THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTH.

On the 27th instant, at the Yamato Yashiki, Tokio, the wife of C. A. McVEAN, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

At Yokohama, on the 28th December, 1875, CLIFFORD BATE, Registrar of H.M.'s Court at Kanagawa, aged forty-five years.

Notes of the Week.

One of the native papers circulates a report that a telegram has been received from Mr. Hirotz to the effect that the Coreans had refused to receive the Japanese Envoy. But there is good reason for believing this is to be incorrect. Some delay has taken place in the departure of Mr. Kuroda, though this may have arisen solely from the desire to make the staff of the Mission more complete. It is significant that Mr. Enouye Bunda accompanies the Chief Envoy. The Mission will probably leave on or about the 10th of January.

The decision of General Van Buren upon the case of "assault with intent to kill" brought before him, was published after our note of last week was written, but is entirely in harmony with it, and must commend itself by the fair spirit which it embodies to the acceptance of all reasonable men. The terms in which the charge brought against Mr. Middleton was couched, have brought upon those entrusted with the case much well-merited censure, but it seems to us absurd to blame anyone for them but the foreign adviser or advisers who were responsible for the bill of indictment.

But while General Van Buren's decision is undoubtedly quite conformable to Mr. Fish's despatch on this subject, and generally to justice and common sense, it should be remarked that this despatch, which guides the action of United States officials in this country, places its citizens under the authority of the Japanese in municipal matters to a greater extent than is entirely desirable. We have no great fear that advantage would be taken of this to insist on petty regulations irksome and annoying to the foreigner. But this certainly might be the case, nor do we see how any citizen of the United States could now be supported by his Consul for refusing compliance with any foolish regulation which might be made by a foolish local authority. The probabilities, however, are so much against the issue of any such regulation under the present condition of things, that the broad principle of justice involved in Mr. Fish's ruling must be accepted in spite of the small dangers which lurk in it.

The meeting of the seat-holders of Christ Church held on Thursday last readily despatched such business as was presented to it. The Report and Accounts of the Committee were passed, and the announcement was made that a deed of trust had been executed providing for the future constitution of the establishment, which is now entirely detached from all connection with the British Government. An important feature of this deed is one which provides that any person who has paid $20 during any one year towards the maintenance of the church, and has been domiciled here for six months, possesses the privilege of a vote for that year at the meetings of seat-holders. This extension of the franchise was undoubtedly necessary in view of the present and probable future condition of affairs here, nor is there any good reason to think that it will operate prejudicially to the interests of the Church.

It has been represented to us from a friendly quarter that an expression which crept into an article in our columns of last week was calculated to give just offence to some of the American officers who took part in the late Formosan Expedition. The representation is just, and, in that conviction, we withdraw the expression without hesitation, and regret that it escaped us.

We stated last week that the Chinese corvette *Yang Woo*, now in harbour, was fitted out by the *Provincial* Government of Fohkien. We are informed, however, that the Arsenal of Foochow is an *Imperial* establishment, and controlled by an Imperial Commissioner who is entirely independent of the provincial authorities. The present Viceroy of Nanking, Shen-pao-Chen, was for many years Commissioner of this Arsenal, and during his tenure of office eighteen gun vessels were constructed there. The present Commissioner is the well-known Ting of Tientsin. The cost of supporting the Arsenal is borne by the three provinces, Kwantung, Chikiang and Fohkien, and though gun boats are occasionally transferred to other provinces their cost is invariably reimbursed.

The accident to the *City of Tôkiô*—the loss of one of the blades of her screw-propeller, which in falling interlocked with another blade and carried it also away—is being repaired with all possible despatch. It has been found necessary to remove the cargo from her after-end so as to allow of obtaining a sufficient elevation of her stern to render the screw accessible. This has been accomplished, and all the bolts and attachments are removed preparatory to fitting on the new blades. It is hoped, should the fine weather continue, that the work will be completed, and the vessel prepared to take in cargo, on Monday. All circumstances being favourable, it is probable that she will be ready for sea on Tuesday.

We should ask Mr. Black to continue a series of his pleasant "Evenings at Home" were we simply to consult our own sense of delight with his first, and had not the aspect of the room on the night of the entertainment warned us that a minstrel, like a prophet, may perchance find but little honour in his own home. For although the warm reception accorded by a comparatively small number of *virtuosi* to the gifted foreign artists who have visited us of late, seemed to justify expectation that the touching melodies of our own islands would find eager listeners, when adequately interpreted, in the larger class which they addressed, we must confess to some disappointment in the result. The circle of those to whom the well-remembered songs of childhood unresistingly appeal—who only *par complaisance* lend an ear or nod a head to a classic

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composition (for, like Congreve's Sir Sampson, "your sonatas and solos always give them the spleen")—is so wide, that the slender interest shown in Mr. Black's artistic performance seems utterly irreconcileable with what we should suppose the fitness of things. The exquisite feeling and melancholy with which he invested his rendering of the favourite "Harp that once through Tara's Halls," and his tender and sympathetic vocalisation in "John Anderson, my Jo," must have delighted, in equal degree, the simplest and most highly cultivated musical intelligence, apart entirely from the charm of association which the genius of his art conferred; and we must venture to doubt if any loftier degree of excellence in ballad-singing be attainable. Our own experience, at least, is conclusive. Mr. Black also displayed a rare—and, we think, to most of his listeners, unsuspected—dramatic power in the grim old Scotch ballad "Come under my plaidie," which he recited rather than sang; nor must we refuse due praise to his humorous side, for never was the broad fun of the gayest of Dublin's living poets better presented than in "Won't you lave us a lock of your hair?" Of the *scena* of the "Maniac" we cannot speak so well. It was, we think, unwisely added to an already overflowing programme.

The ostensible ground-work of Mr. Black's entertainment was the tender passion. But of the pathology of that morbid condition of the affections which we call love—its hopes and fears, burnings and chills, alternate attraction and repulsion, Mr. Black was content to say but little. The theme furnished an admissible excuse for drawing upon the stores of every poet who has lived, and Mr. Black exhibited in his illustrations the excellence and appositeness of his taste.

The appointment of Mr. Seward as Minister at Peking for the United States, is announced by the China papers. It may be presumed that, under these circumstances, Dr. Wells Williams will vacate the post of Secretary of Legation, which, alternately with that of Chargé d'Affaires, in the absence of a Minister, he has held for some years. Mr. Seward's promotion is a well-earned reward for many years of efficient service as Consul-General in Shanghai, but it is impossible not to regret that the large knowledge and experience and calm judgment of Dr. Williams should be, as it now probably will be, lost to the service of the United States in China.

We are requested to inform residents of Yedo that Miss Jenny Claus purposes to give a Concert at the Horaisha Rooms, near the Railway Station, on Wednesday next at 9 p.m.

The China papers also announce the dismissal from office of the Governor-General of Yunnan for dilatoriness in returning to his post. Will not this enable him to evade all responsibility in regard to the murder of Mr. Margary? And is it not probable that the dismissal has been made with a view to that end?

Signor Castelli, Italian Consul in Yokohama, left on Wednesday for Shanghai for the purpose of taking charge of the Italian Consulate-General, which the death of Signor Vignale has left vacant.

Mr. Arinori Mori left Chefoo for Peking on the 16th instant, travelling overland, and will probably reach the capital about the 18th January.

The usual New Years' Day Paper Hunt for a presented cup, will start from the old coffee-house at 3 o'clock p.m. to-day, finishing at the Rifle Range.

The usual Mail Summary of this journal will be published on Monday, 3rd instant.

In consequence of the interruption by past and present holidays, the nature of business during the closing week would seem scarcely to demand the issue of our usual commercial report. We therefore abstain from publishing it.

The M. M. S. S. *Menzaleh* sailed from Hongkong on the 30th ultimo for Yokohama, at 6 o'clock p.m., with the Marseilles mails to the 21st November. The Company's s.s. *Volga* will leave to-morrow, the 2nd instant, with goods ex the *Amazone*.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

A collision occurred between the steamers *Nagoya Maru* and *Osaka Maru* off Minassi in the Inland Sea on the night of the 25th instant. The latter steamer was sunk, but the telegram does not state if the calamity was attended with any loss of life. The *Nagoya Maru* will remain for the present at Shimonoséki, the mails and passengers being conveyed to their destination by a vessel despatched immediately for that purpose from Kobé.

On enquiry at the Mitsu Bishi Company's Office we have failed to learn any further particulars of the catastrophe in the Inland Sea. The *Osaka Maru* was engaged in carrying troops, but the number of men on board is not known;—report says 150.

Tendo, a *Kuadzoku*, on resigning from the *Daikioin* was invited to become a member of the *Kuadzoku Kuaigi*, or Noblemens' Club. He replied that he was willing to join it, but upon the condition only that its members agreed to contribute one-half of their pensions to assist in the extinction of the foreign debt. The members have not as yet replied.

Yamagata, Miura, and Torio of the Army Department and some Buddhist priests have formed a society styled *Hakurenkai*. The priests deliver their discourses every fifth day.

The *Nichi Nichi* reports the discovery of Kerosene in the province of Owari. From the use of the word "mine" it is inferred that shale, not the crude fluid, has been found.

The Government at Peking has ordered four thousand maps of the Chinese Empire to be prepared in this country, after the model of an elaborate and accurate map drawn by Japanese hydrographers which was recently submitted to its inspection. The circumstance is indicative of the attention awakened in the Sister Empire by the material progress made by Japan, and affords a promise of future and more friendly relations between the two countries.

We learn from the *Hochi Shimbun* that specimens of flour made from wheat grown in the Island of Yesso have recently been submitted to the inspection of the representatives of the Foreign Powers. They have been pronounced, by competent judges, equal to the best quality of American flour. The wheat we believe to be of the description known as Oregon.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* relates this somewhat incredible story. There is a temple at Kurahiki in Yetchiu, known as Miosenji, which is under the care of a single *Bonze*. Having lighted his kitchen fire early one morning he proceeded to his early orisons, but was startled while praying by the crackling of burning wood in the room he had just quitted. He hastily left the temple, and on returning to the kitchen observed to his amazement four or five apes busily engaged in piling wood, not alone upon the fire but all about it. The discovery was made too late to save the building, which was burnt to the ground.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company has transmitted the following telegram for the information of senders of messages viâ Hongkong.

Until the restoration of the Adm-Suez section, which is now momentarily expected, we direct all homeward messages viâ Teheran unless specially ordered viâ Turkey.

The highest price bid for the P. & O. s.s. *Massilia* on Tuesday at auction, not reaching the limit of $50,000, there has been no sale.

The *Hochi Shimbun* writes:

The *Kuadzuoku* residing in Toriô will repair to the Imperial Palace to-day, (29th instant), and two following days for the purpose of addressing the usual compliments to His Majesty on the close of the year.

The *Eiri Shimbun* has this very small joke on the coming display of official costume.

As the new year is approaching we may expect to be gratified with the sight of many men wonderfully clothed,

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We read in the *Akebono Shimbun*:—

Mr. Healens (?), a Prussian gentleman who has sold large quantities of breech-loading firearms to our Government, accompanied Shimadzu Saburô to the South.

No further particulars are available as to the ill-fated *Osaka Maru*. The *Hôchi Shimbun* says that twenty lives were lost in her.

Inouyé Bunda was appointed *Gikuan* (member) of the *Genrô-In* on Monday last.

A notification has been issued by the Tokiô *Fu* to which the attention of Foreigners may also be called. It is to the effect that a number of 20 sen *satzu* have been altered to 50 sen and are now in circulation at the higher value. The warning is of course proper, but it is difficult to understand how many mistakes can occur in view of the difference in colour.

There is, we regret to learn, every probability of the streets of our settlement being again in darkness after the 1st January next. Acting upon the general feeling that the price charged for the supply of gas has been hitherto excessive, the Foreign Committee submitted to the *Machigaisho*, to whose hands the Gas Company has been transferred, a proposal to reduce its charge by a reduction of 10 per cent; but, after a long and tedious negotiation, their proposal has been refused on the ground that this would involve a similar concession to the native consumers in Benten and Tokio.

Setting aside the question of reduction, it is we think hardly to be expected that an amount equal to that contributed this year can be reckoned upon in 1876. The value of rentals has considerably diminished, and, unless a reduction of the charge be made, a higher percentage subscription than that of last year would seem to be unavoidable.

The latest account of the number of lives lost in the *Osaka Maru* fixes it at 16.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* announces that one of its Editors will accompany the Corean embassy by special authority; it is to be presumed as correspondent for that journal.

We direct attention to a meeting of the Subscribers of the British Episcopal Church, which is announced to take place at the British Consulate at 3 p.m. this afternoon.

A heavy punishment has been allotted to the respective editors of the *Akebono* and *Hochi Shimbun* for having published a letter calculated to bring the authorities of the Tzurugaoka *Ken* into contempt. They are ordered to be imprisoned for one month and condemned to pay a fine of 200 *yen*. [The letter, headed "Trouble in the Tzurugaoka *Ken*" will be found elsewhere.]

The *Nichi Nichi* notices the departure of Mr. Inouyé Bunda for Ôsaka where he will wait the arrival of Kuroda. The mission will leave for Corea on or about the 6th January.

The new Chamber for the Sittings of the *Genro-in* has been completed. The *Hochi Shimbun* describes it as being in the "French style" and to have cost a sum of 10,000 *yen*.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* gives the following particulars of the letters, newspapers, book and other parcels, transmitted through the Imperial Post-office from January to July in the present year. The total quantity was 12,289,868 of which 1,839,846 were newspapers. The latter exhibit an increase in circulation over the preceding year of 39.9 per cent. and is more than six times in excess of the number of newspapers carried through the Post-Office in 1873.

The Tokio Exhibition was closed on the 26th instant, but will be re-opened on the 6th January.

The *Akebono Shimbun* notices the observance of Christmas as a holiday by all the leading tradesmen of Yokohama and Yedo. There are indications, it thinks, that it will in course of time become a national holiday.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

AFTER a more or less fitful repose of nearly twenty years the course of events has once more brought into prominence the mutual relations of two great European Powers in Asia, and it is apparent that the Eastern Question is now about to enter upon a new and interesting stage of development. In the interval which has elapsed vast changes have been witnessed in the commercial economy of Europe. The growing need of the products of the East on the one hand, and the demand for European manufactures on the other have strengthened the bonds of trade by increasing mutual interdependence, and commerce has been at once stimulated and facilitated by the creation of a new route to India and the prodigious development of steam shipping. But while the question possesses a general interest to Europe, it is in its connexion with the special aims of England and Russia that it is now our intention to trace the influence of recent events, and we propose to consider the position of the latter in its bearings upon the Ottoman Empire and upon the interests of Great Britain in her Indian dominions. With regard to the first, it is demonstrable that the result of the Crimean war convinced Russia that the object of her ambition, the overthrow of the Turkish Power in Europe, could not be accomplished by making her ground of quarrel with Turkey an European one. Too many of the great European powers were interested in the maintenance of the Turkish dominions, while on the other hand but one power in Asia, and that power England, would be entitled to raise its voice in any dispute arising between herself and Turkey on Asiatic grounds. But it was also apparent to Russia that if Turkey were driven from Europe she might obtain formidable influence in the East by agglomerating in one defensive alliance the Mohammedan Powers of Central Asia and Arabia. To provide against this it was necessary that she should consolidate her power in Asia; a policy which would naturally have the effect at once of undermining the power of Turkey, and of rendering her eventual overthrow more easy by weakening her influence in Europe. That Russia must have adopted some such view as this is shown by the progress of events. On the conclusion of the Crimean war all her energies were devoted to the subjugation of the Circassians, the result of which brought her frontier to unite with those of Turkey and Persia in Asia. The effect of this on Persia has been virtually to render her a dependency of Russia, and has enabled Russia to carry out the easy conquest of the independent Khanates. Persia, impoverished, with an effete population and a corrupt government, has, by its dependent and helpless condition, been of material assistance to Russia in the pursuit of this policy. Stretching from the head of the Persian Gulf to its junction with the Russian frontier in Georgia, on the flank of the Asiatic possessions of Turkey, its position has offered an admirable screen behind which Russia could mask her designs in Central Asia without fear of molestation. The religious sectarian differences existing between Persia and Turkey have been carefully fomented, and for the last twenty years these two countries have seemed perpetually on the brink of war. But Turkey has wisely shunned the consequences of attacking her helpless neighbour, perceiving that this, by involving her with Russia, would also jeopardise her Asiatic territory. The consequence has been that Samarcand, Bokhara, Khiva and Khokand have each in turn succumbed to the victorious arms of Russia, while Turkey, though doubtless sympathising with

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the disasters of her semi-dependants and co-religionists, has been powerless to interfere on their behalf. The influence Russia has acquired over Persia may also be illustrated by reference to the concession for a railway granted by the Persian Government to Baron Reuter and English capitalists, which was cancelled by the Persian Government after the work had been already considerably advanced, and handed over to Russia. This is really a matter of congratulation to the English shareholders, as a more unprofitable work in an impoverished and impracticable country like Persia cannot be conceived. Should Russia, however, deem the work of importance from a military point of view, and can afford to throw away an enormous sum of money on labour of such doubtful utility, it is a matter in which she alone is concerned.

With Persia and the Central Asian Khanates lost from her control, Turkey now lies completely at the mercy of Russia. The latter has recently reorganized her army, and on a war footing is supposed to have upwards of 1,800,000 men under arms. Almost the whole of her forces are retained in Europe, as the garrisons of Siberia and the Amur aggregate at the most but a few thousand soldiers. Her forces in Europe are massed chiefly on her Western and Southern frontiers. The northern coasts of the Black Sea and Sea of Azoff present one line of fortifications and arsenals, connected by railway with the important centres of the Empire. On the frontier of Georgia, where it joins the boundaries of Turkey, a railway connects the Black and Caspian Seas viâ Tiflis; while Poti, its terminus on the former, is distant but twenty-five miles from Batoum, the Turkish frontier sea-port. In this district a standing army of 150,000 men is maintained, and forty-eight batteries of artillery. Turning to the Caspian Sea, we find Bakou, its seaport, in communication with Astrakhan and the Volga by numerous and important lines of steam vessels, while the Volga, the great southern artery of the Empire, connected by railway with the North-West on the one side and the Don on the other, communicates by the latter with the Sea of Azoff and the Black Sea. Thus, within her own territory and ready for aggressive enterprise, an overwhelming Russian army may be brought within a short space of time to bear upon the Turkish frontier. This is some 600 miles distant from Constantinople, and not only is there no railway communication but the roads are in a ruinous condition from long neglect. Nor would water communication be possible: the superior position of Russia would convert the waters of the Black Sea into a vast Russian lake. By extending round its Southern shores—and this she could do without obstacle—Russia would cut off support to Turkey from her Asiatic dominions and render her position in Europe untenable. By this policy, she may also count upon the support of Persia to overawe the Bagdad and Armenia Pachaliks, and effectually prevent the possibility of assistance from those quarters.

It may be assumed that Turkey is powerless to defend herself for long in Europe against the grasp of Russia which is now gradually tightening around her. Whether the Great Powers will permit the partition of her European Empire is another question. But even though driven from its seat in Europe, it must not be forgotten that the Empire will still possess vast interests and influence in Asia—influence which the powerful secret associations of Mohammedanism alone in her Indian possessions render it wise for England to conciliate and retain.

It is natural that the animosity of the Mohammedans should be chiefly directed against Russia, a country they look upon as the inveterate enemy of their faith; but it is also possible that these fanatical races may fail to distinguish between friend and foe and that the wars of the Cross and the Crescent will be again fought out. If such be the result, Russia must bear the responsibility of having provoked this calamity, and it remains to be seen if she is strong enough to resist the consequences of her action and at the same time preserve her position. That she is now strong enough may fairly be doubted by those who carefully estimate her position in Asia and the internal agencies at work within the Empire. If the wave of Islamism again rolls back on Europe, it is the Eastern nations of Europe which must suffer, and they can expect but little sympathy from their Western neighbours, and the consequences would probably alter their present views and ambitions. Her easy victory over the independent Mohammedan rulers of Central Asia must have been matter of surprise to Russia, but signs are not wanting that she is now learning painfully the weight of responsibility which her conquests have brought with them. She has conquered but not subdued this wild and turbulent people, and her highest skill in government will be requred to assimilate them to her institutions. The work of taming them will be none the more easy that the conquerors are the inveterate enemies of their faith. The *prestige* of the Empire has been partly earned by the absorption of vast tracts of unpopulated wastes and arid deserts in Asia, but it remains to be seen if Russia possesses sufficient administrative genius to secure to her sway the wild nomadic tribes which her recent conquests have subdued. It may be believed that this will prove a work of no small difficulty; that it must be the work of ages, and that the success of her ambitious aims in Europe will but add in all probability to her embarrassments in Asia.

However much Russia may envy England her Indian Empire, she cannot with her responsibilities seriously contemplate an endeavour to wrest it from her. Her military tactics in Asia have been simple enough. Her theory has been to extend from a centre, and, when driven back on her supports, to advance again, and thus, alternately advancing and retreating, to persevere until in the end she overcomes. In her successes in Central Asia a force of 10,000 men is the largest her generals have been able to handle effectually and with advantage, and this only for short distances against her *isolated* enemies, for she has been careful to attack the Khanates separately, at the same time contributing towards the rivalry and enmity existing between these fanatical governments. If an army of 10,000 men has been found by Russia to be the maximum to be conveniently moved in Central Asia, can it be possible to move 100,000—for this must be allowed to be the minimum force with which she could expect successfully to cope with the English forces in India? The cost of moving such an army, even assuming the practicability of placing it on our Indian frontier, would seem insuperable in the barren regions on which it must be concentrated. To effect it, moreover, it would be necesary to transport forces for over a thousand miles from the Russian military centres, through countries incapable of supporting such vast numbers, in which the want of water is but one of the many privations European troops would have to endure, and inhabited by a fierce and treacherous race. And assuming a Russian army of adequate force to have gained the frontier of India, and forced back its defenders upon their supports, the facility of communication would enable these to gain their centres rapidly, vast reinforcements would be brought forward by railway, and an army

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of invasion would be hopelessly imperilled. It has been said that under Russian influence the Affghans may be incited to aim a blow at British rule in India. The ruler of Cabul is not without experience of British prowess. The overthrow of many of his fellow rulers is a matter of history. And an easy compliance with the projects of the bitter enemy of his faith for objects of conquest, which he could never make good, is so far probable that we may believe that fears in this quarter are illusory and unwarranted. England, indeed, may be expected for many years to retain an influence with the Ameer which there is every reason to suppose will largely predominate over that of Russia.

A consideration of the complications of this large and much vexed question has led in later times, and under the peaceful influence of other feelings, to a solution by which both the interested powers may retain, the one the undisturbed possession of past conquests, the other the means to pursue unchecked and unmolested the extension of its power among the barbarous hordes which people Central Asia. The first of these possesses in British India an Empire which its ambition does not prompt it to extend towards the north and which is limited by natural boundaries on other sides. She may view with no unfriendly eye the advance of a great and responsible power, sweeping before it barbarism and superstition, and shedding on every side the light of civilisation and progress. Granted that this advance covers no lurking design against her hardly-won conquests, she may surely sympathise with an agency which, to be successful, must substitute law and order for disorganisation and rapine; which stops the misery of internecine bloodshed, and bears to the semi-civilised peoples of the East the humanising arts of peace and the example and lessons of a purifying faith. We have not here touched upon the bearing of the question in its newest phase upon this country and the great neighbouring continent. But it is not improbable that both China and Japan may be called upon later to play no inconspicuous part in the future development of the Eastern Question.

THE MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

THE transfer of the whole carrying coast trade of Japan from foreign to native hands is an event which might have been predicted as one of the steps which a Government anxious to increase the wealth of the country by commercial enterprise, would sooner or later adopt. It is perfectly natural that the Japanese should desire to reap for themselves the advantages of a trade which is specially their own, and they will certainly not be begrudged the benefits arising from it. But whether the enterprise known by the title embodied in our heading will result in benefit to the Empire, or will prove a source of loss and humiliation, will depend upon the soundness of the principles on which it is conducted, the efficiency and economy of its organization, its adoption of definite aims and close adherence to them. In view of the great interest which foreigners possess in this coast trade, they cannot but feel deeply concerned in the conduct of this enterprise. It is now their sole regular means of locomotion between this port, the coast ports, and China. They are the main contributors of freight, and the safety of this involves large foreign insurance interests. They put life, time, and property at stake, and expect that the safeguards with which these are surrounded in western countries shall be extended to them here. If we look to the history of similar undertakings elsewhere, we find that, as a general rule, they have grown with the requirements of that trade which they were instituted to meet, and that the experience gathered on a small scale has been the guide of the enterprise in its more mature form. The necessity for a close but wise economy at the outset has always been regarded as a vital condition of success, and the lessons which could be plentifully gathered from the success or failures of other organizations with similar ends in view, have always been made use of. In this respect the Mitsu Bishi Company is at some disadvantage. But a few months back it consisted of a small fleet only, chiefly occupied in the coasting trade. It now possesses almost a complete monopoly of this trade and the trade between the north of China and this country. Every year will add to the growth of this trade, and whether or not the company retains it in its own hands will mainly depend upon the manner in which it may use the power of which it is now the depository. So abundant is the wealth, and so great and active the spirit of enterprise in the West, that a considerable and expanding trade like this is sure to attract attention, and competition for it is certain to be invited if it is conducted with less efficiency than the public interests demand.

It is worthy of note that during the last four years the Chinese have made strenuous efforts to wrest from the hands of foreigners that coast trade which they think was unfairly taken from themselves by the provisions of the early treaties, made when they were ignorant of its value and of the great interest they possessed in retaining it in their own hands. It was of course conducted with efficiency, and it was profitable to the foreigner and valuable to the Chinese, as is proved by the enormous increase of trade to which it led. But the Chinese were not unnaturally dissatisfied to see it entirely in foreign hands, and set themselves to work to get it into their own. In this endeavour they have been partly successful, but it yet remains to be proved whether that which appears an immediate gain will not prove ultimately a source of serious loss to them. They entered the competition without sufficient knowledge of the subject, or attention to the true conditions of success. Their vessels were expensive and not perfectly suited to the required purposes. Their organization was imperfect, and their first expenses of establishment were disproportionately large. The consequence is that, so far as may be judged from the last Report made to the shareholders, the success of the undertaking seems far from assured, as is the accomplishment of the purpose aimed at by its promoters. The Japanese cannot do better than take warning by this example, which is so near to their own doors that all the data regarding it are easily accessible. It is obvious that the risks which were formerly taken for them by foreigners—risks of loss by shipwreck, fire, or collision—now lie on their own shoulders. The national purse is interested in every step they take, and will suffer by every mistake they commit, and the gratification of a legitimate national pride may entail a heavier expense than it may always be wise to incur. If the managers of the Mitsu Bishi Company conduct it with wisdom and economy, they will ensure a good return for the capital employed in the enterprise, will indemnify the Government for the subsidy it pays, and promote that extension of the trade of the country which is so much to be desired. But in view of the grievous failure which has attended so many of the new enterprises into which the Japanese have entered of late, foreigners may easily be forgiven for entertaining more fear than hope as regards the future of this Company. In common with the

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Japanese, however, they are deeply interested in its success, and will be proportionably pleased to see this achieved.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

COREA.

("Hôchi Shimbun," of 27th December 1875.)

When will Mr. Kuroda the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary embark from Shinagawa? The attention of most persons appears to be concentrated on this one point. The street rumours which are cropping up just now follow one upon another without any cessation. According to a street rumour of five or six days back it was stated that the 25th instant had at last been fixed as the date of the departure of Kuroda, but, though that day passed by, the news of his departure was not received, and consequently the street rumours have become more noisy and people's minds more agitated than ever. According to one rumour in a telegram which was sent to the Government lately from Nagasaki it was stated that Mr. Hirotsu, who started from Japan to precede the Ambassador and proceed to the Capital of Corea, had been prevented from landing by the Coreans; that Mr. Hirotsu had discussed various matters with a Corean official who had visited our official residence at Fusankai, but that the latter would not listen to his propositions, and refused to entertain the subject of his negotiations, saying that not one foreigner would be permitted to have access to the district in which the Capital stands.

We cannot tell for certain whether this telegram is true or not, but according to the rumours of the streets "the "25th instant was fixed as the date of Kuroda's departure, "but owing to the receipt of this telegram the departure "has been further postponed; still the time is probably "close at hand." These cannot therefore be given credence to, and accordingly we cannot by the help of these form any opinion as to the policy of the Government. In the first instance, that of the report that the departure would take place on the 25th instant was not certain information communicated by the Government; it was purely a street rumour. The statement about the arrival of a telegram from Nagasaki is another street rumour of precisely the same kind, and the report that the embarkation had been postponed in consequence of this telegram is also nothing but a street rumour. The information which we have sought for and obtained, therefore, has from first to last been nothing but one street rumour after another; we have not as yet elicited anything to which full credence can be given.

Nevertheless, if we consider the question having due regard to the noisy issue of the street rumours hitherto, we cannot help deciding that there can be no doubt of the existence of some vestige of fact to account for all this noise. Therefore when we pursue a train of reflection in this matter, taking it for granted for the time being that all these street rumours represent the truth, there is much that we cannot understand. In connection with this Corean question discussion was carried on noisily in this country many months ago, and in the end, according to the excellent views of the best part of politicians, it was decided that the wisest policy was to leave Corea alone without demanding an explanation from her. However, the Government not being able, owing to what causes we do not know, to let the matter drop without demanding any explanation, it has come to pass that Mr. Kuroda has received the appointment of Ambassador to Corea. This being the case, as it is a matter of such importance that a deaf ear has been turned to the excellent views of the best part of politicians, there must be far seeing discernment and deep thought on the part of the Government; distant eventualities must have been considered, profound reflection brought to bear and added to profound reflection, innumerable obstacles and countless possibilities have been considered, and in the case of these obstacles a plan rich in detail has been thought out which shall provide how this difficulty and that obstacle shall be met, and a settled policy has (of course) been decided upon by the government, stating in the event of any slight hitch occurring, the case must be dealt with according to the circumstances of the occasion. Therefore, as regards the departure after the day has once been fixed, whatever telegram might come from Nagasaki the fixed date of departure would not be postponed. As for the Coreans refusing to allow our ambassador admission to the Capital, this is only what might have been expected beforehand, and it is nothing to be surprised at. This point cannot possibly have been overlooked in the plan drawn up by the Government, still if it be a fact that this sudden postponement has taken place in consequence of this telegram, then we cannot guarantee that there will not be persons who will say that the nation suspects that the Government are without policy, without plan of action, that as for the carefully wrought scheme the existence of which we supposed for the sake of argument, this does not exist, and that (the Government) are gambling with victory and defeat in looking for unexpected good fortune. We firmly believe that such is not the case with our Government, but there is no help for it if we cannot explain (the grounds of our belief) to our countrymen.

The above is of course merely a conjecture on our part, formed on street rumours which are in themselves again nothing but conjectures. What we have said are mere surmises which the moment that an actual and reliable fact appears will be disposed of at one sweep. However, it is not in the interest of the Government that street rumours, in which no credence can be placed, should be so noisily active as they are, and that people's minds should thus be agitated to no purpose. But what can be done? The designs of the Government are of great magnitude and depth; their deliberations are secret, and therefore these cannot be suffered to leak out at large throughout the town; and if in consequence some confusion is created this is a matter which cannot be prevented. The fact of the matter is this, that if in the observance of secrecy the transgression of the proper limits be not put a stop to, even if conjecture does transgress the proper limits, there is no help for it.

Alas! Now that we have arrived at the present time when the question has become imminent and an envoy sent to demand an explanation—who is really but a superficial gloss put on to cover an army of retribution—is shortly about to take his departure, what remains to be said on the subject? We can only look on with all respect at the near approach of a time which will be recorded in large characters in the History of the Period of Meiji, as the occasion on which the men of the * * * Clan (*s*) inflicted chastisement on Corea—Oh! no; we make a mistake—when the incomparable Government of Japan despatched an envoy to Corea to demand an explanation.

(Signed) MIURA KATSUTO.

COREA AND CHINA.

("Choya Shimbun," of December 28, 1875.)

A telegram has been received to the effect that Mori, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has arrived at Chefoo and was to proceed overland to Peking; and the High Envoy Kuroda is preparing to leave for Corea taking with him ships of war and troops. The nation do not as yet know the plans of the Government. They are reflecting with anxiety what turn events will take in the matter of Japan's relations with China and Corea, and thus it is that the conversation of even such low-class fellows as Torakichi and Kumaryo is upon the subject of Corea. And politicians in the country, too, hold that because the High Envoy in question is going North war will at once be commenced, and the entrance to the Bay of Kokwo enveloped in the smoke of artillery.

The minds of the whole nation are agitated and cannot become tranquil, and in consequence of the disturbing influence arising therefrom the price of rice has risen.

Recently on the authority of a street rumour we stated that the Government had adopted the memorial of Mori and would probably in the course which they pursued towards Corea act in such a manner. This we stated in our leading article of the 13th of the present month, and since then we were enabled to pick up as street gossip the news of what Mori had said in the Cabinet to the *Daijin* and *Sangi*, and the detailed official instructions which he had received from the Government respecting his interview with the Government of China.

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The affairs of the world are not all such as can be predetermined, and in questions in which Foreign countries are concerned it is impossible to guarantee the non-occurrence of accidents in the working of the various minor details of a policy. However, there is something by which we are enabled to learn the plans of the Government. We will therefore proceed to state what this is to those individuals who are anxious on behalf of their country.

The substance of the opinion given on the 22nd and 23rd of November, by Mori to the two *Daijin*, and to the *Sangi* Ôkubô and Itô respecting the despatch of an envoy to Corea is as follows :

"At a time like the present, when the country's coffers "are empty, inconsiderately to force things to a crisis on "the pretext that the situation is such as admits of no "other action, is the way to add loss to loss. And how "much more then, when there are such useless and wrong "things as to call the forcing of things to a crisis 'the "renewal of a former intercourse,' and 'the demanding "of an explanation for the outrage of the island of Kokwa?' "Will it not come to this that in external matters Japan will "gain an evil reputation in all foreign countriet, that in in-"ternal matters the confidence of the people in the Govern-"ment will be shaken, and that in the end irreparable "ruin will be brought upon the Government? Therefore, "this expedient (of sending an Envoy to Corea) is of all "clumsy plans to which the name of suicidal methods of "administration on the part of the Government must be "given preeminently the most clumsy.

"The object of the proposed mission and the plan of "operations must therefore be modified. To cause the "opening of Ports for the protection of surveys and traffic "in Corean waters must be made the object, and full de-"tails of the intentions with which the mission is des-"patched must be communicated to the Corean Govern-"ment beforehand ; the vessels of war carrying the am-"bassador should be anchored off a part of the coast of "the Island of Kokwa where there is no fort ; and clear "notice should be given that the intentions of the Envoy "are pacific. The capital of Kokwa should be reached "quietly and the local officials be caused to notify the "arrival of the envoy to the authorities at the Capital, "and Commissioners, vested with Plenipotentiary powers, "should be made to repair to the Kokwa *Fu* and conduct "negotiations. Should the date assigned for the coming "of the Plenipotentiary commissioners arrive, and should the "latter not come to negotiate, then the envoy should at once "proceed to the capital and carry out his instructions. "At this stage of the proceedings even in the event of "the vessels being fired upon from forts or stockades our "vessels of war should do all in their power to avoid the "fire, and should it by any chance happen that a com-"bination of circumstances is met with such as to make "fighting an unavoidable necessity, it is needless to say "that that action should be taken which is best calculated "to secure the protection of the lives of our men and of "our vessels. In the event of hostilities being ultimately "decided upon after this step has once more been been "discussed and approved by the Government, the reasons "(for our adoption of such a course), should be notified to the various countries, especially China, with which we "are allied, and then action should be taken. Should "matters fortunately terminate pacifically this will be "a gain to Japan in many ways ; in external matters the "Japanese Government will acquire a brilliant reputation "in all Foreign Countries, and the credit and power of "Japan will be enlarged ; whilst in internal matters the "confidence of the people in the Government will be "increased, and internal administration placed on a better "footing. And even if a rupture takes takes place and "hostilities are commenced, owing to the justness of the "pretext (upon which we go to war) all foreign countries "will agree with us, and thus no difficulties will be creat-"ed ; the nation too will exert itself and join the "Government in managing matters with despatch and no "feeling of opposition will be created. This is the plan "under which any pecuniary losses are met by special "compensation. If things are established on this basis it "will leave me free when I arrive in China to act as I "think best in my communication (with the Chinese "Government), and I shall be enabled to cause the "English, Russian, and other Ministers to approve of the "action of Japan by explaining to them (the reasons on "which such action is formed) and to prevent them from "siding with China."

The *Sangi* and *Daijin* concurred in Mori's views, and they were adopted by the Government as the policy to be followed.

Prior to the Envoy Mori's departure the Minister for Foreign Affairs received the Imperial commands, and drew up and handed to Mori a document of instructions of which the following is the substance.

Our Government in consequence of the great weight which they attach to sincere and friendly relations with the Government of China have appointed you Minister Resident in that country, and charged you with the task of proceeding to the Chinese Yamên and informing them of the following points in connection with Corea.

"Neighbourly intercourse was carried on between Japan "and Corea under the Tokugawa dynasty for 300 years. "In the first year of Meiji a new administration with the "Emperor at its head having been formed, our Govern-"ment, in conformity with the custom hitherto obtaining, "drew up a letter and prepared themselves to maintain "the former relations and to increase the intercourse, "(between the two countries.) The Corean Government "however rejected the letter and would not receive it. "Subsequently, though letters were sent on several oc-"casions we were unable to obtain answers."

"Last year Moriyama an official of our Foreign office "obtained a promise from Bokuan, officer of the Toraifu "that a letter should be written by our Foreign Minister, "and that a proper envoy should be sent who should pro-"ceed to Toraifu and carry on communications there. "We have clear proof of this promise in writing. But "when the appointed time came, and the letter was "despatched by our Government (though who would have "thought it possible?) they (the Coreans) answered us "with rudeness, and contrary to the promise made would "not meet our official and would not receive the letter. "Consequently Moriyama returned without having effected "anything. Still as there was yet no clear word from "them that they had broken off relations with us we still "hoped that friendly intercourse would be established "However, on the 20th of the 9th month as a steamer "belonging to us was on her way to *Giu-sô* whither "she was bound with all despatch, being near the Island "of Kokwa she proceeded in quest of water, when she "was suddenly fired at from a fort on the shore, and "being taken unawares in a critical position she was "compelled to take suitable measures for her own "protection. Our Government are not acquainted with "the intentions of the Corean Government, but we "apprehend that this affair arose from the local officials "acting without orders in the commission of violence, and "they still trust that intercourse may not be broken off "between the two countries. Now, we are desirous by "despatching an envoy extraordinary and Minister "Plenipotentiary High Commissioner, and by demanding "an explanation for the affair of Kokwa on the one "hand while on the other hand we show our increasing "sincerity of feeling, to learn the real intentions of the "Coreans, and settle the matter pacifically, and thus to "effect the continuance of former intercourse extending "over 300 years. What we consider as most essential "is a peaceful solution of matters ; anything else "than this is foreign to our wishes. We cannot yet "guarantee that Corea will follow a peaceful course "in our regard; and therefore we are constrained "to protect ourselves by means of soldiers and ships. Nevertheless we know that Corea has no good excuse to offer for making any serious resistance to us. However, in communicating our purposes to the Chinese Government owing to this question being one which is connected with the relations of countries to each other, we (simply wish to) lay before them this statement of the causes which have led to the affair, and of the intentions with which we propose to meet those causes. We deem it essential that the chief thought of both Governments should be a desire for the observance of a truthful line of conduct between our Government and that of Great China, and for the existence, unimpaired by any concealment on either side of a common bond of intercourse

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between the two countries. Do you, our Envoy, bear in mind this our intention, and be guilty of no mistake in the carrying out of your instructions."

We say secretly:—Dealing with questions which concern foreign relations is like a game of chess. The aspect of the chess board changes with the moves of one's opponent. Before the game begins one cannot decide beforehand on what positions one's pieces shall be placed. Now in connection with the despatch of the two Envoys, Kuroda and Mori, if China and Corea fall in completely with the wishes of this country, and each and all of the plans formed beforehand (by our Government) are realized, then it will be all right. However we cannot guarantee that the Chinese Government will certainly raise no objection, or that the Coreans will certainly receive our envoy in a friendly manner. How can we prevent the formation of a policy of the worst kind by the adoption of which dirt will be heaped upon dirt, and as we shewed in our article of the 13th instant, war though wished for will be impossible, or war though undesired, unavoidable? If the action taken by our Government be good, and our country be not made to incur shame by China and Corea, this will be great happiness for the nation. We will only pray that our prophecies will not come true.

If it be stated that what we have noted above is not true, but is simply the report of a rustic from the east of the country of Sei, what is there for us to say?

COREA.

"Nichi Nichi Shimbun" of December 26th, 1875.

The date of the departure to Corea of the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary is probably close at hand. We are aware that the designs of the Government are deep. We know that the Ambassador has profound discretion. But although we are persuaded that when Corea is reached and negotiations are opened relations will not be lightly broken off, and a notification declaring war issued should a slight hitch occur in arriving at an understanding, still, in the matter of this envoy sent to demand an explanation, it is not our fault if we cannot guarantee that, in the midst of the atmosphere of peace which at present exists, there do not lie hid the seeds of misfortune.

If we look at the dark side of the question, starting with the presumption of failure, even if we decide that this action of sending an envoy to demand an explanation is of a surety the first step towards bringing to the light the misfortune we have mentioned, still our conjecture will probably not be altogether incorrect; and even if we set aside for the moment our private convictions, and look at the matter in the most favourable light, we yet cannot give less weight to the advent of misfortune. Not only ourselves who are against war, but even those politicians who advocate war, cannot guarantee that an ample explanation will be obtained without recourse to arms. Taking the general opinion of the nation, we are probably not wrong in asserting that seven or eight persons out of every ten are inclined to the presumption that the ambassador must have recourse to military force.

That Corea being a small and weak country Japan can do what she likes with her, becomes clear on a consideration of what actually took place at Kokwa. Therefore, if Corea were simply an independent country, standing alone by herself, the two *shôtai* of marines and one *shôtai* of artillery which the envoy is taking with him would be sufficient to destroy the stronghold of Yeiso, and to make a forcible entry into the Capital. For our part we certainly think it would not be hard to do this. Such a force would also be sufficient to take the sovereign of Corea prisoner, to conclude a treaty under the walls of their castles, to cause them to observe the Japanese calendar, and to achieve the exploit of planting on the banks of the Ari-nare river a copper post setting forth that "This is a dependency of Japan." We think that this also would not be a hard matter. (In stating this opinion we adopt for the time being the view which starts with a presumption of success, and we have given in to the advocates of war and have waived in their favour our own strong grounds of argument). However, when we come to the question of whether Corea will remain (*i.e.* unassisted) all along in the character of an independent state, and allow our troops to work their will in deeds of violence, here even those politicians who advocate war cannot help advancing a step further in the argument.

Who is it who will not allow Corea to remain all along as an independent state? It is China. Not only ourselves who are against war, but even those energetic persons who are eager advocates of war and pin their faith to the most favorable aspect of the case, to a presumption of the success of our flag,—even such as these, we say, cannot guarantee that the Chinese Government will fold their hands and observe the international law of neutrality. There can be no doubt that, taking the general feeling of the country, the probabilities are as six or seven to ten in favour of the presumption that they (the Chinese Government) will assist Corea.

The general belief of the country is this. Therefore the chances are seven or eight to ten that the ambassador will quit the field of negotiations and have recourse to arms, and six or seven to ten that China will assist Corea. How can it be otherwise asserted? Hitherto we have conducted our argument in accordance with the presumption of success, but we have only taken up this view for a short time, and we will now recur to our own side of the question which is the presumption of failure, and taking back the ground of argument which peculiarly belongs to us, we cannot help feeling an anxiety lest misfortune should occur and reach an extent impossible to estimate.

In forming the resolution to appeal to arms should matters not be peacefully arranged, the belief that China will preserve a neutral attitude must not be entertained. If it is entertained this is a policy which is like the so-called looking for the occurrence of a thing against which the chances are as 10,000 to 1. This is to lose all chance of success and invite failure, to leave the sum and reach the cyphers, to abandon the policy which will ensure success and to revert to no policy at all. Our opinion is that, regarded logically, to harbour the presumption of success is nearly allied to having no policy whatever. According to street rumours it is the intention (of the Government), in connection with the despatch of an envoy, to demand an explanation; merely to address a communication to China, and not to wait until a clear answer is received. If this report be correct, if China maintains a neutral attitude it will be all right; but if on the other hand China gives assistance to Corea, she will be regarded by Japan as a hostile country, and how is it possible to assume that Japan in engaging the allied forces of China and Corea will find it an easy task to secure victory? Where did the presumption that it would be an easy task originate? We are quite unable to discover this.

We have used every means in our power to gain information (on the subject in point), and in the course of our investigations we have heard that China has sent a large number of troops to Kiwan-tô and has caused garrisons to be established at the two places of Kitsurin and Shin-Kin. These troops, in guarding localities adjacent to the Corean frontier, if they are not preparing against Japan for what are they holding themselves in readiness? (This appeared in the Tientsin and Shanghai papers). Certainly this took place prior to the Kokwa affair. It has now reached us as an indistinct rumour that the Peking Government have heard of the affair at Kokwa and that views have been put forward to the effect that a large number of troops should be instantly despatched and assistance given to Corea. (It is said that this was told in conversation to an Englishman by a Chinese official). In addition to this, in foreign newspapers which we have read at various times, suspicion has been expressed as to whether the Chinese Government would maintain neutrality or not. All that is stated in these newspapers must not of course be taken for granted, still at the same time the aspect of things is shown in other ways. If we review the state of the case we find that the feeling of China towards us has, though in no one particular instance, been unsatisfactory ever since the Formosan Expedition of last year, and that this feeling became intensified by the question of the double allegiance of Loochoo. Now, therefore, if we become involved in hostilities with Corea, we cannot help thinking that China will not be able to control herself so as to preserve a neutral attitude.

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The politicians who are advocates for war and take the most favorable view of the question,—*i.e.* the presumption of success,—ignorantly believe that the present is with China a time of internal trouble, and that she cannot therefore spare the time to give her attention to foreign matters, and accordingly they consider that this is a favourable opportunity for inflicting chastisement upon Corea. Certainly on the North-West China has enemies in Kashgar and Turkestan ; on the South-West there is the difficulty connected with *Shin-i* and *Yun-nan* ; at Peking the negotiations with the English Minister have not yet reached a termination ; and the mutual distrust and bad feeling between the members of the cabinet is growing more and more intense. Nevertheless, it cannot be definitely decided that China has reached a point of distress at which she is perplexed for sustenance for her thousands of troops and thus cannot assist Corea. Again, military men amongst us when talking of military matters, commonly say that the Chinese troops are clumsy at drill, and that their officers are not well acquainted with the tactics of warfare; and Europeans, too, when discussing military topics, say that one Japanese soldier is a match for three Chinese. This has been taken to be sufficient proof, and accordingly the Chinese have been set down as weak troops who could be defeated with little difficulty. Certainly the defeat of Tientsin and Koten furnish evidence that the Chinese troops are weak. We know that this is a fact. Still what shall we say to the subjugation at the present date of the rebels in the district of Kaheki. This is explained by the fact that the Chinese troops were able to crush a few by means of many, which according to the laws of warfare is the first element in deciding victory and defeat. Should China give assistance to Corea, however brave our soldiers, and however skilful the tactics we may employ, in the event of the war being prolonged indefinitely with an invading army on foreign soil, by the help of what miraculous policy can the impossibility of a few coping with many properly end in victory ? We cannot help having a predetermined opinion on the subject.

Therefore we say : "The chances are seven or eight "to ten in favor of the presumption that the envoy sent to "demand an explanation of Corea must have recourse "to military force ; and six or seven to ten that China "will assist Corea ; to entertain the unreasonable expec- "tation that China will preserve a neutral attitude, and to "look upon Corea in the light of a solitary and unsup "ported enemy, is to have no policy whatever ; as for the "fixed belief that Japan in engaging the combined forces "of China and Corea would certainly come off victorious, "for our part we cannot discover the miraculous policy "upon which this belief is based."

Although we yielded our ground of argument for a time to the advocates for war, and argued the question starting with a presumption of success, yet we came to the conclusion as above stated that misfortune lies concealed. How much more readily do we see the hidden existence of this misfortune when we start with the presumption of failure, and argue the matter from the point of view of those who are adverse to war.

Trouble in the Tzurugaoka *Ken*.

(Akebono Shimbun.)

It is well-known that for a long time past grave differences have existed between the officials and people of the Tzurugaoka (formerly Sakata) *ken*. With the view of allaying this feeling of irritation the Government despatched several officials to the district, without, however, effecting any good, until at length Mishima, a *Daijo* of the Kiobusho, (Department of Public Worship), upon being created *Kenrei*, dismissed a number of the persons who had been in office, and appointed others in their place. Mishima, however, being a man of generous sentiments, was willing to overlook the improper conduct of the officials whom he found it necessary to dismiss, and did not cause any investigation of their former official career to to be instituted. One by one these persons visited the villages of the *Ken*, and here by soft language, there by harsh menaces, sought to obtain from the peasantry an admission that they had no complaints to prefer. But the people were to be deceived neither by promises nor threats. The more assiduous the officials in their attentions, the more urgently they demanded that their wrongs should be redressed. They asked that the unjust judgments of their old officials should be reversed, and that the unjust taxes which their rapacity had wrung from them should be returned.

During Mishima's twelve months' tenure of the office of Governor many farmers were seized and imprisoned, but the greater number of these have since been acquitted and set at large.

Now the Government of the *Ken*—at that time at Sakata—finding that the people of Tzurugaoka were inclined to be turbulent, forwarded a memorial to the Imperial Government praying for the removal of the *Kencho* to the latter place. This change was approved of, and the removal accordingly took place on the 12th September last. On this occasion every well-to-do household in Tzurugaoka was required to send two, and each poorer household one coolie to Sakata to assist in the transportation of the effects of the *Kencho* and its officers from the latter town, and for these services not one cent of remuneration was granted to them. Some of the tradesmen and farmers were induced by the merchants who transacted business for the authorities to offer *saké* and fish to the officials; the town was gaily illuminated in the evening, and the townsmen of Tzurugaoka capered about like men possessed. On the 13th September the *Kencho* was opened. Now from time immemorial it had been customary for the people of the district to enjoy dancing on this day, their dance being known as the "clear moon dance." But never was the occasion celebrated as on this especial day ; never did *saké* flow more generously nor the inhabitants dance with greater alacrity and gusto. While some alleged that this demonstration was the spontaneous ebullition of satisfaction at the opening of the new *Kencho*, others pretended that the people were ordered to exhibit signs of their pleasure and that under any circumstances they showed their anxiety to give pleasure to their new Governor. On the 14th of the month the *Kenrei*, accompanied by several other officials, proceeded to the residence of a certain Hayashi, who had assembled in his house a number of singing girls and courtesans, who danced in his presence and to whom he subsequently presented ten *yen*. But several of the officials who were with him felt displeased at this and left the house in anger. I can hardly decide whether those who went away or those who remained to share the amusements are the better. But the *Kenrei* is the chief man of the District, occupying the position of the highest honour, and his conduct and sayings should form a model for people of a lower rank to follow. That he should pass his time in associating with the low and degraded class which I have just mentioned causes me to reflect upon the marvellous effects of the new "Civilisation."

* * * * * * * * *

The *Kenrei* had been in the habit of resorting to certain hot-springs in the vicinity to which he repaired every night, returning to his office on the following morning with so much regularity that he allowed neither rain nor wind to delay him. On the 29th of September, the festival of the gods of the mountains Chokaisan, Gasan, Yudonosan and Hagurosan took place. The *Kenrei* caused their images to be removed to a Confucian temple in the grounds of the *Kenchô*. The morning was wet and stormy and the *Kenrei* composed a verse of poetry which ran as follows:—"The strong winds from the god of Yudonosan sweep a miserable world." The weather became clearer in the afternoon and ten singing girls, riding naked in *jinrikishas*, caused a great commotion by coming into the town from the hot-springs. Since the abolition of the *Han* the poverty of the *samurai* and merchants of the district has been excessive, and it was pleasant to observe the heartiness with which they joined in the celebration of the festival of the gods. But how many more of the poor farmers were lying bound and in misery for alleged disobedience to the orders of the *Kenchô* it is indeed difficult to conceive! Wise as Mishima may be, it is difficult to understand how he can succeed in preserving order among a people so uncivilised.

On the 10th October, in accordance with the prayer of Mori Toyemon addressed to the *Genro-in*, Numa, an officer of that department, arrived here for the purpose of investigating the subject of his grievance. Of sixty of the former officials and *Kucho* and *Kocho* who had been

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remanded for this investigation, some had died during their imprisonment either from natural causes or by suicide, and fourteen others, among whom was the *Sangi* Vice-Governor, suddenly discovered perhaps that the part of the country was unhealthy and failed to present themselves at the enquiry. Then, too, the *ken* officials became possessed of marvellous industry and carried their labours far into the silent hours of the night; for many of them dreaded dismissal and daily enquired among themselves if their time was not yet come. But many of the farmers on the other hand, who had been imprisoned by the officials, were hastily set at large.

Mr. Numa fixed his temporary court at the temple of Daishoji, where Mori Toyemon and about three hundred other individuals attended to give evidence: there was besides a large number of spectators. The enquiry resulted in the discovery of yet greater evils than those to which Mori Toyemon's memorial had pointed, and the people rejoiced greatly. On the 7th November, Mr. Numa returned to the Capital.

On the 8th November, the day following, the *Kenchô* demanded a written statement of the enquiry. Much to the surprise of all men they found much fault with it, and I now learn from current rumour that the *Genro-in* has been rebuked by the Ministry for having exceeded its executive functions in thus appointing a court of enquiry. Now this grieves me greatly, for if the rumour should prove to be true it may be that the judgments given, and which have afforded so much satisfaction, will prove to be null and void.

When will the innocence of the people of this *Ken* be made clear to the world? What crimes have they committed that they should be harassed with such perpetual misery? The words this "miserable world" in our *Kenrei's* poetry find an echo in every heart, for here, indeed, each one of us feels their truth and their application.

Ômori Soyemon,
Tzurugaoka *Ken*.

P.S.—All I have here described I have witnessed with my own eyes and it is beyond dispute. But as there may occur some misapprehension in reference to the petition of Mori Toyemon, from the number of persons through whom the story is disseminated, you will kindly publish this letter in support of the truth;—not indeed for my benefit, but that good may result to all the inhabitants of this *ken*.

Trade Marks.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

If we desire to improve the productions of this country it is necessary that we should first protect the interests and the character of our manufacturers. It is not difficult to perceive that the falling off in the character of our products arises from the carelessness and greed of our workmen, who do not attempt good work but are content to imitate articles of reputation. By this means not only is the tradesman whose productions are imitated seriously injured in his character, but he in turn is compelled to lower the standard of his work, and in order to succeed is forced to imitate himself.

I have always thought that a law should be enacted to protect manufacturers against the consequences of imitation. I am told that in Europe and America laws exist for the prevention of this form of piracy, and that when a trade mark is granted to a manufacturer of any description of goods, and this trade mark is counterfeited, the Government undertakes to investigate any imitations that may be made of it and to punish the offenders.

It has been customary with our Japanese manufacturers to place their special marks upon the fans, porcelain, &c., which they make, and although the Government does not in any way guarantee the inviolability of such marks, they may be said to correspond with those in use in European countries. It is important, however, that a Government should protect manufacturers from forgeries, and I trust ours will not delay in recognising the necessity of doing so, granting an exclusive right to the original manufacturers. By this means imitation will be stopped, and the competition which now exists as to cheapness only will be turned into other channels. Not only will our manufacturers profit individually, but the wealth and reputation of the nation will by such means be largely enhanced.

SUMMARY OF OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS,

Issued in November, 1875.

5th.—Regulations regarding Recruiting for the Army have been revised and published.

8th.—The shipping Regulations, which had been issued during the 7th month of the 7th year of Meiji, have been temporarily suspended from this date, and regulations for foreign built ships entering and clearing from open ports have been established and enforced from the same date.

10th.—The conclusion of the Treaty for the exchange of Saghalien for the Kurile Islands was publicly announced and promulgated.

10th.—The Tonari machi Adachi Gori in the province of Musashi, under the jurisdiction of the Sakitama *ken*, has been a taken under the jurisdiction of the Tokio *Fu*.

10th.—Provisional regulations with regard to the payment of the *karoku* (allowance in money made by the Government) to the *kuadzoku*, (ex-*kugé* and ex-*daimio*), *shidzoku* (*samurai*), and *heimin* (people of the lower class) were this day established. (The regulations are here omitted).

12th.—The pattern of uniform to be worn by combatant naval officers and that of the officers attached to the Naval Department have been altered.

12th.—The uniforms, and distinctive marks of the lanterns used by policemen in every *Fu* and *Ken* have been decided on, published, and notified to all the *Fu* and *Ken*, the Tokei-*Fu* excepted.

13th.—The boundaries of Kameda-*Kori* and Kayabe-*Kori*, in the province of Watashima (Hokkaido) under the jurisdiction of the Kaitakushi, have been altered. In consequence of this change Yododonabe-mura has been annexed to the Kayabe-mura, which up to this time has formed part of Kameda-*Kori*, but will henceforth belong to Kayabe-*Kori*.

18th.—The boundaries of Iwamaye *Ken* and Fukushima *Ken* have been altered. Their respective jurisdictions consequently will be henceforth as follows: The eleven villages up to this time belonging to the Ishikawa-*Kori*, have been annexed to Shirakawa-*Kori*, under the jurisdiction of the Fukushima *Ken*, and two villages belonging to the same *Kori* have been annexed to Iwase-*Kori* in the Province of Iwashiro, under the jurisdiction of Fukushima *Ken*. Fourteen villages, belonging hitherto to the Iwase *Ken* in the Province of Iwashiro, have been annexed to the Ishikawa *Kori* in the same province, under the jurisdiction of the Iwamaye *Ken*.

19th.—It is notified that any person presented with a decoration by a foreign government shall apply for permission to wear it, forwarding the diploma and a statement of the act for which he was decorated, in conformity with the following rules:

1st.—Officers from the seventh rank upwards, shall apply for permission to wear foreign decorations, to the *shikuwan* (Secretary of the *Daijokuan*) with the certificate of the *Gaimusho*.

2nd.—Officers of and under the eighth rank shall make an application to the Chief of the Department to which they belong, and from the Chief, to the *Sei-in*, with the certificate of the *Gaimusho*.

3rd.—*Kuwadzoku*, *Shidzoku* and *Heimin*, shall apply to the *Chiji* and *Kenrei* of the *Fu* and *Ken* to which they belong, and from the *Chiji* and *Kenrei*, to the *Sei-in* with the certificate of the *Gaimusho*.

22nd.—The *Kencho* (Government Office) of the Mizawa *Ken* has been removed by order to Ishinoseki in Iwaye-*Kori*, in the Province of Rikuchiu, and the designation Iwai *Ken* adopted.

24th.—Three villages in the Ishidzu-*Kori* and one in the Ampa-*Kori*, in the Province of Mino, under the jurisdiction of the Gifu *Ken*, have been united into one, under the name of Makimura, annexed to the Taki-*Kori*. Another village, which has hitherto been under the jurisdiction of the Ishidzu *Kori* has been annexed to the Taki-*Kori*.

24th.—The uniform of military officers has been altered (attached paper omitted.)

25th.—The offices of *Gondajo*, *Gonshojo*, *Kissei* and

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Seisho, have been established in all departments and their ranks are as follows:

Daijo	4th rank.
Gondaijo	5th rank.
Shojo	6th rank.
Gonshojo	7th rank.
Kissei	14th rank.
Seisho	15th rank.

25th.—An office of *Kanji* (Administrative Secretary) in the *Genro-in* has been established.

25th.—The *Yekiteiriyo* (General Post Office) under the department of the *Naimusho* (Home Office), which was formerly a section of the second rank, has from this date been raised to a section of the first rank under the same department; and the *Keihoriyo* (Central and Provincial Police Office) of the *Naimusho*, and the *Kogakuriyo* of the *Kobusho*, formerly of the first rank, have been reduced to second rank offices.

25th.—The *Yeizen riyo*, (office for superintendence of the repairs of public buildings) has been established in the *Kobusho*; this office is of the second class.

28th.—The Islands which were ceded to Japan for the Island of Karafuto (Saghalien) have been placed under the jurisdiction of the Kaitakushi.

OUR NEIGHBOURHOOD.

(AN OLD WELL.)

What's in an old well? Many persons confronted by such a query would in all probability reply, water perhaps? Whilst others, again, leaving out any note of interrogation in their voices, and indifferent to the obvious and commonplace nature of their answer, would, in nine cases out of ten, dismiss the subject with a testy "Water, of course;" and so, shrugging up their shoulders, pass on without wasting a second thought upon the matter, content to admit that an old well is simply an old well and nothing more to them.

Aye, but there's more than water in some old wells: a vast deal more. There's more for instance in the old well which stands in that open space which lies to westward of "Our Neighbourhood." There are tangled growths of old associations, so matted together and twined and twisted round about it that, could they but assume materiality, they would so obscure and hide it out that it would not only become invisible, but its very whereabouts would be unapproachable from any quarter. Besides, there's the ghost of a dead woman in its gloomy depths; the ghost of a fair young girl, whose life had scarce commenced, it might be said, before she found the burden laid upon her to be more than she could carry. A solitary looking old well it is; standing all alone in a desolate enclosure, and haunted by a woman's ghost since a certain winter's night long years ago, when the frost lay white upon the ground, and a clear cold moon looked down upon a slumber-stricken world where none was stirring, and the ever-watchful stars had naught to feed their prying eyes on, but were fain to content themselves with the sight of peaceful hamlets, barred and bolted against the icy air and bathed in silvery light. Who could be found to venture out on such a night? Who, unconstrained by pressing duty, would halt to choose between a padded quilt, with mayhap a box of smouldering charcoal at its foot, diffusing a genial glow, and the chilled and frozen air without? Aye, who?

And yet a girl is stirring; a slim and shapely girl of sixteen summers. Creeping noiselessly from out her warm bed, and stealing past her sleeping mother, she undoes with trembling hands the wooden shutter and slips into the little garden. Here with hands tightly clasped upon her palpitating heart, she stands a moment, as though listening, and then emerging from the shadow of the house, picks up with eager haste a large round stone from the ornamental river at her feet, and hiding it in her sleeve flies out into the open moonlight. Ah me! the glancing stars are now rewarded for their vigil. They look upon a flying maiden, with a frozen stone clasped to her bosom, no colder, may be, than the leaden heart within, with tear-drops on her cheeks, but a settled purpose in her face, and flying—whither?

Across the withered grass she goes, nor casts a glance behind her at the house, so peaceful looking in the moonlight; beneath the gate, along the road that leads towards the well, without a faultering footstep and heedless that her feet are bare and the stones are cold and sharp. She has reached the fatal well, and mounting on its edge where the frost has sown a glistening icicle, whilst the shadow of a woman with her hands before her face is thrown by the moonlight on the ground beside her, a moment—and she disappears. A hollow plash, the sound of water in commotion, and bye and bye a gurgling as of air bubbles arising from below, and all is still. The sleeping landscape assumes once more an undisturbed appearance, and the moonlight is no longer busy with the shadow of a fair young girl with her hands before her face and in her sleeve a stone, for the shadow has plunged into a shadowy well and disappeared for ever, as, though faithful to the last, it desired to attend upon its owner to the land of shades.

'Twas but the old, old story. Old as the world, and yet for ever new to every suffering human being whose fate it is to learn it off by heart. A pair of lovers; a pair of hearts so tuned together that a false note struck on one, and the other so vibrates that it flies to pieces with a fracture so irreparable that the golden lute is broken and the silver cord loosed once and for ever.

Was it accident which led the footsteps of the faithless lover to the well next day? Who can tell? However that may be the story shews him leaning against the upright beam which supports the old well's roof and toying with the rival of the dead below. Behold her standing where last night the moonlight threw the shadow of a girl with her hands before her face,—a silken hood upon her head, whose purple folds set off the rosy color of her dimpled cheeks, as with down-cast eyes she twists a spray of cherry in her dainty fingers. A spray of cherry studded o'er with opening blossoms—fit emblem of her budding hopes—and—evil omen—in her agitation she picks them off and casts them from her one by one. Hark to that sound within the well! What can it be? A gurgling sound as of bubbles rising from below the water. There's something surely in its gloomy depths? Aye! that there is; there's something ghastlier than the reflection of two horror-stricken faces. For, a little later when assistance comes, the body of a fair young girl with a stone taken from an ornamental river, in her sleeve, and hands clasped upon her bosom, is laid in the joyous sunlight upon the frost-bound grass.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

For many years the ancient well was closed and padlocked, until, as time went on, it's crazy cover falling to decay, disclosed a goodly store of water, clear and fresh. The requirements of a growing community but badly off for water sanctioned by slow degrees the use of that from the well so long disused. At first for washing purposes, and then, upon its being discovered to be of surpassing excellence, for draught and cooking. By general consent it was refitted and supplied with wheel and pulley, but no maid or mother can be found with hardihood sufficient to drop a bucket into its depths when the sun has set; for, ever and anon, a splash is heard and a gurgling sound as of bubbles rising from below, and the ghost of a dead girl is seen, 'tis said, of moonlight nights, when the frost is on the ground, to hover round about it.

YOKOHAMA RACE CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Club took place yesterday afternoon, at the Chamber of Commerce rooms.

Amongst the members present were—Messrs. Strachan, Melhuish, W. Cruickshank, Winstanley, Dodds, Johnstone Hay, Keswick, Kirkwood, Jackson, Mollison, Reimers, Urquhart, Pinn, F. Cruickshank, Beato, Kingdon, Cope, Bennett, D'Hanger, Taylor, &c.

Mr. A. Winstanley was voted to the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting, and the accounts were then read by the Hon. Secretary, and, on the motion of Mr. Kingdon, seconded by Mr. Mollison, were passed.

A ballot then took place for a new Committee, Messrs. Melhuish and Fraser declining re-election, when the following

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gentlemen were elected: Messrs. Strachan, Keswick, R. Robertson, J. Robertson, and Cruickshank,

Mr. Mollison then proposed, and Mr. Cruickshank seconded, a vote of thanks to Messrs. Melhuish and Fraser for their energetic exertions on behalf of the club.

This was carried with applause.

Mr. Melhuish, on behalf of himself and Mr. Fraser, acknowledged the honour done them, and expressed a wish for the continued success of the Race Club.

This concluded the business, and the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the proceedings to an end.

Law Report.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR GENERAL COURT.

Kanagawa, Japan, Dec. 23, 1875.

THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES *Ex Rel* MURATA SADAHIRA, a Japanese subject, against JOHN MIDDLETON.

Charge: Assault with intent to kill.

The Court is of the opinion that malice essential to maintain the charge against the accused has not been proven, and indeed it is not proven beyond doubt that the shot which appear to have struck the prosecutor were fired by the accused. The proof, on the contrary, shows conclusively that the accused fired at a bird; that the police officers were at a great distance off; that the accused had not the slightest idea that he had hit or could have hit anything but the bird at which he aimed. It is manifest, therefore, that if any shot struck the prosecutor it was the purest accident, and that the accused was ignorant of the occurrence.

The Court is aware of the responsibility, which attaches to any act or the consequences of any act committed by a person while engaged in the violation of law; but in order to visit this responsibility there must be a similarity of offences. In this case the law which it is claimed the accused was violating, is a law of the Japanese Government forbidding hunting and shooting by any person unless possessed of a license for the purpose. A copy of the law is produced in Court. The counsel for the defence, however, contends, that the law only affects the subjects of Japan, and that no foreigner residing in the Empire is under the slightest obligation to obey it, and this appears to be the commonly received theory in the community. The Court cannot subscribe to this theory. All persons coming to Japan from a country having no treaty with this government, are of course subject to Japanese laws. Those from countries having such treaties are exempt from obedience to Japanese laws only in so far as said treaties expressly define such exemption. That there is nothing whatever in any treaty between the United States and Japan that exempts American citizens residing in this Empire from obedience to the law in question, is settled by the proper authorities of the United States Government. In 1873 the then U. S. Minister, Mr DeLong, caused to be published and posted in the open ports a copy of the law in question, with a warning to all U. S. citizens to render due obedience to it; and afterwards, in the same year, the present U. S. Minister to Japan, in reply to a despatch from the Department of State of the U. S. Government, expressed his opinion to the Department that the said law was binding upon U. S. citizens resident in Japan, and the Department endorsed and approved said opinion in the most emphatic manner. (See U. S. Foreign Relations, 1874, pp. 653, 654, 658, and 659.) If, therefore, said law remains unaltered or unrepealed, in so far as to prohibit unlicensed persons from hunting or shooting within the territorial limits of the Empire, is is manifestly the duty of this Court to take judicial notice of its violation according to the laws of the United States. In this present case, however, the complaint is not of a violation of this law, but of an alleged malicious and felonious assault upon, the prosecutor with the intent to kill and murder him, and it is sought to attach such felonious intent to the accidental shooting by proving that the accused was at the time engaged in a violation of the law in question. The evidence, however, clearly establishes the fact that he had no knowledge of the existence of the law in question, and was not engaged in a malicious trespass. There is nothing whatever shown that warrants the Court in finding the accused guilty of any offence, and he is therefore acquitted and discharged.

(Signed) THOS. B. VAN BUREN,
Consul-General.

G. P. SPOONER,
G. L. MONTGOMERY, } Assessors.

JUDICIAL COURT OF KANAGAWA KEN.

Friday, 24th December, 1875.

Before Mr. KITABATAKE HARAFUSA, President

Alfred ROPER *vs* MITSU BISHI MAIL S. S. Co.

This was a claim for $5,320 for alleged breach of agreement and wrongful dismissal.

Defendants in their answer pleaded breach of agreement on part of plaintiff, and disobedience of orders, as justifying them in dismissing him.

Mr Dickins appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr Ness for defendants.

Mr Dickins this morning continued his examination of Alfred Roper.

Witness.—I was never directed by the Company or its Agents to engage pilots for the Shanghai river. The expenses in connection with the running aground of the *Kanagawa Maru* in the river were paid by the Government and not by the Company, as the ships did not belong to the Company then but to the Government. The ship touched the bottom in Yokohama harbour, through the failure of the engines to act. She touched on the Kanagawa flat. When a pilot is on board a ship the Captain is still in command. The Captain would be in command even if the Admiral was on board. A pilot is merely an assistant to the master. The Captain has discretionary power over the pilot; if he is too rash he can check him, and if too cautious can encourage him to go on. In the Shanghai river our flag mast came into collision with the foremast of a small junk. Our flag mast was not broken, the junk's mast was broken. We were going up the river with a fair tide. The anchor was let go and it was in swinging round that this happened. There was no disagreement with the pilot. The ship did not touch the junk; it was only the flag staff that did. The damage amounted to $10. I paid half, and the pilot paid half. I did not cause the Company any trouble whatever.

Cross examined by Mr Ness: On the 5th February this year I entered the service of defendants. I received a general letter of instructions from the Company to use all caution, and to take a pilot for the Inland sea and Shanghai river. (Letter produced). I do not remember if I received a letter of general instruction from the Company on the 9th February this year. I took command of the *Kanagawa Maru* on the 5th February at Yokoska. The ship was in dock at the time. A few days afterwards I brought her up to Yokohama. After I anchored the tide fell and the ship took the mud. She heeled over and fouled a small Japanese steamer and broke her jib-boom. I only had one collision in the Shanghai river, and that was when the small junk's mast was carried away by the steamer's flag staff. I do not know if Mr Iwasaki had received Captain Mooney's account of our disagreement when he wrote me the complimentary letter I received from him (Mr Iwasaki.) I made two voyages after this, and was not censured. Whilst I was in *Kanagawa-Maru* there were many changes amongst the officers. Since I left the ship there have been 6 or 7 different captains in her. The changes in the officers were some of them brought about by their own insubordination. If they got drunk I discharged them. If I pointed out a man as incompetent the Company discharged him. On my last voyage I was informed by letter that a pilot would be waiting for me at the lightship, at Shanghai. I did not stop at the lightship to take a pilot. I saw no signal. It is an uncommon thing to take a pilot from a lightship. Pilots always have their own boats and cutters. I never before in my life took a Pilot from a lightship, and I have been knocking up and down Shanghai river for more than 20 years. On the night we passed the Light ship it was clear overhead but a little cloudy on the horizon. We first saw the light of the Lightship about 11 miles off on that night. I never told anyone as we were passing the Lightship that I ran a great risk in going up the river without a pilot. I could not have thought such a thing. No change took place in the weather as we were going up the river. I did not inform the Japanese Consul that I ran aground in the river on two occasions on that evening. It was entered in both Log Books. The first time I grounded it was a trifling affair. There was no other steamer in sight when the ship ran aground on the first occasion. On the second occasion a steamer caused me to run aground. The haziness of the weather caused me to run aground on the first occasion. The approaching steamer was in the shoal water where my steamer could not go and that caused me to run ashore the second time. The deep part of the river is about 400 yards wide; the shallow water is much wider. By the appearance of the other steamer's light I should say she was in the shoal water. I do not say that I should have collided with the

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other steamer if I had not run aground. If it had been daylight I could have passed the other steamer. It was a pure accident that the ship ran aground. I do not admit that it was a mistake. The other steamer had passed us only a few seconds before we took the mud. We took the mud almost as she was passing us. The other steamer passed us at a distance of 150 yards on our starboard side. I do not know if more than one steamer passed us. I was busy trying to get my steamer off. I saw some tug boats and a ship being towed up. I do not know the name of the steamer that caused us to run aground. I am not aware that I told the chief officer what to enter in the log book on this night. I might have told him to make an entry of it. I do not think I dictated what he should enter in the log book. I am sure I did not. Six foreigners were on deck, at the time of running aground, looking after the ship. The chief officer must have got his information for the entries in the log book from the log slate which is kept by the officer of the watch. I do not know if Mr Grosser was on deck when the accident occurred: all the passengers came up. Mr Grosser asked everybody on board how the accident happened. He asked me how it occurred, and formed his own opinion about it.

The Court here adjourned till 1 p.m.

Court re-assembled at 1 p.m., when Mr Ness continued his cross-examination of Plaintiff.

Witness:—The steamer that caused us to run aground was about 3/4 of mile off when I first saw her. I did not sound the whistle because there is a code of whistling signals for the Shanghai river and I did not know it. It is only compulsory to use a whistle in a fog. The fact of the ship running ashore proved that it was necessary to run ashore to avoid a collision under the circumstances, it being night time. If it had been daylight it would not have been necessary to go so near the bank of the river. In no case is it necessary to sound the whistle if the lights of the vessel can be seen. If another ship had no lights up then I would sound the whistle so that she might put her lamps up. In a thick fog I would sound the whistle every five minutes day or night. The other steamer did not sound her whistle. When we passed the other steamer my steamer's engines were going astern. The other vessel passed us just before we took the ground. When the other steamer passed us she was in the deep channel, almost in the middle of it. I can't say if I wrote a letter to Mr Bell asking him to give evidence in my favour. I may have done so. I have not kept copies of all the letters I wrote in connection with this case. I did not send statements to any one, but I went on board the *Kanagawa Maru*, and asked him (Bell) questions which I took down in writing. He said they were correct and rewrote them. He accompanied me to H. B. M.'s Consulate and signed an affidavit in the presence of the Consul. Mr Bell volunteered the affidavit before I spoke to him about it. I don't remember that I wrote to Ritchie asking him for his evidence; it is very unlikely that I did write to a second engineer. I have no personal knowledge that the Government paid the expense of running ashore in the river at Shanghai. I was told this by the agent. Our wages came from the Government through the Company.

Re-examined by Mr Dickins:—The fact of it being night time had much to do with our running ashore. I could not see how much wheel the quartermaster gave her when I gave orders about the steering. If I had followed the rule of the road when I first saw the steamer I should have gone into shoal water. We were going 7½ or 8 knots: it was nearly high tide. It would take about four minutes at this rate to bring the two steamers abreast of one another. When I found we were going near the bank I sang out "hard a port" and had the engines reversed. The ship did not answer her helm. It is an every-day occurrence for ships to touch in the Shanghai river. Since this accident happened some of the Company's ships have touched The *Niigata Maru* and others. (Witness explained at great length the grounding of the ship in Yokohama harbour) The ship has nearly been lost twice through the breaking down of the engines. Once I saved her by means of her sails. The bottoms of the air pumps had been broken and had been repaired with bricks and cement! My professional capacity has never been attacked by the Company. There have been trifling disputes about cargo being short &c.

G. P. Jones was then called by Mr Dickins.

Witness:—I was third officer of the *Kanagawa Maru* in May this year. I remember entering the Shanghai river on 21st May in a voyage from Nagasaki to Shanghai. I remember passing the lightship. We were abreast of it between 9 and 10 o'clock We passed within a hundred or 150 yards of the lightship. We whistled 3 times when abreast of the lightship. It was a loud whistle. I saw a small white light in the waist of the lightship. I saw no other light except the one shown by the lightship. This small white light was stationary. I saw no "flare up." I remember the ship going aground at Black point. I was on deck at time. I was on the port side. I don't remember if the awnings were up but I think so; they generally were so.

The Court here adjourned till Monday 27th inst., at 10 30 a.m.

Monday, 27th December, 1875.

Mr. Dickins continued his examination of

G. P. Jones.—The boats would fill up the space between the awning and the deck; in addition, the mizen-mast also prevented me from seeing forward on the starboard side, as I was on the port side of the poop. I saw a steamer after we had gone aground at Black point; she was rounding the point. I have no doubt about this.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness:—About eight minutes after we were ashore she rounded the point astern of us. The point was about a quarter of a mile distant from the place where we ran ashore. The other steamer was going out from Shanghai. I called the mate's attention to this vessel and suggested that we should get a line from her to pull us off before we settled down in the mud. The *Kanagawa Maru* was lying at an acute angle towards Shanghai. When we went ashore I left the wheel and went on to the bridge. I was at first accused of carelessness by Capt. Roper, till the quartermasters explained the matter. In half an hour he released me from the charge. He does not think now that I was careless. If Capt. Roper had written on the following day to the Japanese Consul at Shanghai, that the accident had happened through my carelessness, it [the statement] would have been false. I recollect Capt. Roper singing out "hard-a-starboard." That was before I saw the other steamer; I do not know how long. We were going 7 or 8 knots at this time. I can't say whether the awning was up or not; it must have been. We passed the lightship at full speed, 8 or 9 knots. We ran ashore shortly afterwards. We ran on shore twice that night, the first time in the middle of the river. I have no idea of the width of the river at the place where we ran ashore the second time. I do not know the river. The night was clear on the water with a low haze on the land. There was no difficulty in seeing the bank of the river. I should think the other bank was too far to be seen. I saw the hull of the other steamer, her mast-head light, and one smoke-stack and the smoke coming out of it. I can't say if she was a paddle or a screw boat. The steamer must have passed very closely to us.

Re-examined by Mr Dickins:—She must have passed very close to us. The haze made it a little difficult to judge distance that night. The Captain never exonerated me in so many words from blame for my conduct at the wheel.

Mr Ness here produced two letters written by Captain Roper. One was to Mr Bell and the other to Mr Ritchie, both of which were admitted by Captain Roper who explained that he wrote them to these parties to get what evidence he could touching upon his case.

—McKenzie: I am not not doing anything at present. I was second officer of the *Kanagawa Maru* on the first voyage she made in February. I remember previously to that voyage coming up from Yokoska. After leaving the dock we were delayed by something going wrong with the engines, and whilst coming up the bay to Yokohama we stopped twice through the fault of the engines. When we were in 4½ fathoms the engines were stopped. There was lots of steam in the engine room, through some part of the machinery leaking. The engines did not go astern as they ought to have done to take the way off the ship. In proof of this 45 fathoms of chain ran out before the vessel stopped. We fouled the small Japanese steamer whilst attempting to warp off the *Kanagawa Maru*. The damage done was very slight. It was blowing freshly when we were trying to warp off.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness.—We attempted to warp off before we were aground. It is not true that we fouled the little Japanese steamer when we heeled over after the tide fell. The small steamer was fouled while we trying to warp off.

Mr Dickins announced to the Court that Mr Ness wished to send the Commission to Shanghai at once to take evidence there. Captain Roper could obtain evidence at the same time. This could be done during the vacation.

Court adjourned *sine die*.

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Before Mr. ASAINO KANSUI, Assistant Judge.
Monday, 27th Dec., 1875.

SCHULTZE, REIS & Co. *vs.* FUKUSHIMA CHOHEI and FUKUSHIMA SEIHEI.

In this case the plaintiff claimed the sum of $2,500, being the balance alleged to be due of a certain loan to defendants, made on fish oil on the 17th May, 1872.

The judgment, rendered this morning was in favour of the defendants.

EGYPT FOR THE ENGLISH.

(Pall Mall Budget.)

Something has happened in England within the last fortnight to fix the attention of every Court and Cabinet in Europe. To St. Petersburg, Vienna, Berlin, Paris, Constantinople, Cairo, certain sounds have been carried from these shores which will at once be fitted with a meaning as yet not fully comprehended by ourselves. This may seem strange, but it is at least explicable. For while it has long been our habit to look forward no further than to-morrow in the future of European affairs, contenting ourselves with the business of to-day (the natural and common habit of people satisfied with what they are and what they have got), a far different temper has never ceased to prevail amongst statesmen who are *not* satisfied with their share of the world or sufficiently secure in it. That being their situation, they, of course, are for ever on the look out; every rational calculation of the future—of the chances that lie here or lie there, of what may be grasped and what must be resigned—they are familiar with; and we may be sure that they are alert to catch every sign of action or resolve that may make movement on their own part desirable. To these, then, we cannot doubt, certain sudden little bursts of reference—now blundering in one newspaper, now in another—to Egypt as a possible English dependency of some sort has struck home. But not as a surprise. There is no statesman in Europe who has not long looked upon the future of Egypt as intimately and necessarily bound up with the future of the British Empire. If dulness or indifference to the prospect existed anywhere, it existed in England itself; where, till only the other day, any talk suggestive of the annexation of Egypt would have been assorted with the politics of the moon. No doubt our own statesmen have diverted their minds with the subject from time to time; but that has been of little avail for practical purposes, for the reason that while even in foreign affairs English Ministers now stoop for a policy to "popular opinion," popular opinion is studiously led away from the contemplation of every circumstance, every contingency, of a disquieting character. We shall allow ourselves to remark, parenthetically, that that is a system which cannot work to advantage. If popular opinion is to control foreign policy or to shelter Foreign Ministers it is necessary to adopt the Bismarckian manner—that is to say, to make the country a confidant in politics which it may otherwise baffle through ignorance, and acquainted with facts that may come crushing in upon "opinion" too late. That is a danger now, in more than one direction. To return to Egypt. While our hold upon that country—(an exclusive hold, in the last resort)—is an almost desperate necessity, and though events of late years have been bringing it nearer to view with astonishing rapidity, not a whisper of it descended from high places; and amidst all the speculation with which a free press and free speech are exercised, it never appeared. Perhaps because it was thought wicked to dream of annexation of any kind—the doctrine of a school of politicians which, though it is disgraced cannot carry into retirement all the error it has preached; perhaps because it seemed "Quixotic," and had something to do with Russophobia; or because it wasn't polite to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF; or because it seemed to imply going to war; or because the mass of Englishmen actually did not perceive that the occupation of Constantinople by any great foreign Power or Powers *meant* English occupation of Egypt or the downfall of the Empire Whatever may have been the reason or reasons, this wonderful dulness, this miraculous reserve, must have astonished foreign observers, and we can easily imagine them listening for the first sound of awakened consciousness. This they now hear, and they know it marks a period in the game before them.

The way in which the first note was struck was curious, but perfectly characteristic of our country and our time. It was not brought out by the startling complication of disasters and signs of disaster that lately revealed the fast approach of dissolution to the Turkish Empire. That ought to have done it, rather than the more speculative matter that did move our imagination and open our eyes and mouths at last. It came to pass that the Prince of Wales made a pleasure trip to India. He tarried at Alexandria on the way, and there was magnificently entertained by the Viceroy of the country; and on taking up his route he decorated the Viceroy's eldest son with the Star of India—on the Queen's behalf, of course. This was precisely the sort of incident to kindle British fancy; it took fire accordingly: no doubt being largely fed from the too visible conflagration of the Grand Turk's finances. The Star of India guided the newspaper press, club-room debaters, and, above all, a vast body of interested bondholders, to the fact that Egypt must be nobody's to take, nobody's to hold, if not by ourselves. And not only so, but that it must be kept free at any cost, war or no war, till the the break-up of the Ottoman Empire, which cannot now be far off. And more—that, in all likelihood, it will then be no matter of choice to hold the country safe for ourselves, in no less dubious fashion than Gibraltar is held. We do not say that the whole inevitable necessity has yet been brought home to people generally or has been anywhere fully expressed. But in cases like these, when perception once begins it rapidly spreads on to the envelopment of the whole subject; and before long the English at Alexandria will be as familiar a subject of discussion as the Russians at Constantinople.

And why should it not be? Stated plainly as it is here, we have no doubt that even now it startles many a mind as something too improper for speculation. We shall permit ourselves to assume that those who take that oblique view of the subject are generally the kind of men who permit themselves to think of nothing except upon safe and respectable authority. To these, then, may be told the otherwise inconsiderable fact that what is here set before them is a part of the material with which Mr. Grant Duff is now engaged in recasting his opinions. After that, it will be perceived that there is nothing at any rate "improper" in making the English at Alexandria as open a subject of discussion as the Russians at Constantinople. Nor, on the face of the question, is there any reason why it should not occupy the same ground in discussion as it does as a matter of fact. To be sure, we have been taught for a long time that it is impolitic to debate in public such matters as are likely to excite suspicion and distrust in other nations; and it may be objected that this is clearly one of those matters. The general doctrine was entirely fallacious; and its main result was to impose a bugbear upon the discussion of events and probabilities affecting the very existence of the empire. And what is true in the general is certainly true of this particular question. Of course if it had never occurred to the statesmen of other countries—if the momentous importance of Egypt to England had all along been a Foreign Office secret—there might be sense in the cry of indiscretion. But who cherishes that preposterous supposition? The necessity of which we speak is plain upon the face of the time as India is upon the map of the world. It is one of the few things that have to be taken as certainties by those who employ themselves in forecasting and dealing with the changes that must follow upon the disruption of the Ottoman Empire:—an employment which has now lasted so long that Egypt for the English must be as familiar in Continental Cabinets as Poland for everybody but the Poles. If England had turned a willing ear to the Emperor Nicholas when he proposed to dispart the Sick Man's territory, the words would have been first seriously uttered by foreign lips; and when the time comes for listening again, it is exceedingly probable that in some shape or other our enormous interest in Egypt will be acknowledged and provided for at the first suggestion. Let us not be afraid, then, to keep this matter openly and clearly before ourselves and all the world. We may rely upon it that nobody will be surprised, nobody irritated. It has long been familiarly contemplated in every Continental Cabinet, and in Turkey and Egypt too. To various minds at various times, no doubt, it has seemed to belong to a more or less distant order of events. But granted that certain other changes have happened which all the world agrees must happen one of these days, the substantial possession of Egypt by England (or rather, perhaps, the effectual safeguard of the country against occupation or surprise by other Powers) is seen to follow as a matter of sheer necessity for her. Why it would be so is too plain to need discussion. The Turks on the Bosphorus are one thing; any other Power or Powers that are likely to succeed them, quite another.

It may perhaps be necessary to guard ourselves from misconception by saying that when we speak of annexation, possession, and so forth, we use the best words that lie to hand to express the total exclusion of other Powers, and instant means of defending the country (when the new time comes) from surprise. Territorial possession as Ireland is possessed is not necessarily implied by any means. But no more are "guarantees;" if by that is meant

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mutual promises and vows like the Treaty of Paris, though signed by every European Sovereign in full uniform. Whatever may be the arrangement ultimately arrived at, it must be guaranteed by nothing less than positions where force can be always maintained, and whence it can speedily be exerted. Nor do we intend to suggest that this is a matter of immediate importance. It may be very far off; but also it may be as near to us as the fall of Paris was to France when the battle of Sadowa was fought. The death of a single man might bring it close upon us at this moment. Wherefore it is time to think of it boldly, and all that appertains thereto.

GERMANY.

(The Saturday Review.)

Life is made up of small things and of great things, and what is true of the lives of ordinary men is conspicuously true of the lives of men so highly placed as the German Emperor and his great Minister. After a week's stay in Italy, and the enjoyment of all that cordiality and splendour could do make his reception there worthy of him, the Emperor returns to Germany, and is laid up with an attack which has prevented his being present either at the opening of the German Parliament or at the ceremonial held in honour of Stein. Prince Bismarck also has been ill, and his illness was serious enough to keep him at home, and to debar him from the pleasure, or save him the trouble, of going to show himself to the Italians. The slight attack of the Emperor is of no political importance, but a German journal has found courage to hint that it is exceedingly inconvenient that whenever Prince Bismarck is ill, or wishes to seek repose in the country, the business of the Empire comes to a standstill. Whether Prince Bismarck may be right or wrong in allowing no inferior hand to meddle with his work, it is certain that he has always much on hand to worry him. Building up an Empire and reducing a spiritual power to obedience are not things that can be done by a sudden stroke or once for all. It is only by slow, persistent determination, by patient watching, by trying to solve one small problem after another, that such ends are to be achieved, if they are to be achieved at all. Some such contest as that now being waged in Bavaria between the Empire and a combination of clerical partisans and lay separatists has already shown itself in other districts, and can scarcely fail to reappear from time to time in some quarter of the new Empire. While each contest of this kind is going on there is much for Prince Bismarck to think of, and the varying circumstances of each case demand appropriate means of meeting the difficulties that arise. For the moment there is quiet in Bavaria, for the King has had his say, and Parliamentary opposition is made impossible by the prorogation. What is likely to happen, and what must be done, when the Parliament is suffered again to meet, must cost those chiefly concerned many anxious thoughts. But the difficulty is one that may probably be overcome by time and patience. There can scarcely be any fear of a revolution, and even if the King did what the Emperor himself did not many years ago, and collected taxes which the Parliament refused to vote, the opposition that would be excited might be one that would stop short of disobedience or resistance. There is, however, no reason to expect that such a course will be taken. The Bavarian Parliament cannot exercise any great pressure by refusing to vote supplies. It is the Bavarian public, and not the Crown, that would suffer by supplies being withheld, and a public cut short of its money by a Parliament is sure to make its grievances heard.

The speech at the opening of the Session, which the Emperor was not well enough to deliver to the German Parliament, dealt chiefly with the large question of the political state of Europe and the prospects of peace. The Emperor took occasion to express his conviction that there are now surer guarantees for the existence of peace than there have been for many years. More definitely he says that peace is more assured now than it was at any period of the twenty years which preceded the establishment of the Empire. This does not seem to be saying much, as those twenty years witnessed the various adventurous schemes of the Emperor of the French to create by wars, by rumours of wars, by secret alliances and territorial bargains, a special position for himself and his dynasty in France and in Europe. But the Emperor William adduces reasons for believing in the continuance of peace which are calculated to produce a considerable impression in Germany. In the first place, he is able to announce that Alsace-Lorraine is gradually accepting the rule of its conquerors. In the next place, his recent visit to Italy has assured him that the Ultramontanes have at present too many and too determined adversaries on their hands to think of giving practical effect to their dreams of a crusade. Lastly, the league of the three Emperors, supported, as is politely assumed or prudently hazarded, by the wishes of their respective peoples, remains in fuller force than ever. It is undeniable that while Russia and Austria unite with Germany in desiring peace there is little chance of the disturbance of the peace of Europe. Whether this implies the reign of peace elsewhere may be another question; and Englishmen cannot help reflecting how very convenient it might be to Russia to persuade Europe that a conflict on her remote Eastern borders with the mistress of India was a purely Asiatic affair, which could be settled without the burning question of the possession of Constantinople being raised. But this is a point in which Germans are not much interested, and the object of the Emperor was to awaken the confidence of the Germans in peace, and especially that species of confidence which is necessary to revive the sinking trade and flagging industry of the Empire. His speech was, in fact, a solemn announcement that the famous scare of last May was at most an accidental interruption of a settled policy, and that the timid and the cautious need have no apprehension of its recurrence.

For many years a statue in honour of Stein has been in course of erection at Berlin, and it has been at last completed, in a large measure through the liberality of the Emperor. Next to the great Frederick, there is no one whom Prussians and the Royal Family of Prussia may be more proud to honour. Stein was one of the chief authors of the bold measures by which in 1807 and 1811 the peasants of Prussia were raised from serfs to freemen, the land was freed from feudal distinctions and incumbrances, and the tenant was given a proprietary interest in the soil. This was the beginning of the new life of Prussia and Prussians. Further, to Stein and his associates Prussia owes the inception of that military organization which led her in triumph to Leipzig and Waterloo, and swept down before it like a broken reed the strength of France in 1870. To the same set of benefactors is due the creation of the Prussian bureaucracy, which, however marked by the inseparable failings of a bureaucracy, has done its work with an enlightenment, a zeal for the public good, an unwearied industry, and an independence of Kings and Ministers, for which it would be very difficult to find a parallel. Lastly, from the same source there also flowed the famous system of Prussian public education. The merits and success of this system have indeed been in recent days much exaggerated, and English travellers, fresh from the glowing pictures of German education invented to rouse the fear or emulation of English audiences, have been surprised to find how little education has really spread among the German poor, and among women of every rank. But it would be totally unjust to deny that Prussia made a great effort, and an effort of a very novel character, in organizing education when education was little thought of in Europe, and that much gratitude and honour are due to those who first led the way on the path of popular instruction. All these claims to the respect and admiration of his countrymen Stein shared with a small band of colleagues or supporters; but he had himself an exceptional and special title to distinction. He had the honour to provoke the personal hatred of Napoleon; and the conqueror of the Continent rarely, if ever, gave a more signal instance of the extent and insolence of his power than when he issued from his camp at Madrid an order that Stein should be treated as the enemy of France, and be banished from Prussia. The present Emperor's father had no choice but to yield, and Stein went into exile to prepare, with the ardour of public enthusiasm and private indignation, his secret and ultimately successful plans for the downfall of the oppressor of his country and of himself. The piquancy of the contrast between the Berlin from which Stein was exiled and the Berlin in which his statue has been set up must have been one of the chief pleasures attending the recent ceremony; and the Emperor especially, whose personal memories carry him back to the days of Stein's exile, must have dwelt with satisfaction on the thought that things are very much altered now, and that, instead of a Prussian Minister being ordered away by a foreign prince into exile, Europe now waits with anxious attention to know whether the rheumatism of a Prussian Minister is a little better or a little worse.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 23, *Lathley Rich*, American ship, Lewis, 1,300, from New York, June 19, Coal, to Chipman, Stone & Co.

Dec. 26, *Tanais*, French steamer, Reynier, 1,010, from Hongkong, Dec. 11, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

Dec. 25, *Dwarf*, H. M. S., Captain Hon. E. S. Dawson, 584, from Kobe, Dec. 22.

Dec. 25, *Nevada*, American steamer, Williams, from Shanghai and ports, Dec. 18, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

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Dec. 29, *City of Tokio*, American steamer, Maury, 5,050, from Hongkong, Dec. 20, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Dec. 30, *Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, Furber. 1,870, from Shanghai and ports, Dec. 23, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 23, *Haidamack*, Russian corvette, Captain Tirtoff, 1,100, for Kobe.

Dec. 23, *Montgomeryshire*, British steamer, Sturrock, 1,250, for Kobe, General, despatched by E. Fischer & Co.

Dec. 24, *Sumida Maru*, Japanese steamer, Gorlach, 690, for Hakodate, General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Dec. 28, *Orissa*, British steamer, Reeves, 1,647, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Dec. 29, *Wm. Mudgett*, American barque, Dickey, 885, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Dec. 29, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, 2,119, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B.Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Tanais* from Hongkong.—Messrs Matsmura, Wooeno, De Bavier, Barthelet, Bertun, Pollard, and Van Lissa.

Per *Nevada* from Shanghai and ports.—For Yokohama: Messrs. John Pitman, J. Adams Smith, U.S.N., Louis McLane, R. Heape Takahashi, P. Wilson, and 48 in the steerage. For America: Mrs. G. Hemington, G. A. Curtis, S. St. Clair Smith, U.S.N., and 13 U.S. seamen in the steerage.

Per *Orissa* for Hongkong.—Baron de Overbeck, Dr. Niewerth, Lieut. Herring, R.N., Shita-Mura, Simpuya, A Chong, Wye Sing, Atet, and J. Driscoll.

Per *City of Tokio* from Hongkong:—Messrs. Robertson and Pim.

Per *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. Cotter, Captain A. Roper, Captain Walker, Messrs. Schroeder, Vischer, Inoye, Kimura, Endo, Masuda, Jacobs, Ekeda, Yamada, Yamamoto, Castelli, Manyo, Sehei, Nakano, Seimoro, Lemmer, Kleinwort, Bartrum, Wyper, and 1 European, 3 Chinese and 104 Japanese in the steerage.

Per *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Morse and child, Messrs, H. Ahrens, C. Ban, Mitsuoka, J. Thompson, Namau, Thyssen, Shituya, Howashi, H. M. Blanchard, C. Wiggins, Herei, and 150 Various in the steerage.

CARGOES.

Per *Orissa* for Hongkong.—

Silk for England	52	bales
France	72	,,
Italy	20	,,
Total	144	bales

Per *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—

Treasure	$12,208
,,	*yen* 2,500

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
San Francisco	City of Tokio	P. M. S. S. Co.	
New York	Ukraine	Smith, Baker & Co.	
San Francisco	Belgic	O. & O. S. S. Co.	10th Jan.
Hongkong	Tanais	M. M. Co.	4th Jan.
Shanghai	Hiroshima Maru	M. B. Co.	5th Jan.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination.
Courier	Lemascheffsky	
City of Tokio	Maury	San Francisco.
Hiroshima Maru	Furber	Shanghai.
Massilia	Raud	
Naruto	DuBois	
Niigata Maru	Walker	
Nevada	Williams	
Sea Gull	Acfort	
Takasago Maru		
Tanais	Reynier	Hongkong.

SAILING SHIPS.

Cathaya	790	Morgan	Kobe.
Formosa	445		
Flying Spur	785	Croote	Kobe.
Gaucho	370	Crighton	
Lathley Rich	1300	Lewis	
Mary Jane	165		
Parmenio	369	Abbott	
Rositta McNeil	611	Brown	
Rona	638	Trunks	
Shalimar	1596	Walker	
Ukraine	682	Melcher	New York.

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

American gun-boat	Saco	Comdr. C. S. McDougal.
Russian frigate	Askold	Captain Tartoff.
British gun-boat	Sylvia	Captain St. John, at Yokoska.
British corvette	Charybdis	Captain Smith.
Chinese corvette	Yang Woo	Captain R. E. Tracey, R.M,
H. M. S.	Dwarf	Captain Hon. E. S. Dawson.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Albuera"; "Western Chief"; "Ullock"

FROM SHIELDS.—"Ariantes."

FROM CARDIFF.—"Vichua."

FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas C. Leary"; "Hafrofjan"; "Hope"; "Nightingale"; "Regulus;" "Nettie Merryman"; "Surprise"; "Wallace."

FROM HAMBURG.—"Christian".

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Lochleven Castle."

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—"Patroclus" s.s.; "Priam."

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, &c.—"Bengal" s.s.; "Burmese" s.s.; "Tamesa"; "Banda"; "Ziba"; "Benledie" s.s.; "Genoa" s.s.

AT HAMBURG.—"Candare."

EXCHANGE.

(Friday.)

There has been a moderate business doing both in Bank Bills and Private Papers at a slight reduction on last week's quotations.

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 0⅞d.	to 4s. 1d.
,, Bank Bills on demand	3s. 11½d.	to 4s. 0d.
,, Private 6 months' sight	4s. 1⅛d.	to 4s. 1⅜d.
ON PARIS—Bank 6 months' sight	5.17	
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.22	
ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	72¼	to ⅜
,, Private 10 day's sight	72⅜	
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	par.	
,, Private 10 day's sight	1	per cent disct.
ON San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	98	
,, 30d. sight Private	par.	
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	97½	
,, 30 days sight Private	par.	
Gold Yen	3.93½	
Kinsatz	404	

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AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Str.	Jany. 1st.
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	M. B. S. S.	

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR

	Per	Date
HONGKONG	P. M. S. S.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	M. M. Str.	Jany. 4th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Str.	Jany. 11th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	M. B. Co.	Jany. 5th
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INSURANCE.

THE

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CAPITAL
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Yokohama, December 29, 1875. d & w. tf.

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Yokohama, February 12, 1874. tf.

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And where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as the public taste is so much on the increase for Aerated Drinks. The book of 90 pages of illustrations and information forwarded free.

BARNETT, SON & FOSTER, ENGINEERS, 23C, FORSTON ST., HOXTON, LONDON, ENGLAND.

December 25, 1875. B. 13ins.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

January 1st, 1875. 52ins

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

January 1, 1876. 52ins.

GOLD-THREAD MANUFACTORY.

THE LARGEST IN EUROPE,

Established Upwards of Half a Century.

F. & E. Stanton,

LEWISHAM, NEAR LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS of every description of REAL GOLD and SILVER THREADS, WIRES, BRAIDS, PURLS, &c., &c.

Merchants supplied at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, for CASH.

September 25, 1875. 8ins.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT,

Dated October 11th, 1869.

Under Distinguished Patronage

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

(OZONIC OXYGEN)

A CHEMICAL PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS, WITH THE VEGETABLE ALKALOIDS QUINIA, CYPRIPEDEN, XANTHOXYLIN, &c.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration	Lassitude
Liver Complaints	Shortness of Breath
Palpitation of the Heart	Trembling of the hands and limbs
Dizziness	Impaired Nutrition
Noises in the Head and Ears	Mental and Physical Depression
Loss of Energy and Appetite	Consumption (in its first stages only)
Hypochondria	Timidity
Female Complaints	Eruptions of the Skin
General Debility	Impaired Sight and Memory
Indigestion	Nervous Fancies
Flatulence	Impoverished Blood
Incapacity for Study or Business	Nervous Debility in all its Stages
Sick Headache	Premature Decline

and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, that where for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

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In CASES at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

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Wholesale Agents for—

BOMBAY.....D. S. KEMP & Co.
MADRAS.....BARRIE & Co.
COLOMBO.....O'HALLORAN BROS.

Export Agents.

NORTON WATNEY & Co.,
107, Southwark Street, London, S. E.

Yokohama, September 11, 1875. **52ins.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH GOODS,

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.
SILK, WOOLLEN, AND
MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

India, Colonial, and Foreign Outfitters,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
(Corner of Cheapside,) London,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue and Outfitting List 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to

WOOLLEN, SILK, AND COTTON GOODS
Of every description.
PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linen, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements,

Household Furniture,	Boot and Shoes,
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Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
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Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books.
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines, for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co, Bombay, and at the Office of the "Englishman" Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents, and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any pos town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special Advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51 and 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
LONDON.

October 8, 1874. 52ins

DIETZ & CO.,

St. Paul's Buildings, Carter Lane,
LONDON,
INVENTORS & MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

PARAGON LAMPS,

Burning Kerosine, Petroleum, or Paraffin.
Unrivalled for Simplicity, Economy, Durability, Safety & Brilliancy of Light.

OVER 5,000 PATTERNS OF

Handle Lamps	Factory Lamps
Table Lamps	Ship Lamps
Hall Lamps	Chandeliers
Church Lamps	Brackets
Billiard Lamps	Lanterns
Railway Lamps	Stoves

Fitted with our famous PARAGON BURNERS, which give a magnificent white and steady light, equal to 25, 20, 14 & 11 candles.

Our CLIMAX COOKING & PARAGON HEATING STOVES, in six sizes, will be found extremely useful in every household, being always ready for use, and saving time and money, coals, trouble of lighting fire, dust, and refuse.

Our HURRICANE LANTERNS are absolutely wind-proof and safe; simple in construction, and give a splendid white and steady light. They are the most serviceable Lanterns for use in Stables, Farms, Gardens, Boats, Cellars, &c.

Having been exclusively engaged in the production of Lamps for many years, the reputation which we have established for our manufactures in America, Australia, China, India, & all other Foreign Markets, enables us to satisfy the requirements of every buyer; our assortment being large & complete in every branch. For brilliancy of light, simplicity and durability of construction, our Lamps cannot be excelled; whilst the style, finish, & decorations are exquisite, & generally much admired. We therefore can confidently invite the attention of all Importers, & in recommending to you the above course, we point to our prospective mutual advantage. Catalogues, containing more than 1,000 Patterns sent free of charge.

May 22, 1875. **B. 24ws.**

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NORTON'S PATENT "ABYSSINIAN" TUBE WELLS.

THESE celebrated Tube Wells, of which many thousands are in use throughout the world, are the most rapid, simple, and economical means of obtaining water, from the wants of a cottage to supplies of upwards of a million gallons a day. In use at Bass's, Allsopp's and other large Breweries.

Full printed directions are furnished with the Driving Tackle, which any ordinary workman can manage. The average time required to drive a Well is *one to six hours.*

LE GRAND & SUTCLIFF,

Proprietors of Letters Patent,

3, Talbot Court, Gracechurch Street, and Magdala Works, Bunhill Row,

LONDON.

March 27, 1875. 12m. 1f.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS.
PEAS, CARROTS, BEANS AND OTHER VEGETABLES
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA AND PERRINS' "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE."

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from every Storekeeper.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.
Every Cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals, and at Vienna 1873, Two Grand Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions.

June 5, 1875. 1f. 12ms.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

May 17th, 1873. 6m.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, a pleasant, tonic and refreshing adjunct to the Toilet and Bath, a reviving scent and a powerful disinfectant. For warm climates it is invaluable.

RIMMEL'S CELEBRATED LAVENDER WATER.

RIMMEL'S TREBLE DISTILLED EAU DE COLOGNE.

RIMMEL'S MUCH IMPROVED FLORIDA WATER.

RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB, and other fragrant Perfumes.

RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE gives the hair a beautiful gloss without greasing it, nourishes the roots, and imparts an agreeable coolness to the head.

RIMMEL'S PURE WHITE GLYCERINE SOAP, BROWN WINDSOR, HONEY, ALMOND, COAL TAR, and other SOAP in bars or cakes.

RIMMEL'S VELVETINE, VIOLET, RICE, ROSE-LEAD and other TOILET POWDERS, in boxes and packets.

RIMMEL'S AQUADENTINE cleans, whitens and preserves the Teeth, refreshes the Mouth and sweetens the Breath.

RIMMEL'S PHOTOCHROME, for imparting to the Hair or Beard a perfectly natural and permanent shade.

E. RIMMEL Perfumer by appointment to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, London.

An illustrated Price List sent on application.

December 4, 1875. 52 ins.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 2.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, JANUARY, 8, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAMPS LAMPS

FOR

KEROSINE, PETROLEUM AND PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT & BUTLER,

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,

BIRMINGHAM.

Table, Street and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety.
Lmaps fitted with American or any other description of Burner.

Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimneys is avoided, and the light given much greater than that of any other burner same size wick. Photographs and Books containing over 500 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English house or covered by drafts 60 d/s.

Yokohama, November 28th, 1874. 52ins.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged. L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, AND SEE NAME ON WRAPPER, BOTTLE, AND STOPPER,

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester: Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Yokohama, March 7, 1874. 33ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS OF

GOODALL'S WORLD-RENOWNED

HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.
YORKSHIRE RELISH.
GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.

THE MOST DELICIOUS SAUCE IN THE WORLD.

This cheap and excellent Sauce makes the plainest viands palateable, and the daintiest dishes more delicious. To Chops, Steaks, Fish, &c., it is incomparable. Sold by Grocers, Oilmen, &c. Prepared by

Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds, England.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.

THE BEST, CHEAPEST & MOST AGREEABLE TONIC YET INTRODUCED.

The best remedy known for Indigestion, General Debility, Loss of Appetite, &c. Restores delicate invalids to health and vigour. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c. Prepared by

Goodall, Backhouse, & Co., Leeds, England.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD

The cheapest, because the best, and indispensable to every household and an inestimable boon to housewives. Makes delicious Puddings without Eggs, Pastry without Butter, and beautiful light Bread without Yeast. Sold by Grocers, Chemists, Oilmen, &c. Prepared by

Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds, England.

June 5, 1875. 52ins.

TRADE MARK.

ELLWOOD'S

HATS AND HELMETS.

January 20th, 1875.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE, COUGHS, COLDS, &C.

Dr. J. COLLINS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue, which he regretted had been worn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See "Times," July 13th, 1864.

The Public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION

This INVALUABLE REMEDY produces quiet refeshing sleep relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the excretions of the body withou creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium Old and young may take it at all hours and time when requisite Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholics, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See "Lancet," December 31st, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Cholorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that n nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered the patient recovered.

Extract from "Medical Times," January 12th, 1866.—"Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value af this remedy that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of odopting it in all ceases."

Beware of spurious and dangerous compounds sold as CHLORODYNE, from which frequent fatal results have followed.

See leading article. "Pharmaceutical Journal," August 1st, 1869, which states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the word "Dr. J. Collis Browne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—

J. T. DAVENPORT,

83, *Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.*

Sold in bottle at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Agents in Hongkong—

MESSRS. WATSON & CO.

Agents in Shanghai—

MESSRS. WATSON, CLEAVE & CO.

Yokohama, March 26, 1875. 6mos.

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PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT,

Dated October 11th, 1869.

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Yokohama, September 11, 1875. 52ins.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 2.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, JANUARY, 8, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

DEATH.

At Marseilles, on the 4th December, EDUARDO LOUREIRO, Esq, late Consul-General for Portugal in Japan.

Notes of the Week.

The Budget has been produced this week and is much more favourable than was generally anticipated. It shows a small surplus of revenue over expenditure, but this is mainly attributable to the far greater yield of the land-tax than is usual. Owing to the length to which our Summary has extended, and the impossibility of analysing the Budget this week with anything like the care it demands, we must defer its publication and our remarks upon it until next week.

The resignation of Mr. Santo Naoto, who for many years has held various offices in this Ken, and since 1872 that of Vice-Governor of Kanagawa, has, we regret to learn, been accepted by the Government. A recent notification from the Daijokuan restricted the number of officials of the seventh rank and upwards in each Ken to two, and there having been up to the present moment four in Kanagawa Ken it became necessary for two of them to resign their posts. The retirement of Mr. Santo is to be regretted, as he had, during a long intercourse with foreigners, won universal esteem and confidence. Always endeavouring to meet their wishes as far was compatible with his duty, he has done much to promote friendly feelings between the foreign and native population of Yokohama. The Government can ill spare such a man at present, and though retrenchment and economy cannot but be commended, an exception to the general rule, we venture to think, might have been made with advantage in the principal open port of the Empire, in favour of an officer whose experience and success in dealing with foreigners have greatly facilitated the intercourse between them and the Japanese, sometimes rendered difficult by the absence of these qualifications. We are sure that all who have known Mr. Santo will be sorry to hear that we are to lose him and his kindly offices.

Miss Claus's playing at her concert on Wednesday evening last in Yedo was worthy of a reputation which has steadily increased as she has been more widely heard. Her fine tone and broad bowing, her delicate perception of the beauties of music and the characteristics of the various writers she interprets, and a thousand winning graces in her playing, have struck the most fastidious listeners with admiration, and given them a pleasure the sense of which has been dormant but too long. Her reading of the Beethoven trio in C minor on Wednesday evening, or such part of it as was played, was most delightful from beginning to end. The *Andante con variazioni* is not very interesting except to the performers, and is too delicate for the opening of a concert. But the *finale* is equal in its line to anything Beethoven ever wrote, and contains one subject, which he repeats three or four times at intervals and with some variation, as lovely as anything we know even in *his* works. But the richest treat of the evening was the three last movements of Mendelssohn's Sonata for violoncello in D major—the greater of the well-known two. Of the *Allegretto Scherzando* we have not time to speak. But the *Adagio* claims at least a few words. It consists of a chorale of the loftiest German type, though whether original or adapted from one of the old writers, we have never heard. It is arranged with very full, rich chords, and is grand and devotional in the highest degree. The part allotted to the violin is a kind of recitative, which is borne floating on the melody of this sublime hymn. It is comparable to nothing we know of but the reading of a chapter of the prophet Isaiah—the fortieth or fifty-fifth—to the accompaniment of a full organ playing one of the great German chorales. Miss Claus played it superbly and with deep solemn feeling. We venture to think it gains in grandeur up to a certain point in proportion as it is taken slowly. The last movement forms a worthy conclusion to the Sonata, and recalls the meteor-shower of November '68—a sight greatly to be remembered. Instead of the stringed quartett, which had to be omitted, owing to the absence of one of the performers, Miss Claus played Ernst's *Elégie* with fine feeling and effect, and closed the Concert brilliantly with Vieuxtemps *Ballade et Polonaise*. Both parts of this excellent piece of writing showed her great talent to advantage. The 'Ballad' was as sweetly 'sung' by the violin as the Polonaise was effectively played upon it Mr. Black sang *Vi ravviso* and *Land meiner seligsten Gefühle*, and, as an *encore* 'Caller Herring,' which we are a little afraid was not well understood by the majority of his audience, though he sang it admirably well.

The upper room of the Horaisha was filled to overflowing, and though comparatively small, it is admirably adapted for chamber-music. Certainly a large room like that of the Machigaisho, unless purposely constructed on sound acoustical principles, is wholly unsuited to music of this class, and those who have not had the advantage of hearing Miss Claus except in that room can have formed no true estimate of her powers, or of the pleasure derivable from her playing.

Again on Friday evening, Miss Claus delighted her audience with a performance of the *Andante con variazioni* and *Finale* from the Kreutzer Sonata, Beethoven's beautiful Romance in F, a tarantelle of Dancla's, which she played so brilliantly that it was loudly redemanded, and a selection of airs from Flotow's *Martha*. How much pleasure the few who were present to hear her masterly performances derived from them will never be known by the many more who were absent. Miss Claus's playing on both occasions, but especially on Friday evening, was that of a really great artist—an expression we have hardly liked to use up to the present time, but which she has now extorted from us.

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We have to acknowledge the receipt of the first number of the "Weekly Messenger" (*Shichi Ichi Zappo*) a Japanese newspaper recently begun at Kobé under the charge of the American Missionaries residing there. Without possessing an exclusively theological design the journal is of course intended to subserve the dissemination of religious truth and of the spirit of Christianity, and is thus deserving of the support and countenance of all friends of progress and enlightenment. The following, which are among the contents of the first number, fairly illustrate the object of the journal: An article upon the new discovery of a process for toughening glass; Notice of a settlement of Chinese in California who are listening to religious instruction; On the style of writing thought to be the most fitting for our paper; The story of a schoolboy martyr; A serial article to shew the need and universality of religion; An article on hygiene.

The *Peking Gazette* announces the appointment of Kwo-Sung-To, Senior Envoy-elect to England, to the post of Senior Vice-President of the Board of War. The appointment is said to be temporary, but it indicates that the mission to England stands indefinitely postponed, awaiting probably the result of the enquiry in Yunnan. Kwo is an able mandarin, of about fifty years of age, and a native of the province of Hunan.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

The advent of 1876 was celebrated in the Capital with the usual rejoicings. On New Years' Day His Majesty received the congratulations of the Ministry, heads of departments and the chief native officials, and on the day following a reception was granted to Foreigners, in the course of which some sixty gentlemen in the employment of the Government were presented.

We are informed by the Agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Company that the Shanghai line is interrupted. It is, however, hoped to re-establish communication without delay.

The *Unyokan* has been despatched to the scene of the wreck of the *Osakx Maru*.

We regret to learn that intelligence has been received of the death at Marseilles of Mr. Edward Loureiro, late Consul-General for Portugal in Japan.

The officials of the higher ranks were presented to His Majesty on the 3rd instant, at the Imperial Palace. Those of lower rank will be received by the heads of their various departments, and will, as is customary, be entertained with refreshments.

The M. B. Company's steamship *Nagoya Maru*, which was in collision with the ill-fated *Osaka Maru*, arrived in port from Shimonoséki on the 5th instant.

A virulent disease broke out in the stock farm of the *Kangiorio* (or Department of Industry), at Yedo about a fortnight since, which is very generally ascribed by foreigners to bad or insufficient provender. It has apparently defied treatment, for we read, in the *Hochi Shimbun*, that twenty-one of a total of thirty head of horned cattle have been carried off by it.

At an early hour on the 4th instant, a fire broke out at the temple of *Daijingu* in Shiba. It was extinguished two hours later, having destroyed about sixty houses.

The *Choya Shimbun* has had intelligence of a dispute said to have occurred at Kagoshima between the *samurai* followers of Shimadzu Saburo and those attached to Saigo.

We learn from the *Hochi Shimbun* that the workmen of a branch of the Shinagawa Arsenal have been busily occupied of late in casting cannon ball.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer with the next English Mail left Singapore on the 28th ultimo.

A Marine Board commenced its Session in Yedo on the 5th instant, for the matriculation examination of candidates for admission to the Naval College.

The following shipments of Japan tea were made by the *City of Tokio* which sailed on the 4th instant, for San Francisco. She also took 45 bales of waste silk, chiefly for New York:—

From	San Fran.	New York.	Other cities.	Total.
Hiogo - - -	695	3,704	23	4,422
Yokohama -	5,461	7,840	809	14,050

The case Perry *v.* Smedley has been settled by the Russian Minister's decision to award plaintiff the sum of three hundred (300) dollars.

H. M. S. *Dwarf* left on the 5th instant, for Yokoska, in tow by the *Sylvia*, in order to be docked there. The *Sylvia* will proceed on a surveying expedition on the coast below Omai saki.

A writer in the *Hioron Shimbun* has learnt that the Government purposes to send the troops to overawe the *samurai* of Satsuma. And in support of this intelligence he quotes the generally accepted rumour that "Enouyé had said Japan would never be tranquil until Saigo of Kagoshima *ken* and Mayebara of Yamaguchi *ken* were punished."

A Japanese newspaper gives the rumour that Okubo has visited Kido at his residence for the purpose of endeavouring to overcome his unwillingness to return to official duties.

The firemen of Yedo had their usual exercise on the 4th instant.

Kuroda, Envoy Plenipotentiary to Corea, sailed from Yedo on the 6th instant. He will be joined at Kobe by his colleague in the mission, Enouyé Bunda.

On and after the 11th instant, we learn from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, the Government will begin to draw young men for the reserve forces. This had been originally designed to take place in February, but the period has been unexpectedly anticipated for what are presumed to be urgent reasons.

The *Hochi Shimbun* notices the return to the capital of Mr. S. Shioda of the Foreign Office, who accompanied Mr. Ishie of the Telegraph Department to the St. Petersburg convention.

The decision in the case of Ito Hachibei *vs.* Walsh, Hall & Co. will be given in the U. S. Consulate to-day.

The *Nichi Nichi* relates that a few days since two servants of Shimadzu Saburô presented themselves at the residence of the Prime Minister, Sanjio, with whom they requested an interview. He declined to see them, but the men refused to withdraw, and only retired upon the arrival of the police. No reason for the visit has been disclosed.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday 19th December, 1875.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	$6,056.84
Merchandise, &c.....	$ 503.79
Total.....	$6,560.63

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	$6,958.88
Merchandise, &c.....	$ 731.14
Total.....	$7,690.02

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 26th December, 1875.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	$6,831.30
Merchandise, &c.....	$ 533.97
Total.....	$7,365.27

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	$6,511.17
Merchandise, &c.....	$ 806.19
Total.....	$7,317.36

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1875.

THE history of this country during the year which has just expired has been characterised by none of the stirring events which lent life and colour to the record of 1874. With the exception of the action which is now being taken regarding Corea, and the issue of which will belong to the year 1876, such movement as the nation has exhibited has been chiefly directed towards the re-adjustment of its institutions to the changed and still changing condition of its internal life. The task of analysing this movement is an extremely difficult one, for the data are far from being easily accessible, or themselves easy of analysis; while so little is really known to foreigners of the national mind of Japan, that they are as often misled by its manifestations as they are generally wrong in prescribing for such maladies as seem temporarily to affect it. It is not alone the barrier opposed by a most intractable language, or even a certain secretiveness and want of frankness in the Japanese mind, which produce this difficulty. The main source of our errors seems to lie in a kind of mechanical belief that the institutions—including all the various influences which may be comprehended under that term—under which we ourselves have grown to maturity, are equally suited to the oriental nations. It may indeed be contended that the very desire which the Japanese have shewn to assimilate their condition to that of the western nations, and to adopt their learning, or at least to pursue the paths which lead to it, is an evidence of latent powers the development of which will eventually produce results something similar to those which we see in Europe. Nor is the contention without some value. But if the researches of the most acute investigators of human affairs may be trusted on this question, the records of nations are quite as much the reflection of a strictly individual, and, in some sense, necessary, life, the events of which present an inseparable *nexus* of cause and effect, as of a life modified, if not entirely moulded, by external influences.

An enquiry into the causes which have prepared the way among the Japanese for a movement wholly without parallel in the history of the oriental nations, would be extremely curious and interesting. But it is one of great difficulty, and doubts might fairly be entertained whether any European student has acquired sufficient knowledge of the history of the Japanese mind to undertake it with anything approaching to success. It is conceiveable, however, that the wholly unique form of government under which the affairs of the nation were administered for upwards of seven hundred years, has had more to do with this than may at first sight seem apparent. If we contrast China with Japan, we see that the former has developed a very democratic form of government working upon a theological basis. The decree of the Emperor is there the reflection of the supposed will of Heaven, and not the less so that it is generally made to harmonize with the wishes and prayers of the people. The source of power, though present on earth, has ever been held as divine, and hence as possessing a sacred nature which could be as little analysed as questioned. But in Japan, a widely different condition of affairs has obtained. There existed indeed, the representative of Heaven in the person of the MIKADO, but this visible, though strictly concealed, presence of the Deity was only distantly associated with the idea of the administration. It was an abstraction, of great force and value indeed, yet still only an abstraction, so far as the mass of the people was concerned. They did not identify it with the active internal life of the nation, with the administrative acts of government, with questions of taxation, or finance or military movement. All these were the acts of the SHOGUN, a man exalted indeed in station and possessed of commanding power and influence, yet still a mere man whose position might be wrested from him by any other man who had energy enough to do so, and whose acts and policy were as much the dictates of human wisdom or unwisdom as those of other men. So long as this power remained in strong hands, and was exerted in harmony with those coordinated forces on the balance of which its continuance depended, the people looked to it as the depositary of all such power as actually affected them. It increased or diminished their taxes, regulated their daily life by its ordinances, punished or rewarded them, and compelled the obedience of their immediate feudal lord. It was purely human, fallible, and, so to speak, visible and tangible. It was shrouded in no mystery and consecrated by no superstition, and no mysterious awe prevented the analysis of its acts, or even forbade a sceptical estimate of its virtue and wisdom.

And hence, partly, as it appears to us, the national mind of Japan has developed and transmitted a certain mobility of political temperament which has not a little conduced towards the striking attitude it at present exhibits. Unlike that of the Chinese, it has lent itself most readily to external impulse, and while we still see the one affected to a mere infinitesimal extent by the motion around it, we see the other swaying with every new impulse, and discarding, even with too little of sentiment and regret, ideas, feelings and institutions inseparably identified with the national history. Some cause must exist for this wide and striking difference. The climate of the two countries is practically identical. The two nations are but branches of one race. Both are fed with the same food. The root-morality and religion of the two are alike. Why then this truly astonishing diversity of character? The clue to the problem may be of a more complex character than that which we have indicated, but we venture to think that the future discoverer of it will find that we have placed one of the component threads in his hand. We will leave the domain of speculation, however, and now proceed with the business more immediately before us.

The year 1874 closed with the settlement of the dispute with China which arose out of the expedition sent by Japan to Formosa, and the year 1875 dawned on the nation in high good humour. It had thrown its glove in the face of a neighbour, inert and but little respected, indeed, yet still powerful and of an acknowledged position among the nations. By pertinacity of effort, adroitness of manœuvre and bold address the Japanese had brought the Chinese to terms, and returned with substantial evidences of their success. But they somewhat resembled a whaler which had made a voyage and taken but one fish. The boat's crew had gallantly attacked the huge animal, the harpoon held fast, there was the plunge, the dive, the long run out of the line, the return to the surface to breathe, the usual snorting and spouting, and ultimately, the cutting up and boiling down. Yet the voyage cost ten times as much as the oil brought, and the account of the whole venture was a Flemish one. We are in no humour, however, to estimate a national exploit too narrowly by a debit and credit test. The Japanese achieved their immediate purpose, allayed the disquiet which was one of the causes of their action, made an impression of greater or less value upon China, and proved that their new powers were not wholly to be expended on internal modifications of their polity.

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On the 14th April, appeared one of the most important proclamations which the MIKADO has ever issued. It was nothing less than an amendment of the constitution, by which two new wheels were added to the machinery of Government. These were first, representative institutions, in the usual form of an upper and lower assembly, and secondly, a centralised justiciary. In undisguised imitation of the forms of the French Revolution, the upper deliberative body was named the *Genro-In* or Senate; and it was doubtless intended that it should have a more influential voice in regard to the weightier matters of administration than had belonged to the body it superseded, the *Sa-In*. To the lower house, the *Kuaigi-In*, a subordinate position was assigned, its first session being limited to fifty days, in the hottest season of the year, and the subjects for its deliberations being strictly prescribed beforehand. Whether the experiment thus begun will justify the hopes entertained by its promoters is doubtful. What is certain is that the *Gen-ro In* has remained in a state of extreme quiescence since its institution, though its members have drawn their salaries with commendable regularity. The discussions in the lower house, the *Chihokuan Kuaigi*, were marked by a practical ability and a moderation of tone that augur well for its future meetings; and it is to be hoped that one eminently sensible suggestion made last session will be definitely, adopted namely, that each official member should be accompanied by a non-official colleague, elected by popular suffrage of the city or department, (*Fu* or *Ken*).

In the last week of May was published the Constitution and Rules of the High Court of Justice, the *Dai Shin In*, and also the details of the new organization of a complete judicial establishment for the whole empire. By this scheme the Courts of first instance, of which there are sixty-three, one in each of the three *Fu* and sixty *Ken*, are subordinated, for the purposes of appeal, to the four Superior Courts newly established at Tôkiyô, Osaka, Nagasaki and Fukushima, the grouping of the lower Courts under the jurisdiction of each of the higher being determined, of course, by considerations of local convenience. The *Saishin In* or High Court of Justice forms the apex of the juridical pyramid. It has a concurrent original jurisdiction both with the Superior Courts; and is the ultimate Court of Appeal in all cases criminal as well as Civil. It has most of the powers exercised through the prerogative writs of our own Court of Queen's, Bench though the model most closely imitated in its construction seems to be the French Cour de Cassation. Its proceedings and decisions will be watched with great interest; for it is an experiment as bold as it is novel, and its judges will have a clear field before them. As it can scarcely be said to have been set in motion yet, it would be premature to express an opinion as to how it will work; but we wish it every success. We await with not a little curiosity its judgment on the appeals now pending before it from some of the severer sentences awarded by the Local Courts for transgressions of the Press-laws.

Among the indications of the growing life of the people, none had been more promising or gratifying than those furnished by the native Press. Newspapers had sprung up apace in Tôkiyô; Kioto and Osaka had followed the lead; and in every town of importance in the Empire there appeared the same desire to read and write about topics of current national importance, to learn what was going on abroad, and to discuss social, moral, religious or political questions. Speaking generally, these journals were conducted with good sense and discretion, while now and then articles of marked ability appeared in them. They attacked or defended the policy of the Government with creditable moderation and insight, and though their range of speculation was somewhat narrow and their reflections were apt to be trite and commonplace, they afforded abundant indications that the nation possessed an ample fund of intellectual life, and that this could find profitable occupation in developing similar life among the masses of the people. Under their influence distinct lines of thought began to appear, and they collectively formed an instrument by means of which a kind of rude spectroscopic analysis of the national mind could be made. In one line might be discerned an impatience for the representative institutions of the West, towards which the minds of ardent young politicians were turned, with much of hope, and something, it must be confessed, of superstitious faith. In another might be read the growing dissatisfaction with the learning of China, and the preference felt for that of the western nations. The fierce red glow of theological antipathy found a clear reflection in a third, while a fourth indicated the presence and activity of a large body of discontent, arising from various causes more easily indicated than removed. These manifestations were regarded by all foreigners with great satisfaction. Those who thought that neither the *personnel* nor the policy of the Government was in harmony with the wishes, nor adapted to the wants, of the nation, looked upon this growing power with a favour proportioned to their own unfavourable conclusions. Those, on the other hand, who thought that the Government had been fairly successful in grappling with the vast difficulties which beset it, still recognised the importance of a vent through which some valuable opinion, otherwise inaccessible, and much discontent, otherwise rendered more malignant by being forced inwards, might find their way to the surface, with benefit and relief in both cases to the body politic. Nor can there, for a moment be a doubt of the value to the nation of the institution which these journals represented, or its applicability to the condition and wants of this Empire. The ease with which it sprang into life, and the vigour it displayed even in early infancy, showed that the surrounding conditions were not only favourable to its existence but actually demanded its advent. The pulses of a new thought and a new life beat high throughout the land. The relations between the governors and the governed had assumed a new aspect. A great, venerable, and, for some ends, useful, institution had disappeared, and after the echoes of the storm amid which it fell had died away, and the darkness amid which it broke up was dispelled, men felt that the change had brought about with it new demands on their minds and lives, and that, in some way, as yet undefined to them, they must take part in a work which they had been content hitherto to see done for them by others.

But it soon became apparent that the Press had been endowed with an amount of freedom out of all harmony with other conditions of the national life. Presuming the ideal of government to be represented by a pressure as equal and as light as possible over the whole area of its jurisdiction, it was obviously a dangerous experiment which hazarded the bestowal of almost absolute liberty on any one section of a community so little accustomed to it as the Japanese people, even though this liberty were but that of expression. Thought and action are so completely and closely correlated that the one is readily translated into the other, and a Government which permits the untrammelled expression of the former, while it closely watches and controls the latter, may indeed show that it is animated by hopes creditable alike to itself and

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its subjects, but imposes on itself a task which the logic of action and of prudence alike would far prefer to decline.

In looking back to our summary of the events of the year 1874, we observe that we limited our misgivings upon this question to the words "We trust this freedom will not be abused." It would have been easy to acquire a cheap reputation for prophetic instinct by saying "This freedom will inevitably be abused." For nothing is more certain than that in every community of men, some will be found ready, and indeed, anxious, to go to the very verge of prohibition and to brave its attendant punishment; and thus the lawgiver has to deal not with the expected average of human action, but with its extreme tendencies or possibilities. It was too much to expect or even to hope that the Japanese writers would not abuse a gift which is precious or prejudicial to society as men know or know not how to use it. The problem offered for solution was not, Is freedom a good thing? but, Can unlimited freedom be given safely at once without the recipients being prepared for a right use of it? and it solved itself in the only way in which the problem ever will be solved. Writing of a violent and seditious character began to make its appearance, wholly failing to justify its existence by demonstrated evils, or by any alleged indisposition on the part of the Government to remove such grievances as must exist in one form or another, and in a greater or less degree, in every state. It was obvious that if this kind of writing were permitted to pass unrestrained, mischief would come of it. In a country accustomed to a free Press it might have been regarded as seditious, though perhaps passed over as too insignificant for notice. But here, at the very outset of the career of the Press, the failure to check would only have encouraged it, and in a very short time incendiary writing of every form would have most surely increased the difficulties of the Government manifold. The old newspaper edict was therefore withdrawn, under which little more was required than the registration of the journal about to be established, the name of the proprietor &c., and a moderate code of Press-laws was substituted for it. The check was at once felt. The newspapers protested and were much much disinclined to accept the new situation; but the Government was firm, and even pushed its position further than we are inclined to think was wise. But it is the business of a Government to see that its laws are obeyed, and an administration which thought the state endangered by a certain course of public action, and yet refrained from repressing it, would deserve to fall amid the contempt of all rational men.

The more liberal section of the Cabinet was, however, deeply disappointed with the failure of an experiment from which it hoped great things. Influenced partly by a desire to bestow on the nation the benefits of an institution of great educational value, partly, as we firmly believe, to extend the freedom of the people, and partly to supplement those rudimentary representative institutions which had been established but a few months previously, the Cabinet had been induced to place a vast power in the hands of the people, in the sanguine hope that it would be used discreetly and beneficially. The error was a pardonable one; but it was expiated by failure, and brought on the Government some temporary obloquy. Had the Press-laws been issued when journalism first burst into life, we think little would have been said against them even by the extreme partisans of democracy, because their necessity would have been at once recognised and acknowledged. But coming as they did after the Press had begun to flower, and when it might easily have been pleaded that such noxious odours as it exhaled, like that of certain eastern fruits, would be more than counterbalanced by its beneficent qualities, the measure was denounced with some asperity, though with little reason and less argument. Reasonable critics abroad have generally approved of the action of the Government in this matter, and our own mind has never wavered on the subject for a moment, while we have abundant testimony from all quarters to the soundness of the views we expressed at the time of the contention. Were there not something akin to complaint in the word, we might say that we were bitterly opposed by those who publicly differed from us. But as, generally speaking, the character of their reflections only seemed to illustrate the evils inseparable from the existence of a free Press, and to show that poison and medicine alike may have residence within the rind of one fruit, they unconsciously assisted in making all reasonable men feel the necessity for that control which the new code provided.

But while we have no misgivings in regard to the necessity for the Press-laws, it appears to us, on mature consideration, that there is one clause in them which urgently demands modification. We refer to Clause XIV, which is as follows:

XIV.—Any one who reviles existing laws, or confuses the sense of duty of the people to observe them, or who by perverted reasoning attempts to justify offences plainly contrary to the criminal law, will be punished with imprisonment for not less than one month, and not more than one year, and with a fine of not less than five *yen*, and not exceeding 100 *yen*.

Now this clause, as interpreted by the judicial authorities, has been held to forbid all criticism upon laws now existing, or hereafter to be passed. This is utterly unreasonable—destructive of real and proper respect for law, benumbing to the sense of the people as political entities, tyrannical, and most unwise. The remark of Bishop WATSON in the House of Lords—it was made so recently as the latter part of the last century—that "he did not see what the people had to do with the laws except to obey them," is the only fitting parallel to this bad clause as now interpreted. We earnestly hope the Government will give attention to it, and either exclude it *in toto* from the Code; modify it in such a manner as to give the Japanese people a fair opportunity of discussing the laws they are called on to obey; or fix upon it some interpretation by which fair criticism may be sanctioned, if not indeed encouraged, as it more properly should be. The only analogy for an unalterable law, as was said by a wise wit, is an unalterable fool, and the same arguments as those which consigned the prophet to the den of lions might be urged for any oppression which a servile judge would be able to perpetrate under this clause.

Nor should we leave this subject, to which on account of its vast importance in the life of this nation, we have paid great attention, and have even now treated at tedious length, without expressing a hope that the Government will forbid harsh and repressive interpretations of the whole Code. The object to be attained is the development of a good Press—one with which honourable men may honourably be associated; one which shall foster the political instincts of the people and help them to rise to the great and noble task of taking an active and, above all, an intelligent part in the management of their own affairs, one which will attract and worthily retain the services of men of virtue and of intellect, and this never can be attained under oppressive laws or even under mild laws rigorously interpreted.

That the new Code has so far produced any deterioration of the Press, cannot for a moment be pleaded. Such

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weakness as it formerly exhibited has, perhaps, taken a somewhat different form, but such strength as it before possessed, it still apparently possesses. How much more powerful or worthy, or how much more unruly, it might have become but for these laws, it is, of course, impossible to say; but advantages of even a high order must not be purchased at the risk of certain palpable and demonstrated danger of the gravest kind. When the now tiny stream of freedom has, with time, slowly broadened down from precedent to precedent, an unfettered press may become the safe prerogative of the people of this country. Until then, at least in this matter, let its representatives hasten slowly, and accept as their motto that of an illustrious line of English nobles, *Patience passe science.* The journalists have ample room,—except where fettered by the obnoxious clause we have pointed out,—wherein worthily to exercise their functions, to their own credit and for the benefit of their country. If they are wise they will make themselves strong within this limit, and, by gaining the confidence of the people, whose trustees and representatives, in some sense, they are, will extort for themselves the attention and respect of the Government.

We are disposed to think, though we hazard the idea with some diffidence, that the history of this contention between the Government and the Press gave the Japanese a more definite idea than they had ever before possessed of the far more robust constitution which the political organization of the Western nations exhibits than that of this country. They see that certain nations have been able to maintain in the hands of the people an engine of enormous power and efficiency for making known its will and compelling obedience to it, and they cannot but have their conceptions raised of the freedom, intelligence and higher political development of the nations which possess this power. No reflecting man can regard it as symptomatic of the weakness of a Government, but as indicative rather of the power of a people, expressing its will through the acts of its Government, which it creates, and, at the same time, obeys.

The cession of the Island of Saghalin to Russia, in exchange for the Kuriles, terminated a joint occupation of the former which would have given rise to interminable disputes, and is so far acceptable to Japan. But Russia has by far the best of the bargain, unless, indeed, Japan may be consoled by having got rid of an estate she was neither strong enough to hold, nor rich enough to work. Saghalin was a constant source of expense to her, and she has neither men nor money to spare for developing its alleged mineral wealth, of the extent of which, however, not much is at present known. The Kuriles are barren and practically uninhabitable, but afford good hunting grounds for marine fur-bearing animals. The seal and sea-otter abound there, and if proper care be taken to ensure the observance of certain close months, the breeds may be perpetuated, and the Islands continue to yield wealth to the Yezo merchants and a fair revenue to the Government. But the advance of Russia southwards in these waters should be regarded with suspicion by Japan, nor should England lose sight of it. To a powerful nation it matters less; but to a weak one it matters much. A pawn in front of the game, if only fairly supported, gives a player a prodigious advantage, and a wise antagonist will seek to neutralize this by placing another to prevent further advance.

Among the most serious questions at present occupying the attention of the Government is that connected with the continued payment of the hereditary incomes of the great nobles, the gentry and *samurai.* At the time of the Restoration these classes, the former especially, surrendered their lands to the Government of the MIKADO, on condition of receiving from the public Treasury a certain proportion of the revenues accruing from them. The great nobles retained quite enough to maintain themselves with dignity. They were absolved from the necessity of maintaining large bodies of retainers, and though shorn of many sources of pride and personal influence, they held, and still hold, an exalted position in Empire. If they have no longer their moated and fortified castles, they have their residences in the capital and their country seats, as many attendants as befits their rank, and such surroundings of luxury and ease as comports with the character of a wealthy aristocracy. But it is now well known that with perhaps half a dozen prominent exceptions, these great territorial magnates were at the time of the Revolution, and had been, for generations, mere puppets in the hands of their principal retainers. The surrender of their lands, which was for some time regarded as an ideal and almost sublime instance of self-sacrifice on the part of an aristocracy, was, in real truth, a matter in which they were hardly consulted. Does any one imagine that if these men had been possessed of the spirit, the power and influence of PERCIES, STANLEYS, NEVILLES or MONTMORENCYS, they would have surrendered their principalities, or permitted themselves to be stripped of all their splendid plumage at the bidding of a few men who, however active, were in no sense men of previous mark? Never. They would have taken the field in twenty-four hours and asked some one or another for a good reason why they should give up their broad lands, their castles and forests, and the willing obedience of thousands whose fathers had served their fathers and whose sons desired no better than to fight for them. The real truth is that, in vulgar parlance, it was a mere pasteboard affair. There was none of that proud sense of personal dignity, that courage, resolution, and force of individual character which belong to an aristocracy of illustrious descent, habituated to public affairs. A very small proportion only of these nobles were capable of discharging the duties rightfully devolving upon men so highly placed. They were excluded from all real knowledge of public affairs. They were nursed in indolence, luxury and fiction. Feeble in body and mind, they were the puppets of active and intriguing retainers, who used the prestige of their lord's name to cover their own designs, and maintained a perpetual fermentation in the affairs of their clan of which they enjoyed at once the sweets and the pleasure of producing them. After the Restoration, these higher retainers found employment under the MIKADO'S Government, while to the lower orders of them small pensions were promised, about equal to the allowances they had previously received from their feudal lord.

It cannot be doubted that the maintenance of these privileged classes has been a cruel burden upon the people of this country. It has prevented the accumulation of wealth in the hands of the agricultural classes, and has thus checked the tendency to increased cultivation which a larger command of capital would have fostered. The question is now no longer whether these large classes are still to be quartered for ever on the people, for it has been resolved that they shall not. It is rather, What is at once just and possible towards them in view of the actual condition and financial resources of the Empire?

We shall not hesitate to admit our view that the impossibility of improving the condition of the country, so

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long as the present enormous draft upon its resources on this account continues, constitutes a valid argument for dealing with these pensions in a somewhat trenchant manner. A charge which condemns a whole people to poverty, and its Government to weakness and financial straits, which prevents the development of its commerce, and thus retards its progress in civilization, is one which *ipso facto* is condemned out of its own mouth, and must be extinguished. By this, however, of course we do not mean that all these claims are to be ignored—that would be a wicked unjustice and would assuredly lead to revolution. Nor, indeed, can we doubt that the claims of those who have actually surrendered their lands to the state on the faith of a promised share in the revenues derived from them, must be faithfully acknowledged. Such income might be taxed to some extent—a course not wholly free from injustice perhaps,—but they could not be withheld without a flagrant breach of all public morality. We think, however, that those who held their pensions on the ground of readiness for military service—a duty now no longer required of them in view of the establishment of a regular army—have little more claim than can be met by the redemption of their incomes for a few years' purchase, and this measure, already now in progress, we hope may be vigorously pushed.

Apart, however, from mere financial considerations, which all point one way, there are considerations of a social and political character which point in an opposite direction. It is inconceivable, at least to the mind of an European, that a monarchy can exist without an aristocracy, and we are persuaded that the institution of Monarchy in this country is not the object of much reverence, loyalty or affection on the part of the people. It touches neither their hearts nor their minds, and reaches them only in virtue of certain superstitious feelings which grow weaker year by year. It is conceivable that as education is extended, a rational estimate of the value of the institution may supply the place of the useful superstition now on the wane, and that as the MIKADO is more associated than formerly with the acts of the Government, an idea of power similar to that which surrounded the Shogûn, may sooner or later attach to his office in the minds of the masses. But assuredly the idea exists at present only to a very small extent, and in this fact we see elements of serious danger in a not remote future. Nor should it be forgotten that the mind of the rising generation is largely affected by a strong infusion of liberal, if not of very democratic, thought. Numbers of young men have received their education in America, more are under American teaching; and while we are quite sure that the character of the gentlemen who impart this would prevent their influencing the minds of their pupils in any consciously subversive manner, it is idle to suppose, and, indeed, it would be the worst possible compliment to them to suppose, that on one of the most important subjects with which the human mind can deal, viz, the experimental science of government, the contact of mind inseparable from the relations of teacher and pupil, should have no influence. He who sets himself to copy the external form of a flower cannot but be sensible to its odour, and it is absurd to suppose that the political speculations of the rising youth of Japan will not be affected by books and other influences which are redolent of liberal thought. Thus if the Monarchy is to remain stable in this country, the effort of a wise statesman should be rather to build up the aristocracy again, although on a new footing, than to destroy it.

In regard to the middle and lower ranks of the *samurai*, thoughtful Japanese seem to regard the class as a reservoir of the intellect of the country, and imagine that if its walls are destroyed and its valuable contents dissipated, as they would be were these men forced to mere manual labour, they would soon evaporate from the great surface over which they were spread. It might be contended that, contrariwise, they would prove sources of intellectual fertilization to those among whom they would be thrown. But experience seems certainly to point in the other direction. For one man whose moral and intellectual fibre is tough enough to retain its quality and impart its strength when surrounded by inferiors, ninety-nine will gradually sink to the level of those about them, and this fibre will wither and become flaccid and unresisting. Thus, then the problem stands; nor can any foreigner for a moment attempt with any chance of success to solve it. We doubt, indeed, whether it can be settled, as we have recently argued, until the voice of the nation, expressed by some organ of its own choice, has pronounced definitely on the subject.

Meanwhile, however, it may be remarked that the dreaded power of the *samurai* is assuredly on the wane. Their defeat at Saga was a heavy blow to their *prestige*, which has further been checked by taking from them the old caste monopoly of military service. Large numbers of them are ardently studying the learning of the West and assisting to diffuse it. Some of the best educated among them are to be found associated with the Press, others are studying medicine, civil or mechanical engineering. Members of the lower ranks occupy humble posts about the new schools and colleges, assist in laboratories, superintend the gymnastic exercises of young lads, or teach the more congenial arts of horsemanship and sword-exercises. These are, of course, the more intelligent and adaptable of the class, variously educated and endowed, and alive to the altered spirit of the times. The *samurai* of the old type, though still unhappily largely in a majority, are survivals of a by-gone period, and are rapidly becoming extinct. As the more intellectual members of the class join the ranks of the liberal party, the power of those less well endowed decreases. Their leaders have deserted them, and they know it. The times are against them, their reign is over, and the soul which animated and united them has almost, fled. It is possible that some man, or body of men, among them might yet revive the dying spirit, or that some ambitious leader of the new party might use them for his own purposes in case of any important national crisis. But their present condition recalls the appearance of the disintegrated lava of their own 'Matchless Mountain.' Once its fiery tide was the terror of the land, and so long as this retained its heat, it consumed and scorched, and resisted Nature's efforts to turn it to useful account; but this heat once lost, the particles are scattered hither and thither, and a beneficent chemistry converts them into sources of comfort or sustenance to man.

The growing change in the condition of the *samurai* to which we have referred, and in their relation to the mass of the nation, is due partly to the force of circumstances, but also greatly to the deliberate purpose of the Government, which has used and supplemented this force with great wisdom. The chief weapon used against the *samurai* has been the measure which recruited the army from the *Heimin* class, or the common people. Judging from all appearances, the material is excellent. No one who passed New Year's day in Yedo could fail to have been struck with the appearance of the soldiers, whose various uniforms lent gaiety and animation to the streets. Though not yet

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quite as well 'set up' as satisfies an English eye, the generality of these men possess an exeellent *physique*, and may be favourably compared with any but the best European troops. Their improvement from year to year is marked, and whether cavalry, infantry or marines, they present a highly creditable appearance. Of course the *samurai* element is present in the army in the persons of the officers. But it may fairly be inferred that these are loyal to the Government, animated with the new order of ideas, and sensible to the necessity for conforming to conditions which they have now no power, and perhaps no desire, to oppose.

Another marked feature of the year is the gradual welding of the Satsuma clan into the main body of Empire. Its power has hitherto been so preponderant as to constitute it the arbiter of every discussion of vital importance affecting the national interests. But by adroitly withdrawing SHIMADZU SABURO, the hereditary representative of the clan, from the capital of the province, by giving him high office at Court, and by associating many of the higher Satsuma men with the liberal members of the Cabinet, and so overcoming their dislike to the new *régime*, the Government has skilfully contrived to undermine his influence, the hollowness of which was proved a few months ago at a moment when he thought he could test and compel obedience to it. He fell from power together with ITAGAKI, and not a hand stirred to save them. It is sufficiently well known, too, that the elder SAIGO, next to SHIMADZU the most influential man in the clan, is now opposed to him in the main body of his views, and is far more in harmony with the Government than was the case a year ago.

It appears to us unquestionable that, as time wears on, the Japanese see that the treaties by which they are bound in friendly intercourse with the western nations, have in them more of justice and of reason than they imagined, or have been led to think. Their ears have been plied with stories of the injustice of the foreigners, of their desire to place their feet on the neck of the nation, and make it bow to their yoke. Every error, or supposed error, almost inevitable to the thick darkness in which foreigners moved on their first arrival in Japan, has been magnified into a great crime, and used, with every accompaniment of unworthy personal attack, to persuade the Japanese that those who desire nothing more than to see them strong and prosperous, had no object but their impoverishment and humiliation. But he who will take a just and calm view of the history of western intercourse with the oriental nations, must see, and, if he is honest, will acknowledge, that the key to the whole problem which this intercourse undoubtedly presents, and to what we shall not hesitate to call some of its attendant injustices, is the harshness of those natural laws under which conflicting civilizations, brought into contact with each other, invariably exhibit. We should be misunderstood were it inferred from this that we seek to excuse man's injustice by that of Nature—or let us say rather, the absence of all apparent justice in Nature. But there is profound truth, as well as a touching sadness, as profound, in the poet's reflection that

> .....error is spread over all things,

and though it is right and well to show where this 'error' has made Justice swerve in her path, not the less is it right to show the true cause of the deflection. For whether we regard man as the object, or the instrument, of this stern, cold arbitrament, we see that his nearest approaches to wisdom or justice are but distant approximations. So short is his sight, and so fallible his judgment, that if his acts do not resemble concentric circles of error ever enlarging with his increasing sphere of action, his mind—to use Bacon's fine image—"is not like a plane mirror, which reflects the images of things exactly as they are, it is like a mirror of an uneven surface, which combines its own figure with the figures of the objects it represents." His analysis of the events of history convinces him that

> There's something in this world amiss,

which Faith declares

> Shall be unriddled by and by,

and all that he can sometimes plead—and this he may do with a good conscience—is that he did what seemed best under all the existing circumstances. The policy of the European nations in the East must be either of the school which kept the Dutch prisoners in Decima, not only little to their own national credit, and but in a most restricted sense to the advantage of the Japanese, but to the exclusion of all other nations from intercourse with the country; or it must be that of England, which has opened the East to the West, not for her own exclusive advantage, but, with that liberality which pervades her genius, for the advantage alike of the East and all the Western nations. And the nation which assumes this attitude is sooner or later compelled, however unwillingly, to bring the relative strength of the opposing civilizations to the test of force. This once done, a thousand fictions disappear, and the ground is cleared for laying the foundations of satisfactory intercourse. We have never concealed our regret that some passages in the history of the relations of the Western Powers with Japan during the past fifteen years, are what they are. But it must not be forgotten that the party which ultimately seized the reins of power sought deliberately to embroil its rivals with the European Governments by the assassination of their subjects, and succeeded in doing so. The nation was held responsible and paid the penalty, nor do we see how the lives of foreigners could have been rendered safe in Japan had execution been stayed.

How far it can be pleaded that seas which form highways among or for the nations, can or should be closed by those who hold the straits which command them, is a question which we shall not pretend to discuss here. But it was at least one for negotiation and not for settlement, prior to this, by violent means. It cannot be questioned that the tendency of modern thought on this and similar points is opposed to any doctrine which encourages the seclusion of nations; and it is not an unamusing feature of the present attitude of Japan towards Corea, that she is disposed to use the kind of argument towards that country which she and the supporters of her ancient policy so much deprecate in regard to herself. If the whole question here referred to is examined calmly, and removed from a sentimental to a practical ground, the policy of the Western nations *vis-à-vis* of Japan daring the past sixteen years, though not free from error and not untainted with harshness, will gain the verdict of any jury which can approach the question without prejudice against, or prepossession for, either side.

In broader and more enlightened views on this subject, and in a clearer appreciation of the quality of their own civilization relatively to that of the most advanced Western nations, lies, we think, good ground for hoping that the Japanese will, for some few years to come, abandon their craving for immediate jurisdiction over foreigners, and work strenuously to enable themselves to assume it with satisfaction and benefit to both sides. Admitting, as we freely do, that the denial of it to them has in it something of hardship, it is most unquestionably

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the lesser of two evils. Our intercourse with them could not continue for a week on any other footing without giving rise to troubles of a far worse nature than any they have now to bear, while it is unquestionable that the task of fitting themselves to assume this jurisdiction will nerve them in a thousand desirable directions. Precisely as the struggle which attended our intercourse with them precipitated a revolution which has brought them light and knowledge, so this struggle for jurisdiction, if they pursue it wisely, will raise them in the scale of nations. Their assumption of it now would be attended with lamentable failure and consequent disgrace, if not with still more serious evils, while the concession of it to them somewhat later, and when fit for it, will mark a vast step in the progress of the nation. At present the effort is made to attain the end without showing that the means exist whereby it can be reached. Were it not better to expend this effort on developing the means? Let the Japanese demonstrate their possession of these, and the desired end will not be far off.

The same observations seem to us to apply very nearly to the supposed hardship of an immovable tariff tacked on to the treaties. If there be any value in the fundamental principles of political economy, or perhaps rather of free trade, which is a corollary from those principles, a moderate tariff, such as that now existing, will be most instrumental in assisting the nation to find out what it can, and what it cannot, do, with greatest advantage to itself, and this discovery will best promote its growth in wealth. It can only grow rich by increasing and improving its exportable produce, and developing its mineral resources. Why it should be anxious to make dearly what it buy cheaply, instead of selling dearly what it can produce cheaply, we are wholly at a loss to know. The power and influence in the East of which it is apparently desirous, can only be secured by an increase of wealth, and the path to this lies in the direction we have indicated.

The real trouble of the country is the enormous burden imposed on the land, and the necessity for this is bound up with the payment of the hereditary revenues of the nobles and gentry, and the pensions of the *samurai*. What the land-tax is in China we have no means of ascertaining at this moment, but in India it varies from 12 to 18 per cent. In this country it runs from 35 up to 55 per cent, according to circumstances not easily explained. This keeps the farmers and peasants only just above starvation point. They cannot capitalize any savings, and are thus unable to extend the area they cultivate, or to improve their methods of cultivation by applying labour-saving machinery to it. It is true that labour is extremely cheap in this country, but it is inconceivable that the enormous advantages derived in other countries from agricultural machinery could not be reaped here by its introduction. The advantage, of course, would be less in proportion as human labour is cheaper here than elsewhere; but we cannot think it visionary to hope for some improvement from this source, so soon as the agricultural classes can save enough from their earnings to command it.

We have reason to believe that a large measure for the equalization of the land-tax is at present under consideration by the government. The anomalies and intricacies of the present system are said to be grievous and are sources of endless trouble. But they have grown with the growth of centuries, and prior to the Revolution there was no urgent necessity for dealing with them. The measure will doubtless prove of some advantage, but equalization is not reduction, and we see no great chance of real improvement in the condition of the country until such reduction is made. Time will assist in bringing it about, for besides the measure now in operation for redeeming these pensions, which can only go a short distance, however, many of them lapse from year to year. But without some further important measure directed to this special end, another generation, perhaps two, must pass away before the Japanese peasant knows more of the sweets of life than pertains to the possession of its barest necessaries.

The existing commercial condition of the country is not such as to give encouragement to those most interested in it. Its reserves of the precious metals have greatly decreased during the past two years, while we have no great assurance that that for which they have been parted with forms a very substantial equivalent for them. A nation may have a more or less intelligent perception of its real wants, but an unforced trade reflects transactions by which both buyer and seller, at least in their own opinion, are benefited. Nations, no more than individuals, part with their money except for that which they value more highly. It is impossible to force men to use coin, if they prefer the use of paper as a currency, and though a state cannot afford to dispense with metallic reserves which represent both its obligations and its sole power of paying its foreign creditors, the various internal conditions of nations must be accurately estimated before rules clearly demanded by the circumstances of one can be made binding on all. In this country the people have more confidence in the paper of their Government than in its coin, and another generation will have to pass away before this estimate is reversed. And the reasons for this are obvious. Prior to the establishment of the Mint, the coins issued by the Government and the various daimios were frequently debased to meet the financial exigencies of the moment. But the promise of the Government to pay, as represented by its paper, has never been repudiated or suffered depreciation, and so long as nothing occurs to disturb this estimate of the two forms of currency, so long will the rooted preference of the people remain for the one over the other. We are not for a moment pleading that great economical laws, which experience has proved to possess the potency of physical laws, can be evaded or disregarded in any country. But we plead that the extremely simple nature of the obligations and external trade of this country in no way demands those complex adjustments necessary to the commercial safety of countries like England or France.

The failure of the old established banking house of Ono has created many embarrassments in the economy of the internal trade of the country, and has put out of gear an old machinery which greatly facilitated the transaction of it. The banks established during the past three years under advice from which delusion and failure might have been, and indeed was, long ago predicted, have done nothing but mischief. The children of pure, blank ignorance, and not even of book knowledge, they have utterly failed to attract the capital of the country into any reservoir from which it could be diffused with advantage to trade. A not uncommon superstition among Englishmen, especially in the East, is that if they want a cook and hire a Frenchman, they have got a French cook; nor is their faith in this strange delusion shaken by the appearance at their tables of dishes which would infuriate them in a roadside inn in England. Precisely in the same manner the Japanese have an idea that a foreigner can necessarily teach geometry, devise a grand and perfect

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banking scheme for the country, or a constitution adapted to the requirements of thirty-five millions of human beings, within forty-eight hours. Nor is this delusion altogether unexplainable. All but very wise Japanese—and it requires some genius to possess so much good sense—believe that foreigners are individually possessed of a wisdom incomparably higher than their own. But their belief is only true in this sense that owing to a thousand complex and intertwined causes, among which may be named a process of natural selection in virtue of which the best method of arriving at truth has survived, foreigners have in their hands not only an immense body of positive knowledge, but a certain method by which the extension of it may be secured. Of all this knowledge, and of this method, however, the majority of foreigners are almost as profoundly ignorant as the Japanese themselves, and the sooner the idea is dispelled that we can perform the enormous intellectual feats demanded of us, the better. It may suit the aspiration of a conjuror to foster delusions regarding his powers, but a serious and honest teacher would a thousand times rather dispel them. It has hitherto not been difficult to prey upon the credulity of this people, and their constant demands that their lead shall be converted into gold proves that they retain their belief in our possession of these occult powers. Worse almost than this. Their lads, new-fledged with the mere down of Western knowledge, and with sight yet so dull that they cannot even see to the bottom of one of MILL'S translucent sentences imagine they have mastered his whole Political Economy, and instead of minding the simple routine of duty in their offices, presume to send up to their chiefs schemes for a national banking system, keeping perhaps in their desks for a more convenient season theories for the better government of the universe.

Few know the tremendous difficulties of getting any radical reform carried in this Empire. In his Speech on Economical Reform, BURKE showed how the whole economy of Great Britain hinged upon the King's turnspit. No financial reform was possible; the judges were inactive and unpaid; the justice of the kingdom bent and gave way; the foreign ministers were inactive and unprovided; the system of Europe was dissolved; the chain of English alliances was broken; all the wheels of government at home and abroad were stopped—*because the king's turnspit was a member of parliament.* And here we have much the same thing. The chief of some subordinate and affiliated, yet important, department represents such and such a clan, or is cater-cousin to some powerful member of the Cabinet. A million a year could be saved, a good currency system, it may be, or a good banking system, adopted by getting rid of him. But what can you do? He is, so to speak, the "king's turnspit"; he is in parliament; he has got into your amber or your ointment; and what can you do? Are you to make a revolution to turn him out, or assassinate him, or what? Economical reform in this Empire will be a slow affair, and merchants, if they are wise, will not be sanguine of any such early increase in the wealth of Japan as will unduly stimulate their hopes or transactions.

It is greatly to be deplored that evil days have fallen upon one of the chief industries of the country. Owing chiefly, as by good advice we are instructed to think, to the excessive export of silk-worms' eggs during the last ten years, the breed of worms has suffered serious deterioration, and the silk produced by them has lost its fine quality and reputation. The crop of this season is worse than we had fair reasons for hoping it might prove, and the best that can be hoped for is very gradual improvement.

The production of tea increases steadily, the plantations yield excellent profits to the cultivators, and the consuming market seems to expand without difficulty.

The abundant rice crop of a year more than usually productive, promises to leave a large quantity of surplus grain available for exportation.

It were greatly to be wished that some new article, available for exportation, and capable of being cheaply produced, could be introduced into the country.

Illustrative of the growing interest springing up in China regarding Japan, and the manner in which the example of the latter is affecting the sister Empire, it may be stated that a Chinese Mandarin of the third rank, despatched for the purpose by LI HUNG CHANG, recently visited this country in order to report upon its condition, especially the public works, mines, &c. The visit extended over three months.

It is an interesting fact that the first sailing vessel built by the Chinese Government on a foreign model visited Japan in September, and has since continued her voyages, carrying coals from Nagasaki. In December Japan was first visited by a Chinese man-of-war built on a foreign model.

The Japanese have also devoted some attention during the past year to the cultivation of friendly relations with China. In May a Commercial Mission left Tokio for Peking under the charge of one of the chief officials of the *Kaitakushi* Department, with a view to seeing what steps could best be taken towards advancing the commerce between the two countries, and the cordial reception and encouragement with which the Mission met, courtesies which were extended here in like manner to the Chinese Mission, promise well for the future good understanding between the two countries.

A Military Mission from the United States of America, under the presidency of General UPTON, visited Japan in September, and met with a cordial reception from the authorities, who supplied them with every information regarding the military system of the Empire.

The amount of attention we have usually devoted in our yearly summaries to the progress of education in Japan, must be somewhat diminished on this occasion. There have not been wanting evidences during the year that all the various establishments in Tokio devoted to this purpose are doing good work. The University—now established as such, with the power to confer diplomas—the Naval, Military and Engineering colleges, the Medical College, and the Normal School for the education of girls as teachers—the latter endowed and recently opened by the EMPRESS—together with thousands of schools in the country and the greater and less provincial towns, show how much attention is being bestowed on this great subject. There are not wanting symptoms of a reaction in favour of Chinese learning, as may been gathered from some of our translations during the past month. But we trust that while such concessions are made to it as are necessitated by its intimate connection with the literature of the country, the mind of the Japanese people may be kept steadily directed towards the 'dry light' of European knowledge, for this alone has given results admitting of verification. We shall not pretend to deny that the vast beds of learning which the Chinese mind has deposited during the lapse of so many ages, present strata with the product of which the lamps of knowledge may be fed. But the fuel

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is gross and impure, and the light it yields conveys but faint impressions of things as they actually exist, or of their true relations to each other. Far otherwise is it with the learning of the Western nations. Processes of infinite subtlety and ingenuity have been devised to purify and refine it; adjustments have been provided by means of which the imperfections of the mind as an instrument of observation are recognized and guarded against, if not eliminated; the light which it yields is white, 'dry' and brilliant, and by means of it men may walk and enjoy something of that heaven upon earth to which Bacon compares the perception and apprehension of truth. It is for the intellectual leaders of this country to set their faces against any reversion towards Chinese knowledge. Some attention, as we have allowed, must be paid to it, but it should be as little as is compatible with a purposed ultimate and entire abandonment of it.

We should deem it necessary to enter with some fulness of detail into the relations existing between this country and Corea, were it not that we have lately treated the question at length, and publish to-day a translation from one of the native papers* which we have good reason to believe contains an accurate statement of the policy of the Government on this question. Far from entertaining any desire or idea of attacking Corea, Japan merely wishes to place its relations with that country on a friendly footing, though its honour demands an explanation of the conduct which has suggested the present mission. If the Coreans offer any insult or molestation to the Envoys it will be forcibly repelled, reinforcements will be sent over from Japan, and such punishment will be awarded as circumstances may seem to demand. But the object with which the Expedition starts is a peaceful one, and any calamities which may arise out of it must lie at the door of the Coreans who provoke them.

Our readers will perceive that we that we have paid less attention on this occasion to the occurrences of the year, than to the reflections which some of them, together with the condition of the country, seem to suggest. But, in truth, the events of the year have been little fitted to command attention, while the state and progress of the Empire unceasingly suggest and demand it. Superficial and imperfect as is our review—and no one can be more sensible of this than ourselves—we shall have wholly failed in our task if we have not left an impression on the minds of our readers of a country advancing, by toilsome and uncertain steps indeed, yet surely and with ever increasing firmness, in the path of real progress. No nation ever undertook a harder task, none ever pursued one so hard without falling into many errors. The spirit which rejoices in and exaggerates these is one with which we have no sympathy, and for which we entertain no respect. From an intellectual point of view it seems to us as feeble as from an emotional point of view it is mean and unworthy. If the great races of the world have one privilege more enviable than another, it is the power of sympathizing with the less advanced nations, and promoting their efforts to rise in the scale of humanity. This seems to us, too, one of the distinguishing marks of superiority of race, and should be the key-note to which all our intercourse with this people is brought into unison or harmony. Some of our lessons may seem harsh, nor are we disposed to disguise the difficulties incidental to advance of a solid, serious and lasting character. Much that we see done bears a superficial character. The imperfections, vices, or deficiencies of subordinate instruments often obscure the real statesmanship which is forced to employ them as means, and superficial observers fail to see the one behind the other. They are also too dull to see that a friendly critic and observer must at times change his stand-point in order to see more of the game, and, perchance, to direct his remarks to some special point which betrays weakness or calls for commendation.

All that now remains for us to do is to express the hope that the year on which we have just entered may be one of prosperity to this country, and of such satisfaction and happiness to the members of the foreign community, of all nationalities, as they may reasonably expect from the known condition of the Empire. Of any rapid revival of trade we are not sanguine, nor can it be forgotten that the movement now in progress towards the Corea may bring trouble, perplexity and distress on the nation. But the policy of the government on this question is characterised by great moderation and wisdom, and should command the entire sympathy of the western governments. In view of the manner in which France and America successively, and now at last England, have been treated by the people of this contumacious and barbarous country, it will reflect a lasting dishonour on them if Japan is left alone to avenge any insult which may be offered to the purely peaceful mission now leaving these shores.

* *Hiôron Shimbun*, December, 1875.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

COREA.

"Hiôron Shimbun" of December 1875.

It is rumoured that the following are the views of a high official and that they have been adopted by the Government.

"In sending an envoy to Corea and carrying on negotiations with that country the opening of Ports should be Kokwa on the West Coast, Fusankai, and a convenient place on the Northern Coast, this last to serve as a place of call for ships to obtain fire wood and water.

The opening of negotiations having for their object the offering of no resistance to the survey of Corean waters for the protection of navigation, and the conclusion of a treaty to this effect, should be made the primary and most important objects. The want of courtesy in the reception of our commissioner last year, and the outrage of Kokwa should be set aside for the time being until the primary objects are effected. These concluded, the other matters should be discussed with calmness and deliberation.

Before the departure of our envoy notice of his coming should be given in a few words by the Japanese Agency at Fusankai to the Corean Government, and it should be so arranged that the communication from the Japanese Agency should reach the Corean Government before the arrival of vessels of war conveying our envoy. And this should be done to obviate any alarm or suspicion on the part of the Coreans, and to shew them that our envoy proposes to meet the Corean Government in a calm spirit and with pacific intentions.

With regard to the despatch of an envoy by our Government, an escort of troops suited to his official rank should be furnished to him; but he should not take with him a large number of vessels of war, for this reason, that precautions should be taken lest any unexpected misadventure should occur through unreasonable alarm on the part of the natives of that country.

There should be no other special motive in providing the envoy with an escort of troops. Should the Coreans not grant a courteous reception to our envoy, and should anything like the affair of the other day take place through their ignorance, if a way lies open by which a collision can possibly be avoided, it should be taken, and by the exercise of self-restraint and forbearance care should be taken to prevent grave complications arising from slight causes.

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The vessels conveying our envoy will of course shape their course for the Harbour of Kokwa which is in proximity to the Capital, but should they touch en route at a convenient spot, one of the lesser officers on the staff of the envoy should land and in holding intercourse with the local Corean officials he should inform these latter of the principal object of the envoy and of the pacific intentions of the mission. When they have well comprehended this, he should proceed to discuss with them the arrangements for the landing of the envoy and for the holding of an interview between the two parties. Should the Coreans wish the envoy to land he should do so; but should they not desire it, then the Corean Officials should be invited to a conference on board one of the ships. The subject of the negotiations from first to last should be the communication of our envoy's instructions to the Corean Government; the various minor points should be discussed in due order and in a calm and dispassionate spirit; all haste or undue eagerness should be avoided, and no violence or severity of behaviour exhibited."

Then follows a long argument the drift of which is that the writer deprecates both war, and the action of the Japanese Government. If the Government do not want war then the Corean question should be suffered to drop, but, in the present state of relations between the two countries, to send an envoy to Corea, with no previously fixed determination but with an intention to be guided by circumstances, is a policy which can only defeat itself, and war must inevitably be the result.

Corea.

("Choya Shimbun" of January 4th, 1876.)

It is said that Mr. Mori proceeds on his mission to China solely in connection with the Corean question. Will his object be to produce clear and distinct proof to the Chinese Government that Corea is not a dependency of China, to give full explanations, and invite the assistance of the Foreign Ministers at Peking, and to compel the Chinese Government to acquiesce in the views of Japan? No! As the relations between China and Corea are of that nature that the latter country sends a yearly envoy with tribute to Peking it cannot be said that Corea is not actually a dependency of China. The object of Mr. Mori's mission is known. He will conduct his communications with them in the following manner. He will regard Corea as a dependency of China, and will turn to the Chinese Government and lay a complaint against them for the Kokwa outrage. Further he will say to them:—"Corea has hitherto for a long time observed the "policy of seclusion, and has refused to enter into com- "mercial relations with foreigners. Her action in this "respect is opposed to all right principles. Therefore you "should exhort her to better things and should lend us your "assistance in the opening of Ports in two or three places." If China undertakes to do this—well; but if the Chinese Government in the obscure language which she is wont to make use of say, "Although Corea is a dependency "of China, yet such matters as the opening of her ports "which have hitherto been closed to foreign traffic &c we "will leave to her own inclination, and we will not "interfere," then Mr. Mori (we think these are his sentiments) will reply:—"If that is the case my country "will despatch an envoy to Corea and will make friendly "exhortations to the Corean Government to the above "effect. Should, however, the Coreans do anything in "the shape of another outrage, then there will be no help "for it, and it is possible that we may have recourse to "military measures. I wish to have a guarantee from you "that when that time comes no objection will be raised "by your country." Mr. Mori will urge this point with all energy and having obtained what will serve as written proof in the future he will immediately report to the Japanese Government (the result of his efforts). On the receipt of this report it is intended that the High Envoy Kuroda, who will have been awaiting its arrival, shall proceed to Kokwa, taking with him land and naval forces in several ships of war, that he shall hold interviews with Corean officials, and, if there is no help for it, that war shall be declared.

If it be believed that these are the details of the plan which the Government at present have in view in dealing with Corea, then it becomes clearer than ever that the chastisement of Corea is a mistake and why? Because whether Mr. Mori in his interviews at Peking regards Corea in the light of a dependency of China, or does not so regard her, Corea will certainly turn a deaf ear to the exhortations of our High Envoy. Nor will she stop here; she will also as certainly commit a repetition of the former outrage. And in that case though our country sends several thousands of soldiers, both land and naval forces, punishes her for her crime, gains victories and conquers that country, seizes the persons of the Corean Sovereign and of his Consort, still we cannot hold Corea long as a territorial possession, and thus we cannot obtain profit from levying taxation on her. Alas! immense sums of money and many lives will be thrown away, and the result will be that not a particle of gain will be acquired. This might aptly be called "the reward of fatigue for labour thrown away.*"

(Signed) Chikamatsu Takanari,
of Atagoshita-Machi.

Corea.

(Choya Shimbun.)

Kuroda is at length about to leave the country on a mission to Corea, and it is only fair to suppose that we may anticipate more or less trouble in the future. Some, however, allege that we may now cease our discussion of the matter, since people are tired of it and the government having decided upon a certain policy—be it of war or of peace—the time for argument on the expediency of the question is past and all debate is in vain and useless. It is better that we should preserve silence, say these persons, and watch the progress of events. But it is not to the prudence of war with Corea that our arguments have reference, it is rather the obscurity which envelops the question, and hides the ultimate aim of the government, that prevents us from containing our thoughts.

When we decide to engage in any enterprise it is necessary before all that we should first see that the road is clear. If we are to make war on Corea, we must first of all determine what we shall do with the country if we succeed in conquering it; or, if our intentions be strictly pacific, must so regulate our arrangements with it as to secure the continuance of peace between the two countries. But whether our Government desires peace or war is at this moment hid from us. We have already shown the views said to be entertained by Mr. Mori, and expressed by him to the Cabinet; how the Cabinet acceded to his policy, and how, finally, he took his departure for China and Kuroda was nominated to the Corean Embassy. Even the *Hioron Shimbun*, which is so quick in gathering news, says in reference to this rumoured interview, "We are inclined to the belief that, whether war ensue or not, the government will in all probability so mould its policy as to satisfy the wishes of the nation. But it may place itself in such a predicament as to be unable to make war should war be necessary, or to procure peace should peace seem desirable." We are unable to acquiesce in this conclusion. From the fact of their sending an expedition to a cold climate in the depth of winter we must infer that the object of the government is merely to sound the purpose of the Coreans. "Never send an expedition northwards in winter, nor southwards in summer" is an old Chinese saying, but our Government took little account of its wisdom when it despatched an army to Formosa in the height of summer, by which many valuable lives were lost and our soldiers endured great suffering by reason of the intense heat. If the Government believes an expedition to be necessary, it would be better to make our preparations at home, and await the return of the warm season to send an embassy. Let our envoy be followed by troops, who should at once march upon and seize the capital and bring the enemy to terms. It is surely imprudent to despatch our men to a rigorous climate, in which they must necessarily endure great hardships, in the depth of winter.

We have already sent envoys innumerable to Corea within the last eight years. The dogged and sullen obstinacy of the people of that country is known to all the world, and we do not suppose that our present envoy

* Japanese Proverb.

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will be permitted to land on its shores. They will no doubt reply to our message with their fire, receiving, in all probability, our fire in return. Will the number of troops we propose to land, and the season itself be favourable to their operations so that our country may not be disgraced? This is the momentous question.

Youthful Officials—A Source of Danger.

(Hochi Shimbun.)

If we compare the officials of our various government departments and the officers of our sea and land forces with members of the same classes in foreign countries we shall find them as a rule much more youthful and inexperienced. In Europe and America, if we may judge from report, persons who hold honourable offices are usually of more than fifty years of age, and few of the representatives of the people are less than thirty; for though young men do not lack intelligence, their want of the skill which age alone can give renders them imprudent or unguarded. In our own Tokugawa times our officials were men of years and ripe experience, and we shall now endeavour to explain how the change which substituted young for elderly officials has originated.

When Commodore Perry's visit roused us from our apparent slumber, and it was seen to be necessary to enter into treaty with foreign potentates, it was found that long-rooted habit had rendered the old officials unfit for their new relations. An excusable conservatism bound them to old traditions, which, as it were, had become crystallised about them. And thus the Government cast about them for men of a more plastic nature and acquainted, however little, with foreign languages and ideas or who had had even a glance of foreign countries, and appointed them to offices of importance and trust. This had naturally the effect of encouraging young men in the pursuit of a foreign education, and many devoted themselves with temporary ardour to study with such success as in their turn to obtain important posts in our departments, and hence the fact that so many of our chief officials are young men. Now young men prefer to see young men around them, and accordingly our officials are recruited from the young: hence grave evils must certainly one day arise unless presently checked.

It is remarked that students who aim at an official career relax in the ardour of their study as soon as they see its end accomplished and themselves appointed to office, and this is true, not only of those who have selected the civil service, but of all our young men. The Chinese have a wise saying "Draw your nets in the lake too often, "and where shall ye find the large fishes; hew down "your young forests and whence will ye obtain your big "trees?" And this is equally true of men. If we use up our youth before experience has ripened their minds and study has informed their intellects, we cannot expect to rear a supply of wise and learned men—and still less of great men—for the State.

Compared with the more complete civilisation of European and American States we are like children, and, from the administration of the affairs of the nation, to the ordinary traffic of every day commerce, are indebted to the teaching of our Western guides. Would it not, therefore, be wise to do all we can towards setting about teaching ourselves? Looking to the internal economy and welfare of our country it is obvious that we must reform our custom of late years of appointing youthful and unripe officials. We entreat our young men to abstain from presenting themselves, until they shall have reached thirty years of age, as candidates for offices which their fathers or grandfathers would more competently fill, while there is yet so much to be learnt and their education is so incomplete. And we entreat the Government to refuse appointments to candidates whose age does not qualify them for posts of confidence and importance.

As there can be no true progress in civilisation without a basis of solid learning, we trust that our young men will not relax in the career of study on which they have entered, but pursue it until their intellects are thoroughly informed and their judgments matured by it.

A Great Man Wanted—Saigo Kichinosuke.

(Choya Shimbun.)

Looking to the actual situation of our national concerns at this moment, we find ourselves externally in complications with Corea, and troubled at home by the disaffection of the Loo Chooans; our merchants are despondingly watching the drain of specie from the country; the farmers are murmuring at the change of form of land taxation, and the discontented *samurai* are venting ill-boding reproaches on the government and exciting our people to declare war against Corea. In fact, the country is in a condition of extreme agitation, which can be allayed neither by a change of administration, nor religion, nor by the art of our rulers. It is only by the intervention of some master mind at this moment that the country can be tranquillised or indeed maintain its equilibrium, and there is no man in all Japan in whom we find all the qualifications for this lofty post but Saigo, who has frequently held within his own hands the absolute rule of the country, which he governed at the risk of his life.

On his return to his province, on the division in the Cabinet on the Corean question, many of the troops who sympathised with him left the Imperial service in displeasure; and were we to investigate narrowly the secret motives of the Saga insurrection, and the attempt to assassinate Iwakura, we should find these events to have sprung from the resignation of this popular leader. Since he has retired to his clan he spends his time in pastime and in the pleasures of the chase, and we may have been justified in presuming that he would end his days in retirement. But there are said to be some fifty thousand men who declare themselves ready to lay down their lives for his sake, and the hearts of all patriotic men are yearning for his return to power as, in a season of drought, the thirsty earth gapes for the wished-for showers.

Were Saigo not truly great he would not have gained the good opinions of all men. It is he alone who can tranquillize the nation, and help our thirty millions of people to plant the national flag in all quarters of the globe. It is alleged by some that he is skilful only in leading men to deeds of valour; by others, that he is waiting his opportunity to step in and overthrow the ruling Government, and assume himself the reins of power. We cannot believe this. The desire for power in government is the paltry ambition of vulgar minds. But this we do believe; that, when the fitting moment arrives, he will be found in his place—be it in Japan or on the continent of Asia,—leading his men on to victory, to his own world-wide fame and honour.

The minds of great men are not easily understood: hence we have thought it wise to dilate somewhat upon this subject.

A Forthcoming Change—An Argument for a Popular Assembly.

(Hochi Shimbun,)

We have reasons for believing that an important change in our administration is close at hand, and that it must indeed, without fail, take place during the present year.

In what direction, we may be asked, shall we look for this change, and into whose hands will the administration of our Government fall? Not, if we may believe rumour, to any member of the Mikado's family, nor to any among the people; but again to the official class or rather, to be precise, into the hands of one powerful personage.

There are reasons, we conceive, for assuming this rumour to be not altogether void of foundation. In every establishment, whatever its nature, governed by men who are emulous of gaining each one the supremacy over his fellow directors, the interests of the general welfare are too frequently lost sight of in the greed of power. Or again, should its managers humbly defer each man to his colleague it is equally clear that the labour of supervision will fall to the lot of subordinates, the functions will be carelessly discharged, and the concern may be compelled to close its doors.

This is an argument for unity in government.

Now our government is but a large establishment, which must suffer from the personal rivalry of its *per-*

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sonnel on the one hand, or their mutual deference or indifference on the other, and as an administration which embraces these elements cannot long continue, we may reasonably look forward to its dissolution.

But although the administration should even fall within the grasp of one man we should care little were he controlled by the proper checks which another institution would impose upon his ambition, and we are only apprehensive because this much desired institution has not been called into existence. We hope that the coming minister may prove a man of a large and public spirit. Rumour, however, names one who is connected with a particular party and has gained his power and influence through the strength and favour of his clan. If this should be true—and we can hardly deem it credible—there is grave cause for apprehension. To what remedy could we resort in such a situation? We can perceive but two resources: the one a People's Assembly; the other a revolution. As a revolution is at the best a violent remedy we should resort preferably to the institution of a People's Assembly. The unfortunate results which may arise from the strength of clannish attachments are well known, and yet we make no attempt to neutralise them. This is because we do not as yet possess the means. Does not this clearly demonstrate the necessity for a People's Assembly?

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A regular meeting of the Asiatic Society was held on Wednesday, the 15th December, 1875, at the Kaisei Gakko, Tokio.

The Rev. Dr. Veeder was called upon to take the Chair.

The Rev. Professor Syle moved: "That the meteorological instruments offered to the Society by the Meteorological Department in Washington some time ago be accepted."

Some discussion then arose with regard to the propriety of accepting the instruments, before the report of the Committee appointed by the Council to consider the matter had been given in. This Committee (consisting of His Excellency Sir H. S. Parkes, Dr. D. Murray, Rev. Dr. Brown, and His Excellency C. de Struve), having made no report, it was moved as an amendment by Dr. Antisell and seconded by Professor Grigsby "That the consideration of the subject should be deferred until the next meeting." This amendment was carried by the casting vote of the chair.

Objection was taken to the adjournment of the regular meetings as was done lately upon the authority of the Corresponding Secretary, who stated that, there being no paper to read, he had to adjourn the meeting. Dr. Antisell thought it was unsatisfactory to make such changes, and that it would be better to meet whether there were any paper to read or not.

The Rev. Professor Syle then entered upon the reading of Captain Scott's Paper on "The Winds and Currents of Japan," in the absence of the writer, prefacing the subject with a reference to the wrecks of the "Hermann," the "Relief" and the "Nil"—all which ships were lost from the effect of unknown or imperfectly understood currents on the coast of Japan. He also instanced the case of some Pelew Islanders having been drifted 1,000 miles to the coast of Formosa in sixty days by a supposed current.

Captain Scott's paper was then read, after which Dr. Antisell remarked that he thought the observations of Captain Scott and the remarks of the naval officer (Mr. Dupen) had considerable value, and it was very desirable that the Society should collect observations of the winds and currents of the western side of the Pacific Ocean. Too little attention had been directed to what is already known about the Kuro Siwa, and on that account he could not, agree in all the statements of the papers. It is now well known that this body of warm water which passes North East of Japan is not lost in the great mass of the Ocean, but keeps a distinct course N. E., as far as parallel 50 N. when, sending a very thin channel of water through Behring's Straits, the main body of warm water turns easterly, approaching the shores of North America, coasting along Sitka, Washington Ty., Oregon and California as far south as Cape Mendocino, raising the mean temperature and modifying the flora of those lands. He did not agree with the paper in limiting the origin of this stream to the coasts of Siam and Cochin China. No doubt the Southern China Sea had its share in originating this current; but it was a lesser share; the main portion of the current being derived from the Pacific Ocean around and east of the large equatorial islands, and passing North is split in half by meeting Formosa, one portion going west of that island through the Formosa channel and thence Northward through the Japan Sea to the Straits of Tsugaru and La Perouse, through each of which it sends a small stream Eastward to join the great body of water coming Northwards along the Eastern shores of Formosa and Japan. This body of water is of much greater dimensions than is supposed: it is of great depth and several hundred miles wide in summer, off these shores; and although differing in temperature and rapidity of current, it can be scarcely considered inferior to the Atlantic Gulf Stream.

Dr. Veeder said that, having resided for eleven years on the Pacific coast, he could bear testimony to the effects produced upon the climate of the coast of Oregon, California &c. by currents running in a southerly direction. The climate of places only eight or nine miles from the coast differed materially from that of the coast itself. He attributed this mildness of temperature along the thousand miles of coast to the influence of the Kuro Siwa; and as Great Britain enjoys a mild climate from the Gulf Stream, so California is similarly affected by the great Japan current.

The Meeting then separated.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The following report was read at the Meeting of Seatholders held on the 30th instant.

GENERAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER AND TRUSTEES OF CHRIST CHURCH, YOKOHAMA, FOR THE YEAR 1875.

To the Subscribers.

GENTLEMEN.—The Treasurer and Trustees of the British Episcopal Church Establishment at this Port in closing their year of Office, beg to tender this Accounts, and Report for the year ending 31st December 1875, which they trust will meet with your approval.

ACCOUNTS.

	Dr.
To amount of Subscriptions actually received from British Residents during the year	$2,360.84
To amount of Subscriptions actually received from other than British Residents	378.33
To amount of Special Subscriptions...	8.10
To Balance due Treasurer...	790.10
	$3,537.37

DEPENDENCY.

Amount due for Seat rents but not yet received $140.00.

	Cr.
By paid Treasurer, balance due him 31st December, 1874	374.68
„ paid Stipend to various Clergymen for conducting Services, during the year...	1,700.00
„ premia on Fire Insurance Policies, covering Church, Parsonage and Organ for $10,000	290.00
„ paid for Repairs to Church and Parsonage	510.30
„ paid Ground Rent on Church and Parsonage Lots...	179.59
„ paid for Telegrams to and from London...	99.54
„ paid sundry items for Coal, Oil, Mombau's wages, advertising &c. &c.	383.26
	$3,537.37

Your Committee regret that the balance due the Treasurer, instead of being lessened, is considerably larger than at the same time last year, but the present year has been one in which exceptionally heavy expenses have been incurred, and it is to this reason alone, and not to any falling off of receipts from pew rents that the deficit is owing.

In June, it was found that several portions of the Church roof were in very bad order, and after being properly surveyed by an European Architect it was considered necessary to take off, and relay the whole roof; this was done at an expense of $359. And at the same time a guarantee was obtained from the contractor, to keep the roof in repair, free of charge, for 12 months, from date of contract.

The Parsonage was also put into a thorough state of repair, in anticipation of the arrival of the Rev. Mr. Garratt, at a cost of $270, and a portion of this, viz., $163.19 was defrayed from proceeds of the Christmas collection, and the balance $106.81, carried to the Church Account.

In explanation of the sum of $99.54 for cost of telegrams to and from London, which is an exceptional item, your Committee would remind you, that in view of the speedy termination of the kind offices of the Rev. Messrs. Piper and Fyson in conducting the

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services, a great portion of the correspondence in arranging matters with the Rev. Mr. Garratt had to be conducted by telegrams—hence the expense; and it must be borne in mind that that Gentleman landed in Yokohama, without the subscribers being asked to contribute towards his travelling expenses.

During the year a new fence has been erected round the Church and Parsonage at a cost of $263 28, and has been paid for by Special subsciptions, and collections in the Church.

Having thus dealt with the accounts, your Committee are desirous of recalling to your recollection the resolutions passed at a Meeting held at the British Consulate on the 23rd December 1874. It was then resolved that the Rules in respect to the governance of Church Affairs, prior to the withdrawal of the government grant should continue in force, and that the Committee elected at a subsequent Meeting held on the 15th January should make due provision for the celebration of Divine worship in Christ Church.

It will be remembered that the Revd. E. W. Syle's temporary engagement expired on the 30th April 1875, and for the ensuing period, upwards of seven months, the services were undertaken by the Rev. John Piper, and the Rev. P. F. Fyson, both of the Church Missionary Society, and residing in Tokio.

The assistance rendered by these gentlemen is cordially acknowledged by the Committee.

As both Mr. Piper's and Mr. Fyson's good offices could only be counted on for a very limited time, and in order to give effect to the wishes of subscribers, your Committee took measures in concert with the Right Reverend the Bishop of Hongkong, and by direct communication, to provide for the permanent occupancy of the chaplaincy. These resulted in an offer by the Rev. W. F. H. Garratt, M.A. Trinity College, Cambridge, to undertake the duties. The offer was accepted. Mr. Garratt reached this on the 16th inst., and has been duly inducted into his charge, as will be seen by one of the annexes to this Report.

Your Committee have thought it right in view of the severance of the connection with H. B. M's Government, to execute a deed of trust by which due and continued celebration of divine worship accoding to the rites of the Church of England is provided for, and simultaneously with the execution of this deed, a conveyance has been drawn up, by which the Church property has been passed by H. B. M.'s Consul to the trustees. An important feature in the deed of trust is the amended qualification entitling a subscriber to a vote at ordinary and at extraordinary meetings;—whereas formerly a payment of £20 was necessary before entitling a Subscriber to vote; payment by a seatholder of the annual amount due for his sitting, provided also that he shall have been a resident for six months, is now considered as a sufficient qualification for a vote at any meeting held during the period which the payment may cover.

The Trust Deed of Conveyance above referred to, has been duly signed and registered. Before closing their report, your committee wish to convey their thanks to Mr. Howell, Mr. Henley, and the members of the Choral Society, for so ably conducting the musical portion of the Services: and also the Ladies who took part in decorating the Church.

We remain Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servants.
RUSSELL ROBERTSON.
W. W. CARGILL.
GAVIN P. NESS.
A. J. WILKIN.
F. S. JAMES, *Treasurer.*

Prior to the reading of this report Mr. Wilkin proposed and Mr. James seconded the following motion which was unanimously agreed to.

"That the 8th Regulation for the management of the Church affairs pertaining to the qualification of a subscriber to vote be altered to the following effect: Any person who has subscribed twenty dollars or any other sum representing for the time being the annual subscription for one sitting will be entitled to vote at general meetings during the year for which he shall have made such a payment. But no person can be entitled to vote at any such meeting who shall not have actually made such payment before the notice for such meeting shall have been issued by the Chairman, and who shall not have been domiciled in the place for six months.'

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS UNDER TREATMENT DURING DECEMBER, 1875.

Class of Patients.	Remained Nov. 30th.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained Dec. 31st.	Total Treated.
1st	2	1	2	—	1	3
2nd	1	1	1	—	1	2
3rd	7	14	7	—	14	21
4th	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charity	5	4	4	—	5	9
Total	15	20	14	—	21	35

STUART ELDRIDGE, M.D.,
Surgeon in Charge.

Correspondence.

THE BRIDGES AROUND YOKOHAMA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Yokohama, 5th January, 1876.

SIR,—Though it can scarcely be expected that such trivial matters as Road making or Bridge building can receive any attention just now when the civilized portion of Japan is engaged in paying and receiving New Year's visits in dress suits and tall hats of the latest fashion, I venture to suggest that the want of some bridges, and the dangerous state of others all round Yokohama has become very annoying, and is a subject well worthy of somebody's attention. It evidently cannot be in the hands of the Municipal Director or that energetic functionary would have long ago represented the matter to the Kencho in such a way that it could scarcely fail receiving attention.

Starting for my usual afternoon's ride, I come to a place, just past Ishigawa, where a bridge has been demolished, and a wide gap left, dangerous enough for anybody who does not know his way about, but as I am scarcely likely to tumble into the water from the want of such knowledge I won't complain, but make my way across a ricketty bridge, which appears to have been built first with an idea of its being only temporary, but alas! I'm afraid it's doomed to be permanent. Cantering along by the side of the canal in order to get into the Kanasawa valley road, I am brought to a standstill in consequence of a bridge which utterly collapsed some months ago, not being quite repaired yet, the Kanagawa Ken apparently not having the slightest intention of ever making it again available. However, I'm not very particular about time, so I follow a wretchedly rough road along the left bank of the canal, and pass over a bridge somewhat narrow for ponies at all restive, and having gained the right hand bank, in safety look forward to a pleasant ride as far as Mississippi Bay. The road, however, is not so pleasant as I expected, the first slight impediment being a wooden trough the bridge over which is broken. My pony does't like it, but after dismounting I manage to get him over and, very soon after, come upon a very narrow path, where apparently a landslip has occurred, and which most probably will be impassable after the first heavy rain. At the entrance of the canal I find the bridge which was carried away months ago not yet rebuilt; so, as I can't get over, must fain extend my ride a little further, and, following what was once the charming Gap Road, now disfigured by heaps of mud, get into the Kanasawa valley road at last, intending as usual to cross the bridge at the end of the "Long Canter." Again am I disappointed; the Kanagawa Ken says I *musn't*, and as I certainly *can't* pass, it is necessary to make a *slight* detour by going down the valley again, branching off to the right, and following along the bank of the little stream, enabling me to cross a bridge which is fairly safe now, but looks very likely to go the way of all bridges in the neighbourhood of Yokohama before long.

I reach home, however, strongly anathematizing the authorities who used to provide us with bridges before "civilization" came so much into vogue.

This is a long prosy letter, and yet I have not said a word about the numerous small bridges, which are in in many instances either rotten, full of holes, or so narrow, that men like me who have no wish to hurt either themselves or their ponies, fear to attempt crossing.

If, Sir, this letter has the effect of causing the bridges to be rebuilt—may I suggest in a little more substantial manner,—I shall feel that I have conferred a benefit upon the Community generally.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
G.

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Law & Police.

U. S. CONSULATE GENERAL, KANAGAWA, JAPAN.

Saturday, January 8th 1876.

ITO HACHIBEI against JOHN G, WALSH,

S. K. LOTHROP, R. W. IRWIN, A. O. GAY.

The following judgment was delivered in this case this morning by General T. B. Van Buren.

This action was commenced by filing the petition on the 21st of May, 1875. and issue thereon was joined on the 22nd June following.

The plaintiff is a Japanese subject, and the defendants a firm of American merchants doing business in Yokohama. The action was brought to recover an alleged indebtedness of $108,715 24. due as a balance of account and interest on certain joint transactions in money and rice, and to enforce the return of certain bonds and valuable papers, the property of plaintiff, and deposited with defendants as security in said transactions, the value of which securities is stated at 100,035 *yen*.

The answer admits the partnership in money transactions, but not for the length of time claimed in the petition, and denies any partnership in rice. It denies any indebtedness on the part of defendants, but claims that the plaintiff is owing to defendants the sum of $32.706,19-100, with interest from 31st May, 1875. It also denies that the securities mentioned in the petition were deposited with defendants as securities on joint business, or that they are of the value therein stated, and offers to re-deliver them to plaintiff upon receipt of the amount claimed to be due to the defendants.

The trial began on the 1st day of September, and has occupied the attention of the Court through 52 sittings. Much of the evidence was in the Japanese language, requiring to be interpreted both questions and answers. A large number of the exhibits were also in Japanese, and this, together with the absence of any agreement in writing between the parties, and the conflicting nature of the evidence, rendered the hearing tedious and difficult.

It is of course the duty of the Court to endeavor to reconcile conflicting evidence, when the same can be done, but in this cause there appears no possibility of success in such an effort. Most of the evidence on either side is so entirely contradictory and irreconcilable as to admit of no other treatment, than the utter rejection of one side or the other.

It is admitted and established that a partnership was entered into between the parties in the 7th month of 4th Meiji (September, 1871), to buy and sell money. Plaintiff deposited with defendants $20,000 for use in the business, and defendants were to make all further advances required.

No written agreement was made, and no time fixed for the continuance of the joint business. It was conducted at the *Shosha*, or Japanese exchange by Hashimoto Benzo, a broker, and in the open market by Shincoi, an *employé* of the defendants; and on a few occasions by the Chartered Mercantile Bank and French Bank, at the instigation of defendants.

The moneys drawn out by Benzo, or by agents or messengers of the plaintiff, for use on the exchange, were usually returned to defendants the same day, or the day after, if not used ; and if used, the proceeds were so returned. No proper partnership books were kept, and scarcely any precautions taken to guard against fraud or disagreement.

In fact, the whole business seems to have been conducted on a principle of mutual childlike trust and confidence worthy of the millennium.

Unhappily, the operations resulted in loss, and the partnership was terminated, according to the allegations of the defendants, on the 12th Oct., 1871. The termination was as unceremonious as the commencement of the business—a few informal words sufficing upon both sides.

The accounts such as were kept were not then examined, compared, or adjusted; but on the 22nd of November two messengers from the plaintiff visited the defendants with such books and papers as the plaintiff possessed, and Mr. Irwin, one of the defendants, read from defendants' books, and certain memoranda kept by himself, what purported to be a statement of balances, charges, &c., showing a general result of $200,251.25 in favour of plaintiff, and $239,270.46 against him ; leaving a balance due from the plaintiff to defendants of $38,999,21.

These items so read by Mr. Irwin were taken down in writing by Benzo, one of the messengers from the plaintiff, and the general sums of $239,270.46. and $200,271.45, were entered in Japanese characters in a book (exhibit D.) which Benzo agreed to take to the plaintiff, and recommend to his approval, as a correct statement of the account, and the balance due from him to defendants. This book was afterwards returned to defendants, the entries referred to bearing the half seal of the plaintiff; other entries were then made in the same book, showing payments on the part of the plaintiff, which reduced the balance due by him to the sum of $12,902 46; and this balance of $12,902.46 therein stated was thereafter treated by both parties as the sum due from plaintiff to defendants, upon cessation of the partnership. They also affirm that this balance of $12,902.46 was and is the real balance of the accounts at that time, and represents the actual sum then due to them by the plaintiff. At or about this time, it is claimed by the evidence of the defendants that the plaintiff agreed to bear whatever losses had been sustained in the joint transactions, upon the consideration that advances were thereafter to be made to him by defendants without interest. The proof is clear that such advances were so made by defendants, and no interest charged upon them. They also positively deny any partnership in the rice.

On the other hand, the plaintiff denies that the partnership terminated before the 22nd of November, the date of the entries in book D, and insists that said entries were made at the request of Mr. Irwin, and were to be considered as incomplete and unaccepted statements until affirmed by the production of itemized accounts showing them to be correct. Indeed, he goes farther, and charges that said entries were untrue and fraudulent, and were intended to deceive Mr. Walsh, one of the absent defendants, as to the real state of the accounts.

He also claims that his half seal, stamped upon said entries, is placed there as a tally or mark of identification, and in no way binds him to accept them as correct.

The issues left to the decision of the Court may be stated as follows :—

1st.—Did the partnership terminate on the 12th of October 1871 ?

2nd.—Was a balance of accounts agreed to on the 22nd of November, and a final balance afterwards settled and accepted by both parties as the amount due by Plaintiff to defendants, viz: $12,902.16 ?

3rd.—Is any fraud or mistake shown, sufficient to set aside this agreement, if made, on the 22nd of November ?

4th.—Was the $40,000 loan, made on the 12th of November, repaid ?

5th.—Were the securities described in the petition, deposited with defendants in the partnership transactions, or to secure the repayment of loans made to the Plaintiff ?

6th.—Was there any partnership between Plaintiff and defendants in rice speculations ?

If these issues be decided in favor of the Plaintiff then others necessarily demand adjudication.

After a careful examination of the whole case, the Court is of opinion.

1st.—That the weight of evidence fully establishes the fact that a settlement between the parties took place on the 22nd of November 1871, as alleged by the defendants, and that subsequent payments upon the balance then arrived at reduced the balance due by Plaintiff to Defendants to the sum of $12,902.46, which sum was agreed to and thereafter treated by both parties as the sum actually due by Plaintiff to Defendants, and which sum the Plaintiff thereafter frequently promised to pay defendants.

2nd.—That no fraud or mistake has been shewn to justify the Court in setting aside said settlement and agreement.

3rd.—That the said issues being found in favour of the defendants, the question of the repayment by the plaintiff to the Defendants of the $40,000 borrowed by the plaintiff on the 12th of November 1871, is virtually disposed of, the same having been included in the said settlement.

4th.—That the evidence fully establishes the fact that there was no partnership in rice transactions between the parties, and

5th.—That the securities deposited by the Plaintiff were so deposited as collateral securities on loans made by plaintiff from defendants, and that the latter were entirely justified in depositing them with the Banks, from whom they obtained the moneys required by the Plaintiff.

Under this view of the case it is not considered proper to refer the accounts between the parties to an accountant.

The Court cannot refrain from expressing some surprise that this action should have been brought. Up to last year the evidence justifies the conclusion that the plaintiff acknowledged himself indebted to the defendants, and only when refused the loan of

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$1,000,000 by the defendants did he assume a contrary position and threaten legal proceedings; and the manner in which evidence was sought to be procured by him to sustain his case, and the course pursued by him in reference to his letters produced in evidence, do not commend his evidence to favorable consideration.

It is the judgment of the Court that the plaintiff is indebted to the defendants in the sum of $12,902:46, with interest at 12 per cent per annum from the 31st day of March 1872 to date, amounting to $5,841:11 making the whole amount $18,743:57 and also in the sum of $10,000 with interest at 12 per cent annum from the 31st day of December 1873 to date, amounting to $2,423:02 and commission on said $10,000, at 1¼ per cent amounting to $125:00, making the aggregate indebtedness of plaintiff to defendants $31,291:59; and it is ordered that the defendants deliver to plaintiff the bonds and securities set forth in the petition upon payment to them by the plaintiff of the said amount of $31,291:59 with interest from this date and their proper costs and charges to be ascertained and determined by the Court.

The petition is accordingly dismissed and the plaintiff ordered to pay the costs of Court.

January 7th 1876.

(Signed) THOS. B. VAN BUREN,
U. S. Consul-General.

We concur:—

CHARLES DRAKE, } Assessors.
F. R. WETMORE, }

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Before T. B. Van Buren, Esq., Consul General.

Thursday, 6th Jan., 1876.

Charles Atkinson, first officer of the American barque *Rosita McNeil*, was charged, by the captain, with three offences: 1st, that accused attempted, whilst under the influence of liquor, to run the barque foul of a bring off the Taku bar, at the mouth of the Peiho river; 2nd, that he left the vessel at Nagasaki without leave; 3rd, that, on the evening of the 25th Dec. last, he went on shore without leave, at Yokohama, and did not return for over 48 hours.

Accused pleaded not guilty.

His Honour declined to hear the first two charges, which the captain ought to have brought before the Consul at Nagasaki. He would hear the third charge.

The captain then gave evidence that on the evening of the 25th December last he went on board and was asked by accused for $5.00, which he gave him. Accused then asked for permission to go on board another vessel for a short time, and he did not see him again till the morning of the 28th December. Accused had no leave given him, and his absence had caused him serious inconvenience.

A seaman of the vessel said that accused went on shore on Saturday night (25th December), and did not return till about 7 o'clock on Monday.

Accused said he had nothing to say.

His Honour asked the captain if he was willing to pay the accused a month's extra wages besides what was due to him, and discharge him.

The captain said he was.

An order was made to this effect

Lewis Lawson, an old man, steward of the American ship *Lathley Rich*, charged the captain and second officer of that vessel with threatening him at various times.

His Honour, after listening to a long story, asked the captain if he was willing to pay the complainant what was due to him, and give him a month's extra wages.

The captain said he would be glad to do that, and get rid of the man.

An order was made to that effect, His Honour promising to send complainant to San Francisco by the next steamer.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Kobe and Osaka Station.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 26th December, 1875.

Passengers, 16,928.	Amount.....	Yen 3,777·18
Luggage and Parcels	,,	146.905
Goods	,,	172.326
Total Amount.....		Yen 4,096·411
Corresponding period last year		Yen 4,051·155

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK ON ANTS AND BEES.

[The following abstract of Sir John Lubbock's "Observations on Bees and Ants" read before the Linnean Society on the 4th November last, was supplied by him to *The Times*.]

"This is a continuation of my previous papers on the same subject. In them I recorded various experiments tending to show that, in many cases, ants and bees which have found a store of food or of larvæ certainly do not communicate the information to their friends. This unexpected observation was received with so much surprise, and, indeed, was so unexpected to myself, that I determined to repeat the experiments, which I have now done, with however, the same result. To take one as an illustration. I placed an F. flava (the small red ant) to a heap of larvæ, which, as is well known, are fleshy, legless grubs, incapable of motion. I placed them about 2ft. from the entrance to her nest. I then watched her from 11 in the morning till after 7 in the evening during which time she made 86 journeys from the nest to the heap of larvæ, carrying one off each time; but, although she had so much work to do, and though the precious larvæ were lying for so long exposed to so many dangers and to the weather, she brought no other ant to assist her in carrying them off. One of the ants, I observed, in this way carried off, one by one, no less than 187 larvæ in a day. In other instances, on the contrary, the opposite result occurred. I was for some time uncertain, in the latter cases, whether the ants purposely brought friends to their assistance, or whether, as the ants are sociable insects, it merely happened that the one accompanied the other, as it were, by accident. To test this question, I took two ants, and placed them under similar circumstances, the one to a heap of larvæ, the other to a group of two or three; always, however, putting one in place of any that was carried off, and it was quite clear that the ants which were placed to the large group of larvæ brought far more friends to their assistance than those which had apparently only two or three larvæ to move. Of 30 ants which were observed, those placed to a large number of larvæ brought 250 friends, while those placed to two or three larvæ, under similar circumstances, only brought 30.

"One account much relied on as showing the intelligence of ants, has been the following observation made by Mr. Lund, in Brazil.

"Passing one day under a tree which stood almost by itself, he was surprised to hear the leaves falling like rain. On examining the cause of this he found that a number of ants had climbed the tree and were cutting off the leaves, which were then carried away by companions waiting for them below. Of course it might be said that the leaves which dropped fell by accident; in with case they would naturally be carried off by the ants below. It occurred to me, however, that this was an observation which might easily be repeated I placed, therefore, a number of larvæ on a slip of glass, which I suspended by a tape, so that it hung one-third of an inch from the surface of one of my artificial nests; isolating it, however, in such a manner that for an ant to walk to the nest she would be obliged to go 13 feet round. I then placed some black ants (F. nigra) on the glass with the larvæ. Each of them took a larva in the usual way, and then endavoured to go by the quickest way home. They leaned over the glass, and made every effort to reach down, but of course in vain, though the distance was so small that they could all but touch the nest with their antennæ. and even, in one or two cases, succeeded in getting down by stepping on to the back of an ant below. Those, however, which did not meet with any such assistance, gradually, though at first requiring some help from me, found their way round to the nest, and after a short time there was quite a string of ants passing to and fro from the nest to the larvæ, although it would have been so easy for them to throw the larvæ over the edge of the glass, or to go straight home, if they would have faced a drop of, say, one-tenth of an inch. Moreover, I placed some fine mould within half an inch of the glass, so that it would have been easy for the ants, by literally one minute's labour, to have constructed for themselves a stepping stone up to the glass, yet they did not adopt any of these expedients, but for hours together, and by hundreds, continued to make the long journey round. I confess this experiment, which I repeated on several occasions surprised me very much.

"As my previous experiments, which showed that bees did not by any means in all cases bring their friends to share stores of food which they had discovered, have been much questioned by bee-keepers, I have repeated them again.

"No doubt if honey is put in an exposed place, so that it is found by one bee, it is most natural that others should also find their way

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to it; but this does not, according to my experience, happen if the honey is concealed. For instance, I put a bee to some honey in a flower pot placed on its side, and so arranged that the bee had only a small orifice through which to enter. Under these circumstances, from a quarter to 7 in the morning till a quarter past 7 in the evening, she made 59 journeys, and during the whole of this time only one other bee found her way to the honey.

"I found that bees soon accustomed themselves to look for honey on papers of particular colours. For instance, on September 13th I placed a bee to some honey on a slip of glass on green paper, and after she had made 12 journeys to and from the hive, I put red paper where the green had been, and placed another drop of honey on a green paper, at a distance of about a foot. The bee returned, however, to the honey on the green paper. I then gently moved the green paper, with the bee on it, back to the old place. When the bee had gone, I replaced the green paper by a yellow one, and put the green again a foot off. After the usual interval, she returned again to the green. I repeated the same proceeding, but with orange paper instead of green. She returned again to the green. I now did the same with white paper; she returned again to the green. Again I tried her with blue; she again came to the green. I then reversed the positions of the blue and green papers, but still she returned to the green. I repeated this experiment with other bees, and with the same result, though it seemed to me that in some cases they did not distinguish so clearly between green and blue, as between green and other colours. In other respects they seemed to adhere equally closely to any colour to which were made accustomed.

As regards wasps, my experiments fully confirmed those previously made and justified everything which I have said with reference to their great industry. Indeed, they begin to work earlier in the morning and cease later in the evening than bees, continuing all day with the utmost assiduity. Thus, a wasp which I watched on the 10th of September, worked from 7 in the morning until 7 in the evening without a moment's intermission, during which time she made no less than 94 visits to the honey. As is the case with bees, if a wasp is put to exposed honey, others soon come. To determine this, if possible, I trained a wasp to come to some honey which I placed in a box communicating with the outside of an indiarubber tube six inches in length, and one-third by an inch in diameter. She came to this honey continuously for three days, during which time no other wasp found the honey. As regards colour, I satisfied myself, by experiments like those made with bees, that they are capable of seeing colour, though they appear to be less influenced by it than are bees.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Jan, 2, *Malacca*, British steamer, Bernard, 1,683, from Hongkong, Dec. 27, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

Jan. 2, *Wm. Van Name*, American barque, Adams, 466, from Nagasaki, Dec. 26, Coal, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 2, *Ariel*, British barque, Fullerton, 358, from Nagasaki, Dec. 26, Coal, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 5, *Nagoya Maru*, Japanese steamer, Eckstrand, from Shimonoseki, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 5, *China*, American steamer, Dearborn, 3,836, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 6, *Menzaleh*, French steamer, Pasqualini, from Hongkong, Dec. 30th, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

Jan. 6, *Genkai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Conner, from Shanghai and Way Ports, Dec. 31st, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 6, *Robert Kelly*, American barque, Kingman, 823, from Nagasaki, Coals, to P. M. S. S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 4, *Tanais*, French steamer, Reynier, 1,010, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

Jan. 4, *City of Tokio*, American steamer, Maury, 5,050 tons, for San Francisco, mails and goneral, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 4, *Saco*, U. S. gunboat, Com. McDougal, 900 tons, 5 guns, for Nagasaki.

Jan. 6, *China*, American steamer, Dearborn, 3,836, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 6, *Nevada*, American steamer, Williams, 2.145, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 7, *Sumida Maru*, Japanese steamer, Gorlach, 690, for Hakodate, General, despatched by M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamship *Malacca* from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs Quinn, Miss McKenzie and servant, Mrs. Arnold, and four Chinese on deck.

Per Steam-ship *Tanais*, for Hongkong:—Messrs. E. Whittall, F Niep, Amdo, Père Leblanc, Miss North, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Brown, Mrs. Lowder and R. Hager.

Per Steam-ship *City of Tokio*, for San Francisco: Mrs. O'Neill and Child, Lieut. H. W. Lyon, U.S.N., G. St. Clair Smith, Dr. Riggs, U.S.N., E. S. Boynton, Mr. and Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Campbell, G. L. Montgomery, Richard Heape, E. Borier, Louis McLane, Mrs. B. P. Avery, R. S. Russel, Mrs. Remington, G. A. Curtis, Mr. Babut du Mares; 26 in the Steerage.

Per P. M. S. S. *China*, from San Francisco: For Hongkong.—Mrs. J. H. Smith and Child, Dr. F. Carrow and Wife. For Yokohama.—Mr. Robert Stuart, Mr. J. M. Jansen, M. Shioda, Mr. H. Osaki, Mr. T. Ishie. For Shanghai.—Rev. Mr. Boyson and Wife, Miss Margaret Snowdon, Mr. J. S. Peebles and Wife, Mr. William H. Peebles, and 4 Europeans, 568 Chinese in the Steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Genkai Maru*, from Shanghai and Way Ports: For Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Walter and Child, Mr. and Mrs. R. Vicars Boyle, C.S.I., J. C. Duns, Matsmoto, Watanabe, Jacobs, Schoning, Hoiki, Mitta, Morley, Ribeiro, J. E. Day, P. Bogel, and 124½ in the Steerage.

Per Steamship *China*, for Hongkong.—Mrs. Miss and Master Van Buren, Messrs. Christie and Collins.

Per Steamship *Nevada*, for Shanghai and ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Rymer Jones, Messrs. Pelikan, Lienhardt, T. Kempermann, Melhuish, Foo-Kee, Goto, Tivada's, Wiggins, Adam Smith, Percy Symes, Kodama, Branden, Okura, Takahashi.

CARGOES.

Per Steamship *Malacca* from Hongkong:—

Miscellaneous	...2,946
Sugar	...6,354
Merchandise	204
Total...	...9,504 pacgs.

Per *Tanais*, for Hongkong.—

Silk for France	105 Bales.
England	10 „
Total	115 Bales.
Waste Silk	20 Bales.

Per Steam-ship *Genkai Maru*, from Shanghai, &c.:—

Treasure, value	$7,651.25

Per Steamship *Nevada* for Shanghai and ports.—

Treasure	$9,812
„	...*yen* 3,500

REPORTS.

The Steamship *Malacca* left Hongkong Dec. 27th, at 7 40 a m., experienced light E. wind, with fine weather to Breaker-Point; thence up the Formosa channel to Oosima, moderate monsoon with dull cloudy weather: from Oosima to Port strong N.W. breeze with fine weather. Anchored in Yokohama, Jan. 2nd, 1876, at 11.10 p.m.

The P. M. S. S. *China* reports very severe weather with strong head winds during the entire passage.

The Japanese flag-ship left the port on Thursday afternoon for the Corea.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
San Francisco ...	Belgic	O. & O. S. S. Co. ...	10th Jan.
Hongkong	Malacca...	P. & O. Co.	11th Jan.
New York	Ukraine	Smith, Baker & Co.	
San Francisco ...	China	P. M. S. S. Co. ...	27th Jan.
Shanghai	Hiroshima Maru...	M. B. Co....	12th Jan.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination.
Courier	Lemascheffsky ...	
Genkai Maru	Conner	
Hiroshima Maru	Furber	...Shanghai.
Massilia	Raud	
Malacca	Bernard	...Hongkong 11th.
Menzaleh...	Pasqualini	
Nagoya Maru	Eckstrand	
Naruto	DuBois	
Niigata Maru	Walker	
Sea Gull	Acfort	
Takasago Maru	... ...	

SAILING SHIPS.

Ariel	358	Fullerton ...	...	
Cathaya	790	Morgan		...Kobe.
Formosa	445	... ...	...	
Flying Spur	735	Croote		...Kobe.
Gaucho	370	Crighton ...	...	
Lathley Rich ...	...1300	Lewis		...
Mary Jane	165	... ...	...	
Parmenio	369	Abbott		...
Robert Kelly	823	Kingman		
Rositta McNeil ...	611	Brown		...
Rona...	638	Trunks		...
Shalimar	...1596	Walker		...
Ukraine	682	Melcher... ...		...New York.
Wm. Van Name ...	466	Adams		...

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

Russian frigate	...Askold ... Captain Tartoff.
British corvette	...Charybdis Captain Smith.
Chinese corvette...	...Yang Woo Captain R. E. Tracey, R N,
H. M. S.	...Dwarf ... Capt. Hon. E. S. Dawson at Y'ku.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics and Yarns.—Since the date of our last report business in general continues quiet, and in some instances prices are again lower.

In *Yarns* the demand runs upon 16 24 "*mocks*," and 28 32 best *Water Twist;* in *Grey Shirtings* only a limited business has been done at lower rates. *T. Cloths* are neglected, and *Taffachelass* unsaleable. *Black Velvets* are in moderate enquiry, but no better prices can be obtained.

Grey Shirtings:—				White Shirtings:—			
7 lbs.	38½ yds. 39 in. per pce.	$1.90	to $2.15	60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nom. per pce.	2.20	to	2.40
8 lbs.	38½ yds. 44 in. „	2.20	to 2.50	Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2¼—3 lb. per lb.	0.75	to	1.02½
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ „ 39 in. „	2.20	to 2.50	Black Velvets	8.50	to	9.25
9 lbs.	38½ „ 44 in. „	2.55	to 2.95	English Drills 15 lb. 40 yds, 30 in.	3.25	to	3.40
				Taffachelass 13 yds, 43 in. nomy.	2.25	to	2.40

Yarns.

No. 16 to 24	per picul	$30.50	to 34.00	No. 38 to 42	per picul	$42.00	to 45.00
No. 28 to 32	per picul	$35.00	to 40.00	Reverse Twist 16-24	„	$35.00	

Woollens.—The customary settlement of accounts amongst natives at the end of each year is the signal for a general suspension of transactions, extending to about the middle of January. No change, therefore, in the position of our market has to be chronicled, nor are settlements of any magnitude reported.

A somewhat better feeling seems, however, to prevail in Tokio, where retail business has been reported unusually brisk during the first days of the new year.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds. 32 in.	6.25	to 7.80	Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds. 30 in.	0.25	to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds. 31 in.	4.75	to 5.25	Multicolored „	30 yds. 30 in.	0.35	to 0.40
Chimagoro	30 yds. 30 in.	5.25	to 5.75	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.	0.80	to 1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds. 32 in.	0.25	to 0.33	Presidents	54 in. to 56 in.	0.60	to 0.70
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds 32 in.	6.25	to 7.25	Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.	0.40	to 0.45
Camlets Assted.	56—58 yds. 31 in.	18.50	to 19.00	Union	54 in. to 56 in.	0.40	to 0.65
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds. 32 in.	13.00	to 14.50	Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs.	per lb.	0.40	to 0.41
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds. 30 in.	0.18½	to 0.20				

Sugar.—The Sugar market continues very quiet and prices are lower for Formosa kinds.

No sales have been reported since last week. Canton kinds are quoted unchanged.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	per picul	3.55	to 3.65	China No. 5 Kong-fun	per picul	4.30	to 4.80
in Basket	„	3.45	to 3.55	„ No. 6 E-pak	„	4.00	to 4.10
China No. 1 Ping fah	„	7.60	to 7.70	Swatow	„	2.70	to 3.20
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„	6.70	to 7.20	Daitong	„	3.00	to 3.20
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„	5.90	to 6.40	Japan Rice	„	3.25	to 3.30
„ No. 4 Kook-fah	„	5.10	to 5.60	Kerosine Oil	per case	2.25	

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Owing to the circumstances mentioned in our previous report business continued extremely quiet when, on the 4th inst., telegrams advising a somewhat better feeling at home revived the demand. Since then prices for Hanks have advanced $10 to $20; but Oshiu sorts, though they have their full share in the inquiry, remain without change, and our quotations for Hamatski are entirely nominal.

Settlements since the 25th ultimo, are 275 bales of Hanks and 125 of Oshiu sorts, leaving a stock of 1100 bales.

The shipments of the past fortnight are 294 bales, making the total export since the 1st July, 9,635 bales against 7,119 in 1875 for the same period.

The total export from 1st July to 31st December, has been as follows:—

	1875.		1874.
To England	3,629	bales against	3,509
To France	5,694	„ „	3,156
To the United States	53	„ „	115
To Italy	109	„ „	73
	9,485	bales against	6,853

		At Exchange 4s. 1½ in London.	At Exchange 5.22 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.
Steam filatures			
Other do. (Kiuki)			
1st order, nom.	$540 to 580	20s. 1d. to 21s. 6d.	frs. 56 to 60
2nd Do.	$500 to 540	18s. 8d. to 20s. 1d.	frs. 52 to 56
3rd to 4th Do.	$450 to 500	16s. 11d. to 18s. 8d.	frs. 47 to 52
Hanks—			
Best No. 1 to 2	$450 to 480	16s. 11d. to 17s. 6d.	frs. 47 to 49
Good No. 2	$430 to 450	16s. 3d. to 16s. 9d.	frs. 45 to 46
Medium No. 2½	$400 to 420	15s. 2d. to 15s. 11d.	frs. 42 to 44
Common No. 3	$380 to 390	14s. 6d. to 14s. 10d.	frs. 40 to 41
Interior No. 4 & 5	$360 to 370	13s. 10d. to 14s.	2d. frs. 38 to 39
Oshiu—Best	$500 to 520	18s. 8d. to 19s.	5d. frs. 52 to 54
„ Good	$470 to 490	17s. 8d. to 18s.	4d. frs. 49 to 51
H'matski, Best	$430 to 450	16s. 3d. to 16s. 11d.	frs. 45 to 47
„ Com. to M'dium	$400 to 420	15s. 2d. to 15s. 11d.	frs. 42 to 44
Kukeda, Best	$550 to 570	20s. 5d. to 21s. 2d.	frs. 57 to 59
„ Good	$500 to 540	18s. 8d. to 20s. 1d	frs. 52 to 56

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Tea.—Since the termination of New Year holidays our market has been rather languid, and settlements amount to 860 piculs comprising amongst them some parcels of "finest" and "choice," the latter ranging from $42 to $49 per picul.

Common and low grades are rather quiet, and in lack of sailing freight for New York being available, receive but little attention.

Our export from Yokohama to date amounts to sixteen and a quarter million pounds. This will probably be increased to at least eighteen millions prior to March 1st, but then a check in operations may be confidently expected. Kobe still but slightly exceeds five million pounds of direct shipments, and Nagasaki has this season shipped for the United States about 850,000 lbs. The estimated export of twenty-four million pounds for the United States for the season 1875-76, may be considered now as likely to be fully realised.

The *Ukraine*, for New York direct, will have despatch in the course of a few days.

Common	$12.00 to 17.00	Fine	$32.00 to 34.00
Good Common	18.00 to 21.00	Finest	$36.00 to 39.00.
Medium	23.00 to 26.00	Choice	$40.00 upwards
Good Medium	27.00 to 30.00		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—The business of the past week has been rather restricted owing to the New Year holidays having interfered with business. Sterling-rates remain steady as last quoted.

Rates close as follows :—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 0⅞d. to 4s. 1 d.
" Bank Bills on demand	3s. 11⅞d. to 4s. 0 d.
" Private 6 months' sight	4s. 1⅛d. to 4s. 1⅜d.
On Paris—Bank 6 months' sight	5.17
" Private 6 ms. sight	5.22
On Shanghai—Bank sight	72¼ to ⅜
" Private 10 days sight	72⅜
On Hongkong—Bank sight	par.
" Private 10 days' sight	⅛ per cent disct.
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	98
" 30d. sight Private	par.
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	97½
" 30 days sight Private	par.
Gold Yen	399½
Kinsatz	404

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

For China Ports, with goods for Japan.

From Liverpool.—"Sarpedon" s.s.

For Japan Direct.

From London, for Yokohama.—"Albuera"; "Western Chief"; "Ullock"

From Shields.—"Ariantes."

From Cardiff.—"Vichna."

From New York.—"Chas C. Leary"; "Hafrofjan"; "Hope"; "Nightingale"; "Regulus;" "Nettie Merryman"; "Surprise"; "Wallace."

From Hamburg.—"Christian".

From Liverpool.—"Lochleven Castle."

LOADING

At Liverpool for China Ports.—"Priam"; "Ulysses" s.s; "Menelaus" s.s.

At London, for Yokohama, Hiogo, &c.—"Bengal" s.s; "Burmese" s.s.; "Tamesa"; "Banda"; "Ziba"; "Benledie" s.s; "Genoa" s.s.

At Hamburg.—"Candare."

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours :—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours :—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

Terms of Subscription.

Daily Edition, $12 per annum.

Weekly Edition. Per annum, $24: Six months, $13: Three months, $7.

Fortnightly Edition, a summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers *viâ* San Francisco. Per annum, $12; Six months, $7; Three months, $4.

AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
"	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
New York	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
San Francisco	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
Hongkong	Lane, Crawford & Co.
Shanghai	Kelly & Co.
Hiogo & Ozaka	F. Walsh & Co.
Nagasaki	China & Japan Trading Co.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

KELLY & CO.,

NEWS AGENTS,

—AND—

Dealers in Smoker's Goods of every description,

Main Street, No. 59, Yokohama,

—AND—

Canton Road, Shanghai,

BEG to announce to the Residents of Japan that they have purchased the Stock and Goodwill of the Havana Cigar Company, 59, Main Street, and have established in connection therewith a Branch of their NEW AGENCY and TOBACCO BUSINESS, and are prepared to furnish every article in their line on the most reasonable terms.

Their attention will be especially devoted to the American and European News Agency, and intending subscribers may feel assured that their Papers and Periodicals will come forward regularly by each steamer, and be promptly delivered on receipt.

Their first supply of American Newspapers will arrive per steamer which left San Francisco December 16th, as advised by telegram.

Yokohama, December 29, 1875. d & w. tf.

"Berkeley, Sept 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I, suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, Henry Allpass.—To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills."

August 1st, 1875. 76 alt.

INSURANCE.

The "Java" Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

BATAVIA (JAVA).

The Second Colonial Sea & Fire Insurance Company,

BATAVIA, JAVA.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent at Yokohama for the above Company, is prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates

Policies against FIRE issued for "The Second Colonial" at the following Rates:—

Godowns, First-class,	12 months	1½ per cent.
" " "	6 "	1 "
" " "	3 "	½ "
" " "	1 "	¼ "
" " "	10 days	3/16 "

Dwelling-Houses in the Settlement:—

First-class,	P.A.	2½ per cent.
Second "	"	3 "

Dwelling-Houses on the Bluff:—

First-class,	P.A.	1½ per cent.
Second and Third-class,	P.A.	2 to 3 "

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

J. PH. VON HEMERT.

Yokohama, April 9, 1878. 12ms.

The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1782.

The Manchester Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED are authorized to issue Policies for large amounts, on Buildings and Contents in the Foreign Settlement, or on the Bluff, at current rates of premium.

KINGDON, SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents, No. 89, Yokohama.

Yokohama, June 3, 1874. tf.

Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

ESTABLISHED BY CHARTER
A.D. 1720.

The London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept RISKS AGAINST FIRE, in the above-mentioned Companies at current Rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Yokohama, June 24, 1875.

INSURANCE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above, are prepared to accept

MARINE RISKS,

AT CURRENT RATES.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Yokohama, July 22, 1875.

Yangtze Insurance Association of Shanghai.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, TLS. 600,000

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS, to all parts of the world at Current Rates.

From this date a return of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD per cent. (33⅓ per cent.) will be allowed on the premia of all LOCAL RISKS accepted by this Association.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

WALSH, HALL & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, February 9, 1874. tf.

Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

Total Invested Funds.....£3,000,000
Total Annual Income.....£ 400,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Yokohama are prepared to Issue Polices AGAINST FIRE, on the usual Terms.

Concurrent Insurances require endorsement on the Policies of this Company only when specially called for by the Agents.

SMITH, BAKER & Co.

Yokohama, October 27, 1873.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

Established 1809.

Capital £2,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed the Company's Agents at this Port, and are authorised to accept up to $50,000, on First Class risks at the rate of

One and a-half per Cent. per Annum.

FINDLAY RICHARDSON & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 10, 1871.

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INSURANCE.

THE

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

One of the Four Offices of the "Highest Class":—vide, the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864 *(Times 8th March,* 1864*).*

CHIEF OFFICES.—Exchange Street, St. Anne's Square, Manchester with branch offices at 14, King William Street, E.C., London; Liverpool; Glasgow; Birmingham; Bristol; Leeds And Newcastle.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, by ample Power of Attorney, been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, November 20, 1875.

THE

MERCHANTS MARINE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the above Company, we are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS, at the current rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, 19th November, 1875.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association, it is provided that, after payment to the Shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent per annum, One-fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agen to the above Company is prepared to issue Policies at Current Rates.

E. L. B. McMAHON.

Yokohama, July 13, 1874. 3ms.

INSURANCE.

The Scottish Imperial Insurance Company.

LONDON.—2, King William Street.
GLASGOW.—50, West George Street.

For Fire, Life and Annuities.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

REDUCED RATES of Life Premium for Assurance in Japan.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, September 11, 1874. 3ms.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept Fire and Life risks on behalf of this Company and settle all claims thereon.

STRACHAN & THOMAS.

Yokohama, January 19, 1872.

Scottish Commercial Insurance Company.

Capital 1,000,000 Sterling.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for Yokohama, and are prepared to issue Fire Policies to the extent of $10,000 on each risk.

FINDLAY, RICHARDSON & Co.

Yokohama, July 12 1871.

Transatlantische Feuer Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft in Hamburg.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

Capital: One Million Prussian Thalers.

THE COMPANY, having made arrangements for the participation in each risk, with eight Re-Insurance Companies representing an aggregate Capital of SIX MILLION PRUSSIAN THALERS, is thereby enabled to offer ample security.

POLICIES AGAINST FIRE,

o the extent of $45,000 in ONE RISK, issued at current rates.

L. KNIFFLER & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 16, 1872.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, a pleasant, tonic and refreshing adjunct to the Toilet and Bath, a reviving scent and a powerful disinfectant. For warm climates it is invaluable.

RIMMEL'S CELEBRATED LAVENDER WATER.

RIMMEL'S TREBLE DISTILLED EAU DE COLOGNE.

RIMMEL'S MUCH IMPROVED FLORIDA WATER.

RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB, and other fragrant Perfumes.

RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE gives the hair a beautiful gloss without greasing it, nourishes the roots, and imparts an agreeable coolness to the head.

RIMMEL'S PURE WHITE GLYCERINE SOAP, BROWN WINDSOR, HONEY, ALMOND, COAL TAR, and other SOAP in bars or cakes.

RIMMEL'S VELVETINE, VIOLET, RICE, ROSE-LEAD and other TOILET POWDERS, in boxes and packets.

RIMMEL'S AQUADENTINE cleans, whitens and preserves the Teeth, refreshes the Mouth, and sweetens the Breath.

RIMMEL'S PHOTOCHROME, for imparting to the Hair or Beard a perfectly natural and permanent shade.

E. RIMMEL Perfumer by appointment to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, London.

An illustrated Price List sent on application.

December 4, 1875. 52 ins.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

May 17th, 1873. 6m:

THE BEST INVESTMENT OF THE DAY FOR A SMALL OUTLAY.

And where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as the public taste is so much on the increase for Aerated Drinks. The book of 90 pages of illustrations and information forwarded free.

BARNETT, SON & FOSTER, ENGINEERS, 23C, FORSTON ST., HOXTON, LONDON, ENGLAND.

December 25, 1875. B. 13ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOLD-THREAD MANUFACTORY.

THE LARGEST IN EUROPE,

Established Upwards of Half a Century.

F. & E. Stanton,

LEWISHAM, NEAR LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS of every description of REAL GOLD and SILVER THREADS, WIRES, BRAIDS, PURLS, &c., &c.

Merchants supplied at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, for CASH.

September 25, 1875. 8ins.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

January 1, 1876. 52ins.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT:

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one *selling spurious oilmen's stores*, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

June 12, 1875. f. 12ms.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,
supplying the
HIGHEST AMOUNT OF NOURISHMENT
in the
MOST DIGESTIBLE & CONVENIENT FORM.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond-street, London and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

June 19, 1875. 1f. 26ins.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Handyside & Co

Limited.

32, Walbrook, London,

BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, DERBY

Manufacture all kinds of

IRONWORK,

Structural & Ornamental.

BRIDGES of every description. Girder Bridges. Arch Bridges. Suspension Bridges. H. & Co. make every year for Foreign Countries some thousands of Tons of Bridges.

LANDING-PIERS AND JETTIES.

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See Large New Illustrated Catalogues (B. & C.) with 1,300 designs.

Railings, Balcony Panels,	Columns, Column Capitals,
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Lamp-pillars, Lamp-brackets,	Windows, Casements,
Balusters, Newels,	Fountains, drinking Fountains,
Crestings, Terminals,	Vases, Pedestals,
Conservatories,	Band-Stands.

SMITH'S HEARTHS & PORTABLE FORGES,

12 Shapes and Sizes.

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Andw. Handyside & Co., Limited,

LONDON.

August 20th, 1875. 26ins.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURTONS & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

Billiard Room Furniture Manufacturers, Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. M. THE QUEEN;
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES;
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDOWELL & Co.
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BOMBAY—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.
SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Office of this journal.

Yokohama, July 3, 1875. 52ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH GOODS,

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.
SILK, WOOLLEN, AND
MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

India, Colonial, and Foreign Outfitters,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
(Corner of Cheapside,) London,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue and Outfitting List 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to

WOOLLEN, SILK, AND COTTON GOODS
Of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linen, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements,

Household Furniture,	Boot and Shoes,
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Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books.
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Unrivalled for Simplicity, Economy, Durability, Safety & Brilliancy of Light.

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Our HURRICANE LANTERNS are absolutely wind-proof and safe; simple in construction, and give a splendid white and steady light. They are the most serviceable Lanterns for use in Stables, Farms, Gardens, Boats, Cellars, &c.

Having been exclusively engaged in the production of Lamps for many years, the reputation which we have established for our manufactures in America, Australia, China, India, & all other Foreign Markets, enables us to satisfy the requirements of every buyer; our assortment being large & complete in every branch. For brilliancy of light, simplicity and durability of construction, our Lamps cannot be excelled; whilst the style, finish, & decorations are exquisite, & generally much admired. We therefore can confidently invite the attention of all Importers, & in recommending to you the above course, we point to our prospective mutual advantage. Catalogues, containing more than 1,000 Patterns sent free of charge.

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MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITION OF LONDON, 1851, PARIS, 1855 & 1867, & JUROR (EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1862.)

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON

MORSONS' PEPSINE PREPARATIONS.

PEPSINE.—Among the results of the application of science to the practice of medicine, none appear to promise more important results than Pepsine, the digestive principle of the gastric juice, which in a purified state, and mixed with some inert vegetable powder, or dissolved in wine, or made into a lozenge forms a valuable medicine. It appears that the use of this important agent is greatly increasing as the knowledge of its effects becomes more widely diffused. A few grains put into a wine-glass with some water forms at once an artificial stomach in which food may be digested, in this way the relative values of different samples of Pepsine may be determined. At a lecture that was delivered a short time ago at the Society of Arts, by Dr. LETHEBY, an experiment of this sort was made, in which large quantities of animal fibrine were digested in bottles, during the lecture, with MORSON'S Pepsine.—Extract from the *Morning Herald* and *Standard* Newspapers.

The rapid popularity Pepsine has acquired among the most eminent members of the medical profession throughout the civilised world, as almost a specific for chronic dyspepsia, is due to the fact that it is the nearest possible production of the active principle of the gastric juice of the stomach. Unfortunately, like all other inventions of a like nature, Pepsine has been not slightly discredited by the spurious manufactures that have been issued from time to time, but when it was know to be the product of of such eminent chemists as MORSONS', of Southampton-row the concurrent testimony of almost every physician in France and England declared it to be the grandest and most perfect cure ever introduced for all diseases of the digestive organs.—*Church Herald.*

It is not too much to say that the introduction of Pepsine into the list of modern therapeutic agents by Dr. CORVISART created a very veritable revolution in the pathology of dyspepsia, and diseases of the digestive organs. Whereas no complaint was so common as chronic indigestion, perhaps the most painful martyrdom to which any one can be subjected, this should now be positively unknown, for as the disease is due to a lack of gastric juice, a dose of Pepsine, which contains the active digestive principle of the digesting juice of the stomach, restores the equilibrium, and effects a cure. Fortunately, too, for its popularity, the preparations of Pepsine, for which we have to thank Messrs. MORSON & SON, are of the most elegant character, enabling it to be administered with the most extreme accuracy, and also in very palatable forms.—*Freeman's.*

One is apt to look with so much suspicion on all proprietary medicines the secret ingredients of which are carefully concealed from the world that it was a relief to find there was no secret about Pepsine. This comparably new and valuable agent is simply the active principle of the gastric juice of the stomach, and as nature is above art or science it is hardly to be wondered at that it has effected the most wonderful cures of what were heretofore supposed to be chronic dyspepsia. The principle underlying the administration of Pepsine, is just this. "Where the stomatch is not strong enough, strengthen it." It is, however, of the last necessity to see that it is properly made, the best guarantee for which is to be found in the presence of the labels issued by Messrs MORSON & SON, of Southampton-Row, these eminent chemists having achieved a deserved reputation for the manufacture of Pepsine, which has completely overshadowed even the original French makers.—*Weekly Register.*

When CORVISART first announced his invention of Pepsine not a few of the faculty were inclined to denounce it as one more added to the already long list of empirical remedies. But by degrees it made its way, and when the preparations of this active principle of the gastric juice of Messrs BOUDAULT, of Paris, made under the personal supervision of the inventor, were supplemented by the improvements introduced by our own eminent chemists, Messrs MORSON & SON, of Southampton-row, all our leading physicians, one after the other, gave in their adhesion to this purely and thoroughly scientific remedy, which seems to have proved a complete specific for the most wearing and trying of "the ills that flesh is heir to"—chronic dyspepsia. Indeed, without arrogating to ourselves any very special medical knowledge, we are able to understand why this grand therapeutic remedy, which contains the active principle of the gastric juice, should prove a perfect remedy for all diseases of the digestive organs which arise from a failure of the gastric juice.—*Court Circular.*

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MORSON'S Pancreatized Cod Liver Oil
MORSON'S Pancreatized Cod Liver Oil
MORSON'S Saccharated Wheat Phosphates
MORSON'S Saccharated Wheat Phosphates
MORSON'S Saccharated Wheat Phosphates
MORSON'S Creosote
MORSON'S Creosote
MORSON'S Creosote
MORSON'S Gelatine
MORSON'S Gelatine
MORSON'S Gelatine
MORSON'S Chlorodyne
MORSON'S Chlorodyne
MORSON'S Chlorodyne
MORSON'S Effervescing Citrate of Magnesia
MORSON'S Effervescing Citrate of Magnesia
MORSON'S Effervescing Citrate of Magnesia
MORSON'S Artificial Essences
MORSON'S Artificial Essences
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prepared expressly for the Patent Knife Cleansing Machines, India Rubber and Buff Leather Knife Boards. Knives constantly cleaned with it have a brilliant polish equal to new cutlery. Sold in packets, 3d. each; and tins, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each.

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INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

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Yokohama, January 31, 1875. B. 52 ins.

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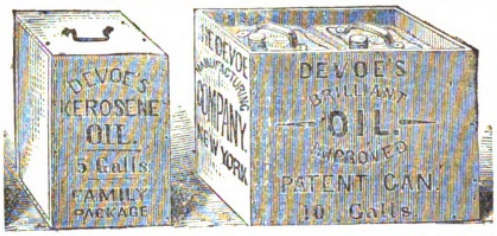

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The best and safest remedy for
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These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

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TRADE MARK.

July 24, 1875. 26ins.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 3.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, JANUARY, 15, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

The week has been an extremely quiet one, but there is naturally much anxiety regarding the probable result of the mission to Corea. If reports may be credited, the Coreans are strongly indisposed to receive the Envoys in any friendly manner.

The cause of the great increase in the estimated return of the Land-tax for the year ending the 30th June next, is commented upon in our article on the Estimates, and some uncertainty is expressed in regard to this cause. Since the article was written, we have been enabled to throw some additional light upon the question and the following information on the subject may be fully relied upon as correct.

The increase in the sum of the Land-tax in the present Estimates over that of previous periods, is by no means attributable to an increase of taxation. Its apparent increase over the estimate for the first half of the year 1875 is caused by the following circumstances:—

1o.—Two-tenths of the Land-tax of 1874 had already been collected before the end of that year.

2°.—An appropriation towards the liquidation of the nobles' allowances was deducted directly from the Land-tax of 1874, without appearing in the statement.

3°.—A sum of *yen* 1,900,000 arising from miscellaneous sources in connection with the Land-tax, and which is included under that head in the present estimates, was formerly given under the heading 'Miscellaneous,' as may be seen in Article 4 of the Financial Statement of 1874.

The main difference between the sum which appears in the Estimates of 1873, and that in the present Estimates, is simply caused by the higher estimated price of rice in the latter. In the former the price was taken at *yen* 3.92, in the latter at *yen* 4.49, the average price of the last three years.

We refer our readers to a very copious and interesting Report on the Mines of Japan, made to H.B.M. Minister, which will be found elsewhere in our columns, from the pen of the Honble F. R. Plunkett, H.B.M. Secretary of Legation. The Reports furnished by the British Secretaries of Legation regarding the commercial and social economy of the countries in which they have been resident, are among the most accurate and valuable contributions placed of late years as materials in the hands of statisticians and economists, and Mr. Plunkett's Report will greatly add to our knowledge of what is certainly a very obscure subject.

The following is extracted from *The World*, a respectable American paper. The writer leaves out of account the question of extra-territoriality jurisdiction, and thus his analogies are all wrong. But there are arguments of great weight for and against the position assumed, and an excellent thesis might be supported on either side, as will be apparent to any one who considers the question attentively.

The naturalization question, with its whys and its wherefores, which has been discussing for sometime past in our columns so cleverly and so fully by our correspondents, "Calvo" and "S. D." threatens to come up in an interesting form in Japan of all places in the world. A Japanese journal called the *Akebono Shimbun*, which we take to be Japanese, perhaps, for *Evening Journal*, announces that a learned Japanese is about removing to this country in order to become naturalized here, that he may afterwards go back to Japan and found a journal in which, as an American citizen, "whom the Japanese Government cannot "oblige to obey their regulations and laws, he may publish every-"thing freely, either, for or against the Government." This is a very pretty project, but if it succeeds in Japan why should it not be applied to the establishment of a free press in Berlin or Paris? That the native press in Japan is no more free now than the native press in Germany or France, appears plainly enough from such facts as the following, which we find in the *Japan Gazette* of October 26, just a month ago:

"Takahashi, chief editor of the *Choya Shimbun*, has been summoned to appear before the police authorities, on account of articles published in his paper of the 3d instant and the 16th ultimo, and has been placed in charge of the district officer."

If American citizenship can be successfully invoked to paralyze the power over the press of the Japanese laws and police, it certainly ought to be equally valid as a protection to Germans or Frenchmen naturalized in America who may think it their duty to go back to their native lands and try conclusions on the subject there with Prince Bismarck or Marshal MacMahon.

We regret to have to record the decease at the General Hospital to which he had recently attached himself, of Dr. James Vanderpool, on the morning of the 14th instant. The deceased was a native of America, of more than ordinary scientific and general attainments, and left that country some few months since on a sailing voyage for the benefit of his health in the ship *James Condis* bound for Japan. The ship was lost, but the crew and passengers were saved and Dr. Vanderpool continued his journey to Yokohama. Subject to acute attacks of intense mental depression, he had accustomed to himself the use of narcotics to produce sleep, and it is presumable that finding the effect of the dose taken on Thursday night to have failed to procure rest while yet affecting the brain, he repeated the dose once, or more often, and with the fatal result which we deplore.

The agent of the Staffordshire Insurance Company has been engaged in investigating the cause of the fire at Mr. Berretta's store, No. 81, but without eliciting any satisfactory explanation. A subsequent examination made by a competent builder tends to show that it did not originate in the fire-places. Incendiarism is suspected, but, as is frequently the case, no direct evidence is forthcoming to substantiate it.

The articles destined for exhibition at the Philadelphia Centennial anniversary, are now on view at Yedo. We shall refer more fully to them next week.

The Macao correspondent of the *Hong Kong Times* has the following:—

The Portuguese Government intends to ratify the rusty treaty with the Peking Government, and to put down at once

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the blockade of the port of Macao by the customs' myrmidons Senhor Lobo d'Avila is appointed Plenipotentiary to the Court of Peking, and a force of 5,000 men will be placed at his disposal should he think it necessary to employ coercion, when diplomacy fails, to conquer the proverbial Chinese duplicity.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

The robberies and burglaries which have taken place during the past week either reflect very gravely upon the vigilance of the police or betray the presence of a great deal of distress and attendant crime. The house of Mr. Wilkin, on the Bluff, was entered on Saturday night, and the thieves escaped with a clock as booty. The firing of four or five shots from a revolver brought no assistance from the police.

Mayeyama, a prominent member of the Choshiu clan, is said to have disappeared unexpectedly, and has in all probability gone to Kagoshima.

An enquiry has been held by General Van Buren into a a charge of ill-usage brought against the second officer and carpenter of the ship *Lathley Rich* by the crew of that vessel. His Honour has not yet announced his decision.

The *Hochi Shimbun* has learnt that, within the next few days, the various articles to be contributed by Japan to the Centennial Exposition of Philadelphia, will be exhibited at the Palace of Hamagoten for the inspection of their Majesties. It adds that the Foreign Ministers will most probably be invited to attend, and will be entertained on this occasion.

A telegram from Osaka announces the departure of the Envoy for Corea from Kobé on Sunday morning, 9th instant.

The *Choya Shimbun* relates that its editor was summoned to the *Saibansho* on Sunday last, to answer a contravention of the Press-laws and has again been placed under *surveillance*.

Some 680 followers of the late *Daimio* of Hikone have memorialised the Government to be permitted to accompany the Expedition to Corea.

The brother of the King of Loochoo, who is about to take leave of the capital, repaired to the Imperial Palace to bid the Mikado farewell. His Majesty being unwell was unable to see him; but he returns home loaded with many presents of native manufacture.

The officers and teachers of the head-school districts of Japan have held meetings at Kanda, Yedo during the past few days.

We read in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* of the arrival of Kuroda at Shimonoseki, on the morning of the 9th instant. He purposed leaving that port on the afternoon of the 11th, but would probably be delayed by the non-arrival of the other vessels.

A party of Chinese, some fifty in number, visited the Imperial Gardens of Fukiagé on the 10th instant.

The Editor of the *Saifu Shimbun* has been summoned to the Saibansho to answer for an infraction of the Press-Laws.

The native newspapers frequently report the formation of whaling companies, whose operations never pass beyond the initial, or paper stage. We observe that another has been inaugurated of late, fated no doubt to share the lot of its predecessors.

At about half past eight o'clock on Thursday evening a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Beretta, General Store Dealer, No. 81 in the Homura Road. The engines were promptly on the spot and the seat of the fire being discovered to be on the upper storey, it was soon and successfully dealt with. Its origin is unknown. The damage, which is slight, is understood to be covered by insurance in the Stafford Fire Office.

We read in the *Saifu* newspaper that extensive preparations were made at Hamagoten to receive the officers of the Chinese corvette, *Yang Woo*, on the 12th instant. Much to the surprise of the hosts none of the invited presented themselves.

Owing to the continued indisposition of His Majesty he has been unable to visit the collection of Japanese manufactures, curios and *objets d'art* which have been submitted for his inspection at Hamagoten.

Tanegashima, an official of the Home Department, proceeds to Corea in room of Fukuzaki, whose recall has been decided on.

The opening of the *Genrô-in* which, it had been decided, was to take place on Wednesday, 12th instant, has been again postponed.

The brother of the King of Loo Choo with his suite, some twenty in number, returned to the islands yesterday in the *Taiyu Kan*, the steamer presented to Loo Choo by the Japanese Government.

The *Bankoku Shimbun*, a reissue of the former *Nisshin Shinjisshi*, being foreign property has not applied for a license for publication. The officials are, it seems, engaged in investigating their position with regard to the question.

New *Saibansho* are to be created in the *ken* of Kagoshima, Yamaguchi and Kochi.

The meeting of members of the St. Andrew's Society, called for Friday afternoon, has been postponed.

The *Hioron Shimbun* gives publicity to this extraordinary story: We have heard a rumour that there being so many among the people disaffected to the present Government, it was thought wise to obtain the assistance of troops from either England or America to overawe them. But as these auxiliaries were on the point of embarking for Japan, an order, from Parliament or Congress (as the case might be), declared the act illegal and they were not permitted to sail. But we cannot believe this true.

We should think not. And if the *canard* has not been invented by the writer to exhibit in a strong light his good sense in discrediting it our suspicions do him much injustice.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* having, it seems, originated the report that the Mikado and his Court were to play at *Da Kiu* (polo) in the Castle grounds, has been censured for having disseminated untrue intelligence.

The flags were displayed at half-mast at the several Consulates on Friday in respect to the memory of the late Mr. Eduardo Loureiro. In the course of the forenoon a mass was celebrated at the Catholic Church, which was attended by the late gentleman's friends.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday 2nd January, 1876.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,974.00
Merchandise, &c.	$ 620.56
Total.	$7,594.56

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$8,104.82
Merchandise, &c.	$ 743.53
	$8,848.35

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday 9th January, 1876.

Passengers, Pacels, &c.	$6,624.74
Merchandise, &c.	$ 466.53
Total.	$7,091.27

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Pacels, &c.	$7,026.70
Merchandise, &c.	$ 611.79
Total.	$7,638.49

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THE ESTIMATES.

THE constant changes of form to which the accounts of the Japanese Imperial revenue and expenditure have been submitted during the last three years, show that the present FINANCE MINISTER is dissatisfied with the old system on which they were kept, and is trying to apply a new and better one to them. As we all know, the practice of publishing any accounts showing the condition of the national finances and obligations, is of very modern adoption, and it may be safely inferred that the method on which the accounts of the nation were kept immediately after the Restoration was extremely rude and inadequate. It could have been little more than the application on a large scale of the unscientific methods adopted in the *hans* of former days, and the probabilities are that this increase of scale itself produced complications unknown in the accounts of the *han*. A simple method of book-keeping suffices for all the wants of a small tradesman, and by means of it he can readily and accurately determine his financial position. A merchant, however, is forced to adopt a more elaborate process, the necessity for which increases with the extent of his transactions; and the efficiency of his book-keeper may be tested by the readiness with which at any moment the condition of any given account may be discovered, and the general position of the business estimated. The latter subject of enquiry, however, becomes more and more difficult as the accounts are more numerous and intricate, and though the work of a book-keeper is not a choice field for the exhibition of genius, it cannot be doubted that some of the qualities which it demands, when this work is on a vast scale, are among the most valuable of the solid intellectual and moral faculties. If a man possesses patience, accuracy, a keen love and sense of order, a mastery of detail, a clear head and great industry—all which qualities are demanded of a book-keeper in charge of weighty accounts—it may fairly be pleaded that he is, in some serious sense, a strong man. He might make a poor ruler of a state, but no ruler, however good, could get on without him, and all really great and strong men who have moved the world by other than purely intellectual means, have been distinguished by the possession of these very qualities. Slovens may, and sometimes do, originate good things; but no sloven ever did, or ever will, make a great master of men. These changes, therefore, in the forms of the Imperial accounts of Japan, are neither to be wondered at nor deprecated, though of course, the sooner some definite and settled, even though not perfect, system is arrived at, the better. When once a good type of form has been attained it should be adhered to, and the various bones of the skeleton can be made and adjusted to it speedily and accurately. The details of the provincial accounts thus rendered uniform, can then be brought into a more manageable shape, and more easily and accurately reduced and marshalled under their appropriate headings in the accounts of the Central Government.

In the Explanatory Note which precedes the Estimates the FINANCE MINISTER explains the latest changes he has made in the form of the accounts, the chief of which is the alteration of the fiscal year from the year of the calendar to that from the 1st July of one year to the 30th of June in the next. This was announced in the Note appended to the Financial Statement of the 20th April last, and was even the cause why it was issued. This Statement was an estimate of the revenue and expenditure for the last half-year of the old system, viz, from January to June 1875; the Estimates we now propose to consider being the first issued under the new system, and extending over the year from the 1st July 1875 to the 30th June 1876. The change was obviously a necessary and advantageous one, for it permitted a nearer approximation than has ever yet been possible to the actual receipts and expenditure during twelve months. Prior to this the expenditure of one year was borne by the revenues of another, at least in part, and this is obviously undesirable. Not, however, that even now a complete account can be rendered. In the third and fourth paragraphs of the first clause of his Explanatory Note, the FINANCE MINISTER shows why this is so, and the means taken to reduce to a *minimum* the objections to it; and he proceeds to state that, at some future time, an account will be given of the actual expenditure and revenue of the year, which will enable us to see how far the estimates have been correctly made and adhered to. All this betokens improvement of system.

After a careful examination of the Budgets of past years, we have come to the conclusion that any close comparison with them of the Estimates of this year may easily lead us greatly astray, for the reasons above stated. The present Estimates have a new point of departure and a new terminus. They do not permit much more than an examination of the separate items of which they consist, and in making this we are assisted by the Explanatory Note attached to them, careful attention to which is very necessary.

In regard to these separate items, a few words seem to be suggested.

We first find that the sum expected from the Land-tax amounts to *yen* 51,500,000, as against *yen* 44,600,000 for the year *ending* December 1874. Although the year differs in the two cases, as we have shewn, it would be interesting to know the reason for this large increase. It must either arise from increased taxation; or from an extraordinary harvest; or from the assessment of the *koku* of rice—the unit of this item—at a higher price than usual. As regards the first cause, we consider it extremely improbable that the increase arises from this source. The land is already enormously taxed. The Government is certainly anxious to conciliate the agricultural classes as a make-weight against the *samurai*, and feels that increased taxation would bring odium upon it from the very quarter on which it must lean for support, either in dealing with the pensions of the *samurai* or in the event of any rising among them. To the second cause the Treasury is certainly indebted. The harvest of last autumn was greatly beyond the average. Though short in some few districts, the total yield was very large, and as the farmer pays so much of his crop, instead of so much for his land, the Government shares with him the profits arising from a bountiful harvest. As regards the estimated value of the *koku* of rice, we have ascertained that it has been taken at 4.49 *yen*, the average price over the Empire during the past three years, so far as careful calculation could establish it. Whether, with an enormous harvest, this average price can be relied on, seems to us at least questionable, and here is the weak point of the Estimates. A considerable export of the Government store of rice has been determined on, and in this manner the market may maintain its position. The Government may not get as much as *yen* 4.49 from its sales, but it will prevent the market rate from declining, and may thus secure its expected revenue. It must not be forgotten, however, that the people, under these circumstances, only derive a very small and indirect benefit from a splendid harvest. They are, of course, saved the payment, in other forms of taxes, of the sums realized to the

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Government by the export of its own stores. But all outside the agricultural classes will be losers by the operation, inasmuch as they will have to pay high instead of low prices for their food. The Government is, and must long be, the great operator in grain in this country. Its power in this respect has been reduced of late by the new system of paying the land-tax in money instead of in kind. It will take many years, however, before this system can prevail over the whole Empire. Roads must first be made everywhere, and money must get into circulation by a far greater interchange of the productions of the towns and the country than at present exists in the remoter provincial districts. But this power is still very great, and it will always be used in financial exigencies. Its decline will be very much the measure of the advance of the country in civilization, in more scientific finance, and in freedom of trade—all three very desirable things.

The sum apportioned for the allowances to the nobles and gentry who surrendered their lands, which includes the *samurai's* pensions, is only *yen* 16,340,000, as against *yen* 19,484,000 in 1874. This reduction may be partly accounted for by the progress made with the measure for commuting these allowances and pensions, which has saddled the country with a debt of £2,400,000. It will be observed that a sum of *yen* 5,000,000 has been provided to meet the applications for commutation money made previously to July last year, when the measure was suspended. So early as April 1875 about £1,600,000 had been applied in this manner, and this, with the sum now set apart for the same purpose, somewhat exceeds the total amount of the loan. We have always regarded the measure as an excellent one in principle, and though its terms were hard, it has, as the figures prove, met with much acceptance. It will be observed, too, that the amount derived from the taxes on the uncommuted pensions is rather cruelly large. The *samurai* are certainly under the Government harrow to an unpleasant extent. But assuredly on the solution of this question the future balance of the revenue and expenditure, and the increase of capital in the country, largely depend.

We observe that a loan of *yen* 818,000 to the Mitsu Bishi Company has been made, or provided for, while there is no corresponding item in any capital or loan account, so far as the Statement is concerned. Probably it is included in the large sum of *yen* 12,594,889 stated to be the amount of the loans made by the Government in various quarters.

It is gratifying to see that neither the general debt has increased, nor has the Reserve Fund diminished, though we are inclined to think that the latter contains a larger proportion of paper to gold and silver than it did when the last Budget was issued. Gold has left the country freely, and much of it must have come out of the Treasury reserve. What seems pretty clear is, that it will take a long time before the mass of the Japanese prefer coin to paper. The copper will find its way into quick circulation; but the silver and gold will not. "A man may take his horse to water, but he cannot make him drink unless he list."

Considering how much has been said, and said on fair general grounds, during last year, regarding the financial state of the country, it is a comfort to believe that it is paying its way, reducing its more extended obligations (paper money and foreign debt) and putting a good sum aside for "contingencies"—a sum which will surely be drawn upon. We shall not pretend to believe that all the hopes which these Estimates imply will be entirely realized; even financiers in Europe are sometimes disappointed in this respect. But we accord to them the general confidence we have always given to the Japanese Budget, and this, on the general grounds we have taken from the first. We see that things go on, and though they creak, there is still progress. The suspicion of wholesale misrepresentation seems to us, in matters of this nature, unreasonable. What we are willing to allow is that the more favourable view of things is taken, and that disappointment is always possible. But we find ourselves more justified from year to year in believing that there is a very solid basis of fact in these Statements, and that they fairly represent the condition of the national finances. That the credit of the country has greatly gained by their publication, and that belief in their general accuracy has also increased, cannot be doubted for a moment. If the account, hereafter to be rendered, of the actual revenue and expenditure of the year is found to tally with fair accuracy with the present Estimates, this belief will be increased, and the credit of the country will still further improve. There is no sentiment, or room for it, in finance, and no Finance Minister is so wise in the long run as he who tells the whole truth in regard to the affairs under his charge. This country is expensively governed, but not extravagantly. The expense arises from its cumbrous machinery, its enormous staff of officials, and the corruption and jobbery which this inevitably entails. But no one can say that the Court is extravagant, or that the great Ministers of State are excessively paid. There is not a trace of Turkish or even Egyptian prodigality in their lives and establishments. Anecdotes of their domestic life, such as the gossip of capitals affords, forbid the idea of their being wealthy men, and it is nothing less than fair that this should be known in the European centres where the estimate of the national credit is formed.

We think we express the general opinion when we say that the Estimates are far more favourable than might have been expected, and that the belief in their *bonâ fide* character increases yearly. It will be a true wisdom which justifies this belief by an ever improving system of accounts, and an ever increasing accuracy in them.

The N.-C. Daily News writes:

The Corean question will probably not be left so entirely to the solution of China and Japan, as might at a first glance be supposed; nor even may intervention stop with the good advice of the Foreign Ministers at Peking. The frontier of Russia is now co-terminous with that of Corea on the coast, and it is unlikely that she has fixed on Vladivosiock and Possiet as the southernmost limits which she purposes attaining. She may not object to the Japanese thrashing the Coreans, in retaliation for the insolence of which the latter have been guilty; but it is likely that any attempt at permanent occupation or re-establishing the old claim to tribute, would elicit a very significant hint that Japan was out of place on the mainland. —Apropos of this, we may mention that recent advices from the North speak of 1,200 Russians having penetrated nearly to the frontiers of Shingking, in alleged pursuit of some Corean robbers.

Mr. Mori, the new Japanese Minister, and suite, arrived here on the 12th, per Japan man-of-war *Hurodai*, too late to catch any of the regular steamers to Taku. After an unsuccessful attempt to charter the *Millet*, which had just come in on her way South, the party started for Peking overland, on the 15th. They were accompanied by Mr. Theka, a gentleman who calls himself Vice-Consul for Tientsin, Chefoo, and Newchwang. Two days afterwards, we had a sharp snow storm, accompanied by a strong north-east gale, an event which must have seriously interfered with the progress of their journey. Mr. Mori's determination to press on to Peking at this season of the year, has suggested that there must be some business of importance at the Capital; and rumour points to Corea as the burning question.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

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THE ESTIMATES.

NOTIFICATION No. 216.

To *In, Shô Shi, Chô, Fu,* and *Ken.*

The enclosed estimates of Income and Expenditure for the year beginning July 1875 and ending June 1876, having been furnished by Ôkuma Shigenobu, Minister of Finance, they are hereby notified for your information.

SANJÔ SANEYOSHI,
Daijo daijin.

December, 22, 1875.

To SANJÔ SANEYOSHI,
Daijô daijin.

Ôkuma Shigenobu, Minister of Finance, respectfully presents the estimates of Income and Expenditure which he has drawn up for the present year. These estimates are prepared according to the new financial year and embrace the accounts from the 1st July, 1875 till the 30th June 1876. They have been drawn up in a different form from heretofore, and the increased accuracy of the calculations is owing to the fact that the Regulations for Receipts and Payments and the routine of the accounts have gradually become more satisfactory.

With regard to the separate statement in which current expenditure is distinguished from the reserve funds, I wish to observe, as I have stated in the prefatory remarks to the estimates, that it is unnecessary to publish it, and it is only supplied for the sake of comparison. These Tables should have been furnished before July last, but owing to the present year being the commencement of the new system a considerable delay was occasioned by the preliminary investigations, and the expenditure of the various public offices was not finally determined until last month. This was the reason why they have been delayed until to-day.

It is my opinion that any fixed system of finance is difficult to establish and easy to be destroyed, that it is difficult to preserve pure in its springs, and liable to become polluted in its course. Estimates are necessary in order to prevent irregular expenditure, and to strengthen habits of economy. If this object is not attended to, and this evil repressed, the projects of officials will be allowed free scope, their minds will become relaxed, requests will be granted which ought not to be granted, and there will be an increase of expenditure which ought to have been curtailed. If this evil overflowing from above should find its way below, and the amounts fixed here should be exceeded, these tables would be no better than books on a shelf, and in the end no good result would be attained by them. My apprehensions are no doubt excessive, but I have felt bound to state my honest opinion and therefore, in presenting these tables, I have set forth my humble ideas and invite your judgment upon them. It is my hope that they may in some small measure facilitate the work of administration.

(Signed) OKUMA SHIGENOBU,
Minister of Finance.

25th December.

*Explanatory note on the Estimates of Public Revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1876.

1.—Considering that these estimates are based on the new fiscal year, it is deemed necessary to explain, in the first instance, the reasons which caused this reform, and, in the second, the principles on which the estimates of Public Revenue and Expenditure have been framed.

It had been proved that the Revenue and Expenditure for a year cannot be computed within the limits of a calendar year, because, for instance, the receipt of land tax, and the payments of allowances (to nobles, &c.,) can only be accomplished in the year following. Its was consequently found expedient to alter the fiscal year (which had hitherto been the same as the calendar year), and to commence it on the 1st July, and to close it on the 30th June, in order to include all receipts and expenditures.

It will, however, practically be impossible to include within this period all the accounts of the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year; for, among the various branches of the administration, there may be found, even after this date, some with deficiencies to be made good, or balances to be refunded; whilst it may also occur that a portion of the taxes is not yet collected.

In order to meet this difficulty, it has been found necessary to institute a special account for these arrears, which are kept altogether separated from the account of the current fiscal year, and are contained in what is called the Otsubu (Section B. in the books.)

Whereas the present tables are compiled according to new fiscal year, it has consequently followed that their form differs from that of previous years. It will be found, therefore, that the surplus which was hitherto carried over from the previous estimates and included in the estimate of the current year under the denomination of "Balance from former years," has been omitted; and the Reserve Fund (which formed the main part of the above) is shown at the end, instead of at the head, as was the case hitherto, of the statement, only to show the actual amount laid down in the Reserve Fund; the reason being, that the the accounts being separated into two branches, and the balance referred to being treated by the second branch, so that the expenditures of a year are exclusively borne by the revenues of the same year, it naturally has nothing to do with the present statement. An actual account will, at some other time, show whether the estimates were correct, and, then, the surplus, if any, will be incorporated into the Reserve Fund.

2.—In the present statement, the receipts and expenditures for one fiscal year, from July 1875, to June 1876, are first given, and, then, a statement of the public debt is annexed. The tables I and II of the former statements are here omitted, these being only different forms of the same yearly estimate. With respect to the paper currency also, it has been thought unnecessary to detail it, notwithstanding there are several sorts, namely the new and old; and the total sum only has been shown in connection with the statement of the Public debt; there being no object in mentioning it, except in order to show the amount redeemed.

3.—The receipts and expenditures are all compiled from the detailed returns of the accounts of their respective offices.

4.—In estimating the land tax, there is some uncertainty, inasmuch as the revenue must greatly depend on the harvest of the year, and the price of rice. The figures here mentioned have been taken from the average price of the last three years. Besides this, the taxation reform being now in the course of operation throughout the country, there are some *Kens* in which the new system has already been introduced, while some of them still retain the old system. But all these circumstances have been carefully taken into consideration.

5.—In some of the taxes on fermented productions, postage, and the like, the system of assessment has been altered, and in some, the amount of revenue is increasing every year. In these instances, also, as well as in those mentioned under No. 4, the state of the revenue in preceding periods, and its actual state, have been carefully compared and considered.

6.—The taxes on meritorious service pensions, the sale of stamps and forms for legal acts, and the license fees of advocates and attorneys, commence, the former this year, and the latter from January next. The former have been estimated by the same system as the taxes on the allowances (of nobles etc.) and the latter by the system adopted for the calculation of the tobacco tax.

7.—Besides the mines, there are many public works mentioned in section 8 of Receipts. These have been formed into one section, together with three items placed after the silk reeling manufactory, with which they have a close analogy. They have not been hitherto specially mentioned in previous statements, having been included under the head of general income of their respective departments,

* This translation is, *verbatim*, (with the exception of one or two very slight corrections of construction) one which has been obligingly furnished to us by the Finance Department. It may be profitably compared with an excellent translation which appeard in the *Japan Herald* of the 14th inst. There are two or three slight obscurities here and there in our own version, but we prefer to leave them, thinking, that on the whole, the mastery of the terminology of finance exhibited in the translation, is very creditable to the translator.

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8.—The expenses of several offices have been calculated from their respective returns, in connection with both their present wants and their former actual amount. A general provision for their extraordinary calls upon the treasury has not been made in the statement, because their respective amounts of yearly expenditure having, this time, been more clearly defined, it has become possible to provide for such a demand in the final appropriation; and because it has therefore been determined that, hereafter, the repairing expenses of all sorts and other incidental demands should be met from the total sum appropriated, and that on no account it should be exceeded. The postal and industrial expenses (Internal Department) and the expenses for the paper currency and government bonds, (Treasury Department); both of which had been specially mentioned in previous statements, are also omitted, they being comprised among the general departmental appropriations.

9.—In the sums for the *Fus* and *Kens*, also, ample allowances have been made for unforeseen expenses, though they are not enumerated in detail.

10.—The commutations of the allowances of nobles and their former retainers have been suspended since July, 1875, but those which had been relinquished before the date of the Imperial proclamation must be met. This is the reason why a sum is appropriated for this purpose.

11.—The Contingent Fund is the provision made by way of precaution lest the revenue should fall short of expectation owing to any exigencies.

12.—A yearly contribution of thirty-six thousand *yen* (36,000) is made by His Majesty to the military fund. But, in the present case, the sum has been directly deducted from the appropriation for the Household.

13.—There is an apparent increase in the amount of internal debt, though a certain amount has been redeemed during the last half year. This is caused by the issue of new bonds, both in exchange for paper currency, and on the liquidation of the annual allowances (of nobles, &c.)

14.—The exchange of the new, against old paper money is not completed. But when we look at the parts which have been completed (such as those above one *yen*), there is found a decrease from their original amounts. This is partly owing to a quantity of old currency being drawn in without being replaced by new notes, and partly owing to loss whilst in circulation.

15.—The reserve fund in *Fus* and *Kens*, which are subjoined at the bottom of the statement, are the sums provided for sudden calls in the respective local governments, and which are always kept on hand, being immediately refunded as they are drawn out. There is another sum which consists of loans to the former *Hans*, for industrial and charitable purposes, and which is gradually to come back to the government. Its total amount, also, is given in the same place.

Estimates of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1876.

Estimated Gross Receipts.

Sec.			Yen
1.	Land Taxes		51,505,967
2.	Taxes on Fermented productions		1,613,083
3.	Postage, stamp duties and others		1,676,335
	Postage	570,000	
	Stamp Duties	534,917	
	Stamp Duty on Silk-worm's eggs cards	339,772	
	Stamp Duty on Raw Silk	31,646	
	Sale of stamps and forms for legal acts	200,000	
4.	Custom Duties and Miscellaneous revenue from other ports		1,744,837
	Custom Duties	1,700,982	
	Yokohama	1,237,169	
	Hiogo	293,838	
	Osaka	33,507	
	Nagasaki	119,822	
	Niigata	776	
	Hakodate	15,870	
	Miscellaneous	43,855	
	Yokohama	21,751	
	Hiogo	8,164	
	Osaka	1,279	
	Nagasaki	10,897	
	Niigata	582	
	Hakodate	1,182	
5.	Income Tax		2,376,095
	Salary Taxes	108,285	
	Taxes on meritorious service pensions	200,000	
	Taxes on allowances to Nobles and their former retainers	2,067,810	
6.	Miscellaneous Duties		1,030,689
	Taxes on Vessels (native)	127,737	
	Shooting licenses	47,641	
	Licenses and taxes on dealers in horses and cattle	59,095	
	Taxes on wagons and carriages	165,844	
	Harbour dues (native vessels)	61,470	
	Taxes on makers of weights & measures	7,680	
	Taxes on Tobacco	100,000	
	Royalty on Mines	10,464	
	Income from Government property at the open Ports	6,708	
	Taxes on Sea and other productions from Hokkaido	437,485	
	Other minor receipts	6,565	
7.	Tribute from Loochoo *han*		50,744
8.	Income from Public works		1,841,753
	Mineral Produce (Public works Dept.	548,314	
	Railways („ „ „)	691,019	
	Telegraphs („ „ „)	152,143	
	Manufactures („ „ „)	218,400	
	Produce of Silk reeling manufactory (Internal Department	30,000	
	State printing office (Treasury Dep.)	18,445	
	Dock yard	183,432	
9.	Mint		675,240
10.	Revenue from Public land		126,455
11.	Miscellaneous Incomes (not being taxes)		401,655
12.	Rents from Public edifices and other sources		1,696,454
13.	Sale of Public lands, edifices and other Government property		811,231
14.	Repayments of funds to the Government		3,037,728
	General Depts. due to the Gov'ment.	2,312,703	
	Loan by the former Hans	323,233	
	Instalments of estate-rated paper money debt incurred by the former Hans	170,714	
	Refund from the Tokio Bank	86,250	
	Instalments of capital advanced by the Government for the construction of brick-built houses, Tokio	144,828	
Total estimated receipts			68,588,266

Estimated gross expenditure.

Sec.			Yen.
1.	Redemption of Public Debt		4,345,655
	Internal Debt	2,516,182	

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Principal	621,942	
Interest	1,894,240	
Foreign Debt.....		1,829,473
Principal	738,637	
Interest	1,081,588	
Commission	9,248	
2. Pensions for meritorious services, and allowances to nobles and their former retainers, and of places of Shintô worship.....		17,805,366
Pensions for meritorious services.....	1,246,853	
Allowances to nobles and their former retainers.....	16,349,708	
Temples and places of Shinto worship	208,805	
3. Public Departments.....		24,922,316
Daijokuan (Council of State).....	400,000	
Genro-In (Senate)	200,000	
Assembly of the Local officials.....	30,000	
Foreign Affairs.....	170,000	
Internal	2,300,000	
Treasury	1,604,600	
War	6,950,000	
Marine	2,700,000	
Public Instruction...	1,700,000	
Public Worship.....	70,000	
Public Works.....	4,750,000	
Justice	1,250,000	
Imperial Household	950,000	
Colonization	1,799,716	
Land Tax Reform Office	48,000	
4. Fus and Kens		4,300,000
The Three Fus.....	553,608	
The Sixty Kens...	3,746,392	
5. Police court, and expenses connected with execution of the service.....		1,600,000
Police courts.....	1,000,000	
Expenses connected with execution of the Police service	600,000	
6. Expenses of places of Shintô worship...		220,000
Ise shrine.....	15,000	
Shrines supported by Government or by the Provinces	205,000	
7. Repairs of Buildings, &c. in Fus and Kens and of water courses.....		1,370,000
Buildings, &c.	170,000	
Water courses	1,200,000	
8. Foreign Legations and Consulates.....		515,000
9. Miscellaneous.....		8,420,169
American Exhibition	251,385	
Refining of Gold and Silver.....	44,952	
Liquidation of the allowances to nobles and their former retainers.....	5,096,200	
Re-building of the four great Bridges in Tokio.....	89,532	
Disposition fund for Credits to be granted by the Government.....	1,500,000	
Temporary payment of the expenses of Brick buildings in Tokio.....	320,000	
Loan to Mitsu Bishi Company.....	818,100	
Loan to Tokio Bank.	300,000	
10. Contingent Fund.....		5,000,000
Total estimated Expenditure.....		68,498,506
Total estimated Receipts.....		68,588,266
Total estimated Expenditures		68,498,506
Estimated Surplus.....		89,760

Statement of Public Debt on the 1st July, 1876.

Internal Debt.

		Yen.
Debt, bearing interest.....		22,967,064.367
4. per cent...	12,041,564.367	
6. „ „ ...	2,238,550.	
8. „ „ ...	8,686,950.	
Debt not bearing interest.....		10,037,784.462
Paper currencies		94,803,819.235
Total.....		127,808,668.064
The increase in the debt over the amount in the statement of January, 1875, caused by the issue of Government bonds both in exchange for paper currencies and on liquidation of the allowances; amounts to.....		2,848.225
Redemption of debt, from January to June 1875.....		61,934.361
Redemption of paper currency from January to June, 1875.....		1,137,633.116

Foreign Debt.

Debt, bearing interest		14,480,912
9 per cent.....	3,003,152	
7 per cent.....	11,477,760	
Redemption from January to June, 1875...		722,240

Total of Internal and Foreign Debt.

Internal.....	127,808,668.064
Foreign.....	14,480,912.
Yen	142,289,580.064

Reserve Fund.

Reserve Fund.....	24,416,257
Besides this there are :—	
Reserve funds in Fus and Kens.....	536,075
Loans (for industrial and charitable purposes).....	12,594,889

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The Estimates.

(Hôchi Shimbun.)

Those who take an interest in our national affairs are sorely troubled about the want of money in the Treasury, and are thinking of all sorts of means by which the misfortunes may be avoided which this state of affairs tends to cause. On reading over the Estimates lately issued by the Finance Department, we find that in the half year from January to June 1875 the revenue exceeded the expenditure by *yen* 19,707,315, and adding this to what remained over from former years, we find that the total is *yen* 38,010,168. The account from July 1875 to July 1876 shows that the revenues exceed the expenditure by *yen* 89,760. We thus see that our yearly revenue exceeds our expenditure, and although the estimates this year show a decrease of surplus on those of last year, there is no indication that the Finance Department is in want of money, and there can be no possible mistakes in the accounts, for they are issued and notified by the Finance Department.

We once heard that there was a Minister of Finance in a certain semi-civilized country not possessing representa-

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tive institutions, who issued accounts from the Treasury and notified them to the people. But they were not such accounts as could be trusted, as the Minister was said to make several accounts at the same time, one for his own use and another to be shewn to the Sovereign and published to the people. In that country the Minister of Finance makes out accounts which are mere calculations of what is to be spent in the future, and never gives minute accounts of what has actually been spent in the past, because it is so obscure that it would be impossible for him to place it before the public. For example, the expenses attending the holding of private meetings by the head officials of various departments were mixed up with the general expenditure. The accounts stated that these meetings were held in the interest of the Government, and certain officials then present said that such and such expenses were required for such and such purposes, and for these money was drawn from the Treasury. When the actual accounts of past expenditure were made out, many obscure items made their appearance, and the Finance Minister would then try and put them to the debit of certain departments. The departments, on the other hand, discovered this, and as the estimates for future expenditure were all incorrect, they did not agree with the accounts of the past expenditure, of which it was thus found very difficult to give any accurate account.

This is the story we heard from a friend of ours in former days. We have forgotten the name of the country, but the facts were so much impressed on our mind that we recall them with perfect ease.

Now if we look into the state of our own affairs, we find that they differ widely from this, for Japan is nothing like a semi-civilized country, and our Finance Minister is a very virtuous man, and nothing like the Minister of whom we have spoken above. We cannot, however, say that there are none among the people who doubt the accounts which he issues. Indeed, we ourselves have some doubts on the subject, though we do not believe that the Finance Minister is apt to make great mistakes. Moreover, we hear that an account of the expenditure of the past is about to be issued, and we hope this will be done as soon as possible, in order that all these doubts may be dispelled. Although we cannot look into the Finance Department, we imagine that the reason why an account of the past expenditure cannot at once be rendered is that the Department is busily engaged in other matters, and because the figures do not agree with the calculations mode for future expenditure. But, in the absence of such accounts, however much we may argue, we cannot rid people of their doubts. If these doubts remain, certain unforeseen misfortunes may fall upon us, and these cannot surely be good for the Government.

Offences against the Press-Laws.*

(Choya Shimbun.)

Toward the end of last year the *Hochi* and the *Akebono Shimbun* published a letter to the effect that———the *Kenrei* in the———*Ken* was in the habit of associating with courtesans and singing girls, which the *Kenrei* denied and brought an action against the two journals in the Saibanseo of Tôkyô. The journals were both adjudged guilty of erolating Articles I. and IV. of the Law of Libel, and were sentenced to imprisonment for one month and a fine of 200 *yen*. Certain officials, however, said that this sentence was unjust, and an appeal against it has been sent to the *Daishinin*, the editors of the two papers being meanwhile placed under the surveillance of the authorities of their district.

In looking into the incriminated numbers of these journals, we found that the *Akebono Shimbun* published the letter in full, omitting no part of it. Mr. ——— denied the charges on the alleged ground that they reflected on his character, and though we shall say nothing touching his guilt, we think the letters were amenable to the laws of libel.

The case of the *Hochi Shimbun*, however, was different. At the beginning of the letter the name of ——— was once mentioned and subsequently rings (○) were used in its place. Whether these rings meant Mr. ——— or not it is for our readers to decide. No one can certainly say that they do. But arguing from the sentences passed on these journals it is obvious that both Mr. ——— and the judges decided that the rings referred to him. Now as the *Hochi Shimbuu* is one of our contemporaries, we are desirous of giving a clear explanation of its innocence, but are prevented from doing so lest we should render ourselves liable to punishment for endeavouring to prove a condemned person innocent.

Let us now examine the reasons why some of the officials deem the sentences unjust and for the appeal made to the *Daishinin* against them.

The judgments already given pronounce that the Editors have violated clauses I and IV of the Law of Libel and are to be punished in such and such a manner. But if we examine the letter we observe that it only speak of the *kenrei* having associated himself with the classes mentioned, and says not a word about him in relation to his official duties. In the Diary of the Shihoshô a memorial may be seen containing a puestion to the following effect :—"Articles II and IV of the Law of Libel state that when an official is slandered in his official capacity, the slanderer shall be punished in such and such a manner. But if the slander is against him in his private capacity, is this to be regarded as a violation of Articles III and V of the Law of Libel ?" This was refirred by the Shikosho to the Government, and was assured in the negative. Now we see that the letter published by these two newspapers only dealt with the private behaviour of the *Kenrei* and had no reference to the discharge of his official duties. The judgment pronounced against the two journals seems, therefore, to be contradictory to the records of the Shikosho, and this must be the reason why it has been decided to refer the case to the *Daishinin*. Should our view he a just one the judgment will most probably be reversed.

But there still remains another point in connection with the case which is obscure to us. The judgments pronounced against the two journals state that the actual charges made against the *Kenrei*, (the charges are here enumerated), were disproved ; and that as such charges are imputations upon his character such and such punishments are awarded. New, of course, acts of this kind cannot be called virtuous, but the laws does not regard them as involving a degradutions of personal honour. Law and morals are distinct things. If a high-placed official acts in this manner and behaves as reckless young men do, of course we cannot except him to govern and *ken* well and a hold his people in proper check [*lit.* keep them in links]. The existence and status of courtesans and singing girls are acknowledged by the law, and there is no statute which forbids an official keeping losse company.* We cannot therefore understand why the statement that he has done so should be regarded as slander. Every one knows that polygamy is wrong and an uncivilized custom. It is even worse than loose associations. But it is permitted by our present laws and there are innumerable officials who have more than one wife. If the newspapers said of any officials that he maintained a number of wives, would it constitute a slander ? If any such statement were publicly though erroneously made, and the mistake acknowledged, in all probability nothing would be done to the editors.

We do not wholly pretend that reflections upon the private morals of men may not be regarded as slander, and that public references to forbidden associations, even if true, may not be regarded as slander. But what was published in the *Hochi Shimbun* was only directed against the manner in which the kenrei associated with certain degraded classes, nad if he did that which is not prohibited by law it only concerus his private morals.

* We publish this translation (having excluded from it the name of the *kenrei* and the *ken* alluded to, although they are given in the original) with a special end in view. That end is, to point out to the Japanese journalists that reflections upon the morals of individuals *in their private capacity* strike at the root of all sound journalism, and would make the press an enormous evil which society should and would immediately sweep away.

It is impossible to conceive a viler and more odious class than would immediately be called into existence were the press to occupy itself in this manner, and any good it might do would be more than a hundred fold counterbalanced by attendant evils of untold magnitude. With the merits of the case as represented in this article we have nothing whatever to do; but we earnestly hope the native press will not err further in this matter.—[Ed. *J.W.M.*]

* The expression in the original is stronger than this and will not bear literal translation.

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If we take away the question of official position, there is no difference between a Prime Minister or a Governor and a fireman. If the newspapers published articles about firemen associating with these degraded classes, would any of them deny the charge and say that it reflected upon their honour? Why then should an official like the *kenrei* of——plead that these unputations affected his character? In matters extional to official position, and as affecting the estimate of private character, there is no difference between a Governor and a fireman.

We do not mean to say that the judgments pronounced against the two newspapers are unjust, and in this way to help them out of their trouble; but we have stated our doubts on the whole subject in erder that the learned may dispel them. Still, we have word a yet to say to Mr.——. You have said that the writng in the *Akebono* and *Hochi Shimbun* reflected on your honour, so that you must be a virtuous gentleman. But if you know that a given act reflects on your honour, and still do it, and then apply to the law to reveuge you on those who made your act public, we say that you are a man who does not know the difference between honour and disgrace, even although mistakes may have been made by the writers in the *Hochi* and *Akebono Shimbun*. But we by no means intend to insimate that Mr.—— is such a person as we have stated.

Rumours—Corea.

(Hioron Shimbun.)

When people heard that Kuroda was to be sent to Corea as an envoy with full powers, they said that the question of peace or war rested with him. But when Inouyé was appointed as second envoy, people, not fully understanding what this should mean, began to make all kinds of conjectures, and rumours of all descriptions began to fly about. Some of these represented what people really thought, while others were circulated for private purposes; but no distinction can be made between them. We will give a few specimens.

"There are some among the higher officials who greatly like Inouyé, and are anxious to place him in some high position in the Government. But as he has been under grave suspicion in relation to the Osarugawa mine affair, and has thereby lost his reputation among the people, his appointment to a high post will cause a great outcry, and thus he has been made the second Corean envoy in order that he might settle the Corean affair, and so restore his damaged reputation."

Others say:—"Kuroda is a man of a bold disposition, and should the Coreans insult him with any show of their pride during the negotiations, he might declare war immediately, and as this would be dangerous, Inouyé, who is of a milder disposition, was appointed to accompany him."

Others again say:—"Okubo has held the reins of Government during the last year, but latterly affairs have fallen into so disturbed a state that war with Corea has become unavoidable. But as Okubo was prominent among those who opposed war with Corea some years ago, he cannot now very well be made its usher, and he has therefore secretly ordered Kawamura, Vice-Minister of the Navy, to prepare for war with Corea, and as Kuroda is on friendly terms with Okubo, he spoke as though his intentions were peaceful, while his real purpose is war. It is for this reason that the vessels of the *Kaitakushi* have been employed in this mission, instead of those of the Navy Department. When Itô heard what was purposed, he determined that it would not do, and, after consulting with Kido, resolved on the appointment of Inouyé as a vice-ambassador, and the reason why Inouyé went to Osaka a few days previous to the departure of Kuroda, was to purchase bribes for the Corean officials."

Oh! in sending an ambassador from our noble Japan, there is no need for this foolish action before hand. We see no good reason for sending two envoys of such different views, and these rumours must surely be false. Should they turn out to be true, we doubt if the honour of this country will be preserved in Corea. The sending of these two envoys must mean that some profound scheme has been made by the Government, and the street rumours are unworthy of belief.

The Case of the *Bankoku Shimbun*.

(Hochi Shimbun.)

The press is an institution which stands between a Government and the people, and by its agency diffuses knowledge. The increase of newspapers is therefore of general benefit, if they are conducted on free and independent principles.

Now the *Bankoku Shimbun* has been established in Tsukiji, and its Editor Mr. Black is a British subject who has previously been connected with the *Nisshin Shinjishi*, so that it appears as if it were a transformation of this paper. We ought to congratulate the public on the establishment of a new contemporary, and should do so if we had no fears as to the object of the promoters in establishing this new journal.

In our leading article of the 20th of last July, we mentioned a rumour which was in circulation, to the effect that the *Nisshin Shinjishi* was forced to remove into the foreign settlement so as to be beyond the jurisdiction of the national laws. Our criticism had the effect of provoking a violent attack, and a denial from the Editor of the *Nisshin Shinjishi* at the time, and he accused us of spreading rumours without foundation.

There apparently was some truth in the above rumour, for although the *Nisshin Shinjishi* may have no connection with the *Bankoku Shimbun*, still it seems strange that Mr. Black, an old employé of that paper, should be its ostensible promoter, and we cannot allow that Mr. Black, a foreigner, can understand matters concerning our country as well as a native of Japan, and it would appear that it is only established to take advantage of his foreign name. It must prove humiliating to our people to read a paper conducted by a foreigner in defiance of our native laws, and we cannot believe that the Government will permit this to be done.

The Newspapers and the Governor of Tsurugaoka *Ken*.

(Hochi Shimbun, January 12th.)

The sentence of the *Saibansho* passed upon the respective Editors of the *Hochi* and *Akebono Shimbun* was to the effect that they should be imprisoned for thirty days and fined a sum of 200 *yen*. But it would seem as though doubts existed as to the propriety of the sentence, since the editors were once more relegated to the charge of their district officers and certain officials interposed, saying they would bring the case before the *Dai Shin In*. The *Akebono Shimbun* being apprehensive lest the decision given against it should prove prejudicial to its circulation, produced as a witness Mori Toyemon, and maintained the accuracy of its statement. Having been assured by an honourable governor that the statement was indeed unfounded, and deeming, moreover, the story of the *geisha* a matter of slight importance, we ourselves resolved to maintain silence and to abstain from further motion in the matter; but on the 10th instant, our editor was summoned to attend at the *Kenji Kioku** and, although unwell, repaired there at once. He was informed that he arrived too late, and was told to return on the morrow.

The Same—A Disgrace to Japan!

(Hochi Shimbun: 13th January.*)*

Our Editor proceeded to the *Kenji-Kioku* yesterday at 10 a.m. He was then apprised that his case had been in due course submitted to the *Daishin-In*, but that upon the representation of the Minister of Justice, that the sentence which had been declared was just and apportioned to the offence, it had confirmed the judgment. 'Therefore,' the officials continued 'you must be prepared to bear the punishment awarded, and we shall deliver you into the charge of the police.' Our Editor and the Editor of the *Akebono Shimbun* waited in the police office and were soon put in the cells. The gaoler enquired if our Editor was *shidzoku* or *heimin* (commoner), and, being told *heimin*, was about to bind him with cords, but his conscience smote him, and in place of tying him like a malefactor he was

* A Sub-department of the *Saibansho*.

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content to put a rope round his waist, and remove him to the registering office of the Tokio *Fu*, where he would remain until his hostages† came to take him away.

Alas, that such punishment should be awarded to political offences! This tends to show what our Government is. And so Fujita, our Editor, was taken through the streets like a common criminal, with ropes round his waist and an escort of two prison guards, and the crowds in the streets stared at him as he passed. But he was strong in his own belief, and cared little for the ignominy of his predicament. Ah, what a wide gulf separates the sufferer for a political offence from those who can find satisfaction and enjoyment in associating with a bevy of singing girls!

REPORT ON THE MINES OF JAPAN.

MR. PLUNKETT TO SIR H. PARKES.

Yedo, April 22, 1875.

Sir,—In compliance with a suggestion kindly thrown out by you last summer, I have selected the mines of Japan as the subject of the Report which I have now the honour of laying before you.

There are indeed few questions respecting which more contradictory statements are made; and, although I have taken every pains to sift the information which I have been able to collect, it is impossible, in the present unsurveyed state of the country, to come to any perfectly satisfactory conclusion.

It is certain that in almost every portion of the Empire minerals of various kinds are found, and it is equally certain that in numberless parts of the country mines have been worked with more or less success for centuries.

At present many of these so called mines produce only a few pounds of ore in the course of the year, and the question to be solved is, how far are these ores susceptible of being worked to advantage? Are they really, as is contented by some, mines of untold richness, merely waiting to be brought to light by European capital and science? or are they, as others equally maintain, mere traces of a mineral wealth more apparent than real, and well nigh exhausted by the workings of years?

Some interesting papers on the metallurgy of the Japanese have, as you are aware, been lately published by Dr. Geerts, of Nagasaki; but for most of the more valuable information which I am enabled to communicate, I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. Hochstœtter Godfrey, Chief Government Mining Engineer, who by the special instructions of his Excellency Mr. Ito, the Minister of Public Works, has placed at my disposal a number of papers and returns which have not hitherto been communicated to the public.

Without Mr. Godfrey's assistance I could never have collected the materials necessary for this Report, and I beg here to express openly to him my very best thanks for the courteous attention he has paid to all my inquiries.

My thanks are also due to Mr. Gowland, Chemist and Metallurgist of the Imperial Mint at Osaka, for information respecting some of the mines in that district, as well as to Mr. Aston and Mr. Gubbins, of this Legation, for the assistance they have kindly rendered me.

I shall not at present attempt to do more than give a sketch of the principal mining features of the main Island and the two Southern Islands. Yesso is also said to be rich in mines, but they are so far quite undeveloped, and the principal mining centres of Japan are still south of the Tsugaru Straits.

I shall commence by laying before you two lists, which have been kindly prepared for me by Mr. Godfrey, and are therefore official. The first gives the number of mines working on lease from the Department (no mine can be worked without the special license of Government). The other gives the number of permissions to search for ore which have been granted by the Department.

1st. MINES working by Lease up to 1874.

Gold mines.	55
Gold and silver mines	3
Silver	13
Copper mines (containing silver)	2
Silver and copper mines	69
Silver, copper, and lead	4
Silver and lead	6
Copper mines	126
Copper, lead, and silver	1
Copper and tin	1
Copper and lead	7
Copper and lead, antimony, and arsenic mines ...	2
Iron mines	9
Iron sand	416
Tin mines	2
Tin and lead	1
Lead	11
Lead and copper	2
Plumbago	1
Copperas	8
Antimony	2
Yellow realgar, arsenic and lead mine ...	1
Arsenic mine	1
Cobalt	14
Agate	3
Quartz	9
Marble quarries (spotted)	6
„ (white)	3
„ (striped)	1
Steatite mines	5
Flint	7
Mica	2
Amber	1
Sulphur	21
Realgar (orpiment)	1
Manganese	1
Alum	18
Salt mines	2
Fire-clay	3
Kaolin	110
Mineral resin	1
Coal mines	708
Petroleum	197
Total number of leases granted ...	1,856

2nd. LIST of Mines working for Exploration.

Gold mines...	28
Gold, silver, copper, and lead mine	1
Gold sand (alluvial gold)	2
Silver mines	31
Silver and copper	24
Silver, copper, and lead mines...	2
Silver and lead	1
Lead mine (containing silver)	1
Quicksilver mine	1
Copper mines	137
Copper and lead	13
Copper, tin, and lead	2
Iron	15
Iron sand	12
Stream tin mines	2
Stream tin and lead	1
Lead	29
Ochre	1
Smoky quartz	1
Marble quarries (white)	5
„ (striped)	2
Agate mines	4
Steatite	9
Flint	3
Rock crystal	9
Amethyst	1
Quartz	1
Sulphur	3
Copperas (sulphate of iron)	1
Salt	1
Antimony	4
Coal	163
Petroleum	77
Total number of mines working for exploration	637

In almost every portion of Japan are found ores of some kind, and there is scarcely a district in which there are not traces of mines having been worked. Most of these, however, are now either abandoned, or are worked in a very slovenly manner. As yet Europeans have exercised but little influence on Japanese mines, and the methods still pursued are, with one or two exceptions, almost the same as those which were used in olden times.

† Special prisons for the accommodation of offenders against the Press-Laws not having been constructed, it is customary to place convicted persons in charge of some private individual—probably a relative—for their term of seclusion, who is held answerable for their safe keeping.—[ED. *J. W. M.*]

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With the one exception of Takashima, mines in this country are still attacked exclusively by adits; for the Japanese never sink a shaft, and as they have nothing more powerful than bamboo pumps for lifting water, it is easily conceivable how soon it gets the upper hand, and how the number of abandoned mines comes to be so large far the natives. Most of the works are of the most paltry description, will not invest much capital in mines, preferring to loan out their money at the high interest usually obtainable. The Japanese burrow for ore wherever they suspect its existence, without system or forethought. A hole is dug in the side of a hill, and, if ore is found, the work goes on; if not, it is soon abandoned, and a fresh hole is dug in some other spot which may seem to give promise of better things. If unsuccessful, this also is soon abandoned; but the two openings thus made, although perhaps not half a ton of ore has ever been extracted from either of them, are called mines, and help to swell the grand lists of mines which are so constantly palmed off upon travellers in the interior, and help to encourage the idea that Japan is a real El Dorado.

I regret, however, to say that a careful analysis of the reports which I have received from various persons practically connected with Japanese mines does not lead me to take so hopeful a view of the subject, and I am brought to the conclusion that rich as Japan undoubtedly is in ores of every kind, she is not yet likely to take a high rank among the mineral-producing countries of the world.

I beg to submit a most interesting table which has been drawn up for me at the Mining Department, showing the total mineral production of Japan for 1874, as far as they can calculate it. I believe it is the first estimate of the kind which has been yet attempted, and the result certainly comes far short of the general ideaof, the annual output.

In this, and all the following tables, where I have reduced foreign money into sterling, I have taken the dollar (Mexican) at 4*s*. 2*d*. and the yen (Japanese dollar) at 4*s*. 1*d*. This is not absolutely accurate, but it is sufficiently so for the purposes of this Report.

ESTIMATE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION OF JAPAN IN 1874.

Mineral.	Total produced.	Price each.	Total Value.	Total Value.
			Yen.	£ *s*. *d*.
Coal... ...	390,000 tons	5 yen	1,950,000	398,125 0 0
Copper ...	3,000 „	300 „	900,000	183,750 0 0
Silver ...	2,600 kwamme*	150 „	390,000	79,625 0 0
Gold ...	100 „	2,500 „	250,000	51,011 13 4
Iron... ...	5,000 tons	30 „	150,000	30,625 0 0
Coal oil ...	575,000 shos†	4 sen	23,000	4,695 16 8
Lead ...	175 tons	115 yen	21,275	4,343 12 11
Tin	7½ „	400 „	3,000	612 10 0
			3,687,275	752,818 12 11

It wil be seen from the above table that the total mineral produce of Japan is only 752,818*l*. 12*s*. 11*d*, of which coal alone represents no less than 398,125*l*., leaving 354,693*l*. 12*s*. 11*d*. to be made up by copper, silver, gold, iron, coal oil, lead and tin. This return does not include sulphur, antimony, quicksilver, salt, &c., and I have not been able to obtain any estimate even of the amount produced; but it is certainly not large. I shall therefore probably not be very far from the truth, if I put the whole mineral production of Japan as not exceeding 800,000*l*. during the past year, and I need not point out how far short this would come of the idea once entertained of the mineral industry of the Empire.

I propose now to examine separately each class of mines, and see how they are at present situated and worked; and, for the sake of clearness, I will divide my Report into six heads, taking the principal minerals according to their relative importance, viz:—

1. Coal mines and coal oil wells.
2. Copper mines.
3. Silver and gold mines.
4. Iron mines.
5. Lead and tin mines.

and then,

6. I shall conclude with a few remarks on the general laws affecting mines, more especially those concerning the employment of foreign assistants, and those prohibiting foreigners from having any interest in mining property.

1. Coal Mines and Coal-Oil Wells.

Coal is found in many parts of Japan, but the principal coal-fields are situated in the neighbourhood of Nagasaki.

The accompanying table shows the total estimated production of coal in 1874. It has been furnished to me by the Imperial Mining Department, and is absolutely correct as regards the output of the mines in Kiushiu; while, as regards the rest of Japan, the estimate has been framed upon a careful comparison of the materials at the disposal of the Department.

Statement of the Production of Coal in Japan in 1874:

	Tons.
Takashima	72,430
Mieke	66,324
Imabuku district	32,667
Taku	22,198
Karatsu	58,288
Hirado	63,160
Rest of Japan, estimated at	74,933
Total	390,000

The total coal production of Japan is thus put down at 390,000 tons, of which no less than 315,067 tons come from the Consular district of Nagasaki.

The annexed estimate of the probable extent of some of the principal coal-fields has also been furnished to me by Mr. Godfrey:—

Takashima	133 acres
Mieke	16 (?) square miles.
Imabuku district	70 „
Taku	36 „
Karatsu „	40 „
Hirado „	120 „

The best developed and most productive of all the Japanese coal mines is undoubtedly in the small Island of Takashima, about ten miles from Nagasaki. It is coal of old formation, and is pronounced to be almost equal to English North-Country coal. It contains only about 8½ per cent of ash, whereas most of the other Japanese coals contain a very much larger proportion; some indeed go as high as 20 per cent. of ash. Up to 1868 this mine produced but a small quantity of coal, owing to the defective system of mining pursued by the natives, viz, working the seam from its highest level, where the coal strata crop up to the surface, and following it downwards in the direction of its dip. In that year Messrs. Glover and Co. obtained a joint lease of the property, in partnership with the Prince of Hizen, and sank a shaft of 150 feet deep on the opposite side of the island where they struck the 8ft. seam. These gentlemen were, however, unfortunately unable to continue the works, and the mine was bought by the Government, who continued to work it until a few months ago, when it was sold to a Japanese Company for the sum of 550,000 yen (112,291*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.). This gives the Company a lease, rent free, for fifteen years, after the lapse of which a fresh arrangement respecting rent will have to be made. This mine, which in the year 1869 produced only about 35,000 tons, produced in 1874 no less than 72,428 tons of saleable coal, and there is every probability of this output being very much increased under its present management.‡

The total exportation of coal from Nagasaki has indeed increased in a wonderful proportion of late years; for, whereas in 1866 it was only 10,185 tons, and in 1867 36,170 tons, it amounted in 1870 to 56,200 tons; 1871 to 102,700 tons; 1872 to 137,499 tons.

Mr. Consul Flowers, in his Report of March 28th, 1874, speaking about the coal mines of his district observes:—

"Should the Takashima mine ever get exhausted, the supply can be kept up from other mines in the neighbourhood.

"The Island of Koyaki contains many seams of coal, which for a great number of years have been worked intermittently by Japanese from the ourcrops by inclined drifts. The coal was carried up on men's backs in baskets, and the water was raised by means of bamboo pumps, or water-wheels, when in great quantity. There is one seam at Koyaki of very good bituminous coal of five feet, another of seven feet thick, besides minor seams. Several of the mines on this island have been abandoned during the past year on account of not having proper appliances to work them. The coal having been all got from some distance from the outcrop, the raising of water and the maintenance of ventilation by the Japanese method being too difficult and expensive, the output from these mines must steadily decrease, and ultimately disappear, unless some improved European system of working is adopted."

In a previous report of January 31st, 1872, speaking of the increase of the coal trade in 1871, Mr. Consul Flowers also made the following observations, which are equally applicable to the present time, and in which I entirely concur:—

"There is no doubt that this increase will continue in a progres-

* 1 "kwame" equal to 8¼ lbs.

† 1 "sho" equals 1 quarter, 1 pint, and 1 gill.

‡ I hear it is already producing 500 tons a day.

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sive ratio each year, as coal mining becomes more thoroughly developed, and looking at the employment this trade must give for shipping, together with its requirements in the way of foreign machinery, it forms a most hopeful feature in the prospects of the commerce of Nagasaki; whilst the revenue the Government will derive from it, and the employment it will afford to labour, makes it equally important and profitable to the Japanese.

"Much, however, might yet be done by the Government to push this trade to its utmost, and its own interests would best be served by doing so at once."

"Should the Japanese Government really wish to develope the resources of their own country, the principal step to be taken is that of encouraging the outlay of more capital in coal-mining.

"This capital will not, I imagine, be found forthcoming from their own subjects. It is, therefore, to their own interest to approve of and assist the investment of foreign capital. This no doubt will be found as soon as the Government itself gives such securities as will induce foreigners to invest money under the soil of Japan."

The district of Karatsu, on the mainland of Kiushiu, north of Nagasaki, furnishes also a very large amount of coal, which, although not equal in quality to the Takashima coal, is far superior to most of that which is found on the main island. That is principally lignite, and of more recent formation; moreover, the large per-centage of ash prevents its being used except for household purposes.

At Shiramisui, for instance, not far north of Yedo, is a coal-field extending about 12 ris (30 miles) long by 3 ris (7½ miles) wide. The mines are situated only a few miles from the sea-coast, but, nevertheless, the carriage by horse or by coolie, for there are no wheel-roads, is so high that the coal is allowed to accumulate during the summer, and is merely brought down in winter when required for household purposes. This coal has a large per-centage of ash, and is of little value either for steamers or for smelting; and as the greater proportion by far of the Japanese use only charcoal in their houses, the demand for this class of coal is trifling in the extreme.

Captain St. John, of Her Majesty's ship "Sylvia," in a paper lately read before the Asiatic Society of Japan, mentions a coal-mine near the small harbour of Katsura, the produce of which is brought down there in boats. He speaks of there being large quantities of this coal for sale, but adds that he took in 50 tons of it for trial, excellent in appearance, which refused to burn; when mixed with some other coal which he had on board, it did fairly well. He describes it as being very hard and heavy, and free from dust.

In the neighbourhood of Niigata are some rich mines of good coal, which is said to be used, not only by the native steamers, but also at the Government gold-mines in the Island of Sado. Laid down at Niigata, it costs about 5 yen (20*s.* 5*d.*) per ton. I cannot, however, hear that much of it is exported, and as the principal mines at Akatani produced only 200 tons last year, I conclude that the total production must be very small. How far these mines might be susceptible of development under better management, is a matter of mere speculation, into which it is not my purpose to enter.

There is, however, little doubt that the want of a suitable harbour at Niigata is the principal cause of the neglect in which these mines are left. Ships being at present unable to cross the bar, have to discharge and take in cargo out at sea, thereby running so much risk, that freights and insurance more than cover any balance of profit there might be in exporting goods thence to another market. If the Japanese Government ever deepen the approaches, which might easily be done, there is no doubt that the rich mineral deposits of the provinces round Niigata will soon be more actively worked than has hitherto been the case.

The following analysis by Mr. Gowland of some specimens of the Japanese coals used in the Copper Refinery and in the various metallurgical operations of the Mint, will be read with interest:—

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Ash...	12·760	6·487	10·595	9·877	9·557
Sulphur	·654	·435	·461	·588	·383

The cost of production of coal varies a good deal, according to places, but I am assured by a competent judge in these matters that it may be put down on an average at 1½ yen (6*s.* 1½*d*) to 2½ yen (10*s.* 3½*d.*) per ton. I have, however, been informed by another gentleman practically concerned in coal-mining, that in one case, at least, it goes as high as 3 yen (12*s.* 3*d.*) per ton. A source of expense peculiar to coal-owners in Japan are the straw bags, holding about 1 picul (133⅓ lbs.). in which the the coal is packed, before it can be moved either on horseback or by coolie.

Coal-oil is found in considerable quantities in the neighbourhood of Niigata. Near Kurakawa, about 80 pits have been sunk, one of which is said to yield daily from 4 to 5 "*to*" of oil (1 "*to*" is equal to about 16 quarts). During the last six months of 1874, the Province of Echigo alone produced no less than 285,983 Japanese "shos" (107,243 gallons), worth 11,439 yen (2,335*l.* 9*s.* 3*d*), of oil. The production of Shinano, Ugo, and Todomi, in coal-oil is small, but the actual amount of it is unknown.

I am assured that the quality of the oil is very good indeed, and it is probable that with judicious management the supply might be greatly increased. At present, this oil is consumed entirely in the localities where it is produced, and there is not enough of it on hand to compete with the American coal-oil in Yedo or Yokohama.

Nagaoka, a town on the Shinanogawa, about 40 miles above Niigata, is the principal depôt of the coal-oil trade, and a small steamer is to run shortly between the two places.

The oil is refined usually by single distillation, 4 "*tos*" raw oil giving 3½ "*tos*" of refined oil. Sulphuric acid is not used, on account of its high price.* From the different stages of distillation three different qualities are obtained.

With reference to the above, I may remark that sulphuric acid might be produced in Japan both cheaply and abundantly; but the Government being able to sell a certain quantity at the present high rate, does not care to increase its stock, although there is no doubt that great commercial advantages would accrue to the country from a larger supply of cheap acid.

2. Copper Mines.

Copper is found in numberless parts of Japan, and is usually of excellent quality. When properly refined, it takes a foremost place amongst the various kinds of commercial copper. It is almost invariably free from the injurious metals, such as antimony and arsenic. The copper ores usually worked in Japan yield from 2½ to 12 per cent. of copper, although richer specimens are also sometimes found.

The annexed list, abridged from Dr. Geerts' report above alluded to, will show the Provinces in which copper is found, and also the class of ore in each separate case; but it must be remembered that most of the so-called mines are exceedingly small, and some of them, indeed, produce scarcely anything at present.

Provinces.	Class of Ore found.
Yechizen	Old and large mines, producing the best copper.
Setsu	Excellent copper, out of copper pyrites.
Sendai	Good copper, out of copper pyrites.
Ugo	Good copper, out of copper glance and copper pyrites; contains silver and gold.
Satsuma, Tamba, Bingo, Kii ...	Out of grey copper ore and pyrites; containing gold.
Iyo	Good copper, out of grey copper ore and copper pyrites.
Hiuga and Awa	Good copper, out of copper pyrites and grey copper ore; contain gold.
Tosa, Bishiu, Mino, Yechiu ...	Good copper, out of copper pyrites; grey copper ore.
Iwami, Yechigo, Omi	Old and large mines; contain gold and silver in considerable quantities.
Sado, Wakasa, Kai, Kaga... ...	Good copper, out of copper pyrites; contain gold.
Tasima...	Good copper; contain silver.
Chikuzen, Iwashiro, Rikushiu Inaba, Hida, Idzumo, Isé Mimasaka, Suwo, Musashi, Kotsuké, Noto, Shimotsuke, Aki, Bungo.	Out of fine copper pyrites; contain some gold.
Bizen, Hiuga	Out of copper pyrites.

I have already stated, on the authority of the Mining Department that the total output of refined copper last year was only 3,000 tons, and yet small as this quantity is, it took probably more than 200 different mines to produce it.

The finest copper mines are considered to be those of Ani in the District of Akita.

The latest returns which I have been able to procure of their annual output are for the year 1872, when it was—

	Piculs.	Tons.
Fine copper	6,647	= 395
Lead	1,773	106
	Kwamme.	Lbs.
Silver	143	1,191

There is little doubt that this production might be greatly increased if a better system were pursued, and foreign machinery introduced. The mines are still worked entirely, it is said, on the old Japanese system, the ore being got at by about three hundred

* *Japan Gazette* of March 25th says that sulphuric acid is now being used.

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different adits, and the present proprietors show as yet no disposition to adopt any improvements.

A singular peculiarity of those Ani mines, is, that while the veins running east to west are rich in copper and poor in lead, exactly the reverse is the case in the veins which run north to south. These latter are rich in lead and poor in copper.

The following is a table of the rates of wages at present paid to the various classes of workmen employed in the Ani mines. It will give a fair idea of the wages usually paid to miners throughout the Empire. The sums mentioned include not only the money paid to each workman, but also the value of the food given to him (usually about 2 lbs. of rice per day, each). It will only be necessary to remember that this is the rate for a northern mine, and that wages are somewhat higher in the south than in the north. A considerable difficulty in the way of getting a perfectly correct idea on this subject arises from the fact that in most mines much of the work is sublet to under-contractors, and there are no means of knowing what wages these men pay to their coolies.

Table of Wages paid at Ani Mines per day.

MEN.

	Japanese. cash.	Approximate English equivalent.
		d.
Head coolies...	1,138	5½
Miners	996	4¾
Trammers	741	3½
Surface wood carriers	904	4½
Washing	1,153	5½
Calcining	892	4¼
Smelting	796	4
Powdering slag	680	3¼
Surface carriers	1,088	5¼

WOMEN.

	Japanese cash.	Approximate English equivalent
		d.
Trammers	741	3½
Powdering ore	523	2½
Washing	837	4¼
Calcining	741	3½
Powdering slag	680	3¼
Surface carriers	1.088	5¼

The following account of some copper mines in Yamato has been kindly communicated to me by Mr. Gowland :—

"The only copper mine that I know in the neighbourhood of Osaka, which is being worked vigorously, is situated just within the margin of the mountains in Yamato, about two day's journey distant.

"It may be taken as a specimen of a Japanese mine of the best class, being worked by native methods, producing from 15 to 20 tons of crude metallic copper per month, and giving large profits. Some account of this mine, I think, will be worth considering, as from various circumstances it is doubtful whether European processes would successfully and profitably replace the native methods at present followed. Of course a larger outturn would at once result from the erection of European furnaces and appliances; but a larger investment of capital would be required and the proportionate profits would probably be less.

"The mine is situated in a narrow valley, in the midst of mountains, and at present two passes of nearly 3,000 feet are crossed to gain access to it.

"So narrow is the valley, and so steep the inclination of its sides, that there is no level ground, or ground which could be made so, within nearly half a mile of the mine entrance, upon which European furnaces could be built. All the present dressing-houses, furnaces &c., are perched upon the slopes supported by built up foundations.

"The vein consists of calcspar, quartz, magnetic pyrites, iron pyrites and copper pyrites, the pyritous part varying in width from 18 inches to 3 feet or more, occasionally being split into two veins and often ending abruptly. The vein has but a comparatively slight dip, and is worked by several levels, one lower level being made use of as an adit. No systematic mode or plan of laying out the workings exists, but in whatever direction the orey parts lay, that direction is followed, and those parts only taken out. For a time such a system may pay, but in the end can only result in the ruin of the mine, by rendering the removal of the distant ore difficult or impossible. No attention whatever is paid to the character of the levels with a view to easy 'haulage' or removal of the ore to the surface, a matter of great importance in the management of a mine.

"The levels are driven and the ore removed with the use of gunpowder, the broken down ore being carried to the surface on the backs of men and women.

"The ore on arriving at the surface is broken up with hammers, by hand, the harder and larger pieces being subjected to a preliminary calcination in a large pit about 8 feet deep and 12 feet diameter, with wood for fuel. The object of this calcination is to facilitate the subsequent breaking up of the lumps.

"After remaining in the pit for about five days it is raked out through a hole in the side, and is then seen to be full of cracks and is easily broken. This breaking up by hand labour requires the employment of a large number of men and women, and appears to be a slow and costly operation.

"The ore having been broken up into pieces about the size of walnuts, is placed, with a sufficiency of wood in kilns 5 feet square, with walls rudely built of stone and lined with clay. The calcination lasts fifteen days, but is of a very unsatisfactory character, much of the ore undergoing but slight change in the process.

"The furnace consists of a hemispherical cavity in the ground (1 foot 9 inches in diameter, by 14 inches deep) lined with refractory clay, furnished with two bellows at the back and one in front, also with a thick semicircular lid of clay half covering it.

"The charge weighs about 9 piculs (1,224 lbs. avoirdupois) and is introduced in three parts. The fuel is charcoal.

"The furnace having been repaired and well dried after the 'heat' of the previous day is lighted by introducing some burning embers, together with fresh charcoal, and over this charcoal a third part of the charge of ore is piled, forming a heap; the blast from the bellows behind is started, and soon jets of flame of carbonic oxide make their appearance over the whole surface of the heap, which, gradually melting, subsides into the furnace; the slag is then removed, and another portion of charcoal and of ore piled up as before. When the whole of the charge of 9 piculs has been melted down in this way, the slag is skimmed off, after which the front bellows is brought into action, the blast of air being directed upon the surface of the molten regulus and copper, and a little charcoal added at the side from time to time to keep up the heat. This part of the process is analogous to the 'roasting' of the Welsh method of smelting, and is intended to remove sulphur as sulphurous acid, and so reduce the regulus to metallic copper' In ten hours the charge is worked off, and the copper lifted out in more or less circular cakes by throwing water on its surface and raising the solidified crust with an iron tool.

"The slags produced by the melting down are usually very free from copper, in many cases as much so as European similar slags; they are thrown away. The slag, however, produced during the latter part of the process, when the front bellows is used, is very rich in copper; it is carefully collected and is smelted with the nex day's charge.

"This process has many advantages for a country like Japan, where the means of intercommunication are so bad, and coal is thus unavailable for fuel. Everything required can be made at the mine, and sufficiently refractory clay is found almost everywhere.

"By the native processes above described, copper can be produced in Japan with the investment of less capital and at less cost than probably in any other country in the world."

Having thus laid before you an account of the manner in which copper is procured and prepared in this country, I will next submit an extract from the Report of the Master of the Mint at Osaka for last year, giving the result of various examinations of Japanese copper made by Mr. Gowland :—

"Sulphur, silver, lead, and iron were present in small and varying proportions in every case; in one specimen, however, as will be seen from an accompanying analysis, an extraordinary and abnormal quantity of lead existed.

The whole of the samples were remarkably free from the specially injurious metals, antimony and arsenic, antimony being present in only one specimen, and then only in faint traces, whilst the maxium amount of arsenic only reached ·057 per cent.; and in thirty-one cases (out of thirty-eight tried) it was either absent altogether, or the merest traces only were found.

"The following analysis of a crude copper from Washiu may be taken as fairly representing the average composition of good qualities of Japanese crude copper :—

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"Copper	98·940
Lead	Trace.
Sulphur	·947
Iron	·101
Silver	Trace.
Arsenic	Trace.
Antimony	Absent.
	99·988

"Its composition is thus analogous to that of the purest kinds of unrefined copper of commerce.

"Whilst, as a rule, Japanese copper is exceedingly free from the presence of injurious metals, yet occasionally a sample of low value is met with.

The following analysis of so-called copper from Hishiu is interesting:—

"Copper	58·872
Lead	39·283
Silver	·185
Iron	·083
Sulphur	1·635
Arsenic	Faint trace.
Antimony	Absent.
	100·058"

I must call attention specially to a remark in this Report of Mr. Gowland's, viz., that "Japanese copper when properly selected and refined, should be of high value for electro-telegraphic purposes, where freedom from arsenic and antimony is especially required, these metals, when present, reducing the electro-conductivity to a serious extent."

This is an important fact in the present day, when submarine telegraphy is being pushed to so large an extent, and when the purity of the copper is of such paramount importance.

The question, therefore, of the purity of Japanese copper is of so great interest that I need not apologise for giving another extract on this subject.

Mr. Gowland, while explaining the reasons why Japanese copper wire or copper in other forms is so variable in its physical character, says:—

"The Japanese are unable to produce uniformly by their refining process a pure copper in the technical sense of the term. They can produce a copper as free from foreign metals as we can by our methods of refining and thus far as pure; but they cannot produce a copper which shall uniformly contain just that proportion of cuprous oxide which is absolutely necessary to give maximum toughness, tenacity, ductility, and electro-conductivity, and without which uniform proportion the purest commercial copper is worthless for most purposes. A deficient quantity of cuprous oxide or an excess would equally condemn an otherwise pure commercial copper. The variations in the physical characters of Japanese refined copper, especially in the form of wire, are usually due to excess of cuprous oxide, and not to the presence of foreign metals; the defects, however, produced by the excess of this oxide cannot be remedied by any treatment excepting that of remelting under proper conditions."

Considering the high character given to Japanese copper, it might be expected that a large proportion of it would be exported to foreign countries. Such, indeed, is the case, as will be seen from the accompanying Table which I have compiled from the various Trade Returns of Her Majesty's Consuls.

It must be remembered that the Mining Department value the total output of copper for 1874 at only 900,000 yen (183,750*l.*); and these returns would appear incredible if we did not know that old broken copper from temples, &c., is included in them. In any case, the proportion of exportation to production seems extraordinarily large.

Value of Copper, &c., exported from Japan from 1870 to 1873, according to the Returns of Her Majesty's Consuls.

Year.	Kanagawa.	Hiogo & Osaka.	Nagasaki.	Total in Mexican Dollars.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	£ s. d.
1870	25,250	117,280	1,463	143,993	29,998 10 10
1871	107,471	288,504	20,655	416,630	86,797 18 4
1872	443,378	896,992	12,740	1,353,110	281,897 18 4
1873	206,945	490,025	68,845	765,815	159,545 2 6

N.B.—The Returns for 1874 are not yet complete; but as far as they are made they show a falling off on the exportation of 1873.

Up to the year 1872 the trade in copper was a Government monopoly. There was a provision in the Tariff Convention of June 25, 1866, which was repeated also in the Treaty with Russia of 1867, that copper of Japanese production could only be sold by the Government and by public action. This, however, was abolished in 1872, and the great increase in the exportation of that year was owing principally to the reserves of past years being thus suddenly thrown on the market.

In former times the Dutch factory at Desima used to export annually about 180 tons of copper, which came principally from Osaka.

Osaka has long been, and is still the chief depôt for Japanese copper. Although the best mines are in the northern portion of the main island, the produce is taken usually to Osaka in junks and there sold. It is difficult to understand why this should now be the case, for much time is thus wasted; but the origin of Osaka as the centre of the copper trade arose from the fact of its having been the first place to establish a good refinery.

The principal foreign market for Japanese copper at present is Calcutta. It is supposed to be used there chiefly for household utensils, but I cannot obtain any very satisfactory information on this point.

The present price of Japanese copper at Yokohama is about 19 dollars (3*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*) per picul. Including freight, insurance, and commission, this would come to about 80*l.* per ton delivered in London.

The following is an estimate of the average cost of producing a ton of Japanese copper according to the present native methods, viz., 190 yen (38*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*) per ton, of which—

	Per cent.
Cost of ore	... 23
Explorations	... 3
Subsequent treatment of ores, viz:	
Labour	... 46
Material	... 18
Superintendence	... 10
	100

This of course does not include freight to a seaport or other market.

3. Silver and Gold Mines.

Japan possesses both gold and silver although not in large quantities.

As has been already stated, the total production for 1874 was calculated at the Mining Department to be 2,600 kwamme (21,666 lbs.) of silver, and 100 kwamme (833 lbs.) of gold; a small amount, if it be considered that the official list gives the number of mines producing silver at 346, and those producing gold at 89.

The Government possesses silver mines in the Island of Sado off Niigata, at Ikuno in Tajima, and at Kosaka in Rikushiu, all under the direction of foreign engineers. It also works a gold mine at Oogaza in Ugo, under foreign superintendence.

The Sado mines at least would not appear to be a very profitable investment, for I learn from a gentleman who has lately returned from a visit to that island, that although in one year 60,000 yen (12,250*l.*) worth of ore was extracted from the mine, 75,000 yen (15,312*l.*) had to be sent from Yedo in order to meet the working expenses.

Indeed, although much is said about the richness of the gold and silver ores of Japan, I do not believe they are at present of much value; and, as this Report is already growing too long, I will not dilate farther on this part of the subject.

The cost of production, in the native manner of working, is estimated for—

Gold ... 2 yen (8*s.* 2*d.*) per me (58⅓ grains).
Silver ... 96 yen (19*l.* 12*s.*) per kwamme (8⅓ lbs.)

4. Iron Mines.

Proceeding as I have so far done according to the value of last year's production, the next metal to be considered is iron.

The total production was 5,000 tons, and therefore, if we were to take quantity and not value for our standard of comparison, it would come second on the list. Next to coal, iron is the most commonly found of all minerals in Japan.

Iron ore is found in many parts of the country, but the richest mines are in the mountains which run north to Awomori. Besides what exists in the extreme north, the iron ores usually found in Japan are, according to Dr. Geerts,—

"1. Magnetic iron ore, found in large quantities in Harima, Hoki, Satsuma, Idzumo, Wakasa, Iwami, Hiuga, &c. This is the principal ore of the Japanese mining industry.

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"2. Specular iron ore, found in Hiuga and other places.

"3. Brown hematite, found in Idzumo, Mutsu, Hiuga, Satsuma, Shinano, Bizen &c.

"4. Clay iron ore, very common.

"5. Stalactitic iron ore, rare.

"6. Iron pyrites, very common."

Of the above ores the first, both in form of sand and lump is the most commonly used in Japanese metallurgy.

The accompanying account of the mode adopted by the natives for smelting the iron ore is also borrowed from Dr. Geerts:—

"After the ore has been selected, it is piled up in heaps with coal and calcined (roasted) in order to expel the water, carbonic acid, sulphur, &c. This calcination makes the ore more porous, and better fitted for the smelting process. This process is done near the places where the ore has been found.

"The calcined ore is smelted in a cylindrical furnace built up with a few hard stones and fireproof clay. The clay is laid in layers till the wall of the furnace has sufficient thickness. The thick bottom of this small furnace has a rounded shape, and a little above the bottom two exactly opposite openings in the wall are made for receiving the tubes of the bellows. Besides, there is a third opening near the bottom, which is closed with a clay stopper, and afterwards is opened to collect the fluid metal in the forms. Now the furnace, previously perfectly dried, is filled with a mixture of coarse powdered calcined ore, charcoal, and some feldspar, clay, or another quartz containing stone. These latter substances are added to act as a flux, and to separate the metallic iron from the impurities which are taken by the slag. Sometimes, but not generally, coal or coke is used as fuel. When the heat produced by the continuous strong stream of air, pressed into the furnace by means of large Chinese bellows worked by four to five workmen, has been sufficient to smelt the ore, the iron will gradually run in a liquid state to the bottom of the furnace, and is cast in sand forms by removing the clay stopper of the lowest opening. The cold metal is sometimes purified by a second smelting in another similar, but smaller furnace, and cast in the desired forms."

Iron being so generally distributed though the country, it is of importance to examine what is being done to develope the output.

An interesting experiment is now being made at Nakakosaka, in the Province of Hitachi, where there is a considerable bed of ironstone, varying from 18 feet to 8 feet in thickness. An English engineer is at present engaged putting up furnaces on the spot for the Japanese owners, and hopes very shortly to be in a position to commence working. The ore is said to be very rich, and merely to require quarrying, as it lies on the surface. This mine has the immense advantage of being situated only a few miles from a navigable river, by which there is direct water communication with Yedo. It is intended to run a road down from the mine to the river, and thus the produce ought to reach a good market at a trifling cost.

I regret being unable to give any more precise information respecting this mine, for the experiment is one of great interest to the future of iron mining in this country; but as yet the works are not completed, and till the experiment has been tested by practical experience, no arguments can be deduced from it.

Another experiment of the same kind is being tried by the Government, at Heigori, in Rikushiu, where there is an abundance of very rich magnetic iron ore. The present mine is situated about 13 English miles § from the port of Kameishi, on the north east coast of the main island, where the anchorage is excellent. It is proposed to run a small tramway, of 2 feet 9 inches wide, from the mine to the smelting works, which would be built on a spot about 2 miles from the sea, and therefore 11 miles from the mine. The line would thence continue on to Kameishi, whence steamers could be regularly despatched to take down the iron to Yokohama, or elsewhere, for sale, and bring back coal from Nagasaki. It may seem odd that, with so many coal mines in the country it should be necessary to send all the way to Nagasaki; but, as I have already explained, no Japanese coals, except those of Kiushiu, can be advantageously used for smelting. It may perhaps turn out that the coal found in the Island of Yesso (at Ishikari and Iwanai) will answer the purpose equally well, in which case, as the distance is so much shorter from Kameishi there than to Nagasaki, it will probably be preferred. There is, however, another circumstance to be taken into consideration, viz., that between Nagasaki and Kameishi the steamers would take cargoes both ways, iron for sale coming down, and coal and stores going up; whereas, if they fetch the coal from Yesso, they would always have to go up in ballast, while other ships would have to be employed to bring down the iron to the southern market. For the present there is plenty of cheap wood to be had in the neighbourhood, which will, of course, be used as long as it lasts; so it will not be necessary to have recourse to coal for a long time yet, and if the Government would only take the trouble of replanting the forests as they are cut down, a continuous supply of fuel might be kept up.

The cost of producing iron at these mines has hitherto been—

	Yen	sen		s.	d.
2 tons of ore, at 1 yen 16 sen ...	2	32	=	9	5
2 tons of charcoal, 2 yen 43 sen ...	4	86		19	10
Labour	0	12		0	6
Superintendence	0	62		2	7
Freight to sea shore	1	08		4	3
Total	9	00		36	9

As yet the annual produce of these mines does not exceed 1,500 tons of pig iron, but Mr. Godfrey expects that when the tramway is finished, and the steamer service with the south is properly organised, he will be able to increase the production immensely. Time will tell how far these expectations will be realised, and in the mean time those interested in Japanese mining will watch the experiment with deep interest.

In the Province of Mutsu are also good copper and lead mines, which might be simultaneously worked; but Government appears as yet uninclined to undertake their exploration, as it would first have to make roads to get at them, and the possible return does not seem a sufficient inducement for facing the certain expense of making roads in such a mountainous country.

5. Lead and Tin Mines.

Lead glance is said to exist in about twenty different provinces, but the annual production of this metal is extremely small (only 185 tons last year). On the other hand, considerable quantities of lead are imported from abroad. In 1873 no less than 84,693 dol. worth (17,644*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*) were so imported. It seems strange that more use should not be made of the mines known to exist producing this mineral.

For instance, I am assured that there is a fine 4-foot vein in the Hosokura Mine, near Kawaguchi, which is at present barely worked, because the water has got in, and there is not sufficient machinery at hand to pump it out; and also at Hakoosan, a mine which produces only 900 kwamme (a trifle under 3 tons) per annum of lead, the vein is excellent, but there is no ventilation, and the miners cannot work for want of air.

Galena appears to be the lead mineral most commonly made use of in this country, but there are other lead ores also to be found.

I am indebted again to Mr. Gowland for the following interesting description of a lead mine near Lake Biwa, and of the mode of smelting still practised there:—

"The mine is situated in Omi. It is worked by levels driven into the side of the hill, and the water is got rid of by an adit. The levels are driven entirely at random. There are native plans of the mine; but they give no accurate information either as to the direction or extent of the workings. In the harder parts the levels are carried forward with the aid of gunpowder. The vein, which is very wide, dips at a high angle, but is chiefly filled with a blue shaley material, the ore occurring in this usually in thin straggling veins and in 'pockets' very irregularly, associated occasionally with similar veins of calc spar. The country rock is a silicious shale much decomposed and broken up on the surface.

"The ore is galena, intermixed largely with iron ore, magnetic and arsenical pyrites containing also mispickel, and occasionally copper pyrites. The material they were melting at the time of my visit (1873) was of this character, very poor of lead, yielding in the furnace only from 4 to 5 per cent. of metal, from which, however, 8 per cent. of silver is obtained. Occasionally small quantities of a tolerably pure galena were met with. Since my visit they have struck a vein of this richer ore, about 10 inches in thickness, a sample of which I have assayed and found 69 per cent, of lead and 125 oz. 8 dwts. silver per ton of ore.

"Wood is used for fuel in the calcining kilns, and charcoal in the smelting furnaces. The charcoal is that of oak, maple, &c., for although the cryptomeria is the most abundant tree, charcoal made from it is disliked because it is soft and swift burning.

"The calcining kilns are square chambers of 4 feet by 4 feet, and 4 feet deep, open at the top. Their sides are of clay, and usually four or six or more are built side by side in a row.

"At the bottom of the front side of each there is a hole

§ I have just learnt that the iron ore has now been struck at half this distance from the sea.

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which is opened or closed when necessary, according to the rate of the combustion.

"The ore having been previously broken up into small pieces is placed in these in alternate layers with wood. This, the first calcination lasts five days.

"The ore, now only partially calcined, is removed to an adjacent kiln in every respect the the same as the above, and treated in it in the same way and for the same time. Even after this second operation the calcination is but imperfect, the fracture of the pieces often showing unaltered interior.

"The smelting furnace is situated under a rude chimney or hood of wicker work plastered with clay, open on the front side to about the height of 6 feet from the ground, where it is fully 6 feet wide, whilst its back wall screens the men who work the bellows from the heat of the furnace. The bellows, of which there are two, are placed behind the back wall.

"The furnace itself is merely a hole in the ground lined with a refractory clay (an impure kaolin of which there is an inexhaustible quantity in Japan). It is hemispherical in shape, 18 inches in diameter, 12 to 14 inches deep, and almost identical with the furnace used in copper smelting, and, like it, is furnished with a semicircular lid of clay 4 to 5 inches thick. Below the lid, at the back of the furnace, are two holes by which the blast is admitted, the blast being conveyed to these by clay tubes running just below the surface of the ground. The furnace is lined after each day's work, but the lid is only renewed occasionally. A furnace identical with this is used at Osaka at silver refineries for smelting the saturated ash bottoms of their cupelling furnaces.

"The daily charge is 600 lbs. calcined ore, divided into four equal parts; one part being charged into the furnace every hour and a-half, and the whole being worked off in six hours. The furnace having been lighted by introducing a small quantity of ignited charcoal, a quantity of charcoal a little less in volume than the 150 lbs. of ore is filled in, and heaped up above the open half. On the top of this the calcined ore is spread, covering it entirely and uniformly. The heap is then gently patted with a small flat iron tool, and the bellows started gently. Very soon blue jets of ignited carbonic oxide begin to make their appearance, and in a short time are seen to issue from over the whole surface of the pile, the workmen from time to time patting the heap to prevent the formation of hollow places, and keep the jets of flame as uniformly as possible in every part. The heap, gradually becoming less and less in volume, subsides into the furnace cavity, and in about an hour and a-half is thoroughly melted down, consisting then chiefly of slag, with some regulus, a little metal and unconsumed charcoal.

"The unconsumed charcoal is then removed, the slag raked off with a wooden rake, but the regulus and metal are allowed to remain. The slag is usually black, well melted and very clean, it being difficlt to discover any regulus in it.

"Another charge of charcoal is now filled in on top of the regulus and metal, another 150 lbs. of ore spread over it as above described, and the same treatment followed. This is repeated twice more, when the whole 600 lbs will have been treated.

"When the slag from the last melting has been removed, the clay lid of the furnace is taken off, and a little water thrown upon the regulus, which is lifted off in cakes with an iron tool. The metallic lead is then ladled out with a shallow ladle, and poured into a small hollow in the floor near the side of the furnace. The regulus after calcination is mixed with a future charge of calcined ore.

"I had no opportunity of assaying the poor ore treated; but the loss of lead must have been very great.

"The entire charge of 600 lbs. of calcined ore only yielded 25 to 30 lbs. of lead, containing 8 per cent. of silver.

"During the whole process volumes of dense lead 'fume' were given off, and this contained so much arsenic that I am surprised no cases of poisoning had occurred.

"When richer ore is treated, scrap iron is mixed with it, and then the lead and regulus are removed every second 'heat,' that is after 300 lbs. of ore had been melted. The rich ore containing 68 per cent. of lead by assay only yielded 40 per cent. of metal by the above treatment.

"The Japanese method of lead smelting is extremely faulty, and ought to be replaced, as it easily could be, by a more efficient process."

The total production of tin last year having been only 7½ tons, it will not be necessary to tarry very long on this subject.

The only tin mines I can hear of are situated in Bungo and Satsuma, in the Island of Kiushiu, and in Suwo on the main island, but nothing much seems to be known about them. On the other hand, the importation of tin plates into Japan is considerable, and, as it is a trade which has sprung up quite lately it is possible the Japanese may be induced to consider whether it would not be more politic to work their own deposits of tin instead of importing that metal from abroad.

Sulphur is found in Ugo, Echigo, Shinano, Hizen, Mutsu and Osumi. I cannot, however, obtain any estimate of the amount produced, although it is supposed to be considerable. A large quantity of sulphur is annually exported from Awomori to other parts of the Empire.

Quicksilver is found in Hizen and in Rikushiu; but I believe that none of the mines are in work at present. The mine in Rikushiu is said to be a very promising one, but the proprietors seem disinclined to invest any money in it. The quicksilver used in this country comes principally from China. From England 150 lbs. only were imported in 1873.

In connection with the production of metals in Japan, it may not be uninteresting to consider the amount of metals annually imported into the empire. I therefore beg to submit the following Table of the export of metals from London and Liverpool alone to Japan in the years 1872, 1873, and 1874 It is copied from Messrs. James and Shakespeare's Prices Current of January 8, 1875.

TABLE OF EXPORT OF METALS FROM LONDON AND LIVERPOOL TO JAPAN.

Year.	Iron.					Steel.		Copper.	Yellow Metal.		Spelter.	Lead.		Tin plates.	Quicksilver.
	Bar and Bolt.	Sheet.	Hoop.	Rod.	Pig.	British.	Foreign.	Sheet and Sheathing.	Sheet, Sheathing, and Rod.	Nails.		Pig.	Sheet.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Boxes.	Lbs.
1872	812	256	226	2,555	120	16	37	...	43	6	63	132	825	2	150
1873	2,131	724	561	3,086	1,196	16	109	5	17	3	5	42	598	2,070	...
1874	2,528	700	105	2,903	1,410	67	49	4	37	4	13	186	507	2,520	...

This Table shows a considerable increase for 1873 and 1874 over 1872 for almost every class of metal, but it is more than probable

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that is due mainly to the importations of plant, &c., for the new railways, and not to any very much increased demand for metals generally throughout the country.

6. General Remarks.

No regular code of mining laws can really be said to exist applicable to the whole of Japan, although one was prepared and published about two years ago. Since then various local and general ordinances have appeared, and I am assured that on these, and what remains of the law, mining operations in this country are regulated.

There is one point, however, on which these Ordinances leave no doubt, viz., the jealous care with which foreigners have been excluded from all participation in the mining industry of this country.

Foreigners are prohibited both from holding shares in a mine, and from lending money on the security of a mine. Any Japanese mine-owner taking a foreigner into partnership, or giving him a mortgage on his mine, or on the ores raised therefrom, or on the machinery, &c., is liable to have the whole confiscated by the Government.

Foreigners may indeed be employed by Japanese as engineers, &c., to direct the works; but, before signing a contract, the foreigner must write a letter to the Chief Commissioner of the Mining Department in Yedo, stating that he has no share or pecuniary interest whatever in the mine or its produce, and, moreover, that he fully recognizes that, in case of non-payment of his salary, he cannot in any way attach the mine, or any part of the produce or plant, as security for money due to him. If the foreigner does not make such declaration, the contract is illegal, and the Japanese who employs him under the circumstances is liable to punishment.

The right to work mines does not belong to the owner of the soil; for in Japan possession of the surface does not carry with it the right to the mineral wealth below. That belongs by law to the Government, and no ores can ever be extracted without the special permission of the Mining Department. For this permission rent must be paid to the Government, who in return grant leases, usually for fifteen years. These, however, can be renewed, and there is no fee on the sale or the renewal of the lease. No mine can ever be sold without the written consent, of the Minister of Public Works, who before giving such consent, satisfies himself as to the capacity of the new tenant, and under no circumstances can a Japanese mine be transferred to a foreigner.

As a proof of the extent to which the right of the Government to minerals overrides that of the proprietor of the soil, it is only necessary to call attention to the fact that, according to Japanese law if a person who discovers, or suspects the existence of, ores under lands belonging to another person, denounces the fact to Government, he acquires, *ipso facto*, the right to work those ores on lease from the Government, if the surface owner does not choose to do so. His title to this is so complete that, with the consent of the Government, he can dispose of it to whom he chooses (excepting, of course, to a foreigner) in the same manner as any other property.

No general rule can be laid down as to the amount of royalty claimed by the Government; it varies according to the peculiar circumstances of each mine; but there is in addition a fixed universal charge for surface-rent of 1 yen (*1s. 1d.*) per 500 square "*ken*" (2,000 square yards) for all mines except those for iron and coal. On these latter only half that rate is charged, viz., 50 sen (*2s. 1d.*) per 500 square "*ken*." This sum is in addition to the ordinary land tax which would be payable for the lot.

The owners of mines are obliged to send in half-yearly Reports to the Mining Department of the produce of their mines, number of men employed, &c., &c.; but non-compliance with this rule appears to be very general, and I cannot hear of any punishment ever having been awarded for it. An Ordinance has indeed been lately published calling attention to this neglect, and letting mine-owners off the penalties to which they had rendered themselves liable for past negligence in this respect. They are at the same time warned that henceforward the law must be complied with.

An important notification was also published in January last, by which the Government, in order, as is said, to foster and encourage the mining industry of the country, foregoes all payment of royalties, &c., until further notice.

The Law of 1873, which is, to a great extent, founded on the mining laws of Prussia and of Spain, would require for its proper application a far larger number of trained officials than the Japanese Mining Department can as yet dispose of. At present the Department has only twenty-three Europeans in its employment, besides a small number of natives who have commenced studying the modern systems of mining engineering; and yet, with this small scientific staff, it is expected to exercise the most minute supervision over every little detail throughout the three southern islands. This being manifestly impossible, until the staff is very much increased, it would seem a pity to carry centralization to such a point, and it would be wiser to allow greater latitude to individual explorers to carry on their workings as they best can.

Translations, by Mr. Aston, of the Law of 1873, and of the principal Ordinances which have been subsequently published in Yedo, are given in an Appendix to this Report.

A translation by Mr. McClatchie, of an Ordinance respecting the working of mines in the Island of Yesso is also annexed. It has only lately appeared, and would tend to prove that whatever dissatisfaction the present law may be regarded with, it is not likely soon to be altered, as the Government think it worth giving to the Colonization Department the same powers which, in the rest of Japan, are exercised by the Imperial Mining Department at Yedo.

I have now placed before you the chief points which I have been able to gather respecting the mines of Japan; but the question is so vast, and the information even at the disposal of the Mining Department is so incomplete, that I must beg your indulgence for the unsatisfactory nature of this Report.

No geological survey has yet been made, nor do the Government even possess a correct map of the Empire. With the help of Mr. McClatchie, of Her Majesty's Legation, I have endeavoured, by comparison of the best Japanese map with the outline of the English Admiralty charts, to produce a map giving a faint idea of the provinces in which the various minerals are found, and I now annex it to this Report. It is certainly very incomplete, but is the first thing of the kind yet attempted, and must be looked upon only as a sketch. The mines are not always the best or largest, but are those the position of which could be fixed with tolerable accuracy.

In conclusion, I have the honour to state that after careful inquiry, I am led to believe that, although metalliferous ores are found in so many parts of the country, it is extremely doubtful whether there are many of such position, per-centage, and character as would justify the investment of much capital in mining enterprise at present. There are probably some good mines, but I fear they are the exception rather than the rule, and on the whole I believe the mineral wealth of Japan to have been hitherto estimated by the public far beyond its real value. When the country is finally thrown open to foreigners and they are allowed to invest money in mines, there will certainly not be wanting persons ready to venture upon such speculations. Some may, perhaps, be fortunate and strike good veins, but I fear the greater majority will find bitter disappointment, unless they carefully weigh beforehand all the difficulties to be encountered. It is indeed pretty certain that it will be the Japanese, and not the foreigners, who will profit most by the admission of the latter to mining speculations in Japan.

This, however, is no reason why foreigners should be prohibited by law from taking part in mining operations, or even from lending money to Japanese mine owners. Without foreign capital and foreign science, the mines will never be properly worked, and yet it is decidedly to the interest of all parties, in view of the poverty of Japan in exchangeable commodities, that, whatever this source of riches may really be worth, it should at all events be made the most of and developed with the least possible delay.

The object of Japan should be to gain a character for her mineral productions before China enters into competition with her. At present the opportunity still exists, but it is difficult to tell whether it may not soon be lost for ever.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. R. PLUNKETT.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Kobe and Osaka Station.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 2nd January, 1876.

Passengers.....14,739.	Amount...Yen	3,188·77.
Luggage, Parcels, ...	„	108·615
Goods,.....	„	143·564.
Total.....Yen	3,440·949
Corresponding period last year... .....Yen	3,806·025.

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BRITISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The meeting for the election of office-bearers, &c., took place this afternoon at H. M.'s Consulate. The attendance was very limited.

Mr. R. Robertson took the chair.

Mr. Cargill made a few remarks, pointing out the necessity under the old rules of holding two meetings,—one in December for the reception of the accounts, and one in January for the election of office-bearers. He thought that it would be better to combine these two meetings, as it seemed that all the business could be transacted on the one occasion; and he would propose a resolution to that effect. Another point was, that although the number of the committee elected had been fixed at five, in consequence of the departure of members, it was sometimes reduced much below the original number. There was also sometimes a difficulty in filling up the numbers, whilst at others there were many gentlemen willing to serve. It was, therefore, proposed that a maximum and a mimimum number should be fixed,—six being the maximum number, and three the minimum; and in the event of the number, falling below this latter, owing to the departure, &c., of members, a general meeting should be held to fill the vacancy. Mr. Cargill then proposed the adoption of the following resolution:—

"It is resolved that the third and fourth regulations for the management of the Church affairs, referring to the number of general meetings and the members of the Church Committee, shall be altered to the following effect:—

"3. One general meeting of the British residents is to be held in each year, at such place as the Committee may appoint.

"The Committee will summons these meetings by giving public notice thereof, seven days at least before the day of meeting.

"4. The meeting must be held early in the year, and at that meeting a Committee should be appointed to superintend the temporal affairs of the Church. This Committee is to consist of not less than three, and not more than six officers.

"These officers are to be elected by a majority of the votes of persons present at such meetings."

This was seconded by Mr. A. Wylie.

Mr. A. Winstanley threw out a suggestion that six would be found an awkward number, and that the vacancies should be filled up as they occurred by the remaining members of the Committee.

After a little conversation, the original resolutions were carried *nem. con.*

The meeting then proceeded to the election of office-bearers.

Mr. A. Winstanley proposed that the following gentlemen should be requested to act as a Church Committee for the ensuing year:—Messrs. Cargill, Ness, James, Keswick, J. M. Smith, and R. Robertson; and that Mr. James should be requested to continue to act as Treasurer.

Mr. James having signified his assent, the resolution was seconded by Mr. Wilkin, and carried.

Mr. Robertson suggested that some arrangement should be made regarding a quorum at the general meeting. Under the old rules, the Consul, if nobody attended, could *ex officio* appoint a committee to carry on the affairs of the church; but he thought that now some rule should be made as to the number necessary to contitute a general meeting.

The subject was discussed, as also the fixing of a quorum at the committee meetings. It was, however, judged that this latter should be fixed by the committee itself, and Mr Cargill proposed, and Mr Rickett seconded the following resolution:—

"That in lieu of clause 8, the following new rule be substituted, viz.:

"That whenever seven or more members do not assemble at the time and place appointed, the meeting do stand adjourned to the same day and hour of the week following, and so from week to week until a quorum of not less than seven shall be present.

"The members of the retiring committee to continue in office until a new committee shall be elected."

This was carried.

Mr. Wylie threw out a suggestion of the desirability of having weekly collections. There was a large balance due to the Treasurer, and there were many who did not contribute to the church; whilst by making these small collections every Sunday, not only would those who cannot afford to pay $10 be enabled to contribute, but a considerable sum might be annually realised.

The idea was favorably received by all present, and was left to the decision of the committee.

The usual vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

Correspondence.

THE CUSTOMS' WHARF.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Sir.—I would call the attention of the Custom House authorities to the dilapidated condition of the Custom House wharf.

To facilitate the landing of cargo, the authorities some time since erected an iron crane, the foundation of which gave way shortly afterwards, and the crane has been useless ever since. One of the firms engaged in landing cargo offered to maintain it in good order if the Customs authorities would first repair it, but the authorities prefer to see a "dummy" rather than machinery employed for the purpose it was intended.

The wooden derrick, which is the only other means of landing heavy weights, is in a chronic state of inefficiency, and has had to be repaired at the private expense of persons anxious to land or ship their cargo.

The wooden jetties are falling to ruin, and their supports, as they get out of order, remain to the imminent danger of boats discharging. Surely this matter is worthy of attention.

Yours faithfully,

J.

INQUEST.

An inquest was held this morning, at 11 o'clock at the Yokohama, General Hospital, by General Thos. B. Van Buren, U. S. Consul-General; and H. Allen, jun., and H. M. Roberts, jurors, to inquire into the death of Dr. James Vanderpool, deceased, who was found dead in his bed at the Yokohama General Hospital on the morning of the 14th January, 1876.

Niels Nicholayson sworn: I am steward of the Hospital. The deceased was admitted into the Hospital on the 3rd December last; as he recovered, he took an interest in the cases here, and assisted. I thought he was in good health all along, up to within a week or ten days, when I fancied he was under the influence of drink. I did not remark anything to the doctor about it, as it was slight. On the 12th instant, I think, I sent a message to Drs. Massais and Eldridge to call at the Hospital, and take notice of it. On the evening of the 13th instant, I heard deceased return to the Hospital abour 11 o'clock, but did not see him. He went direct to his room, and I heard no more of him till the next morning, about 20 minutes past 9 o'clock, when the Japanese servant reported to me that he was dead. I went to his room, and he must have been dead for some hours. I at once sent for Dr. Eldridge.

W. Brett, sworn: I am a druggist. I have known deceased for three months, and have frequently supplied him with medicines. I knew he was a physician; he used to write prescriptions both for himself and for others. He came to my place on the 13th inst., about a quarter to 7 p.m., as far as I can recollect. He said nothing particular; he said he might set up in the East, but not in Yokohama, as business was so bad. He wrote a prescription, and handed it to my clerk to prepare. My clerk called my attention to the large quantity of chloral that was ordered in it, and I said, "Doctor, what quantity of chloral do you require in this mixture?" He said, "2½ oz.; have not you as much in stock?" I replied that I could supply him with as many pounds. He said, "No, I only want 2½ oz." Of the opium mixture, I told him, I could only supply half. I said, "Shall I send these up the hill for you, Doctor?" He said, "No; I am just going up to the Hospital, and will leave these half way." He said the medicines were for a friend of his. He did not say anything about what the matter was with him. The prescriptions were prepared, and he took them away. I handed the prescription to Dr. Eldridge when he called to inquire what deceased had ordered. The chloral mixture contained 4 scruples of the bromide of potassium, 2½ oz. chloral hydrate, ½ oz. syrup of orange peel, ½ drachm oil of cinnamon, and 4 oz. of water. This was put in a 6 ounce bottle, and made rather more than 5 fluid ounces when all mixed together. We supplied half the quantity ordered of the

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opium mixture. It contained 2 ounces of tincture of opium, and half a drachm of tincture of capsicum. We supplied him with the same thing on the 4th of January. He took the medicines and left my place.

Dr S. Eldridge, sworn; I am one of the physicians attached to the Hospital. I have known deceased since the end of last July. I was called in to attend him professionally; he was suffering from intense nervous depression. Since that period I have known him quite intimately. He was admitted twice to the Hospital,—last in the early part of December; he was subject to periodical attacks of nervous depression at irregular intervals, during which he was accustomed to resort to stimulants. During the intervals of attacks, so far as I knew, he used no stimulants. At these times his system would bear a very large amount of narcotics, and he was accustomed to take them in enormous doses. On the evening of the 13th January, shortly before 7 o'clock, he called at my office, as he was often accustomed to do. I had been waiting for an opportunity to speak to him. I spoke to him as kindly and delicately as possible, telling him that I knew he was at the beginning of one of his attacks or paroxysms of dissipation, or whatever you like to call it. He acknowledged it, but said he had been drinking very little, which, from his appearance and conversation, I believe. He said that he must stop drinking, or he would soon be in a very bad condition; he thanked me very warmly for what he called my friendly remonstrance, saying he had been hoping for several days that I would speak to him, and that he hoped that what I had said to him would stop him on his wrong course. We then conversed generally for a few minutes. He told me that he thought he should leave the Hospital very soon and take rooms either at the International or Oriental Hotel. He then left me, promising to return to the Hospital, and not drink any more. About 10 o'clock next morning (14th inst.,) I called at the Hospital, and was informed of his death by the steward. On entering his room I found that he had been dead for a period not less than three hours. He was in the position of peaceful slumber, but there was marked lividity of the lips, face, and certain portions of the body. I at once examined the articles upon his table and found two preparations, apparently freshly put up; one of which I took to contain laudanum, the other hydrate of chloral. A wine glass containing a few drops of fluid was standing by the mixture containing chloral. These two bottles and this glass [on the table during the inquest] I at once sealed up for examination. The appearance of the body was that usual in cases of narcotic poisoning. The bottles bearing the label of Mr Brett, I called on Mr Brett, and was shown deceased's prescriptions. They were in his handwriting, bearing his initials. They were written with a peculiar red chalk pencil, corresponding with one he had shown to me the previous evening, as a new purchase. To the best of my knowledge the prescriptions are the same as those described by Mr Brett in his evidence. (Two prescriptions on one piece of paper produced. I then proceeded to make a chemical examination of the contents of the bottles which I had removed from deceased's table. I first examined the mixture containing laudanum. As the smell and taste of laudanum are so characteristic I did not examine it chemically, but I measured it and found it contained 1 ounce 5 drachms. The bottle that appeared to contain choral I tested chemically, and found that the mixture in it contained a very large per centage of chloral. I measured the contents of the bottle, and found that there were four ounces in it. One tea-spoon-full would been a safe dose of that mixture. The few drops in the wine glass I also tested, and found them to be the same mixture as that in the chloral bottle. If the bottle originally contained about 5 ounces, and deceased had taken one ounce, he would have taken a dose that would have been fatal in a very large proportion of cases. There is nothing to show that he took the mixture in single or separate doses. The amount that is missing from the bottle would be almost inevitably fatal if taken in connection with the amount of laudanum mixture that has been removed from the other bottle.

Dr. E. Massais, sworn: I am one of the physicians attached to the Hospital. I was present when Dr. Eldridge saw the body of deceased. I heard his description of the appearance of the body, and it is correct. The amount missing from the bottle containing the chloral mixture would be a fatal dose. If the dose of the laudanum mixture, that is missing from the other bottle was also taken the two together would certainly be fatal.

W. Brett, re-called: I recognise the prescriptions; they are the ones I made up for deceased. The two bottles of medicine now shown to me are the ones I gave to deceased.

L. Bonnat, sworn: I know deceased, Yesterday evening, shortly before 7 o'clock, he came to my place, and asked how much I would charge for board and lodging. I told him I would charge $70 per month, Deceased took dinner at my hotel that evening. He said he would send me an answer the next day or the day after about his coming to board and lodge at the hotel. He drank a little claret at his dinner, and afterwards had two drinks.

The following is the verdict:—

We, the jurors, duly sworn to enquire and decide as to the cause of the death of Dr. James Vanderpool, deceased, do find from the evidence that he came to his death on the morning of the 14th instant, from over-doses of hydrate of choral and laudanum, taken during the night of the 13th inst., administered by himself, from preparations made from his own prescriptions. We also find that the prescriptions were perfectly safe if the mixtures should be taken in proper doses known to physicians.

Yokohama, January 15th, 1875.

HENRY ALLEN, JR.
H. M. ROBERTS,

Approved,
THOS. B. VAN BUREN,
U. S. Consul-General.

Law Report.

IN H.B.M.'S PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq., Assistant-Judge.

Thursday, 11th January, 1876.

HERBERT and AUGUSTA ST. GEORGE *vs.* JAMES and EMMA LOCKYER.

This was a claim for for the sum of $3,000, for five years' salary at the rate of $50 per month, for services rendered.

The following gentlemen were sworn in as a jury:—Messrs. Stewart, Talbot, A. Mitchell, W. H. Smith, and A. Plummer.

Mr Dickins appeared for the plaintiffs, Mr Ness for the male defendant, and Mr Lowder for Mrs Lockyer.

Mr Dickins having opened the case on behalf of the plaintiff, called

Mrs St. George, sworn and examined: I am Mrs Lockyer's sister. I arrived in Japan in 1865 with Mrs Lockyer. I resided in the Camp with her. Mr Lockyer was a sergeant. Shortly afterwards I went to Mr. McKechnie's store. My salary was $20 per month. Mrs Lockyer received my $20. I was there about 15 months. Soon afterwards Mrs Lockyer and Mrs Vincent commenced business. That lasted from 1867 to 1869. Mrs Lockyer then paid off all that was due to Mr Lindau, and she and Mrs Vincent then divided the stock equally. Her reason for dissolving was that Mrs Vincent did no work, and only gave security for the goods. She said she would prefer taking me as a partner instead of Mrs Vincent. I assisted in the store, and Mrs. Vincent did no work. She said I should have an equal share of the profits. Mrs Vincent was away. Many times she said that I should share the profits. I believe she possessed about $1,500 before she went into business with Mrs Vincent. That partly belonged to her, and partly to Mr. Lockyer. She wished to keep the capital out of the business, to be used if they went home. I was daily there, and gave general assistance in the store. There was no wirtten agreement between us, only a verbal arrangement that I should have an equal share of the profits of the business. The business was at first carried on at No. 59, under the name of E. Lockyer & Co., up to 1872; then under the name of A. Ellis, up to March, 1874, when the fire took place, and the house was burnt down. We then opened at No. 80; but there was not any name put up, and the business was carried on there until October, 1874, when it was disposed of to Mrs Smith. While the business was carried on between me and my sister, the property was not insured. I advised Mrs Lockyer to insure. She did not think it necessary. After the fire, Mrs Lockyer said that I should not be a loser, I should have my share just the same. She said she was very sorry that she had not insured. Up to a short time previous to the fire the money in the bank was in my name, but she then requested me to transfer it to her name. She did not give any reason. I wished to keep back my share. Mrs Lockyer promised that she'd return me my share if I gave it over. I asked my friend's advice on the subject.

Mr. Ness objected to the relevancy of this evidence; but Mr. Dickins contended that it was corroborative evidence.

His Honor said that this was only evidence of conversations with others.

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After a long discussion, it was settled that the answer should be taken down.

I did not follow the advice my friends gave me. I trusted to Mrs Lockyer's word. She assured me she would return me my proper share of the money, but I did not like to turn it all over. She seemed very much hurt at my doubting her word, and said she could not cheat me of the money, as she was my partner. After a great deal of persuasion I gave the money up, not having the least doubt but that I should get my share. I was present at some of the conversations with Mrs Smith. We lived in the same house for 15 days while the negotiations were going on. I took part in the conversations, being equally concerned. Mrs Lockyer told Mrs Smith that I was an equal partner, and that of every dollar she had, half was mine. After the transfer of the business, Mrs Lockyer agreed that I should have one-fourth of the amount. The total amount was $16,000. I took one-fourth, because Mrs Lockyer had two children, and she thought that they should have a share also, their father being absent. Mr. Lockyer was away about two years and a quarter, and he returned last year. After his return he asked me what Mrs. Lockyer was going to give me. I said I did not know; she had promised me one-fourth, but she had not given me anything. He said that he would see that I got not less than $4,000.

To the Jury: When the transfer was made to Mrs. Smith I don't know if my name appeared on the deed. After the transfer, I lived with my sister at Yedo. I asked repeatedly for my share. Mrs. Lockyer said it was the same in her name as in mine. The money was in the Oriental Bank. She said if she gave me my share I might go home, and she did not want to be left alone. She gave no other reason. While residing in Yedo she gave me a $1,000 bill; but she took it back again. She said if I went home that was all I should get now. During my stay with my sister, I gave her general attendance in the store, and assisted in the house; I attended to customers, and took in the accounts &c. The day-book was kept by those who made the sales. Mrs Lockyer wrote the business letters. I did part of the needlework, and Mrs Lockyer part. She was often unable to conduct the business, and then I did it. Sometimes she was unable to conduct the business for a long time together. When she was sick, I looked after the house and children. There were three house servants kept, but at Tskidji there was only one. Business letters coming from Europe sometimes came to "E. Lockyer & Co.," sometimes to "A. Ellis." (Parcel produced addressed "Messrs. Lockyer & Ellis.") This came about two months ago.

Mr Ness objected to the reception of this evidence, and suggested that for all that was known, it might have been sent out at the instance of the plaintiff.

Mr Dickins contended that it showed at least that there was a general rumour or impression that there was such a firm.

His Honor ruled that it could not be received, and Mr Dickins' exception to this ruling was noted.

Examination continued: I was married to Mr St. George on the 3rd July, 1875. I had been engaged for about 6 months previously. She did not object at first. She objected about a week before the marriage took place. She wished to have it put off, because she did not want to be left alone, and because she objected to Mr St. George. She was not living with her husband. She had lived apart since he went home in March, 1872. When he came back, he remained in Yokohama, and she in Yedo. On the Thursday before the marriage Mr. Lockyer was in Yedo, at Mrs. Lockyer's house. I had been in Yokohama, and when I came back he was there. Mr and Mrs. Lockyer and Mr St. George and myself were present. Mr. Lockyer said, in her presence, that she had agreed to give me $4,000; then he said I got her to agree to give me that. He said he had come up purposely. I asked him to do so Mrs. Lockyer raised no objection. After the marriage, Mr Lockyer told me to take no legal proceedings, and he would see that I got it. He repeated this very often. I came to your office in September, with Mr St. George and Mr Lockyer. I saw Mr Gibson, afterwards I saw you. Mr. St. George explained to Mr. Gibson about the affair in presence of Mr. Lockyer, who agreed to everything that was said, and he said that he would assist me to get it. I don't recollect anything further that took place. Mr Lockyer said that at the least I should get a salary of $50 per month. The first salary proposed by Mr. Gibson was $75 per month. It was reduced because Mr. Lockyer thought $75 too much, Mr. Lockyer did not make any objection to being made a party to the suit. I never carried on any business in Yokohama as a milliner entirely on my own account. I am not Mr Lockyer's adopted child, nor have I ever received any parental care. I have no reason to be satisfied with the care Mrs. Lockyer took of me. I left England against my parent's wish because Mrs. Lockyer wanted me to come out with her.

Court adjourned till 1 p.m.

Court re-assembled at 1 p.m.

Mrs St. George's examination continued: In addition to the $500 of mine, she (Mrs Lockyer) sold a pony and trap of mine for $275. I had a little money at Hongkong, and she kept it.

Cross-examined by Mr Lowder: I am 21 years old. I have lived with Mrs Lockyer since 1863. I do not recollect my age at that time. I first entered Mrs Lockyer's service in 1869. That was in the month of April. We had an agreement that I was to receive an equal share of the business. I did not put any money into the business. Mrs Lockyer gave me the trap about 18 months before the fire. Mr. Lockyer gave me the pony before he went home. With the exception of clothing, that was the only present I ever received. The piano was not mine, it was put in the house. Mrs. Lockyer supplied me with clothing, but not with pocket-money. A lady at Hongkong gave me the money I had there. Mrs. Lockyer did not state any any particular salary that I was to receive. Mr Lockyer, before he went home, spoke about the salary. Mrs. Lockyer's capital after the fire was about $13,000. I ought to have received a half share. Mrs. Lockyer offered a quarter of that, and I accepted it after some hesitation. After the transfer of the business to Mrs Smith, Mrs Lockyer had $16,000 capital. Mr Lockyer went away on 1st January, 1872. I believe she and Mr Lockyer did not agree, and she wanted him to go away. Lockyer was not a partner of mine. I never objected to the price that Mrs. Smith paid for the business. I asked Mrs. Lockyer to insure the goods. I was very anxious that the business should be insured; I insisted upon it; but Mrs. Lockyer would not allow it. After the fire, I went and lived with my sister in Yedo; I did not pay her for my board and lodging. I used to draw cheques sometimes, but they were always in connection with the business. Mrs. Lockyer gave me a bank bill for $1,000, in Tskidji, Tokio; she took it back from me. This was a kind of stealing. I served in the shop when Mr. Vincent and Mrs Lockyer were in partnership. I thought the partnership would make up for it.

To Mr. Ness: I was about nine years of age in 1863. I did not run away from my parents; I left against the wish of my mother. I did not reach my sister in a penniless condition. I did not pay my passage to Japan. The captain of Lockyer's company paid my passage. I am not sure if I paid my passage. I had not earned a single half-penny up to the time I left my mother's. Mr Lockyer took me from my mother. I was very young at this time. I was away from Mrs. Lockyer for about 15 months at Hongkong. I came to Yokohama at Mrs. Lockyer's request. Sometime after I arrived, I asked my sister to let me go home. Mrs Lockyer supplied me with dress, but it was of a very inferior quality. She did not give me any education. I should have done better, if I had stayed at home. My father was a musician and kept a farm. I never received any salary. I claim as an employé in the store. The agreement was made in our place of business. My duties were not specified. I can't say within two years when this agreement was made. Mrs. Lockyer supplied me with board and lodging and clothes all the time I was with her. I was a partner up to 1874. I never thought it necessary to consult Mr Lockyer. Mrs Lockyer promised me a fourth share of the money when the business was disposed of. I don't recollect her agreeing to pay me a salary.

Re-examined by Mr. Dickins. The agreement was that I should be remunerated with a half share of the profits. I agreed to take a fourth of the money as Mrs. Lockyer lost so much by the fire. I asked for wages as a reward for my services. I never received any money. No one advised me to sue for wages. I thought $50 per month little enough. Mrs. Lockyer never paid a cent for my education, nor did she teach me herself. I don't suppose it (my food, lodging and clothes) cost Mrs Lockyer above $10 00 a month. Mr. Lockyer did not educate me nor act in a parentul manner towards me. Mr. Lockyer was unable at times to exercise proper care over her own children. Mrs Lockyer was quite indifferent to me. She was at times unable to take care of herself. I had to take care of her at times. Mrs Lockyer's children were neglected. Mrs. Lockyer was very unkind to me. She did not seem to be able to take care of her children, even when not intoxicated. Mrs. Lockyer wished me to come to Japan with her as a companion. I came against the wish of my mother, but I did not run away from home. During the passage I slept in

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the cabin with some other ladies We first went to India; we stopped about four months. We then went to China, and from China here. Whilst I was at school at Hongkong, Mrs Lockyer did not pay for me. Mr. Lockyer told me he would see that I got the money without taking legal proceedings.

H. Vincent, sworn:—I was formerly in the 20th regiment. I know defendants. I knew them before I came out here I came out from England in 1863. It was first arranged that Mrs Lockyer should adopt the child in order that she might come in the troop ship. This was over-ruled by the colonel, and she was ordered to return to her mother. By the influence of the officers it was arranged that she should come out as a maid-servant in the cabin. The regiment came up to Yokohama. The women were left, but came up afterwards. I remember entering into partnership with Mrs Lockyer. Mrs. Lockyer told me she had $1,000 herself and that her sister had $500 00. Mrs Lockyer put no capital in this business which lasted till the 31st March 1869. Mrs. Lockyer said she was going to start in business with her sister. During the time I was in business with Mrs. Lockyer Miss Ellis may have assisted. Mrs. Lockyer and Miss Ellis carried on the business up to the time of the fire and after it. I have heard frequently from Mrs. Lockyer that her sister was an equal partner with her. I remember the marriage of Miss Ellis with Mr. St. George. Mrs Lockyer did not want the marriage to take place. I have seen Miss Ellis' name on bills and on the door.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowder:—Miss Ellis was with the officers' wives on board the troop ship. Mrs Lockyer put no capital in the business. I did not put any in either. When Mrs Lockyer separated her business from mine she had $5,000 worth of stock, and $847 in money. I heard Mrs. Lockyer say that she could not expect her sister to continue working for nothing, and that she would have to reward her. She said she would take her sister as a partner. It did not inconvenience me at all because Mrs. Lockyer left my business. I sold what goods I had left. Mrs. Lockyer told me she would sooner give Miss Ellis $4,000 rather than that she should marry Mr. St. George.

To Mr. Ness:—I do not know if Miss Ellis brought any capital into the firm after I left it. I do not know if any partnership existed between Miss Ellis and Mrs Lockyer. There was a sign-board with "Miss Ellis" upon it. It was not put up immediately I retired. I never heard Mrs. Lockyer say that a partnership existed between her and Mrs. St. George. Mrs. Lockyer said that her offer of $4,000 was on the condition that Miss Ellis would go home and not marry Mr. St. George. Mrs. St. George came to me at No. 85 and told me that her sister was not behaving well to her.

Re-examined by Mr Dickins.—Miss Ellis complained to me about her sister treating her ill; she asked me my advice. She told me she had a cheque on the Oriental Bank for $13,000 and asked me if she would be justified in taking a share. I told her I thought if she took $5,000 it would be a fair thing, but I asked her to consult Mr Kirby who was a practical man.

The Court here adjourned to-day, at 10 a.m.

Wednesday, 12th January, 1876.

Court re-assembled at 10 a.m.

Mr Dickins called—

Mrs. Sarah Smith, milliner, sworn: I took the business over in October, 1874. The negotiations that led to the taking over of that business were conducted with Mrs. Lockyer and Miss Ellis. Mrs Lockyer proposed that I should take over the goods in stock and those to arrive. In every case Miss Ellis was with Mrs. Lockyer. I never saw Mrs. Lockyer alone; they both came together, and consulted one another. Mrs. Lockyer and Miss Ellis together went over the goods, and determined the prices. I was very busy at the time, and trusted entirely to them. Mrs. Lockyer said that of every dollar she had one-half belonged to Miss Ellis; that Miss Ellis was her right hand, and that she could do nothing without her; that she was very sorry the insurance had not been effected, as the fire made Miss Ellis' share less.

Cross-examined by Mr Lowder: I never saw Mr Lockyer about this business.

To Mr Ness: I considered Miss Ellis a partner. I knew nothing of Miss Ellis' and Mrs Lockyer's private affairs, but they seemed to be affectionate. It did not strike me as being anything unusual that they should come together. Both of them said they were equally interested. The first interview took place in my dining room, at about 7 o'clock at night. I objected to take Miss Ellis into partnership. The goods were brought to my house, and measured. Mrs Lockyer volunteered the statement that Miss Ellis was entitled to one-half of every dollar she had, &c., &c. A deed of transfer was prepared. My husband was in Cheshire's office, and know something about such documents. I am friendlywith Mrs St. George. I am not friendly, except in business. I have good reason not to be friendly with Mrs Lockyer, and she knows it.

Re-examined by Mr Dickins: The two sisters acted together in the matter of the transfer.

To Mr Lowder (through the Court). I have $1,500 of Mrs Lockyer's at 12 per cent., and $1,000 due next month. I had in all from the first $4 000 and odd. Miss Ellis has never received a penny of that, interest or capital. I should be satisfied to give the $1,000 I owe to Mrs Lockyer, or to either of the sisters, if it was right. I would much rather Miss Ellis had it.

To a Juror: I should think that Miss Ellis' services were worth $75 a month, and board and lodging. Her services were invaluable.

Mrs F. S. M. Pearson, sworn: I am acquainted with the business of a milliner and dressmaker very well. I know the parties to this suit. I knew the two sisters slightly in 1867, and more particularly in 1869. I knew Miss Ellis and Mrs. Lockyer during the time Mrs. Vincent carried on the business. I recollect Miss Ellis being behind the counter, and serving in the shop, and assisting. I was not very frequently in the house but when I was there I saw Miss Ellis in the shop. I considered the two sisters carried on business together, Miss Ellis had a good deal. The very fullest confidence was reposed in Miss Ellis by Mrs Lockyer. I have seen Miss Ellis effect sales in the store, and go to the Custom House and clear goods. Miss Ellis took entire charge of the store during the illness of Mrs Lockyer. Mrs Lockyer was frequently ill and unable to take charge of the business, and at such times Miss Ellis took entire charge. Mrs Lockyer asked me early in 1873 to assist her sister in the business during her (Mrs Lockyer's) absence in England. I could not, as I had accepted an engagement to teach in a Japanese school. Mrs Lockyer went to England to buy goods, leaving her sister in charge. Miss Ellis' services were worth at the least $50.00 a month, independent of her board and lodging. I always considered Miss Ellis a partner.

Cross examined by Mr Ness: I always looked upon Miss Ellis as a partner, because they consulted together. Miss Ellis always told me that she was a partner. I considered she was a partner up to the end of the time, and never changed my mind on the subject. Miss Ellis told me in June, 1874, that she was afraid she would not get her proper share from her sister. I know Miss Ellis did not draw any salary. I knew she worked in the store, and I concluded from that that she was a partner. From what Miss Ellis told me, I believed that Mrs Lockyer would go into a fainting fit if this claim was pressed between 1874 and 1876. I thought Mrs Lockyer was suffering from heart disease. I think that that is the reason this claim was not brought before. I am very friendly with Mrs St. George. I have had no correspondence with Mrs Lockyer since her sister's marriage. I should say we were not on good terms. I have been on visiting terms with the family; I knew all the details of the household. I never heard of any agreement between Miss Ellis and Mrs Lockyer.

Re-examined by Mr Dickins: I was asked before the petition was drawn up if $50 a month was a proper remuneration.

S. J. Elder, sworn: I am assistant accountant of the Oriental Bank Corporation. I remember a sum of money being transferred from Miss Ellis to another name in 1874. This was done on the 20th February, 1874. The sum was about $8,000. The money was deposited in 1873 at 12 months' interest.

Cross-examinad by Mr Lowder: I should not feel justified in paying any of this money to Miss Ellis. It was passed to another name at the date mentioned.

Thomas James Smith, sworn: I am the husband of Mrs. Smith: I remember the time of the transfer; it was effected by an agreement. Miss Ellis' name does not appear in it. It was handed to me to copy. Mrs. Lockyer has one copy of the transfer, and the Court the other. I went to Hakodate, and on my return my wife told me she had purchased the stock of Mrs. Lockyer. I told her I thought she was very silly for doing it. She said it was to be taken over from both of them (Miss Ellis and Mrs. Lockyer). I asked why Miss Ellis' name did not appear in the document? I asked that question to have things straightforward. My impression was that the stock was being taken over from both of them. Mrs. Lockyer said Augusta was quite agreeable, and that it would be all right.

Cross-examined by Mr Lowder: I never had any conversation with Mr Lockyer about the affair.

To Mr Ness: I have always had Mrs Lockyer's receipts for

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any money that I paid her. I considered Miss Ellis and Mrs Lockyer as having equal shares in the business. I understood this from my wife and Mrs Lockyer. I hardly knew them before the time of the transfer. I wish I had never seen Mrs Lockyer. To a certain extent, I was taken advantage of by Mrs Lockyer. She told some untruths about the condition of part of the stock.

Re-examined by Mr Dickins: I do not know anything about the private affairs of the two sisters.

Herbert St. George, sworn: I am a teacher of English. I was engaged to Miss Ellis in December, 1874. I communicated the fact to Mrs. Lockyer before speaking to Miss Ellis. She said she had nothing to do with it, and that her sister could do as she liked. We were married on the 3rd July, 1875. During the first half of 1875 Mrs Lockyer did not object to our approaching marriage. Miss Ellis and I had some tiffs at times, and Mrs Lockyer acted as peace-maker One day I asked Miss Ellis if she would like a drive. She said "yes," and I said I would bring the carriage on the following day. When I got to Mrs Lockyer's house I only found Mrs Lockyer's children, who said Mrs Lockyer and Miss Ellis had gone to my house. I went there, and found they were not there. Mrs. Lockyer explained afterwards that it was all her fault, and that I must not blame Miss Ellis at all. I was very angry about the affair. I remember the fire at 60 and 61. I was in the house at the time. On the Saturday following I saw Mrs. Lockyer at M. Orny's store, which was opposite. She was looking over some of the goods that had been saved. She said she had been earnestly requested by her sister to insure, and that it was her (Mrs. Lockyer's) fault that the goods were not insured, and that she would take care her sister did not suffer by the loss. Mrs. Lockyer put down her loss at about $25,000. Mrs. Lockyer first objected to our marriage a few days before it took place. She told me that she was selfish enough to own that she wanted to keep her sister always, and that she (Mrs. Lockyer) hoped Miss Ellis would never marry. I knew of another reason as well, but Mrs. Lockyer did not tell me it.

Mr Dickins wanted the reason given.

Mr Lowder objected to this.

Witness: I am sure Mrs Lockyer wanted her sister to marry another man. He was constantly in the house, and annoying my future wife with his attentions. He made her presents. Mrs Lockyer came to my house a fortnight after I was married. I would not allow her to come in, but spoke to her on the verandah. I taxed her with what my wife had told me, and she said, "It requires a little explanation." I said, "I should rather think it does." I taxed her with allowing this man to pay attention to my future wife,—he being a married man, with a family at home. Mrs Lockyer said he intended to get a divorce, and then he would have married Miss Ellis. I then forbid Mrs Lockyer to ever hold any communication with my wife. Mrs Lockyer then asked my wife if that was her wish, and she said "Yes." I asked Mrs Lockyer why she had been to the Vice-Consul at Yedo, to make a false complaint? She told the Vice-Consul that her sister had taken things away—stolen them,—and wanted a warrant, but did not get it. Mr Dohmen wrote to me to return the goods. Mrs Lockyer denied that she had appplied for a warrant, and begged to be forgiven, as she was mad on that day, and did not know what she was doing; nothing was stolen. I took the boxes to Mrs. Lockyer's house in Tskidji, but she was not there. I wrote and told her that the boxes were at my house, and that she might come up and inspect them. If she did not come up by a certain time, no notice would be taken of her appeal to H. B. M.'s Vice-Consul. (Letter read.) Mrs. Lockyer never came to inspect the boxes. I had conversations with Mr Lockyer about my wife's share of the business. Mr Lockyer said he had persuaded his wife to give Miss Ellis $4,000. This conversation was renewed in the railway station. He said, "Don't sue; if you sue, you must sue through me." Two months afterwards I wrote to Mr Lockyer, and told him it was high time something was done in the matter, and that if he did not stir in the matter I should. (Letter read, also the reply of Mr. Lockyer, who expressed annoyance that he had been written to on the subject) I saw Mr Lockyer afterwards, and went with him to Mr Marks. Mr Lockyer went in alone, and on coming out he told me Mr Marks had said that he would not stir in the matter unless he was paid $200 down. Mr Lockyer would not find the money. From there we went to Mr Dickins' office; I, my wife, and Mr Lockyer went there. We saw Mr Gibson. Mr Dickins afterwards came in. I said I thought it would be better for my wife to sue Mrs Lockyer for a fixed salary,—say $75 per month. Mr Dickins said that it did not matter if we sued for $500 per month, for we should not get more than we sued for. Mr Lockyer objected to $75 per month as being too high, and suggested $50 per month.

The Court here adjourned till 1.30 p.m.

On re-assembling,

Witness continued:—Mr Lockyer asked you about getting control of his wife's money and the children. You replied that you would think over it. Mr Lockyer said he did not think that their mother was capable of taking care of her children, who were running about wild. I received the two telegrams you show me from Mr Lockyer. Mr Lockyer did not express any disinclination to be sued. It was explained to him. I recognize the hand-writing of the letter you show me. It is Mrs. Lockyer's. (read). (Another letter produced and read. It was from Mr Lockyer to Mr St. George in regard to the children.) It is false that I do not possess property worth $500 and that I am heavily in debt. I have had a conversation with Mr Lockyer about this. I asked him about the statement he had made to Mr Lowder to this effect. Mr Lockyer said he had been round the town and that he found I owed $8.

Cross-examined by Mr Lowder:—None of the quarrels I had with Miss Ellis before my marriage were about money. I was not in a position at one time to marry Miss Ellis because I had not enough money. I was in debt about $200.00. I asked Mrs Lockyer's permission in regard to marrying Miss Ellis because she was the elder sister. Mr Lockyer mentioned the sum of $4,000; I did not. I only talked of a fixed remuneration.

To Mr Ness:—My wife never told me that she was a servant of Mrs Lockyer. She told me she was an assistant in the shop An assistant is a servant. My wife told me she assisted Mrs Lockyer as an equal partner. She conveyed the idea to my mind that she had been a partner and not a servant. I consider that she was a partner not servant, but I consider in this case that she can claim as a servant. If a partner cannot claim her share she can sue for wages for her services.

Mr Dickins objected to all the questions of Mr Ness as being leading, and put to confuse the witness. A great discussion followed but His Honour allowed Mr Ness to continue.

Witness:—I believed my wife to be a partner up to the end of the business. My wife said that she was to have half the profits of the business; I suppose she meant from 1869. Mrs Lockyer said that her sister should not lose from her negligence in not insuring. I inferred from this that Miss Ellis had something to do with the business. I did not expect to receive a dowry with my wife. I did not think all along that I should receive money with Miss Ellis when I married her. I thought she was entitled to something. Before my marriage I heard that Miss Ellis had been refused anything by her sister and that her sister was going to sue her. I did not interfere because my wife asked me not to. (Letter from witness to Mr Lockyer read dated, 19th September, 1875.)

Mr Lockyer objected to our marriage. She said "I object to your marrying Augusta." I did not care a rap for the objection I saw Mr Lockyer soon after his return. I understood that he was at variance with his wife.

Re-examined by Mr Dickins:—I got an answer to my letter of the 19th September, 1875, I gave it to Mr Gibson. Mr Lockyer said in it that he had received my letter, and that he wanted keep his promise.

Mr Dickins announced that, closed his case for the plaintiffs.

Mr Lowder said he had a motion to make, and that was that the case against his client be dismissed, as Mrs Lockyer had carried on the business on her own account and there was no evidence to show that Mr Lockyer had anything to do with it.

Mr Dickins resisted this motion. Husband and wife must be sued together. There was nothing to show that they were judicially separated, and they stood in the ordinary relations of man and wife. After much discussion His Honour declined to grant the motion.

Mr Lowder then called

J. Lockyer, sworn.—The 2nd paragraph in the petition is untrue. I have not promised to remunerate Mrs St. George for services rendered to my wife.

Cross examined by Mr Dickins:—I am an old soldier, so far as you say in all senses of the word. I am not a teetotaller. I married my wife out of love. There was very little property in the question. I quarrel with my wife; probably shall quarrel again. I have not lived all the time with my wife. I came to Japan the last time in the month of March last year. I went to Mr Mark's office to try and get possession of my children and the money. I would sooner have the children, but would like both. I told Mrs. St. George to

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take the children as it would be the last place that Mrs. Lockyer would look for them in. I do not believe that I ever told Mr Crittenden that I would see justice done to Mrs. St. George. I did not tell Mr Esdale that I had offered Mrs St. George $3,000 to compromise this matter. I should like her to receive about $3,000; I told her and Mr St. George so.

The Court here adjourned till 10 a.m. to-day.

Thursday, 13th January, 1876.

Mr Dickins continued his cross-examination of J. Lockyer, sworn: I knew my wife and Mr Vincent carried on business in 1869, and I did not object. I do not remember if I objected to her using the $1,500 in the business. I was always of opinion that the business was mine from 1869 to 1874. I assisted in the business, making out bills, &c. What money I had went to support the house. I have taken proceedings against my wife, to assert my right to the property. I proposed a compromise. It has been agreed to by the counsel for both parties.

His Honour said a compromise had been entered into instead of a judgment.

Witness: I do not know if the compromise is in writing. I know the nature of the written compromise. I instructed my counsel to accept it. I have not seen it.

Mr Dickins called for the production of this compromise.

The opposite side did not object, and it was produced and read.

Witness: The sum of $1,000 mentioned in the compromise to be paid to me, I have not received.

Mr Dickins: Then it is void.

Mr Lowder: It has been paid to me.

Witness: I have always thought that Mrs. St. George ought to get something; but as she has gone to law, she must abide by the result. I know the amount of money in the Oriental Bank in the name of my wife; it is somewhere about $15,000. I have never been separated from my wife by any process of law. I was in England from 1872 to 1874. If Miss Ellis carried on business during this time on her own account, she did it to injure me,—in fact, to keep from me what belonged to me. I understand it to be, that when the money was put in the bank in Miss Ellis' name it was done to keep it from me. $4,000 were lent on mortgage to Driscoll, $1,500 to Mr Smith, some was in the possession of Mr Ness, and the rest in the Oriental Bank. I went to St. George's house to see if he was worth $500. I did not make the statement to my counsel that St. George was heavily in debt. My counsel must have misunderstood me. I am not able to pay $500. I have not received the $1,000 from my wife; I may receive it. Miss Ellis ran away from home; Mrs. Lockyer took some of my money to enable her to run away. I first knew about this two or three months ago. I paid Miss Ellis' passage money to the captain of the ship. £12 was paid by the captain of my company. I had to repay it again. The child was smuggled on board,—I suppose by Mrs Lockyer. From India to Hongkong her food only was charged to me, and the same to Yokohama. I took my case from Mr Ness; he never charged me anything. If Mr Ness is acting for Mrs Lockyer, he is acting in a certain way for me. I have no doubt that the jury will give a proper verdict. When I left the court yesterday, I do not remember my wife calling me a "great fool" for making certain admissions.

This closed the case for defendants.

Mr Lowder then summed up for Mr Lockyer.

Mr Dickins claimed the right to address the jury last. Mr Ness, however, contested this and His Honour decided in his favor.

Mr Dickins then addressed the jury in favour of plaintiffs, Mr Ness replying for Mrs Lockyer.

His Honour summed up the case to the jury, who retired and returned and a verdict as follows:—

We find,—1st, That the defendant, Emma Lockyer, did on several occasions, promise substantial remuneration in the shape of business profits to the plaintiff, Augusta St. George, in consideration of valuable services rendered by her to the said defendant's business.

2nd, That the said defendant, James Lockyer, approved of the promise made by his wife.

3rd, That the sum claimed from the defendants is reasonable.

ONE OR TWO BLUNDERS.

(Saturday Review.)

Mr. Ward Hunt has cheerfully acknowledged that "there may have been one or two blunders" in his department, and it is only too evident that the possibilities of blundering in that quarter are very far from being exhausted. It would be difficult, for example, to imagine a more egregious blunder than Mr. Hunt's attempt to make light of a series of grave disasters. That human beings are universally liable to error is one of the commonest lessons of life. The wisest men will at times make mistakes, and sometime very strange and serious ones. But the difference between a wise man and a foolish one is that, when the former has made a mistake, he knows it, and knows also what should be done to make the best of it, while the other plods on in hopeless self-stultification. It is now quite clear that all the painful experience and instruction of the last few months have been entirely thrown away upon Mr. Hunt, and that, in the fatuity of his imbecile self-confidence, he is quite capable of repeating the errors which he has already committed, should any fresh opportunities be offered. Mr. Hunt apparently knows very little of the depth of feeling—or superstition, he would perhaps be disposed to call it in his jocular way—with which his countrymen regard this branch of our national defences. Yet he might have read in the preamble of the Naval Discipline Act the solemn proclamation by the mouth of Parliament that on "the "government of the Navy, under the good providence of God, the "wealth, the safety, and strength of the Kingdom chiefly depend." It is not with a shrug of the shoulders and the effrontery of a smile that the wrath of a country is to be turned away when it sees its most vital interests jeopardized by a weak and blundering administration; and so Mr. Hunt will probably discover. The Lord Mayor was perhaps in some degree responsible for striking a false note at the Guildhall. When anything goes wrong with a ship, it must necessarily be, in the opinion of the Lord Mayor, the fault not of men, but of the elements. "No man can command the winds and waves, "nor is it possible when a sudden fog arises to devise the means of "getting out of it always with success." There is hardly anything which a Lord Mayor, after dinner on his first day of office, may not say with impunity; but what can be more dangerous than that the head of the navy should countenance such a lesson to the service? It simply means, if it means anything, that naval officers may be as supine and careless as they please, because whenever anything goes wrong they can always throw the blame upon the elements. It is the business of seamen to cope with winds and waves, and if they fail they must show that they took all possible precautions. A fog is not an exceptional phenomenon on our coasts; and it is quite clear that in the recent instance the Real-Admiral and the captains of the squadron generally were either ignorant or negligent of the proper precautions to be taken in such a case, and that the Board of Admiralty, instead of laying down plain rules for the future, has muddled the matter worse than ever, and given the strongest encouragement to commanding officers to evade their natural responsibilities. If Mr. Hunt had had the faintest conception of the elementary principles of discipline, he would at once have caught at this slip of the Lord Mayor's, in order to mark how completely he felt it to be at variance with a sound view of seamanship. He not only omitted to do so, but he took up another hint of his host's, and remarked that, as no lives had been lost in the *Vanguard*, there was reason for congratulation. It may be admitted that the mere loss of the ship is no ruinous disaster for a country like ours; but the serious part of the matter was not the sinking of the *Vanguard*, but the way in which she came to be sunk, and the apprehension which is suggested by the disclosures of the court-martial that another such disaster or worse may happen any day.

It may be very well on a festive occasion to prefer "the bright side" of things, but what ground is there for Mr. Hunt's assurance that, "whenever the occasion may arise, the duty which the navy "has to discharge will be performed, as heretofore, to the satisfac-"tion of the country"? Immediately after the late court-martial the *Iron Duke* ran into the flag-ship of the presiding Admiral, and, though no great harm was done, that was only part of the accident. The "bright side of an unfortunate event" may be supposed to be that it furnishes a warning for the future, and leads to errors being corrected. The logical effect, however, of the Admiralty Minute on the *Vanguard* is to justify a dangerous rate of speed in critical circumstances, and to establish the precedent that an admiral in command who avoids giving orders as to what shall be done may expect, if anything goes wrong, to be screened, while the punishment will fall on his subordinates. It is true, no doubt, that the Admiralty possess an arbitrary power of revising the sentence of a court-martial, and adopting or rejecting, or otherwise qualifying,

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any parts of it, according to its own discretion; but in this case the error was committed of passing a final and sweeping judgment on the strength of a partial inquiry. In fact, in punishing Lieutenant Evans without trial, the Admiralty appears to have broken the law; for the 92nd Section of the Naval Discipline Act, which provides that, when no specific charge is made against any one, all the officers and crew of a ship may be tried together and summoned to give evidence, also enacts that no officer or seaman shall be obliged to give evidence which may tend to criminate himself. Lieutenant Evans was examined without having the usual "friend" at his side, and without any warning that he was practically on his trial. There is a beautiful simplicity in Mr. Hunt's way of minimizing misfortunes. Among other reasons for congratulation derived from the loss of "the *Vanguard* is the proof of the destructiveness of the *Iron Duke*, "which did all that she was intended to do, except, of course (*sic*), "that the ship which she struck was our own property, and not "that of an enemy." But surely the value of a destructive weapon must depend, not merely on its destructiveness in itself, but on the use which is made of that destructiveness for the defence of the country. What was wanted in this case was a lesson to those concerned that ironclads ought to be managed with greater caution; but, instead of this, the carelessness of the Admiral and the general laxity and ineptitude on board the ships are hushed up, and express approval is given of reckless speed and shirking of duty. Mr. Hunt naturally does not share the opinion, which he should remember is not confined to the lay public, that the administration of the "navy is in a state of paralysis, and manifests the existence of great "incompetence and recklessness." He also fails to see that this "paralysing influence is mainly due to his own obtuseness in not being able even now to discover the flagrant errors into which he and his Board have fallen. There is no subject, he says, on which more erroneous opinions are likely to be formed than that of squadron sailing, and indeed this has been strikingly exemplified in Rear-Admiral Tarleton's injudicious orders, and the Admiralty's equally confusing Minute, which certainly does not afford any assistance in unravelling the mystery, but, on the contrary, deepens and complicates it. Again, Mr. Hunt pleads that, if he had acted in accordance with the popular impressions with regard to this subject, he would have done an act of great injustice. But nobody asked him to act on popular impressions. All that has been said is that the Rear-Admiral and Captain Hickley ought to have had an opportunity of defending themselves in a formal manner before a properly constituted court, instead of being absolved from serious charges which were fully supported by *primâ facie* evidence. It has never been suggested that the Admiralty should have taken upon itself to punish those officers off hand, but only that it ought not to have arrested the ordinary course of justice, and stifled inquiry. The impression that the Admiralty is weak on this point is strengthened by the fact that no official notice has been taken of the conduct of the officers of the *Alberta*, though compensation is being paid to the sufferers from the collision in which they were concerned.

It is possible that on a more suitable occasion Mr. Hunt may be able in some degree to correct this inappropriate and illogical defence; but there cannot be a greater delusion than to fancy that public indignation will be appeased by pooh-poohing grave calamities. The passage in which the Premier, in a subsequent speech at Guildhall, spoke of the national strength which would be derived in any emergency from the support of a confiding and contented people, supplies perhaps the most significant commentary on the mischief which is gathering at the Admiralty. Mr. Hunt has at least done an important public service in removing all doubt as to his own hopeless incapacity to comprehend the momentous responsibilities of his position; and there can be no confidence or contentment unless a change is made. The continued administration of the navy by a Minister who can speak as Mr. Ward Hunt speaks of such a disaster as the sinking of the *Vanguard* is nothing less than a public danger.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 9, *Belgic*, British steamer, Metcalfe, 2,652, from Hongkong, Jan. 2, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co,

Jan. 10, *Gaelic*, British steamer, Kidley, 2,672, from San Francisco, Dec. 16, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.

Jan. 10, *Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, Vroom, 690, from Hakodate, Jan. 7, General, to M. B. Co.

Jan. 11, *Volga*, French steamer, Nondedeu, from Hongkong, Jan. 1, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

Jan. 12, *Ceylon*, British steamer, Ormand, 1,140, from Hongkong, Jan. 5, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

Jan. 12, *Kanagawa-Maru*, Japanese steamer, Young, 1,325, from Kobe, Jan 10 General, to Mitsu Bishi S. S. Co.

Jan. 12, *Burmese*, British steamer, Luck, 1,268, from London via Hongkong, Oct. 31, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Jan. 13, *Tokai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Young, 842, from Shanghai, Jan. 5, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 9, *Ariel*, British barque, Fullerton, 358, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Jan. 10, *Malacca* British steamer, Bernard, 1,682, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Jan. 11, *Belgic*, British steamer, Metcalfe, 2,652, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

Jan. 11, *Gaelic*, British steamer, Kidling, 3,780, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

Jan. 12, *Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, Furber, 1,870, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Jan. 14, *Ukraine*, American barque, Melcher, 682, for New York, Tea, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.

Jan. 15, *Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, Vroom, 690, for Hakodate, General, despatched by M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamship *Belgic* from Hongkong.—One Japanese in the cabin, and 596 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Gaelic* from San Francisco.—Messrs. E. Hagens, Dr. G. Burdell, W. G. Thompson, John Rosse, M. Matsuda. For Shanghai: Mr. John Mackin, E. Muldoon, Benckley. For Calcutta: G. Leigh. For Hongkong: John Hanna, and 1 European, and 251 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Hiogo Maru* from Hakodate.—Messrs. Blakiston, Lawrence and one Corean.

Per Steamship *Malacca* for Hongkong —Messrs. Marks and Tripp, Lieuts. Heseldine and Herring.

Per Steamship *Volga* from Hongkong.—Messrs. Bougoin and De Sola

Per Steamship *Ceylon* from Hongkong.—Mr Dunlop, Mr and Mrs Moyet.

Per Steamship *Belgic* for San Francisco.—Messrs E. J. Geoghegan, E. Kunst, H. Schoening, F. Low, G. Hutterott, A. Phillipson, F. S. Goodison, R. W. Irwin, Shioda, Shibata, and Yamao. Steerage, 1 Japanese and 596 Chinese.

Per Steamship *Gaelic* for Hongkong.—Mr John Hanna and one Chinaman.

Per Steamship *Kanagawa Maru* from Kobe.—2 Japanese officers of the *Osaka Maru*, sunk in the Inland Sea lately.

Per Steamship *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—Rev Mr and Mrs Bryson, Mr and Mrs Quinn, Mr and Mrs Peeble, Miss McKenzie, Messrs Mackin, W. H. Peebles, R. Stewart, Kajiima, Stuart, Thompson, Rosse, Blanchard, T. Jackson, Takenochi, J. Watt, Donker Curtius, 1 Japanese lady, and 3 Chinese, and 63 Japanese in steerage.

Per Steamship *Burmese* from London via Hongkong.—Mr Annand and two Japanese.

Per Steamship *Tokai Maru* from Shanghai.—Mr and Mrs Mine, Mrs Grigor, Messrs Henriques, McKenzie, and Kodaina, and 64 Japanese, 1 Chinese in the steerage.

CARGOES.

Per Steamship *Malacca* for Hongkong.—

Silk for England	... ...	5 bales.
France	... ...	10 „
Italy	... ...	14 „
Total...	... ...	29 bales.

Per Steamship *Tokai Maru* from Shanghai.—Treasure, $9,632.06.

REPORTS.

The Steamship *Belgic* reports: Left Hongkong January 1st, at 3.30 p.m., thence to Lat. 27° N. 124° E. long. had strong N.E. monsoon, with high sea. 5th and 6th inst., experienced fresh southerly winds and rainy. 7th to this port, moderate to strong W. to N.W. winds and fine weather. Arrived and anchored at 7.30 p.m, 8th January. Passed on the 7th at 3 p.m., the barque *Willard*, *Mudgett* of Stockton U.S. bound West, 55 miles S.W. of Oo-sima.

The *Burmese* reports: dropped one blade of her screw in Van Diemans Straits and another while entering the shipping here, and had to be towed to an anchorage.

She experienced strong head winds during the most part of the passage.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
San Francisco	... China	... P. M. S. S. Co.	... 27th Jan.
Hongkong	... ... Menzaleh	M. M. Co. ...	... 18th Jan.
Shanghai	... ... Genkai Maru	... M. B. Co.... ...	... 19th Jan.
San Francisco	... Gaelic	... O. & O. S. S. Co.	... 12th Feb.
Hongkong	... ... Ceylon	... P. & O. Co. ...	... 25th Jan.

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MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination.
Burmese	Luck	
Courier	Lemascheffsky ...	
Ceylon	Orman	Hongkong.
Genkai Maru	Conner	...Shanghai.
Kanagawa Maru	Young	
Massilia	Raud	
Menzaleh...	Pasqualini ...	...Hongkong.
Nagoya Maru	Eckstrand	
Naruto	DuBois	
Niigata Maru	Walker	
Sea Gull	Acfort	
Takasago Maru	... ...	
Tokai Maru	Young	
Volga...	Nondedeu	

SAILING SHIPS.

Cathaya	790	Morgan	...Kobe.
Formosa	415	... ...	...
Flying Spur ...	735	Croote	...Kobe.
Gaucho	370	Crighton ...	...
Lathley Rich ...	...1300	Lewis	...
Mary Jane ...	165	... ...	...
Parmenio	369	Abbott	...San Francisco.
Robert Kelly ...	823	Kingman ...	...
Rositta McNeil	611	Brown	...
Rona...	638	Trunks	...
Shalimar	...1596	Walker	...
Wm. Van Name	466	Adams	...Nagasaki.

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

Russian frigate	...Askold ...	Captain Tartoff.
British corvette	...Charybdis	Captain Smith.
H. M. S.	...Dwarf ...	Capt. Hon. E. S. Dawson at Y'ka.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Sarpedon" s.s.

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Albuera"; "Western Chief"; "Ullock"; "Banda."

FROM SHIELDS.—"Ariantes"

FROM CARDIFF.—"Victoria."

FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas C. Leary"; "Hafrafjan"; "Hope"; "Nightingale"; "Regulus;" "Nettie Merryman"; "Surprise"; "Wallace."

FROM HAMBURG.—"Christian".

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Lochleven Castle."

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—"Ulysses" s.s; "Menelaus" s.s.; "Stentor" s.s.

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, &c.—"Bengal" s.s; "Tamesa"; "Ziba"; "Benledie" s s; "Genoa" s.s.; "Oxfordshire" s.s.; "Forward Ho" s s.

AT HAMBURG.—"Candare."

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM

	Per	Date
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	M. M. Str.	Jany. 23rd
AMERICA	P. M. S. S.	
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Str.	Jany. 30th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	M. B. S. S.	

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR

	Per	Date
HONGKONG	P. M. S. S.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	M. M. Str.	Jany. 18th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Str.	Jany. 25th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	M. B. Co.	Jany. 19th
AMERICA	P. M. S. S.	Jany. 27th
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	Febr. 12th

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

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LONDON.....	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
"	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO ..	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG	Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI.....	Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA...	F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI.....	China & Japan Trading Co.

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It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics and Yarns.—A moderate general demand exists for Cotton goods and Yarns, but prices have not improved. Taffachelas continue to be unsaleable.

Grey Shirtings:—					
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce....	$1.90	to $2.20
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	„ ...	2.20	to 2.50
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ „	39 in.	„ ...	2.20	to 2.50
9 lbs.	38½ „	44 in.	„ ...	2.55	to 2.95

White Shirtings:—					
60 to 64 reed	40 yds.	35 in.	nom. per pce....	2.20	to 2.40
Turkey Reds	24 yds.	30 in.	2¼—3 lb. per lb...	0.75	to 1.02½
Black Velvets	... ...			8.50	to 9.50
English Drills	15 lb.	40 yds,	30 in....	3.25	to 3.40
Taffachelas	12 yds,	43 in....	nomy.	2.25	to 2.40

Yarns.

No. 16 to 24	... ...	per picul...	$30.50	to	34.00
No. 28 to 32	... ...	per picul...	$35.00	to	40.00
No. 38 to 42	... ...	per picul...	$42.00	to	45.00
Reverse Twist	... 16-24 ...	„ ..	$34.25		

Woollens.—Only a very small business has been transacted since our last report, and dealings have been confined to *Mousselines de Laine*, more especially plain, while Bradford goods show as yet no sign of revival.

Plain Orleans	... ...	40—42 yds.	32 in....	6.25	to 7.80
Figured Orleans	... ...	29—30 yds.	31 in....	4.75	to 5.25
Chimagoro	... ...	30 yds.	30 in....	5.25	to 5.75
Italian Cloth	... ...	—30 yds.	32 in....	0.25	to 0.33
Camlet Cords	... ...	29—30 yds.	32 in....	6.25	to 7.25
Camlets Asstd.	... ...	56—58 yds.	31 in...	18.50	to 19.00
Lastings, Japan	... ...	22—30 yds.	32 in....	13.00	to 14.50
Plain Mousseline de Laine		—30 yds.	30 in,...	0.18½	to 0.20

Figured Mousseline de Laine		30 yds.	30 in...	0.25	to 0.28
Multicolored	„	...30 yds.	30 in...	0.35	to 0.40
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy		48 in. to	52 in...	0.80	to 1.20
Presidents	... ...	...54 in. to	56 in...	0.60	to 0.70
Pilots	... ...	...54 in. to	56 in...	0.40	to 0.45
Union	... ...	...54 in. to	56 in...	0.40	to 0.65
Blankets, scarlet & green	7 to 8 lbs.	...per lb...		0.40	to 0.41

Sugar.—The market continues quiet and without quotable change. Arrivals of new Formosa sorts are now in course of landing.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	... ...	...per picul....		3.55	to 3.65
in Basket	... ...	„ ...		3.45	to 3.55
China No. 1 Ping fah	... ...	„ ...		7.60	to 7.70
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	... ...	„ ...		6.70	to 7.20
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	... ...	„ ...		5.90	to 6.40
„ No. 4 Kook-fah	... ...	„ ...		5.10	to 5.60

China No. 5 Kong-fun	...	...per picul ...		4.80	to 4.80
„ No. 6 E-pak	... ...	„ ...		4.00	to 4.10
Swatow	.. ..	„ ...		2.70	to 3.20
Daitong	... ...	„ ...		3.00	to 3.20
Japan Rice	... ...	„ ...		3.25	to 3.30
Kerosine Oil	....	... per case ...		2.25	

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Since the 8th instant, arrivals are 60 bales, and deliveries 191 piculs.—Business is much hampered by the increasing pretensions of the Japanese, and there are few buyers in the market.

We leave our last quotations unaltered, with the remark that prices are not only firm but decidedly tending upwards.

A parcel of very good filature silk has been sold at $525.

Tea.—Rather more activity has to be noticed in our market, settlements during the past week amounting to nearly 3,000 piculs.

Prices shew little, if any change from those previously ruling, but the tone of the market is rather firmer.

The *Ukraine* sailed on the 13th instant, for New York direct, and the *Rona* has since been advertised to follow. She will, however, in all probability be the last ship of the season.

Common	... ...	...$12.00	to	17.00	
Good Common	... ...	... 18.00	to	21.00	
Medium	... ...	... 23.00	to	26.00	
Good Medium	... ...	... 27.00	to	30.00	

Fine	... ...	... $32.00	to	34.00	
Finest	... ...	... $36.00	to	39.00.	
Choice	... ...	... $40.00	upwards		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—There has been a moderate business doing both in Bank Bills and Private Paper at a slight reduction on previous rates for sterling, but at a considerable fall on last quotations for franc Bills.

Rates close as follows:—

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight	.....	4s.	0⅝d.
„ Bank Bills on demand	.....	3s.	11½d.
„ Private 6 months' sight	.....	4s.	1⅛d. to 4s. 1¼d.
ON PARIS—Bank 6 months' sight	.....	5.15	
„ Private 6 ms. sight	.....	5.19	
On SHANGHAI—Bank sight	.....	72½	
„ Private 10 days sight	.....	72½	

ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	.....	par.
„ Private 10 days' sight	.....	⅛ per cent disct.
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	.....	98
„ 30d. sight Private	.....	par.
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	.....	97½
„ 30 days sight Private	.....	par.
Gold Yen	.....	399½
Kinsatz	.....	404

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NORTON'S PATENT "ABYSSINIAN" TUBE WELLS.

THESE celebrated Tube Wells, of which many thousands are in use throughout the world, are the most rapid, simple, and economical means of obtaining water, from the wants of a cottage to supplies of upwards of a million gallons a day. In use at Bass's, Allsopp's and other large Breweries.

Full printed directions are furnished with the Driving Tackle, which any ordinary workman can manage. The average time required to drive a Well is *one to six hours.*

LE GRAND & SUTCLIFF,

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LONDON.

March 27, 1875. 12m. 1f.

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ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.
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Yokohama, July 3, 1875. 52ins.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 4.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, JANUARY, 22, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

On Sunday, the 16th instant, a farewell dinner was given at Hamagoten to Mr. L. Verny, Director of the Arsenal of Yokoska, whose term of office expires shortly, and to Dr. Savatier prior to his return to France on his promotion to the rank of "Medécin Principal" in the French Navy. They were received by Sanjo, *Daijin*, Kawamura the Minister and Ijoin the Vice-Minister of Marine, Admirals Ito and Akamatsz, Totake the Japanese Governor of the Arsenal, and Mr. Dubousquet who had kindly consented on this occasion to act as interpreter to his countrymen. Madame Verny and Madame Savatier were also invited, and, had they not been prevented by illness from attending, would have been met by the wife of Sanjo, *Daijin*, and other ladies of rank. During the dinner two documents were handed severally to Mr. Verny and Dr. Savatier, one thanking them in the most flattering terms for the services they had rendered to this country during a period of service of ten years, the other conferring on them the newly created order. Handsome presents were also offered to them, the usual toasts were exchanged, and the ceremony terminated in a visit to the adjoining rooms where the works of art intended for the Philadelphia Exhibition were on view.

In the course of conversation, Sanjo, *Daijin*, alluding in flattering terms to the work recently published by Dr. Savatier, on the *Flora* of Japan, expressed a hope that he might soon welcome him back to this country to complete his researches in that vast and interesting field of study. We may add, that, when leaving the Arsenal, Dr. Savatier was accompanied to the pier by the mayor of Yokoska and a deputation from the small village in which his kind acts among the sick and needy will be long and gratefully remembered.

Monsieur Verny, whose presence in Yokoska is still urgently needed, will not leave until the return of M. Thibaudier, who we understand, remains permanently as adviser to the Japanese authorities and supervisor of the foreign element in the Arsenal.

The display of the collection of Japanese manufactures which had been prepared for exhibition at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition was brought to a close on Wednesday last at Hamagoten, where, for several days previously, it had been open to inspection. It is understood to have been specially prepared for exhibition in America and for subsequent sale in that country, and in view therefore of their destiny the type of the greater number of objects may have been expected to show the impress of a foreign direction or the influence of foreign tastes. But while these are sufficiently manifest, more especially in the exhibits of porcelain-ware, the innovation is characterised by a modest simplicity in design and a prudent and chary use of foreign pigments, which—however hateful to the eye of the connoisseur—recommend the productions to the average purchaser whose taste is formed upon the current forms of European art. We have not had, however, as yet to deplore those excesses which too frequently wound the eye of the dweller in Yedo in the adaptation of our domestic architecture by Japanese householders, where a wall of sky blue relieved by green jalousies, or a brown door picked out with scarlet, suggest a somewhat vivid taste which time will, we trust, correct. The lacquer-ware, which is chiefly of Yedo manufacture, and in almost every case new, forms, we may presume, the chief feature of the collection. The objects are various in design, and show, in their manufacture, much patient execution and good taste in ornamentation. But while the knowlege of this art can scarcely be said to be lost, it is vain to look for those supreme exemplars of skill and workmanship which characterised the highly-wrought *chefs d'œuvre* of former times in the workshops of to-day. The artist of a bygone period worked less for the gold than the smiles of his patron *daimio* and the satisfaction of his own artistic conscience. The measure of remuneration is no longer the same. The workman toils quickly, impelled by the wants of the hour and the haste to grow rich, and copies the designs which a starved imagination forbids his inventing. The producer of to-day is but a mechanic. The designs of the bronzes, chiefly from Kaga but many of Yedo manufacture, are in many cases free and spirited, and exhibit excellent workmanship in their execution. Many of them are profusely ornamented with gold and silver, and represent intrinsically a large sum irrespective of their artistic value. The porcelain comprises choice specimens from the Kioto and Satsuma potteries, chiefly, as we have said, modern, and exhibiting very definitely traces of a later taste in design and colouring. There are specimens also from Hizen and Yedo manufacturers which are extremely creditable, and we venture to think that this portion of the collection will not prove the least interesting to its visitors.

In another department the silk industry is illustrated in all its stages. Embroidery of admirable workmanship, paper, leather, arms and various other manufactures, some of them comprising articles of foreign model, bear witness to the industrial activity of the Empire and to the technical skill of its artisans.

We should wish to speak at greater length of this interesting collection, but the field of Japanese art is limited, and the ground has been more than once gone over in our pages. It is sufficient to say that it fitly represents the art manufactures of this country at the present day, and can scarcely fail to heighten in a sensible degee the attractions of the approaching Exposition.

The appointment of Chen-lai-sun and Yung-wing as Envoys from the Chinese to the American Government is gazetted. They have been raised to the third rank. Yung-wing is already residing in America where he married an American lady, and Chen is at present at Peking, his family being in America—where he has lived for some years and where his children have been educated.

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By the latest advices from Peking we learn that the Chinese Government are sending an embassy to Corea. The mission would leave in all probability about the beginning of January, but as it has to travel overland *viâ* Moukden, it will take at least two months at this season of the year to reach the Corean capital. The avowed object of the mission is to convey the Emperor's approval of the nomination of the son of the King of Corea as his father's successor, an approval which was solicited by a mission sent to Peking by the Corean King in September last. It is noticeable that more care has been taken in the selection of the members of this mission than in the case of the envoys nominated to England and America, one of the high officials of the court being appointed as its head, a member of the Hanlin college (presumedly a Manchu). It must not be forgotten than the present dynasty of China springs from that part of Manchuria adjacent to Corea, and must therefore feel a peculiar interest in the Corean question. But it is clear that the Japanese mission will have reached the capital long before that sent by China, and the first news the Chinese Government will receive from Corea will probably be by way of Japan.

By the *Genkai-maru* we have news from Peking to the 16th December. The arrival of Mr. Mori was looked forward to with much interest, but as he would not reach the capital much before China new year, a considerable time must elapse before his negotiations begin. Mr. Mori had charge of the ratified Peruvian treaty which he was conveying to the Peruvian Chargé d'Affairs at Peking.

The Viceroy of Szechuen has memorialised the Peking Government for permission to make a forced contribution from the richer portion of the inhabitants of his province, as the revenue is insufficient to meet the provincial expenditure. The Viceroy of Szechuen is not alone in this respect, for the columns of the *Peking Gazette* show a similar condition of affairs existing in every province of the Empire. Taking this fact with the almost complete annihilation of the Kashgar contingent and other impending difficulties, it points clearly to a crisis in China. Representing as England does directly and indirectly a trade of the estimated value of $250,000,000, she must watch the course of events with vigilance.

The Kobé Regatta Club has forwarded an invitation to the Yokohama Rowing Club to compete at their approaching spring regatta. It is understood that arrangements will be made to send a crew there.

Miss Jenny Claus announces that she will give a farewell Concert in the Gaiety Theatre on Tuesday evening next, the 25th instant. The Concert is under the special patronage of Lady Parkes, Mrs. Bingham, Madame de Struve and several of the ladies of Yokohama.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

In reference to the publication of the *Bankoku Shimbun* we learn that its editor, Mr. J. R. Black, holds a license from the *Mombusho* to print and publish a newspaper in the Japanese idiom. This was granted to him four years since and is not known to have been revoked.

The *Nichi Nichi* has the following on this subject: Mr. Black appeared at the Saibansho for the purpose of answering certain enquiries as to his journal. He assured the officials that it was, unquestionably, his own property.

Hino, the former editor of the *Nisshin Shinjisshi*, was also under examination at the Saibansho on the 14th instant. At the close of the enquiry he was ordered to abstain from affording any assistance to Mr. Black in his present publication.

We are informed by the Agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Company that communication between Shanghai and Nagasaki is now re-established.

The *Akebono Shimbun* says that at a Meeting of the "Free Speech Society" in Tsidji an address was given in Japanese by the Revd. Mr. Verbeck.

Forty officials of the Tôkiô *Fu* were dismissed on the 14th instant.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that a medal of merit was awarded at the Vienna Exhibition in last December to a description of *saké* known as *mirin* (a liqueur) made at Nagareyama.

The *Hioron Shimbun* gives the following startling intelligence, said to have been received by telegraph. Mayebara has left Choshiu and, it is rumoured, has gone to Satsuma. His force of 1,000 men joined to the 50,000 followers of Saigo may effect some good for Japan.

The *Choya Shimbun* writes:

We have already referred to the house of one of the *Sangi* having been surreptitiously entered a few nights ago. We have since been informed that his life was in great peril, though he fortunately escaped. The police are understood to have Kido, Ito and Okubo under their special protection. A few students of Kagoshima and Shirakawa *Ken* have been arrested on suspicion.

Kido is said to have recovered from his indisposition on learning that Inouyé was appointed Vice-Ambassador to Corea.

General Saigo, we read in the *Hochi Shimbun*, has received the appointment of Vice-Commissioner to the Philadelphia Exhibition. The articles will be sent from Japan about the end of February.

The *Hioron Shimbun* understands that an official from each department was called to the *Daijokuan* on the 28th of last month. They were informed that the greatest correctness in their yearly statements would be on this occasion required from them, as any inaccuracy would draw down upon their departments the unfavourable comments of the newspapers.

The Messageries Maritimes steamship *Tanais*, with European mails to the 5th December, left Hongkong for this port on the 17th instant.

The *Choya Shimbun*, referring to the ferment caused by the publication of the *Bankoku* newspaper, gives the rumour that the former office of the *Nisshin Shinjisshi* has been prohibited from publishing it.

Mr. Mack, chief-officer of the British ship *Parmenio*, was found dead in his cabin on Sunday morning last, having expired apparently suddenly. On *post mortem* examination by Dr. Wheeler, the cause of death proved to be the bursting of an aneurism of the abdominal aorta.

Intelligence has been received at Tokio that the mission despatched to Corea had arrived at Tsushima, and had again left for the Corean Capital.

The Government has determined, it would seem, to put down the *Bankoku Shimbun* with a high hand. Not only has its publication been formally protested against, and, it is said—we know not with what truth—the assistance of the British Minister invoked to this end, but the street vendors will meet with every obstruction and, it is rumoured, even subject themselves to arrest. The *Nichi Nichi*, writing on the subject, says that a person whom they had detailed to visit its office and report upon the proceedings of the journal found only a few coolies there. On further enquiry he was informed that four of Mr. Black's *employés* had been summoned to their respective police-offices, and there ordered to abstain from affording him any assistance in the production of his newspaper. The Post Office refuses to receive it.

The former residence of the *daimio* of Kaga at Itabashi, Yedo is about to be converted into a gunpowder-mill for the War Department.

A sub-department of the War Office has been formed at Shimonoseki, in order to facilitate the transaction of business in connection with Corea.

Yamagata, Minister for War, left Yokohama by the *Costa Rica*, yesterday for the South.

According to the *Hochi Shimbun* the Tokio *Fu* has requested the assistance of the British Consul at Yedo to suppress the objectionable *Bankoku Shimbun*. The reply may be imagined. But it was pointed out that the publication of slander would render its editor subject to punishment, and that redress in such case could promptly be obtained.

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The *Nichi Nichi* relates the arrived at Fusan in Corea of the Japanese Envoy and Vice-Envoy. They sailed from Tzushima on the 15th instant at 7 a.m. and arrived in port at 4 p.m. on the same afternoon. The fleet consisted of eight steam-vessels.

Another complication is reported by the *Hochi Shimbun*. The game of billiards, or rather the modification of the game played by the Japanese, has been interdicted in Osaka in consequence of the gambling to which it it gave rise. Driven out, however, from the native district, the gamblers have taken refuge in the Foreign Settlement, where, under the protection of the owners' names, they are able to continue their play without molestation.

It was reported on Wednesday, in Yedo, that an influential member of the Satsuma clan has been arrested for conspiracy against the life of one of the leading members of the Cabinet belonging to the same clan.

There is a rumour afloat—in which, however, we should be dininclined to place any faith—that the Government, finding itself so much embarrassed by the newspaper press, has determined to put a stop to the publication of all journals for the present.

The *Choya Shimbun* alludes to a project for settling the island of Yezo with Chinese immigrants. Okamoto, an official of the Government resident in China, has been applied to to procure immigrants. As yet, however, only about ten Chinese have volunteered. It is understood that the hardy natives of Northern China are chiefly in request.

The Revd. G. Cochran delivered a lecture yesterday evening at the Gaiety Theatre in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association. Sir Harry Parkes occupied the Chair. Mr. Cochran took for his subject "An unchallenged Evidence of the truth of Christianity." This he affirmed to be its power over the lives of men, the conviction it produces in their minds, and the influence it exercises over their hearts. He illustrated this by short historical sketches of the lives of several eminent Christians, embracing St. Paul, Augustine, Wilberforce, Jonathan Edwards, John Wesley and Chalmers, and made many biographical references with the same end in view. From the power of Christianity to produce such characters, and their intense conviction of what they felt to be its realities, Mr. Cochran deduced the conclusion of the truth of the Bible and the religion whose doctrines and records it contains. The lecture, which was impressive and eloquent, and was delivered with great vigour and ease, was listened to with the greatest attention by a numerous audience. At its termination Sir Harry Parkes warmly expressed the satisfaction with which every one must have heard the lecture, thanked Mr. Cochran in the name of the audience, and concluded a short but earnest address with an expression of hope that he would take steps to have the lecture published.

An illustration of the severity with which the Japanese Government intends to visit breaches of the press laws is furnished by the case of Kato, the editor of the *Saifu Shimbun*, who has been condemned by the Court to a punishment of three years' imprisonment. As his seclusion, however, will not debar him from the exercise of his pen, and his journal—a new publication—may be expected to profit largely by the fame of his martyrdom, it may be doubted whether the mode of punishment is the best adapted to the end in view. Mr. Kato feels, not improbably, that he is not paying too highly for his advertisement.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Kobe and Osaka Station.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 9th January, 1876.

Passengers.....15,972½.	Amount...Yen	3,438·06
Luggage, Parcels, ...	„	88·697
Goods,.....	„	141·912
Total.....Yen	3,668·669
Corresponding period last year... ....Yen	4,816·151

THE *BANKOKU-SHIMBUN*.

THE Japanese Government will do well to move with some care and circumspection in the matter of the *Bankoku Shimbun*. It is a delicate case; one which may easily be settled, we are disposed to think, if handled with discretion, but which will give trouble if treated from unsound or narrow ground.

Let the case be put in an abstract form, thus:—A is a British subject residing in Japan under the protection of a treaty which makes him amenable to the laws of Great Britain, and only to those laws. He thinks that a newspaper published in the Japanese language will prove a profitable enterprise, he purchases the necessary plant, engages translators, assistants, compositors and workmen, sets up his presses in one of the foreign concessions, and issues his journal. The freedom in respect of the expression of opinion guaranteed to him by the laws of his own country is practically absolute. But, in Japan, the Press is subject to control. It is forbidden—unwisely and unjustly as we have recently contended—to criticize any law; and this prohibition would apply, most probably, to reflections on the state religion. Generally speaking, however, we believe that press control is necessary in the present condition of this nation, and have fully and repeatedly given our reasons for thinking so. Is A, under these circumstances, to make his journal the possible channel for the dissemination of opinions subversive of the constitution and polity of this Empire, in defiance of its laws, and to the prejudice of the cause of good government? Is it to be tolerated that, in virtue of a clause in our treaties intended for wholly other purposes, he should be protected in undermining the laws, beliefs and traditions on which the very constitution of society in this country rests?

The question demands a careful answer, which certainly does not lie on the surface.

First, its speculative side must be shortly considered. And here it might be contended that as the improvement and progress made by this country during the past sixteen years have been brought about by external causes, which have admitted of a great admixture of good and evil, its future advance will probably depend upon the continued existence and operation of similar causes of an equally mixed character. It has modified its laws. Why? Because they were inconsistent with a nation in this advancing condition. Its old religious beliefs are visibly, perhaps rapidly, crumbling away. Why? Because they have been brought into contact with opinions which acted upon them as destructive solvents. Its form of government has changed. Why? Because its old form was incompatible with the new relations to other forces and conditions upon which it has entered. All this speculative writers foresaw fifteen years ago. Will any one be found to contend that there is no need of vital and organic change in the laws, the social and moral condition of this country, before it can realize some of the more advanced aspirations of its leading men even at this moment; and how much more advanced will these aspirations be twenty years hence, if all goes well? Yet it is certain that all this advance has come about owing to the play of 'subversive' opinions. And who is to be the judge of what are and what are not subversive opinions? The Japanese? How can they tell whether they may not be resisting some of the most wholesome and beneficial opinions which could be offered them? Ourselves?—that is, of course, foreigners. Apart from all other questions, the idea is monstrous that we should constitute ourselves judges, except from a purely speculative and critical point of view of what is,

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or is not, fitting in relation to the polity of another nation. The thing is impossible.

In his own country an Englishman might assail its form of government, its religion, laws, or social economy, to almost any extent he pleased. He might preach principles which, if applied in practice, would abolish the Monarchy, the Church, the laws under which property is protected, under which family life is kept sacred, and, shortly, under which our whole polity has become, and is, what it is. He might gain thousands or tens of thousands of readers, and might write with so much force, eloquence, animation and logical precision as to convince these readers that the constitution under which they lived was the worst, the most corrupt, unjust and wicked which human ingenuity ever formed for making the few rich and powerful, and keeping the many poor and weak. Nor need he be a bad man to do this. Let any one read PLATO's *Republic*, or Sir THOMAS MORE's *Utopia*, and he will see that two of the best and wisest men who ever lived constructed their ideal form of government on a basis from which the institution of property, as the possession of the individual, was entirely eliminated, under the conviction that it is the cause of all the evils which afflict society. The Pantisocracy of SOUTHEY and COLERIDGE, the doctrines of OWEN and FOURRIER, and even the actual practice of the early Christians, exhibit the same views in regard to property; and looking to the facts of life, the wealth of the few and the little happiness it brings them on the one side, and, on the other, the misery, vice, degradation and poverty of the many—a condition of things inseparable from the economy of the wisest and best governed existing states—it is easy for a good man to believe, and, in his opinion, his imperative duty to contend, that the benevolent purposes of a loving Creator are absolutely frustrated at present, and will remain so, by the wickedness and rapacity of the few who are in all countries the depositaries of power, so long as the institution of private property exists. It is perhaps as well to say—so perverse and inconsequent are some readers—that these views seem to us utterly inapplicable to the known constitution of human nature. But very wise and good men have thought that human nature itself might be greatly modified for the better by the application to society of laws radically different from those of any existing polity, nor are we at all prepared to contend that this is not so.

But various phases of opinion may be reflected by newspapers. Some American Missionaries at Kobe are engaged in the publication of a journal which, with secular matter of a useful nature, will certainly combine more or less religious teaching, distinctively coloured with the Christian theology and breathing the Christian ethics in every line. So far as we know, the Government has, with equal liberality and good sense, shewn no disposition to interfere with the project. But nothing can be clearer than that the teaching of such a journal will be subversive of old beliefs and destructive of old foundations. That it will replace these with something much better, we fully admit, and that the best interests of the Government and the nation—judged even from the lowest grounds of political expediency—will be subserved by the continued publication of the journal, admits of no doubt whatever. It will inculcate obedience to authority, the active and passive virtues, filial obedience and piety, honesty, purity of life and even of thought. It will replace ethics which at their very best are narrow and egoistical, which are most incomplete as regards the Family, and scarcely possess a trace of what we call the claims of Humanity, by an ethical code which is not alone individual but social, and in its majestic and loving comprehensiveness teaches the brotherhood of all men and the fatherhood of GOD. Our firm belief is that the acceptance of the religion taught by CHRIST has become a political necessity in this country, and that the worthy men engaged in the project of editing this journal at Kobe will be found among the best allies of this Government. But the clauses in our treaties which protect them in their labours would equally protect a journal devoted to the destruction of all religion and subversive of the principles of good government. As matters stand at present, one can claim as much protection as the other.

Second: the practical side must be considered. Our own laws, as we have said, guarantee us practically an almost entire freedom from press control, and every believer in constitutional government holds this liberty very dear. The question of language goes for nothing. If a man choose to put his ideas into Chinese or Japanese or Turkish, there is no law to forbid his doing so, and we fail to see how, under extra-territoriality jurisdiction clauses, he can be prevented from publishing in any one of these languages, in the Empire of which it is the vernacular, anything which he could write in English. But does it not seem, is it not in fact, monstrous, that any one should claim the protection afforded by these clauses to violate in a foreign country laws which are not only the laws of that country, but which many of us believe, ourselves among the number, to be mainly just, and necessary for its well-being and good government? The fundamental idea contemplated in the making of a treaty between two nations is, that it should operate for the equal good of both, and, when it fails to do this, adjustments of it are demanded by every principle on which justice is based. We would have no narrow or sentimental views taken of what this 'justice' demands and dictates. But, assuredly, the Christian conscience may be trusted in this matter, and the Japanese need have no fear that any one of the Christian countries would wrong them on this head. They will do well, however, to remember that a large spirit of liberty inheres in the very constitution of the western secular mind; that it contemplates, provides for, and encourages a wide dissimilarity and divergence of opinion; and that it not only believes, but has demonstrated, that freedom is the root, and its growth the outcome and measure, of all vigorous and noble life among men and nations. If well-founded representations are made to the British, or any other, Minister, that any one of the subjects or citizens of the State he represents is engaged in the promulgation of doctrines or opinions which, from a practical point of view—for this is how it would be dealt with—have a tendency to subvert order, or to destroy the friendly relations existing between the two nations, that Minister would be equally bound and willing to take some steps which would prevent such acts. If, on the one hand, he stands as sentinel over the rights of his nationals, he is equally the guardian of those principles of amity and justice which his Sovereign or Ruler regards as the bases of the relations existing between the country he governs and that to which his Minister is accredited.

If the Japanese wish to deal with this matter successfully, they will not do it by petty repressive measures which interfere between the subjects of an alien state and such of their own subjects as may be hired by him on his lawful business—admitting for a moment some difficulty in giving a definition of the word 'lawful' acceptable to both sides. This might involve them in unpleasant dis-

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cussions and plausible claims. Both may be avoided by letting the newspaper take its chance as a commercial speculation, and not interfering with it unless it publishes matter which constitutes a valid ground for diplomatic intervention. But our readers must see that although we have shewn some of the difficulties which interference involves, our opinion is decided that the Japanese, and they alone, ought to be the judges of what should, and what should not be published in this Empire. They might judge most unwisely for themselves, but this has nothing to do with the question.

But does not all this seem to point to the necessity for some understanding between the Japanese Government and the Representatives of the Treaty Powers, which will place the whole question on a reasonable and satisfactory basis? The difficulties of arriving at it are undoubtedly very great. But surely they are not insuperable. And is not the question one of the very first importance?

THE MINES OF JAPAN.

MR. PLUNKETT'S Report to H. B. M. MINISTER on the mines of Japan, published in these columns last week, is by far the most complete paper on this important subject ever yet laid before the public. The materials it embraces have been gathered from many and authoritative sources, it has been carefully compiled, arranged with due regard to order and clearness, and forms a very valuable contribution to the economical statistics of the Empire. That we should have allowed it to appear without making some few remarks upon it was due to a desire to place before our readers last week the fullest and most accurate information we could obtain regarding the Estimates, which had the prior claim in point of time and urgency—a plea which we trust will not be without weight either with the public or the author of the paper we propose now shortly to consider.

The first point which must strike the reader of MR. PLUNKETT'S Report is the vast disparity between the number of mines now being worked and the quantity of mineral produced from them; and when we further reflect that of the total production of last year, valued at £752,818, six coal mines alone gave a yield of the value of £398,125—or more than half the value of the total mineral production of the year—the conclusion is forced upon us that either this country possesses far smaller mineral resources than is usually supposed, or that the processes employed here in mining are miserably defective. Taking the total number of mines at 1856, and deducting these six, we find that the remainder only yield an average yearly value of £190. Mr. PLUNKETT shows, however, that what is dignified by the name of a mine, and ranks as such in the official enumeration, is often little more than a hole dug in a hill-side, from which a ton or so of ore is extracted at greater expense than gives any promise of profitable working, and which is soon abandoned for another attempt equally, but not more, remunerative.

The list of mines given in this Report reveals a great variety of very valuable mineral deposits. Besides the gold and silver mines from which, if we recollect rightly, Dr. GEERTS says not much more can be expected, and the mines of the more useful metals, there are deposits of petroleum, cobalt, salt, alum, various marbles, agate, amethyst, rock crystal, plumbago and antimony. But, of course, these products—except perhaps petroleum—are the mere redundancies of a prodigal Nature, and must not be allowed to divert attention from the true sources in which the future wealth of this country must be partly sought. These are its coal, iron and copper deposits, the former only now beginning to contribute towards this wealth, the latter, although worked for many centuries, yet still rich and practically inexhaustible.

Regarding the former, the island of Kiusiu seems to contain the most important deposits, which have, so far, been worked with the greatest success at Takashima. The output from this mine is at this moment about 500 tons a day, though there are good reasons for believing that an exceptional strain is just now being put upon the works. We see no reason, however, why it cannot be maintained. If a ready market for all of it cannot be found in this country, the great steam traffic on the China coast or the Yang-tsze-kiang would make but light of it. Nor indeed does there seem any good reason why Japan should not supply the whole of the East with fuel—at least as far as India, if not even India. Its average cost, according to Mr. PLUNKETT, may be put down at 6s. 5½d. per ton—at the pit's mouth we presume—and this low price ought to ensure the command of the market for some thousands of miles westward. Whether the straw-bag, in which the coal is packed, and which is said to be a source of expense peculiar to Japanese coal-owners, is in any sense an eternal necessity dictated by a severe sense of propriety in the mineral, is a question beyond our power of solution. Either there is in other countries an equivalent expense, in which case the Japanese coal is not exceptionally burdened for the means by which it is rendered portable, or the coal-owners can devise some expedient to dispense with it.

Advancing to the 2nd section of Mr. PLUNKETT'S Report we come to the Copper Mines, in connection with which it may not be forgotten that Dr. GEERTS, in his instructive paper on this subject laid before the Asiatic Society, said that much as these mines had been worked, there was abundant evidence that the country possessed vast untouched deposits of this metal. Mr. GOWLAND'S account of the mines in Yamato, embodied in the Report, is interesting as tending to show that it is doubtful whether European processes of working them and smelting the ore, would prove more profitable than the native methods. He admits, indeed, that a larger outturn would result from the erection of European furnaces and the use of our appliances, but thinks also that the profits on the working would be proportionately less. On the other hand, he shows that the absence of scientific method in extracting the ore threatens the speedy ruin of mines which, if more methodically worked, might long remain profitable. Science is economy in the long run; but it is expensive, and there is so little spare capital in the country that we can hardly wonder that improvement is slow.

In view of the exceptionally excellent quality of Japanese copper and its applicability to purposes of submarine telegraphy, the richness of the copper deposits, and the large profits which accrue from working them, this industry does not seem as vigorously pushed as the interests of the country demand.

The Gold and Silver mines may be passed over. They are but poor at best, and unless rich they rarely pay for working. Individuals may and do make fortunes at this work, just as curates may become bishops. But the chances are many to one against them. It is a well known fact that the gold produced in Australia during the last twenty years has never paid the cost of extracting it, much as the immigration it caused has benefited the country. The Sado mines are as little profitable, according to Mr.

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PLUNKETT, for in one year they produced gold to the value of £12,250, while £15,312 was sent to pay the expense of extracting it. Whether Governments on this side of the world grow rich by processes which would beggar individuals on the other side, is a question somehow connected with the longitude; but on general grounds we should gravely doubt it.

Passing on to the Iron mines, it is clear that ore of an exceptionally fine quality abounds in the country, but owing to many of those causes which have retarded its progress in other directions—the want of roads, capital, scientific appliances, &c—the iron industry is now only in its infancy. The total quantity produced last year was only 5,000 tons, so that 7,500 tons had to be imported from abroad, though Mr. PLUNKETT suspects that this demand was due rather to the wants of the Government for railways and other purposes, than to any increased use of the metal throughout the country. From a calculation of the cost at which iron may be manufactured at the mines at, or near, Kameishi,—for a rich deposit of ore has lately been struck nearer the sea than the old mines—it is clear that no imported iron could compete with the native production made and brought to market under moderately favourable conditions. Unfortunately, the coal hitherto used at Kameishi has had to be imported from Nagasaki; but if the Ishikari or Iwanai deposits of Yezo are found suitable for smelting purposes, the cost of production may be considerably reduced.

The account given in this Report of the Lead and Tin mines is as interesting as the other portions of it, and adds to the weight of evidence proving how insufficient and unsatisfactory are the mining processes at present pursued in the country.

But it is in the 'General Remarks' made by Mr. PLUNKETT that we find the most valuable and interesting part of his Report, because they condense into a small space reflections suggested by a great deal of information derived from the best sources and sifted with great care. It is clear that no great extension of the mining industry of the country can be hoped for under the present laws regulating it. Some small progress is being made here and there, and this will continue to increase slowly. But it will remain small so long as foreigners are excluded from investing their capital in mining speculations. "Without foreign capital and foreign science," says Mr. PLUNKETT, "the mines will never be properly worked, and yet it is decidedly to the interest of all parties, in view of the poverty of Japan in exchangeable commodities, that, whatever this source of riches may really be worth, it should at all events be made the most of and developed with the least possible delay. The object of Japan should be to gain a character for her mineral productions before China enters into competition with her. At present the opportunity still exists, but it is difficult to tell whether it may not soon be lost for ever." These words may fitly attract the serious attention of the Government, and demand full consideration in the broadest light.

The articles intended for Philadelphia were again exhibited on Sunday and Monday at the Palace at Hamagoten. A large number of visitors, almost exclusively Japanese sub-officials, were present yesterday.

The *Akebono Shimbun* has heard that there were arms of the value of 70,000 *yen* on board the *Osaka Maru* when she went down. Their value is generally supposed to be much greater.

FOURTH REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

THE change in the fiscal year made by the FINANCE MINISTER, the purpose of which was explained last week, has of course been carried through all the departments of the administration, and the POSTMASTER-GENERAL has published the Report of his department up to the 30th of June last. Thus it is on this occasion, like the estimates published on the 20th April last, an account of only a half-year's working. Future Reports will summarise the history of an entire year.

It is impossible not to regard the publication of these Reports with satisfaction, and we wish all the departments which involve new forms of enterprise in this country would adopt the same means of letting the public know what progress they are making. Why not a Railway and a Telegraph Report? It may be very untrue, and we dare say it is, but the public is apt to suspect that there is nothing to be very proud of in a department when it issues no report of its yearly work. These papers are good because they form milestones on the road of progress, and often spur slow or indolent men into vigour and activity. They enable observers to mark the direction and speed of advance. They necessitate keeping up the pace or showing good reasons for slackening it. They keep public interest alive in new enterprises, and carry with them an air of work, intention and progression. They enable those who believe in a cause to put them forward as evidences of their belief and to gainsay objectors, and though they do not always reveal everything—which by rights, however, they should do—they make departments vigilant in order to avoid errors which subject them to public criticism.

Now, all these things are done by the Report before us, which records the progress of one of the most flourishing of new Japanese enterprises—for practically it is quite new—made during the half year ending the 30th June 1875. In the early history of a department like a post-office, which has been formed rather to anticipate and encourage the public wants, than to provide for wants actually existing, there is always a tendency in the expenditures to exceed the revenues. And accordingly we find that the expenditure of the department exceeds its revenue by 23.3 per cent, a fact not in the least to its present discredit, but which should disappear in the course of time. Although in the early stages of postal reform the balance will generally be on the wrong side, there is no reason why a government should not regard its post-office as a good source of revenue, provided it finds that the business of the office thrives well under its tariff. The cause of post-offices is the cause of education, of advancing commerce, of more closely interwoven national and domestic life, of advancing intelligence, of stronger emotions and more satisfaction for them. But some small proportion of all these things is not unrelated to that luxury which is always a fair subject for taxation; and where revenue is so hard to come by, and every dictate of sound policy points to the reduction of one huge tax, which is not only the main stand-by of the Government, but is certainly of a precarious nature, there is no reason why the post-office should not be regarded as a future source of income to the state. It is only right, however, to say that this cannot be the case for many years yet in Japan, during which time the Finance Minister will have to make regular provision for expenditure on this account.

As the whole Report of the POSTMASTER-GENERAL has already been placed before the public through other channels, we shall not trouble our readers with all the

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statistics. Some of them, however, may be recorded here as worthy of note.

The increase of letters, newspapers, books, patterns &c. carried in 1875 is 23.3 per cent over those carried in 1874, and 13.3 per cent over those in 1873. The increase in newspapers alone is 40 per cent over 1874, and 615 per cent over those carried in 1873.

The mileage of mail routes in operation within the Empire shows an increase of 98.1 per cent over that of 1873.

During the half-year of the Report 205 new Post-offices, 86 stamp agencies and 27 street letter boxes were established, and there are now 3,449 post-offices, 703 stamp agencies and 573 street letter-boxes in the country, besides 83 branch offices established in large cities for special purposes.

The Depredation and Loss-list is as follows, nor, in view of all the circumstances of the case, does it seem excessive, especially seeing how many of the lost letters were found and restored.

The number of letters stolen during the half year was 6,305. Of these, 5,633 were regained and have been delivered intact; 280 were broken and defaced so that they could not be returned, and 292 were actually lost. Of the latter number 9 contained currency to the amount of Yen 39.37, of which Yen 36.50 were restored, the person who stole them having confessed and returned the money. The balance Yen 2.87 was lost. Eighty-two (82) letters were lost in the course of delivery or transmission. Of these 71 were regained and delivered, and 11 were actually lost. One hundred and sixty-nine letters were carelessly detained by letter carriers, but were after, some delay, delivered to their addresses.

Of course the POST-MASTER GENERAL refers to the fact that England and France have not thrown themselves into the postal arms of Japan with that affectionate confidence which characterised the artless action of America in the same matter. The simple fact is that these two nations have a hatred and dread of 'hugger-mugger,' and the Americans here may thank their good fortune that the reticence complained of has been a sharp and powerful spur to the Japanese to bring their Post-office to its present efficient condition. We all know that the divine right of kings was in their eyes a right "to govern wrong," and the POSTMASTER-GENERAL complains here that privileges, which certainly would have been used in a similar manner, have been taken and withheld from the Japanese by these two wicked sisters. We do not wish to be discourteous, and if there were any pretty equivalent for the word 'stuff,' or any gold-leaf in which we could wrap it without certainly subtracting from its value, we would gladly use it. But there is not. Without sufficient evidence that the Japanese could manage a Post-office in all its branches, these two countries would not, on any theory of procedure known to them, have been justified in entrusting to them so delicate and weighty a duty as the management of the inward and outward mails of their subjects in this country. All this tight-rope dancing of America to the piping of Japan, is very pretty and gracious and pastoral. But it is not business. Look at a letter which appears this very week in our columns showing how Mr. FISH's pliant, but fallacious, doctrines work. It is England for the most part which has to do the unpleasant and invidious task in the East of paring down oriental illusions to western common sense and practical every-day working bearings—a task for which she is abused by everyone. We have argued that the time has come when the Japanese may claim to have proved that they can, with the assistance of foreign experts, manage their Post-office with such efficiency as guarantees to foreigners the requisite security that their mails will be properly managed. But as to any abstract right to that which would inevitably have involved intolerable practical wrong, we deny the slightest foundation for it. The measure of the power to discharge such a duty is the measure of the right to undertake it, and until the existence of this power was proved, it would have been insanity to admit the claim referred to.

But we do not wish to make the Japanese out of humour at the end of an article which records the solid progress of an important department of their administration, or to betray any such humour ourselves. The hope we have expressed before, that they might soon gain their point in this matter, we now repeat, because they seem to have qualified themselves for the duties it imposes. The compliment which the POSTMASTER-GENERAL pays in his Report to Mr. BRYAN we believe to be thoroughly well deserved, and it is very largely owing to his assiduity and activity that the claim urged by the Japanese to manage the foreign mails is now endorsed—as we think it generally is—by the foreigners resident in Japan.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

SUMMARY OF THE YEAR 1875.

("Niehi Nichi Shimbun" of January 4th, 6th and 7th 1876)

To day, for the first time in 1876, we resume our pen, and whilst we record our opinions on the various discussions (of last year) we must not fail to be guided in our present and future policy by reviewing tha nature of the changes made by the Government during the whole of 1875.

We have enjoyed the advantages of the actual working of the Postal Convention with America from 1st January 1875. Owing to America, indifferent to the vacillation of England and France, having consented to the Postal Convention, we have been freely enabled to carry on correspondence at home and abroad by means of Japanese Postage stamps. We must say that this is a most important step towards enabling our countrymen to acquire equal power with foreigners. At the commencement of its working it seems that there were foreigners who scoffed at the undertaking as being a mistake, but as soon as its advantages were made apparent this style of argument was silenced, and the justice of it was universally admitted. As the advantages of the Japanese Post are known to every one we will not detain our readers by useless talking. Because Yeki-Tei Riyô (General Post Office) transacts such important business, the Government, on the 20th November, raised it to a first class Department. We must say that the immense prosperity to which the Post Office has risen in the course of a few years is due to the ability and labours of Mayeshima Mitsu, its superintendent.

The most important things in which this Post Office is concerned are the steamers which carry the Mails across the seas. The Kwaiso Kaisha and Yubin Kisen Kaisha were first established, but the actual power over the coast and foreign services was chiefly in the hands of the P. M. S.S. Co's steamers. On the 13th January the Japanese Government gave the Mitsu Bishi Company four steamers as a subsidy, and the Company, having commenced to run steamers once a week between Yokohama and Shanghai, clashed with the P. M. S. S. Co. In September the Mitsu Bishi Co. was increased by fourteen Government vessels and 250,000 *riyos*, which caused the journies to and fro on the Japanese coast to become more frequent. At this time the P. M. S. S. Co. and Mitsu Bishi Co., for the sake of emulation, reduced the fares and freight and each company showed a desire to ruin the other. Previous to this the P. M. S. S. Co. intended to sell the Japanese Government the line between Yokohama and Shanghai, and arrangements were opened, but for some reason the time was postponed, and in October it was sold at an adequate price to the Mitsu Bishi Co. Of course the money for which the P. M. S. S. Co. sold the line was lent to the Mitsu Bishi Co. by the Japanese Government. (The proof is that, in the estimates for 1876 there appears a

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loan of 800,000 *yen* to the Mitsu Bishi Co.) Accordingly even the conveyance of English and French mails between Yokohama and Shanghai is entrusted to the Mitsu Bishi Co. Not only has the power over the coast service been recovered, but it will be a great step in the future towards extending the convention to the conveyance of mails of foreign countries.

The complications arising out of the Formosan Expedition were brought to an end in 1874, but as its origin was mixed up with Loochoo there must have been important documents connected with it last year. The Japanese Government, in the 1st instant, kindly aided the relations of the unfortunate Loochooans who had fallen into the poisonous clutches of the Formosans, and having sent a steamer to the *han* of Loochoo they shewed a considerable amount of kindness. But Loochoo, according to old custom, kept faith with the two countries to which she was subject, Japan and China, and sent tribute to the Emperor of China and received the announcement on white paper of the death of the old Emperor and that on red paper of the accession of the present Emperor. The Japanese Government despatched the Naimu Daijô, Matsuda Michiyuki, to Loochoo to give notice of the proclamation relating to the abolishment of the custom of her being subject to both countries, to the revision of official regulations, the inspection of the laws, and the stationing of troops in Loochoo. Whereupon, the Loochooans were divided in opinion, and without coming to any decision they accepted the proclamation in its entirety. But Shimbô, the son of the King, was lately sent to Yedo and made a grievous petition that the old arrangement should not be changed. According to the street rumours the Government openly told them that they certainly would not accede to their pitiful petition. But last year we were unable to learn the facts. If we carefully review the various arguments, men of ability in the best societies are firm in saying that the best plan for the Government is for the present to leave the Loochoo *han* as it is, since the advantages gained by interfering with it would not counterbalance the loss of labour and money.

Assemblies were held at Osaka in January last year. As these Assemblies were formed in fact of two or three influential men and distinguished samurai who had retired from office, they were not likely to influence the prosperity or downfall of the country, but if we investigate the real truth the changes made by the Government last year had their origin in these assemblies. At that time the two Sangi Okubo and Ito went westwards on public business and sojourned at Osaka. Mr. Inouye also starting from Tokio, Mr. Itagaki from Kochi and Mr. Kido from Yamaguchi, met at Osaka for a short time. If we look at the result of their transactions, there must have been some (other) influential men among those who met together who persuaded them to proceed to Osaka. Now the attention of every one is directed to *samurai* of distinction whether they be in office or in retirement. Though these five men differed in station of life, their popularity sufficed to enable them to stir up men's minds. Their arguments were strong enough to make changes in the Government. How can it be said that these Assemblies, private though they were, had no concern in Government reforms? Much less could they have affected the Government if they had been originated at the spur of the moment and not long previously. It was owing to the result of the proceedings of these Assemblies that Kido and Itagaki were again appointed to office. After this the Genrôin and Daishinin having been established by the illustrious Imperial Edict of the 10th April, they petitioned for the establishment of a Constitutional Government. When politicians were deliberating as to what constitution should be given to the Genrôin, the *Hôseikiyoku was newly created within the Sei-in, shortly after the organization of the Genrôin. On the 5th July when the Emperor proceeded to the Genrôin to perform the opening ceremony, we heard that the subject of determining the powers of officials was only discussed, and we failed to notice that it displayed the real character of a deliberative assembly. In August the house was closed on account of the hot weather; the debates ceased and it seemed that it was intended to do nothing more last year. Meanwhile the only business the Government did was to determine that men of the rank of Kuazoku should be members of the Genrôin, to order the commencement of a building for the Genrôin and to appoint two Kanji.

With reference to the administration of justice the Japanese Government on the 22nd February permitted the public hearing of plaints. The duties &c. of officials in the Daishinin as well as in all the Courts were determined, and Supreme Courts were established at Yedo, Osaka, Nagasaki and Fukushima (this will afterwards be moved to Miyagi); regulations for deciding cases in circuit courts were framed and a mode of procedure for people bringing cases and petitions was determined. Finally in September five minor Courts were established in Yedo, and a distinction was made between directing the friendly settlement of disputes, and regular legal proceedings.

Now and then there were persons who were not satisfied with the judgments given, but we must say, if we look at all the departments of law, that during last year great advancement has been made in legal powers. The proclamation relating to the establishment of Courts in Kagoshima, Yamaguchi and Kochi, came out in the early part of December, but their working will be seen this year.

If we review the finances we must say that, as far as monetary matters go, 1875 has been a period of poverty throughout Japan. Owing to the bankruptcy of Messrs. Ono & Co. in November, 1874, Mitani, Shimada and Enomoto, well known merchants in Yedo, failed in succession afterwards. There was no advantageous circulation of capital, and although branches of the Suitôriyo† were established at Osaka, Kokura and Sendai they were only beneficial for the exchange of Government money.

Among the taxes on commerce established by the Government the most noticeable were the revised tax on the manufacture of wine and the tax on tobacco. By an edict of March 24th the office for the revision of land-taxes was instituted in connection with both the Home office and Treasury with the object of revising the taxes throughout the country this year.

Silk-worms' eggs which form an article of export having been burnt in Yokohama in 1874, a determination was come to, and the regulations of a company for the production of silk-worms' eggs were issued in February, and the rules of an office where the members of the guild met were arranged. Accordingly the production of inferior eggs was prevented and the quantity for export was previously determined, but in the autumn and winter of last year the price of silk-worms' eggs in the Yokohama market was unusually low. Again a great loss was felt in this trade and the distress was very similar to that in 1874. The quantity of tea exported last year exceeded that in 1874.

As the export of coin was very great in the beginning of spring, politicians gave their whole attention to this subject. As to the cause of this—because foreign silver had its own way in the Japanese market, a design was formed to repress the foreign dollar by increasing the weight of the silver *yen* and coining a trade dollar. But as in the amount of imports and exports the imports were large, and the exports small, it was found impossible in business to prohibit the export of coin.

Nothing was done last year in the matter of the Revision of the Treaties for which we had been previously waiting, but foreign intercourse in the main was extremely friendly and we must confess that since the signing of the Treaties we have not had more quiet times. (We make an exception in the case of China and Corea.) The British and French troops who had been stationed in Yokohama for over ten years had been from time to time reduced in number, but, the flags of both their countries still waving on the heights, it seemed just as if a detachment of troops had been planted on their own territory, and there could not but be an appearance of our independent country's renown being as it were somewhat damaged. But our intercourse with foreign powers being fully ripened, the whole of the troops of both countries were withdrawn from Yokohama at the close of February 1875. If we look at this carefully from the point of our desiring to place Japan on an equal footing with other

* Office for upholding the integrity of the law.

† Office for the peceipt of taxes.

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powers, how important a matter is this withdrawal of foreign troops!

The discussions on the boundaries of Saghalin which had frequently arisen between Russia and Japan for the last twenty years were brought to a close by the Treaty signed at St. Petersburg on the 7th May 1875, whereby the exchange of the Kurile Islands for Saghalin was made. Some people will argue that this transfer was wrong, but, if we rely upon the majority of arguments, it appears that this settlement is a sure means of warding off future misfortune. We must say that the ratification of this Treaty is an especial proof of the ability displayed by the Minister Enomoto in his foreign dealings.

Complications arose some years ago with Peru owing to the coolies who were brought in the *Maria Luz*, because she was carrying on a traffic in slaves, and the case having finally been submitted to the Emperor of Russia for arbitration, it was settled, by his decision on the 24th May, that the Japanese Government, in their action, in that matter, were not responsible to Peru, and we therefore maintained our national credit.

The limits of religious toleration were greatly widened last year. At first when the Daikiyôin, for the union of the Shintô and various Buddhist sects, was established, believers in different tenets were assembled, and in order to create a uniform religion it was desired to found three articles to be taken as the standard of religion, but it was found that these articles were not instruments for transmitting religious belief. The priests of the Shinshu sect therefore earnestly desired to separate themselves from the Daikiyôin, where but a nominally uniform worship was practised. This was called the secession of the Shinshu sect. The Japanese Government having noted in detail the good and evil of this mixed establishment (Daikiyôin) abolished it by edict on the 2nd of May. After this, on the 23rd of the same month, the prohibition against cremation was withdrawn. As the burial service was one of the ceremonies of religion, people were allowed to bury their dead in what way they liked, provided they did not transgress moral laws.

Now that the Christian Religion is not distinctly forbidden by law it appears to be tacitly acknowledged that any one may follow it at his pleasure. Persons in the first stations of life have now come to believe in this religion, and the number of believers in the Protestant, Catholic and Greek sects is daily on the increase. As spectators of this we are glad that so long as the believers in this religion do not violate the laws of the country, the Japanese Government do not swerve from the great principle of reluctance to interfere with it.

Included in a branch of the Nichirenshu is a branch called Fujiu fusei. In July a priest named Nisshô asked permission of the Government to bring it into prominence. It is said that under the Tokugawa rule this Fujiu fusei sect was prohibited as practising evil doctrines. The priests of this branch of the Nichirenshu considered it bad and often memorialized the Kiyôbusho, but neither permission nor prohibition has yet been been accorded. This will be settled this year.

The eighteen Kurile Islands which were received in exchange for Saghalin which was transferred to Russia, are attached to the Hokkaido and placed under the jurisdiction of the Kaitakushi. The Kaitakushi have worked with considerable diligence to make the Hokkaido prosperous, but owing to southerners, when sent to a cold northern district, suffering from the climate, we are extremely sorry that success proportionate to the labour is not yet visible. If we look at the present condition of the Hokkaido it seems that there is some likelihood of its becoming a colony. How is this? The Kaitakushi, by making a law whereby soldiers must cultivate the ground, by determining the amount of taxes on Imports and Exports, and by superintending the telegraph line of the Hokkaido, appears to be distinct from the Government of Japan. When the assembly of local officials was held last year the head of the Kaitakushi did not take his seat with the others. Consequently the people are more and more impressed with the belief that the Hokkaidô resembles the territory of a colony, as its Government differs from that of the *Fu* and *Ken*. We believe that as the land is extensive and people few and everything in its infancy, that this state of things has unavoidably come about.

With reference to the various discussions in the Tsuruoka *ken* (the former Shonai *han* and afterwards the Sakata *ken*), after the memorial of Mori Toyemon of the said *ken* had appeared in the papers in May 1875 a general discussion arose on its merits. Discussions were held everywhere and the popular commotion was great. Because the Genrôin sent Numama Moriichi, a Gondai Shoki, to Tsuruoka to examine Mori, the people waited with outstretched necks to see what course the Government would pursue. After this, from the time Numama returned to Yedo until now, the Government has done nothing, and people have been disappointed in their expectations. Street reports state that Numama, when he went to the Sakata *ken*, had no authority from Government to enquire into the matter and that therefore it is a subject for government enquiry. Also that the new regulation of the Genroin, whereby it only receives memorials touching laws and sends those touching plaints to the offices whose duty it is to investigate them, took its origin from this affair. It is also said that the Government intend to put a stop to the power of the Genroin examining memorials. We were not able last year to obtain any certain proof as to which report was true or which doubtful. The editors of the *Hochi* and *Akebono* papers were accused during December of having calumniated the *Kenrei* of Tsuruoka, Mishima Michitsune, and punished with one month's imprisonment and 200 *riyos* fine in accordance with the 4th clause of the 1st Article of the Law of Libel.

The Assembly of Local officials commenced on 20th June and concluded on 17th July. In accordance with the edict of May, the heads of the *Fu* and *Ken* as well as their Representatives met together for twenty days in a temporary parliament held in the hall of Honguanji in Asakusa, Tokiô. On account of the smallnes of the place the newspaper writers were not permitted to be present and listen, but fortunately we were able to obtain particulars of what was done from the daily minutes of the Assembly printed by Government. The subjects to be decided on were local police regulations, construction of dykes, taxes on roads and bridges, regulations for the assembly of *Kucho* and *Kocho* in the various *Fu* and *Ken*. When the Japanese Government were first framing laws for popular assemblies, the *Chiji* and *Kenrei* were asked whether popular assemblies elected by suffrage should be established or assemblies of the *Kucho* and *Kocho*, and the majority decided that an assembly of *Kucho* and *Kocho* would be the best? Those whose minds are bent on restoring power to the people are by no means in favour of the determination come to. At the close of the Parliament the Japanese Government divided the duties and land taxes into two divisions—old provincial taxes and *Fu* and *Ken* taxes (August 8). Local inspectorates of police were established (October 28).

The reform of the administration in these important matters is the result produced by this parliament. The rules for the assembling of the *Kucho* and *Kocho* had been sent in to the Government, but they had not been adopted during last year. Moreover we heard a report that town and village assemblies elected by vote had been established by this parliament, but we do not know at present how the matter will turn out.

On the 28th June 1875, the *Daijô Daijin*, Sanjo Saneyoshi, issued a proclamation about the Law of Libel and the Press-Laws to the people of the Empire of Japan. We must say that the working of these laws will be one of the most important matters when one comes to write the history of the progress of Japan in future years. Moreover the issue of these laws first distinguished the Government as an enlightened one. Politicians have never ceased from clamorously arguing for and against these laws. Supposing they have not been the means of repressing the heat of discussions, we do not care to mention the amount of injury they have done to public newspapers, as people have seen this for half a year.

By an order of the 30th June, the Government also forbade officials to write about business with which they were entrusted, and have it printed in the newspapers. We are of opinion that this caused the stoppage of the newspaper which had been published for two or three years by the Minrokusha, a company of well known *samurai*. On the 3rd September, the Government revised the regulations

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relative to publishing books. On the 12th September, it prohibited the publication in newspapers of public correspondence relating to the business of the various departments and, on the 28th October, prohibited the sale of immoral books, which transgressed Articles XII and XIV of the Press regulations of the 31st August 1876. As the above Law of Libel and Press-Laws are made for our benefit and that of other newspaper companies and are so important that they cannot for a moment be disregarded, we extracted the passages which we could not understand and having affixed our seals to them, made enquiries at the Naimusho, but the latter office returned our paper of questions saying that it was not their business to give explanations. As Narushima Riuhoku, the head of the *Chôya Shimbun*, had formed the idea of writing a history of recent events, he made enquiries about it, but he also had his questions returned by the Government as they said that it was not their duty to explain the laws in detail to their subjects. Accordingly proprietors of papers were driven to interpret these deep and terse laws according their own ideas, and they caused trouble to the laws courts by unwittingly transgressing them and there was no end to imprisonment and fines. How sad it is in these glorious times to have to live as it were suffering from the merciless blasts of an autumn wind!

During the greater part of last year the Government was earnestly petitioned in the matter of the Shizoku surrendering their incomes, but this was prohibited for a time by an edict of the 14th July. After this, in Sept., the Government paid the incomes of Kuazoku and Shizoku in money instead of rice, and on the 10th November drew up temporary regulations. On the 9th December the Government revised the income tax and on the same day levied a tax on honorary incomes. Discussions on the subject of feeding Kuazoku and Shizoku who gave nothing in return, were universal. Persons who looked at the present state of the finances discussed the subject of reducing incomes and the mode of dealing with Kuazoku and Shizoku.

Was not the payment of incomes in money and the revision of the income tax the best course for the Government to pursue in dealing with them? We heard previously that the Government thought of paying incomes in Government debentures, but we did not notice that this was done last year.

As the Government managed matters connected with the various *ken* well, we need make no particular mention of these. Only on September 5th the Miyodo *ken* was divided and Kagawa *ken* established. On August 21st, the Sakata *ken* was changed into the Tsuruoka *ken*. On November 22nd, Midzusawa *kencho* was moved to Ichinoseki and the name change to the Iwai *ken*. On December 10th, the Oda *ken* was abolished and made one with the Okayama *ken*.

The resignations of the Sadaijin, Shimadzu Hisamitsu, and the Sangi Itagaki Taisuke, were accepted October 27th. According to popular report, before this, after the assemblies at Osaka, it was intended, in order to divide the legislative from the executive power, to prevent the Sangi performing the double duties of heads of Departments and members of the Cabinet. Although the Genrôin had been established, the *Sei-in* established the Hôsei Kiyoku, and having assembled distinguished men of learning made them members of it. This department is really concerned with laws and is a necessary department, but persons who are unacquainted with the real intentions of the Government think that they have instituted this office as a check upon the *Genroin*, and that the Government cannot help disliking to divide the legislative from the executive power. These two Sangi petitioned for this division to be made. Parties for and against this appeared in the Cabinet in October. These parties clashed more and more with each other, and at last they sent in a strong memorial to the Emperor about the *Daijin*. At this time people were in a fever, not knowing what changes would take place in the Cabinet, nor what new laws the Government would create. The resignations of the two *Sangi* appear to have arisen from the discussion on the division of the double power of the *Sangi*, but people had nothing trustworthy to rely upon. Persons of ability will probably know the reason.

On the evening of the 28th September, the Government received information by telegraph from Nagasaki that the *Unyôkan* had been fired upon by the Coreans in the Bay of Kôkwa. People in town and country were agitated and there were strong signs of the discussion on a Corean expedition, which had died out, breaking out again. Fortunately persons in the best society were decidedly of opinion that war would be a mistake, and we strongly argued in favour of leaving the Corean business alone. As this was just the time of the discussion about the double power of the *Sangi*, it was thought that this intelligence would at once cause a change in the Cabinet. The Japanese Government did not at once decide on a Corean Expedition, but as they could not completely set the matter aside they at last decided upon sending a Commissioner. As the *Sangi* Kido Takamasa sent in a memorial in the early part of October, it was thought that he would be appointed Commissioner, but we heard that owing to his old illness having broken out, shortly after this he was still being nursed in his room. Kuroda Kiôtaka was appointed High Commissioner and ordered to proceed to Corea with ships of war and settle the matter. On the 27th December Inouyé Kaoru, formerly *Okura Taiyu*, was suddenly promoted to be a member of *Genroin* and was made Vice High Commissioner. 'Mori Arinori, *Guaimu Shôyu*, was appointed Resident Minister at Peking, and set sail from Shinagawa, but the mouth of the river at Tientsin being frozen over, he anchored at Chefoo and proceeded overland to Peking, (He will arrive there on the 20th instant). The Corean mission, however, made preparations for starting irrespective of Mr. Mori's negotiations and sailed on the 28th December and was soon followed by Kuroda. The particulars of the Corean negotiations will certainly form an important matter in the history of this year.

A Talk about the Press-Laws.

(Choya Shimbun.)

A few days since I was regaling myself quietly in a pleasant tea-house, and just at the moment I was about to leave, I heard some loud talking in the adjoining room, which attracted my attention and induced me to tarry and play the listener for a few moments longer. The party consisted apparently of a certain professor of Chinese, who, with a few of his pupils, was enjoying himself over some right good *saké*, and was then expressing himself for their edification, loudly and in sounding phrases. "You must never, my dear friends," I heard the old man say, "you must never be foolish "enough to become newspaper writers. Since the "issue of the press-laws, not long since, do we hear "of anything but punishments being laid upon "the editors—now fine and now imprisonment? And yet, "see how incurably careless the foolish fellows seem! "Since New Year's Day—only some fourteen days ago— "Fujita of the *Hochi*, Hasegawa of the *Akebono*, Kato of "the *Saifú*, Suyehira and Narashima of the *Choya*, and "even a British subject, Black of the *Bankoku Shimbun*, "have all been summoned to the courts to answer for "their sins, and accepting this as a criterion of what may "yet occur, there will be hundreds of such cases during the "year. No, no, my friends, this will never do. Be supple "and soft; praise the powers that be and study how to "please them, and then you may hope to become heads "of departments in due season. And, when New Year's "Day comes round, you will be prepared with a panegyric "on your chiefs and on our Government, and all will be "well with you. But never, I repeat, soil yourselves with "such vile things as newspapers. I esteem the press-"laws as highly as I esteem the doctrines of the great "sages. Pray let me hear your ideas on the subject."

Then I heard one of the pupils reply, "I venture, my dear "sir, to doubt the correctness of your judgment. For my "part, I am more inclined to think these laws like the "*mankintan** made at Toyoma in Yetchiu, for it is of un-"paralleled fame." "Not so," struck in one of his fellow pupils, "say rather, like the mines of California, since "plenty of gold is got out of them." Another said, "They "are for all the world like the childrens' ghost stories: the

* A medicine of considerable repute but little efficacy.

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"tale gets more terrible as it approaches the end"; and one sitting next him declared that they "reminded him of "Shotaku Taishi's fortune-tellers' book, which is so difficult "to understand that we must content ourselves with looking "at it." "Rather," said a stout fellow, "like a play-house "tragedy; let the stage run with blood, no one is a whit "the worse for it." "Or like the golden rule; for they are "likely to last for ever" said another. "I quite disagree "with you," squeaked a little man who was seated in the corner, "I think them just like a party of poor students "bent upon a 'spree.' They care little whether they "have money enough or not, and are not over much disap- "pointed, even though their spree should not come off "at all."

"Gentlemen, gentlemen, order, pray," shouted the old man through the rattling din of words. "Whether it "'comes off' or not, it has no connection with the press- "laws, but with the law of libel. Your comparisons are "indeed almost insulting, for although you do not directly "attack the law, you seem to find matter for your wit in it. "The law is not a toy to be played with, let me tell "you——"

The professor said these words in a tone so menacing and sonorous that I began to tremble with fright, and so, hastily, and with apprehensive steps, I slunk away from the noisy hostelry without waiting to hear the end of the disputation.

The Movements of Enouyé.

(Hioron Shimbun.)

It behoves the high officials of a country to be very circumspect in circumstances of even comparative unimportance if they wish to avoid the misinterpretation of their conduct and all manner of idle conjectures. If, for example, the people observe the residence of a high official surrounded by men in foreign dress, they jump to the conclusion that the police have sent been there to protect it, or should they see some carriages before his door they at once assume that a consultation is in progress, that the country is in jeopardy, and in fact create all sorts of idle and unfounded rumours.

Nothing has perplexed the *quidnuncs* more than the late visit of Enouyé to Osaka, previous to his joining Kuroda at Kobé with the view of proceeding with him to Corea, some of them alleging that he went there to buy presents for the Corean king. This, of course, is incredible, for it is neither the office of an envoy to purchase presents, nor is there any special reason for selecting Osaka for this purpose. Others have it that Enouyé is a keen man of business, and as the declaration of war would be followed by an immediate advance in the price of food, his object in visiting the south has been to make arrangements for rice operations. Finally, it is said that he meditates business in addition to his ambassadorial functions, and has proceeded to Osaka to purchase suitable "trade" for the Coreans.

Now, we can believe none of this. Our laws prohibit officials from engaging in traffic, and although means are found of evading the restriction by undertaking business under a borrowed name, an ambassador is hardly likely to enter the market openly to purchase rice for his individual profit. The probability is that people have been waiting to learn the decision in the Ozaruzawa mine case, which was given shortly before Enouyé received his appointment. Had it been our case we should probably have received a sentence of two years imprisonment with hard labour, but as Enouyé is the person in question he has only been fined thirty *yen*.

Our own opinion is that he has gone to Osaka for the purpose of saying farewell to his friends, in case he should not meet with them again. What think you?

The Advancement of Civilisation.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

The advancement of a country is promoted not only by the encouragement and protection afforded by its Government, but by the industry of its citizens. However liberal the ideas of the people, they can have no scope for growth if they are ruled over by a tyrannical Government, nor on the other hand can a Government which desires to enlighten the popular mind and promote the arts of civilisation hope to succeed if the people fail to respect it, or to lend it that moral support by which alone its aims can be successfully accomplished.

Looking to the present state of our country we find the population divided into three classes, the highest of which, the *Kuadzoku*, though trifling in number, are, with few exceptions, devoting themselves to enlarging the material happiness and welfare of their fellows.

The middle class, *Shidzoku*, possess an external coating of civilization, which is promising enough to the eye, but proves to be deceptive. They are absolutely without enlightenment as a class, dissipated and luxurious. Many of them, ignorant of the low ebb of our national treasury, are urging the prosecution of war. Theirs is merely the veneer of civilization.

It is difficult to describe the condition of the lowest class, or *heimin*, of which our nation is most largely composed. They are sunk in wretched poverty, careless to advance themselves, and as they are slavishly obedient to the dictates of their rulers—be these just or cruel—they are indifferent alike to all forms of Government and care little whether they stand or fall. They either fail to apprehend that the Government is truly their own or pretend to think so; they do not identify themselves with it; and when soldiers are wanted for the defence of our common country they endeavour to evade service by all sorts of trick and artifice. It thus happens that how solicitous soever the Government and the upper class may be for the substantial advancement of the nation, it is vain to indulge a hope that under present conditions this should be possible of accomplishment.

Each one of us has his share of our common duty to advance our country's interests laid upon him, and it behoves him to bear it. But in the actual condition of mind in which we see most of those around us, who shall say how soon we may fall beneath the yoke of some European or American power?

We entreat our thirty-three millions of fellow countrymen to aid in the good work of progress.

NOTES TAKEN DURING A VISIT TO OKINAWA SHIMA—LOOCHOO ISLANDS.

By R. Henry Brunton, Esq.

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan, on the 19th January, 1876.

Among the first papers read before the Asiatic Society was one by Mr. E. Satow, of H. B. M. Legation, upon the Loochoo Islands. The following notes may be considered as affording a little supplementary information, which was procured during a couple of days' visit to these Islands.

We left Kagosima in the S.S. *Thabor*, on the evening of the 9th December, and proceeded so as to pass to the westward of the chain of islands which extends in a south-westerly direction from Cape Chichakoff (Satanomisaki) to the north end of Formosa—the Loochoo islands forming part of the chain. On the evening of the 10th we passed, at a distance of about thirty miles, Ôshima, which is one of the Loochooan group, and is inhabited by people of similar kindred, but which is under the authority of the Kagoshima *ken* and does not form a part of the territory of the King of Loochoo. It was on this island that a sugar refinery was erected by the Prince of Satsuma with the assistance of the Messrs. Glover of Nagasaki, in 1867. This did not prove successful financially and, I understand, the machinery has since been removed to Ozaka. Ôshima possesses an excellent harbour which is sheltered in every direction and the trade between it and Kagoshima, in certain seasons, is very considerable.

We arrived off Nafa on the afternoon of the 11th December. During the voyage we experienced N. W. winds of no great violence—and this wind continued with us more or less until our return. The monsoon whose direction is N. E. on the China coast, is therefore changed in direction in this locality.

Nafa is on the western shore of Okinawa Shima; it is a town of probably five or six thousand inhabitants, and is supposed to be the port for the capital of the island,

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which is situated about three miles inland. The distance from Kagoshima to Nafa by the track we came is about 400 miles. The harbour at Nafu can hardly be considered fit for vessels to make any extensive use of. There is only a very slight indentation in the coast line, which there runs about N. E. and S. W., and the only protection to vessels is afforded by coral reefs which partially surround a basin. Some of these come quite to the surface of the water and their position may generally be distinguished by the surf breaking on them; others, however, are at distances of 3 feet and 6 feet and 12 feet below the surface, and nothing is visible which marks the position of these latter. And, as they seem to exist at the entrances to the anchorage as well as in the anchorage itself they form a most formidable danger. The strong N. W. wind which blew during one day that the vessel lay at Nafa cut off all communication between the ship and the shore, and a heavy swell came rolling in to the anchorage which rendered our position a most uncomfortable and, to some extent, a precarious one. We knew that we were surrounded by perfectly precipitous coral reefs, some of which were within a few hundred yards of us, and had any fracture occurred to the moorings which held the ship as she plunged and heaved, we should, in a few minutes, in all probability, have been driven against one of these. In a creek on the southern side of the town there is a depth of water of from 2 or 3 fathoms. Small steamers might find shelter here, and three or four large junks were lying in it at the time of our visit. But for vessels of over 300 or 400 tons, it is not available, and Nafa cannot in any way be considered suitable for a commercial port.

When we arrived at Nafa, the fact of our being in a country in which the people were very different from those whom we had just left, became at once apparent. Several boats came off to the ship, but instead of being the tidy-looking, swift, and picturesque craft which we are accustomed to in Japan, they were canoes, made out of one log of wood, and very similar in shape and appearance to those at Aden. They were propelled by two men, one in the bow and another in the stern, by means of paddles. The only other boats which we saw were square clumsy looking boyes which were also propelled by paddles. The sea-going junks, however, which make voyages to Foochow and Kagoshima are strongly constructed, and are of the same shape and build as the ordinary Chinese junk. They are decorated with an eye on each bow and by a red ball on a white ground on the stern. This, we were informed, however was merely a decoration, and in no way an emblem that the vessels were under Japanese colours.

The town of Nafa is built on a piece of level ground adjoining the sea coast, while the capital, Shiuri, is built on a series of small hills. The latter is a straggling scattered town, and it would be very difficult to form any estimate of its population. From the summits of some of the hills good views can be obtained of the surrounding country, which appeared to be in the highest state of cultivation. And from its gentle undulations, with small streams winding through the valleys, its rich herbage and avenues of trees, it afforded a very close resemblance to some phases of English scenery.

The streets in the towns present a most desolate appearance. On each side of these is a blank stone wall of about 10 or 12 feet high, with openings in them here and there sufficiently wide to admit of access to the houses which are behind. Every house is surrounded by a wall, and from the street they convey the impression of being prisons rather than ordinary dwellings.

The streets are also paved with blocks of stone. These have very irregular surfaces which render walking over them most uncomfortable. It was observed that in front of the dwellings of those of high station, or in front of temples and other places of importance, that the roads were laid perfectly smooth, with broken stones bound by clay in much the same system as is used on macadamised roads. The people therefore, are perfectly aware of what smooth roads are, and it is to be regretted that they did not more largely adopt these. The high road from Nafa to Shiuri is 30 or 40 feet wide and is lined with trees on each side. It is laid throughout its entire width and for the whole length of the road with these blocks of stone. This represents an immense amount of labour and, while not convenient for pedestrians, ihas the advantage of being everlating.

The houses of the well-to-do classes are situated in a yard which is surrounded by a wall ten feet high, as has been already mentioned. They are similar to the ordinary Japanese houses with raised floors laid with mats, and sliding screens of paper. They are built of wood and present no peculiar differences from the Japanese style of construction. The roofs are laid with tiles, which, however, are quite different in shape to the Japanese tiles. Over the joint between two concave tiles, a convex one is laid, and these are all semi-circular in cross section. The tiles are made at Nafa and are red in colour. They appeared of good quality. The houses of the poorer classes are of a very primitive character. The roof is covered by a thick thatch, and is supported by four corner uprights about five feet high. The walls consist of sheets of a species of netting made of small bamboo, which contain between them a thickness of about six inches of straw. This encloses the whole sides of the house, a width of about two feet being left in one side as an entrance. There is no flooring in the houses of any description, and there is generally laid over the mud inside a mat on which the inmates lie or sit. We found that a pig was generally attached to each of these houses and that pork is very largely consumed by the inhabitants of the island. In each house also there is a weaving loom, and the dresses of the people are all woven by themselves in their own houses.

There are no shops in Loochoo, and when anything is required to be purchased it may be brought by the dealer to the house of the buyer. There is, however, in each town a market place where various commodities are exposed for sale. These principally consist of the general food of the people, which is sweet potatoes, pork and a few fish. There were large quantities of Japanese tea which we were told the Loochooans were very fond of, and which they drank after the fashion of the Japanese. Satsuma tobacco was also observed in some quantity, and several bundles of English cotton twist. The market stalls are all presided over by women, who are evidently entrusted with the commercial operations of the island. The only money in use is copper cash, but the natives did not refuse the silver of some of our party who purchased a few things. Some of the women in the market were young, but the great proportion were elderly. The practice of tatooing the backs of the hands of the women was to be seen here; the younger ones had a few marks only, while the hands of the elderly ones were covered down to the nails. That the Loochooan married woman are kept in such seclusion as is related by Mr. Satow, namely, that they are not allowed to have any communication whatever with the small portion of the outer world, may be true of the higher classes. We had no opportunity of testing this, but that it cannot be correct as regards the lower classes there can be little doubt. We observed numbers of women of all ages engaged in all manner of occupations, going about and conversing with as much freedom and self-assurance as is customary in any part of the world, and it is only reasonable to suppose some of these must have been married.

Loochoo has been visited by various foreign vessels at different periods. H.M. ships *Alceste* and *Lyra*, then on a cruise in Chinese waters, came to Nafa in the year 1815. And Captain Basil Hall has described the Island in his narrative of the voyage of these vessels. They remained at Nafa for some months and were refitted there, and the officers and crews experienced the greatest courtesy and civility from the natives. Commodore Perry also called here on his way to Japan with the U.S. squadron, but his experiences of the Loochooans were not so favourable as those of Captain Basil Hall.

A little distance out of Nafa under some fine old fir trees are quite a number of graves of Europeans. Each grave has placed over it a block of stone work, about the same size as an ordinary grave and three feet high. On the top of this there are, on most of the graves, stones let into the masonry, which have inscriptions cut on them. From these we observed that two or three Catholic priests had been buried there, as also four men who had belonged to the American squadron. One inscription was over the grave of an English sailor of the *Alceste*, and it bore tes-

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timony to the good feeling existing between the English and the inhabitants at that time. It mentioned that the memorial had been erected by the "King and inhabitants of this most hospitable island."

The people are of a timid and most inoffensive nature, and all our experiences of them shew them to be kindly disposed to strangers. Their treatment of two survivors from the wreck of an English brig which came ashore on the island some years ago, was so considerate and so highly appreciated by the home authorities, that a gun vessel was despatched to offer the thanks of the English Government, and to present to the King a gold watch in recognition of the kindness shewn to them by him and his people.

On the sides of most of the small hills in the neighbourhood of Nafa are the tombs of the inhabitants. They are built of stone into the sides of the hills. Their top resembles a horse-shoe in shape, and in front there is the opening into the interior which is built and cemented up so as to be air-tight. The roof is made of plaster and is flat, and the appearance of a number of these tombs on the sides of the different hills has a very picturesque effect. The method of burial is to leave the corpse in the tomb for about three years until it is entirely decayed, the tomb is then opened, the bones are collected and kept in an urn as a relic by the family. While walking in the neighbourhood of the tombs we observed one open. A temporary mat shed was erected in front of it and sounds of the most violent grief proceeded from the interior. This, we understood, was on the occasion of the re-opening of the tomb for dis-interment when the relatives meet to witness the last rite performed upon the remains of the deceased. Mr. Satow mentions that this ceremony has been discontinued and that the people are buried in the same way as Japanese are; but I have reasons for thinking that this is only partially true, and that it is still adhered to by certain classes of the population.

There is abundant evidence that the whole island of Okusawa is of coral formation, and it, in all probability, affords an interesting example of a coral island which has been, since the formation of the coral, subjected to volcanic upheaval. On a hill about two hundred feet above the level of the sea the exposed rock was distinctly of coral and, in many places further inshore, coral was observed. The stone used in the buildings, walls and also in paving the roads was also undoubtedly coral, but it had, of course, lost to a great extent its characteristic appearance by wear and exposure. The whole country is low and undulating, no hill being above 400 or 500 feet high, so that the upheaval to which it has probably been subjected has not been of an extremely violent nature. Coral reefs rising to about the surface of the water surround it on every side. These generally enclose a central space of deep water. The passage through these at Nafa, as is customary in other coral islands, is opposite the mouth of a fresh water stream. The island is subjected to frequent shocks of earthquake, showing further that it is not yet far removed from volcanic action.

The climate is one which is of a sufficiently genial character to allow the vegetation to be green throughout the whole year. In the winter months some cold days are experienced, but snow or ice is unknown. The thermometer, during our stay in the month of December, was as high as 73° Fah. in the shade, and the sun was sufficiently powerful to necessitate our return to thinner apparel, sun-helmets and umbrellas.

The product which we observed as chiefly cultivated was the sweet potato. It is the principal food of the people, patches of paddy land were seen here and there, but they were not of any great extent. The rice is grown at various seasons of the year as it suits the convenience of the farmers. We saw some which had just been planted and which was expected to be reaped in March or April. The climate will admit of two crops being produced in the year, but the people, with sensible prudence, do not tax the productive properties of the land to so great an extent. Many groves of sugar-cane were observed. Oranges of a peculiar aromatic flavour grow on the island, but not in large quantities, and fruit of any kind appears scarce. The sago palm is cultivated in large quantities, and the sides of all the hills which are not otherwise occupied are covered with it. The whole island is in the highest state of cultivation, and in this respect will bear a favorable comparison with any part of Japan. The farming implements in use seemed to be precisely similar to those used in Japan.

There are many ponies on the island. They are from 10 to 10½ hands high and are well-shaped little animals. Some of our party who rode on them gave excellent accounts of their spirit and paces. They resemble the Manila breed of pony, or may possibly be a cross between it and the China breed.

A few cocoa nut trees were seen but they do not bear fruit. Small quantities of tea and tobacco are also grown.

The trees on the island are all of small size, and wood is not plentiful. A few teak trees were seen, but the natives do not consider that they produce a valuable timber and consequently pay them no attention. From our own observation the wood in them would be small and full of knots. A hard timber named *Kómon*, and a soft wood named *Fuchitsuba*, are grown on the island and were observed in the temples and other erections. But a great part of the wood in use is the ordinary Japanese wood which is imported from the Kagoshima.

Owing to the scarcity of wood stone has entered much more extensively into the building operations of the people than it has in Japan. The execution of the mason work is also infinitely superior to anything to be seen in Japan. The Loochooans seemed to have grasped the principle of giving strength to mason work by friction between the beds of adjacent stones. The joints are therefore made with truth, and although the stones are generally of the most diverse shapes, they fit into each other with perfect accuracy, unlike Japanese masonry the stones in which are only kept in place by a bearing on each other of a few inches wide on their outer edge. The walls which surround the dwellings and which line the streets are all built in this way. The material in them is small, and in a few cases we observed that lime mortar had been used in the joints.

All the bridges, on the roads, which we observed were built of stone. The openings in them are spanned by means of arches in the form of an ellipse. So far as the eye can judge they are almost perfectly elliptical. This form of arch is also to be seen over all gateways and other openings. There are also a few arches of the form of a segment of a circle, but the elliptical arch is, by far, the most common. Some of these are of exceedingly small rise and are ingeniously constructed. They are however faulty in so far that the arch stones are placed lengthways along the entrados of the arch, instead of the joints radiating from the centre. They are therefore but ill calculated to bear the strains which come upon them. The bridges have well constructed piers and abutments and are furnished with stone parapets. The insides of these are ornamented with elaborate carvings and designs, which are chiefly of Chinese origin. The Loochooans admit having received their notions of building from China, and those familiar with that country will probably see great resemblances to Chinese erections in all that exists in Loochoo; but there are also, without doubt, evidences of some departure from Chinese methods and of original ideas on the part of these islanders.

The castle which is the residence of the King is situated in about the centre of Shinri and on an eminence about 500 feet above the level of the sea. The dwellings, in which the king resides, are placed near the summit of the eminence. They are of the ordinary type of wooden buildings and are of considerable extent. They are built in a square, enclosing a court about seventy yards wide. This court is laid out in paths with different coloured tiles. Opposite the entrance is the largest building, which was shut up at the time of our visit—on the left and right being smaller buildings which are used as the residences of the court officials, as reception chambers, and for other purposes. Surrounding these buildings but at lower elevations, on the sides of the hill, are very extensive revêtment walls, some of which are 60 or 80 feet high and 14 or 15 feet thick. These walls, which must sustain an enormous pressure from the earth behind them are built in plan, in the form of a series of inverted arches. This seems an ingenious and excellent expedient for assisting the strength of

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such walls, and a principle something similar to it is adopted in large retaining walls in Europe. The pointed part of the wall, from which two arches spring, is ornamented by a peculiar and graceful curve. Cactus in profusion grows along the tops of the walls and they are covered on the outside with various creepers. To enter the castle it is necessary to pass through three gateways of very heavy mason work, the openings through which are spanned by elliptical arches. The castle cannot be called fortified, though its position and the existence of the high walls already mentioned would render it safe against capture except from an attack furnished with modern appliances. The object in constructing it has no doubt been been to make it a stronghold capable of resisting any enemy known to the people. The king seems to take but little active part in the Government of the country and had not been visible to any stranger for some years.

The country altogether presents a strange admixture of Chinese with Japanese ways and customs. The inscriptions which are to be seen on the various monumental stones placed in the streets are written in Chinese. Many are quotations from Confucius and other Chinese classics, while others go so far as to represent the country as part of China. The principles of building have been partly borrowed from China. The tombs and manner of burial are to some extent after the Chinese fashion, and the general appearance of the towns gives evidence of the existence of a close intimacy with China. But the language on the other hand is Japanese. It is not precisely similar to the Japanese now spoken, but it is believed to be as nearly as possible similar to the language spoken some centuries ago, many words of which have become obsolete. While a great part of what was said by the Loochooans was understood by the Japanese, many words used by them were recognized as belonging to the old Japanese vernacular but which are now never heard. The more frequent intercourse with Japan has led to a familiarity with Japanese ways and the use of Japanese produce.

There were no Chinese on the island, and we heard of only one Japanese merchant who was resident there. There are three or four Japanese officials living at Nafa who have been probably sent there for the purposes of the Government.

A tax of 8,200 *kokus* of rice is levied by the Japanese government from the Loochooans. It is paid in sugar, that being the most valuable produce of the Island. Certain articles are also sent to China each year, but these consist merely of complimentary offerings and small presents. Communication is kept up between Loochoo and Foochow by means of large junks.

The Island is between four and five hundred square miles in area, and it is said to have a population of 150,000. This is at the rate of three hundred to the square mile, a thickness of population so great as to be hardly conceivable.

The people are burdened with the maintenance of a large class of idlers who like the *Samurai* in Japan live upon hereditary privileges granted them by the government. These men are called *Daimios* and may be seen lounging about in every street. The lower classes are an industrious, docile, timid but extremely civil set of people. Their education is confined to Chinese, and only one book of Chinese classics is taught in the schools or, in fact, is known among them. They have little or no communication with the outside world. They produce on the island what is sufficient for their own wants and would probably be best satisfied in being left alone. But this is not to be their fate. The Japanese Government have taken over the active control of the country. It has been formed into a *Han*. A Mitsu Bishi mail steamer now visits it once every alternate month, and the Loochooans have probably experienced the last of that quiet and peaceful retirement which the geographical position of their country has heretofore afforded them, and for which their natures seem so well adapted.

YOKOHAMA FIRE BRIGADE.

The annual general meeting of the Yokohama Fire Brigade was held yesterday afternoon, at half-past 3 o'clock, in the Chamber of Commerce Rooms.

The following gentlemen were present: Messrs. J. Leckie, Davis, Glennie, Dodds, H. Allen, Jr., G. Farley, Jr., McMahon, A. J. Wilkin, D. J. Cruickshank, McPherson, J. G. Walsh, W. H. Smith, E. Abbott, E. S. Benson, Wm. Bourne, and N. P. Kingdon.

Mr. A. J. Wilkin took the Chair and announced that it was the Annual General Meeting. He would call upon the Secretary to read the minutes of the last meeting.

Mr. J. Leckie, the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer having read the minutes as desired, which were approved and passed, read the following

REPORT.

The Committee of the Yokohama Fire Brigade beg to submit their annual report, and accounts of the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer for the year 1875.

The subscriptions collected during the past year show no decrease on those of 1874. The working expenses of the Brigade have been slightly smaller than in 1874, being $1,545:27 against $1,658:05.

At the General Meeting held on 20th January, it was left to your Committee to decide whether it would be better to purchase a new steam engine or another hand engine. As the hand engines belonging to the Brigade are still in good order, and with careful inspection will last some time yet, the decision of the Committee was not in favour of purchasing an engine, but of increasing the water supply to the settlement for use at fires. They have now the pleasure to state that another fire well has been constructed between lots 73 and 74, dimensions of which are similar to that sunk last year, and the amount of water 17,000 gallons.

Through the kindness and courtesy of Mr. Center a fine foreign fire-bell has been presented to the Brigade, the Committee supplying him with a Japanese one in its place. The new bell has been erected over the Brigade lot in place of the old one which was found inefficient.

The Committee have much pleasure in stating that, during the past year, fires have been less frequent than for years past, two only having occurred in the foreign settlement, and they take this opportunity of thanking the other fire companies of Yokohama for able assistance rendered on such occasions.

The following is a list of fires during the years:

February 6th, at Homura—destroying a portion of the native villages of Homura and Amanuma.

July 20th, at No. 31, Foreign Concession; Ship Chandler's store.

Aug. 7th at No. 44, Foreign Concession; destroying the "Japan Hotel" and a few Chinese houses; also a portion of lot 45, inhabited by Chinese.

The Committee have further much pleasure in testifying to the satisfactory manner in which the superintendent, Mr. Davis, has discharged the duties of his post.

In conclusion, the Committee, consisting of Messrs. Benson, Dodds, and Leckie, (Mr. Fraser having left the Settlement,) beg to tender their resignation; and they venture to express the hope that the community of Yokohama will continue to afford its cordial support to the Brigade, as has hitherto been the case.

For the Commitee,

JOHN LECKIE,
Hon. Sec and. Treasurer.

31st Dec., 1875.

THE YOKOHAMA FIRE BRIGADE.

In Account with John Leckie, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

Dr.

1875.			$ c.
January	31st.	To New hose carriage	80.00
Febry.	2nd.	„ Ground Rent for 1875.....	87.28
Dec.	31st.	„ Engineer's wages for the year.....	720.00
„	„	„ Working expenses and repairs.....	825.27
„	„	„ Fire wells, Lots 73 and 74.....	575.50
„	„	„ Erecting frame for bell.....	150.00
„	„	„ Replacing Bell.....	10.00
„	„	„ Balance	818.28
			$3,266.33

Cr.

1875.			$ c.
January	1st.	By Balance from 1874.....	471 33
Feby.	1st.	„ Subscriptions of firms $ 870.00	
„	„	„ „ Insurance offices 1,725.00	2,795.00
„	„	„ „ Chinese Guild .. 200.00	
			$3,266.33

E. & O. E.

JOHN LECKIE,
Hon. Sec. & Treasurer.

Yokohama, 31st December, 1875.

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Mr. H. Allen Jr. moved that the reports and accounts as read be passed.

Mr. Mcpherson begged to second this.

The Chairman then put the resolution to the meeting and it was carried unanimously. He said the next business was the election of a committee, the resent one having tendered its resignation.

Mr. W. H. Smith said that although the Committee in their report had tendered their resignation, yet the accounts showed such a favourable balance under their management that he would ask them to take upon themselves the arduous duties for another year. It would be a great boon to Yokohama.

The Chairman said that two members of the Committee had left Yokohama.

Mr. Smith said he would propose in their place Messrs: Glennie and McRitchie.

Mr. McPherson begged to second this.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the Committee, (who agreed to serve for another year, with the addition of Messrs: Glennie and McRitchie to fill up the vacancies of those who had left), for their labours during the past year.

Mr. J. G. Walsh proposed that the large American hand engine be taken over by the Brigade on payment of the balance due to Mr. Allen, Jr., of a little over $500.00.

This was put to the meeting; but Mr. McPherson said he thought the purchase of engines came within the province of the Committee. He thought the engine was remarkably cheap.

Mr. Kingdon begged to second Mr. Walsh's proposal that the engine be taken over, If it were lost to the Fire Brigade and passed into the hands of the Japanese it would be a serious thing.

Mr. Dodds said that the old Committee had had this proposal under consideration before. They had had a trial of the engine and found that the suction hose was inefficient. Then again, the Japanese were not tall enough to work it properly at fires. The Committee had thought it better to save money, and buy another steam fire engine.

Mr. Walsh said that in regard to the suction hose of the American engine being out of order, the expenditure of $30 or $40 would put all to rights; or a new suction hose could be bought for $90 or $100. The engine had cost over $3,000 and was still in very good order. It had rendered great service here. In regard to the Japanese not being able to work it, he thought a light planking might be put round the engine on which the coolies could stand.

Mr. Benson thought the matter had better be settled at a general meeting and not left to the Committee.

Mr. McMahon said he fully endorsed what Mr. Kingdon had said about the advisability of taking the engine over. It would be a serious matter to lose it.

Mr. W. H. Smith desired to hear the list of subscriptions read. He thought that with the exception of the Insurance Companies, and some firms who gave yearly donations, not so much had been collected from others as might have been.

The Honorary Secretary then read the list.

The Chairman asked if, in the event of the American engine being bought by the Yokohama Fire Brigade, it would be likely to bring any additional subscriptions?

Mr. Allen replied that it would.

Mr. Walsh then handed in his resolution in writing to the Chairman.

Mr. Dodds proposed as an amendment, That in view of the expense, the proposal be referred to the Committee for decision.

Mr. McPherson begged to second this.

The Chairman then put the amendment to the meeting and it was lost, only five voting for it.

Mr. Walsh's resolution was then put and carried by a show of hands.

The Meeting passed a vote of thanks to the local authorities for the assistance rendered at fires, also to Mr. McRitchie for a very excellent map of the settlement he had prepared and presented to the Brigade, showing the fire wells and other supplies of water.

The Meeting then separated.

Correspondence.

AMERICAN LAW IN JAPAN.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Sir,—I have been reading the decision of the American Consular Court in the case of the "People of the U. S. *versus* John Middleton," and I confess, that, as I am no lawyer, it has puzzled me very considerably. If some of your readers who are learned in the law will kindly assist me out of my difficulties, I shall feel very grateful.

I find it stated in this judgment that persons coming to Japan "from countries having such treaties (*i.e.* treaties with Japan) are exempt from obedience to Japanese law only in so far as said treaties expressly define such exemption." It is not clear why the Court should have thought it necessary to include within the scope of its remarks countries the governments of which are well known emphatically to repudiate this principle. But let that pass. The exemptions from Japanese law specially mentioned in the treaties are very few and unimportant, the principal one being that relating to religion, so that practically this amounts to saying that American citizens in Japan are subject to Japanese law. If this be really so, how is it that we have never heard of any convictions under it, or of civil cases being tried according to it in American Courts? But perhaps it is only for the future that it is intended to apply this principle. In that case, it strikes me that some unforeseen difficulties will arise. Is it intended, for instance, to punish American citizens who may become editors or proprietors of newspapers in Japan, or who criticise the laws or institutions of Japan, or who break any other of the numerous prohibitions of the Press-Laws? Are American Courts prepared to put down with a strong hand such offences as whist playing for ten cent points, speculating in rice, or tying a horse with a halter more than three feet in length? Billiards are at present prohibited in Osaka and Kobe. Has the American Consul been instructed to send to durance vile the criminals who may be detected in the commission of the offence of a game at pool?

These are only a few out of a multitude of cases where it would be obviously absurd to apply Japanese law to American citizens, and I therefore concluded that the judgment of the Court in Mr. Middleton's case must surely not intend this. It is true that one passage in it suggests a way out of the difficulty. If the plea that the accused "had no knowledge of the existence of the law" is accepted as valid, an acquittal would in many cases follow. But not only does this not meet every case, but it seems rather a doubtful principle in itself, and is just one of those things I should like to have cleared up for me.

The correspondence between Mr. Bingham and his government, however, points out a much more certain, and, in one sense, a more satisfactory mode of rescuing the American citizen from the clutches of Japanese law. I quote the passage. The authority is that of Mr. Fish himself.

"Citizens of the United States resident in Japan are "expected and required to observe and obey such laws (*i.e.*— "laws made by Japanese authorities) in the same manner and "to the same extent that the like obligations rest upon the "subjects of that empire. In regard to the enforcement of "these laws, and the imposition of penalties for their infrac- "tion, citizens of the United States have secured to them "by the provisions of existing treaties, the right of being "tried in the Consular Courts of their own nation establish- "ed in Japan, and according to the mode prescribed by the "laws of the United States, and are protected from the "infliction of other penalties than those prescribed or warrant- "ed by the laws of their own country."

This amounts to saying that Americans may be found guilty of offences against Japanese law, but the procedure and penalties shall be those of American Law. Let us see how this would work. Supposing, for instance, that an American editor in Japan publishes an attack upon monarchy as an effete and antiquated institution. This is a very grave offence against Japanese law, and no conscientious jury could hesitate for a moment to bring him in guilty. It would then be the duty of the judge to condemn the offender to such penalties

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as are "prescribed or warranted by the laws" of America. What the penalties of American law for such an offence are need not be stated.

The absurdity of such a position is too obvious. The inevitable result would be that only offences against those Japanese laws which coincide with American law could be punished by an American Court, and whether it is worth while to describe this as requiring American citizens to observe the laws of Japan seems doubtful. Indeed I cannot suppose that this can be the real intention of the American Government. It is too like the language of the sisters in Macbeth

> That palter with us in a double sense,
> That keep the word of promise to our ear,
> And break it to our hope.

to be accepted as the genuine intentions of the government of a great nation. At the same time, I cannot for the life of me discover what else it can mean. If any of your readers will kindly aid me in my perplexity, they will confer a favor on

Yours obediently,

R.

[We have on two occasions recently adverted to the difficulties involved in Mr. Fish's *dictum* on this subject, and the above letter places them in a fair light. In his desire to reduce the hardships incidental to extra-territoriality jurisdiction to a *minimum*, he places both the Japanese and American citizens in an absolutely false position. On any extended application of it Mr. Fish's principle will assuredly break down, and this is the only true test of its soundness or unsoundness.—ED. *J.W.M.*]

THE LATE FIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Japan Weekly Mail.*

Yokohama, January 17th, 1876.

SIR,—Referring to the paragraph contained in your Weekly issue of Saturday's date respecting the late fire at Building No. 81, Foreign settlement, I should, out of justice to its occupants, be glad if you will be good enough to insert in your issue of to-morrow, that the fire appears to have broken out in a room above Mr. Berretta's store, but not in the store itself where no goods were burned; and that, from all investigations I have made, I can find not the slightest suspicion of incendiarism attaching to the inmates of the building, and that while the origin of the fire is, and is I fear likely to remain, a mystery, perhaps a Japanese who was seen escaping from the burning premises, might, had he been caught, have given the best elucidation of it.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
E. L. B. McMAHON,
Agent, Staffordshire Fire Insurance Co.

[We feel pleasure in publishing Mr. MacMahon's statement that the fire did not break out or burn in Mr. Berretta's Store, but in the upper premises. In the absence of legal enquiry into the cause of fires suspicion frequently arises, and there appears ample ground for it in this case, as stated in our Weekly issue; but there is not the smallest reason for connecting Mr. Berretta's name with any such suspicion..—ED. *J.W.M.*]

Law Report.

IN H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq., Assistant Judge.

Thursday, 20th January, 1875.

RAUD *v.* KIRKWOOD.

This was a petition praying that defendant might be compelled to execute the conditions of a lease of No. 149, and that the Court would declare that it was binding on defendant, and order him to execute it in all its articles.

Defendant, by his answer, denied there being any lease, and stated that it was only an agreement, and that he had frequently offered to to enter into a lease in accordance with the terms of such agreement, but that plaintiff had refused to execute one.

Mr. Kirkwood asked, before the commencement of the case, that the petition might be amended by stating what the particular thing was that plaintiffs demanded should be carried out,—whether they wished him to enter into a lease, or to execute certain repairs, &c.

Plaintiff contended that it having been decided in the French Consular Court that the present agreement was binding on him as a lease, he had a right to demand that its conditions should be carried out.

His Honour said that it was competent to the Court to declare the position of the parties with respect to the lease in question.

Mr. Kirkwood said that this was not asked for by the petition; all it claimed was the performance of certain conditions. The document in question was only an agreement to make a lease, and he could not be sued on it.

Mr. Zembsch, for plaintiff, said he asked that, the lease having been declared by the French Court binding on the plaintiff, His Honour might declare that it was equally binding on defendant.

His Honour said that Mr. Kirkwood having sued on this agreement, and accepted Mr. Raud as a tenant, he had adopted it, although it could not be construed into a lease for four years.

Mr Kirkwood then demurred to the petition, on the fact that there were no grounds for the relief sought.

His Honour suggested that it would be better to settle certain issues as to the questions put before him for his opinion.

Mr. Kirkwood said that in that case he should withdraw from the Court, and apply for his costs up to date, as it was of no use to bring him before the Court for the sake of getting its opinion. The opinion of the Court was not binding at all unless it was referred by the consent of both parties.

His Honour pointed out to the plaintiff that it was not usual in English law to simply ask the Court for an opinion on an agreement, but the proper course was for plaintiffs to prove that they had sustained damages by the non-fulfilment of the agreement, and then to sue for them.

A long argument took place, Mr. Kirkwood citing authorities to prove that the agreement was not binding on him.

His Honour said that the case was brought before him in a very peculiar manner, and all he could do was to declare that the agreement was not binding for four years, but was simply an agreement for a yearly tenancy, terminable by either side giving six months' notice; but both parties were bound from year to year by the terms of this agreement.

Mr. Kirkwood said that was not what was claimed by the petition, and he should ask that it be dismissed.

Plaintiff contended that the simple question before the Court was as to whether the lease was binding on defendant, or not.

His Honour said that according to English law it was not binding as a lease for four years, but simply as a yearly tenancy agreement.

The petition was therefore dismissed without costs.

M. LEMOINNE ON BRITISH POLICY IN THE EAST.

(The Times.)

M. John Lemoinne, whose article we make no excuse for reprinting in the original, fancies he displays a knowledge of this country by habitually assuming that its foreign policy is dictated by motives so cynically selfish that they would scarcely suffice for the management of a huckster's stall; and his last exercise in this line is perhaps his best. We have deserted Turkey, he tells us, merely because she can no longer pay her English Bondholders, and because the construction of the Suez Canal frees us from all dependence on the integrity of the Ottoman Empire for the safety of our road to India. Our foreign policy is pure selfishness from beginning to end; when England herself is safe, she cares not what may become of every other country. Were we inclined to retort in the same spirit, we should say that the sin for which M. Lemoinne rates England is the very sin which has made France the greatest mischief-maker in Europe for the last two hundred years. But we shall certainly not take so vulgar a view of the French character as to insinuate that meanly selfish motives dictated all or any of the expeditions by which Louis XIV., the First Empire, the Monarchy of the Restoration, the Second Republic, and the Second Empire kept undimmed the glory of *la grandeur Francaise*. Great nations never act in the spirit of pedlars or bravoes. When M. Lemoinne says this country is habitually guided by a cynical selfishness as transparent as it is contemptible, we do not feel the slightest irritation. Our only wonder is that a clever man should know the facts of recent English history passably well and yet be as ignorant of England as the lightest of the literary triflers who minister to the Parisian craving for gossip. It is difficult to describe in terms of

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courtesy how ridiculous his renderings of our motives seem to ourselves; but he must pardon us for saying that they betray the provincialism of the Parisian boulevards. When he speaks of our Statesmen as if each were a Machiavelli, he does them too much intellectual honour, for most of them have as much simplicity of mind as the plainest of Englishmen. It is true that they did not make this country take the side of France when she fought with Germany, although France fought by the side of England in the Crimean War; and M. Lemoinne seems to think that refusal our crowning sin. But the simple, vulgar, insular, English explanation of our conduct is that we happened to think Germany right and France wrong. That belief convicts us, it seems, of being at the beck and call of Prussia. We showed how Prussian we were a few months ago, during the "scare," when we thought France so right and Germany so wrong that we permitted ourselves to use language which peaceful nations do not employ except when they put aside the calculations of self-interest.

The charge that our conception of the Eastern Question has been radically changed by the Sultan's inability to pay his English creditors has the misfortune to be incorrect. A slight study of our State papers would show that the change began soon after the Crimean War. We had allowed ourselves to believe that Turkey could be reformed into a State which would last long enough to save Europe from the greatest war of this century. That was a mistake, and it was soon discovered. The Turks went from bad to worse, and our Ministers and Ambassadors plainly warned them what must be the end of reckless extravagance and misrule. The Pashas soon learnt that they could no longer rely on a repetition of the Crimean War, and, after a time, the more farsighted of them transferred their hopes to Russia. Hence General Ignatieff has for years filled some such place in Constantinople as that which was once occupied by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. Meanwhile, little was said in this country about Turkey, for the simple reason that, in the absence of any dangerous agitation in the East, she is not an inviting subject. But, when the people of Herzegovina were driven to rebellion by intolerable oppression, it was instantly seen that a change had come over our ideas of the future of Turkey. That rising brought to light slumbering contempt for the promises by which we had once been misled, absolute unbelief in the possibility of Turkish reform, and a healthy detestation of Mahomedan tyranny. From this country came the first descriptions and denunciations of Ottoman rule in Herzegovina, and also the first proposal to put the Province under the protection of Austria. We startled the Continent by advocating that settlement long before the Porte broke faith with its creditors. But of course the act of bankruptcy greatly quickened the feeling of this country; it has had precisely the same effect in France; and both we and the French would have betrayed a lack of common sense if we had not been influenced by such an index of the future. There is always hope for a nation which pays its way, because it thus shows that it is honest and able to manage its own affairs. But there can be no hope for a nation which borrows more than two hundred millions in twenty years, has nothing to show for it at the end of the time, and has all the while been paying the interest due to one set of creditors with money advanced by another. The inability of Turkey to pay her debts set the seal of confirmation on the belief that she had flung away her last chance of life. No doubt, as M. Lemoinne reminds us, we attached the less value to the maintenance of her power after the construction of the Suez Canal had given us a short cut to India. But this fact simply means that we attach pre-eminent importance to the possession of India, and we rule that Empire quite as much for the good of its people as for the sake of our own power. Rather than allow our hold on India to be menaced by a partition of Turkey, it was quite right that we should protect her from Russia; but the measure of the danger was the measure of the duty, and both are now gone. The weak point of our communications now lies in Egypt, but M. Lemoinne deceives himself by the fancy that we intend to seize the territories of the Khédive. Our intentions are expressed by the fact that our Government has bought a fourth of the shares of the Suez Canal, and thus has acquired the power of preventing it from passing into hostile hands. That fact is worth a hundred theories. The meaning of it is that we are determined to prevent the Canal from being held by any other State, and the way in which we shall continue to treat Egypt will absolutely depend on the designs of other Powers. Such a precaution would be altogether different from the seizure of Belgium by France. That would be wanton aggression, and nothing else; but if Holland, Hanover, Denmark, and Sweden belonged to France, if we commanded the sea, and if France's only road to those possessions lay through Belgium, as our route to India lies through Egypt, she would have a right to risk everything rather than allow Belgium to fall into the hands of an enemy. We say precisely the same thing of Egypt.

But the question of practical importance at the present time is what is to be done with Bosnia and Herzegovina. Again M. Lemoinne meets us with a sneer at the selfishness of the motives which have led us to propose that those Provinces should be occupied by Austria. We favour Austria, he says, because she has no Asiatic views, and, consequently, will not menace our communications with the East. Quite true; and if it is selfishness to trust a Power that is not aggressive rather than one that is, self-defence is the chief of national crimes, and folly the chief of virtues. It is quite true that Austria would run some risk by adding a large Slav element to her population; but sooner or later, she must run that risk in any case, and she might as well do so now as later. Nothing can prevent Turkey from losing such Provinces as Bosnia or Herzegovina; they will drop off in a few months, or, at most, in a few years. If the Austrian Empire is so loosely knit together that it cannot bear the addition of another Slavonic nationality, there are evil days before it. Either Austria or Russia must protect any Provinces which the Porte may be unable to manage. But Austria could not permit Bosnia or Herzegovina to fall into other hands than her own. She must either accept new responsibilities in the direction of Turkey, or allow herself to be hemmed in between Germany and Russia, and fixed as if in an ever-tightening vice. The Austrians do not need to be told that such a compression would bring the beginning of the end to the great Hapsburg Monarchy. They cannot too soon begin to face responsibilities which are bound up with the possibilities of their natural existence. We do not mean, of course, that they should occupy the disturbed Provinces without the consent of the other great Powers. That would be war, and the necessity of the moment is not war, but police. With the consent of the other States, Austria could send an army which would put an end to a wasting conflict and indescribable misery; she could keep down by main force the fanaticism alike of the Christian peasants and the Mahomedan landlords; and then the Great Powers could take a leisurely survey of a situation dangerous to the whole of Europe. But it is almost a matter of course that diplomacy should say its last word before the movement of a foreign army could become a matter of practical arrangement, and a joint Note of the Great powers has yet to be laid before the Sultan. All the published versions of it are guesses, for it has not yet been fully drawn up, and it may not reach this country for two or three weeks. It may also do little more than call for guarantees of a just Government in Herzegovina; but as the Sultan can give none, such a demand can be only the first pressure of a tightening grasp, and, however the Powers may wish to reach some ground of acquiescence in Turkish rule, the magnitude of the evil and the danger will force them to go further and further to maintain European peace.

The following is the article by M. John Lemoinne in yesterday's *Journal des Débats*, on which *The Times* comments :—

"Nous ne pouvons nous lasser d'admirer, nous ne pouvons presque nous empêcher d'envier, le rare cynisme avec lequel l'Angleterre continue son évolution sur la question d'Orient. L'ancienne protectrice jurée et patentée de l'indépendance, de la souveraineté et l'intégrité de l'Empire Ottoman est aujourd'hui la plus ardente à en demander tous les jours le démembrement, et nous assisterons à cet etonnant spectacle de la Russie protégeant à son tour le Grand-Turc contre l'impatience des Anglais. La 'catastrophe financière' a ouvert les yeux de nos voisins d'une façon miraculeuse.

"'Comment en un plomb vil l'or pur s'est-il changé?' voilá la seule question qu'ils s'adressent; c'est ce qui est devenu la vraie question d'Orient.

"Tous les matins nous voyons donc la presse anglaise revenir à la rescousse, et jamais ceux qui, comme nous, ont dans tous les temps refusé de croire à la légende turque, ne l'ont déchirée avec autant de violence. Cette violence est méme telle qu'elle dépasse non seulement toutes les bornes, mais aussi le but qu'elle voudrait atteindre.

"Aprés avoir catégoriquement déclaré que la Turquie n'est ni en état ni en mesure de rétablir ou de maintenir l'ordre et la paix dans ses provinces insurgées, les Anglais demandent maintenant que ces provinces soient immédiatement, et sans désemparer, occupées militairement par une des puissances, et ils assignent cette fonction à l'Autriche. Il y a, sur cette proposition sommaire et radicale, quelques observations á présenter.

"D'abord, le but de l'Angleterre est trés clair. Elle aime mieux que cette opération soit faite par l'Autriche que par la Russie. Son cauchemar éternel, soit à Constantinople, soit en Perse, ou dans l'Asie centrale, ou dans l'Inde, c'est naturellement la Russie,

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L'Autriche ne lui inspire point les mêmes inquiétudes. Elle sait que l'Autriche n'a aucunes visées sur l'Asie, et, au besoin, elle se résignerait à la voir prendre en Turquie, fût-ce même à Constantinople, la place que rêve toujours la Russie.

"Mais est-il bien certain que l'Autriche, de son côté, consente à se charger de cette besogne et à remplir le rôle de gendarmerie européenne? Pourquoi, dans l'intérêt de l'Angleterre, irait-elle compromettre ses relations avec sa puissante voisine, la Russie? Ceux qui ont fait pour l'Angleterre la guerre de Crimée savent quel fond il faut faire sur sa reconnaissance dès que ses intérêts n'en sont plus. D'autre part, il faut se rendre compte de la situation intérieure de l'Autriche. Ici on reconnait, dans les suggestions de l'Angleterre, l'inspiration allemande, et il ne faut plus être surpris de voir cette politique propagée avec une passion subite et exagérée par le principal organe du gouvernement Prussien en Angleterre.

"Il y a longtemps que le grand-chancelier allemand a dit que le centre de gravité de l'Empire d'Autriche devait être transporté de Vienne à Pesth. Les plus vieilles Provinces de la monarchie Autrichienne, celles qui en sont le fondement et le berceau, sont encore des provinces allemandes. Or la Prusse veut être seule maîtresse en Allemagne.

"C'est pourquoi tout ce qui pousse l'Autriche du côté de l'Orient la détache de l'Allemagne. Plus l'Autriche absorbera dans son empire les populations, plus les provinces allemandes, se voyant menacées dans leur antique suprématie, se tourneront vers l'agglomération du Nord qui les appelle et leur tend les bras. C'est là un danger capital pour l'Autriche.

"Il y a une autre difficulté. L'empire d'Autriche est aujourd'hui constitué sur le principe du dualisme; il s'appelle l'empire Austro-Hongrois. L'élément Magyare, qui balance l'élément Allemand, a lui-même à lutter contre l'élément Slave dans l'empire; et plus le nombre des Slaves s'augmenterait, plus la suprématie de la Hongrie serait menacée. C'est pourquoi on rencontre, dans le gouvernement Autrichien actuel, plutot de mauvaises que de bonnes dispositions à l'égard des provinces Turques insurgées.

"Il peut être indifférent à l'Angleterre, qui est devenue Prussienne, que les provinces Allemandes de l'Autriche rejoignent la grande Confédération du Nord; mais c'est une affaire principale et vitale pour la Monarchie Autrichienne. Il ne faut donc pas croire que l'expédition militaire que l'on veut mettre sur les bras de l'Autriche soit chose si facile et si simple.

"Ce qui est facile, par exemple, et tout à fait simple, c'est le raisonnement des Anglais, sous le double point de vue de la politique et de la morale. Ils disent, 'Apres tout, nous faisons notre deuil de la Turquie; advienne que pourra de l'intégrité de l'Empire Ottoman. Une seule chose nous interesse—notre libre communication avec l'Inde. Or nous avons maintenant ce quo nous n'avions pas il y a vingt ans, du temps de la guerre de Crimée: nous avions pas le canal de Suez. Nous avions fait, il est vrai, tout ce que nous pouvions pour en empêcher l'exécution, mais il s'est trouvé un entêté Francais pour le faire; prenons-en notre parti, et surtout prenons le canal. Si l'on mord dans l'Empire Ottoman, notre morceau est tout choisi; nous mettons la main sur l'Egypte.'"

"Cela se dit et s'écriten Angleterre tous les jours, sous toutes les formes. Si cette morale politique entre dans le Code international, nous ne voyons pas ce qui empêcherait de la développer et de l'appliquer encore ailleurs. Pourquoi, par exemple, la France ne dirait-elle pas:—'J'ai perdu deux de mes plus belles Provinces, et un dédommagement ne me déplairait pas. Puisque chacun choisit son morceau, la Russie Constantinople, l'Angleterre l'Egypte, pourquoi ne prendrions-nous pas la Belgique? Elle a voulu autrefois se donner à nous et nous regagnerions avec elle ce que nous avons perdu, d'autant plus agréablement que l'Allemagne verrait dans cette extension, vers le nord l'abandon de toutes prétentions vers l'est.' Et en effet, la Prusse se dirait à son tour:—"Puisque tout le monde me donne l'exemple, ou plutôt suit le mien, pourquoi ne ferais-je pas comme tout le monde? La Russie prend Constantinople, l'Angleterre l'Egypte, la France la Belgique; nous, nous n'avons pas assez d'issues sur la mer, et nous n'avons pas de colonies. La Hollande a tout ce que nous n'avons pas; il y a longtemps que nous y pensions, voici l'occasion.' Et c'est ainsi qu'on refait la carte du monde at la morale des peuples."

We learn from the *Choya Shimbun* that some thirty persons from Satsuma, Awamori, Aichi and Kiôto have been arrested by the police in Yedo on suspicion.

MOUKDEN AND COREA.

[From Correspondent *Celestial Empire*]

29th November, 1875.

The forces which came from Tientsin to attack the robber-bands of Manchuria started in due course from the port of Newchwang for Moukden When half way they were divided, one portion marching (rather, driving) to Moukden, while the other wheeled round and marched south to Kushan. The Moukden contingent joined the cavalry which had come overland and both marched to Fung-whang-chung, the most eastern city of Manchuria, and famed during the wars between the Coreans and Tang-wang. S.E. by E. from Fung-whang-chung and the village called 'Border Gate,' commonly known as 'Corean Gate,' and 90 *li* distant from the latter, is the recently formed Chinese village of Sha-ho-tsu, on the banks of the Yaloo, or as the natives call it the 'Middle' river, and where the Corean Gate stream falls into the Yaloo. South of and distant from Sha-ho-tsu, 90 *li* is what was the stronghold of the robbers Tung-kou-tsu. At this Sha-ho-tsu, the Moukden contingent piched camp. They are distant from Kushan a good deal over a hundred *li*; and Kushan was S. W. from Tung-kou-tsu 140 *li*. Thus the Imperialists threatened the robber-stockade from two sides, the favourite Manchu plan by which they gained so many victories over the Ming; for they had no Napoleon to oppose them and annihilate one portion before the other came up. A Chinese gunboat attacked the stockade from the Yaloo river. The robbers had come to regard the troops of the Eight Banners with a contempt which boded ill for the latter, but the news of the foreign-drilled Tientsin men threw them into consternation, and it needed only one unimportant brush to cause them to decamp. "They fled away to the deserts about Kirin," said an inferior Tientsin officer, "because there were only troops of "the Eight Banners there." In those northern districts there was, about two months ago, a conflict in which, according to Moukden reports, sixty soldiers and two hundred robbers were slain. There has been no further report, so that the robbers have probably received their quietus. From the spirit of these Tientsin men, many of whom are Honan men, we believe the Manchu troops would have little chance against them. Doubtless those in power believe the same, and that Li Hung-chang has risen too high to hold him fast. There are now a thousand of these men in Fung-whang-chung where they are to remain "all winter and possibly for three years." They drill daily. A body of 2,000 Mongol soldiers from the Amoor is stationed at Sha-ho-tsu. And the old neutral territory is transformed into Chinese soil, the Government surveyors having measured it with their taxing chains. The Coreans will for a few years more come to the 'Gate;' but Sha-ho-tsu is the mart of the future. The people persist in saying that the Chinese gunboat got up to Sha-ho-tsu. If so, then, foreign gunboats could get up to Yi-chow, the Corean city. Via this city the Manchus marched without difficulty to the Corean Capital and took it twice; the first time when they were a weak but lively little company, with headquarters at Lao-chung. It seems to me that this is the proper point of attack. A force could be easily landed opposite Kushan and march with little opposition to the capital along the high road, there being only one considerable city on the way and all attempts at defence being concentrated on the south, where the worse than useless attempts of the French and Americans were made. The Coreans believe that their country has been attacked only because foreigners desired to despoil them of it; and that the several expeditions have not made renewed attacks only because the foreign countries were so terribly frightened at the results of the former attacks. "Our country is very poor," they say, and we believe them; "why then attack us?—ha! ha! we will not be defeated." Laughter at their presumption toned down the boasts of some, but it was pleasant to see the bold, manly fearless air of others. Western prestige is at its lowest ebb. The Chinese, in Manchuria at least, feel its influence and reason precisely as above. We have heard the boys on the streets crying out "A Corean! A "Corean!" to terrify the foreigner. And a friend of ours said to a Corean in our presence, "The Chinaman is "afraid of the foreigner and the foreigner of the Corean"! In mingling and talking with Coreans however they do not assume the proud position to which they are entitled, but still, in their manner, acknowledge their own inferiority. What the results would be of another expedition similar to the former it is difficult to estimate. Of one thing we might be sure—that the succeeding Chinese war would be ten times more costly in men and money, and that the wisdom of any power warring with China would be to espouse the cause of some claimant to the throne. It was from the Coreans we first heard of the Japanese expedition. It too was an attack by 'foreigners'; and their

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withdrawal was, to the Coreans, proof of defeat For the Japanese they express the greatest contempt. "Pshaw! Japan! What is "Japan? Japan pays us tribute: there are now in our capital Japan- "ese hostages renewed every year or half year, and redeemed on "the payment of ransom. These are in lieu of so many skins "of men which for long the Japanese delivered us as tribute. "About 300 years ago a large army of Japanese landed on our "shores. Our men were at first terrified by the new arms which "vomited fire and smoke and made a dreadful noise; but not a man "of that army returned to his native land. We used those arms, "and from us the Ming learned their use." Such was the Corean account of the origin of cannon in this part of the world. The Manchus forgot many campaigns with the Ming before they manufactured their first cannon, the 'Great General'; and took many cities before one is mentioned on the walls of which were cannon and firearms, which preserved the town. So that if the Jesuits in Peking first made cannon here many years before, they must have been used elsewhere than against the Manchus, for a cannon is never mentioned among the spoils. The Corean story is so far probable. The Coreans were positive in their assertions that foreigners of all countries, French, English, etc, living on their northern border, entered their country, had several fights and retreated If so, then the Russians are on the move. At first acquaintance the Coreans know nothing about anything. By-and-bye they know a good deal; among other things they knew about the murder of the French priests, and said "How can we become "believers when they are all losing their heads?" Women and girls crying to the executioner, "Be quick, the sooner our heads are off "the sooner in Heaven," and they lay bare their necks to the sword. Whether this is general or whether there were only a few slain to terrify the rest it is difficult to ascertain. But no man's head is safe in Corea, hence the poor people are ten times greater deceivers and liars than the Chinese. They will not commit themselves on the most trifling affairs. The despotism of China is perfect liberty to that of Corea. Their King pays tribute—not without reason. What say the Corean people? "We dare not "rebel, for troops would pour in from China to repress any move- "ment of the people." Would there were an expedition with a wise head to free this people from this most despotic and arbitrary government on the face of the earth! Up till within a few years ago a traffic, though illegal, was permitted between the shores of the Yaloo; Chinese boats laden with copper cash crossing to the opposite shore and returning with Corean silver, exchange making it profitable for all concerned; the Corean cash being as heavy as four of the Chinese, but large and small each counted one The Chinese, were not content with merchandise, however, but entered Corean houses and misbehaved. The Coreans rose upon the next arrival of boats and murdered every man; but didn't send back boat or cash. A hundred robbers from Tung-kou-tsu crossed over to try their luck. Two hundred armed men met them, and not a robber recrossed. At the Corean Gate, Coreans, representing Tls. 5,000 debts to the Chinese merchants payable last spring, failed to put in an appearance. Those doing business for them of course know nothing about them, and the Chinamen dare only wistfully look across the river.

DRAPER'S SCIENCE AND RELIGION.*

(The Nation.)

Some twelve years ago, Dr. Draper published a bulky volume entitled 'A History of the Intellectual Dovelopment of Europe,' in which his professed purpose was to show that nations or races pass through certain definable epochs of development, analogous to the periods of infancy, childhood, youth, manhood, and old age in individuals. But while announced with due formality, the carrying out of the argument was left for the most part to the headings and running-titles of the several chapters, while in the text the author peacefully meandered along down the stream of time, giving us a succession of pleasant though somewhat threadbare anecdotes, as well as a superabundance of detached and fragmentary opinions on divers historical events, having apparently quite forgotten that he had started with a thesis to prove. In the arrangement of his "running heads," some points were sufficiently curious to require a word of explanation, as, for example, when the early ages of Christianity were at one time labelled as an epoch of progress and at another time as an epoch of decrepitude. But the argument and the contents never got so far *en rapport* with each other as to clear up such point as this. On the contrary, each kept on the even tenor of its way without much regard to the other. From the titles of the chapters one was led to expect some comprehensive theory of European civilization continuously expounded. But the text merely showed a great quantity of superficial and second-hand information; serving to illustrate the mental idiosyncrasies of the author. Among these idiosyncrasies might be noted a total incapacity to understand the part played by Rome in the work of civilization, a singular lack of appreciation of the political and philosophical achievements of Greece under Athenian leadership, a strong hostility to the Catholic Church, a curious disposition to overrate semi-barbarous or abortive civilization, such as those of the old Asiatic and Native American communities, at the expense of Europe, and, above all an undiscriminating admiration for everything, great or small, that has ever worn the garb of Islam or been associated with the career of the Saracens. The discovery that in some respects the Mussulmans of the Middle Ages were more highly cultivated than their Christian contemporaries, has made such an impression on Dr. Draper's mind that it seems to be as hard for him to get rid of it as it was for Mr. Dick to keep the execution of Charles I, out of his 'Memorial.' Even in an essay on the 'Civil Policy of America,' the turbaned sage figures quite prominently; and it is needless to add that he reappears, as large as life, when the subject of discussion is the attitude of science toward religion.

Speaking briefly with regard to this matter, we may freely admit that the work done by the Arabs, in scientific enquiry as well as in the making of events, was very considerable. It was a work, too, the value of which is not commonly appreciated in the accounts of European history written for the general reader, and we have no disposition to find fault with Dr. Draper for describing it with enthusiasm The philosophers of Bagdad and Cordova did excellent service in keeping alive the traditions of Greek physical enquiry at a time when Christian thinkers were too exclusively occupied with transcendental speculations in theology and logic. In some departments, as in chemistry and astronomy, they made original discoveries of considerable value; and, if we turn from abstract knowledge to the arts of life, it cannot be denied that the mediæval Mussulmans had reached a higher plane of material comfort than their Christian contemporaries. In short, the work of all kinds done by these people would furnish the judicious advocate of the claims of the Semitic race with materials for a pleasing and instructive picture; Dr. Draper, however, errs, though no doubt unintentionally, by so presenting the case as to leave upon the reader's mind the impression that all this scientific and practical achievement was the work of Islamism, and that the Mohammedan civilization was a higher type than the Christian. It is with an apparent feeling of regret that he looks upon the ousting of the Moors from dominion in Spain; but this is a mistaken view. As regards the first point, it is a patent fact that scientific enquiry was conducted at the cost of as much theological obloquy in the Mohammedan as in the Christian world. It is true there was more actual tolerance of heresy on the part of Moslem governments than was customary in Europe in those days, but this is a superficial fact, which does not indicate any superiority in Moslem popular sentiment. The caliphate or emirate was a truly absolute despotism, such as the Papacy has never been, and the conduct of a sceptical emir in encouraging scientific enquiry goes but little way toward proving anything like a general prevalence of tolerance or of free-thinking. And this brings us to the second point—that Mohammedan civilization was, on the whole, rather a skin-deep affair. It was superficial because of that extreme severance between government and people which has never existed in European nations within historic times, but which has always existed among the principal races that have professed Moslemism. Nowhere in the Mohammedan world has there ever been what we call a national life, and nowhere do we find in its records any trace of such an intellectual impulse, thrilling through every fibre of the people and begetting prodigious achievements in art, poetry, and philosophy, as was awakened in Europe in the thirteenth century and again in the fifteenth. Under the peculiar form of unlimited material and spiritual despotism exemplified in the caliphate, a few men may discover gases or comment on Aristotle, but no general movement toward political progress or philosophical enquiry is possible. Such a society is rigid and inorganic at bottom, whatever scanty signs of flexibility and life it may show at the surface. There is no better illustration of this, when well considered, than the fact that Moorish civilization remained, politically and intellectually, a mere excrescence in Spain, after having been fastened down over half the country for nearly eight centuries.

But we are in danger of forgetting our main theme, as Dr. Draper seems to do, while we linger with him over these interesting

* 'History of the Conflict between Religion and Science. By John William Draper, M.D., LL.D.' Fourth edition. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1875, 12mo, pp. xxii, 373. (International Scientific Series, XII.)

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wayside topics. We may perhaps be excused, however, if we have not yet made any very explicit allusion to the 'Conflict between Religion and Science,' because this work seems to be in the main a repetition *en petit* of the 'Intellectual Development of Europe,' and what we have said will apply as well to one as to the other. In the little book, as in the big one, we hear a great deal about the Arabs, and something about Columbus and Galileo, who made men accept sundry truths in the teeth of clerical opposition; and, as before, we float gently down the current of history without being over well-informed as to the precise didactic purpose of our voyage. Here, indeed, even over-headings and running titles do not materially help us, for though we are supposed to be witnessing, or mayhap assisting in, a perenial conflict between "science" and "religion," we are nowhere enlightened as to what the cause or character of this conflict is, nor are we enabled to get a good look at either of the parties to the strife. With regard to "religion" especially are we left in the dark. What this dreadful thing is toward which "science" is always playing the part of the Herakles towards the Lernæan Hydra, we are left to gather from the course of the narrative. Yet, in a book with any valid claim to clearsightedness, one would think such a point as this ought to receive very explicit preliminary treatment.

The course of the narrative, however, leaves us in little doubt as to what Dr. Draper means by a conflict between science and religion. When he enlarges on the trite story of Galileo and alludes to the more modern quarrel between the Church and the geologists, and does this in the belief that he is thereby illustrating an antagonism between religion and science, it is obvious that he identifies the cause of the anti-geologists and the persecutors of Galileo with the cause of religion. The word "religion" is to him a symbol which stands for unenlightened bigotry or narrow-minded unwillingness to look facts in the face. Such a conception of religion is common enough, and happily a great deal has been done to strengthen it by the very persons to whom the interests of religion are presumed to be a professional care. It is nevertheless a very superficial conception, and no book which is vitiated by it can have much philosophic value. It is simply the crude impression which, in minds unaccustomed to analysis, is left by the fact that theologians and other persons interested in religion are usually alarmed at new scientific truths, and resist them with emotions so highly wrought that they are not only incapable of estimating evidence, but often also have their moral sense, impaired, and fight with foul means when fair ones fail. If we reflect carefully on this class of phenomena, we shall see that something beside mere pride of opinion is involved in the struggle. At the bottom of changing theological beliefs there lies something which men perennially value, and for the sake of which they cling to the beliefs as long as possible. That which they value is not itself a matter of belief, but it is a matter of conduct; it is the searching after goodness—after a higher life than the mere satisfaction of individual desires. All animals seek for fulness of life; but in civilized man this craving has acquired a moral significance, and has become a spiritual aspiration; and this emotional tendency, more or less strong in the human race, we call religious feeling or religion. Viewed in this light, religion is not only something that mankind is never to get rid of, but it is incomparably the most noble as well as the most useful attribute of humanity.

Now, this emotional prompting toward completeness of life requires, of course, that conduct should be guided as far as possible, in accordance with a true theory of the relations of man to the world in which he lives. Hence, at any given era the religious feeling will always be found enlisted in behalf of some theory of the universe. At any time, whatever may be their shortcomings in practice, religious men will aim at doing right according to their conceptions of the order of the world. If men's conceptions of the order of nature remained constant, no apparent conflict between their religious feelings and their knowledge need ever arise. But with the first advance in our knowledge of nature the case is altered. New and strange theories are naturally regarded with fear and dislike by persons who have always been accustomed to find the sanction and justification of their emotional prompting towards righteousness in old familiar theories which the new ones are seeking to supplant. Such persons oppose the new doctrine because their engrained mental habits compel them to believe that its establishment will in some way lower men's standard of life, and makes them less careful of their spiritual welfare. This is the case, at all events, when theologians oppose scientific conclusions on religious grounds, and not simply from mental dulness or rigidity. And, in so far as it is religious feeling which thus prompts resistance to scientific innovation it may be said, with some appearance of truth, that there is a conflict between religion and science.

But there must always be two parties to a quarrel, and our statement has to be modified as soon as we consider what the scientific innovator impugns. It is not the emotional prompting towards righteousness, it is not the yearning to live *im Guten, Ganzen, Wahren*, that he seeks to weaken; quite likely he has all this as much at heart as the theologian who vituperates him. Nor is it true that his discoveries, in spite of him, tend to destroy this all-important mental attitude. It would be ridiculous to say that the fate of religious feeling is really involved in the fate of grotesque cosmogonies and theosophies framed in the infancy of men's knowledge of nature; for history shows us quite the contrary. Religious feeling has survived the heliocentric theory and the discoveries of geologists; and it will be none the worse for the establishment of Darwinism. It is the merest truism to say that religion strikes its roots deeper down into human nature than speculative opinion, and is accordingly independent of any particular set of beliefs. Since, then, the scientific innovator does not, either voluntarily or involuntarily, attack religion, it follows that there can be no such "conflict" as that of which Dr. Draper has undertaken to write the history. The contest is between one phase of science and another; between the more crude knowledge of yesterday and the less crude knowledge of to-day. The contest, indeed, as presented in history, is simply the measure of the difficulty which men find in exchanging old views for new ones. All along, the practical question has been, whether we should passively acquiesce in the crude generalizations of our ancestors or venture actively to revise them. But as for the religious sentiment, the perennial struggle in which it has been engaged has not been with scientific enquiry, but with the selfish propensities whose tendency is to make men lead the lives of brutes.

The time is at hand when the interests of religion can no longer be supposed to be subserved by obstinate adherence to crude speculations bequeathed to us from pre-scientific antiquity. One good result of the doctrine of evolution, which is now gaining sway in all departments of thought, is the lesson that all our opinions must be held subject to continual revision, and that with none of them can our religious interests be regarded as irretrievably implicated. To any one who has once learned this lesson, a book like Dr. Draper's can be neither interesting nor useful. He who has not learned it can derive little benefit from a work which in its very title keeps open an old and baneful source of error and confusion.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 16, *Hafrofjrod*, Norwegian barque, Meyer, 479, from New York, July 26, Kerosene, to E. Fischer & Co.

Jan. 16, *Edward James*, American barque, Forbes, 528, from Nagasaki, Jan 9, Coal, to P. M. S. S. Co

Jan. 16, *Sumida Maru*, Japanese steamer, Gerloch, 690, from Hakodate, Jan. 14, General, to M. B. Co.

Jan. 19, *Albuera*, British barque, Harris, 774, from London, Sept. 2, General, to Van Oordt & Co.

Jan. 19, *Amanda*, German schooner, Harms, 225, from Takow, Dec. 29, Sugar, to F. Knoblauch.

Jan, 20, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, from Shanghai and ports, Jan. 13, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 15, *Flying Spur*, British barque, Croot, 735, for Kobe, General, despatched by Wilkin & Robison.

Jan. 15, *Cathaya*, British ship, Morgan, 790, for Kobe, General, despatched by Carroll & Co.

Jan. 17, *Wm. Van Name*, American barque, Adams, 466, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Jan. 17, *Rositta McNiel*, American barque, Brown, 611, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Jan. 18, *Menzaleh*, French steamer, Pasqualini, 1,008 for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

Jan. 19, *Genkai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Conner, 1,917, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Jan. 19, *Nagoya Maru*, Japanese steamer, Young, 1,914 tons, for Shanghai, mails and general, despatched by M. B. Co.

Jan. *Askold*. Russian frigate, Captain Tartoff, 1,800, for Kobe and the South.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamship *Menzaleh* for Hongkong.—Mr. and Madame Savatier, 2 children and servant, Messrs. Jacobs, J. A. Sitwell, Frederick Foules, and A Sing.

Per Steamship *Tokio-Maru*, from Shanghai.—Messrs. Tada, J. A Potter, Ooba, M. A. Pitman, Heise, Longford and C. B. Bernard, 110 Japanese, 12 Chinese and 1 European in steerage.

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Per Steamship *Genkai Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—Mr and Mrs. Okura, and family, Mr. and Mrs. Roper, Messrs. Maieda, Okamoto, Rappard, E. C. Kirby, Nachtigal, Blundell, Boejoe, Takahashi, Shimaji, Edo and Wilson, and 84 Japanese and 1 foreigner in the steerage.

CARGOES.

Per Steamship *Menzaleh* for Hongkong.—

Silk for France	265 bales.
England	86 „
Total	351 bales.

Per Steam-ship *Tokio-Maru*, from Shanghai.—

Treasure, value	$181,150

REPORTS.

The *Formosa* was towed up to Shinagawa yesterday, to load rice for San Francisco.

The *Nagoya Maru* proceeds direct to Shanghai, to be docked and repaired, there being no dock room at Yokoska for the next two months.

The *Albuera* reports: After sailing from London experienced light and variable winds and calms down Channel and into the N. E trades, which were reached in 25 degrees North Latitude. Crossing the Equator September 28th, in 22 degrees 30 minutes W., met with moderate S. E. trades, after losing which had variable and and strong winds to the parallel of the Cape, which was crossed October 24th, in 40 degrees South. The Easting was run down in 39 degrees South and the N. W. Cape of Australia was passed November 22nd. Attempting to come up through the Strait of Lonbock, found very strong irregular currents, with numerous eddies, making the vessel almost unmanageable.

A Dutch ship in company was observed in the evening about 8 p.m. to strike and suddenly disappear; her lights, that had been plainly seen going suddenly out, after which the sea was seen going over her mast heads and no signal was heard but a whistle. The captain remained as near the wreck as was safe till next morning when it was observed that the main and mizen masts were gone, the foremast and part of fore topmast and jib boom standing, with the lower topsail still set, poop and forecastle gone, but no signs of any of the crew or any boats remaining. The *Albuera* afterwards bore up for Bali Strait, which was passed in safety. Passed through Pitt and Gillolo passages in company with American ship *Mary Whetridge*, for Shanghai. She reported an American barque in Ombay passage from New York December 5th, 166 days out, and an English barque for Hong Kong.—Passed Pelews, January 1st, and entered the gulf of Yedo on the 16th, 137 days from the Channel. During the voyage, an able seaman, Henry Hall, aged about 34, died of consumption on the 1st of November, in the Indian Ocean. The deceased was a native of Berwick on Tweed.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
Hongkong	Ceylon	P. & O. Co.	25th Jan.
San Francisco ...	China	P. M. S. S. Co. ...	27th Jan.
San Francisco ...	Gaelic	O. & O. S. S. Co. ...	12th Feb.
Hongkong	Volga	M. M. Co.	1st Febr.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination.
Burmese	Luck	
Courier	Lemascheffsky ...	
Ceylon	Orman	Hongkong.
Kanagawa Maru	... ...	
Massilia	Raud	
Naruto	DuBois	
Niigata Maru	Walker	
Sea Gull	Acfort	
Takasago Maru	... ...	
Tokai Maru	Ramsey...	
Tokio Maru	Dunn	
Volga...	Nondedeu	Hongkong.

SAILING SHIPS.

Amanda	225	Harms		
Albuera	774	Harris		
Edward James... ...	528	Forbes		
Formosa	445	... ...		
Gausho	370	Crighton		
Haf-fiord	479	Meyer		
Lathley Rich ...	1300	Lewis		
Mary Jane	165	... ...		
Parmenio	369	Abbott ...	San Francisco.	At Shinagawa.
Robert Kelly	823	Kingman ...	San Francisco.	
Rona...	648	Trunks	New York.	
Shalimar	1596	Walker		

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

British corvette ...	Charybdis	Captain Smith.
H. M. S.	Dwarf ...	Capt. Hon. E. S. Dawson at Y'ka

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Western Chief"; "Ullock"; "Banda."
FROM SHIELDS.—"Ariantes."
FROM CARDIFF.—"Vienna."
FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas C Leary"; "Hope"; "Nightingale"; "Regulus;" "Nettie Merryman"; "Surprise"; "Wallace."
FROM HAMBURG.—"Christian".
FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Lochleven Castle."

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—"Ulysses" s.s.; "Menelaus" s.s.; "Stentor" s.s.
AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, &c.—"Bengal" s.s.; "Tamesa"; "Ziba"; "Benledi" s.s.; "Genoa" s.s.; "Oxfordshire" s.s.; "Forward Ho" s.s.
AT HAMBURG.—"Candare."

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY Edition, $12 per annum.
WEEKLY Edition. Per annum, $24: Six months, $13: Three months, $7.
FORTNIGHTLY Edition, a summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers *viâ* San Francisco. Per annum, $12; Six months, $7; Three months, $4.

AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON..... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
„ Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK ..... A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO .. White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG ..... Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI..... Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA... F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI..... China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers,

CONSUMPTION,

INDIGESTION AND WASTING DISEASES.
The most approved REMEDIES are
PANCREATIC EMULSION & PANCREATINE.
The Original and Genuine prepared only by SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond-street, London.
Sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

June 5, 1875. 1f. 26ins.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics and Yarns.—During the closing week we have only a moderate business to report, but prices have not given way and are much the same as reported in our last issue.

Grey Shirtings :—				White Shirtings:—			
7 lbs.	38½ yds. 39 in. per pce....	$1.90 to	$2.20	60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nom. per pce....	2.20 to	2.40
8 lbs.	38½ yds. 44 in. „ ...	2.20 to	2.50	Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2¼—3 lb. per lb...	0.75 to	1.02½
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ „ 39 in. „ ...	2.20 to	2.50	Black Velvets	8.50 to	9.50
9 lbs.	38½ „ 44 in. „ ...	2.55 to	2.95	English Drills 15 lb. 40 yds, 30 in....	3.25 to	3.40
				Taffachelass 12 yds, 43 in.... nomy.	2.25 to	2.40

Yarns.

No. 16 to 24 ... ...per picul...	$30.50 to	34.00	No. 38 to 42... ... ...per picul...	$42.00 to	45.00
No. 28 to 32 ... ...per picul...	$35.00 to	40.00	Reverse Twist ... 16-24 ... „ ...$34.25		

Woollens.—Business in this staple continues exceedingly dull, plain *Mousselines de Laine* alone forming an exception; notwithstanding large shipments coming forward they are readily saleable at former rates. Black *Italian Cloth* and Black *Plain Orleans*, both in better qualities, are the only articles of Bradford manufacture that attract attention. Their out-turn however is far from giving satisfaction to importers. In fancy Woollens nothing whatever is doing.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds. 32 in....	6.50 to	8.00	Figured Mousseline de Laine..	30 yds. 30 in...	0.25 to	0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds. 31 in....	4.75 to	5.25	Multicolored „	...30 yds. 30 in...	0.35 to	0.40
Chimagoro	30 yds. 30 in....	5.25 to	5.75	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy..	48 in. to 52 in...	0.80 to	1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds. 32 in....	0.25 to	0.33	Presidents	...54 in. to 56 in...	0.60 to	0.70
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds. 32 in....	6.25 to	7.25	Pilots	...54 in. to 56 in...	0.40 to	0.45
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds. 31 in....	18.50 to	19.00	Union	.. 54 in. to 56 in...	0.40 to	0.65
Lastings, Japan...	22—30 yds. 32 in....	13.00 to	14.50	Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs...	per lb...	0.40 to	0.41
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds. 30 in,...	0.19 to	0.20½				

Sugar.—The *Amanda* arrived on the 19th instant, bringing 4,900 bags of Takao Sugar which are reported to be sold at $3.47½, thus establishing a lower range of prices. Three cargoes are said to be on the way.

Kerosene Oil is quotable at $2.20 per case *nominal*.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag ... ...per picul....	3.30 to	3.60	China No. 5 Kong-fun ... ...per picul ...	4.10 to	4.60
in Basket ... ... „ ...	3.25 to	3.50	„ No. 6 E-pak ... ... „ ...	3.60 to	3.90
China No. 1 Ping fah ... ... „ ...	7.20 to	7.30	Swatow... .. .. „ ...	2.40 to	2.60
„ No. 2 Ching-pak ... ... „ ...	6.40 to	6.80	Daitong... ... ... „ ...	2.80 to	3.00
„ No. 3 Ke-pak ... ... „ ...	5.70 to	6.20	Japan Rice ... ... „ ...	3.25 to	3.30
„ No. 4 Kook-fah... ... ... „ ...	5.00 to	5.50	Kerosine Oil..... ... ... per case ...	2.20	nom.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Much uneasiness, which there is good reason to hope will not prove of long duration, has been created by advices just wired from Lyons. There are very few buyers in the market, and prices, which went on stiffening at the beginning of the week, have very nearly receded to our quotations of 10th instant.

Since the 8th instant, arrivals are 120 bales, and deliveries 400 piculs, much of which has, during the last few days, been rejected after inspection. The stock is decreasing, and good Hanks are becoming scarce.

We quote:

	At Exchange 4s. 1½ in London.	*At Exchange 5.22 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*		*At Exchange 4s. 1½ in London.*	*At Exchange 5.22 at 6 m.s. in Lyons*
Steam filatures			Common No. 3	...$380 to 390	14s. 6d. to 14s. 10d. frs. 40 to 41
Other do. (Kikai)			Inferior No. 4 & 5	$360 to 370	13s. 10d. to 14s. 2d. frs. 38 to 39
1st order, nom...	$540 to 580	20s. 1d. to 21s. 6d. frs. 56 to 60	Oshiu—Best ...	...$500 to 520	18s. 8d. to 19s. 5d. frs. 52 to 54
2nd Do.	$500 to 540	18s. 8d. to 20s. 1d. frs. 52 to 56	„ Good	...$470 to 490	17s. 8d. to 18s. 4d. frs. 49 to 51
3rd to 4th Do. ...	$450 to 500	16s. 11d. to 18s. 8d. frs. 47 to 52	H'matski, Best	...$430 to 450	16s. 3d. to 16s. 11d. frs. 45 to 47
Hanks—			„ Com. to M'dium	$400 to 420	15s. 2d. to 15s. 11d. frs. 42 to 44
Best No. 1 to 2	$450 to 460	16s. 11d. to 17s. 6d. frs. 47 to 49	Kakeda, Best	...$550 to 570	20s. 5d. to 21s. 2d. frs. 57 to 59
Good No. 2	...$430 to 440	16s. 3d. to 16s. 9d. frs. 45 to 46	„ Good	...$500 to 540	18s. 8d. to 20s. 1d frs. 52 to 56
Medium No. 2½	...$400 to 420	15s. 2d. to 15s. 11d. frs. 42 to 44			

Tea.—The activity noticed in our last has continued throughout the week. Settlements of fully 4,000 piculs have to be reported, and although natives have in most cases been willing, rather than miss the opportunity of doing business, to accept current rates, in many instances they have asked and obtained higher prices.

The cause of this activity is difficult to determine, as the most recent telegrams from New York are far from encouraging. Some of our more sanguine buyers, however, are probably hoping that when the large stocks at present held in New York are moved off we may see somewhat enhanced values.

Choice Teas have been enquired for, but there are literally none on offer.

Common	...$14.00 to	18.00	Fine	...$32.00 to	34.00
Good Common	... 19.00 to	22.00	Finest	...$37.00 to	40.00.
Medium	... 24.00 to	26.00	Choice	None.	
Good Medium	... 28.00 to	30.00			

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—With the exception of some small settlements of Bank Paper the business of the past week has been almost nil.

Rates close as follows :—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight.....	4s.	0⅞d.	
„ Bank Bills on demand.....	3s.	11¾d.	
„ Private 6 months' sight.....	4s.	1⅛d.	
On Paris—Bank 6 months' sight.....	5.14		
„ Private 6 ms. sight.....	5.19		
On Shanghai—Bank sight.....	72⅜		
„ Private 10 days sight	72½		

On Hongkong—Bank sight.....	¼	per cent disct.
„ Private 10 days' sight.....	⅜	„ „
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand.....	98	
„ 30d. sight Private	par.	
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	97½	
„ 30 days sight Private	par.	
Gold Yen.....	399½	
Kinsatz.....	406	

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MISCELLANEOUS.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, a pleasant, tonic and refreshing adjunct to the Toilet and Bath, a reviving scent and a powerful disinfectant. For warm climates it is invaluable.

RIMMEL'S CELEBRATED LAVENDER WATER.

RIMMEL'S TREBLE DISTILLED EAU DE COLOGNE.

RIMMEL'S MUCH IMPROVED FLORIDA WATER.

RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB, and other fragrant Perfumes.

RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE gives the hair a beautiful gloss without greasing it, nourishes the roots, and imparts an agreeable coolness to the head.

RIMMEL'S PURE WHITE GLYCERINE SOAP, BROWN WINDSOR, HONEY, ALMOND, COAL-TAR, and other SOAP in bars or cakes.

RIMMEL'S VELVETINE, VIOLET, RICE, ROSE-LEAD and other TOILET POWDERS, in boxes and packets.

RIMMEL'S AQUADENTINE cleans, whitens and preserves the Teeth, refreshes the Mouth and sweetens the Breath.

RIMMEL'S PHOTOCHROME, for imparting to the Hair or Beard a perfectly natural and permanent shade.

E. RIMMEL Perfumer by appointment to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, London.

An illustrated Price List sent on application.

December 4, 1875. 52 ins

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

May 17th, 1873. 6m.

THE BEST INVESTMENT OF THE DAY FOR A SMALL OUTLAY.

And where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as the public taste is so much on the increase for Aerated Drinks. The book of 90 pages of illustrations and information forwarded free.

BARNETT, SON & FOSTER, ENGINEERS, 23C, FORSTON ST., HOXTON, LONDON, ENGLAND.

December 25, 1875. B. 13ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 5.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, JANUARY, 29, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

The work of the week has all been thrown out by a snow-storm of unusual severity. It began on Wednesday night and continued with but slight intermission until Friday morning when about eight or nine inches had fallen in sheltered places. But it was accompained with a high wind, and the snow drifted to great depths in various localities round the settlement. There are spots on the race-course where it lies fully seven feet deep, and doubtless there are far heavier drifts in other places. Friday was bright but cold, and though the snow thawed in the sun, it remained but very slightly touched in the shade. To-day the storm has begun again, and the clouds look so full of snow that it may easily last all night. If so, locomotion, difficult yesterday, will be almost impossible to-morrow, and the settlement will be in a terrible state for some days—rendered all the worse by the coolies of each house shovelling the snow in great masses on to the gutters of the streets and thus clogging them up. If every householder will forbid this the evil will be considerably diminished. So far as we know there has been no snow-balling match worthy of the occasion, which is imperial.

Regarding Corean affairs we can add nothing to the following, which appeared in our daily issue of this morning.

The news regarding Corea is of a contradictory character. On the one hand it is said that preparations are being made to reinforce the squadron already dispatched; and, on the other, that the Coreans are both overawed by the appearance which the Japanese have made, and impressed with the desire shewn so far that war should be avoided if possible. The despatches of the envoys have been received and forwarded to the Capital.

In reference to the *Shichi Jichi Zappo*, a paper published under the auspices of the American Missionaries at Kobe, to which we alluded in our leading columns last week, we are informed that the legal responsibility for the paper rests with two Japanese who have received due permission from the Government to publish it, and it is therefore under Government control. This fact disturbs the analogy we imagined to exist between the *Bunkoku Shimbun* and the paper in question, but is a significant fact in itself of high importance.

Madlle. Jenny Claus gave a final Concert at the Gaiety Theatre on Tuesday evening last, prior to her departure for America, and drew a large and appreciative audience. The programme was as varied as is compatible with amateur assistance, the burden of sustaining the interest of the evening falling—where it could best be borne—on the accomplished lady herself. The music she selected was calculated to test the variety of her powers, she conquered every phase of its difficulties, and exhibited every one of its beauties, as mistress of all. Her playing of Vieuxtemps *Sonata appassionata* was very admirable,—full of power, intelligence and sensibility. The music is that of a good careful writer, with a perfect knowledge of the instrument for which he writes. But it is not great music, and it is in great music that Madlle. Claus is heard at her best. And therefore it is that we impatiently pass over minor yet effective details of her concert, the claims of each of which were fully acknowledged, and come to the three movements of the great Mendelssohn Sonata which she played earlier in the month at her concert in Tokio, and of which we wrote at greater length in our notice of that performance. The *Allegretto Scherzando* is more serious than most of Mendelssohn's music of the same kind, though it will bear, we think, being played *slightly* faster than it was taken on Tuesday. The *Chorale* which follows it impresses the hearer more deeply the oftener it is heard. Mendelssohn's mind was profoundly religious, full of reverence—a quality inseparable from minds of the highest order—and of that noble awe which is unmixed with fear. And in this *Chorale* and the recitative which floats upon or moves above it, we see all this lofty quality of the composer's mind. We can pay Miss Claus no higher compliment than by saying that in nothing has she proved her powers as an artist more certainly than in her delivery of this recitative. In nothing has she made so fine an effect. In the hands of an inferior player it means absolutely nothing, and we will defy any one to understand the intention of the composer under such conditions. More even than this. A fine executant, wanting the necessary insight into the full meaning of the movement, may easily fail in interpreting it. Had we to teach a pupil to render it as we think it should be rendered, we should lay aside the instruments and close the music books, and read to him or her, in such manner as to discover their full beauty and intention, some of the later chapters of the Prophet Isaiah. Except under the active influence of the religious emotions this movement can never be worthily and properly played, and we are convinced it could be made the test of an artist, success or failure under which would permit of an unerring inference being made regarding the character of his mind and the value of his playing, estimated by the highest standards.

But we must forbear. Miss Claus has already more than once tempted us into writing more than our space and the time at our disposal quite justify. It remains therefore for us to bid her farewell and wish her every success in her career. With many of us she leaves recollections which will inseparably associate some of the works of the great masters with her name; and if these gifted men are more to us even than they formerly were, if we see more deeply into their souls than we did before, and have been enabled to estimate more truly the grandeur and wealth of their inspirations, we owe it—and most gratefully acknowledge the debt—to the gifted lady who has come among us as their interpreter.

We called the attention of the native press some time back to the frequency of assasination in this country—a crime wonderfully rare in China—and to the desirability of a strong expression of disapproval of the crime, intended to reach the

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public mind. It is gratifying to see that some of the Tokio newspapers have taken up the subject, and our columns this week prove that the *Choya Shimbun* has been prominent in the matter, though we have no translation of the article referred to in the correspondence of that journal. The writer of the letter which we publish ingeniously tacks an argument for the greater freedom of the Press on to his protest against assasination, and urges that the one cannot expected to cease until the other is granted. We do not quite like the spirit of bargaining which appears in his contention. Though signs of discontent in a people will never be ignored by prudent statesmen, the freedom of the press must be won on its own merits, and on the conviction that the people can be trusted with so large a liberty. That they can be thus trusted at present, we do not for a moment believe; and the discontent which expresses itself by assasination does not appear to be of a nature to demand concessions implying great trust in the political *morale* of a people. It is, however, a good sign that the Press is protesting against the crime.

Mr. Goodwin's decision in the case Malcolm, Wilcox & Co. *v.* J. D. Caroll & Co. has naturally been the theme of abundant discussion in the settlement, and, if upheld on appeal, will have important consequences, if only in impressing on the mercantile community their actual position as consignees of goods in which they have no actual proprietary interest. The case is of too important a nature to justify anything less than very careful consideration of its bearings, and time does not admit of our giving this to it in our present issue. The Judge's ruling seems to be completely in accordance with the law bearing on the case. Cap. III of Act 18 and 19 Victoria provides, "That every consignee of goods named in a bill of lading, and every endorsee of a bill of lading, *to whom the property in the goods therein mentioned shall pass upon or by reason of such consignment or endorsement*, shall have transferred to and vested in him all rights of suit, and be subject to the same liabilities in respect of such goods, as if the contract contained in the bill of lading had been made with himself." Now the evidence of the Plaintiffs was clear and unmistakeable that they had *no ownership* in the goods in respect of which the suit was brought. It appears to us most unfortunate for the parties to the suit that the issue which terminated in the non-suit should have been raised, for it must surely tend to protract litigation over a claim which the defendants had no desire to dispute on its general merits. But the point of ownership being raised, and the plaintiffs having disclaimed all proprietary rights in the goods, the grounds for a non-suit seem impregnable. It will be better, however, to reserve all comment on the case until next week.

We publish elsewhere the comments of the *Saturday Review* on the purchase by England of the Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal Company. We deem it right, however, to draw attention to an inaccuracy in its statement that the Khedive "selected England as the customer to whom he would give the first choice, because he wished to lean politically on England," as likely to give rise to false reasoning. It is on the contrary, obvious from a letter written to M. Rolland by M. Dervieu that England promptly embraced the opportunity which France had previously declined, and that the Khedive did not seek English capital until he had failed to supply his wants in France, and that he did the best he could to place the shares in that country and not elsewhere.

M. Dervieu explains the course of negotiations thus:—

The refusal of this business was sent to me on November 12 by the house of A. Dervieu and Co., to whom the Finance Minister had given only 48 hours for consideration. The conditions were the payment of 92,000,000f. in three instalments, and the reception of 10 per cent. from the Egyptian Government for the 19 years during which the shares are alienated. The Government offered the revenues of Port Said as a guarantee for this annuity. The next day, November 13, A. Dervieu and Co. telegraphed to me that the Minister would consent to raise the annuity to 11 per cent. After having assured the support of several financial notabilities at Paris, I submitted this operation alone to the group which was treating for the conversion of the floating debt, asking it to join in the scheme. I considered it as a confraternal duty not to leave it in ignorance of the refusal offered to me. My proposal was listened to, debated, and rejected. I then asked that Egypt should give me more time for the refusal, which was graciously granted till the 14th of November. I did not succeed better with the other financial groups whom I addressed on the subject. As you have said, as fast as I obtained adhesions those of the eve fell off. On the 10th of November Messrs Dervieu and Co. telegraphed that his Highness the Khedive would not sell his shares, that he only desired an advance of 85,000,000f. for three months, guaranteed by the deposit of his shares, and the transfer of 15 per cent. of the subsidy which the Suez Company allot to the Egyptian Government. If at the end of three months repayment was not made, the pledge became the property of the lenders. Dervieu and Co. announced that they signed a contract 'firm' on these conditions, reserving only the ratification of the financial groups which I was to establish at Paris. I did not fail to see the difference between the first and second proposals, but I did not the less try to find support at Paris. The time for ratification expired on Friday last, the 26th of November, at 12 p m. A telegram telling me that the English Government had bought the shares arrived in Paris the day before. Thursday, the 25th of November, Dervieu and Co., not having received the ratification which they expected, thought it right to withdraw before the respite granted to them had expired. I confine myself to telling you these facts.

We observe that the French Ministry promises a lengthy communication on the subject in the form of a "yellow book."

We observe in the China newspapers that Li Hang Chang has forwarded his preliminary report to the Central Government from Yunnan Foo. He would seem to palliate, if not wholly to excuse, the conduct of the local officials of Manwyne, on the plea that they acted on the presumption that Margary was heading an aggressive party on his return journey, and that in their terror of black troops, they endeavoured to check a further advance by assassinating the supposed leader. This is a view of the question which is not likely to be shared by the British Commissioners, and as Li Hang Chang stands committed to it by the etiquette of Chinese officialism, there is much reason to apprehend that an adjustment of the difficulty is not likely to result.

We are indebted to Messrs. Kelly & Co., for copies of several American newspapers received by the *City of Peking*.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

The *Akebono Shimbun* has heard that there were arms of the value of 70,000 *yen* on board the *Osaka Maru* when she went down. Their value is generally supposed to be much greater.

The *Akebono Shimbun* publishes the following statement: It is rumoured that Mr. Williams, who left this country upon the expiration of his agreement with our Government last year, is now in London. He is engaged in selling Japanese Government bonds and has already disposed of several millions worth. The order, it is alleged, was given secretly to Mr. Williams by the Government.

The *Hochi Shimbun* has been informed that a French instructor in the art of war, and some men who were formerly attached to the Tokugawa family, have begun to hold meetings at a tea-house on the Sumidagawa in Yedo. The purpose of these meetings is not explained, but it is intended, it would seem, to continue them from month to month.

The unfortunate editor of the *Saifû Shimbun* has, it seems, been incarcerated in the prison of the *Shihosho* in place of being handed over to the safe keeping of some member of his family, as has been hitherto usual. His relatives have memorialised the Ministers to allow him to serve his term of seclusion in the residence of one of his relations.

If we may believe the *Hochi Shimbun*, a system of *espionnage* exists in the newspaper offices in the interests of the

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government, which is thus kept acquainted with the policy of the conductors of the press.

The Editor of the *Hioron Shimbun* has been called upon to answer for the publication of an article in a recent issue which advocates the overthrow of despotic governments. He was further charged with circulating unfounded reports as to attempts upon the life of Ito, *Sangi*.

A newspaper named the *Makoto Shimbun* was published for the first time, in Yedo on Saturday last.

Mr. Black has memorialised the *Sei In* in reference to the impediments to which he has been subjected in the publication of the *Bankoku Shimbun*.

So far as we have been able to discover three cases only of small-pox have occurred in Yokohama. In one instance, which terminated fatally in the Hospital a few days since, the patient was brought in from the South, and this has been the only case admitted. The epidemic is commonly supposed to appear with special malignity every fourth year. The severe visitation of last winter was not unexpected.

A meeting of *Daijin* and *Sangi* was held at the Imperial Palace on Saturday last. It is said that the Corean affairs formed the chief subject of discussion.

The festival of the *Shokousha* will take place at Kudan in Yedo on the 27th 28th 29th instant. There will be horse racing, wrestling and other amusements.

Miss Claus gave her final Concert at the Gaiety Theatre last evening, assisted by a few amateurs. The house was well filled and the gratification which the exquisite playing of the skilled *artiste* called forth was frequently and warmly acknowledged in the course of the entertainment. Mr. Black and an amateur vocalist sang some songs and ballads with taste and good effect.

The following occurs in the *Japan Herald* of last evening:—

The *Echo* mentions a rumour that Kuroda has sent for a reinforcement of two battalions of infantry, and that Yamagata has refused to comply with this demand, on the ground that any warlike measures belong to the War Department. Hence is said to have arisen a dispute between that Minister and that of Foreign Affairs.

It is highly improbable that this statement should be well founded, Yamagata having only left Yedo on the 19th instant, or three days after the Special Envoys had sailed from Tsushima for the Corean capital. An additional reason for discrediting this statement may be found in the harmony of views on this subject which is known to exist between the Minister of War and the Envoys.

Further dismissals of officials continue to be made by the authorities of the Tokei *Fu*. On the 24th instant sixty officers of the lower rank were discharged.

The *Saifu Shimbun* has heard a strange report of an extensive exodus from the capital of the followers of the former Daimio of Aidzu. Some 1,500 of these, it would seem, comprising officers in the Imperial Army and Navy, policemen and merchants have quitted the capital and have returned to their native province. The report, however, does not state the object of their migration homeward.

From a telegram received from Nagasaki, it would appear that the Corean envoys left Fusan on the 22nd or 23rd inst They would arrive at Kokwa presumably on the 25th.

It is intended to build a large hall for exhibitions, &c., at Uyeno shortly.

The *Hochi Shimbun* is informed that an important message has been received from Corea. It would appear that on hearing the representations which Hirotz, the Japanese Commissioner, was charged to make on behalf of his Government, the local authorities denied all knowledge of the nationality of the vessel on which their forts had fired. But they promised to communicate the representations of the Commissioner to their King without delay.

The *Nichi Nichi* has been informed that the foreign proprietor of the *Bankoku Shimbun* has referred the question of the legality of its publication to the British Representative, and that a conference with the Foreign Office will no doubt follow. It also adds that the former manager of the *Nisshin Shinjisshi* has been examined at the Saibansho with the view to ascertain if the property in that journal has passed in good faith to Mr. Black.

Some doubt as to whether Shimadzu Saburo has gone southward would seem to exist in Yedo. The *Hochi Shimbun* has good reason to believe that he is still in Yedo and residing at his house in Hamacho. His departure for Nagasaki a few weeks since was certainly authoritatively stated

At about five o'clock yesterday afternoon the barometer reached its lowest point (29.84) and the snow storm, which had continued almost without intermission for some eighteen hours, ceased. It is supposed to be the heaviest fall of snow experienced here for the last seven years.

A smart shock of earthquake was experienced at 4 o'clock this morning—(Friday).

A telegraph wire has been laid between the Imperial Palace at Yedo and the chief police-station of the Capital.

The *Saifu Shimbun* mentions the case of a person living in Shiba who has been discovered in the possession of a large number of rabbits, upon which he had not paid the annual assessment. He was fined 70 *yen* and ordered to pay a tax of 35 *yen* or one *yen* each upon the rabbits found on his premises.

The Police have arrested some fifty persons in the Capital, who are charged with advocating the rights of the people too strenuously.

Reports from the country, so far as communications are open, indicate that the recent heavy fall of snow has been very generally experienced. The telegraph wires on the Southern line are said to be out of order, and a slight interruption to traffic occurred on the Yedo railway yesterday forenoon. Later in the day a thaw set in. The barometer has risen three-tenths since yesterday and the thaw is arrested.

The Honourable F. R. Plunkett, British Secretary of Legation at Yedo has been instructed to proced to Washington, where he will succeed Mr. R. G. Watson.

The Japanese papers notice the fact of the first shipment of rice being now loaded on the *Parmenio*, lying at Shinagawa.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 16th January, 1876.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$5,233.76
Merchandise, &c.	$ 415.99
Total	$5,649.75

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,615.22
Merchandise, &c.	$ 628.46
Total	$7,243.68

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday 25th January, 1876.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,137.42
Merchandise, &c.	$ 480.44
Total	$6,617.86

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$8,342.85
Merchandise, &c.	$ 604.95
	$8,947.80

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NATURAL SCIENCE IN JAPAN.

SO few are the votaries of natural science in Japan that the departure of Dr. SAVATIER, for many years past medical officer in charge of the Yokoska docks and arsenal, cannot but be regarded as a serious misfortune by all who take any intelligent interest in the natural history of this country. To the inquisitive intelligence of the present day the phenomena and laws of nature afford motives for observation and reflection of daily increasing importance. The life of man is a constant struggle with the forces around him, and his existence is simply the sum of the resultants of the various energies within and without him. Hence the incalculable importance of a close and accurate investigation and coordination of all natural phenomena. We know that human life is one long duel with nature, one long struggle between the powers in us and the powers out of us, upon success or failure in which much of our happiness or misery turns. External nature is a variously composite problem, vast beyond measure, important beyond possibility of exaggeration. No complete solution of this problem can be hoped for; we shall never probably be able even to state it in entirety. We can at the most expect to arrive at a more or less approximative solution of some of the innumerable phases it presents to us. Upon the degree of this approximation, our material, and—with almost equal certainty—our moral progress depends. In the vastness of our ignorance it is impossible to decide upon the relative importance of the various sequences of phenomena with which we come into contact. But, so far as the immediate future at least is concerned, there can be no doubt that Biology,—using the term in the wide sense in which it is commonly employed by the scientific men of the day—is the most important department of concrete philosophical research. Biology is simply the science of life: having, for subject, the statical and dynamical phenomena presented by certain compounds of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen; and, for object, their classification into properly related groups and their resumption under those general expressions termed laws. The distinction formerly so sharply drawn between animal and vegetable life is unscientific. The question whether Bactriæ, Vibriones and Diatoms are animals or plants becomes daily of less importance. The former are not produced from the latter any more than monkeys are born of oxen; and the various phenomena of life, whether we call them vegetable or animal, are simply points in the branchage of the stemless tree of animated existence.

Any serious worker then in this vast field of inquiry is worthy of encouragement and admiration. The true philosopher disdains no fact, however humble it may appear to be. To him Nature speaks her difficult language often more intelligibly in the whisper of unbrilliant and commonplace phenomena than when she uses the louder tone of some awe-inspiring or wonder-waking occurrence. A russet-hued sedge, a mud-born weed, an unobtrusive hedge-flower often affords a key to her mysteries which we seek in vain in the more imposing forest tree or more brilliant tropical bloom. A common dandelion, with its intricate *involucre*, its curiously packed head of minute flowers, its delicately divided *stigma*, its *achene* with its persistent feathery *calyx*, is more interesting to the true lover of nature than many a gorgeous hot-house exotic. Nay, it seems likely that we must look to an attentive study of such so-called low forms as lichens, *marchantiæ*, mosses, and the exquisitely beautiful microscopic plants of which the ooze on sodden leaves and sticks and damp stones, and the mould and mildew on various objects, consist, for a solution of the great problem of life, rather than hope for it from an examination of the more striking phenomena of the animal or vegetable world.

Our space forbids us to pursue this theme further. But these observations have been suggested by the departure from amongst us of so patient and intelligent an investigator in Biological science as the accomplished author of the '*Enumeratio Plantarum in Japonia sponté crescentium*' which we reviewed some months back. Since the days of THUNBERG no such good work has been done in the Botany of Japan as that effected by Dr. SAVATIER and his collaborator. The meagre descriptions of THUNBERG sufficed for a period anterior to the development of the natural system of classification, but the more exact science of the present day requires an accuracy of observation, a wealth of learning and a breadth of scientific conception, altogether undreamed of in the last century. That these indispensable qualities are possessed in a high degree by Dr. SAVATIER will be evident to any one who should care, even cursorily, to glance through the '*Enumeratio*,' which need not shrink from comparison with any similar work on the Botany of any country. But he has left no successor, and, for some time, botanical science will be at a standstill in a country than which none presents more points of interest to a Botanist. This is the more to be regretted in that the task which Dr. SAVATIER set himself, and which he has thus far so admirably executed, is only half accomplished. The whole of the monocotyledonous plants, the grasses, sedges, ferns, lilies, orchids, &c.,—the least known and most interesting section of the Flora of Japan,—remain to be studied; and the author of the '*Enumeratio*' had proposed to himself to pass another year in this country, freed from official ties, for the purpose of completing the task which his recall has forced him to abandon. Dr. SAVATIER is a surgeon in the French navy,—lately, we are glad to be able to say, promoted to the rank of 'médecin principal,'—and the intelligent perseverance which has enabled him, amid the arduous duties of his profession—rendered doubly arduous by the exigencies of naval duty—to attain the high position awarded him by scientific Botanists, reflects no small honour upon the eminent service to which he belongs. HUXLEY and HOOKER are similar examples in our own navy—both these celebrated biologists began life as Assistant Surgeons—of a successful pursuit of the study of natural science under disadvantageous circumstances. Dr. SAVATIER alone can worthily complete the task he has begun, and we earnestly hope that the department upon which his labours have cast such lustre will put no obstacle in the way of his attaining the legitimate ambition we believe him to entertain, of bringing the work he has undertaken to a satisfactory conclusion. We venture to say, indeed, it were well that the French Government should assist, so far as circumstances may render it possible, so eminent a servant in reaping for himself and his country the full honour of his patient and long-continued researches.

It is interesting to state that in addition to the presents bestowed upon Dr. SAVATIER by the Japanese Government, he received the high and, we believe, unique honour of an address from the mayor of the village in the vicinity of which he resided, thanking him in the name of the villagers for the professional attention, ever kindly and readily bestowed, many of them had experienced at his hands, and wishing him all happiness and prosperity in the future. We mention this fact as showing that the botanist did not neglect to avail himself of his high privilege as a physician to relieve those who came to him in pain or sickness, and because it is always pleasant to record an act of merited gratitude.

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SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

Influence of Government upon Popular Morals.

(Hochi Shimbun.)

It appears to us within the power of a government to elevate or degrade the character of a people. In saying this we foresee the probability that both officials and people will exclaim: "Character is a thing which has neither colour nor form, which can neither be seen nor touched, and, be a government never so powerful, it surely cannot elevate or degrade character as it can deal with ranks, pensions and salaries." But if we examine into the nature of government and that of men, we imagine that the reader will not be long in coming to the conclusion that the power we have mentioned does belong to a government, and we therefore entreat attention to the following.

It is lamentable, yet not the less true, that this power exists in governments, although we shall admit that a government, however powerful, does not actually hold it as part of any stated prerogative. But circumstances may be such, that the people in whose hands this power naturally rests cast it away from themselves and transfer it to a government. In investigating the causes of this we must first enquire into the character of the people. The direction in which the minds of the people are turned is towards the government, and what they most desire is to become officials. This must be based on some reason, which appears to us as follows.

In all ages Asiatics have thought that the highest honour to which a man could aspire was that of becoming an official, and that no respectable man could follow any other avocation. Every other occupation was regarded as mean, and when any one was made an official, he and all others thought he was promoted to high honour. There were none who did not desire to become officials, and this desire was as strong as that of a hungry wolf for prey. Such has been the custom among these nations, and although we have become somewhat more enlightened of late, only very few of us have yet been converted to the idea that becoming officials was not the sole source of honour to man. So deeply does custom influence them that they cannot shake off this feeling, and this is the first reason.

From ancient times our education may be said to have consisted solely of moral philosophy and politics, and as the study of politics is intended as a preliminary to official life, those who have pursued our course of education could not apply their knowledge to practice unless they become officials, and this is the reason why all our learned men desire office—a desire which remains strong to this very day. Although some among them may now study foreign books, it is generally such as treat of politics, and when they are occasionally found studying other works, it is mostly with a view to qualify themselves for official life. This may be called the second reason.

The spirit of feudalism still remains in the hearts of our countrymen, and it is among the *Shidzoku* alone that the spirit of indifference to official occupation is to be found. The *Heimin* class are not wanting in the desire to become officials, a life to which they are attracted by the power and honour attaching to it. But they have no great confidence in their own ability, and therefore betray no great desire for office. The *Shidzoku* ought by this time to be occupying themselves in commerce, but the strong traditions which they have inherited from remote ages militate against their employing themselves as merchants or tradesmen, and the only thing they can succeed in is official occupation. Thus they are found plentifully in official life; and this may be called the third reason.

Those who occupy official posts spend their money in a reckless manner, without any regard to their station in life. Speaking generally, the official class consists of men who could not become merchants, tradesmen or farmers, and who would be incapable of protecting even their own property, if they had any. It is merely by good fortune that they become officials and receive salaries, which, however, they spend in luxuries or on their dress. They drive about in comfortable carriages, and then return to their elegant residences. The salaries of the worst of them do not suffice for the expense of their degrading dissipation. This is the ordinary state of affairs with the official class, and as they could not gain their living at any other calling, they are compelled to keep up appearances in order to maintain their positions, although in so doing they may lose their characters.

Some among us who discuss political questions say that we are governed by a despotic oligarchy, while others say that we have an absolute monarchy; some call it one thing, some another. Let them call it what they may, there is no escape from the fact that it is arbitrary. In despotism there is no limit to the power of the Sovereign or of certain officials; arbitrary will is the sole law: and this being the case the Sovereign or the higher officials can appoint or discharge any number of officials exactly as they please, not caring one iota whether they do their duty in office or not. When the mind of the people is in this state, and the constitution of the government such as we have described it, what influence will this government exercise upon the minds of the people? Surely it will be that the power of building up character, which the people have allowed to pass away from their own hands, will be found in the hands of the government.

If the government were strictly just in bestowing appointments, and both the people and the officials knew that ability to discharge certain duties was the sole condition on which appointments were made, all questions of favouritism and dislike being set aside, men would soon see that sycophancy was a useless game, their desire for official occupation would gradually diminish, they would enlarge the horizon of their faculties, and their characters would assuredly be also raised.

But if the government abuses its unlimited powers, and cares nothing for the virtues and morals of those who are appointed to office; if it unjustly distributes rewards and punishments, having regard to men's persons and not to their qualifications and deeds; we may be certain that all this will demoralize the character of the people. Men will fasten their eyes solely on some powerful official, and pronounce for war or peace as he may desire, and in spite of their own opinions to the contrary. If this official said that certain oppressions were good for the people, his follower would say that they are very good, when in reality his own conscience would pronounce for freedom, his sole anxiety being to please this official.

A wise man said: The worst consequence which arises from the abuse of power by an unlimited sovereign is the degradation of the morals and characters of the people he rules. Unlimited power produces sycophancy, and therefore no nation should permit of its existence." Again it has been said: "Be the condition of a person never so low, if he has not arrived at it by his own act, his character need not necessarily suffer, for it may have arisen solely from his insufficient knowledge. But if he has voluntarily brought himself to this low condition, he has lost both moral sense and character, and leaves a dark and evil track behind him." These words seem to us perfectly true.

Our present Government is a wise one, and we do not imagine that it would abuse its unlimited powers and scatter misery among the people. But it is impossible to say that there shall be no such fate for us in the future. This it is which sends a cold tremor through us and well nigh petrifies us.

The Rank and pensions of the nobles.

(Akebono Shimbun.)

The majority of those who discuss the *Kadzoku* question urge that their rank and pensions should be immediately abolished, for the country is at this moment in a state of great agitation, the Treasury is empty, and, under these circumstances, there can be no sufficient reason for giving to the *kadzoku* allowances which must come from the hard labour of the agricultural classes. Moreover, the *kadzoku* do nothing for the land, and as the four classes now enjoy equal rights, there is no reason for maintaining the rank of the nobles. Men are even coming to look down upon them with scorn and call them dogs and cats. Is it not too disrespectful to speak of them thus? Their forefathers in the olden days did noble deeds for the country, and even the Mikado himself respects them. Ought words of contumely to be held towards those whom even the Mikado respects?

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Our own opinion is that their pensions should be abolished, but their rank and dignity ought not to be stripped from them, for if the barrier between the Imperial family and the people be abolished, the people may demand the abolition of the Imperial rank also. When the *kadzoku* gave up their estates and their retainers, they did it in the spirit of patriotism, thinking that by thus doing the new foundations of government might be the more soundly laid, and by no means with the expectation of receiving their pensions. But the Government of its own good will granted them one tenth of their former revenues by way of allowance, and created them *kadzoku*, adding rank to their other dignities, and this was done as a recompense for the former deeds of their noble ancestry. But if, out of their own large generosity, they gave up their vast domains, without the expectation of receiving anything in return, we cannot think it consistent that they should be fretting about the one tenth which they now receive.

We have lately heard that some of the *kadzoku* are discussing whether they should not surrender their pensions to Government, thinking that the time has come for them to do so. This shows that they appreciate the liberality of the Government in granting them the enjoyment of these pensions. No doubt when the people hear of this they will declare that the *kadzoku* have acted rightly, so that we see no reason for urging a course which would entail starvation on them and the abolition of their rank. We have said before that they are men whom even the Mikado himself respects. Let them follow out the dictates of their own generous natures, and they will surely do nothing unjust. Let them give up their pensions; but do not let them be deprived of their rank, for this would endanger the permanence of the Imperial office itself.*

Reciprocal Duties.

(Hioron Shimbun.)

Heaven made all men alike and endowed them with equal rights which ought never to be taken from them. Man, therefore, should promote his own hapiness to the utmost extent and maintain his rights. When people, however, are uncivilized, and their minds have been neither socially nor morally enlightened, the powerful and wealthy are apt to persecute the weak and strip them of the rights with which they were endowed by Heaven, and this disposition requires to be checked. For this reason governments were instituted, and their chief duty is to maintain equal rights among the people in order to promote their happiness.

It cannot be said, however, that there are no governments which are haughty, which issue notifications in a language which the people cannot understand,* which suppress the free expression of opinion, and impede in various ways the advance of the people's happiness. Such governments frustrate the very objects for which they exist, and may fitly be called tyrannies, as they neglect their principal duty. The people who live under them must unite and get back all the rights with which they were originally endowed by Heaven, and in doing this it is sometimes necessary to overthrow a tyrannical government and establish another upon freer principles.

At the time of the declaration of their independence the Americans said that it was the duty of a people to overthrow tyrannical governments and establish freer forms of rule, and, at the time of their great Revolution, the French said that a government which deprived the people of their liberties should be overthrown; and that it was the duty of the people to do it.

Thus those who obey the commands of the Government, whether just or unjust, are not doing that duty which is imposed on them as men, and thus they act contrary to the will of Heaven.

Now, the Japanese Government is relaxing its former oppressive character, and is gradually conceding larger rights to the people with a view of increasing their happiness. The Japanese people have, therefore, great prospects before them. What we have written has been suggested by the possibility that some day a despotic person might arise and tamper with the happiness of the people, who, in that case, ought to know their duty beforehand. Were we to obey such a man we should be traitors to our duty.

* Perhaps the writer of this ill-considered article will undertake to show how rank which is to remain of any value as a political force, is to be maintained without wealth. Poor aristocracies bring aristocracy into contempt, and a powerful class of nobles is often an admirable guarantee for the liberties of the people. In England this has been eminently the case.—[*Ed. J. M. W.*]

* We presume that this irritating practice still continues. It appears a stupid union of pedantry and arrogance.—[*Ed. J. W. M.*]

Assassination.

(Correspondence from the "Choya Shimbun.")

I have read the leading article in the *Choya Shimbun* arguing that assassination is a barbarous custom, and stating that it is a crime held in horror by the civilized nations. The argument is so perfect as to defy criticism, and were it read by those who enter the houses of Ministers at night with drawn swords, it might prove to them the enormity of their crime and lead them to better ways.

And, now, looking to the growing enlightenment of our country, such crimes ought to cease. Yet is there a cause why these customs linger among us, and I will shortly try to show what it is. Assassinations have their rise in the accumulation of discontents, and these again spring from the fact that the people have no access to the mind of the Government and of their Sovereign. The higher officials of this country consist, of course, of very intelligent personages, the laws they issue are very just, and the people ought for every reason to be satisfied with them. But, as the world is wide, and men are many, there are some who deem these laws unjust and attempt to assassinate those who frame them; for, although they may be desirous of laying their views at the foot of the Throne, and of pointing out what is amiss, there is no road open for them to do so. And though they may desire to do this by means of the newspapers, the law hangs over their heads and represses their words. And, thus, though they cry to heaven or earth, they get no reply, their discontents gradually accumulate, and though they may acknowledge to themselves the guilt of assassination, they incur it in order to vent these discontents. This is the true reason why our advance in enlightenment has not yet cast out the demon of assassination. If we desire it to cease, and if the *Daijin* and *Sanghi* would sleep in safety with their gates open, Representative Institutions must be established, and a Free Press permitted. When the ideas of the people freely reach the Government, and the laws are made in accordance with the national will, all will be well. But if this be not done, the *Daijin* and *Sanghi* will not be able to enjoy their nightly sleep, let the police guard them never so carefully.

The Same.

(Hioron Shimbun.)

We heard a few days ago that some unknown persons entered the house of Mr. Ito, who saved himself from assassination by concealment. But they, thinking that he had escaped, searched the premises for him carefully, and, failing to find their intended victim, left the place. From that night four policemen have kept guard over the house. Assassinations have set in, while the Press has been restricted, and Mr. Ito is puzzled. In countries like Formosa the laws prevent such acts, and we should advise the officials of the *Se-in* to translate and promulgate them. If, on the other hand, there are no such laws, the only dependence must be on the policeman's club. Yet this again possesses a power which produces recoil, and this does harm. It is said that Kido and Okubo have to take special care of themselves. This horrid crime should be rooted out.

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THE RATIONALE OF ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE TOWARD CHINA.

We have been requested to give insertion to the following article, which comes from the pen of one of the most experienced living observers of the relations between China and the Western powers. We should do no service to the views it embodies by adding any remarks of our own, and our readers will not fail to remark the breadth and stability of those foundations upon which the writer wishes to see the intercourse of the West with China preserved.

"Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart—see! they back at me"

We may imagine was the soliloquy of Sir Thomas Wade on taking his departure again for Peking to pursue the arduous career of duty for yet another winter; and as we have no reason to think that his is one of those natures that thrive on "bitter-cup," we may suppose his sense of well-deserving tinctured by the coldness of a halting appreciation. Happily, a more just recognition of his deserts by the Government he has so long served, followed him closely.

And now, Sir, it seems to me time to take stock of the armoury before any more poisoned, or ill-poised and underweighted arrows are discharged against an impenetrable shield; lest the rebound harms the over-confident marksmen themselves.

Writing at the period of the rupture of 1856, I declared:—"Hitherto England has fought the battle of "civilization single-handed in China, if we limit the sense of this phrase to open hostilities:"—and I proceeded to counsel the cooperation of the other two Treaty Powers of that day—France and America—in the impending revision of the then existing relations.

France responded effectually to the invitation given by England; but America held herself aloof from the demonstration of force that preceded negotiations:—yet reaped, in common with Russia, full participation in the results of the applied pressure.

Thenceforward there were four Western Powers in presence at Peking, constituting a common accord *vis-a-vis* the Government of China. Yet, undeniably, England enjoyed a superior prestige derived from the exercise of her power in the first and second wars, as well as from her paramount commercial interests.

It was in this condition of relations at Peking that the cooperative policy assumed shape and consistency in the hands of Sir Frederick Bruce and Mr. Burlingame. The watchword of these two Ministers was *Stability of Rule by the Imperial Government*; and we know that the tenacity of the adherence of the former to it, extended to direct and persistant hostility to the Taepings. In that I could not accord him my sympathy; but he had the aid as well as the sympathy of others beside the majority of his own countrymen.

Such being the watchword of England as against the domestic foes of the Manchu dynasty, its correlative was the independence of China in her external relations also. This was the only logical position of the Representatives of England and America. Consequently, whenever any question of policy, or of procedure affecting policy, arose, it was met by Sir Frederick Bruce with a clear enunciation of the principle of China's sovereign and independent rights. One citation upon this point will suffice, as it is emphatic. Thus, in April 1863, in writing of the proper construing of the Treaties as to the mode of levying the *lekin* tax upon goods, he said:—"Her Majesty's Government will "not agree to any system which does not respect the ter- "ritorial rights of the Chinese Government and its ex- "clusive jurisdiction over its own subjects. The exclusive "jurisdiction of China over Chinese and of each Foreign "Nation over its own subjects, is the foundation on which "the international relations of China with the outer "world is based."

Thus, England and America, acting in intimate concert, in imposing restraints upon themselves, correspondingly imposed them upon all the other Western Powers: And therein saw their compensation in the consequent stability of Chinese rule and assured inviolability of Chinese territory.

In the light of this consistent policy, we see that the most trenchant lunges at Sir Thomas Wade are aside the mark:—namely, those pointed by the assumption of his competency to effect single-handed changes affecting the bases of treaties. Meantime, the pressure Sir T. Wade brought to bear has compelled the promulgation of decrees of a decidedly ameliorative influence upon intercourse and greatly enlarging accessibility to the various Government Boads:—so that another—hitherto-strongly-barred—door door of exclusiveness is now open to himself and other Ministers through which to press for Reform; while provision is already made for salutary changes to be based upon the Report forthcoming from the Inspector-General of Maritime Customs. Surely this is a sensible laying of proper foundations for change with a timorous and conservative Government.

But as to what was *the real, self-imposed, and logical attitude of England toward China* at the inception of the grave question of this year; and to what we are to attribute any seeming or real divergence of views between the two Governments, I have first to point out that it results, logically, from the preceding exposition that England cannot lapse from the position she voluntarily assumed in conjunction with others, or violate the principle in the adoption of which she virtually constituted herself a joint Protectress of the independence of China.

Putting aside the political and moral obligations imposing steadfastness, it would ill-beseem a leading Christian nation to breach an international compact that initiated the adhesion of a Pagan empire to the comity of nations, however halting in practice that adherence may be; least of all beseeming in England, the political Monitress whose persuasions wrought the marvel of change.

But, apart from these paramount considerations, it is neither wise nor expedient, from a purely selfish point of view, for England to lapse from her chosen elevated position.

The lives of great nations are long. The love or the hate of great peoples is tenacious. There follow the career of China the mighty shadows of an ancient greatness—a remote past. Shall we doubt that these will inspire hopes projected into the distant future?

Is there, then, no value in the friendship of this most numerous, apt, thrifty and industrious of people? No dread of its enmity, fed in the future day of its power by a legacy of past wrongs and an accumulation of traditional hate?

One would infer that reflections such as these were the scorn of not a few of the public writers of the day.

But dropping to the level of mere present expediency and material concern,—how astray are the blind leading the blind who cannot or will not see that the Chinese Trade Guilds of the present,—though based on the customs of the past,—are infused with an *amour propre*, as well as a covetous selfishness, that gathers new force and intensity from every act of unfriendliness—every utterance of contempt—every unjust accusation; and that the cumulative force of an offended personal and national sentiment may not expend itself in retaliatory fostering of native industries and maritime enterprizes in the future!

Some writers treat of the subject with an assumption of superior morality, a spirit of hauteur, and a spice of rancor;—claiming the right of domination and dictation:—Thus totally ignoring the implication of correlative duties.

Granted the superiority and magnify it, if they will: what then? Why, simply, that it implies extraordinary duties; the logical implication cannot be escaped, that the more real, the greater the superiority, the more binding are the correlative duties of England. Most writers regard the question simply as of present concernment, or limit their scope of vision to a not-distant future; the more-generally-taken point of view being, in fact, that of present expediency. But that is not the point of view of the conscience of a great people. Nay, is it—in the light of our preceding reflections—the point of view of prudent statesmanship? Certainly it is not that of the student of history. For he casts his horoscope beyond the immediate future;—and the question that looms upon his horizon is not that of present material resources, or scientific appliances, or political alliances; but the

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supreme question of the mutual dependence of nations as conducing to fraternal regard and ultimate unity.

And we may cherish the hope,—nay, the assured conviction, that England will know how to make her choice of future policy. The more she weeps for her son that is slain, the deeper will her eyes penetrate the future, and the more clearly reveal her mission.

She will look beyond the incident and explore the cause. Therein she will discover the origin of the divergence between peoples who alike put great value upon human life; and in consonance with the genius of her people, the application of a frank and manly and generous policy will heal the wound in a manner conducive to future amity. I repeat that England is the political Monitress of China. Shall she not, then, aspire to the loftier attributes of a moral exemplar? It is to this exalted position that her conscience impels her. Hence she remonstrates with—she does not fight—China. Neither under the lead of a humanitarian like Gladstone, or that of a philosophical statesman like Disraeli, will she declare war against China:—And a Salisbury would be strangely wanting in the prudent astuteness of the Cecil of Elizabeth's reign if he ventured on such a course, especially with the reinforcement of it that his insight into the affairs of India affords.

COSMOPOLITAN.

Canton, December 15th, 1875.

ON THE ARROW POISON IN USE AMONG THE AINOS OF YEZO.

By STUART ELDRIDGE, Esq., M.D.

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan on the 19th January, 1876.

The study of poisons has revealed the somewhat singular fact that certain of these deleterious agents produce a lethal effect only when introduced directly in the blood, being nearly or totally harmless when taken by the stomach.

Of this class of poisons snake venom may be taken as the type, for it has long been indisputably proved that while an infinitesimal quantity of serpent venom when injected in the blood or in any way placed beneath the skin will speedily be fatal, a large quantity may be swallowed without inconvenience. It is chiefly poisons of this class which are at present used for the preparation of poisoned weapons by the various savage tribes employing such means of offence.

Poisoned weapons are generally missiles, such as throwing spears or arrows, and the wide geographical range of their use may be inferred from the following brief mention of some of the best known instances of their employment.

The natives of Java, Borneo and Celebes make use of a poison extracted from the juice of the Upas tree, two species of the Upas being employed U. antiar, and U. tinte. The poison consists essentially of the inspissated sap of these plants, that obtained from U. tinte being the most active. The action of these poisons has been investigated by Rumphius,* Leschenault,† Magendie, Delille, Brodie,‡ Horsfield,‖ Pelletier and Caventou, § Mulder,¶ Kölliker * and Hammond.†

The Bushmen of South Africa employ two kinds of Arrow poisons. That which is in common use for the chase is a mixture of snake venom with the juice of the root of a poisonous Amaryllis (Haemanthus Toxicaria), while the second, which is in especial favor for war, is derived from a larva known as the N'gwaa or K'aa, which appears to be closely allied in structure and properties to the poisonous potato bug of Colorado (Doryphora Decemlineata). For the small amount of information which we possess on the subject of these African poisons we are chiefly indebted to Doctor Livingstone and Mr. Baines.

The Indians, at least some of the tribes, who range over the great plains of North America, make use of an arrow poison prepared by exciting the rattlesnake (Crotalus) to bestow its venom repeatedly upon a piece of raw liver. This liver is then buried until decomposition has taken place when it is smeared upon the arrows. The effect of this poison, like those of the bite of the reptile from which it is derived, appear to be neither uniform nor certainly fatal, but the subject still lacks investigation.

By far the best known and most interesting of the Arrow poisons in use is the *curare* or *woorari* of the tribes about the Amazon and Orinoco. Many varieties of this poison are known, such as *corroral*, *vao*, and *ticunas*, but all appear to be closely related both in composition and effects. *Woorari* of the Amazon may be taken as the type of the class; the essential elements of this are the juice of a species of Strychnos, snake venom and the crushed bodies of several species of poisonous ants and spiders.

From the fact that *woorari* produces certain very interesting physiological phenomena, its effects have been more thoroughly studied than those of either of the before mentioned poisons. To enumerate all who have investigated this subject would be tedious and beyond the purpose of this paper. I will instance Boussingault,‡ Pelletier,‖ Bernard,§ Cogswell,¶ Virchow,* Brainard,† Hammond ‡ and Du Cazal.‖

The Goorkhas and other tribes inhabiting the flanks of the Himalayas make use of the root of the Aconitum ferox for poisoning their weapons. The prepared poison is known as *Bikh* or *Bish*, and its action as described appears to be identical with that of the subject of this paper.

Pereira, as quoted by Wallich, (Plantae Asiaticae Rariores, Vol. 1, p. 35, Tab. 41) gives the following experiments upon this poison.

"One grain of the alcoholic extract introduced into the peritoneal cavity of a rabbit began to produce its effects in two minutes; death took place in nine minutes and a-half. In a second experiment of a similar kind, the effects commenced in two minutes and a half and death was produced in eleven minutes. Two grains introduced into the jugular vein of a good-sized, strong dog produced convulsions in one minute, and death in three minutes. One grain introduced into the cellular tissue of the back of a rabbit began to affect the system at the end of six minutes, and produced death in fifteen minutes. A rabbit was made to swallow three grains of the extract; no effect was produced except that the animal continued chewing for several hours, as if ruminating, and which probably arose from the local action of the poison on the mouth and throat." The effects were (as detailed) tried in several ways, and in every case, except that in which the poison was given by the mouth, the effects were very similar, "namely, difficulty of breathing, weakness, subsequent paralysis, and death apparently from asphyxia."

The root of an allied species, Aconitum Japonicum, is is said to be used in Northern China as an arrow poison,§ but I have been unable to find any details in reference to its preparation or effects.

All these poisons produce their effect much more quickly and certainly when inoculated than when ingested, while some of them are absolutely harmless when taken into the stomach. The list of weapon poisons might be much extended, but enough have been noticed to serve for purposes of comparison.

Now the intention of poisoned weapons will be best subserved by the use of poisons which act in such a manner as quickly to incapacitate the wounded man or animal for resistance or flight, and it is remarkable that all the known weapon poisons, with, perhaps, the exception of the N'gwaa of the Bushmen, produce among their earliest effects a paralysis of voluntary motion. The *woorari* possesses this power in an especial degree. We shall see further on that the arrow poison of the Ainos, is no exception to this general rule.

* Herbarium Amboinense, tome II. lib. III p. 263.
† Annales Museum d'Historie Naturelle, tome XVI, 1816. p. 459.
‡ Philosophical Transactions, part I. 1811. p. 198.
‖ Thompson's Annals of Philosophy vol. IX p. 202. 265.
§ Annales de Chimie et de Physique, tome XXVI, p. 44.
¶ Traite de chimie de Berzelius, tome III, p. 869.
* Verhandlungen der Würtzburger, Phys. Med. Gesellschatt, Band VIII., 1857.
† Physiological Memoirs, 1863, p. 271.

‡ Ann. de Chimie et de Physique, tome XXXIX, 1828, p. 21.
‖ Ib, tome XL. p. 213.
§ Comptes Rendus, tome XXXI, 1850, p. 531.
¶ Lancet, March 3rd 1855.
* Reisen in Britisch Guiana, Schomburgk, Band I. s. 476 note.
† Comptes Rendus, tome XXXVIII, 1854, p. 411.
‡ Physiological Memoirs 1863, p. 190.
‖ Archives Gen. Med. 1863 p. 528.
§ Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions, November, 1861, p. 263.

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Another important requisite when weapon poisons are employed for purposes of the chase is that the poison shall not render the flesh of animals slain by it unfit for consumption as food. The Aino arrow poison does not fully meet this requirement, as we shall see hereafter, and in this respect differs from most other agents of its kind.

I regret that my knowledge of the derivation and mode of preparation of the arrow poison of the Ainos is as yet incomplete. Savage tribes invariably surround the preparation of medicinal or poisonous agents by mystery and superstition. The secret methods employed are known to but few of the tribe and the knowledge is generally hereditary. Although the existence and chief properties of the *woorari* poison have been more or less familiar to Europeans since the time of Raleigh, its exact composition and mode of preparation is still but uncertainly known. It is therefore not strange that definite information in regard to the Aino poison should still be wanting. The following statements, are however undoubtedly correct. The active ingredient of the Aino poison is derived from the roots of one or more species of Aconitum. The dried and imperfect specimens of the plant which I have seen appear to be A. ferox and A. Japonicum, known as among the most poisonous species. The root is prepared by maceration and pounding till it forms a pulp: this is mixed with other ingredients which I have been unable to identify, but which are probably inert, and the resulting mass is buried for a time in the earth. On removal from the earth, the poison appears as a stiff dark reddish-brown paste through which fragments of woody fibre are distributed. The poison when applied to the arrow, is mixed with a certain proportion of animal fat, an addition which would seem likely to render it less efficient, as the fatty matter would cause it to be less soluble in the blood. The poison is applied to the arrow in considerable quantity, such arrows as I have seen being charged with about ten grains each.

The arrows used are constructed in three parts. The point, or head, is either of bone or bamboo; when of the latter it is so cut that the hard silicious cortex of the cane forms the edge and point. The head is flattened upon one side and rounded upon the other. This head, of about an inch and one-half in length is slightly fastened by a lashing of bark to a fusiform piece of bone or deer horn of about four inches in length; this bone or horn is again lashed by strips of bark to a shaft of wood or bamboo of about thirteen inches long, the butt of which is furnished with a triple feather.

It is on the flattened surface of the arrowhead that the poison is applied by moulding it into a smooth, rounded elevation, having its long axis parallel with that of the arrow, (see drawing.) The Ainos employ their poisoned arrows chiefly for the destruction of the bear, an animal abounding in Yezo and attaining there a large size. A short and by no means powerful bow, furnished with a poisoned arrow, is adjusted in such a way as to command one of the usual run-ways of the animal to be taken. By a simple mechanism the bow is so arranged that on striking a cord which is stretched across the path, the detent is liberated and the arrow inflicts a slight wound. More than a slight wound the weakness and rudeness of the apparatus render almost impossible. It is probable, however, that the slight lashings of the arrow head frequently give way, allowing the poison-charged portion of the weapon to remain in the wound. The Ainos assert that after having been wounded the bear is always found dead within a very short distance. These set bows are so common in some parts of the forest of Yezo as to render travel rather dangerous.

As I have been able to obtain but a very small quantity of the poison, I have made but few experiments as to its composition and physiological action.

The chemical examination was undertaken under the justifiable suspicion that the active principle of the poison, is that usual in plants of the genus from which it is derived, namely, aconitine. Fifteen grains of the crude poison treated by boiling alcohol, ammonia, ether, and sulphuric acid, yielded 8 10 of a grain of a yellowish-white, amorphous material, a portion of which was dissolved in water acidulated with hydrochloric acid, and tested as follows.

With solution of caustic potass, a dirty white flocculent precipitate, insoluble in excess of the reagent but soluble in acetic acid.

With solution of chloride of gold, a yellow amorphous precipitate, sparingly soluble in hydrochloric acid.

With double solution of iodine and iodide of potassium, a red-brown amorphous precipitate, changed by addition of a solution of caustic potass into a white amorphous mass.

Now all of these tests are in themselves fallible, as certain other alkaloids behave in exactly the same manner, there remained the physiological test as a confirmation. When applied to the tongue, aconitine, even in very minute quantity, produces an acrid taste, immediately followed by a peculiar sense of tingling and numbness. The extracted material before-mentioned gave this sensation. I feel justified, therefore, in believing that the active principle of the poison is aconitine.

Five experiments were made to determine the physiological action of the poison.

Experiment I.

A medium-sized dog of the larger Japanese breed received beneath the skin of the foreleg ½ grains of the poison, rubbed up with a small quantity of glycerine. In two minutes the animal seemed to experience uneasy sensations in the region of the inoculation, while both pulse and respiration diminished in frequency one third. In five minutes there was unsteadiness of gait and almost total loss of ordinary sensation, as shown by the insensibility of the animal to pricking or pinching; pulse and respiration still less frequent than before. In seven minutes the animal fell over in a slight convulsion, respiration and pulse irregular as well as slow. After remaining in the recumbent posture for ten minutes, during which time there was slow improvement in pulse and respiration with gradual return of sensibility of the skin, the dog rose, moving stiffly and awkwardly, but gradually recovered, the following day being as well as usual, save a slight irritation about the wound by which the poison was inserted.

Experiment II.

A large dog of Japanese breed received beneath the skin of the foreleg one and one-half grain of the poison mixed, as before, with glycerine. He was then allowed to go, but had run a distance of but about two hundred feet when his legs appeared to give way, and he fell over convulsed, breathing slowly, laboriously and irregularly, motion of heart slow and almost imperceptible; these symptoms gradually becoming more marked until, in five minutes from the reception of the poison, the dog was dead.

Experiment III.

A dog similar to that which was the subject of the second experiment received beneath the skin of the abdomen two grains of the poison mixed with glycerine. In two minutes the dog fell over exhibiting the same phenomena as to pulse and respiration as did the two preceding animals, and in four minutes and a-half from the reception of the poison the animal was dead.

Experiment IV.

A dog similar to those before employed for experiment, received by the stomach, together with a small quantity of rice, two grains of the poison. In ten minutes he seemed uneasy, and the pulse and respiration became for a time a trifle slower than normal; no further inconvenience appeared to be experienced by the animal.

Experiment V.

To the same dog a few days later, five grains of the poison together with a little rice, were administered by the stomach. In six minutes the dog whined and laid down, the pulse and respiration remaining unaffected till the expiration of fifteen minutes, when they became slightly slower than normal. In thirty minutes the dog had a convulsion in which he died.

The effects of the poison as shown by the foregoing experiments quite agree with those produced by the Himalayan poison examined by Pereira, as well as with those known to be produced by the official preparations of aconite when similarly employed. And it seems probable therefore that the Aino poison is practically identical with that used in Northern India and China.

From the comparatively large quantity of the Aino poison which was found necessary to produce fatal effects,

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I am induced to think that it is much less virulent than most other poisons employed for like purposes. Nevertheless, when used in quantities as large as those employed by the Ainos, it is quite competent to produce the results which they claim for it.

That the Ainos are able to eat the flesh of animals poisoned in the manner described is probably simply due to the fact, that in any single part of the animal's body the amount of poison is insufficient to produce perceptible effects upon the individual eating it. Beside which, the hunter invariably takes the precaution of cutting away a considerable quantity of the flesh about the wound in which the poison was received.

Such of the Ainos as I have questioned upon the subject state that they know of no antidote to the effects of the poison, and that, when accidentally or intentionally wounded by a poisoned weapon, the only safety is in instant and thorough excision of the wounded part.

IS IT POETRY? OR, IS IT PETULANCE?

This is the question which one of a dispassionate temper can hardly help asking as he observes the singularly impassioned manner in which many of our "advanced thinkers" express themselves when speaking or writing about the forces of *Nature*.

We all understand—though we may not approve—the language of the nursery when "our boy" comes roaring to his mother or nurse with a red bump on his forehead, and she tells him to go and whip the "naughty chair" against which he has struck his "precious little head."

And when the fervid imagination of the poet makes him speak of the "cruel sword" or the "pitiless storm," we take no exception to the figure of speech which intimate association of ideas makes so effective in touching the feelings.

But when men undertake to be *philosophical*, and claim to deal with the problems of creation and providence, we do not expect to find them using the inaccurate, though fervid phraseology of the nurse-maid or the lyrist. We look for something calm, distinct and clear, as accurate as arithmetic and as unimpassioned as logic.

What do we find, however? "Vindictive Nature"—"The Justice of Nature"—"Inexorable Laws"—"The absolute recklessness of cosmic forces"—"Cold, cruel, inexorable Nature"—"Relentless operation of Law"—and a score of similar phrases constantly recurring in the writings of those who first deify, and then revile, what they call "Nature:" first, get up a personification (after the manner of the poets;) then, endow it with moral qualities, (contrary to fact) and finally, speak resentfully and petulantly concerning it, as if they had a standing grievance against the existing order of things. Now, we submit, this is not philosophy. It may be associated with some fine writing and even with vigorous thought; it may bear the semblance of an earnest search for "the greatest good of the greatest number;" it may be combined with much logical acuteness and many charming elements of character; but—we repeat—it is not philosophy: nay, it is not truth; neither does it tend to a fuller knowledge of "the reality of things." On the contrary, it is confusing and disturbing; a hindrance, not the less real because, like the efficacy of the magnet, it is hidden; or, like the perturbations of the atmosphere, unmanageable.

What do we think of an impatient machinist, who frets (and most probably swears also) because of the *friction* between two parts of his engine? Would he dispense with friction as a principle? It must either be, or not be; and any one who thinks a moment can see what would become of machinery, and all other material combinations, if universal slipperiness were the rule!

As before remarked, we can make allowance for such phases of feeling in the child, the nurse, the poet, and the inconsiderate or impulsive; but we feel warranted in "ruling out" of the field of argument, or of serious consideration, things of this kind which find their way, not at all infrequently, into the utterances of men who undertake to be the guides of other men's thoughts, and the framers of their philosophies.

The Laws of Nature, as we call them, must be fixed in their operation; or else chance must reign; and as to which we ourselves would choose, if we had the option, there can be but one opinion.

Being fixed, then, it is for us to put ourselves in the way of deriving benefit from their reliable operation, and to avoid receiving injury therefrom. There can be no cruelty in Nature; there may be much ignorance and folly in ourselves.

E. W. S.

[We must really beg our Correspondent's pardon for asking whether he seriously thinks he will advance his cause by stating, illustrating and pleading it in this way. In the first place he actually seems to regard Poetry as a *quasi* fictitious thing, instead of about the truest and most real thing among man's works. Let us take some rough definition of poetry—one which will do for working purposes, and which will suit one side as well as the other—and call it Reason expressed in the language of Feeling. (We have no better one at hand, and shall be delighted if he will furnish us with one more to his mind.) In view of the reality of these two elements in man's nature, and their inseparable union, is he prepared to say he will work with Reason alone, or with Feeling alone? Of course, he did not imagine he was undervaluing or sneering at poetry; but, equally of course, this is what he really does. When a writer brackets in one sentence "the nurse-maid and the lyrist," we may be forgiven for doubting his qualifications for estimating poetry at its true value. We claim that so long as man feels, he will associate feeling and reason in the task of analysing these cosmic forces, the play of which upon him seems so absolutely reckless. Does E. W. S. imagine that we can contemplate the destruction of seventy thousand persons in three minutes, as was the case in the earthquake in Lisbon, many tens of thousands, as was the case here twenty years ago, the repeated destruction of the city of Antioch with nearly the whole of its population, the famines in which millions perish by the most terrible form of death, the pestilences which sweep off myriads, or the typhoons which yearly slay their thousands, and that our feelings have nothing to say to such catastrophes? Then were we machines, and should have given up that human heart which feels and loves, and without which this earth would be a den of wild beasts. We must bring in E.W.S's last paragraph here. Speaking of Nature's laws, he says, "Being fixed, then, it is for us to put ourselves in the way of deriving benefit from their reliable operation, *and to avoid receiving injury therefrom.* There can be no cruelty in nature; there may be much ignorance and folly in ourselves." Avoid receiving injury therefrom! How are we to avoid the falling beam, the sinking ship, the engulfed city, the disease which carries off our child, the malady which makes life one protracted martyrdom? The poet is right, not wrong, when he speaks of the "pitiless storm" and the "cruel sword." It is the prose which is wrong in excluding the adjectives. The words benevolence and love are unmeaning if they mean aught elsewhere than that which they convey to our minds. Is love here hate elsewhere? Is benevolence here heartlessness elsewhere? If so let us know it, and the use of these words must be confined to earth and the movements of man's heart. It is monstrous that they should "palter with us in a double sense."

Of "Vindictive Nature" we have never said one word. The expression involves a positive and hideous quality in Nature. All that we have ever said is that there is an absolute recklessness of the cosmic forces in their play

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upon man's life. This is the purely negative quality of insensibility. Blank atheism would be a thousand times better than the belief in a "Vindictive Nature," the very thought of which is intolerable even for a moment.

And why should it be petulance—a poor, mean emotion—which finds perplexities in this apparent indifference of nature to man's feelings? Why not reason? our ultimate court of appeal, as E. W. S. must know as a reader of Butler. We contend most emphatically that it is reason which suggests these problems and insists that they are problems. What petulance is there about Mill? Does E. W. S. think that one man is only as good as another man, one mind only as good as another mind, in matters of opinion? that minds count as noses count in numbering a crowd? The old Egyptians were wiser when they reckoned the vote of a prophet as counting for ten thousand against the units of the mob.

E. W. S. never states the real problem, which is, How is this insensibility in nature—the instrument through which God works—compatible with love and benevolence? This is what we have called the perplexity of perplexities. Our correspondent of a few weeks back honestly admitted this, and said he could not explain it. But he did not ignore it, as E. W. S. does when he says that "we are to avoid receiving injury" from these laws of Nature, as if the child were in fault when he is caught in the burning house. Is not this giving us stones for bread, and scorpions for eggs? *Do not let us ignore the facts.* No good can possibly come of this, and a theology which insists on doing so is irrational. It is painful to read our correspondent's protest. Why all these useless and futile sneers about poetry and petulance and fine writing, and so on? Does he think that this is the way to deal with the dayly and nightly problems of moderately intelligent men, who feel deeply, and think as well as they can, be this better or worse?

Does not the true answer lie in this direction? Faith abolished that old Greek philosophy the resultant of which was mere total scepticism, and Faith is still destined to bear Religion aloft to the end of time. It is an irresolvable, ultimate faculty in our intellectual or spiritual constitution; it was awakened in the fulness of time; and it is destined to hold its own position by the side of Reason and Science so long as man lasts on the earth. If this is not the direction in which the key to the problem lies, we know not where to look for it. But if we care at all for what is true, do not let us say there is no such problem.—Ed. *J. W. M.*]

The financial position of the Government of Japan, compared with that of many other Governments which public opinion allows to hold their heads high in the world, is not really a bad one. We have already given one reason why we consider the figures of the Finance Minister may be taken as roughly correct in round numbers, and allowing for favorable exaggerations on both sides of the account, we think there is no sufficient ground for doubting that the actual indebtednees of the Government, including its paper in circulation, is less than three times its annual income. The true weakness of the Government is that under its present system of political economy, it is almost impossible for it to materially increase its revenue without driving the cultivators of the soil into revolution. The food producing classes groan under the heaviest taxation which they can be got to endure, in order to support one of every twenty-six of the population of the Empire in idleness; while the country has no accumulated capital of its own to invest in developing its sources so as to bring in wealth from abroad and the Government will allow no foreign capital to be used for the purpose.—*Hiogo News.*

OUR NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Dear Sir,—An event which has filled us all with gloom and sorrow has lately happened in Our Neighbourhood. One and all of us, old and young, rich and poor—alas, that the latter class should be so numerous in our community!—go about our daily work with a load around our hearts and faces full of grief, for a certain little Barber who carried on his business in the Main Street of our Village, and who had endeared himself to everyone by his kindly ways and his cheery manners, is no more. Where'er he went amongst us he was welcome, for he carried light and gladness with him, were the weather never so dark and cloudy. The old folks sought his counsel in their troubles and never found their trust misplaced, for he had a ready wit which helped him through all difficulties, and such a sympathising way about him when consulted, that the load of care was lightened e'er he heard the story out, for he seemed to take a portion of the burden on himself. What a stock of ancient lore he had! How pleasantly he used to tell a tale! Was he ever at a loss for a rejoinder? How proud of him we felt when we heard him argue with an adversary! How he flashed and sparkled on him till he dazzled every listener, and confounded his opponent! Yes, yes, that the old ones miss him sadly is too true. The world is changed, they say, and they are weary of it; their turn for rest is coming, and it cannot come too soon. They'd as lief be laid to sleep at once, for things are out of joint, and their thread of life is tangled and shocks and jars them in the reeling. Our little people likewise mourn for his decease. They also loved him dearly, for he was at heart himself a child and understood their ways.

Our troubles will seem perhaps of little moment to such as you, Sir, who live in the great world beyond our narrow circle, and of which we heard a deal some time ago from a travelled jackanapes who thought to settle down amongst us, but of which we ourselves have seen nothing. And, indeed, we have no desire that way; for the fashion of our faces and the plainness of our garments—not to mention a certain sluggishness of speech and intellect with the which we are said to be affected—would be out of place beyond our moss-encrusted village, where all is dull and uneventful in comparison. To us, however, whose chronicles are all "small beer," and our lives a simple round "month in month out," to whom so much as the kittening of the silk-mercer's long tailed cat is food for gossip, and the whisper of a smile upon the maccaroni woman's face a nine days wonder, our loss is indeed a great and irreparable one. Who now shall lighten with his humour the pangs of being shaved—no trifling consideration, be it said, when we shave our heads and chins according to the good old fashion?—who cheer the down hearted? who repair our broken friendships? Ah me! he was our oracle, and his knowledge—all the more extraordinary that he was born and bred amongst us—was believed to be prodigious. He was the link, moreover, which bound us to old times, and helped us to despise the new. But he is gone, and with him ancient things are going too. Already have we guardians of our peaceful hamlet, dressed in wondrous garments, stern of countenance and rudely mannered, who turn to ridicule our watchmen with the jingling staves—poor souls! but who, for all their mirth, have suited all our needs that way for many centuries. There are other signs amongst us, too, of further changes, which we try to keep at bay by pretending not to see them and never talking of them. But what avails it? All things have their day; he has had his, and doubtless ours is near at hand.

He was found at two of the clock on the morning of the 11th day of this first month of 9th Meiji, lying dead upon a snow drift, in the Main Street near the *saké* shop. Lying stark and stiff upon the frozen snow, with his arms stretched out at right angles from his body, and one wooden clog—by which perchance he was tripped up—a little distance off. A smile was on his waggish countenance, and his tongue was in his cheek, as though he had cracked a joke with Death before he took his leave of life. It was his wife who first gave form to that ill-natured rumour that, from signs which were about him, it might be reasonably surmised that he had lately parted from right jovial company. At least so the maccaroni woman says, "A vinous odour" were the words she heard her use, and

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a *villainously* vinous odour, too, to boot. Well, well! a kindlier soul would have put the matter in a different light. That wife of his was always noted for a scold. She has a clumsy tongue, untrained to courtesies, not inapt at a rude unsculptured sort of speech perhaps, but strangely ignorant of ornament. She led him such a life, the neighbours say; she used to rail at him when living; what wonder if she found it difficult to break the habit when he died! Supposing, however, after all, there was an evidence that he had lately kissed the wine-cup; what then? Was it not the joyous New Year's time, when the face of a man should be merry and his heart glad? He had been supping with the tapster, too, and it were ungracious in him to refuse hospitality so importunate as everybody knows his to be, not to mention the irresistible nature of a certain "*saké* of three virtues," from which so insinuating an invitation issues forth when it is warmed that none but a churl would refuse to sip it. However all this may be, one fact alone's beyond dispute: the little man is dead, and we shall never see his like again!

Why, it seems but yesterday that he was seen by all the neighbours, marching down the street in all his bravery, with a word and smile for all he met,—with so much sunshine in them that the very snow seemed inclined to thaw before him, and the sky was not by half so cloudy where he was. But all is over now, and from his funeral pyre the sunshine which he carried with him would seem to have returned to the sun from whence it came, for gloom and darkness, ever since that sad event, have brooded over the hearts of many.

AN OLD NEIGHBOUR.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A General Meeting of the above Society was held in the Grand Hotel on Wednesday, the 19th January. The chair was taken by the President, the Rev. S. R. Brown, D.D.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, and the following new members announced:—Messrs. A. Hamao, F. M. Jonas, Geo. B. Williams, Gregory, J. Perry, H. S. Munroe, N. Wakayama, Rev. W. E. Parsons, and Dr. H. Faulds.

Mr. Henderson then proceeded to read a paper prepared by R. H. Brunton, Esq. entitled "Notes taken during a visit to the Loochoo Islands."

Dr. Brown congratulated the members of the Society upon the opportunity that had been give them to listen to Mr. Brunton's paper. He said they had before been favoured with a paper on the Loochoo Islands by Mr. Satow, which deservedly attracted attention on account of the limited sources of information within the reach of foreigners respecting those islands and their inhabitants. The paper just read was a valuable supplement to Mr. Satow's, Mr. Brunton's notes being those of an intelligent observer taken on the spot. It was not strange that in some points the views of Mr. Brunton should differ from those of his predecessor. Navigators of earlier times had give to the world but meagre and inaccurate accounts of those islands. Mr. Satow's opinion that the language of the Loochooans differs little from Japanese, seems to be confirmed by Mr. Brunton, with the remarkable addition that the dialect spoken there was spoken in Japan some centuries ago. It is an interesting question how this fact is to be accounted for, and its further investigation might furnish an important link in the history of linguistic changes in the language of Japan. If it be true that there are no books written in Japanese in the Loochoo islands, but only in Chinese, this fact in any other country except Japan and its outlying dependencies would be considered an anomalous one, for, among the Japanese as wel as those islanders, there has been, and now is, a predominant disposition to favor a mongrel exotic literature rather than to improve the vernacular and make it the language of books. Those islands which have been supposed by many to be of volcanic origin, are now found to be of a corraline formation, by some force lifted out of the sea. And thus we are gradually coming to a more accurate knowledge of that hitherto secluded portion of the Pacific islands.

Dr. Eldridge then read his paper on "The Arrow Poison of the Ainos."

On its conclusion Dr. Brown said, he was sure that the Society appreciated its obligations to Dr. Eldridge, its author, for it treated of a subject which probably no one else had been able to investigate and therefore was refreshing by its very novelty, and gave a pleasing variety to the Society's proceedings. He regretted that he was not able to offer any remarks on the subject, so entirely aside from his own line of study, while it was important as a contribution to our information respecting an aboriginal race that is fast disappearing before the advances of a stronger one. He hoped the professional gentlemen present would favour the society with remarks on the topic.

After a few remarks from Dr. Hepburn, Sir Harry Parkes supported the President's opinion of the value of Dr. Eldridge's paper, which possessed much novelty and interest, and was a most welcome contribution to the Society's proceedings. He also commended the industry of Mr. Brunton in collecting during a brief visit of only two days so much information respecting the Loochoo Islanders. This little country and its people presented a most interesting study in many respects. Their language, customs and mode of Government were deserving of close research, and it would be important to ascertain beyond doubt, whether, as was alleged, they had no native literature, but were wholly dependent on that of China. While their civilization partook strongly of a Chinese type, the race was doubtless identical with the Japanese people and their language was a dialect of that of Japan. On this point he was able to give the meeting the opinion of Mr. Aston, which he had kindly furnished in the following note:

The language of Loochoo is plainly nothing more than a dialect of Japanese. It is, however, a very strongly marked one, and the differences are certainly not less than those between Lowland Scottish and English. Without some little practice, the services of an interpreter are very acceptable even to the Japanese themselves.

The following specimen of Loochooan will give some idea of the extent to which it differs from Japanese. It is copied from an inscription in front of a temple dedicated to the worship of the former kings of Loochoo, and was the only example of written Loochooan seen during a stay of two days.

Anji mo gesu mo koma ni te oreru hoshi. Anji is the name of an office, here put generally for all officials; *gesu* is Japanese, and means 'vulgar'; *koma* is Loochooan for *koko*, here; *oreru* is Loochooan for *oriru*, to get down. The sentence means 'Both officials and common people must dismount at this place.'

Except *are*, he or it, the pronouns in ordinary use differ from the present Japanese pronouns. The words for 'you' are *onjo*, *i.e.* honourable place; *na*, a word for you, common in the old Japanese poetry, but now obsolete for hundreds of years, and *ya*. 'I' is, *wan*, evidently a form of the Japanese *ware*.

These are not the only words obsolete in Japan which are still in use in Loochoo. Japan itself is called by them *Yamato*.

Both native and Chinese words present many differences with Japanese in the vowels with which they are pronounced. *Kiseru*, a pipe for instance, in Loochooan *kishiri*; *hitotsŭ*, one is *fūtéchi*; *futetsu*, two, is *futachi*; *nijiu*, twenty, is *nijō*.

A letter change which is not easily reconciled with the laws of letter change known in European languages is the substitution in Loochooan in some words of *ch* where the Japanese word has *k*. In this way *hachi maki* has become in Loochooan *hachi machi*. The word Loochoo itself is an instance of this change, *Loochoo* being the native form, *Riu kiu* the Japanese.

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YOKOHAMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Annual Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this afternoon. There were present Messrs. Dodds, Willcox, A. Winstanley, Wilkin, Barlow, Vouillemont, Milsom, Rickett, Blakeway, Bolmida, Van der Pot, De la Camp, Evers, D'Illanger, Thurburn, Fischer, W. J. Cruickshank, and Dunlop.

Mr. A. Winstanley took the chair, and stated that it was the Annual Meeting, called in accordance with the notice which had been published, and then called on the Secretary to read the minutes of last meeting. This was done, and they were then confirmed.

The Secretary then read the following report and accounts for the past year.

REPORT.

During the last year few matters of commercial importance have been brought before the Chamber and its proceedings offer but little subject for comment.

It is, however, a matter for congratulation that financially the position of the Chamber has improved, for while in 1874 the expenditure was $8,266.12 and the revenue $7,087.40, the deficit only being met by the accumulated savings of former years, the accounts now brought before you shew an expenditure of $6,124.26 against revenue of $6,395.80. This result has been obtained by a diminution in the expense for Telegrams and a considerable saving in other expenditure.

The issue of circulars has, however, considerably decreased, and great care is still requisite to enable the Chamber to pay its current expenses.

The circular has been thrown open to non-members and the revenue from this source has about equalled anticipations.

Telegrams.—In accordance with the resolution carried at last General Meeting the expenditure has been kept to the sum then agreed upon, and although the reduction is considerable it has been effected without impairing the usefulness of the telegram, which appears still to be very reliable. The new rules recently adopted at the Telegraph Conference may, however, considerably affect the cost of the telegram hereafter.

Drawbacks.—The Committee have had under their consideration this important question, as will be seen from the report of a Special Committee and Correspondence attached hereto. The matter has been brought before the Ministers of Treaty Powers, and it is to be hoped that the Japanese authorities may, at any rate, be induced to agree to a mixed commission to discuss a subject which affects in such a material way the trade of Japan.

Japanese proposed for membership.—During the year a Japanese was proposed for membership, and though it appeared to the Committee there was nothing actually in the Rules to prevent his being ballotted for, the feeling was that "as the Chamber has been formed to promote the interests of foreign trade it would be undesirable for Japanese to be admitted to its membership." The proposer subsequently withdrew the name.

Hatoba accomodation.—Some minor improvements have been effected at the western Hatoba, but the erection of a new shed, which was promised, has not yet been carried out.

The Harbour works and pier referred to in the last Report as being in contemplation seem to have been altogether abandoned.

Counterfeit Trade-Marks.—In September last the Board of Consuls addressed the Chamber on the subject, and the Committee having considered it fully, resolved "That the address from the Board of Consuls be acknowledged to the effect that, while the Committee deplore the grievance, they feel themselves quite powerless to do anything towards abating it, but can only suggest that the Government of Japan might pass some law prohibiting the manufacture of spurious trade-marks." The Chamber subsequently made enquiries amongst some of those persons whose trade was likely to be affected by the large sale of counterfeit goods, but as the interest displayed was not very strong, and no further communication was received from the Consular Board, the matter as far as the Chamber is concerned has been allowed to drop.

Storage of Kerosene.—The proposed new rules for the Government Godown at Nakamura have been forwarded to the Chamber, but they do not appear to have been officially adopted. It is to be hoped that some early settlement of this long-pending difficulty may be made, and thus discourage the storage of Kerosene in the foreign settlement.

Export of Rice.—A notification was issued in March last declaring the export free from the 1st April, but owing to the high prices ruling apparently but little benefit has resulted from the trade being again thrown open.

Statistics of Trade.—The figures attached to this Report and already supplied to members shew an increase in the value of staple Imports and a decrease in Exports as compared with last year. The quantities, however, of both Tea and Silk exported are in excess of the previous period, and the falling off in value is accounted for by the fact of prices having been lower. As regards stocks of goods these figures are still capable of improvement, and their correctness rests entirely with members, the Committee having done all in their power to render the information reliable.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1875.

RECEIPTS.

Amount on Fixed Deposit with The Oriental Bank for twelve months, due 11th Febr. 1875	1,000.00	
12 months Interest on Do. @ 6 % per annum...	60.00	1,060.00
Amount on Fixed Deposit with The Oriental Bank for six months, due 1st Aug. 1875...	1,000.00	
6 months Interest on Do. @ 4 % per annum...	20.00	1,020.00
Subscriptions from Members for 1875. 45 @ $50	2,250.00	
Do. additional on account of telegrams 45 @ $30	1,350.00	3,600.00
Circulars sold to Members, to 31st December 25,227 @ 10 cents	2,522.70	
Subscriptions from Non-members for Circulars	179.80	2,702.50
Reports, Statistics of Trade, &c. sold, to 31st December		13.30
		$8,395.80

DEPENDENCY TO CREDIT.

Cash on hand, $375.29

EXPENDITURE.

Balance from last account	$896.25
Rent for twelve months	660.00
Secretary's salary for twelve months	1,800.00
Interpreter's salary for one month	20.00
Cost of printing circulars	1,130.19
General printing, advertising, & subscriptions to local newspapers	365.22
Furniture and Stationery	24.72
Office Boys' wages, Postages and Sundries	203.51
Shroffage	91.89
Amount expended on Telegrams	1,725.44
" on Books	51.09
Premium for Fire Insurance on Furniture, &c., $1,500, at 3 per cent	45.00
Subscription to Yokohama Gas Works	7.20
	$7,020.51

DEPOSIT.

Amount on Fixed Deposit with the Oriental Bank for 6 months, due 1st August 1875	1,000.00

BALANCE.

Cash on hand	375.29
	$8,395.80

Examined and found correct, 21st January 1876.

JOHN THURBURN, } Auditors.
E. G. VOUILLEMONT, }

E. & O. E.

Yokohama, 1st January, 1876.

G. K. DINSDALE,
Secretary.

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In answer to Mr. Wilkin, the Chairman said that the sale of circulars showed a falling off of some 5,400.

Mr. Rickett proposed, and Mr. Fisher seconded the adoption of the Report and Accounts, which was agreed to unanimously.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, when Mr. A. Winstanley was re-elected as Chairman, Mr. Wilkin as Vice-Chairman, and Messrs. Blakeway, D'Iffanger, Evers, Dodds, Barlow, Wilson, and Van der Pot as members of the Committee.

Messrs. Vouillemont and Thurburn were requested to continue to act as auditors.

The Chairman then proceeded to lay before the meeting a proposed alteration of Rule 14. This rule specified that the General Meeting should be held in the first week of January in each year. It was proposed to alter this to the effect that the General Meeting should take place during the month of January, as it was found impossible to get the report and accounts ready within the time allowed.

This proposition was agreed to unanimously.

The Chairman then called the attention of the meeting to the remark in the report as to the cost of the telegrams. It was not proposed to alter it at present, but as under the new Telegraphic Convention, the cost of telegrams would be increased, it was proposed that the committee should have the power, if necessary, of curtailing the telegrams by the omission of certain quotations, which would reduce the telegram by three words, and it was left to the meeting, whether they would give the committee power to curtail this, if necessary, or whether a meeting should be called for the purpose of doing so.

Mr. Wilkin, whilst agreeing with the proposed cutting out of the quotations for camphor, wax, &c., thought that the quotations for silk should be retained.

Mr. Fischer, on the contrary, thought that the quotations for camphor, wax, &c., should be retained, as without that the telegram would simply contain the quotations of yarns and shirtings.

Mr. Barlow suggested that the decision was a very difficult one, as some members wanted one thing, and others something else, and as there was no immediate decision required, he thought that it would be better to leave the question in the hands of the Committee.

The Chairman agreed with this. They had at any rate for the present sufficient funds to continue as at present. The desire of the Committee was to give as much information in the telegram as possible, and he hoped that their funds might enable them to continue it in its present form.

This closed the regular Meeting, but before separating The Chairman said that the members of the Chamber were of course aware that during the past year the whole of the coast carrying trade, and that between this port and Shanghai had fallen into the hands of the Japanese Company called the Mitsu Bishi Company. This Chamber had no information whatever regarding the constitution or financial position of the Company, further than it is supposed to receive Government support. The members of the Chamber were no doubt familiar with the form of bill of lading issued by the Company. It was not intended here to discuss the difficult conditions attached thereto, but the Chamber would point out clause 10, which says that all claims of the nature of general average shall be construed, adjusted, and settled in accordance with the practice recognized by Lloyd's Association in London; but whose construction is to be taken in such cases, is only a matter of surmise; whether it should be the opinion of foreign advisers, or a Japanese court. There can be little doubt that all claims against the Company, resisted by them, must be tried before a Japanese court, and it can only be presumed that such cases would be decided entirely by the opinion of the court, not by any code of laws, for it was generally believed that the Japanese have no laws bearing upon cases that may now arise from the greatly altered condition of their mercantile marine. The matter was well worthy of consideration by the Chamber, and it was suggested that any information that could be given to the Chamber on the subject would be of great use to the mercantile community.

The meeting then adjourned.

Correspondence.

THE LATE DR. von WILLEMOES-SUHM.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Sir,—*Nature* for December 2nd, 1875, contains a letter from Professor Wyville Thomson, of H. M. S. *Challenger*, giving an account of the last illness of the late Dr. Rudolf von Willemoes-Suhm. I cannot but think that it will afford some consolation to the many English and German friends of the eminent man whose loss science has now to deplore, to know the high estimation in which he was held by his chief, and the deep regret which the premature termination to so high-promising a career has caused to those best qualified to appreciate what it might have become. I therefore send you the number of *Nature* referred to in the hope that you may find space for the insertion of Professor Thomson's letter.

Yours, &c.,

F. V. DICKINS.

It is with the deepest regret that I have to intimate the death of Dr. Rudolf von Willemoes-Suhm, at sea, on our passage from Hawaii to Tahiti. He had not been in his usual robust health for some months, having suffered occasionally from indolent boils on different parts of the body. On Sept. 6 he applied to the surgeon for advice. He had had a rather severe shivering fit the day before, and an inflamed spot on the face began to show symptoms of erysipelas. Swelling and inflammation of the face increased during the next week; it extended over the forehead; and the fever and delirium attending erysipelas became more pronounced. On the morning of Sept. 13 he sank into a state of collapse, and died at three o'clock in the afternoon.

This sad occurrence has of course thrown a heavy gloom over our little party. From the commencement of the voyage Dr. v. Willemoes-Suhm devoted himself with unremitting industry and zeal, and in the best possible spirit, to the objects of this expedition. He has already published, in connection with our work, a paper in the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, "On a terrestrial Nemertine from Bermudas;" a long paper in Linnean Proceedings, on the deep-sea Crustacea of the cruise; "On the development of *Umbellularia*," in the *Annals and Magazine*; "On the Development of *Lepas fascicularis*," a paper sent to the Royal Society from Honolulu; and the notes on Crustacea which have been incorporated from time to time in my letters and reports. He has also written some interesting letters to Prof. von Siebold, describing the general zoological results of the cruise, which have been published in the *Zeitschrift für Wissenschaftliche Zoologie*. He leaves a fine series of drawings, with full descriptions, chiefly illustrating the development of surface Crustacea. For example, the development of species of the genera *Euphausia Sergestes*, and *Amphion* is traced through all its stages. He leaves also an ample official journal in two large volumes. The loss of his valuable assistance in working up the final results of the expedition must, I fear, seriously affect their completeness.

Rudolf von Willemoes-Suhm was a native of Schleswig-Holstein; his family now reside in the neighbourhood of Rendsburg, where his father holds a high official appointment. He was about twenty-eight years of age when he died. He studied in the Universities of Göttingen and Bonn; he showed very early a strong taste for natural history in all its branches, and when quite a boy he published papers on the habits of European birds. Shortly after he left the University, he was appointed Privat-Docent in Zoology in the University of Munich, where he was associated with Prof. von Siebold, with whom he was extremely intimate, and whose place he frequently took in the lecture-room when the professor was prevented from teaching by indisposition. In 1868 he visited Italy and made zoological observations at Spezzia. In the summer of 1870 he made a series of observations on various marine animals, *Halicryptus Balanoglossus*, &c., which formed the subject of his thesis on being appointed Privat-Docent in Munich.

In the summer of 1872 he went to the Faeroe Islands. He published some of the results of his investigations there in *Nature* and elsewhere, but unfortunately a large series of zoological drawings which represented the greater part of his work was lost *in transitu*. It was from the accident of his calling upon me in Edinburgh, on his return from Faeroe, while there was still a vacancy on the staff of the *Challenger*, that he joined the expedition.

Among the more important of his publications are—

"Helminthologische Notizen," I. (Zeitschrift fur Wissenschaftliche Zoologie, Bd. xix., 3 Heft.)

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"Helminthologische Notizen," II. (Ibid. Bd. xx., 1 Heft.)

"Zur Entwickelung von *Schistocephalus dimorphus*" (Ibid. Bd. xix., 3 Heft.)

"Biologische Beobachtungen über Niedere Thiere" (Leipzig, W. Engelmann, 1871) contain: "On a young calcareous sponge;" "On the development of an appendiculate Distoma;" "On *Balanoglossus kupferi*;" "On *Halicryptus spinulosus*;" "On *Priapulus caudatus*;" "On the development of some Polychæte Annelids, *Etone Terebella*, and *Spirorbis*;" "On the natural history of *Polystoma intergerimum* and *P. ocellatum*."

Dr. von Willemoes-Suhm was a man of unusual acquirements and culture; besides having a wide and accurate knowledge of the literature of natural science, he was a good classical scholar, and could converse with perfect fluency in English, French, German, Danish, and Italian; and could read with ease nearly all the modern European languages. He made some strong friendships among his colleagues, and his acknowledged ability and his manner and address, which were eminently those of a polished gentleman and man of the world, won for him universal respect and esteem.

Altogether I looked upon Rudolf von Willemoes-Suhm as a young man of the very highest promise, perfectly certain, had he lived, to have achieved a distinguished position in his profession, and I look upon his untimely death as a serious loss not only to the expedition in which he took so important a part, but also to the younger generation of scientific men among whom he was steadily preparing himself to become a leader.

C. Wyville Thomson.

H.M.S. *Challenger*, Tahiti, Oct. 1.

Law Report.

IN H. B. M.'S PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before C. W. Goodwin, Esq., Assistant Judge.

Monday, 24th January, 1876.

Wm. Rangan *vs.* Mitchell, Cope & Co.

Mr. Montague Kirkwood appeared for plaintiff; defendants conducted their own case.

This was a claim for $150, being the alleged value of certain goods, including damages, sent in for sale by plaintiff to defendants.

Mr. Kirkwood briefly opened his case, saying that defendants acknowledged the receipt of the goods, but stated in their answer that they had been stolen. He would first call the plaintiff.

Wm. Raugan, who deposed that last summer he gave the goods to defendants to sell. The goods consisted of jewellery (some watches, pins, &c., &c.). [list of goods produced.] The prices in the list were those he gave for the articles. He considered them less than the value of the articles. He wrote many letters to defendants, asking for account sales; at last he was informed that the goods had been stolen.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell: He did not say that though he had put a limit on the goods, that he might take a lower price if an offer was made. He would not at any time have taken $60 for the lot. He did not know direct that defendants' premises had been broken into by thieves till two or three months after it had happened. He was in defendants' place the Monday after the robbery, but was not told that his property had been stolen.

Re-examined by Mr. Kirkwood: Defendants did not tell him they had been robbed till after he wrote for account sales.

J. Winstanley, sworn:—Occasionally he had had jewellery for sale. He did not care about it. He should think that the auctioneer's safe was the proper place to keep it in.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell:—He had had a case of robbery at his place. (Witness related it, but it did not bear on this case).

Mr. Kirkwood announced that this closed his case for plaintiff.

Mr. Mitchell, after briefly stating the facts of his case, was sworn, and deposed that he received the goods in question. The jewellery was put in the small safe, which every night was put in a larger one to guard it from fire. In June last year his premises were broken into by thieves. The night before he placed the small safe in the large one. In the morning the big safe was found open and the small one was gone. The big safe was not locked. The leather cases of the watches were left on the floor, also the case of a necklace that belonged to himself. Three silk umbrellas were also stolen and some minor articles. He at once communicated the affair to the Saibansho, but nothing came of it. On the Monday after the robbery Mr. Rangan's man, Baker, came and was shown how the premises had been opened, and he was requested to tell Mr. Rangan that his watches and things were gone. Mr. Rangan came to his place sometimes and he (witness) told him, that he did not know, if he was liable for the value of the stolen things, but that he was willing to compromise the affair. Mr. Rangan got crotchety at this and said he would put the affair into the hands of his lawyer.

Cross examined by Mr. Kirkwood:—He placed the watches, jewellery, &c. in the small safe; it weighed from 25 to 30 lbs. and was rather thin. The big safe containing the small one was not locked on the night of the robbery.

F. A. Cope, sworn, said he remembered the door of their premises being broken open on the 11th or 12th June last year. (Witness then corroborated the evidence given by his partner). He considered that the goods were safe and properly taken care of. He had the two keys belonging to the two safes at the time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkwood:—The weight of the small safe was from 25 to 30 lbs.

H. Barlow, sworn, deposed that he inspected the premises after the robbery took place. He considered that the door of the godown broken into was a strong and substantial one, as good as any in Yokohama. He should say it had been broken open by a powerful metal lever. The inner door had a hole cut through it.

Cross-examined by Mr, Kirkwood:—He did not see the large safe He thought that it was beyond the power of Yokohama thieves to open an ordinary Milner's safe, if locked.

C. H. Cobden, sworn, said he was a clerk of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co's. He inspected defendants' godown last year for insurance. He took particular notice of the doors, and considered them first class ones, and such as were used in all first class godowns.

Mr. Kirkwood did not cross-examine.

C. C. Baker, sworn:—He was employed by Mr. Rangan last year. He remembered giving defendants some instructions about some goods. He assisted Mr. Rangan in putting a limit on the articles. To have effected a quick sale Rangan would have taken less. The watches, jewellery, &c, &c. were not worth more than $60.00. He called by Mr Rangan's instructions to enquire about the robbery.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkwood:—He left Rangan's employment on the 3rd November last year.

Mr. Wills, of the Saibansho, said he translated an account of the robbery, and a list of the stolen goods, received from defendants last year.

Mr. Mitchell said he had no other witnesses to call. He considered that his firm had taken every precaution to prevent loss of the goods, and was not therefore answerable for their loss. He had taken as much care of plaintiff's goods as of his firm's. They had lost $150 in cash and a necklace. It was not through any negligence on their part that their godown doors had been burst open.

Mr. Kirkwood replied for plaintiff, contending that there had been great carelessness in defendants not locking up the small safe of only 25 or 30 lbs. weight inside the large Milner safe, when the thieves would not have been able to carry off the property.

His Honour took this view of the case and gave judgment for $125 and costs, thus reducing amount of the claim by $25, which was for damages which he declined to allow.

Wednesday, 26th January, 1876.

Malcolm, Willcox & Co. *vs.* H. W. H. Morgan, Master of the British ship *Cathaya*, represented by Messrs. J. D. Carroll & Co., Agents.

Plaintiffs claim for damage to cargo consigned to them, and shipped per *Cathaya* from London, $1,200 and odd.

Defendants admit the goods were delivered to the captain for carriage, but deny their liability for damage, as they were of dangerous nature, and insufficiently packed.

Mr. H. C. Litchfield appeared for plaintiffs. Mr. M. Kirkwood for defendants.

Mr. Litchfield, after opening his case, called

Temple Willcox, sworn: I am one of the plaintiffs. I received from England the bill of lading dated June 3rd. When the ship arrived we had notice to take delivery of our cargo. We first received the soda ash. Three casks were in good order, and one was damaged. Eventually I made a claim against the ship for the damaged cask. I first saw the damaged cask on the 14th Dec. It was then lying at the Hatoba. It was damaged considerably; the staves were broken, the ends bulged, and the hoops destroyed. I then arranged with the captain about surveying that cask. The surveyor reported, and recommended an analysis to be made. I had it analysed; I communicated the result to defendants, and I received a letter from them (read). I afterwards had this one damaged tierce sold by auction; it brought net $21. The market value of soda ash at this time is $5.25 per picul. This tierce held 1,320 lbs. If sound, it would be worth $51.97. I

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paid $10 to the surveyors. I paid $25 for the analysis. I first had notice of the landing of the bleaching powder on the 27th Dec. I found it a mass of powder and a heap of broken staves, unrecognizable as my property. It was on the Hatoba. Messrs. Carroll & Co. wrote to me that my bleaching powder had been landed. None of the casks had been landed at that time. What was on the Hatoba was the first portion only,—about two-thirds. Upon seeing it in this state I declined to take delivery of it. I afterwards heard that some casks had been landed in a tolerably sound state. I received an offer for them, and arranged with defendants that I might sell them. I sold them at $5.25 per picul. Nine casks were sold. The total value of the chloride of lime—the 24 casks—is $914.60, if sold at $5.25 per picul.

Mr. Lichfield: The nine casks sold at this rate would bring $356.63.

Witness: On inspecting the guano on the Hatoba, the captain agreed that it should be removed to our godown and that I should endeavour to find out privately what the damage to it was. Fourteen of the casks only were injured, staves broken, and hoops knocked off. This was to be without prejudice to my claim. I then took delivery, and afterwards made a claim against the ship for the damage to the guano. It was not arranged that a survey should be hold; but on defendants disclaiming liability, I called a survey myself. I gave defendants notice. It was after the survey had been held that they denied liability, stating that they required the damage to be proved. (Letter from defendants to plaintiffs, to this effect, read.) I appointed surveyors, and they reported upon it. I have since tried to sell the guano. I sold two casks that were sound. I sold it at $6 a picul. I have had people to see the damaged portion of the guano, but I have not been able to sell any. The people said it was unmarketable, so far as the outward condition of the casks went. The sound guano is brown in colour, and dry powder. The damaged is of a black colour, and caked from moisture. Taking it at $6 a picul, it is worth $100 per ton. The average weight of the casks is 10 cwt. They are much about the same weight.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkwood:—The bleaching powder belongs to Golden, Davis & Co.; that is the unsold portion. I have no property in the bleaching powder whatever. The tierce of soda-ash belongs to Golden, Davis & Co. The guano belongs to the Bi-Phosphate of Guano Co. I have no property in it. The captain of the ship gave me authority to have an analysis made; he said he would abide by the survey. I have tried and failed to sell all the sound casks of guano. I think there is a market here for guano to a certain extent. A Mr. Tomita, a Japanese, bought the two casks that I sold. I would not sell the balance of the sound for less than $6 per picul. I believe my lawyer made a claim for the guano. I wrote to defendants that I would rather take the invoice value of the guano than go to law. I would have taken $100 as compensation for the damage and kept the guano. At one time I would have taken $35 or $40. That was not on account of damage, but the actual outlay I had been to put to. This guano is brown, that is the sound portion. I am not acquainted with the article. I have seen bleaching powder before. I do not know its qualities, or if it is corrosive. Merchants who receive it know its qualities. It is not a harmless chemical. It is dangerous in certain circumstances. I did examine the iron work of the casks, and it did appear to be corroded. The wood was sound.

Re-examined by Mr. Litchfield:—The $35 or $40 was the actual expense and bother I had been put to, but I was willing to take it, rather than go to law about it. The contents of the sound casks differ from that in the damaged one. I consider the contents of the damaged casks unmarketable here, apart from the question whether there is a market here or not.

Court adjourned till half-past one.

On reassembling Mr. Litchfield called.

W. G. Bayne, sworn:—I am the agent of the N. C. Insurance Co. I surveyed one cask of soda ash on 16th December last for Mr. Willcox. The outward appearance of the cask showed signs of damage. The staves were bulged in and the hoops were started. On opening the cask, we found the edge of the contents damaged. I declined to state at the time if the damage arose from sea water. I advised that the contents be analysed. Mr. Wilcox, the Captain, Mr. Spooner and Mr. Glennie were the present when I made the survey. Mr. Willcox said to the Captain, "I presume the decision of the surveyors will be final." The Captain did not dissent from this. I have frequently surveyed goods. My idea at the time was that the casks had been damaged by some chemical agency.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkwood:—The cask was stained by what had oozed through, the staves were bulged and so the contents had leaked out. I have had no experience in soda ash. The ash was not in a merchantable state in my opinion. It had turned from soda ash to soda cake. I do not know if it was worse in the shape of a cake than in an ash. I now nothing about guano. Chloride of Lime is dangerous substance if loose. It is not properly packed. Bleaching powder in common with all other chemicals has inherent vices. I believe from the outturn of the *Cathaya* that Chloride of Lime will corrode iron. It might have been from other substances.

Re-examined by Mr. Litchfield:—I examined two or three other shipments by the *Cathaya*; they were damaged by something otherwise than sea water. The cask of soda-ash was bound with wooden hoops. If the contents of packages were sound they would be merchantable. If the outsides of packages are damaged it would warrant a survey. I took the sample to North, Thompson & Co. to be analysed.

A. W. Glennie, sworn:—I am a merchant in Yokohama. On the 16th December I surveyed some goods with Mr. Bayne. I have heard his evidence and agree with it. I made enquiries as to the value of soda ash and found that it was $5.20 to $5.25 per picul.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkwood:—I have had no experience in soda ash. This soda ash was damaged, but in what way I do not know. Part of the contents had changed in appearance.

To His Honour:—The soda ash was unmarketable.

J. North, sworn:—I am a chemist. As a chemist I have had considerable experience in analysing. In December last I received a package from Mr. Bayne to be analysed. It contained carbonate of soda, sulphide of soda, sulphate of soda and chlorinated soda. Chlorinated soda is not an ordinary impurity of soda. When it is found in soda I should say the soda had been in close vicinity to chlorine gas. This would damage the soda for its ordinary purposes. It would in its present state be useless for bleaching purposes. I should say the sample of the soda was damaged. I should think the value of it to a soap maker would be but 25 per cent of its original cost.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkwood:—I went on board the *Cathaya* in the early part of December. I spoke to the chief-officer and told him I had come to inspect some damaged cargo. He took me down into the hold and I saw some damaged iron and wrappings of bales. There was a strong smell of chlorine. I noticed a powder scattered about amongst the cargo. I asked him to hand me a handful of it and I saw at once that it was chloride of lime. I brought some away with me, also a piece of iron and the wrapping. I tested all three when I got home. The iron had on it a preparation of oxide chloride of lime, the wrapping showed chlorine. The powder showed 19½ per cent. of gas; it was bleaching powder in a deliquescent state. Ordinary samples contain 30 per cent. of chlorine but this had only 19½ per cent. I suppose the difference had evaporated. When the Captain asked me to go on board he brought a sample of soda, but I told him that could not have done the damage. I told him I suspected there was chloride of lime in in the ship. Jars are the best things to contain chloride of lime for long voyages, but I have seen it come out in casks quite dry and in good condition. Casks frequently burst. The outside air coming in contact with the lime might cause it to rot the casks. The gas escaping would affect the soda, but I do not know if it would affect the guano.

Re-examined by Mr. Litchfield:—I saw about a pound lying about here and there. I did not see as much as would fill ten casks. There is generally a lining of paper in the casks. The fumes of chlorine gas are corrosive. It affects iron and most metals. It affects wood and all vegetable fibres. If a vessel of chloride of lime is open the chlorine gas flies off. The corrosive action would not break pieces of wood up.

J. Hartley, sworn:—I am a merchant in Yokohama. For the past 11 years I have imported goods largely. I have imported chloride of lime. If I was to send an order for say 5 tons of chloride of lime, or bleaching powder, without special instructions, it would be sent in large casks made of hard wood. In my experience it generally arrives in good order. I was requested some short time ago to inspect a quantity of chloride of lime on the Hatoba. It was in a heap, some in packing cases and some in native made baskets. I saw none of the original packages; I saw some tierces containing bleaching powder: they were damaged in various ways. I applied my finger to some of the staves and found them quite sound. On examining the fractured staves I came to the conclusion that they were not broken through any explosive force from within. I should say the cause of the casks being broken was bad stowage or else being knocked about. I examined some guano at No. 73. A cask of the sound and one of the damaged were opened. The damaged guano was not in such a fine powder as the undamaged. The packages were commercially

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damaged. A native buyer would expect a reduction on the damaged packages.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkwood: Chloride of lime is hydrate of lime and chlorine gas. It would corrode iron or fibrous matter. If the air got into the casks it might corrode them slightly. I rank my experience in stowing cargo as inferior to that of a Lloyd's surveyor.

Re-examined by Mr. Litchfield:- I saw the marks on the casks distinctly. Some of the iron hoops were intact.

Mr. Kirkwood at this stage raised the question as to whether plaintiffs could bring the present action if they had no property in the goods as stated by Mr. Willcocks. He would ask that they be non-suited.

Mr. Litchfield argued that plaintiffs had the right to bring the action.

His Honour over-ruled Mr. Kirkwood's motion, but made a note of his objection to this course.

The Court then adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

Thursday, 27th January, 1876.

On re-assembling,

Mr. Kirkwood asked His Honour if he had finally decided against his motion that the plaintiffs be non-suited, on the ground that they had no property in the goods in respect of which the action was brought?

His Honour said he would like to hear the point further discussed, and was willing to listen to any arguments counsel might have to make.

Mr. Kirkwood then argued the point at great length, citing numerous cases, which, he said, entirely supported the motion he had made.

Mr. Litchfield replied very fully, and also called the Court's attention to quite a number of cases in opposition to those brought forward by his learned friend.

After the discussion had lasted for somewhat more than an hour,

His Honour decided that as the law stood on the point he must non-suit the plaintiffs, with costs.

Mr. Lichfield applied for leave to appeal, if he thought fit, which His Honour granted.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Before Gen. T. B. Van Buren, Consul-General.

Monday, 24th January, 1876.

P. L. Weaver and J. W. Taylor, of San Francisco, by Horace Wilson, their attorney, *vs.* Chas. A Fletcher, of Yokohama, trading under the name of C. A. Fletcher & Co.

Plaintiffs were represented by Mr. G. P. Ness; defendant conducted his own case.

In this case, plaintiffs claimed $5,731.45 for the following goods:

60 sections, each 50 feet (making 3,000 feet) 2½ inch carbolised fire hose, at $1 60 per ft.	$4,800.00
60 sets patent couplings to order, at $11 25	675.00
Boxing:—3 cases at $2.55; 6 cases at $2.60	23.25
Clearance, $1.20; drayage, $2.00...	3.20
	$5,501.45
Interest thereon from July, when same was delivered, to date, at per cent.	230,000
Total...	$5,731.45

Defendant in his answer denies that he owes the plaintiffs the sum of money mentioned in the petition, or any part thereof.

The case for plaintiffs consisted merely of documents.

Defendant's defence was, that he ordered 4,500 feet of the hose in 100 feet lengths, and that instead of this, plaintiffs sent him 3,000 feet in 50 feet lengths, and that the Japanese had refused to take delivery of this, as it was not according to contract; and, consequently, he (defendant) had refused to take delivery from plaintiffs, and resisted their claim.

His Honor reserved his decision.

DECISION.

P. S. Weaver and J. W. Taylor against Charles A. Fletcher.

This action is brought to recover the sum of $5,501.45 and interest from July, 1874, the value of certain patent carbolized fire hose and couplings, sold and delivered by Plaintiffs to Defendant.

The evidence establishes the following facts:—

That the Defendant wrote to Plaintiffs, who are partners in business in San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A., on the 7th April, 1874 saying, that he had persuaded the Japanese Government to send for hose from San Francisco, which he (the Defendant) had guaranteed should be as cheap as English hose, and he enclosed an order for 4500 feet of Patent Carbolized Hose "in 100 feet lengths," which he desired Plaintiffs to send "by first opportunity."

On the 14th May following, Plaintiffs shipped to Defendant 1000 feet of the carbolized hose accompanied by a letter of advice, enclosing bill of lading and invoice.

These 1000 feet were in lengths of 50 feet, and the price was so high that the Defendant, immediately on receipt of the invoice telegraphed Plaintiffs to send no more, and advised them by letter that the prices charged were 60 per cent higher than the English hose, while the order had distinctly stated, he (Defendant) had guaranteed that they should not be any higher.

This telegram was sent on the 10th of June. On the 12th of June Plaintiffs wrote to Defendant that they had shipped to him on the day before, 3000 feet of hose, leaving 500 feet more to be sent by the next steamer.

Under date of the 27th of June they advise Defendant of the receipt of his telegram, but nothing is said of the date of its receipt nor was such date proved on the trial.

The 3000 feet sent on 11th June were precisely of the same description as the 1000 feet previously shipped.

The first 1000 feet received by the Defendant he finally persuaded the Japanese authorities to take and pay for, although they were in 50 feet lengths instead of 100, as ordered, and were marked at a price far exceeding that named in the order as a limit or at least as an approximate price, and the amount realized was forwarded to Plaintiffs.

On the arrival of the 3000 feet, however, accompanied with bill of lading, invoice, and draft upon Defendant for $7,328.65, the authorities refused to receive the goods, and the draft was protested for non-payment, which facts Defendant advised Plaintiffs by first mail under date of July 18th.

Defendant has never taken possession of these goods and refuses to do so, claiming that they differ from the order, both in the length of the pieces and in the price.

Plaintiffs insist, on the contrary, that the price was not absolutely limited in the letter accompanying the order, and that 50 feet lengths of hose are mostly used and are more serviceable than 100 feet as ordered.

They also claim that Defendant is bound to receive and pay for the 3,000 feet of hose, for the reason, 1st, that he had accepted and paid for the first 1,000 feet; 2nd, that he has never objected to the length of the pieces, and 3rd that in his letter to the Plaintiffs, of the 18th July, he refers to the draft upon him for price of the hose as "in order."

I do not think these positions sound. If the 3,000 feet of hose were shipped by Plaintiffs after receipt of the telegram from Defendant forbidding any more shipments, clearly they have no case. If such shipment took place before receipt of said telegram as is probably the case, they, the Plaintiffs, had received no advices whatever from Defendant except his letter and order of 7th April, and the shipment of both the 8,000 and 3,000 feet were made upon that letter and order alone, and not by virtue of any subsequent act or writing on the part of the Defendant.

The fact then that the Defendant, did, after much demur, accept the first 1,000 feet, in no way binds him to take the second if the goods were not according to order.

The goods were forwarded in different shipments, and Plaintiffs were immediately advised upon the arrival of the first 1,000 feet that they were not according to order, but it was offered on the part of the Defendant to try and dispose of them. They were finally so disposed of, not as being in accordance with the order, but as goods of a different character and price.

Neither does the fact that the defendant has not, in exact terms, made objection to the size of the pieces, deter him from his right to raise that defence to his action.

Even if it be granted that 50 feet lengths are more enduring and useful than 100 feet lengths, it still remains that the Defendant ordered 100 feet lengths and is entitled to have them, and it is distinctly proven that the short lengths are much more expensive than long ones by reason of requiring a double number of couplings.

The Defendant's admission that the draft by Plaintiffs upon him was "in order," is explained in the context, wherein he says "it was in order, because "I" (defendant) "had authorised you" "(plaintiffs) to draw upon shipment of goods." Nothing is said as to the amount being correct or the goods being according to order.

It is evident that the defendant has been desirous, from the beginning, to have the Japanese authorities accept and pay for the

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goods, although not in accordance with the order, but having failed to accomplish this, he places himself on what seems to me a perfectly sound defence, when required to receive and pay for them.

I am clear that the plaintiffs are not entitled to recover in this action. The complaint is therefore dismissed and plaintiffs are ordered to pay costs of Court.

(Signed) THOS. B. VAN BUREN.
U. S. Consul-General.

28th January, 1876.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

(Saturday Review.)

If in quiet times it is a pleasure to be startled, Englishmen may be grateful to the Ministry for giving them that pleasure in a full and handsome manner. That strange things might suddenly happen while the East of Europe is disturbed was obvious, and no one can doubt that, if any Minister would like to do something surprising, new, and unexpected, it would be Mr. Disraeli. But that we should be suddenly told that the English Government has made itself responsible for four millions sterling, in order to purchase a preponderating interest in the Suez Canal Company, surpasses all that could have been imagined. Even the political importance of the step will scarcely impress the public so much as the thought of the extreme delight with which Mr. Disraeli must have done what he has done. It is in his own style of gorgeousness. In a moment he interferes in the East, he commits his country to a new adventure, he bandies about his millions like halfpence. He gives an order on the Golden Lions of the Throne of Judah, and bids a Viceroy draw at sight on Sidonia for four millions. To have lived to make a Duke, which was the dream of Vivian Grey, is nothing compared with having lived to realize the magnificent visions of Coningsby. It is impossible not to enjoy the personal pleasure of the Prime Minister, unless we can pronounce the step taken to be a wrong one. It would have been impossible to prove to a reluctant Prime Minister that he ought to accept the Viceroy's offer. It is very difficult to believe that Mr. Gladstone would have acccepted it, and if he had rejected it, he would easily have convinced Parliament that he had been right. But, on the other hand, now that the step has been taken, it will be equally difficult to show that it was not right to take it. A great opportunity was offered. The Viceroy was in need of ready money, and was obliged to sell his shares to somebody. He selected England as the customer to whom he would give the first choice, because he wished politically to lean on England, and because England is the only possible purchaser that carries about four millions in its pocket. If it is wise to get the command of the Suez Canal into English hands, here was a golden opportunity. If there was a hazard in seizing this opportunity, so also was there a hazard in letting it slip. Every one here is agreed that England must have the command of the Suez Canal, or at least must not allow any other Power to have it. Supposing we had refused the offer, and Russia or Germany had in their turn accepted it, Englishmen might have felt angry, not only with the Power that obtruded itself into our special domain, but with the English Ministry that had wanted the courage to become the purchaser. The fair way to regard Mr. Disraeli's proceeding is to consider, not merely how we like what he has done, but also how we should have liked his not doing it. In a matter where the arguments on each side were no doubt cogent, the nation will feel that it at least has a Ministry which was capable of acting quickly, boldly, and decisively. The thing has been done, and cannot be undone. There can be no question that Parliament will ratify the action of the Ministry, and all that remains to do is to anticipate and face the consequences of the step taken.

It is not a little thing that has been done and no one can say how far it may lead us. The position of the English Government as shareholder in a French Company is itself a curious one. The English Government will be bound by the statutes of the Company it has joined, subjected to the rules that regulate voting, obliged to act through directors, and through alien officials who cannot be suddenly replaced. It will not even possess a majority of the shares, and so long as it does not possess a majority it will always be open to the ingenious efforts of speculators who will try to make it buy their interests by giving trouble. It has, however, given the Viceroy much more than the market value of his shares, and it may later on take the precaution of buying up, at a tolerably cheap rate, enough shares to give it the absolute control of the Company. Even then it will be merely the largest shareholder, bound to account, if it takes the management of the enterprise, to other shareholders, reporting to them, standing their criticisms, giving them information, subject to having its conduct voted on at Paris. This is a very odd position for the English Government to occupy, and possibly the only way out of the difficulty will be to buy up the whole concern; although those who have had any experience of what the process of buying up the shares of innumerable holders is really like, especially when it is known that the intending purchaser is very eager to buy and has boundless wealth, will not think lightly of the cost of the proceeding. The nominal value of the shares is eight millions, and there is a debt of five millions more. It would be absurd to pay the bondholders more than the English rate of interest if the bonds could be bought up; and it may therefore be said that, in order to get the Canal completely into our hands, we should have to find at least thirteen millions, and probably more. But this is not all. Hitherto much allowance has been made for the difficulties of a Company which ran a great risk and had sustained enormous losses. The Canal has been made, but not finished, and it has been kept up in a very imperfect manner. What had been done, and was being done, seemed a good deal for the private persons who believed in M. Lesseps to accomplish, but but it will seem far below the standard of the English Government. Travellers are content to be jolted over ruts on the road of a poor district, but a rich country is expected to offer solid well-metalled highways. To the cost of the purchase, must, it is to be feared, be added the cost of putting and maintaining the Canal in a state not discreditable to England. Nor is it possible to avoid an apprehension that a great and constant pressure may be put on the Government to diminish its receipts, although the outlay has been augmented. It is satisfactory to know that nine-tenths of the ships using the Canal are English. This evidence of our commercial superiority is flattering to our pride. But, like most good things, this, too, has its bad side. Shipowners will have a Government to appeal to which will not perhaps be deaf to the entreaties of persons with good political interest. These persons will urge that British commerce would be greatly aided if the charges on the transit through the Canal were reduced. Little people will say that the high charges work exclusively for the benefit of big people. Cotton-spinners will suggest, that, in order to compete with Indian producers, they must have a turn given them and that the right turn to give them will be to let them go through the Canal at a low figure. To the argument that the nation has laid out its money on the Canal and must have a return for its investment, the answer will be given that the outlay was really made for political purposes, and that the nation gets interest on its money in the shape of an assured route to India. To get the command of the Suez Canal for four millions sterling, even if the investment brought in no return, might be wise; but it may turn out that the four millions will be only a beginning, and that many more millions will have to be invested at a pecuniary loss. It is to be feared that the days of comfortable Budgets for Chancellors of the Exchequer have gone by. This does not prove that the purchase of the Viceroy's shares should not have been made. It may have been wise to pay a long price for the command of the maritime highway to India. But it is of no use to close our eyes and to call a large financial operation a small one.

Politically, too, we must be prepared for this purchase turning out to have important consequences. Nominally we are only shareholders in a French-Egyptian Company; but we may have to look after our property, and we are the only shareholders who can look after it. We shall certainly not pay the Viceroy's debts if he makes default. It ought to be clearly understood from the outset, that if the bondholders cannot get their money from the Viceroy, they will not get a shilling from England. But, if the Viceroy makes default, a cry will be raised that he is a swindling Mahometan, who ought to be dispossessed by an enlightened Christian Power. Should he not be able to pay his way, there may be internal disturbances in Egypt, and we should have at least to see security established along the line of the Canal. Then, again, even the admirers of the Viceroy and Egypt allow that very much depends on his continuing to live, and he may die any day; and then, without his having made default in his lifetime, troubles might ensue, and we should have to interfere, not at first or not at all to take possession of the country, but to make the Canal safe. For this purpose the English navy would have to be freely employed; but the port at the end of the Canal would not do for the English navy, and we might find ourselves obliged to occupy, temporarily, Alexandria. All this will be as evident to foreigners as to Englishmen. They will see and say that England has now chosen to put herself in a position which may any day force her, or entitle her, to send troops and ships to Egypt. England has bought the vassalage of Egypt, and the great Continental

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Powers will ask how the purchase affects them. There can be no doubt that in the old days of French glory and pre-eminence France would have strongly remonstrated against the purchase, as virtually deciding the long debated question whether Egypt was to be a tributary of England or of France. As things are now, France may be rather glad to see the purchase made. She may be pleased to contemplate England in the embarrassing position of a shareholder in a French Company, and may rejoice in thinking that England is committed to a sort of opposition to the allied Emperors whose alliance is calculated expressly to keep France in fetters. We shall soon hear what these Emperors think of the purchase. Perhaps they may not much regret it. They could not in any case control Egypt, and as between them and Egypt lies a sea on which the English navy can act freely, they only lose what they could not have got, but they may hold that this loss entitles them to claim what they would like to have. In dividing the spoils of Turkey they well know that they will have to reckon with each other; but they will expect not to have to reckon with England. They will say that England has got what she wants, and now they must have what they want. The field of plunder may seem open to them, and the Eastern question to have entered on a new phase. Even, however, if this be so, it does not follow that the English Ministry has been wrong. It may have seen too clearly that the end of Turkey is not distant to be willing to hesitate; and it may have thought that to let it be known at the outset what it wanted, to get it, and to get it in an apparently legal way, and without asking any one's leave, was the simplest, cheapest and honestest course. But here, again, it must be said that to take such a course was not a light matter, and that what has been done has made the immediate future an anxious time for statesmen as well as for financiers.

STROUSBERG.

(Spectator.)

STROUSBERG—it is quite absurd to call him Dr. Strousberg, or Herr Strousberg, or Mr. Strousberg—has failed, and the English public, so far is it knows anything of him, is meeting him out hard measure. It classes him remorselessly with the "financing rogues who ever since the foundation of the Second Empire have been trying in Paris, London, and New York to make great fortunes, by speculating in shares which they can send up or down at pleasure, and who have succeeded at last in so discrediting joint-stock enterprise, that Great Britain is at her wits' end to know where to put her accumulations. Very few of them have made solid fortunes, while their "operations" have involved heavy fines on almost every country, and city, and mineral district honoured with their attentions. We should like to know, for example, how much a year America is now paying in the shape of extra interest for railway and mining capital, which, but for the discredit flung on American speculations by half-a-dozen swindlers, she would never have been compelled to offer. Strousberg did not belong to this gang at all. We are not about to defend his pecuniary character, which may be indefensible, for anything we know, and certainly can be defended satisfactorily only by the only man who has the key to his astounding enterprises—that is, by himself,—but the facts on the face of his record, and especially the facts related by Herr Delietz, the special Commissiary appointed by the Berlin Civil Court, do not justify all the harshness of English opinion. For aught that appears in evidence, Strousberg may have been an unsuccessful Brassey, and he was certainly not a man who intended merely to dupe the public. He was a sort of Napoleon of Contractors, and was ruined, like Napoleon, not so much by ambition, though, of course, that helped, as by a fatal disparity between his supply of energy and of foresight. Strousberg was no Stock-Exchange man, but a gigantic speculator of the contracting and the financing class, a man who had conceived the idea that sudden and enormous wealth might be realised out of perfectly honest enterprise, if only the enterprise undertaken were of sufficient magnitude. His theory obviously was that if money can be made out of a railway sub-contract for half-a-mile, it can be made easily, and in larger amounts, out of a contract for a thousand miles; that if a carriage company can make money by engine and carrige-building, so can an individual, if only he can rise to the height of the big businesses which a company can undertake. That theory is true, granted two conditions,—that you can secure sufficient trustworthy agency, and that you have capital enough to stand the consequences of a misfortune. That Strousberg secured the first condition would appear certain, from the bare facts of his career. He did build his Railways; he did supply his carriages by the thousand; he did work his mines; and to do all these things he must have secured agency of a kind which it requires a great knowledge of men of very different capacities to have obtained. It was in securing the second condition that he broke down, and this mainly because his affairs have been so extended by his remorseless energy, that no foresight could cover the whole area of the circumstances which might affect them. His plan was to build Railways in districts which wanted them, and take payment as the work went on in shares, interest on those shares, in his first operations at all events, being guaranteed by a government. The fairness of that business depends, of course, solely upon the question whether or not the public who buy those shares know that they have been paid for in work, instead of capital, a point which the Commissary in this case does not explain. At all events, Strousberg succeeded at first; he built a system of guaranteed Railways, the Roumanian, and made so much money that he thought himself able to carry through any number of similar enterprises. And he might have been able, as far as his own energy and ability were concerned, but he widened his area of enterprise till his foresight was insufficient for the demands on it. He undertook railways in Roumania, in Russia, in Hungary, in Hanover, in Prussia Proper, and in Posen, built the Berlin cattle-market and slaughter-houses, organised immense ironworks at Neustadt and Dortmund, and commenced laying out a new town at Antwerp, and drove on all these immense undertakings at one and the same time. So great was his energy, and so successful was he in discovering competent sub-contractors and other agents, that all he undertook went rapidly forward to completion, and in 1870 it was believed that he had 70 millions sterling of contracts on hand, and that he might win at least a fair per-centage upon the whole amount. Contractors run great risks, and although, from the way they are paid, they do not need, while prosperous, very great supplies of capital, they expect very large returns; but five per cent. upon his undertakings would have left Strousberg, after less than ten years of work on the great scale, in the front rank of the working capitalists of Europe. There are larger fortunes no doubt, but the man who can lay his hand on £3,000,000 sterling of his own, and actually available, can attempt any contract, and almost compel any enterprise to succeed. Strousberg's undertakings, however, had widened till he had reached the point at which politics begin to influence the profits of industry, and about politics he probably knew nothing. He had no more calculated out Bismarck and Napoleon III., than Napoleon I. had calculated out the Russian cold. The war of 1870 broke upon him unexpectedly, and the blow, in Commissary Dieletz's opinion, was fatal. Accumulation stopped throughout the Continent, or if it went on, the people took to hoarding their money till times grew more settled, and the vast masses of shares on which Strousberg depended as capital were saleable only at ruinous sacrifices. He fought on, however, with unabated courage, sold every property that would sell, the Berlin cattle-carket, the Hanover engine-factory, the Neustadt iron-works, the Dortmund iron-works, the Siegen iron and coal-mine, the Hungarian North-Eastern line, parted with his picture-gllery, mortgaged his real estate, and still drove on the remainder of his railway works. With part of the moneys thus obtained he even commenced a new and gigantic businessa, which seems to have had in it many of the elements of success. He would supply the Continent with railway-carriages. He purchased an estate covering a county in Bohemia, and erected works on such a scale that he had thirty-seven miles of railway on his own ground merely to connect them; that his workmen filled a town he had built, and that he could venture to take a Russian contract for 2,000 carriages to be delivered almost at once; while he was building a Hungarian railway for £600,000, which, says the Commissary, when completed, wll pay the debenture-holders heavily; and securing a gigantic concession, that of 550 miles of French railway from Paris to Narbonne. His credit, however, had been shaken in 1871 by a refusal of the Roumanian Government, whose railway system he had built, to pay some disputed guarantee; his need of capital was incessant, he mortgaged every acre of real property he possessed—including, of course, his Bohemian estates—and at last, on the refusal of a Russian bank to make some advances, he collapsed, and was arrested. His whole property would appear to have been sacrificed in the effort to carry on his works—the personalty not being worth £11,000—and the unsecured creditors scarcely hope for a dividend; and yet so powerful is the character of the man, that members of the highest Austrian aristocracy went bail for him, and that even the Commissary expressed his belief that the only hope for everybody was to place Strousberg once more in control of his own affairs.

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We have no moral to draw from the story for, as we have said, we know too little of the transactions involved to decide whether Strusberg was a great indurtrial speculator ruined in spite of his best exertions, or a dishonest man trading upon a fictitious credit. His utter fall suggests that he fought fairly and made no purse for himself, and the main fact nn the other side, the magnificence in which he lived, was, the scale of his operations considered, rather ridiculous than extravagant. But there is an intellectual lesson to be derived from his story which has been forced on observers of late years by a good many events. The limit of men's capacity for fnrtune-making would appear to have been reached. Industrial speculation has assumed, year by year, more of a grandiose character, till at last it has begun to demend faculties which no man, or at all event no man found oftener than once in a century, can undertake to find. The great secret of fortune-making has been said to be, that it is just as easy to deal with millions as with hundreds of thousands, with a hundred agents as with ten, with a dozen countries as with two; but that is not the case. There is a point at which the mind of the speculator is found to be insufficient. The able banker who can place ten millions ro well, finds that he cannot place thirty millions safely; that his risk increases not in arithmetical, but in geometrical proportion; that his mind will not carry the history of so many borrowers; that the chancer of an accident are increased not threeford, but by an indefinite multiplier. His range may be ever so wide, but he must reach its edge at last, and over that edge he is as powerless as a blind man. The great speculator can combine up to a certain point, a point quite beyond the little rpecutators ken; but he has his limit too, and that once reached, he is as unable to grasp and provide for all the circumrtances which may affect him as the most ordinary observer. A great business is distinguished from a little buriness mainly by the more fiequent repetition of the same trrnsaction, and up to a certain point, the qualities which suffice for the succerrful management of the little affair suffice also for the sucersful management of the large one; but the point is not indefinite, but is strictly limited by the limit of metal power. A juggler who can keep up two balls can by incessant practice keep up ten, but let him add one more ball than his eye is quick enough, or his brain steady enough to follow, and the performance ends at once in the fall of a shower of gilded pellets. The man who tried to manage the commerec of the whole pellets. The man who tried to manage the commerce of the whole world would find that he made no profit, ever of the business he thought he understood best. It has long ago been shown that the most bangerous of operations is to establish a monopoly of any natural product, for no man's knowledge suffices to mske him certain that more cannot be produced anywhere in some one of the countries of the world, and the man who extends industrial speculation over too wide an ares is under preciacly the same liabilities. Hir knowledge, in fact, which is the basis of hir rkill, is exhausted sooner than his energy, and once exhausted, he is as liable to ruin as the feeblest sub-contractos. His capital may enable him to pay losses, but it will not help him to prevent losses. No brain could understand clearly and provide against all the incidents of a buriness like Strousberg's, and he was as liable to be overwhelmed by accident as the speculator who risks a hundred pounds in shares he knows nothing about. We shall ree big businesses succeed ydt, perhaps bigger businesses than any yet attempted, but that monopoly of business of which many dreamers have dreamed is as far off as ever. Omnipotence in the shape of capital and energy needs omniscience to guide it, in fact as well as in poetry, and omniscience is refused. There is far more energy and power inmankind than there is foresight, and when the latter is over-taxed, the former is of exceedingly little avail.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Jan 22, *Hi go Maru*, Japanese steamer, Vroom, 690, from Hakodate, Jan. 20, General, to M B Co.

Jan. 22, *Dwarf*, H. M. gun-boat, Captain Hon. E. Dawson, from Yoko-ka

Jan. 25, *City of Quebec*, British ship, Davidscn, 707, from Nagasaki, Jan. 18, Coal, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 25, *Nevada*, Ameri an steamer, Williams, 2,145, from Shanghai and ports Jan 18, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Jan. 25, *Tanais*, French steamer, Reynier, 1,010, from Hongkong, Jan. 17, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

Jan 28, *China* American steamer, Dearborn, 3,836, from Hongkong, Jan. 17, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co,

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 25, *Ceylon*, British steam r, Orman, 2,111, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P & O. Co.

Jan. 25, *Shinagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, for Osaka, General, despatched by M B. Co.

Jan. 25, *Hafrofjrod*, Norwegian barque, Meyer, 479, for Kobe, Kerosene, despatched by E. Fischer & Co.

Jan. 27, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, 2,119, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Jan. 29, *Amanda*, German schooner, Harms, 225, for China, Ballast, despatched by F Knoblauch.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-hip *Ceylon*, for Hongkong —Messrs. G. W. Thompson, Mr and Mrs. Rangan, Mr. Sibson.

Per Steamship *Nevada* from Shanghai and ports.—Messrs. M. B. Langhorne, F. Pugh, H. Peacock, C. F. Haston, M. de Lum, W. A. Wood, G. Nachtigall, H. M. Blanchard, Joodani, Mrs. Ungno, Miss Ungno, Miss Wilson, and 3 Europeans, 51 Japanese, 1 Chinese in the steerage. For America: Paymaster S. Rand, U.S.N., W. White, and 3 U S. seamen and 1 European in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Tanais* from Hongkong.—Messrs. P. Russell, C. Volka, Faulknett, Mrs. Faulknett, Mrs. Gregorieff, Sœur Ste. Mathilde and two companions 3 Chinese on deck.

Per Steamship *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—Messrs E. M. Isaacs, H. Greey, Maike, Kawaguchi, Tsuda, Yoshida, C. B. Bernard, Winckler, and 54 Japanese, 1 Chniese in the steerage.

Per Steamship *China* from Hongkong.—For San Francisco: E. A. Walcott, and 638 Chinese in the steerage.

The *China* reports. Left Hongkong January 17th at 4 p.m. Experienced a strong N.E monsoon, with rough sea, to Turnabout Island; thence moderate wind and smooth sea until 26th inst., when she encountered a very severe gale from N.N.E., lasting 14 hours. Arrived on 28th instant.

CARGOES.

Per Steamship *Ceylon* for Hongkong —

Silk for England	87 bales,
France	79 „
Italy	32 „
Total...	...198 bales.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
San Francisco ...	China	P. M. S. S. Co.	... 30th Jan.
San Francisco ...	Gaelic	O. & O. S. S. Co.	... 12th Feb.
Hongkong	Volga	M. M. Co. ...	... 1st Febr.
Hakodate	Kworio Maru ...	M. B. Co.... ...	... 31st Jan.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination
Burmese	Luck	...Kobe.
Courier	Lemusch Isky ...	
China	Dearborn ...	...San Francisco.
Hiogo Maru	Vroom	...
Kanagawa Maru	... ...	...
Massida	Raud	...
Naruto	DuBois	...
Niigata Maru	Walker	...
Nevada	Williams ...	...
Sea Gull	Acfort	...
Tanais	Reynier... ...	...
Takasago Maru	... ...	...
Tokai Maru	Ramsey... ...	...
Volga...	Nondedeu ...	...Hongkong.

SAILING SHIPS.

City of Quebec ..	... 707	Duvison ..	...	...
Albuera	... 774	Harris ...	...	...
Edward James...	... 528	Forbes ...	...	...
Formosa	... 445	...	...	...
Gaucho	... 370	Crighton	...	...
Lathley Rich ...	...1300	Lewis ...	...	...
Mary Jane ...	... 165	...	...	...
Parmenio	... 369	Abbott ..	San Francisco.	At Shinagawa,
Robert Kelly ...	... 823	Kingman	...	... San Francisco.
Rona	... 638	Trunks ...	...	...New York.
Shalimar	...1596	Walker ...	...	...

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

British corvette ... Charybdis Captain Smith.
H. M. gun-boat... ... Dwarf ... Captain Hon. E. Dawson.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics.—Since the issue of our last publication on the 10th instant, the demand for cotton fabrics has continued limited. For 7lb. *Shirtings* there have been purchasers at somewhat higher rates, though 8¼ lb. and 9 lb. goods remain unimproved. There has been an enquiry also for good qualities of 7 lb. *T-Cloths*, 6 lb. weights being neglected by the trade. Some large sales of *Velvets* are reported, and prices are firm as we close. *Taffachelass*, so far from exhibiting any improvement becomes daily more difficult of sale. Our quotation is therefore nominal.

Grey Shirtings:—					White Shirtings:—		
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce....	$1.90 to $2 20	60 to 64 reed 40 yds.	35 in.	nom. per pce.... 2.20 to 2.40
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	„ ...	2 20 to 2 50	Turkey Reds 24 yds.	30 in.	2¼—3 lb. per lb... 0 75 to 1 02½
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ „	39 in.	„ ...	2 20 to 2 50	Black Velvets		8.50 to 9 50
9 lbs.	38½ „	44 in.	„ ...	2.55 to 2 92½	English Drills 15 lb. 40 yds,	30 in....	3.25 to 3.40
					Taffachelass	12 yds, 43 in....	*nom.* 2.25 to 2.40

Yarns.—Mock water 16/24, and 28/32 in good qualities, continue fairly saleable. All other counts and numbers must however be reported as more or less neglected.

No. 16 to 24 ... ...per picul..	$30 50 to 34.00	No. 38 to 42... ... ...per picul...	$42.00 to 45.00
No. 28 to 32 ... ...per picul..	$35 00 to 39 50	Reverse Twist ... 16-24 ... „ ..	$34.50

Woollens.—Better qualities of black *Italian Cloth* and plain black *Orleans*, have attracted some little attention from buyers during the closing fortnight, no other article of Bradford manufacture demanding particular notice. The prices obtainable are, however, far from satisfactory. Plain *Mousselines de Laine* are readily saleable at current rates, notwithstanding the large shipments advised from Europe, but in fancy Woollens there is no business to be reported.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in....	6 50 to 8 00	Figured Mousseline de Laine..	30 yds.	30 in...	0 25 to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds	31 in....	4 75 to 5.25	Multicolored „	...30 yds.	30 in...	0 35 to 0.40
Chimagoro	30 yds.	30 in....	5.25 to 5 75	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy..	48 in. to 52 in...		0.80 to 1 20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds	32 in....	0 25 to 0 33	Presidents	.. 54 in. to 56 in...		0 60 to 0 70
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds	32 in....	6 25 to 7 25	Pilots	...54 in. to 56 in...		0.40 to 0.45
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	...18 50 to 19 00	Union	.. 54 in. to 56 in...		0.40 to 0 65
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in....	13 00 to 14 50	Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs...		per lb...	0.40 to 0.41
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in....	0 19 to 0.20½				

Sugar.—The *Amanda* arrived on the 19th instant, bringing 4,900 bags of Takao Sugar which are reported to be sold at $3.47½, thus establishing a lower range of prices. Three cargoes are said to be on the way.

Kerosene Oil is quotable at $2.35 per case *nominal*.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	...per picul....	3 30 to 3 60	China No. 5 Kong-fun ...	...per picul ...	4.10 to 4 60		
in Basket	„ ...	3 25 to 3 50	„ No. 6 E-pak	„ ...	3 60 to 3 90		
China No. 1 Ping fah	„ ...	7 20 to 7 30	Swatow...	„ ...	2.40 to 2.60		
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„ ...	6 40 to 6 80	Daitong...	„ ...	2 80 to 3.00		
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„ ...	5 70 to 6 20	Japan Rice	„ ...	3 25 to 3.30		
„ No. 4 Kook-fah...	„ ...	5.00 to 5 50	Kerosine Oil.....	... ...	... per case ...	2.35	

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Since the 10th instant, settlements are 325 bales of Hanks, and 75 of Oshiu. Business has been much hampered by the rising pretensions of the Japanese. Purchases of inferior silks have been effected in this market by native manufacturers, and arrivals being very small stocks have fallen off to 800 bales, and good Hanks are becoming scarce. Under these circumstances and notwithstanding the painful impression produced by perplexing advices wired last week from Lyons prices for Hanks have further advanced $10; Oshius are firm at previous rates, and $525 has been paid for a parcel of good native filature.

The shipments of the fortnight are 590 bales, making the total export since the 1st July 10,225 bales against 7,547 last year for the corresponding period.

The value of the Export of Silk from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1875, may be computed as follows:—

	Bales.	*Piculs.*	*Average value.*	*Amount.*
Hanks	6,805	5,444	$417½	2,272,720
Oshius	1,880	1,504	500	752,100
Filatures	675	540	580	313,200
Other sorts	153	120	400	48,000
Total	9,510	7,608	@ $445	$3,386,020

At the rate of exchange averaged during that period, the parity of $445 laid down and sold in London and in Lyons is respectively 16/9; fr. 46.

		At Exchange 4s. 1 in London.	*At Exchange 5.19 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*
Steam filatures	None.	—	—
Other do. (Kikai)			
1st order, nom...	—	—	—
2nd Do. ...	...$525	19s. 6d.	frs. 5½
3rd to 4th Do. ...	—	—	—
Hanks—			
Best	No. 1 to 2 $460 to 475	17s. 3d. to 17s. 9d.	frs. 47 to 49
Good	No. 2 ...$440 to 450	16s. 2d. to 16s. 10d.	frs. 45 to 46
Medium	No. 2½ ...$410 to 430	15s. 5d. to 16s. 2d.	frs. 42 to 44

		At Exchange 4s. 1 in London.	*At Exchange 5.19 at 6 m.s. in Lyons*
Common	No. 3 ...$390 to 400	14s. 9d. to 15s. 1d.	frs. 40 to 41
Inferior	No. 4 & 5 $370 to 380	14s. 0d. to 14s. 5d.	frs. 38 to 39
Oshiu—Best ...	...$500 to 520	18s. 7d. to 19s. 4d.	frs. 51 to 53
„ Good	...$470 to 490	17s. 7d. to 18s. 3d.	frs. 48 to 50
H'matski, 1 to 2	...$430 to 450	16s. 2d. to 16s. 10d.	frs. 44 to 46
„ 3 to 4	...$400 to 420	15s. 1d. to 15s. 10d.	frs. 41 to 43
Kakeda, Best	...$550 to 570	20s. 4d. to 21s. 1d.	frs. 56 to 58
„ Good	...$500 to 540	18s. 7d. to 20s. 0d.	frs. 51 to 55

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Tea.—After the departure of last steamer an active business for so late in the season sprung up, so much so that at one time prices showed an advance all round of $1 to $2 per picul; latterly however this subsided as quickly as it arose, and at the close, owing partly to prevailing bad weather, and partly to discouraging telegrams from the other side, our market is extremely dull.

The demand for choice Teas has continued, but there are literally none on offer.

Settlements during the period now under review amount to fully 8,000 piculs, the bulk of which has been of the lower grades.

The *Ukraine* sailed on the 14th instant with 444,670 lbs. from this, and a considerably quantity from Kobe, bringing up our total export to date from the two ports to 22,704,744 lbs. as against 18,905,942 lbs. at same time last year.

The *Rona* was been put on the berth for New York, at £1.15, and will probably get away about the 15th proximo.

The *Robert Kelly* sails for San Francisco to-morrow with about 100,000 lbs. and the bearer also takes a considerable cargo, so that from all appearances the export from Yokohama and Kobe combine for the entired season will reach, if it does not exceed, 25,000,000 lbs.

Common	$14.00 to 18 00	Fine	$32.00 to 34.00
Good Common	19.00 to 22 00	Finest	$37.00 to 40.00
Medium	24.00 to 26.00	Choice	None.
Good Medium	28.00 to 30.00		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—The business of the past fortnight has been extremely small, and sterling rates show a further decline.

Rates close as follows :—

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 0⅛d.
„ Bank Bills on demand	3s. 11½d. to
„ Private 6 months' sight	4s. 0⅛d.
ON PARIS—Bank 6 months' sight	5.10
„ Private 6 ms. sight	5.19
On SHANGHAI—Bank sight	72⅜
„ Private 10 days sight	72¼
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	¼ per cent disct.
„ Private 10 days' sight	⅜ „ „
ON San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	98
„ 30d. sight Private	par.
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	97½
„ 30 days sight Private	par.
Gold Yen	399½
Kinsatz	406

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I, suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

August 1st, 1875. 26 alt.

GOLD-THREAD MANUFACTORY.

THE LARGEST IN EUROPE,

Established Upwards of Half a Century.

F. & E. Stanton,

LEWISHAM, NEAR LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS of every description of REAL GOLD and SILVER THREADS, WIRES, BRAIDS, PURLS, &c., &c.

Merchants supplied at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, for CASH.

September 25, 1875. 8ins.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

January 1st, 1875. 52ins

THE BEST INVESTMENT OF THE DAY FOR A SMALL OUTLAY.

And where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as the public taste is so much on the increase for Aerated Drinks. The book of 90 pages of illustrations and information forwarded free.

BARNETT, SON & FOSTER, ENGINEERS, 23c, FORSTON ST., HOXTON, LONDON, ENGLAND.

December 25, 1875. B. 13ins.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

January 1, 1876. 52ins.

The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1782.

The Manchester Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED are authorized to issue Policies for large amounts, on Buildings and Contents in the Foreign Settlement, or on the Bluff, at current rates of premium.

KINGDON, SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents, No. 89, Yokohama.

Yokohama, June 3, 1874. tf.

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NORTON'S PATENT "ABYSSINIAN" TUBE WELLS.

THESE celebrated Tube Wells, of which many thousands are in use throughout the world, are the most rapid, simple, and economical means of obtaining water, from the wants of a cottage to supplies of upwards of a million gallons a day. In use at Bass's, Allsopp's and other large Breweries.

Full printed directions are furnished with the Driving Tackle, which any ordinary workman can manage. The average time required to drive a Well is *one to six hours.*

LE GRAND & SUTCLIFF,

Proprietors of Letters Patent,

3, Talbot Court, Gracechurch Street, and Magdala Works, Bunhill Row,

LONDON.

March 27, 1875. 12m. 1f.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS.
PEAS, CARROTS, BEANS AND OTHER VEGETABLES
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA AND PERRINS' "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE."

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from every Storekeeper.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands. *Every Cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name.*

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals, and at Vienna 1873, Two Grand Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions.

June 5, 1875. 1f. 12ms.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, a pleasant, tonic and refreshing adjunct to the Toilet and Bath, a reviving scent and a powerful disinfectant. For warm climates it is invaluable.
RIMMEL'S CELEBRATED LAVENDER WATER.
RIMMEL'S TREBLE DISTILLED EAU DE COLOGNE.
RIMMEL'S MUCH IMPROVED FLORIDA WATER.
RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB, and other fragrant Perfumes.
RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE gives the hair a beautiful gloss without greasing it, nourishes the roots, and imparts an agreeable coolness to the head.
RIMMEL'S PURE WHITE GLYCERINE SOAP, BROWN WINDSOR, HONEY, ALMOND, COAL TAR, and other SOAP in bars or cakes.
RIMMEL'S VELVETINE, VIOLET, RICE, ROSE-LEAD and other TOILET POWDERS, in boxes and packets.
RIMMEL'S AQUADENTINE cleans, whitens and preserves the Teeth, refreshes the Mouth, and sweetens the Breath.
RIMMEL'S PHOTOCHROME, for imparting to the Hair or Beard a perfectly natural and permanent shade.
E. RIMMEL Perfumer by appointment to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, London.
An illustrated Price List sent on application.

December 4, 1875. 52 ins.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,
in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,
in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"
Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

May 17th, 1873. 6m.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURTONS & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

Billiard Room Furniture Manufacturers, Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. M. THE QUEEN;
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES;
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

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CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.
BOMBAY—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.
SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

° Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Office of this journal.

Yokohama, July 3, 1875. 52ins.

Handyside & Co

Limited.

32, Walbrook, London,

BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, DERBY

Manufacture all kinds of

IRONWORK,

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Unrivalled for Simplicity, Economy, Durability, Safety & Brilliancy of Light.

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Handle Lamps	Factory Lamps
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Fitted with our famous PARAGON BURNERS, which give a magnificent white and steady light, equal to 25, 20, 14 & 11 candles.

Our CLIMAX COOKING & PARAGON HEATING STOVES, in six sizes, will be found extremely useful in every household, being always ready for use, and saving time and money, coals, trouble of lighting fire, dust, and refuse.

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May 22, 1875. B. 24ws.

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No. 5.

IMPERIAL METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

TOKEI, JAPAN.

LAT. 35° 39′ N. LONG. 139° 44′ E. HEIGHT ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL 67 FEET.

FROM 22ND TO 26TH DECEMBER 1875.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 A.M. (LOCAL TIME.) Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	HYGROMETER. Dry.	Wet	Dif.	D. P.	E. F. V.	H.	ANEMOGRAPH. Direction.	Pressure.	Velocity.
			Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles
W...	22	30.086	43.00	37.80	5.20	31.56	.178	638	NNW	0.045	3
Th...	23	30.090	38.24	35.50	2.74	31.81	.179	776	NNW	0.080	4
F....	24	30.201	40.52	37.30	3.22	33.42	.190	753	NNW	0.080	4
Sa...	25	30.400	38.63	36.00	2.63	32.48	.184	792	WNW	0.020	2
Su...	26	30.397	35.65	32.80	2.86	28.42	.157	744	NW	0.125	5
Sums.....		151.174	196.05	179.40	16.65	157.69	.888	3703	...	...	18
Means....		30.235	39.21	35.88	3.33	31.54	.178	741	...	0.065	3.6
No. of Col.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 3.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.) Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	HYGROMETER. Dry.	Wet.	Dif.	D. P.	E. F. V.	H.	ANEMOGRAPH. Direction.	Pressure.	Velocity.
			Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles
W...	22	30.016	47.70	41.60	6.10	34.86	.202	611	E	0.020	2
Th...	23	30.001	44.50	40.80	3.70	36.51	.216	733	NNE	0.180	6
F....	24	30.168	47.80	42.60	5.20	36.86	.219	666	SSE	0.005	1
Sa...	25	30.325	49.30	42.60	6.70	35.39	.207	588	NE	0.045	3
Su...	26	30.270	48.20	44.60	3.60	40.66	.253	754	NE	0.005	1
Sums.....		150.780	237.50	212.20	25.20	184.28	1.097	3352	...	...	13
Means....		30.156	47.50	42.44	5.06	36.86	.219	670	...	0.034	2.6
No. of Col.		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.) Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	HYGROMETER. Dry.	Wet.	Dif.	D. P.	E. F. V.	H.	ANEMOGRAPH. Direction.	Pressure.	Velocity.
			Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles
W...	22	30.057	38.44	36.40	2.04	33.65	.193	836	NNE	0.045	3
Th...	23	30.064	38.04	36.80	1.24	35.09	.204	892	NNE	0.245	7
F....	24	30.298	35.07	33.80	1.27	31.80	.179	874	WNW	0.005	1
Sa...	25	30.388	34.08	33.40	0.68	32.18	.183	925	...	0.000	0
Su...	26	30.299	37.84	36.80	1.04	35.43	.208	915	W	0.125	5
Sums.....		151.106	183.47	177.20	6.27	168.15	.967	4440	...	...	16
Means....		30.221	36.69	35.44	1.25	33.63	.193	888	...	0.051	3.2
No. of Col.		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 A.M. (L.T.) Rain in Inches.	Clouds 0 to 10	Clouds Form	Ozone 0 to 10
W...	22	0.000	1	Cir. cir-c & cir-s ...	...
Th...	23	0.000	9	Cum-s Str. & cir-c .	...
F....	24	0.000	0		...
Sa...	25	0.000	0		...
Su...	26	0.000	10	Cum-s & Str	...
Sums.....		0.000	...	.....	...
Means...		0.000	...	.....	...
No. of Col.		31	32	33	34

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 3.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.) SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS. In Air. Max.	Min.	Daily Mean	Range.	Max S.R.	Min T.R.	In Vacuo Max S.R.	Clouds 0 to 10	Clouds Form
W...	22	52.60	26.89	39.74	25.71	71.20	20.00	115.00	2	Str. .....
Th...	23	45.35	30.38	37.86	14.97	67.50	25.00	108.00	9	Cir-s Str. & Roll-c.....
F....	24	52.85	29.42	41.13	23.43	66.20	27.00	105.00	0	
Sa...	25	51.60	26.64	39.14	24.96	68.20	21.00	108.30	0	
Su...	26	51.85	30.43	41.14	21.42	67.45	24.50	106.25	2	Cir and Str .....
Sums.....		254.25	143.76	199.01	110.49	340.55	117.50	543.55	...	.....
Means...		50.85	28.75	39.80	22.10	68.11	23.50	108.71	...	.....
No. of Col.		35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43

GENERAL REMARKS.

Cir. (Cirrus). Cir.—c (Cirro-cumulus). Cir.—s. (Cirro-stratus.) Str. (Stratus). Cum. (Cumulus). Cum—s. (Cumulo-Stratus). Roll—c. (Roll-cumulus). Nim. (Nimbus). Dry; (Dry bulb). Wet; (Wet bulb) Dif. (Difference). D.P. (Dew point). E.F.V. (Elastic force of vapour). H. (Humidity) S.R (Solar radiation). T.R. (Terrestrial Radiation).
Barometer readings are in inches.
Thermometer readings are in degrees Fahrenheit.

Morning hazy.	
Morning and evening hazy.	
Morning hazy and hoar frost.	
Morning hazy.	

Highest Reading of Barograph on 26th, at 10 00 a m , 30 375 Inches.
Lowest Reading of Barograph on 23rd, at 3.30 p m., 30 000 Inches.

Range 0 375 Inches.

Greatest Number of Miles of Wind was on 23rd .....109 in 24 hrs.
Least Number of Miles of Wind was on 24th..... 67 in 24 hrs.

Greatest difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 25th..... 6.70° Column No. 14
Least difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 25th..... 0.68° Column No. 24

Range,..... 6.02°

Highest Temperature of Air in shade was on 24th,... 52.85°
Lowest Temperature of Air was on 25th,... 26.64°

Range,..... 26.21°

Observations and Calculations made by HENRY B. JOYNER.

(Signed) C. A. McVEAN,—*Surveyor-in-Chief.*

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 6.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 5, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTH.

On 1st February, 1876, at No. 7, Bund, Yokohama, Mrs. ROBERT JOHNSTONE, of a Son.

On the 2nd inst., at the Russian Legation, Tokio, MADAME DE STRUVE, of a daughter.

DEATH.

At Kobe, Japan, on January 27th, 1876, ORRAMEL H. GULICK, son of Rev. LUTHER H. GULICK, M.D.

Notes of the Week.

News from Corea is hourly expected, but we must go to press without it. Important preparations are going on in case reinforcements are demanded. The delay in the receipt of intelligence may possibly be attributed to the boisterous nature of the weather at this season on the Corean coast.

The week has been a quiet and a muddy one—especially in Tokio, where the roads have been almost impassable. One of the hardest things Beatrice says to Benedick—it is he who tells us of it, by the way—is that he was "duller than a great thaw," and certainly it was a sore thrust against one who valued himself on his wit. The heavy snow-fall of last week was pleasant enough so long as it lasted, and the night-frosts of the last forty-eight hours have greatly mitigated the miseries we should have endured from a more rapid thaw. But, at best, it has been very bad.

At the time of going to press we have news just arrived of the *Surprise*. It appears that the vessel, in charge of a pilot, was beating up the gulf yesterday morning, when the weather became so squally that she had to run down the bay for shelter, probably trying to get in to Kaneda Bay. Owing to some error of judgment, she was put on to the rocks on which the unfortunate *Hayo-maru* struck, and it is feared will become a total loss. Efforts are being made to save the cargo, which are likely to be attended with success if the weather continues favourable; but there is great danger of the vessel slipping off the rock into deep water if it should come on to blow.

The *Surprise* has on board 450 tons of general cargo, 123 tons of anthracite coal, and 16,500 cases of kerosine oil. We may add that when the consignees gave information of the disaster to the *Kencho*, every assistance was promptly offered, and messengers were at once despatched to the scene of the wreck, with orders to the local officials to render all possible assistance. The Lighthouse Department also kindly offered the use of one of their steamers if required.

We have all become dull and dispirited here with the bad times, or serious over the questions which political affairs present. In Kobe affairs have taken a different turn. There is little business indeed, but the idle times have produced a very good squib *à propos* of the election of a Municipal Councillor. The *Kobe Chronicle*—the name given to it—is a sheet purporting to contain the election news and speeches, which are for the most part imaginary. The thing is smartly done, and there is far more variety in it than could come from dull men, especially as there is but one topic treated.

Yet if we can make no joke, we can embalm one which will delight all true Shakespereans. The Estimates appeared the other day, as our readers know. Speaking to a resident upon the difficulties incidental to getting the information on the subject which we subsequently placed before our readers, he replied, "Of course, they say *Mum* when you say *Budget*." It will take Kobe many a long day, and what Lord Dufferin, in his celebrated speech at Rekjavik, called "*haustum longum, haustum fortem, et haustum omnes simul*," to beat this.

It is said on good authority that the long expected death of Li-Hung-Chang's mother has taken place, and, if so, he will be expected to go into retirement for twenty-seven months. This period may be shortened by special Imperial authority to sixty days; but it is rarely done, and may neither be desired nor demanded by the Viceroy. But the probabilities are that he can ill be spared. His life is active, there are important affairs on foot, and though the Tartars may not be fond of him, they may not be easily able dispense with his services during the present crisis.

Sir Harry Parkes goes down as a passenger to Hongkong in the *Malacca* on Tuesday next—for reasons of health, we regret to say.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

The *Akebono Shimbun* has been refused a new trial in the case of slander against the governor of the Tsurugaoka *ken* for which it had asked.

Captain Descharmes of the French Military Mission has been honoured with a leave-taking interview by His Majesty on his return to Europe on promotion to his majority. His Majesty intimated his intention to bestow upon him the decoration of the order which has been recently established.

Arms and military stores were shipped in the *Nevada*, which sailed yesterday for Shanghai. It is presumed that they are destined for Shimonoseki.

Heavy punishments have been allotted to the editor and certain writers attached to the *Hioron Shimbun* for having published an article assailing the Government of which we gave a translation in our last weekly issue ("Reciprocal

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Duties," page 102.) The editor has been committed for a two years term of imprisonment, the sub-editor for one year, and a writer attached to the newspaper sentenced to pay 50 *yen* and to serve three months imprisonment in consequence of its publication.

The *Choya Shimbun* has heard that the Government purposes to issue a new code of press laws of increased severity.

The returns for the past week of the Yokohama and Yedo Railway, which we publish below, indicate a considerable falling off, due no doubt to the unfavourable weather.

In a dearth of news the following "strange story" which we take from the *Nichi Nichi* may be of interest: A villager of Ochiwa in Shinshiu being afflicted with amaurosis, which he declared affected his sight, and unable to obtain a living by trade or husbandry, betook himself to the business of shampooing. Of late a thief obtained access to a policeman's house in the village, and carried off some forty-four garments. In searching for some traces of his movements the constable detected two sacks of rice, hidden in a corner of his garden, which the thief had apparently deposited there with a view to their subsequent removal. This determined the constable to keep strict watch. On the following night footsteps were heard; the constable ran to his garden, and, after a short struggle, succeeded in capturing and bringing home with him the robber whose visit he had expected. He proved to be the supposed blind shampooer.

On examination by the authorities, he admitted that, in concert with a number of accomplices living in an adjoining village, he had executed a vast number of robberies, unsuspected and undiscovered, during the past ten years.

Owing to the imprisonment of three of its editors matters have come to a deadlock with the *Hioron Shimbun*. It has not appeared for some days past.

The Japanese newspapers refer to the arrangements being made for hostilities in the not improbable contingency of war being declared. The Mitsubishi Company has, it is said, received instructions to have eleven steamers in readiness for government service, and to recall such vessels as may be at distant ports forthwith and fit them out for the conveyance of 700 or 800 men. The *Toshima-maru* is now shipping heavy guns at Shinagawa. The *Choya Shimbun* gives the rumour that five battalions of the Imperial troops are under orders for Shimonoseki, and general instructions have been privately issued to the Army and Navy Departments to hold themselves in readiness for a sudden declaration of war.

An attempt to enter a dwelling-house on lot 122 was made at an early hour this morning, but fortunately—a somewhat unusual feature in recent burglaries—defeated by the vigilance and prompt action of its occupier, Mr. H. Collins. Being aroused by a slight noise outside, as of some one endeavouring to open a door or window, Mr. Collins made preparations for capturing the thief, and, waiting until he had entered a bath-room at a distant end of the landing, followed him and discharged his revolver at him. The weapon missed fire, and the thief turning to escape by the steps which led to the ground floor, received a smart blow with the flat of a sword which disabled him and rendered his capture by the police, who had then arrived, easy. The robber, somewhat unexpectedly, proved to be a Chinaman, and an impromptu punishment in the shape of a smart drubbing was executed upon him on the spot with much gusto by the officers. He was provided with a lantern and a screw-driver, but was unarmed.

Our Yedo correspondent informs us that large quantities of Japanese Raw Petroleum are being vended as American Oil. He is assured that one firm lately held no fewer than 3,000 cases of spurious Devoe's Kerosine, the old capsuled tins and cases being systematically bought up or imitated and stored for service. When a few more explosions and conflagrations have been caused by this dangerous stuff, which will not bear the fire test so urgently insisted upon at Hongkong, perhaps the Government will wake up to the fact that it is nearly as dangerous a commodity for a crowded town of wooden shanties and mud godowns as gunpowder would be. Meanwhile, the Mitsu Bishi Company will do well to look closely to native shippers of the article, or it will probably have to write off a ship or two as "destroyed by fire" in its profit and loss account.

European officials are to be appointed as Bridge and River Embankment Inspectors throughout the Empire. At present, some of the highways to the north are utterly impassable, floods and snow having swept away both bridges and roads or converted the latter into mere morasses.

The *Nichi Nichi* has heard that Ishibashi, chief Treasurer of the Itaraki *Kencho*, has escaped to China with Government monies. Two officials of the *Ken* have been despatched to Nagasaki in the hope of discovering and arresting him.

Hirosé, an electrician residing at Asakusa, has received a bronze medal from the commissioners of the Vienna Exposition for improvements in electrical apparatus exhibited there by him.

The Imperial Palace has been specially connected by telegraphic wire with the Central Station. Cipher messages from Nagasaki will pass thither direct.

A Yedo correspondent writes:—

Mr. Consul Shepard's opinion as to Japanese notions of verity and plausibility appear to be borne out by current events. Though the Government would fain deny that war with Chosen (Korea) had been resolved upon six weeks ago, circumstances tend to prove my former assertion, and the most active preparations are being daily made for prompt aggression. The *Hiogo Maru* (Captain Vroom) is held in readiness to start immediately, and the *Takasago Maru* (formerly the *Delta*) selected for her speed as the conveyance for the staff, is being fitted for the reception of 1,500 men, whose packing will not be far better than that of Hadjis bound for Mecca or blacks from Guinea. Twenty-five vessels are ordered to be kept in readiness for the transport of troops.

Telegrams from Shimonoseki yesterday make no mention of advices from Corea—a fact which may be regarded favourably. Had there been any attack made on the ships conveying the Mission, a despatch boat would at once have been sent over to announce it, and it may thus be hoped that the negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily.

Japanese Tobacco continues in favour with manufacturers—in fact, it has now become the chief substitute used by English houses—for the American article (says Morgan's *British Trade Journal*). The demand for home use is now 1,200 bales a month.

Arrangements are being made in Tokio for the manufacture of a species of Depilatory for removing superfluous hair from Japanese craniums without the intervention of a razor. It was probably the announcement of this fact that caused the death of the Little Barber of "Our Neighbourhood."

A Yedo correspondent informs us that, according to information received by him from a Saibansho official, a Patent Law has recently been enacted.

Snow is said to have been rare in the province of Idzu. This year there has been a fall to the average depth of three feet.

The *Hochi*, *Akebono* and *Saifu Shimbun* were not issued yesterday, which is probably due to the editors having been summoned to the Saibansho on the previous day. The *Hioron Shimbun* still fails to appear.

Writing of the preparations for war the *Hochi Shimbun* says that it is proposed to make Osaka the Head-Quarters of the Corean staff, a subsidiary department being created at Shimonoséki. It is intended to send eight battalions of infantry to Shimonoséki and one to the island of Tsushima. The victualling department of the forces will be formed in the Fukuoka *ken*. The authorities of this *ken*

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are, it is said, now about to contract for the supply of 30,000 *koku* of rice.

The P. & O. s.s. *Bombay* sailed from Hongkong yesterday, 4th instant, at 6 a.m., bringing the English mail to the 24th December. It is intended to despatch the s.s. *Orissa* to Yokohama as an extra steamer.

The American ship *Surprise* from New York is reported to be on the Plymouth Rock. She is consigned to Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.

The former Compradore of the Deutsche Bank has been sentenced to ten years imprisonment by the Japanese authorities for his frauds upon that institution.

The *Choya Shimbun* has been informed that one of the Satsuma men, apprehended on the ground of being concerned in an attempt to assassinate a certain high officer of State, has confessed that such was indeed his intention and that he deemed him worthy of death.

A correspondent sends us the following observations upon Japan Tobacco:—

You have mentioned in your issue of yesterday, upon the authority of Morgan's *British Trade Journal*, that Japanese tobacco has now become the chief substitute used by English manufacturers for the American article. The demand which the Japanese product enjoys now must not, however, be taken as a criterion of a superiority, or even an excellence of quality, but must properly be ascribed chiefly to two reasons, viz.: the comparative cheapness of Japan tobacco, and the property it enjoys, over all other descriptions, of imbibing in the process of manufacture, a very large amount of extraneous mixture or *charge*, which renders it valuable to those whose trade it is to transform the original tobacco leaf into *shag*, *returns*, or *birds-eye*. My information is derived from an importer of London, who recommended us to go into that branch of business at a time when the product of this country was not so well known in England as it is at present, assuring us that its consumption would largely extend in the future. That the result has proved the foresight of our friend to be well founded is not a question of doubt; but I do not know whether the smokers at home will have to congratulate themselves on the change, and whether the flavor of *shag*, *returns* and *birds-eye*, will be or is at all improved by the substitution which is taking place.

A Japanese newspaper relates that the former *daimio* of Geishû is about to surrender his pension to the Government, to abandon his rank, and to become a *heimin*, or commoner.

The *Hioron Shimbun* has appeared for the first time since the imprisonment of its editor and other writers.

Two rice boats were capsized at the mouth of the creek yesterday. The accident was fortunately unattended with loss of life, as the men were picked up by boats which were at hand.

The Government is said to have issued a requisition for 70,000 pairs of sandals. Some delay must necessarily take place in providing so large a quantity.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 30th January, 1876.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$4,140.49
Merchandise, &c.	$ 420.66
Total	$4,561.15

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,450.93
Merchandise, &c.	$ 784.75
Total	$7,235.68

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS.

IT is impossible to deny that the present state of the relations of the Government to the native Press is most unsatisfactory and calculated to cause much uneasiness. The case is evidently one which will be appealed to by the partisans of a free press as proving their point; and by the opponents of a free press—we speak, of course, in relation to this country, its antecedents and existing condition—as proving theirs. On the one side it will be pleaded that the Press-laws are the cause of this unsatisfactory condition of affairs; on the other, that this condition of affairs proves the unfitness of the Japanese for even such freedom as the Press-laws now permit to the public writers. This is a case, too, in which, though one side must be right and the other wrong, it must ever remain a matter of opinion which is the one and which the other. The fact that matters are in a bad way must be conceded; all else is mere inference, which may be right or wrong.

But we think it well to say that this condition of affairs confirms us very strongly in the views we have from the first held in regard to the absolute unripeness of the Japanese people for a free press, the utter unreasonableness of the supposition that they could or would use an uncontrolled freedom with the requisite discretion, and the singular want of insight into human nature and human affairs which, in our opinion, has always characterised the arguments for a free press in this country. The desire we have shewn to adjust our view as nicely as possible to the necessities of the case, has very unreasonably laid us open to the charge of change of opinion on the subject, and we are supposed to be chafing under a partial recantation because in our Yearly Summary we have reiterated our strong desire to see the Press of this country a useful and honourable institution, and, in that desire, expressed a wish that one of the clauses in the Press-Laws which militated against this, would be excised from them. Nothing can be further from the facts. In the first place, every succeeding month confirms our early opinions on this subject; and, in the next, if the facts seemed to be against us, we should not hesitate to avow it. Whatever may be the value of a man's opinions to others, they ought not to be lightly formed, or to sit lightly upon himhimself. But the expression of dogmatic opinions upon issues which are wholly new, as is this issue in this country, is just as likely to be wrong as right. No one can claim more than this for such opinions, in which view we should not hesitate for a moment to declare our change of conviction had we undergone one. But, be it of what value it may, our first conviction remains unchanged.

And what are the facts presented to us at this moment by the native Press? We see some excellent articles from the pens of thoughtful, sensible and intelligent men, showing much insight into the present state of affairs, a desire for improvement, and a pretty clear apprehension of some of the difficulties which attend it. We see a good deal of vapid, desultory writing which does no harm and no good. And we see a certain amount of vicious, incendiary writing which no government, whether weak or strong, would tolerate for a moment. The consequence is that press prosecutions are frequent, and some of the punishments lately awarded have been very severe, consisting in one case of three, in another, of two years imprisonment.

In order to form a proper estimate of the justice of these severe sentences, it is necessary to look for a moment at the actual relation of the present Government to the Empire.

It is, then, a Government of the Sovereign of the

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country, restored to the legitimate power wielded by his ancestors or predecessors after a long usurpation. It consists partly of men who are more or less remotely connected with the Imperial family, of others who took a prominent part in the revolution to which the restoration of the MIKADO is due, and of others whose talents have enabled them to acquire and retain a leading position in the country. In no possible sense can this be called a mere revolutionary Government. It has usurped no power. It represents the legitimate Sovereign, whose instrument of government it is. It rules by means of constitutional and recognised tribunals. The people have obeyed it for over seven years. It has conducted the country through a period of great trouble and perplexity, has led the march of progress and improvement, has certainly been humane in its dealings with the people, and has earned for itself a very creditable amount of respect throughout the civilized world. It has reformed the Criminal Law, and is bent upon abolishing torture as part of the procedure in Criminal Courts—an extremely difficult thing to do in a system which insists upon confession as a necessary antecedent to punishment. Whether with greater or less wisdom, and from whatever motive, it proposes to reform the Civil Law, and approximate it, as far as circumstances will permit, to the law of the most enlightened countries of Europe. It has given to the people an extended and improved Educational system which may be a blessing to every family in the Empire. Above all it has certainly extended the range of individual liberty, and, in so doing, has earned the gratitude of the nation. We do not dwell upon material improvements, the beginning of a railway system, telegraphs, a postal system &c., because, although very important, they are as nothing compared with the improvements we have enumerated. These are indisputable facts. The Government might perhaps have done more, both for its own people and for the encouragement of foreign intercourse. But it might also have done much less, and while its individual members may have had their own aims and ambitions, as all men have, no one can say with any approach to certainty that they have pursued these to the prejudice of the commonwealth.

Now this is the Government which has punished the writers whose theme is, in so many words, and without any periphrasis whatever, that it should be overthrown and replaced by one which will give entire freedom to the Press, a liberty possessed only by two nations in the world, and those, two nations of one race, nursed on the same free traditions, governed by laws embodying the same free spirit, that spirit being in some sense an inseparable part of their genius, and possibly confined, at least in the high form in which they manifest it, to their race. Of this spirit no trace can be found in Japanese institutions, and yet these men demand that it shall be at once given them in all its richness, fulness and entirety. The demand seems to us folly of the wildest kind, explainable only by the extremely superficial character of the Japanese mind, and of much of the new light which it prides itself on having acquired. And it is certainly curious to find that those who have been most prominent in depreciating the Japanese national genius, for whom no words have been too hard and too contemptuous in speaking of it, and who are never weary of saying that its lightness and superficiality are characteristic of a race of children, are precisely those who endorse the cry of the most superficial of these claimants, for a gift which has never yet been worthily used except by a race which, in political genius at least, we make bold to say, is the greatest race the world has ever seen.

If we saw essays or treatises from the hands of these prosecuted writers which showed they had thought deeply over political philosophy, or had even mastered the works of the great western writers and patriots who have struggled in the noble cause of liberty, we should look upon the question with other eyes. But we see no vestige of anything of the kind. What is the first test of fitness for liberty? A disposition to obey the law, to regard the existing law as binding until replaced by a better, and to secure the change by means which, whether peaceful or otherwise, leave those who have brought it about and their successors, the gainers by the struggle. Yet one of these writers now undergoing punishment proposes that the Government should be overthrown because it will not permit an uncontrolled freedom of expression and govern according to the will of the people—whatever this may mean—; while the other claims that no Government at all is better than one which fails in these two essential respects. Is it for men of this stamp that uncontrolled liberty of expression, and the power of diffusing such opinions as those named throughout an Empire undergoing a transformation which needs the most careful watching, should be granted?

When writers of this class brave the law, we wholly fail to identify their act with anything like courage, and with that noble quality of spirit which has animated the great patriots of all ages. It seems to us the act of children who place their hands or their heads in a lion's mouth, or in the way of a working saw. This is not martyrdom, it is ridiculous folly. It awakens no admiration like the lofty protests against tyranny, or even the humbler efforts to acquire liberty, which are familiar to all readers of history. We shall not pretend to be entirely without sympathy for the sufferers, but men of somewhat sterner mould would certainly say their punishment served them right. They are in the position of men who have had a great boon extended to them, and who are dissatisfied that they are prevented from using it in a manner dangerous to the public welfare. Instead of converting it to their own and the public good, they abuse those who have granted it, and demand the liberty to use it in any way they please. They have got much which they never dreamed of getting, and show their gratitude and moderation by abusing their benefactors and clamouring for more. Have they seriously reflected how much they now enjoy which, ten years ago, they never even thought of possessing?

We have contended, and still contend, that with the exception of the obnoxious clause in the Press-laws to which we drew special attention in our Yearly Summary, the Press has ample room in which to play a most important part towards the Government and the people. And it may plainly be seen that the more moderate section of it does this, and by its very moderation proves a far better claim to an extended freedom than is shewn by these indiscreet and violent writers who have brought the law down on their heads. The editors of the incriminated papers are certainly to blame in this matter. The extension of the liberties of the people is largely in their hands, and by a prudent use of their power they might eventually secure it. Yet how do they use this power? In such a manner as to cause the gravest doubts in the minds of the more liberal section of the Cabinet whether the objections of their colleagues even to such liberty as has already been granted to the Press, are not sound.

Our fear is that the Japanese are hardly ripe for a press even on the basis of that existing among the Continental

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nations of Europe; for one on the basis of the English press, we are as convinced that they are not ripe as we can be of any proposition incapable of demonstration. Our whole desire in this matter is to see their liberties gradually extended. We believe that as freedom is the greatest of all boons to the individual, it is the best safe-guard of governments. But it must be discreetly and wisely used, and on such use of it its extension must assuredly depend. The abuse of it is always a strong argument against those to whom it is entrusted, and their indiscretions constitute a kind of treachery the punishment of which might be more patiently regarded if it fell only on themselves.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & CO., *versus* "CATHAYA."

IN this interesting case the plaintiffs, who were consignees of certain casks of soda ash, bleaching powder and guano, preferred a claim upon the master of the British ship *Cathaya*, for damage caused to the said goods while upon the voyage from London to Yokohama; the petition and answer may be summarised as follows:—

1.—The plaintiffs, endorsees of a bill of lading drawn to order, for a specified quantity of goods, accept delivery of part on the understanding that a claim for damage is to be matter of subsequent discussion; and decline delivery of the remainder on the ground of the packages being unrecognizable and their contents unmarketable.

2.—The plaintiffs being unable to obtain satisfaction for the damage from the master, institute this suit.

3.—The defendant answers denying his liability on two grounds:

(a) Insufficient and improper packages.

(b) The dangerous character of the goods.

Evidence is taken in which the plaintiffs admit that no ownership in the goods, in respect of which they claim, is vested in them, whereupon defendant's counsel moves the Court to enter a nonsuit. The plaintiffs' counsel replied, and it is held, that as the law now stands, the plaintiffs having no property in the goods in respect of which the action is brought, must be nonsuited. Decree accordingly.

The ruling of the learned Judge who presided at the trial has created much surprise in a community essentially commercial; and as the decision appears to strike at the root of the chief business of the place, we shall attempt to test and analyse the adverse criticism it has excited. A large portion of the import business of Japan still consists of the consignment of goods for sale on commission, and, except in those cases where the consignee is interested in joint account with the shippers, the ownership of the goods is vested in the consignors, to whom the proceeds of the sale are to be remitted, and from whom, in fact, the ownership of the goods has never passed. The opinion generally held by commission merchants seems to be, that their capacity as consignees or endorsees under a bill of lading, endows them with the rights of ownership of the goods in respect of which such bill of lading is granted: and, in event of short delivery, damage and all other losses to which goods in transit are subject, they are, as the holders of the bill of lading, competent to act for the owner of the goods in legally demanding compensation. This opinion is now shown to rest upon insufficient reasoning and upon a mistaken impression of the construction of the bill of lading. To render our explanation plain we must request our readers to follow us in references to some of the leading authorities on the law of merchant shipping, convinced that the importance of the subject will well repay their perusal. First:—"It will be convenient to 'consider a question of very frequent occurrence in prac-'tice, namely the question in whose name the action 'should be brought for any breach of this contract for the 'carriage of goods,' and, 'The general rule with respect 'to the person who ought to sue in case of the loss of or 'damage to goods carried in a general ship is, that the 'action should be brought in the name of the person who 'has employed the carrier. For the right to compensa-'tion flows from the contract of carriage, and can 'only be enforced by the party with whom that con-'tract was made.' Thus Messrs. Maude and Pollock preface this subject, and continue in language unusually clear and concise:—"The ownership of the goods is very 'material in inquiring as to the right party to sue, not 'because the owner of the goods ought necessarily to bring 'the action, but because where the property passes to the 'vendee by delivery to the carrier, it is in general to be 'inferred that the contract was made with the vendee; 'that is to say, that the vendor, in making the contract 'with the carrier acted as the agent of the vendee. Where 'the property in the goods does not pass to the vendee, 'the provisions of the Statute of Frauds not being com-'plied with, the inference does not arise, and the vendor 'is the person who ought to sue," and this is further explained in this manner:—"Therefore, where by the 'bill of lading the goods were to be delivered for the 'consignor, and in his name to the consignee, and no 'question of agency could arise, the consignee having, at 'the time of shipment, no property in the goods, 'it was held that an action in the name of the latter for 'damage done to the goods was misconceived' (*Sargent v. Morris*) Our readers will see how exactly this ruling agrees with the ruling of the Judge in the case now under review. The conditions of the actions appear identical, so far as the positions of the claimants in the two cases are concerned, they being in each case endorsees under the bill of lading, but without property in the goods.

Previous to the passing of the Act of Parliament known as the "Bills of Lading Act," the rule of law, as stated in the preamble to that act, was that a bill of lading was a negotiable document, by the endorsement of which, the property in the goods might be passed to the endorsee; nevertheless all rights in respect of the contract so made remained with the shipper, the endorsee having no legal right of action. The spread of commercial transactions made it extremely desirable that the ***bonâ fide*** holder of a bill of lading for valuable consideration, should have transferred to him by its endorsement, not only the goods themselves, but all the rights of the shipper in respect of such goods, in order that the endorsee might be enabled to enforce delivery without question from the third party, the carrier, on the faith of whose custody of the goods, he was content to make the advances entitling him to receive possession at the port of destination. The justice of this demand, and its expediency, received the attention of the legislature, and in 1855 the 18 and 19 Vict, C III, entitled "An Act to amend the law relating to Bills of Lading" was passed, and we now call especial attention to Section I, which reads as follows:—"Every consignee of goods 'named in a bill of lading, and every endorsee of a bill of 'lading to whom the property in the goods therein men-'tioned shall pass, upon or by reason of such consignment 'or endorsement, shall have transferred to and vested in 'him all rights of suit, and be subject to the same liabili-

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'ties in respect of such goods as if the contract 'contained in the bill of lading had been made with 'himself." This seems perfectly clear, but a question having been raised as to the true construction to be put upon the words, 'upon or by reason of such consignment or endorsement,' the Court of Exchequer ruled to the effect that the Bills of Lading Act "does not in every case transfer the contract contained in the bill of lading to the consignee of the goods, or the endorsee of the bill of lading, but only in those cases where the property in the goods has passed to such consignee or endorsee." *(Fox v. Nott.)*

Having now shown, we think sufficiently, that the law appears to support unquestionably the ruling of the Judge in this case, we have to consider what is sufficient to vest in the consignee or endorsee "all rights of suit" &c., and to express regret that similar lucid explanations as previously quoted, are not to be gleaned from the authorities. There seems, however, to be no doubt that in order to convey this right, some property in the goods must actually pass with the consignment or endorsement of the bill of lading; and it is a reasonable inference taken from the legal context, that the acceptors of a bill of exchange drawn against the goods for the amount of their value, or only a proportion of their value, the acceptors having no property in the goods so far as the result of their sale is concerned, have acquired such a lien for valuable consideration, as entitles them to be holders for value: also in the numerous cases of which we have daily experience namely where the consignor and consignee are interested, either by themselves or in conjunction with others, as joint owners of the goods, although the proceeds of the sale are to be remitted to the consignor for special purposes, are owners within the meaning of Section I. The endorsement of a bill of lading as security for the balance of an account in favor of the endorsee, although for advances not made specifically upon the goods named therein, is ownership also within the Section, as the following case shows:—The Judge of the Court of Admiralty in London in a recent case held, that the assignment to the plaintiffs, who were bankers, and in the habit of making advances upon security to the assignors, although no specific advance had been made by them against this bill of lading, was an assignment made to and accepted by the plaintiffs, in part payment of a debt due to them from the assignors, and was a sufficient valuable consideration entitling them to sue. *(The Emilien Marie.)* It would also appear that in those bills of lading in which the consignor acts as agent for the consignee, the inference is that the carrier has contracted with the consignee, and is liable to him; but this as we have seen, in cases where there is no express contract to that effect with the carrier, is modified by the Statute of Frauds. In general the legal commentators seem unanimous that it is for the jury to say, looking at the form of bill of lading, the intentions of the parties, and the surrounding facts combined with all the circumstances of the case, whether the property in the goods rests with the holder of the bill of lading.

We hope we have now shown those of our readers who were inclined to distrust the decision against Messrs. Malcolm, Willcox & Co., what the true position of a consignee without value is. There can be no question of his inability to sue the ship for short delivery or damage in an English Court, or that the legal remedy is in all such cases confined to the consignor. The merits of the case which has just been decided, apart from its legal bearings, call for little comment. The successful application of the defendant's counsel for a nonsuit, was under all the generally well-known circumstances, the best possible course for the master and owner of the vessel; the cargo was alleged to be considerable damaged by the chemicals consigned to the plaintiffs, and it may be gathered from the pleas of the defendant, that he intends to try the liability of the shipper for the loss the ship has had to make good, in consequence of the insufficient packing and dangerous character of the goods said to be the proximate cause; and at the same time it may be assumed, that much of the important evidence necessary to establish such a claim can only be obtained at home, where a more satisfactory sifting of the entire matter may be had, at less expenditure than is usually incurred in the Far East in the costly luxury of an action at law.

COREA.

THE foreigners in this country are more deeply interested in the result of the Mission which has just been despatched to Corea than they may all imagine. If the cautious steps which the Japanese Government have taken to avoid war lead to this desirable result, it is more than probable that a new country will be opened to foreign trade without very much delay, and though it is not a rich country, it would prove a new customer, of greater or less means as may hereafter be proved. If, on the other hand, the Coreans refuse to give any satisfaction to the Japanese for their recent attack on the *Unyokan*, or molest or insult the Mission, war between the two countries would be unavoidable, and its consequences to Japan would be very serious. On the supposition that the Coreans have resolved to reject the overtures of the Japanese, it may be presumed that they have made a fair estimate of their own powers of resistance, and intend to defy their antagonists as long as possible, and to give them as much trouble as they can. They must know that Japan is not very rich or very strong, they may have reason to hope that China will help them, and no fear that any of the Western Powers will take the present opportunity for enquiring into or punishing violent acts, which, whether more or less recent, are certainly not forgotten. In this mood on one side, and some insults and injuries to redress on the other, we may rely that the destruction of a few forts, or even the demolition of the capital, will not terminate the affair. The Coreans enjoy the great advantage of being invaded and attacked, and may retire from point to point further into the interior of the country as the Japanese advance. Let us suppose the capital deserted, sacked and burnt: what then? The Japanese will not come away without a parley, a treaty, or some evidence beyond drums and banners that they have gained their point. Suppose the Coreans retreat. The Japanese will hardly sit down and content themselves with roasting chestnuts in the ashes of the capital. They will secure their base and go forward. Whither? Of course they have maps of the country, and know of the various Corean strongholds. Are they prepared to advance and attack them, to keep their base safe and their communications open? This will require a great many men, and this again demands a great deal of money and a great many more men ready here. It is only those who know something of the waste of men and material in war who can estimate the demands made by war when it is once entered upon. For every two men sent into the field, an additional man must be ready to be sent every six months; and if an advance into the country is to be made, ten or fifteen thousand well armed and disciplined troops at the least will be required. If the country affords

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few or no supplies—and we may be sure it will afford little—the expense of maintaining this little army in a state of efficiency will be very great, especially to a country as poor as Japan. There is doubtless plenty of spirit in the South, there will be thousands of volunteers, and it is even possible that the Satsuma men who do not go will offer to contribute largely towards the expenses of those who do. Nor perhaps would the Government refuse such liberal offers. Yet the drafts on the central Treasury would be very large, and money runs away like water in time of war. Of course the Government would not part with its gold where its paper would do as well or better, and when money is to be had for the mere printing of notes, notes will not only be freely printed, but they will be paid away with none of that savage parsimony which comes into play when men or nations have to pay away gold. But our floating currency is already so large that the gold flows away incessantly. Every fresh million of notes circulated will displace so much more of metallic currency, and it is idle to suppose that there are no limits to the quantity of notes which can be kept floating at par because the Japanese Government has hitherto been able to preserve the equilibrum between its paper and the precious metals. With the issue of every fresh million of notes we come nearer to the point where their depreciation must begin, and we suspect the days are passed when a basket of bankers' heads placed in sight of the nation is sufficient to suspend the laws of nature.

Now this increased circulation of paper would have two effects. It would drive the gold away at an increased speed, and would cause a gradual and general inflation of prices throughout the country, the trade of which would be rendered more and more unsound at every step of such rise. Sooner or later the reaction would come, and, with it, a fearful disturbance to trade which would affect foreigners most adversely. Affairs are bad enough as it is. Are we prepared to see them relieved for a few short months by a most illusory process, and then afterwards fall into a far worse condition than they now are?

We have never disguised the wish that the Western Powers might find in the negotiations now going on between Japan and Corea, a fitting opportunity for putting an end for ever to a condition of affairs in regard to the latter kingdom which is now exceptional and has become rather intolerable in the eyes of the world. What the Coreans did or failed to do two hundred years ago was a matter of profound indifference to every other country, except perhaps China and Japan. But now every ocean is alive with ships, which may be driven on to any coast by stress of weather, want of water or other necessary supplies. As things stand at present, a foreign vessel may approach the Corean coast for either one of these reasons, and her reception consist of a round shot which may possibly sink her; or she may send a boat's crew ashore on this or that errand, and find them chased for eighty miles in hourly fear of their throats. Surely these appear valid reasons for the three Western Powers, France, America and England, the order of whose names, as we we have now mentioned them, represents chronologically the order of the insults they have severally received at the hands of the Coreans, stepping in and demanding compliance with the present demands of the Japanese. No one wishes to hear of sacked and burned capitals, of women and children flying to the mountains, of blood spilt, passions roused, and the works of peaceful labour destroyed. All this is horrible enough even when unavoidable, as at times it seems to be. But here it seems to us avoidable. The appearance off the capital of three ships from each of the three Western squadrons in these waters, together with those of the Japanese, would quell all idea of resistance on the part of the Coreans, prevent mischief and bloodshed, and put an end to a chronic source of general irritation and disturbance. It will be indeed a grievous misfortune, if not a source of serious regret and reflection, if the present excellent opportunity for settling this question finally, be not embraced. The Western Powers have more than a sentimental interest in witnessing the progress and growing welfare of the Japanese Empire. These have already produced some effect upon China, and every year of success here will be an additional argument, and afford a cogent reason, for similar progress there. The whole world is interested in the successful and peaceful solution of the China question, and any legitimate course of action which promises to advance this, be it never so little, deserves attentive consideration.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

The Development of Saghalien—A Hint to Japan.

(Choya Shimbun.)

We have been informed that a Russian joint-stock Company will shortly be formed at St. Petersburgh for the purpose of working a line of mail steamships to connect Saghalien with Shanghai and the South China ports, thus utilising the extensive coal deposits of the island of which they have lately become possessed by exchange with us. It is said that the company has determined to have five steamships built for this purpose.

The people of civilized countries are evidently bent upon advancement and progress. It is but a few months since we effected the exchange which placed Saghalien under Russia and accepted the Kuriles in its stead, and yet the Russians have already had time to consider schemes for its development, and for the utilisation of its vast mineral wealth which will shortly receive practical application in the operations of their new company. It is, however, not alone Russia which exhibits promptitude and energy in availing itself of such opportunities. The people of England, France, Germany and America are equally quick-witted and far seeing, and it would seem that we Japanese alone are behind the rest of the world in the race, for although the Government has duly notified the exchange which gave us the Kuriles, not one of our thirty-five millions of inhabitants has proposed any mode of utilising them by bringing their resources to light. It may be answered that the soil is sterile and ungrateful and the country little known; but why should we neglect Yezo, an island of vast resources with which we are all more or less acquainted? Its agricultural lands are rich and fertile, its climate is salubrious and it abounds in minerals, and the judicious development of all these resources would add immeasurably to the wealth of our nation. An English traveller who visited this island in the days of the Tokugawa dynasty exclaimed that he "had been walking over millions and millions," meaning that the resources of the island were capable of producing unbounded wealth, and he censured us very justly for neglecting to make use of the advantages we had at our doors. Why, indeed, are we as a nation so deficient in perseverance and far-sightedness? We toil to attain the little aims of life; we struggle for the trifles that are beneath our eyes, but we have no conception of working out the larger schemes which raise nations in the scale of civilisation. We have lost Saghalien, but we show ourselves none the more eager to render that which remains to us more productive, but allow our fruitful northern island to remain fallow and waste when all the nations around us are energetically working out their advancement. Between Japan, the torpid, and Russia, the active, the difference is as great as between heaven and earth. I entreat my countrymen to abandon the narrow aims of every-day life, and to turn their thoughts to the development of those resources which would add so much to our national growth and prosperity.

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A Lesson from England.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

England affords an admirable illustration of the salutary effects of promoting the growth of an industrial spirit. The British Islands are situated in the colder regions of the northern hemisphere, and the rigour of their climate permits the growth of neither silk nor cotton, nor can fruits be cultivated there with so much success as in countries lying nearer to the equator. But the energetic character of the people has overcome all the obstacles of Nature. The commodious highways, now chiefly of iron, flourishing manufactures, and the advanced state of agriculture form subjects of universal praise, and such are the wondrous and unparalleled ramifications of their commerce that there is scarcely a port in the world in which the flag of English ships may not be met with. Their industry deals chiefly with objects of utility. The English are great makers of machinery, into which they are constantly introducing important improvements, spinners and weavers of cloth, makers of hardware and miners. Their railways traverse the plains and dive beneath the mountains; their telegraphs rise in air or lie hidden on the bed of the ocean; they make telescopes which pierce space and reveal the wonders of the heavens to the astronomers, and instruments which measure air and temperature and facilitate the navigation of the seas. Their industry is by no means confined to mere outward decoration, in which they differ essentially from the French, who devote themselves largely to the ornamental arts. England has in fact now reached the highest point of civilisation: she does not waste her superabundant resources in war or conquest, but husbands her wealth to which she adds year by year. The history of English commerce dates back to very early times. It has taken such a prominent position that it may be said that all nations must now mould their commercial system upon that employed by the English. Great Britain also possesses numerous flourishing colonies in which she strives to educate and promote the spirit of the parent state. In these, as in England itself, we shall not fail to find the encouragement of free enterprise and liberal institutions to have formed the foundation of their great prosperity.

Turning to eastern countries, we find them as a rule possessed of a productive soil and enjoying a climate far from rigid. But if we compare their inhabitants with those of England we discover as much difference in their character as marks the respective climates. Now how shall we explain this fact, that, with circumstances more favourable, we yet fail to succeed in the same measure as the northern races? From earliest times agriculture has been the most highly esteemed, as it is the most ancient art with us, but when we produced sufficient to meet our own wants we considered that we had done enough. We did not dream of the glories of civilisation, nor did it occur to us that by increased industry and patience we could obtain what we were wanting in. The usages, arts and learning of our country are indeed borrowed from our older neighbour China, and hence it has been the custom to say that we are admirable imitators although wanting in the inventive faculty. Now it may seem well for us to adopt the inventions of more enlightened countries and thus add to our convenience at their cost, but it must be remembered that nations skilled in invention are characterised by other valuable faculties. Since our revolution we have been active in imitating all that seemed good to us in other countries, and we have adopted largely, but we have failed to seize and to acclimatise in Japan that busy, restless spirit of industry which animates the national life of western countries and of which England supplies so signal an illustration. We entreat our countrymen to strive to adopt this spirit and to make it a part of themselves, and this entreaty we address specially to the young men who, following their bent, now resort to our commercial schools, in the hope that they will avert the reproach to which we, in common with other eastern peoples, are justly subject.

The Limitation of Government Control.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

It appears to us that a great deal of injury is being done by our wise officials in attempting to secure perfect tranquillity in the nation by oppressive measures, and by intermeddling with the affairs of the people, and we will give our reasons for thinking so.

Our wise officials, with a view to securing perfect tranquillity among the people think that they must do everything, whether great or small, which concerns the nation. Whatever comes under their attention, they seek to apply the power of the Government to it, and the result of all this is oppression, from which, of course, the people suffer. Now the officials who thus act cannot justly be termed bad. What then are the causes why their acts tend to produce mischief to the people? There are two. First, they rely too much on the power of Government; and, second, they have an excessive confidence in their own wisdom. In thus seeking to advance the people, they greatly increase the number of duties they are called on to discharge, and it cannot be said that some of these are not imperfectly fulfilled. Thus, when they fail to please the people, displeasure arises; and being convinced that their intention is good, they repress the evidence of this displeasure by the power of the Government.

In cases where practical and local experience is absolutely necessary, the officials sometimes issue notifications to the *kens* without even consulting the *ken* authorities beforehand. The *ken* authorities of course put these notifications in force, and the officials at Tokio, without any further solicitude in regard to their effect on the people, think that because such and such laws have been found effectual and good in France or Germany, they will be equally good in their effects here at some future time. Meanwhile, the murmuring which they cause among the people is unheeded; and all this comes of the excessive confidence the officials have in their own wisdom.

These officials come mostly from the class on whom military honours have been bestowed, or who have busied themselves in politics, and they force other officials to uphold their course by attaching them to their party. Whenever they find any men of ability among the people who they imagine will become troublesome, they give them an office with a certain salary and bring them into the party. They then begin to think that they have acquired power enough to act as they like, and that they can advance the nation to the highest pitch of civilization. They desire men to say that they and Bismarck are the great men of the nineteenth century.

Now, their arbitrary notions increase in exact proportion to their desire to advance the civilization of the country, and when they hear of any murmurs against their views, they say that though those who are thus displeased may surpass them in theoretical knowledge, they are deficient in practical statesmanship. When a clamour is raised against them, they say it is merely the outcry of a few students, demanding no heed.

Are not such officials relying, firstly, on a power vainly imagined to inhere in governments; and, secondly, on their own wisdom? It is well to strive for progress, but this may be done in such a manner as to involve oppression, and particularly so when a country is in a state of transition.

We have an example before our eyes. Some sixteen or seventeen years ago when Iyemochi succeeded to the Shogunate, his Prime Minister was Ii-kamon-no-kami, whose sole idea was the promotion of the welfare of the nation. In trying to accomplish this he became extremely arbitrary, and when men spoke against his methods he imprisoned and even beheaded them, and these acts actually sprang from his good intentions.

The origin of the oppression caused by the Government striving to produce a general tranquillity is its intermeddling with the affairs of the people to an excessive degree. It relies too much on its own power; the officials again relying upon their own wisdom. Our own firm conviction is that perfect tranquillity can only be secured by entirely opposite methods.

The *Kami*.

(Choya Shimbun.)

I am inclined to think that our *kami* are worthless things, and that they ought to be abolished. I may be suspected of having gone too far in saying this; but my plea is not absolutely devoid of reason. Think over it. Have not a number of new *kami* been suddenly created of late, and have not the respective ranks and temples of the

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former *kami* been raised and lowered? On this supposition the *kami* seem things made by the will of man, and the same will which has created them raises or lowers them in rank. Up to a recent date, the Shintoists and Buddhists frequented the same temples, and when the Government ordered their separation they fell apart without a word of remonstrance or resistance; and now, were the Government to order them to unite again they would, in all probability, immediately comply. There is no mistake about it. The *kami* are at the mercy of men.

But is it not clear that what man can create cannot be the creator of man? and that what man can elevate or lower cannot elevate or lower man? This best proves the relative attributes of man and the *kami*. Man, who can elevate or degrade the *kami*, is an honourable being, and, moreover, he has them at his mercy. The *kami*, on the other hand, who are created, and elevated or degraded, by man, are low things. The *kami* may honour men, but there is no need for men to honour the *kami*.

Some may say that it is altogether too grave a thing to abolish the *kami* who have been worshipped for so many centuries down to the present time. But we should advise those who talk thus to examine into the question and see whether the *kami* really have bodies and spirits. If we should discover that they have none, I do not think there is anything to be greatly deplored. If, on the other hand, they do really possess something of a divine spirit, we trust they will no longer depend for support upon the public, but support themselves.

We have now arrived at the 9th year of Meiji, and are gradually entering upon the light of civilization. We must not let any of our dark habits of thought survive. Although the *kami* may be gods, and partake of a divine spirit, if they live upon the offerings of the people and do nothing for the good of the nation, we do not think they should any longer be tolerated. We see no cruelty in abolishing them, and as they place serious obstructions in the way of advancement and civilization, this certainly ought to be done. What does the public think?

[Note by the Editor of the *Choya Shimbun*. "The "above letter was forwarded to us by a certain Mr. Kara-"kusa of Osaka, and though his argument is somewhat "too sharp, it concerns religious matters, and we cannot "decide whether it is good or bad. We publish it there-"fore to elicit the opinion of the public."]

Popular Rights.

(Choya Shimbun.)

A country does not belong to its Government, but to its people, upon whom heaven has bestowed natural rights and liberties, and this being the case, the duty of the Government is to protect the people in those rights and liberties. In all times arbitrary Governments have been directed by self-will, and have cared nothing for the rights of the people. In declaring war or making peace, in the purchase or sale of the land, such Governments have never consulted the will of the people. They impose heavy taxes which are uselessly squandered, and when the native resources are exhausted resort is had to foreign countries, where money is borrowed in the name of the nation, and if any remonstrance is offered against a course of this kind, severe laws are enacted to punish those who make it. This is tyranny. If we look into the past we see that such Governments have existed; and the dark passages in which their history is written force from us tears of sorrow.

Governments are established in order that the rights and liberties bestowed by heaven on the people may be protected. But if a Government acts in a manner contrary to the rights and the happiness of the people, it were better to have no Government at all. It is therefore natural that the people should overthrow such a Government and establish a better one. Nay, more. If the Government deprives the people of the rights heaven has bestowed on them, it sins both against heaven and against the people, so that it is the duty of the people both towards heaven and themselves to overthrow such a Government. If Governments neglect their duties, they cannot be called Governments, but merely constitute a burden on the nation, and their overthrow by the people is the only way of escape from serious calamities.

How happy then are we who live under a wise and virtuous Government and see tranquillity pervading the country. In this peaceful condition were we to tell of the misery of other days, the public would call us fools. But we think that the changes which the future may bring about cannot be foretold, and though our present rulers may be wise and just, we cannot tell what people may come into power hereafter, and thus it is that we have written the above. We hope that none will misunderstand our views.

A Day of Thanksgiving.

(Choya Shimbun.)

The date of the descent of our most revered gods from heaven, and that of the Koran of the Mahommedans, is obscure; facts which have doubtless arisen from the indolence of historians. And not only this, but there seems some obscurity in regard to the date of everything which falls from heaven with the exception of the rain, snow and hail. But on our enlightened confraternity (the Press) heaven has bestowed a gift which is of unparalleled value. Since we received it, we have indeed occasionally been compelled to make offerings and to shut ourselves up in solitary devotion. But we must still admit that it conduces to prosperity. By means of it both our subscribers and our contributors have increased, the pens of our editors have been strengthened, and our staff of writers and compositors alike rejoice. As to our proprietors, of course it is unnecessary to say that they are the happiest of all, for they are the principal gainers. Such auspicious events do not often occur. The people too are becoming zealous, and have begun to carry on sharp discussions solely because heaven has vouchsafed to our enlightened society this precious gift. But, unlike the day of the descent of our gods or the appearance of the Koran, our great day of happiness is well known to all. It was the 28th June, 1875,* and we propose to celebrate this day yearly with thanksgiving to heaven, and have thus written to make known our proposal to all the newspapers.

IS NATURE POSSESSED OF INTELLIGENCE AND WILL?

Perhaps this way of presenting the subject may help to allay excitement and to keep down that over-exercise of the imagination* which so constantly interferes with our arriving at clear and sound judgments.

Says Butler, "one cannot but be greatly sensible how "difficult it is to silence imagination enough to make the voice "of reason even distinctly heard in this case; as we are "accustomed from our youth up to indulge that forward "delusive faculty, *ever obtruding beyond its sphere;* of some "assistance indeed to apprehension, but the author of all error; "as we plainly lose ourselves in gross and crude conceptions of "things, taking for granted that we are acquainted with what "indeed we are wholly ignorant of."

This is what we need to guard ourselves against in reading what has been written by some scientistic philosophers who take such liberties with what they call "Nature:" and the only "cause" we undertook to "illustrate and plead" is that of *truthful speech*, of accurate statement. Moreover, if any one wishes to know, we think it one of the most desirable things in the world to bring discussions to a point, by setting people to say *what they mean* in cases of doubtful phraseology, and then require them to stick to their own meaning.

Now the real question—the question which we place in the forefront, (not inconsiderately, but wittingly), is this—"*Is Nature Possessed of Intelligence and Will?*" We do not—purposely do not—allude to any moral element; but confine the inquiry to the two points mentioned. If any person answer "Yes"—we count him a poet, a rhetorician: and

* The date of the issue of the Press-laws.

* It is not intended to disparage the beautiful faculty of imagination by this remark; any more than music would be disparaged by bracketing together the great Handel and a whistling blacksmith, if the object were to show an analogy between them. As to being understood as failing to appreciate poetry because an imaginative nurse and an imaginative lynist—both of them given to personification—are mentioned together; this is—well, surprising!

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while we find no fault with him for this, we cannot regard him as a philosopher. If, on the other hand, he says, and means, and keeps consistently to that meaning—that nature is not endowed with intelligence and will, but is only "the instrument through which God works"—then we came out into the sunshine, and are clear of fog and mirage.

Then the problem can properly be discussed (not that we propose to discuss it here), "How is insensibility in nature—the mere instrument—compatible with love and benevolence in the Creator?" How is insensibility in the lancet compatible with benevolence in the surgeon? How is insensibility in the arsenic compatible with malevolence in the poisoner?

Our immediate object is attained if we can get it fully, clearly, honestly recognized and remembered that nature ought not to be spoken of as *a person*, in philosophical discussions—that *God* is the great agent with whose character and action we are concerned; and that it only tends to confusion and "darkens counsel by words without knowledge" when we depart from that definition of nature which makes it the unintelligent instrument of which no volition or moral action can be predicated.

E. W. S.

[We are pleased to think that our Correspondent is satisfied with our disclaimer of any idea of personality in nature, and in our definition of it as the "instrument through which God works." We wish we could be equally satisfied with his analogy of the scalpel. But it is an obviously false one. We can assert positively that the pain produced by the scalpel in the hands of the surgeon is the necessary concomitant of an operation undertaken with a beneficent intention. But we cannot say anything of this kind in regard to the devastating results of famines, pestilences, earthquakes and convulsions of nature. To say that they are of service to those who fall by them would be sheer nonsense, and we are certain that our Correspondent would not even urge the plea that they might be so for all we can say. He would, we imagine, as little urge that they are for the general good of humanity, because to bring about good by such means, even on man's finite view of morals, (the only standard, however, by which he can work) would involve injustice altogether too shocking to contemplate, and wholly impossible in a just and benevolent Being.—Ed. *J. W. M.*]

Law & Police

IN H. B. M.'S CONSULAR COURT.

Before R. Robertson, Esq.

February 1st, 1876.

Charles Heins, ordinary seaman of the *City of Quebec*, was charged with refusal of duty.

James Davison, sworn, stated that the prisoner returned on board the ship, yesterday, but refused to go to his duty. He called him aft, and asked him why he refused to "turn to," but he declined to give any reason.

Prisoner said he did not want to go in the ship.

Sentenced to seven day's imprisonment, with hard labour.

IN CHAMBERS.

Before C. W. Goodwin, Esq., Assistant Judge.

Saturday, 5th Feb., 1876.

James Lockyer appeared in answer to a judgment summons, to show cause why he had failed to pay the judgment for $3,000 given against him, in the late case of Mrs. St. George, through her husband, *vs.* himself and wife.

Mr. Dickins appeared for plaintiff; Mr. F. Lowder for defendant.

Defendant pleaded his inability to pay the judgment, stating that he was employed in the Japanese Customs at a salary of 100 *yen* per month, and that besides himself he had a wife and family to support.

Mr. Dickins questioned him at great length as to his income, property, and what interest he had in his wife's property.

After a slight discussion

Mr. Dickins said he would ask His Honour to make an order that defendant pay his salary into his (Mr. Dickins') hands.

Mr. Lowder objected to this, and said the question was, what could be spared by defendant out of his salary, after supporting himself, wife, and family.

Mr. Dickins said defendant's wife and family required no support from him. Defendant had already, under oath, stated to him that his wife lived in Yedo, and lived on her own means, and provided for the children.

His Honour said he could not make the order Mr. Dickins had just asked for. He thought that as Mrs. Lockyer had means of her own, and supported her children, defendant could pay $50 per month.

Mr. Lowder said defendant was only employed by the month, and that as he was paid in *yen*, he hoped His Honour would make the order read 50 *yen* per month.

His Honour then ordered that defendant pay to Mr. Dickins 50 *yen* per month.

IN H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before R. Robertson, Esq., Consul.

Saturday, 5th, Feb., 1875.

Hugh Shields, a seaman of the British barque *Alhucra*, was charged by the captain with being drunk and creating a disturbance on board his ship, and was sentenced to seven day's imprisonment.

Pequignot & Co. *vs.* Wm. Curtis.

This was a claim for $19. for horse feed supplied.

Defendant did not appear.

Judgment for full amount claimed, and costs.

KANAGAWA SAIBANSHO.

Before Mr. Asaina Kansui, Vice-President.

Friday, 4th Feb., 1876.

E. Antoine *vs.* Yasuoka Kihachi and Kataoka Koichiro.

This was a claim for 74,000 dollars, for breach of contract.

Plaintiff stated that he was engaged, during the year 1873, as managing director of the Nagasakayama copper mines, in the province of Tosa, belonging to the above-mentioned defendants. Plaintiff's first contract was to expire at the end of the same year, and the same was duly ratified by the Japanese Government. The plaintiff left for the mines accordingly, in order to make a general inspection, and to extract some samples of copper ore, which were to be analyzed at Yokohama, in order to ascertain whether it would be profitable to work the mine, or not. Mr. Pelegrin, of the Yokohama Gas Co., made an analysis of the samples brought back by plaintiff, the result of which led to a new contract between the parties. The new contract was for a term of five years, and conferred upon plaintiff the full power to engage all foreigners and buy the plant necessary for the working of the mines. The contract further stated that the first produce of the mines was to be employed in paying off all funds that had been raised for the working of the mine. The defendants having no money, plaintiff was requested to raise the necessary money to enable the work to commence. Plaintiff consequently succeeded in obtaining a loan of about $12,000, being advance money on a certain amount of copper, the delivery of which was to be made at the end of the same year. Plaintiff again left for Tosa, and shortly after his arrival there the working of the mine was commenced; but at the beginning of November of the same year the working of the mine was stopped by the authorities, in virtue of a decree issued by the *Sei-so Ka* (Revenue Department), dated August 23rd, 1873. Although plaintiff had left Kochi for the mine fully a month after the date of said decree, he never was informed of the existance of the same. And yet the officials had ample opportunity to do so, when it would have been still time to prevent plaintiff from uselessly investing his funds in an enterprise which the officials knew could not last very long. However, plaintiff duly protested, and his work seems not to have been interfered with subsequently. In spite of defendant's promises to forward plaintiff the new ratified contract, the same never came to hand, and at last plaintiff was informed that the Government would not ratify it. In the beginning of 1874 a new loan of 8,000 *ryos* was obtained from Takenouchi, a member of the *Horaisha*; but a short time afterwards a fresh want of funds was felt, but neither of defendants was able to provide any. At last plaintiff was requested to come to Yedo, in order to see Kataoka, and arrange with him with regard to

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the further steps that should be taken in this matter. Plaintiff arrived in Yedo on the 2nd August, 1874, after having been drained of all his money; and seeing that defendants were unable to do anything, the present action ensued. The amount of $72,000 includes the salaries of several foreigners employed, together with the loan above mentioned, as well as indemnities.

The Court here adjourned until Monday, at 2 p.m.

THE CHALDEAN GENESIS.*

(The Times.)

The deciphering of Assyrian cuneiform is marching at a pace that must astonish its most ardent admirers and surpass the expectations of its most devoted followers. Treasures that have been kept as enigmas for the last quarter of a century in the British Museum, the results of the excavations of Mr. Layard, Sir H. Rawlinson, Mr. Rassam, Mr. Loftus, and Mr. Smith, have now given up more of their secret meaning. Kedorlaomer had been interviewed, Assurbanipal had been cross examined, and now Bel and the Dragon have been brought into court. For the interpreters have put on seven-leagued boots and walked into the realms of infinity, where an old unknown region has been discovered, revealing in broken outline its grotesque features and astounding forms. The history of Babylon and Assyria had already been explored, and the languages, of Accad and Nineveh, Turanian and Semitic, have for some time past been mastered by philological researches. Now the mythology, or rather the religion, of the Semitic polytheists has been conquered, and Bel and Nebo, the Gog and Magog of the alluvial lands of the Tigris and Euphrates, have descended from their pedestals to be the future subjects of the scalpel of criticism.

The curtain is raised, and the first act of the traditional history of Babylon is before the eyes of the spectator. Enter Chaos and Ocean, Adami, and Bilkain, Hasisadra and Izdubar, Heabani, and Ishtur. Before the drama is described a moment's pause will allow a glance behind the scenes. The Assyrian baked books date from the 15th century B.C., when the first library was formed at Kilah Shergat, the ancient Assur. Six centuries later the Monarch Assur-nazir pal, the old and valiant Sardanapalus, rebuilt Nimrud, the ancient Calah, and had the clay learning of Babylon collected for its use; and a century or so afterwards it is gratifying to find that Sargon had a principal librarian who had the zeal and sense to copy the inscriptions he could not acquire. The library at Nineveh, the present Kouyunjik, flourished greatly under Assurbanipal, the grandson and successor of Sennacherib, the second, or voluptuous, Sardanapalus of the Greeks, supposed not to have cared for matters of the kind, but who really added to his other loves those of literature and learning. From Babylon and Borsippa, from Cutha and Akkad, from Uruch and Sarza, from Nippur, and everywhere, he begged, borrowed, or stole, transcribed or collated the tablets, that contained the myths, the histories, the laws, the poetry, the learning of old Babylonia. His library consisted of about 10,000 tiles, which were kept in an upper story of the palace at Nineveh, now the mound of Kouyunjik, opposite Mosul, and one of the heaps of brickbats into which the love of glory, the lust of conquest, and the errors of statesmanship reduced the armed monarchy of Assyria. There is reason to think that the originals of some of the transcripts are as old as 20, and certainly not later than 15 centuries before Christ, a period which ranges in scriptural history from the birth of Abraham to the mission of Moses, so that here are contemporary sources or different versions of current traditions; and it is necessary to add that the Bible narratives wear an air of truth and simplicity which does not appear in the meretricious ornamentation and studied improbability of the mythology of Babylon. If Science would squeeze the earth out of a comet, tradition derived the Cosmos from a drop of water; for, according to these old legends, Mummu, or Chaos, and Tiammat, or Thasallat, the Ocean, preceded the gods of heaven. These elements or matter, agitated and rent by the dual action of the male Lahmu and the female Lahamu, or Force and Power, gave birth to Anu and Anatu, the King and Queen of Heaven. The demiurgic power of the celestial gods created the host of heaven; Shamas, the sun; Uru, the moon, which rose like a gigantic bubble from the boiling Chaos; the Zodiac, or starry groups, disposed in three rows in the form of animals; and the planets to regulate the beat of time and the limits of space. Later than these were called into existence monsters of the deep, domestic cattle, beasts of the field, and creeping things; but the links of the chain are wanting, so that the order is not quite sure. Last of all, Hea, the God of the Waters, formed mankind, endowed with mind and speech, and enjoined to live in the fear of God and the worship of angels. Perhaps- but by no means certainly—the war in heaven is connected with the creation of the earth. Tiammet, or Ocean, declared war against the gods, and it is supposed, but by no means proved, that the dragon of the sea had in an unknown manner corrupted mankind or seduced them from their allegiance to the celestials, and rendered them liable to sin, suffering, and sorrow. To punish and curb the rebellion of the water and its dragon, Anu, the God of Heaven, offered a reward for its destruction, and Bel armed himself with the thunder, the whirlwind, and sword for the war betwixt the "green sea and the azure vault." First the dragon fell, and then Tiammat was burst by a hurricane and imprisoned, while her confederated forces melted in confusion away.

This part of the story bears some resemblance to the opening of the Book of Genesis, the gaps in the Chaldean narrative being due to the want of complete tablets, which gave in detail the evolution of Cosmos, the thrusting out of the great dragon, the creation and the fall of man. It has also some relation with Aryan traditions and Greek myths, as the revolt of Neptune against Jove, and it disposes of the supposed Zend derivations of the earlier mythology of Greece, still deemed to be entirely derived from Aryan sources, with modified or adapted forms of belief transmitted by the Phœnicians to the isles of the Archipelago and the coasts of the Peloponnese. Some mutilated fragments show, however, other and even older traditions, races of human beings with the heads of ravens, or birds with human heads, that sprang "autochthonous" from the soil, created by thousands, and then destroyed and ruled over by seven kings, monstrous conceptions like those described in the pages of Berosus. There was also another war in heaven, that of seven evil spirits against the Moon, finally put to flight by Hea, the god of the waters. Their part in the Cosmogony is not defined; probably they attacked that luminary at its first creation. The most complete of the mythological series are the 12 tablets detailing the adventures and misfortunes of Izdubar, a god or hero at last identified by circumstantial evidence as the long-wanted, but never detected, Nimrod of the Bible, although mentioned by Moses and confirmed by Shishak. He has been by various writers supposed to wear the historical mask of Evechus or Bel, Alorus or Elu, or the gods Merodach or Nergal; to have waded through the Flood and spied Noah in the ark; to have built Babylon, and been slain by Hare; to have hunted the lion and founded the cities of Assyria. But his name has baffled the Assyrian inquirer, and his exact place in history defied the most self-assured of chronologists. At last the history of Izdubar turns out to be the life of Nimrod, and though the names may differ the person is the same. Twelve tablets, supposed by Rawlinson to describe the zodiac, detail his adventures, one of the most remarkable—that translated by Mr. George Smith, in 1872, and read before the Society of Biblical Archæology—recording the Babylonian version of the deluge as revealed by Hasisadra, the Xisuthrus of Berosus, and the Noah of the Pentateuch. The god Hea, the Assyrian Neptune, commanded Hasisadra to build a ship—not an ark—600 cubits long and 60 high, to load it with his grain and his wine-skins, furniture and household, domestic animals, and his metallic wealth. Seven times he examined it, and six times Hasisadra pitched it within and without. Shamas, the sun god, announced the flood; Hasisadra embarked with his boatman or pilot, while the gods of heaven poured forth the waters or deplored their effect. Seven days the deluge raged, and at last the ark grounded on, or could not double, Mount Nizin. The dove, the swallow, and the raven sent forth returned not, and Hasisadra, descending from his ship, raised an altar to all the gods except Elu, who had sought to destroy the ark against the remonstrances of Hea. For the future Bel was entreated to punish the wicked, not afflict the good with another deluge, and reduce the numbers of men by wild beasts, famine, and pestilence. Hasisadra, after a sojourn at the mouths of the great rivers, was translated to heaven.

This story, in some of its aspects, resembles the translation of Enoch and the deluge of Noah. Exegetical theology will see in it a strong confirmation of the truth of an universal deluge, and comparative mythology treat it as one of those widely-diffused legends springing from a common source which have put a girdle round the earth. That it differs essentially from the deluge of Noah is evident, and that the Hebrews had retained a simpler and consequently older version of the deluge is clear, for the Scriptural narrative, at all events, is prior to the building of ships and the construction of rudders. It is also

* "The Chaldean Account of Genesis." By George Smith. 8vo. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington, 1875.

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too hazardous to reconstruct history on a base of broken tablets with half-interpreted inscriptions, and Izdubar, if an historical personage, has a very fabulous garb. His assumption of the crown did not precede a war in which he slew Humbaba, an Elamite rival; but, as his legends are not earlier than the second Chaldean and fourth Babylonian dynasty, it is supposed that a date of about B. C. 2200 may be assigned to the reign of Izdubar. He dreamt that the stars of heaven fell on his back, and offered a reward, like Pharaoh, for an interpretation. The seer was not far to seek. The mystical Heabani, a solitary hermit, with horns on his head and the hind quarters of a bull, who dwelt in a cave, consorting with the beasts of the field, the type of a Greek river god, and whose description recalls to mind the fate of Nebuchadnezzar, had to be tempted from his retirement to assist in the solution. The royal huntsman Zaidu took for this purpose two of the facile and fascinating ladies of Babylon. Heabani was overcome by their seductions. Taking with him a ferocious animal—a tiger or lion—to test the strength and the valour of the giant king, he assisted him to defeat and kill Humbaba. Subsequently, Ishtar—"the goddess," *par excellence*, the Assyrian Venus—offers herself in marriage to Izdubar, but the hero rejects her, and upbraids her monstrous loves, her insatiable infidelity to her husband, Tammuz, and the cruel treatment of her adorers, whom, like Circe, she changed into beasts or converted into pillars. In revenge she sends the winged bull, which is killed and mutilated. In consequence of this, she descended to Hades, the dwelling of Irkalla, the Babylonian Pluto, to bring back to the light of day her lost husband, Tammuz the yearly wounded of the Syrian myths, the Adonis of Greek traditions, and here follows a legend the most beautiful and poetic of all the tales told, by the waters of Babylon. Ishtar underwent the fate of the dead as she passed the seven gates of Hades. She was stripped of ornament after ornament, and, last of all, her clothes. Admitted into the presence of Ninkigal, the sad and stern Queen of Hell, she was afflicted in all her limbs. Shamas, or the sun, wept to Hea, or the sea god, and the prolific power of nature was arrested. Hea sent the Sphinx to drink the streams of Hell, and Ninkigal relented. She restored Ishtar with the water of life, returned her, clad in her ornaments and dress, through the seven gates, and allowed her Tammuz for awhile. Mysterious were the wanderings of the hero by flood and forest, the wonderful birds that he saw, and actions that he performed, till, at last, he lost his bovine Mentor or friend, who fell in some accountable manner, perhaps by a gad-fly, and not in the battle field, and so passed to the palace of Nergal, the Elysium of Greece, the Valhalla of the North. Heabani's death and burial is described in a burst of unexpected pathos. "The arms of the earth," cried Izdubar, "have taken thee, oh Darkness, oh Mother Ninasu, oh, Darkness, her noble stature as a mantle covers thee, her feet like a deep well enclose thee." Subsequently, at the request of Izdubar, the spirit of Heabani was evoked and his "glassy" soul rose at the bidding of the hero from the earth.

Later than this legend is the Babylonian account of the building of Babel, confusion of tongues and dispersion of mankind. The tower, which rose in stages, was 272 ft. square, and what was made by men in the day was destroyed at night by the gods, who were unwilling to allow access to heaven in this irregular manner. Other fragments of the literature are of some interest—the legends of the god Zu, whose name is like the Greek Zeus, or Jupiter, and whose story has also some points of resemblance; that of Lubara, the plague god; and Saturda turned into a bird. Enigmas and fable work into the series of the mythological mosaic, although their exact position in the picture is not satisfactorily determined. There are here materials for future comparison, and, it may be added, restoration and criticism, for the mutilated state of these scraps from oblivion, the difficult reading, and conjectural interpretations throw doubts on the meaning, sequence, and coherence of this great Epic and its arrangement. Its style resembles the Sagas and Vedas in its elevated diction and deep pathos, linked as it were on one hand to the Semitic literature, the Talmud, the Koran, and Arabic folk-lore, and tied on the other to the myths of Greece, over which it throws an orient light and a special sunbeam. Izdubar performs the exploits of Hercules, Ishtar the descent of Orpheus. The hero of Babylon has the locks of Samson and the limbs of Hercules; a great giant and mighty hunter, he grapples the beasts of the field, defeats the tyrants of the land, and sails beyond the ocean to the fabulous realms of Hasisadra.

The descent of Ishtar is only an old story revived, having been translated by Mr. Fox Talbot, Professors Oppert and Lenormant; and the Deluge has previously appeared; but the mass of materials in Mr. Smith's work has been collected and translated with rare diligence and great ability, if not real genius. A step, the importance of which cannot be overlooked, has been made in a study which has a religious as well as literary value, for here are the contemporary records of Babylon, the thoughts and ideas of that great Semitic centre from which Moses descended and Abraham sprang. This was the religion of Erech and the faith of Nineveh, these the current histories of Bel and Nebo. Hence came the later cosmogonies, hence Berosus plucked his traditions, Callisthenes his information, and Damascius his translations. The worship of nature, the adoration of the hosts of heaven, the *cultus* of the elements, the origin of evil, the struggle betwixt sea and air for supremacy, the storm and winds, the thunder and lightning, are all to be found here. But they differ so considerably from the Mosaic books that they cannot be claimed for more than incidental illustrations and examples of value for comparative profane mythology. Many, too, are evidently later than the period assigned to them; and if Mr. Smith has seized the general sense and meaning, much critical labour will be required to correct and amend the details, nor are they all derived from an acknowledged canon, for there are evidently versions blended with versions to make up a complete whole. Still, as the oldest legends which have issued from Pagan workshops, they are interesting as the pole of mytholygy, the protozoa of early religion, and no exertion should be spared to reach their meaning or dredge up their fragments from Assyrian mounds.

Every effort will be made to rescue and preserve the pieces which lie hidden in the ruins of the valley of the Tigris. Till all the pieces are visible to the eye of the discoverer, the problems of chronology, mythology, and history are ambiguous oracles or inexplicable riddles. They will neither disturb faith nor dissipate doubt, but will be raw material for the intellect to spin and weave into a connected woof. They will stay the intellectual faculties palled with well-known stories current in Aryan literature or gorged with Greek mythology. Much remains to be done, both by the brain and the hand; but step by step, the ranks of the inquirers press on, and more critical acumen will be applied to the task as this last siege of Babylon and Nineveh proceeds. The labours of Rawlinson and Hincks and Norris first opened the trenches, the efforts of Mr. Fox Talbot, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Sayce continue the traverses and saps, and if continental erudition ultimately overtakes the progress already made, the honour of the enterprise will always remain with those who began, and to the soundness of whose judgment, the energy of whose exertions, and the penetration of whose intellect is due one of the most brilliant discoveries of the 19th century.

MUTUAL MISCONCEPTION.

(Saturday Review.)

Most unreflecting persons probably would regard the existence in men of some faculty of understanding one another's ideas as an axiomatic truth. They might triumphantly point to the fact that all the complex operations of society proceed on this certainty of mutual comprehension. Yet, in spite of so self-evident a truism, a thoughtful person will be led to inquire how far this very desirable power really reaches, and whether there is not a considerable margin in most men's minds which never exactly coincides with the line of vision of their most intimate friends.

That we have no perfect intuitive knowledge of each other's minds, apart from the media of language and expression, most men would probably allow. And when once the slow and cumbersome process of learning each other's ideas by language is distinctly apprehended, the numerous liabilities to be misunderstood cannot fail to be recognized. Indeed this danger seems so to have haunted the imagination of the philosopher Reid that he fell back on the comfortable doctrine that certain features of the countenance, sounds of the voice, &c., indicate certain thoughts and dispositions of the mind, and that the meaning of these is known independently of experience. Very grateful though the doctrine would prove, it does not appear to have been adopted by the philosopher's successors. It seems to be rendered highly improbable by the fact that, however nicely and accurately the connexion of thought and word maintains itself in most cases, it may and does frequently give way, and the consequence is a dismal and hopeless misunderstanding. Any thoughtful person who has carefully observed the effects of his words will be able to recall many cases in which all his attempts to describe to a patient listener some subtle shade of sentiment or intricate process of conviction ended in a humiliating failure. Nor does one see how this could well be otherwise so long as the process prettily described as communion of souls is limited to a precarious mode of interpreting so complex a set of signs as vocal sounds, with all the subtle visible changes that make up expression.

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The ability of one man to understand the ideas of another seems to presuppose several distinct conditions. The first and chief is that the experiences of the two men should have been similar. Human life is in so many respects a dull repetition that we are very apt to overlook the need of such community of experience. Thus the terms in which old age describes its larger vistas fall well nigh meaningless on the ears of youth. Still more is this power of imparting ideas limited when the thing to be conceived is some special subjective experience. There are numerous varieties of feeling not common to all men which it is clearly impossible to make intelligible to the most sympathetic friend unless he himself has experienced something of the particular emotion. Not to speak of sentiments limited by age and sex, the subtle shades of emotion producible by music are confessedly a *terra incognita* to one destitute of the particular organic susceptibility. His most assiduous musical friends cannot even bring him within sight of it. Little wonder, then, that people so frequently shape the oddest conceptions of each other's meaning when the terms employed have a significance for one which they cannot have for the other. Your polite listener tries of course to infuse some life into the otherwise dead members of your vocabulary, and the ambiguities of language easily enable him to find an undesigned interpretation. In like manner, the limits of individual experience impress their stamp on the habitual ordering of a person's ideas, making it practically impossible for him to conceive things otherwise than thus or thus. The effects of a narrow individual experience in predisposing to the formation of certain combinations of ideas, and in rendering all conflicting forms proportionately difficult, have been a frequent theme of philosophers. Take, for instance, the gloomy view of human nature cherished by certain religious sects. Possibly their own observation has made them unduly familiar with the lowest attributes of our race. In any case they persist in thinking of their fellow creatures as of precisely one dye, and seem incapable of entering into any of those more cheerful affirmations respecting human destiny which are the light and joy of others.

Yet, while narrowness of life and observation does much to impede a free and flexible mode of conceiving things, peculiarity of mental conformation probably does much more. Our various experiences have, it is presumable, some remote tendency to uniformity; but in spite of social tyrannies individual character will never, it may be hoped, undergo utter effacement. How particular temperament and modes of feeling serve to determine the beliefs which we entertain has long been a matter of psychological observation. Scarcely less clear perhaps is the effect they produce in shaping and colouring the very ideas we conceive. We may observe this distinctly enough in the common phenomenon of a conceited youth whose philosophy invariably includes himself as central pivot of the universe. Such a pre-occupied imagination is unequal to the strain of conceiving other Egos besides his own with impulses and aspirations just as real as his. Strong emotional elements in a character may be seen magnetically selecting, so to speak, the ideas to be framed and the modes of their combination. Thus it is a matter of common remark that the fine æsthetic sensibility predisposes a man to dwell on ideas of beauty, harmony, and so on, and to predicate relations to these ideas of as many subjects as possible. Such a one may easily become quite incapacitated for conceiving any repulsive fact or unlovely theory of life. Again, a too delicate moral feeling may, as is well known, unfit a person for adequately conceiving all the circumstances of a wrong action, and so appreciating its precise character. For a like reason, those not endowed with the particular degree of emotional bias will fail to enter into many of the ideas and modes of thought generated by it. It is very doubtful, for example, whether, among the critics of Plato, either Aristotle or Grote was really capable of conceiving, largely and adequately, the highly poetic creations of the philosopher's peculiar system.

With respect to purely intellectual idiosyncrasy, its effects in facilitating certain forms of thought and discouraging others is a very subtle matter, and is, we suspect, very apt to be overlooked. Yet it is probable that every mind by its inherent bent leans much more to some kinds of images and modes of thought than to others. In some cases this is clear enough. We speak familiarly of the peculiar style of thought of Mr. Tennyson or Mr. Browning, and refer not so much to any emotional characteristics as to stamp of idea and groove of intellectual motion. The commonest instance of such intellectual bent actually excluding interchange of ideas is to be found perhaps in the contrast of the strongly abstract and speculative with the concrete and practical mind. How hard it is for practical statesmen to think themselves, to use a German expression, into a set of purely theoretic considerations, has often been noticed. Nor is a rigid theorist likely to understand the value of propositions which are urged, not on any abstract grounds, but solely because of their fitness to a definite and concrete set of circumstances of the hour. One may see, too, in contemporary philosophical disputes abundant illustrations of misconception brought about simply by unequal and dissimilar conceptive powers. It is obvious, for example, that in order to conceive the psychological hypothesis that our feeling of necessity in certain truths is derived solely from innumerable and uncontradicted experiences, a person must be able to represent to himself with some degree of clearness a state of mind in which this feeling was wanting; as, for example, a child's view of nature, or the notions a man would possess in an imaginary world where there were no such things as uniform and unbroken laws. And it may be remembered that Mr. Mill makes some very courageous assertions as to his own ability to picture to his mind this absence of necessity. On the other hand, when one reads any of the numerous utterances on the other side, one strongly suspects that the writer may be incapable of framing this conception, and that, whenever he is speaking of the process by which the feeling of necessity is generated, he is really tacitly postulating its existence.

In this way it seems to be true that individual differences of temperament, education, and experience are continually limiting both the number and quality of a man's ideas, and the modes in which they group themselves. And from this cause arises what may be called perhaps the natural boundary to all community of thought. The familiar communications of mind to mind by means of articulate speech are, after all, but a very rough mechanical device, the precise end aimed at being never probably exactly attained, owing to the retarding friction of the causes just assigned. At the same time it must be apparent that the range of possible misconception may be indefinitely reduced by persons' voluntary efforts. Although mutual barriers may shut us out from a perfect ideal understanding one another's sentiments and thoughts, what has most to do with the common cases of misunderstanding is the avoidable and curable carelessness of the people in not using all available means of understanding the opinions of others.

No doubt the duty of patient attention to the communications of one's companion is nominally enforced by society as a part of ordinary courtesy. Provided, of course, that a talker or writer has fairly made out that he has something to communicate, and evidently takes certain pains to make his utterances as clear as possible, it is commonly admitted that he is entitled to a respectful hearing. Indeed some people whom one occasionally meets in society seem somewhat to eager to fulfil this graceful obligation, and are rarely rude enough to allow you to go to the trouble of explaining yourself. To such persons it never appears to occur that you may possibly have an entirely new idea to impart to them. They apparently regard the region of the knowable as a very limited and clearly defined quantity, and, with a kindness worthier of a better service, attempt the obstetric art of catching your thoughts before they escape your lips. But, excepting this class of mistaken friends, people for the most part appear in conversation much too intent on airing their own ideas to give adequate heed to those of their neighbours. Occasionally one may, it is true, observe a knot of spell-bound listeners eagerly striving to outdo one another in seizing the magic meaning of some parlour oracle. In this case the stimulus to patient attention is supplied by a high degree of reverence, and still more perhaps by the keen desire of outwitting one's rivals. But where the speaker is comparatively unknown, the chances of his being fully heard and his meaning appreciated are very slender indeed. What ardent youth has not frequently smarted under the mortification of finding all his eloquent efforts to instruct his fair auditor in some favourite social or other speculation rendered cruelly abortive by the lady's unforeseen and unsuspected inattention? However needful it may be to practise this species of snubbing on too confident enthusiasts—and this mode of execution, like all others, is never likely to want its unscrupulous volunteers—it does seem a little hard that when a man has really something of value to say, about which he has thought long and patiently, he should so often find it immensely difficult to secure a just hearing. That nobody professes to listen to him would not so much matter; but that, while pretending to do so, people's minds should really be pre-occupied and inattentive, is, we conceive, a fair subject for blame.

In like manner, with respect to that rapidly increasing class which seeks to diffuse its intellectual creations by means of literature, they can hardly complain if nobody reads their lucubrations. For they are able to compete on a perfectly just footing with all others, and they may easily reflect that, unless they have something of paramount interest to divulge, they are

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exceedingly liable to be overwhelmed in the crowd. But they may reasonably complain when critics or literary disputants commit the silliest acts of misconception through sheer intellectual indolence. We are far from condemning in a sweeping manner the whole method of contemporary criticism. We believe, on the contrary, there never was a time when there was more conscientious effort than at present to understand and estimate the worth of any new contributions to literature. Nevertheless, one still meets too frequently with instances of the shallowest understanding of a work due solely to the infinitesimal quantity of cerebral energy that was concentrated on the reading of it. It has frequently been asserted that a man's ideas, if worth much, will require some amount of diligent study for their adequate comprehension. Yet, in spite of this, how easily does the pseudo-critic dismiss as worthless a train of argument which he has never seriously tried to grasp! Nor is this literary injustice always confined to the professional reviewer. In the disputes of philosophy and science, not to speak of the more turbid region of politics, one is constantly observing the most egregious instances of careless reproduction of other men's ideas. Indeed, if we are to accept the complaints of writers like Mr. Spencer, there must be an amount of culpable misrepresentation which is really quite dismaying to those who are fondly looking forward to a progressive convergence of certified opinion. It might be as well, perhaps, for critics and adversaries to remember that the nature of the human mind has imposed sufficiently rigid limits to mutual comprehension, and that from this source alone there will probably always, for the more sensitive, flow enough of the misery of being misunderstood, without any addition from avoidable and voluntary negligence.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 20, *City of Peking*, American steamer, Tanner, 5,079 tons from San Francisco, Jan. 7, mails and general, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 31, *Talisman*, French gun-boat, St. Hilaire, 386, from Kobe, on the 26th January.

Jan. 31, *Malacca*, British steamer, Bernard, 1,709, from Hongkong, on the 23rd Jan., Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

Jan. 31, *Kiusiu Maru*, Japanese steamer, Christensen, from Hakodate, General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 31, *Mary Blair*, British barque, Riddle, 328, from Newcastle, N.S.W. Dec. 9, Coal to Order.

Feb. 3, *Iris*, British 3-mtd. schooner, Taylor, 238, from Takao, Jan. 7, Sugar, to Smith, Baker & Co.

Feb 3, *Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, Furber, 1,870, from Shanghai and ports, Jan. 27, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Feb. 3, *Eme*, British ship, Sproule, 773, from Newcastle, N.S.W., Dec. 21, Coals, to Walsh, Hall & Co.

Feb 3, *Carl Ludwig*, German brig, Clausen, 238, from Takao, Jan. 4, Sugar, to F. Knoblauch.

Feb. 4, *Hope*, American ship, Hancock, 797, from New York, June 30, 1875, Kerosene and Coal, to E. Fischer & Co.

Feb. 5, *Christian*, German 3-med. schooner, D. Steber, 237, from Hamburg, Feb. 1, 1875, General, to Simon Evers & Co.

Feb. 5, *Western Chief*, British barque, J. P. Hill, 750, from London, Sept. 14, General, Captain.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 30, *China*, American steamer, Dearborn, 3,836 tons, for San Francisco, mails and general, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 30, *Robert Kelly*, American barque, Kingman, 823 tons, for San Francisco, general, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.

Jan. 30, *Burmese*, British steamer, Lock, 1,268 tons, for Kobe, general, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Jan. 31, *Nevada*, American steamer, Williams, 2,145, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Feb. 1, *Volga*, French steamer, Nondedeu, 960, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

Feb. 1, *City of Peking*, American steamer, Tanner, 5,076, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Feb. 1, *Kworio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Stevens, 600, for Hakodate, General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Feb. 5, *Lethley Rich*, American ship, Lewis, 1,305, for Hongkong, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

PASSENGERS.

Per British str. *Burmese*, to London.—Mr. and Mrs. Klassen and 3 children.

Per *City of Peking*, from San Francisco:—For Yokohama: S. Butcher, Rev. S. H. Gulick, Miss Fanny Gulick, J. F. Twombley, Thomas Wells, W. T. Newberry, Hendenobu Nambu, Hedernaru Nambu Saland Suan, and J. S. Farel. For Hongkong W. H. Sam, Ogden E. Edwards.

Per Steam-ship *Malacca*, from Hongkong: Captain Lebon, Miss Harkess, Mrs. Terry and Servant, and 4 Chinese.

Per Steamship *Nevada* for Shanghai and ports.—Mr. and Mrs Cargill, Revd. W. F. Garrett, Messrs. H. Greey, E. M. Isaacs, G. Gilbert, Kodoma, Matsumoto, L. Favre, and 1 European, 55 Japanese, and 2 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *China*, for San Francisco—Miss. Jenny Claus, M. Rekel, Paymaster Rand U. S. N., M. B. Langhorn, Julia Gombault, Miss. Center, W. Praun, J. Middleton, W. Whyte, G. Saunders, C. Smith, E. A. Clark, Miss Wilson, Dr. Mc Phin, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm, H. Wilhelm, C. Benenson, T. Brown, A. Holt, 5-1 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *City of Peking* for Hongkong.—Mr. H. M. Blanchard.

Per Steamship *Volga* for Hongkong.—Miss Satchell, Mr. and Mrs. Cheesman A. Jonssaud, and Tokio Teranishe.

Per *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—Messrs. J. P. McClatchie, C. A. Raven, F. Whitaker, Mr and Mrs. Wolff, J. F. Calder, B. F. Wood, U. S. N., Mr. and Mrs. Roper, B. Blundell, E. C. Kirby, Suzuki, Tani and Nanjiya, and 130 Japanese, and 6 Chinese in the steerage.

CARGOES.

Per Steam-ship *Malacca*, from Hongkong—

Sugar	1,774 bales.
General	1,448 „
Ex. s. s. "*Gwalior*"	287 „
Total	3,479 packages.

Per Steamship *Volga* for Hongkong.—

Silk for France	...174 bales.
England	18 „
Total	192 bales.

Per *Hiroshima Maru*, from Shanghai and ports.—

Treasure	$179,491 00

REPORTS.

The Steam-ship *City of Peking* reports: leaving San Francisco January 7th, up till the 10th had moderate N. W. winds and pleasant weather, and from 10th to 15th had light winds from East to S. W. with smooth water, communicated with the *City of Tokio*, on the 15th, all well, thence up to 23rd light winds from West to N. E. with moderate weather, for a few days arterwards strong gales between South and N. W. Arrived in Port January 29th, at 12 30 P.M. 20 days and 20 hours from port to port.

The Steam-ship *Malacca* reports: from Pedro Blanco to Turnabout experienced strong monsoon with moderate sea, thence to St. Clair strong gale from N. E. accompanied with heavy sea, and thick weather; from St. Clair to Yokohama fresh N. E. breeze and fine clear weather. Arrived in Yokohama January 31st, at 7.30 a.m.

The *Iris* reports very severe weather with strong northerly gales, and a heavy sea throughout the entire passage.

The German brig *Carl Ludwig* reports having experienced very severe weather throughout.

The American ship *Surprise* from New York, is on the Plymouth Rock. Mourilyan Heimann & Co., Agent.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
San Francisco	... Gaelic	O. & O. S. S. Co.	... 12th Feb.
Hongkong	... ... Malacca	P. & O. Co.	... ... 8th Feb.
San Francisco	... City of Peking ...	P. M. S. S. Co.	... 23rd Feb.
Shanghai	... .. Hiroshima Maru ...	M. B. Co.	... ... 9th Feb.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

			Destination.
Hiogo Maru	Vroom	...	
Hiroshima Maru	Furber	...	...Shanghai.
Kanagawa Maru	... ...	...	
Kiusiu Maru	Christensen ...		...At Shinagawa.
Malacca	Bernard		...Hongkong.
Massilia	Raud	...	
Naruto	DuBois	...	
Niigata Maru	Walker	...	
Sea Gull	Acfort	...	
Tamsis	Reynier... ...	...	
Takasago Maru	... ...	...	
Tokai Maru	Ramsey... ...	...	

SAILING SHIPS.

Albuera	774	Harris	...	...Kobe.
City of Quebec	707	Davison ..	...	...
Carl Ludwig	238	Clausen ...	...	...
Christian	637	D. Steber	...	...
Edward James... ...	528	Forbes ...	...	...
Eme	773	Sproule ...	...	...
Formosa	445	...	...	...
Gaucho	370	Crighton	...	...
Hope...	797	Hancock	...	...
Iris	238	Taylor ...	...	...
Mary Jane	165	...	..	...
Mary Blair	328	Riddle ...	...	...
Parmenio	369	Abbott ...	...	...San Francisco.
Roma...	638	Trunks ...	...	...New York.
Shalimar	1596	Walker ...	...	...
Western Chief	750	J. P. Hill	...	...

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

British corvette	... Charybdis	Captain Smith.
H. M. gun-boat...	... Dwarf	... Captain Hon. E. Dawson.
French gun-boat	...Talisman	Captain St. Hilaire.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics.—The heavy snowfall throughout the country and consequent bad condition of the roads have much interfered with the traffic, and clearances have been very small. Dealers have shown but little disposition to buy and transactions have been next to nothing. Prices may be given at same rates as before, but in the absence of business are quite nominal. The heavy decline in exchange constitutes however a serious depreciation in comparison with last week's values.

Grey Shirtings:—					
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce....	$1.90 to	$2.20
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	„ ...	2 20 to	2 50
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ „	39 in.	„ ...	2 20 to	2 50
9 lbs.	38½ „	44 in.	„ ...	2.50 to	2 90

White Shirtings:—					
60 to 64 reed	40 yds.	35 in.	nom. per pce. ...	2.20 to	2.40
Turkey Reds	24 yds.	30 in.	2¼—3 lb. per lb...	0 75 to	1 02½
Black Velvets	... ...			8.50 to	9 50
English Drills	15 lb.	40 yds,	30 in....	3.25 to	3 40
Taffachelas	12 yds,	43 in....	*nom.*	2 25 to	2.40

Yarns.—

No 16 to 24 ... ...per picul..	$30 50 to 34.00	No. 38 to 42... ... ...per picul..	$42 00 to 45.00
No. 28 to 32 ... ...per picul..	$35 00 to 39 50	Reverse Twist ... 16-24 ... „	$33 50

Woollens.—Business in this staple continues trifling. The only serious demand existing is s ill for best qualities of *Italian Cloth*, while the previous enquiry for *plain Black Orleans* and *plain Mousselines de Laine* has somewhat slackened and prices close weak. Notwithstanding the active preparations on the part of the Government for the expected expedition to Corea, *Blankets*, as well as woollen cloth, fail to attract the attention either of the officials or speculators, and on the whole Woollens remain in a most languid and miserable position, aggravated by the rapid decline in the rates of exchange.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds	32 in....	6 00 to	8 00	
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds	31 in. .	4 75 to	5.25	
Chimagoro	30 yds.	30 in ..	5.25 to	5 75	
Italian Cloth	—30 yds	32 in....	0 25 to	0 28	
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds	32 in....	6 25 to	7 25	
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in ...	18 50 to	19 00	
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in....	13 00 to	14 50	
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in....	0 19 to	0.20	

Figured Mousseline de Laine .	30 yds.	30 in...	0.25 to	0.28	
Multicolored „	...30 yds	30 in...	0.35 to	0.40	
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in to	52 in...	0.80 to	1.20	
Presidents	54 in to	56 in...	0 60 to	0 70	
Pilots	54 in. to	56 in...	0.40 to	0 45	
Union	54 in to	56 in...	0.40 to	0.65	
Blankets, scarlet & green	7 to 8 lbs.	per lb..	0.40 to	0.41	

Sugar.—Two small cargoes of Formosa descriptions have been received since the publication of our last issue. In the expectation of further arrivals dealers are offering low rates. We have no change to report in China descriptions.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag ... ...per picul...	3 30 to	3 60	
in Basket ... ... „ ...	3 25 to	3 40	
China No. 1 Ping fah ... ... „ ..	7 20 to	7 30	
„ No. 2 Ching-pak ... ... „ ...	6 40 to	6 80	
„ No. 3 Ke-pak ... ... „ ...	5 70 to	6 20	
„ No. 4 Kook-fah... ... ... „ ...	5.00 to	5 50	

China No 5 Kong-fun ... .. per picul ..	4 10 to	4.60	
„ No. 6 E-pak ... . „ ...	3 60 to	3 80	
Swatow... .. .. „ ...	2.40 to	2.60	
Dattong... ... ... „ ...	2 80 to	3.00	
Japan Rice ... ... „ ...	3 25 to	3.30	
Kerosine Oil..... ... ...per case ...	2.25		

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Under the circumstances enumerated in our last report, and owing also no doubt to exceptionally bad weather during the past week, transactions have been extremely limited.—Since the 27th ultimo, arrivals are 150 bales, and deliveries 175 piculs. Prices remain quite firm at previous quotations.

		At Exchange 4s. 1 in London.	*At Exchange 5.19 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*
Steam filatures	None.	—	—
Other do. (Kikai)			
1st order, nom...	—	—	—
2nd Do. ...	...$525	19s. 6d.	frs. 54
3rd to 4th Do. ...	—	—	—
Hanks—			
Best	No. 1 to 2 $460 to 475	17s. 3d. to 17s. 9d.	frs. 47 to 49
Good	No. 2 ...$440 to 450	16s. 6d. to 16s.10d.	frs. 45 to 46
Medium	No. 2½ ...$410 to 430	15s. 5d. to 16s. 2d.	frs. 42 to 44

		At Exchange 4s. 1 in London.	*At Exchange 5.19 at 6 m.s. in Lyons*
Common	No. 3 ...$390 to 400	14s. 9d. to 15s. 1d.	frs. 40 to 41
Inferior	No. 4 & 5 $370 to 380	14s. 0d. to 14s. 5d.	frs. 38 to 39
Oshiu—Best ...	...$500 to 520	18s. 7d. to 19s. 4d.	frs. 51 to 53
„ Good	...$470 to 490	17s. 7d. to 18s. 3d.	frs. 48 to 50
H'matski, 1 to 2	...$430 to 450	16s. 2d. to 16s. 10d.	frs. 44 to 46
„ 3 to 4	...$400 to 420	15s. 1d. to 15s. 10d.	frs. 41 to 43
Kakeda, Best	...$550 to 570	20s. 4d. to 21s. 1d.	frs. 56 to 58
„ Good	...$500 to 540	18s. 7d. to 20s. 0d.	frs. 51 to 55

Tea.—An active business continues to be done in low grades, and settlements during the week of fully 3,000 piculs have to be recorded.

Teas of good quality are getting very scarce, and have in consequence obtained full rates, though we can hardly make any quotable change from those previously current.

Common	$14.00 to	18 00	
Good Common	19.00 to	22 00	
Medium	24.00 to	26.00	
Good Medium	28.00 to	30.00	

Fine	$32.00 to	34.00	
Finest	$37.00 to	40.00	
Choice	None.		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Sterling Rates again show a further decline, with scarcely anything doing either in Bank Bills or Private Paper.

Rates close as follows:—

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight.....4s.	0½d.
„ Bank Bills on demand.....3s.	11½d.
„ Private 6 months' sight.....4s.	0½d.
ON PARIS—Bank 6 months' sight.....5.06	
„ Private 6 ms. sight.....5.15	
ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight.....72⅜	
„ Private 10 days sight 72½	
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight.....½	per cent disct.
„ Private 10 days' sight.....⅜	„ „
ON San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand.....97½	
„ 30d. sight Private .....par.	
On New York—Bank Bills on demand 97	
„ 30 days sight Private .....par.	
Gold Yen.....399	
Kinsatz.....408	

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

SHIKA-NO-SE BUOY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Buoy has been moored to mark the position of the Shoal called SHIKA-NO-SE in the Inland Sea.

The following is a specification of the position and appearance of the Buoy.

The Shoal called Shika-no-se is situated at the Eastern end of that portion of the Inland Sea called Harima Nada, and is about 9 miles in a Westerly and Southerly direction from Awadgi Lighthouse.

The Buoy is moored about 4½ cables to the Southward of the middle of the shoal in 17 fathoms at low water.

Awadgi Lighthouse bears from it North 79 degrees East.

The summit of Rioruji Yama in Awadgi South 54 degrees East.

The Western extreme of Yesaki near Yenoura on the Western shore of Awadgi South 5 degrees East.

Bearings true.

The Buoy is painted Red and is surmounted by a circular cage, the top of which stands 15 feet above the water.

R. HENRY BRUNTON,
Engineer.

Lighthouse Department,
Benten, Yokohama,
17th January, 1876. 1m

GO-GAKU H'TORI ANNAI,

OR

GUIDE TO SELF INSTRUCTION,

In English and Japanese,

In 3 Vols.,

BY

LIEUTENANT F. BRINKLEY,

Royal Artillery.

The Japanese Government having GRANTED THE COPYRIGHT of this work, its price IS NOW REDUCED TO

THREE DOLLARS.

May be obtained at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. and Messrs. F. WETMORE & Co.

Yokohama, October 27, 1875.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

MOTOYAMA BUOY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Buoy has been moored to mark the position of the Shoal to the South Eastward of Motoyama in the Inland Sea.

The following is a specification of the position and appearance of the Buoy.

Motoyama is situated at the Western end of that portion of the Inland Sea called the Suwo Nada.

The Buoy is moored off the South-eastern extreme of the Shoal which extends to the Southward and Eastward of Motoyama.

It is about 13½ miles in an easterly and southerly direction from Hesaki Lighthouse, Shimonoseki Straits.

It is moored in 10 fathoms at low water. Hesaki Lighthouse bears from it North 65½ degrees West.

The point on the Northern shore directly South East from Ubeko North 2½ degrees East.

The North East point of Hime Shima South 68½ degrees East. Bearings true.

The Buoy is painted red, and is surmounted by a circular cage the top of which stands 15 feet above the water.

R. HENRY BRUNTON,
Engineer.

Lighthouse Department,
Benten, Yokohama,
14th day of the 1st month of the 9th year of Meiji,
(14th January, 1876.)

Yokohama, January 14, 1876. 1m.

NOW READY.

FU SO MIMI BUKURO,

OR

A Budget of Japanese Notes.

Also by the same writer:

KODOMO MUSKASHI BANASHI (Japanese olden time tales for little people) reprinted from the *Japan Herald.*
THE FAR EAST—A Tale of Japan first and last—reprinted from the *Far East.*
LETTERS ON LOCAL SUBJECTS—Reprinted from *Herald.*
Ditto. Reprinted from the *Gazette.*
&c. &c. &c.

Yokohama, July 22, 1875.

ASTHMA AND
CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.
The most effectual remedy will be found to be
DATURA TATULA,
prepared in all forms, for smoking and inhalation, by SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond-street, London, and sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

June 12, 1875. 1f. 26ins.

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

INSURANCE.

The "Java" Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

BATAVIA (JAVA).

The Second Colonial Sea & Fire Insurance Company,

BATAVIA, JAVA.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent at Yokohama for the above Company, is prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

Policies against FIRE issued for "The Second Colonial" at the following Rates:—

Godowns, First-class	12 months		1½	per cent.
„ „ „	6 „		1	„
„ „ „	3 „		¾	„
„ „ „	1 „		½	„
„ „ „	10 days		3/16	„

Dwelling-Houses in the Settlement:—

First-class, P.A.		2½ per cent.
Second „ „		3 „

Dwelling-Houses on the Bluff:—

First-class, P.A.		1½ per cent.
Second and Third-class, P.A.		2 to 3 „

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

J. PH. VON HEMERT.

Yokohama, April 9, 1873. 12ms.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above, are prepared to accept

MARINE RISKS,

AT CURRENT RATES.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Yokohama, July 22, 1875.

Scottish Commercial Insurance Company.

Capital 1,000,000 Sterling.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for Yokohama, and are prepared to issue Fire Policies to the extent of $10,000 on each risk.

FINDLAY, RICHARDSON & Co.

Yokohama, July 12 1871.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agen to the above Company is prepared to issue Policies at Current Rates.

E. L. B. McMAHON.

Yokohama, July 13, 1874. 3ms.

INSURANCE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710

THE Managers of the Sun Fire Office have appointed the Undersigned as their Attorneys, to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE, on BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, and other property in this settlement and on SHIPS in harbour, to the extent of $20,000 on first class risks, and to adjust Claims which may accrue on the same.

WILKIN & SONS.

Yokohama, October 10, 1871.

La Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes. (Limited.)

Incorporated with le Lloyd Français and la Compagnie Française d'Assurances Maritimes.

Aggregate Capital, Fcs. 17.000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company, and are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world, at current rates.

No Policy Fees charged.

HECHT, LILIENTHAL & Co.

Yokohama, July 1st, 1871.

Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

ESTABLISHED BY CHARTER

A.D. 1720.

The London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept RISKS AGAINST FIRE, in the above-mentioned Companies at current Rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Yokohama, June 24, 1875.

The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1782.

The Manchester Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED are authorized to issue Policies for large amounts, on Buildings and Contents in the Foreign Settlement, or on the Bluff, at current rates of premium.

KINGDON, SCHWABE & Co., Agents, No. 89, Yokohama.

Yokohama, June 3, 1874. tf.

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INSURANCE.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned Agents beg to announce that this Corporation having already reduced their PREMIA FOR YOKOHAMA last year, they continue to charge the following Rates:—

GODOWNS, FIRST-CLASS.....	12 Months...	1½	per Cent.
„ „	6 „ ...	1	„
„ „	3 „ ...	¾	„
„ „	1 „ ...	¼	„
„ „	10 Days.....	1/12	„

They now Charge, viz:—

DWELLING HOUSES in the Settlement	FIRST-CLASS P. A.	2½	per Cent.
	SECOND-CLASS „	3	„
DWELLING HOUSES on the Bluff.....	FIRST-CLASS P. A.	1½	per Cent.
	SECOND-CLASS „	2	„

GUTSCHOW & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, December 16, 1871.

Yangtze Insurance Association of Shanghai.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, TLS. 600,000

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS, to all parts of the world at Current Rates.

From this date a return of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD per cent. (33⅓ per cent.) will be allowed on the premia of all LOCAL RISKS accepted by this Association.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

WALSH, HALL & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, February 9, 1874. tf.

Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

Total Invested Funds.....£3,000,000
Total Annual Income.....£ 400,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Yokohama are prepared to Issue Polices AGAINST FIRE, on the usual Terms.

Concurrent Insurances require endorsement on the Policies of this Company only when specially called for by the Agents.

SMITH, BAKER & Co.

Yokohama, October 27, 1873.

INSURANCE.

THE

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

One of the Four Offices of the "Highest Class":—vide, the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864 (Times 8th March, 1864).

CHIEF OFFICES.—Exchange Street, St. Anne's Square. Manchester with branch offices at 14, King William Street, E.C., London; Liverpool; Glasgow; Birmingham; Bristol; Leeds And Newcastle.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, by ample Power o Attorney, been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, November 20, 1875.

THE

MERCHANTS MARINE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the above Company, we are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS, at the current rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, 19th November, 1875.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association, it is provided that, after payment to the Shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent per annum, One-fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept Fire and Life risks on behalf of this Company and settle all claims thereon.

STRACHAN & THOMAS.

Yokohama, January 19, 1872.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, a pleasant, tonic and refreshing adjunct to the Toilet and Bath, a reviving scent and a powerful disinfectant. For warm climates it is invaluable.

RIMMEL'S CELEBRATED LAVENDER WATER.

RIMMEL'S TREBLE DISTILLED EAU DE COLOGNE.

RIMMEL'S MUCH IMPROVED FLORIDA WATER.

RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB, and other fragrant Perfumes.

RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE gives the hair a beautiful gloss without greasing it, nourishes the roots, and imparts an agreeable coolness to the head.

RIMMEL'S PURE WHITE GLYCERINE SOAP, BROWN WINDSOR, HONEY, ALMOND, COAL TAR, and other SOAP in bars or cakes.

RIMMEL'S VELVETINE, VIOLET, RICE, ROSE-LEAD and other TOILET POWDERS, in boxes and packets.

RIMMEL'S AQUADENTINE cleans, whitens and preserves the Teeth, refreshes the Mouth, and sweetens the Breath.

RIMMEL'S PHOTOCHROMS, for imparting to the Hair or Beard a perfectly natural and permanent shade.

E. RIMMEL Perfumer by appointment to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, London.

An illustrated Price List sent on application.

December 4, 1875. 52 ins

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

May 17th, 1873. 6m.

GOLD-THREAD MANUFACTORY.

THE LARGEST IN EUROPE,

Established Upwards of Half a Century.

F. & E. Stanton,

LEWISHAM, NEAR LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS of every description of REAL GOLD and SILVER THREADS, WIRES, BRAIDS, PURLS, &c., &c.

Merchants supplied at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, for CASH.

September 25, 1875. 8ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

THE BEST INVESTMENT OF THE DAY FOR A SMALL OUTLAY.

And where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as the public taste is so much on the increase for Aerated Drinks. The book of 90 pages of illustrations and information forwarded free.

BARNETT, SON & FOSTER, ENGINEERS, 23C, FORSTON ST., HOXTON, LONDON, ENGLAND.

December 25, 1875. B. 13ins.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

January 1st, 1875. 52ins

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

January 1, 1876. 52ins.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT:

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one *selling spurious oilmen's stores*, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

June 12, 1875. f. 12ms.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Handyside & Co

Limited.

32, Walbrook, London,

BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, DERBY

Manufacture all kinds of

IRONWORK,

Structural & Ornamental.

BRIDGES of every description. Girder Bridges. Arch Bridges. Suspension Bridges. H. & Co. make every year for Foreign Countries some thousands of Tons of Bridges.

LANDING-PIERS AND JETTIES.

ROOFS AND BUILDINGS, MARKETS.

Illustrated Catalogue (A) free on Application.

ORNAMENTAL IRONWORK, ETC.

See Large New Illustrated Catalogues (B. & C.) with 1,300 designs.

Railings, Balcony Panels,	Columns, Column Capitals,
Gates, Street Posts,	Brackets, Gratings,
Lamp-pillars, Lamp-brackets,	Windows, Casements,
Balusters, Newels,	Fountains, drinking Fountains.
Crestings, Terminals,	Vases, Pedestals,

Conservatories, Band-Stands.

SMITH'S HEARTHS & PORTABLE FORGES,

12 Shapes and Sizes.

Catalogue (D) free on Application.

Andw. Handyside & Co., Limited.

LONDON.

August 20th, 1875. 26ins.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURTONS & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

Pilliard Room Furniture Manufacturers, Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. M. THE QUEEN;
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES;
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDOWELL & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.
BOMBAY—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.
SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

° Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Office of this journal.

Yokohama, July 3, 1875. 52ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIETZ & CO.,

St. Paul's Buildings, Carter Lane,

LONDON,

INVENTORS & MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

PARAGON LAMPS,

Burning Kerosine, Petroleum, or Paraffin.

Unrivalled for Simplicity, Economy, Durability, Safety & Brilliancy of Light.

OVER 5,000 PATTERNS OF

Handle Lamps	Factory Lamps
Table Lamps	Ship Lamps
Hall Lamps	Chandeliers
Church Lamps	Brackets
Billiard Lamps	Lanterns
Railway Lamps	Stoves

Fitted with our famous PARAGON BURNERS, which give a magnificent white and steady light, equal to 25, 20, 11 & 10 candles.

Our CLIMAX COOKING & PARAGON HEATING STOVES, in six sizes, will be found extremely useful in every household, being always ready for use, and saving time and money, coals, trouble of lighting fire, dust, and refuse.

Our HURRICANE LANTERNS are absolutely wind-proof and safe; simple in construction, and give a splendid white and steady light. They are the most serviceable Lanterns for use in Stables, Farms, Gardens, Boats, Cellars, &c.

Having been exclusively engaged in the production of Lamps for many years, the reputation which we have established for our manufactures in America, Australia, China, India, & all other Foreign Markets, enables us to satisfy the requirements of every buyer; our assortment being large & complete in every branch. For brilliancy of light, simplicity and durability of construction, our Lamps cannot be excelled; whilst the style, finish, & decorations are exquisite, & generally much admired. We therefore can confidently invite the attention of all Importers, & in recommending to you the above course, we point to our prospective mutual advantage. Catalogues, containing more than 1,000 Patterns sent free of charge.

May 22, 1875. B. 24ws.

ENGLISH GOODS,

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.
SILK, WOOLLEN, AND

MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

India, Colonial, and Foreign Outfitters,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,

(Corner of Cheapside,) London,

ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue and Outfitting List 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK, AND COTTON GOODS Of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linen, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements,

Household Furniture,	Boot and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines, for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co, Bombay, and at the Office of the "Englishman" Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents, and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any post town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special Advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51 and 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
LONDON.

October 8, 1874. 52ins.

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No. 6.

IMPERIAL METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

TOKEI, JAPAN.

LAT. 35° 39′ N. LONG. 139° 44′ E. HEIGHT ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL 67 FEET.

FROM 27TH TO 31ST DECEMBER 1875.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 A.M. (LOCAL TIME.) Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	Hygrometer. Dry. Degrees.	Wet Degrees.	Dif. Degrees.	D. P. Degrees.	E. F. V. Inches.	H. Sat =1000	Anemograph. Direction.	Pressure. Lbs. per sq. ft.	Velocity. Miles
M..	27	30.226	39.03	36.30	2.73	32.68	.186	789	WNW	0.005	1
Tu..	28	29.616	41.60	40.90	0.70	40.05	.249	950	W	0.080	4
W..	29	30.028	50.00	43.00	7.00	35.60	.208	580	N	0.125	5
Th..	30	30.076	39.62	35.70	3.92	30.57	.171	706	NW	0.005	1
F....	31	30.048	40.60	37.10	3.50	32.67	.210	723	NW	0.125	5
Sums.....		149.994	210.85	193.00	17.85	171.57	1.024	3748	...	...	16
Means....		29.999	42.17	38.60	3.57	34.31	.205	730	...	0.051	3.2
No. of Col.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 3.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.) Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	Hygrometer. Dry. Degrees.	Wet. Degrees.	Dif. Degrees.	D. P. Degrees.	E. F. V. Inches.	H. Sat =1000	Anemograph. Direction.	Pressure. Lbs. per sq. ft.	Velocity. Miles
M..	27	30.071	49.20	44.60	4.60	39.66	.251	696	...	...	0
Tu..	28	29.445	47.00	45.00	2.00	42.80	.275	860	NW	0.045	3
W..	29	30.043	51.60	44.20	7.40	36.64	.217	566	N	0.125	5
Th..	30	30.037	44.20	40.80	3.40	36.84	.219	748	S	0.020	2
F....	31	29.971	48.20	44.30	3.90	40.00	.247	736	SE	0.045	3
Sums.....		149.567	240.20	218.90	21.30	195.94	1.209	3606	...	...	13
Means....		29.913	48.04	43.78	4.26	39.19	.242	721	...	0.034	2.6
No. of Col.		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.) Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	Hygrometer. Dry. Degrees.	Wet. Degrees.	Dif. Degrees.	D. P. Degrees.	E. F. V. Inches.	H. Sat =1000	Anemograph. Direction.	Pressure. Lbs. per sq. ft.	Velocity. Miles
M..	27	30.036	43.80	41.60	2.20	39.04	.239	832	NW	0.005	1
Tu..	28	29.670	48.50	43.00	5.50	37.00	.220	645	NW	0.245	7
W..	29	30.145	41.21	37.40	3.81	32.65	.185	717	NW	0.005	1
Th..	30	30.065	37.64	36.80	0.84	35.69	.210	931	...	...	0
F....	31	30.066	39.82	38.30	1.52	36.22	.215	878	W	0.080	4
Sums.....		149.982	210.97	197.10	13.87	180.60	1.069	4003	...	...	13
Means....		29.996	42.19	39.42	2.77	36.12	.214	801	...	00.34	2.6
No. of Col.		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 A.M. (L.T.) Rain in Inches.	Clouds 0 to 10	Clouds Form	Ozone 0 to 10	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 3.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.) Self-registering Thermometers. In Air. Max.	Min.	Daily Mean.	Range.	Max S.R.	Min T.R.	In Vacuo Max S.R.	Clouds. 0 to 10	Form
M....	27	0.430	8	Cir. & cir-s	...	51.85	28.16	40.00	23.69	67.80	22.50	109.00	2	Cir-s. & Cir.....
Tu..	28	0.110	10	Nim.	...	47.10	37.45	42.27	9.65	53.70	35.06	74.66	8	Cum & Small c.....
W..	29	0.000	2	Cir. Cum. & Cir.s.	...	55.10	35.95	45.52	19.15	71.20	32.00	111.30	2	Cir cum. str. & Cum-s.
Th..	30	0.000	10	Str-c. & cir-s	...	44.85	32.20	38.52	12.65	47.70	31.25	56.97	10	Cir-s. Str. & Cir-c.....
F....	31	0.000	7	Cum. & Str	...	53.10	30.18	41.64	22.92	67.70	26.50	107.50	0	
Sums.....		0.540	37	.....	...	252.00	163.94	207.95	88.06	308.10	147.31	459.43	22	.....
Means ...		0.108	72	.....	...	50.40	32.79	41.59	17.61	61.62	29.46	91.89	44	.....
No. of Col.		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43

GENERAL REMARKS.

Cir. (Cirrus). Cir.—c (Cirro-cumulus). Cir.—s. (Cirro-stratus.) Str (Stratus). Cum. (Cumulus). Cum—s. (Cumulo-Stratus). Roll—c. (Roll-cumulus). Nim. (Nimbus). Dry; (Dry bulb). Wet; (Wet bulb) Dif. (Difference). D.P. (Dew point). E.F.V. (Elastic force of vapour). H. (Humidity) S.R (Solar radiation). T.R. (Terrestrial Radiation).
Barometer readings are in inches.
Thermometer readings are in degrees Fahrenheit.

M....	Hazy all day. Rain commenced in the night.
Tu..	Between 9 and 10 a.m. wind veered from N. to W. to S. to E. to N.
W..	
Th..	Hazy all day.
F....	

Highest Reading of Barograph on 27th, at 1.00 a.m., 30.230 Inches.
Lowest Reading of Barograph on 28th, at 3.30 p.m., 29.450 Inches.

Range 0.840 Inches.

Greatest Number of Miles of Wind was on 29th.....109 in 24 hrs.
Least Number of Miles of Wind was on 30th..... 56 in 24 hrs.

Greatest difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 29th..... 7.40° Column No. 14
Least difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 28th..... 0.70° Column No. 4

Range,..... 6.70°

Highest Temperature of Air in shade was on 29th,... 55.10°
Lowest Temperature of Air was on 27th,... 28.16°

Range,..... 26.94°

Observations and Calculations made by HENRY B. JOYNER.

(Signed) C. A. McVEAN,—*Surveyor-in-Chief.*

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 7.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 12, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

In our issue of the 22nd ultimo. we stated that the two Chinese envoys to Corea would probably not leave Peking before the beginning of January. We now learn from the Court column of the *Peking Gazette* that they were received in audience to take their leave on the 28th December, but the arrival of Mr. Mori on the 4th will probably further delay their departure as they will naturally be anxious to learn something of the Japanese view of the Corean question. Mr. Mori made his first visit to the Peking Foreign Office on the 8th ultimo, but the reception was confined to matters of ceremony.

The *Nichi Nichi* and *Choya Shimbun* imagine that the late notification of the British Minister places British subjects in some mysterious manner under Japanese laws, and are very jubilant over the supposed fact. Let them moderate their joy. Sir Harry Parkes' notification has no more the effect imagined than it has the effect of placing British subjects under Chinese laws. It is a concession to reason and justice on a point touching what every one must allow to be the sovereign rights of this country as an independent empire. On these rights no European Government, still less the British, wishes to trench beyond the limit necessary for the orderly intercourse of its subjects with the Japanese, and anything which may be termed encroachment has arisen solely from this cause. But no European Government considers that Japan has yet advanced sufficiently far to warrant the abandonment of the extra-territoriality jurisdiction clauses in the treaties, and the idea that the notification in question has any such bearing as these two native journals imagine, is entirely fallacious.

It is extremely gratifying to observe that the best of the native newspapers are—if we may judge by our interesting translations of this week—leaving the late path of petulant declamation or oblique inuendo directed against the Government, and employing themselves with marked ability upon the large questions involved in the foreign relations of the Empire. Of course we should be glad to find purely domestic questions treated with equal vigour and good sense, and if they are, both Government and people will be under large obligations to the Press. It cannot be too often pointed out that the native Press has a large field for useful work in this country, and if it will be content to employ itself well within this limit, its increase in power and usefulness is certain. Patience and moderation will win the battle which the foolish temper we have recently seen displayed will assuredly lose.

The *London and China Express* gives some particulars of a recent sale at Liverpool of Japanese porcelain and *faïence* ware, the property of a collector who resided for nine years in Yedo. Among them, we read, were

A large temple vase of the finest period of Satsuma ware, most important in its size, twenty-four inches high, taken from a temple near Kioto, the palatial residence of the first Tycoon, 1570, and supposed to have been a votive offering, is of a cream-coloured paste, boldly crackled, with two large medallions containing mythological subjects and saints with gilded nimbi; it sold for the enormous sum of 400 gs. A pair of Satsuma vases, nineteen and a-half inches high, with Buddhic subjects, 300 gs.; two other vases of the best period of Satsuma *faïence*, cream-coloured paste, crackled glaze, the decoration consisting of twelve open fans painted with various subjects, £126, and its companion for the same price. Other vases of old Satsuma sold at 110 gs., 80 gs. Of the Kioto *faïence*, a fine old vase, probably a votive offering, with mythological subjects and saints with golden nimbi like the 400 guinea Satsuma vase, sold for £75. An oblong dish of the same ware, ornamented with a golden pheasant and chrysanthemum, in high relief, in red enamels, and gold, £39, a bowl of ancient Kioto *faïence*, buff paste and crackled glaze, with archaic figures, 35 guineas, and another £30, a large vase with figures, in medallions, red enamels and gold, £56., and the companion, £50; perfume burner, with dragons and clouds in relief, the cover formed of a curled dragon issuing from the waves of the sea, yellow and green, £4 12s.; a pair of crackled basins of Hizen porcelain, decorated with fans in gold, and powdered with the mallow-leaved crest of the Tycoon, £33; basin of Tokio, painted in imitation of Satsuma £5 10s.; pair of flower vases, Awata *faïence*, 19 guineas, and another, 21 guineas; a teapot of fine modern Kaga ware with figures delicately painted on a ground of burnished gold, 30 guineas; large Kaga basin elaborately decorated with medallions of figures and flowers in red and gold, £4 15s., and others, £8, £5, and £4 15s.; a pair of hand-finished ancient bronze figures, representing Japanese divinities, Force and Justice, £90; vase of Chinese cloissonné enamel, £50. The sale realised £3,134 ls. 6d.

The opposition which the revised regulations of Telegraph Companies have met with from Eastern and Australian merchants would appear to have culminated in a project to lay an independent cable to India, China and the Eastern settlements. It is to be regretted that a period of such depression as that under which Eastern trade is now languishing should have been selected for inaugurating a change so much opposed to the economising spirit with which mercantile operations are now conducted, and it is to be hoped that a timely concession to the views of their supporters may yet be anticipated from the various companies.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company intimate their intention to reopen weekly communication with Shanghai *via* Kobé and Nagasaki. The steamers *Orissa*, *Massilia*, *Columbian* and *Bombay* will be placed upon the line, and will begin to run on Saturday the 26th instant. Until the two last-named vessels are fully available the steamers will be despatched fortnightly in place of weekly.

The full development of the hideous plot conceived by Thomassen to destroy the *Mosel* and her living freight has naturally drawn attention to the absence of international regulations for dealing with the manufacture, storage and

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transmission of explosive agents of this character. Near the scene of the explosion the excitement has naturally been greatest. 'The disaster' says a correspondent of the *Times* 'has caused a general hunt for explosive stores all over the country. Three ships with dynamite cargoes lying off Harburg, in the frozen River Elbe, had to turn out their fiery cargoes without a moment's loss of time. No less than 1,200 chests—enough to heave up the earth—were carried to a hollow in the hills some seven miles from the city. There they will remain buried until returning Spring allows the ships to continue their voyage. The inhabitants of the fortress of Minden, too, have sent in a petition requesting that 200 cwt. of the dangerous stuff deposited in the earthworks in the immediate vicinity of their city be removed forthwith.' A correspondent of the same journal states that, as early as the year 1873, he communicated to the German Government the names of certain persons who were concerned in an intended shipment of explosive material with the object of destroying the fated vessel that unwittingly received it.

And while upon this subject we may appropriately call attention to the growing use to which the empty tins of reputable American oil refiners are now being turned by unprincipled and probably ignorant native dealers. As illustrating this we may state upon excellent authority that many thousands of these disused vessels, bearing the respectable name of Messrs. Devoe & Co., of New York—whose extensive reputation has probably led to their being singled out—are now bought up for refilling with inferior oils—in some cases with *crude petroleum*, exploding at a dangerously low temperature. No dishonesty will so surely work out its own punishment as that which tempts the perpetrator to tamper with dangerous materials, and we warn the Municipal Authorities of Yedo and Yokohama of the risk to which property and life remain exposed while frauds of this nature are unchecked. There are other and higher grounds on which interference might reasonably be sought for, but in the absence of international arrangements it would be idle to discuss them, and Messrs. Devoe & Co. or their agents must resign themselves as they best may to the loss of reputation to which the fraud exposes them. In the meantime, another means of destruction is opened up to the Japanese by the enterprise of their traders, and the survivor of the thousand adulterations with which the cheap stores of the native towns are filled may shortly enjoy the opportunity of adding to his other experiences the 'sensation' of an explosion.

The Hon. James St. Vincent Saumarez has been appointed Second Secretary to H.B.M. Legation in Tokio.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

GAIETY THEATRE.

The Amateur Dramatic Corps brought a strong force into the field on Saturday evening, and entertained the public with two pieces sufficiently well known to the English stage, "Raising the Wind," and "Slasher and Crasher." The former contains among its *dramatis personæ* the celebrated character of Jeremy Diddler, and though perhaps strictly speaking a farce, in view of the ludicrous materials of which two of the characters are composed, it might almost take rank within the sphere of legitimate comedy. The writing is very clever, the stage is kept constantly alive, and there is a fair amount of such incident as belongs to the stratagems of the principal character, who, as his name imports, is a plausible and thoroughly demoralized adventurer living on his wits at the expense of other people. All the parts were well filled. Mr. Spurgeon as Jeremy Diddler was excellent. Mr. Vernon as Sam, the waiter, not less so; Mr. Toddles as Plainway, up to his usual mark of excellence: Miss Matthews as Laurella Durable, at her very best and unusually successful: Miss Herbert, as ever, herself: and Mr. Fitz Thomas as Plainwould—a first appearance—most careful and promising. It is a truly appalling thought, by the way, that our grandfathers and grandmothers really dressed in the style represented by Diddler, Plainwould and Miss Durable.

"Slasher and Crasher" is a far lower order of piece, and, though amusing, is the vulgar farce of the London stage. Mr. Latham as *Blowhard* fully justified all the promises of his excellent *début* last year, Mr. Vernon as *Slasher* was as good as in the preceding piece, and Mr. Fredericks as *Crasher* played well up to his part. Mr. Coventry as *Lieut Brown* was painstaking, while *John* and *Rosa* were efficient.

The evening was a very agreeable one, and "Raising the Wind" will probably bear repetition, which it deserves.

The following particulars in regard to the wreck of the *Surprise* summarise the incidents of it, and the concluding paragraph demands special attention.

The American ship *Surprise*, Captain Johnson, bound from New York to this port with a cargo of kerosine, coal and general merchandise, while working up the Gulf of Yedo, on Friday morning, against a strong northerly wind then blowing, and being close to Kanonsaki, the captain in consultation with the pilot in charge, thought it advisable, owing to the heavy gusts and squalls that were blowing right down the Bay, to run down again to Kanida Bay for shelter, and there wait for the weather moderating.

While this was being carried out it unfortunately happened through an error in judgment, or not knowing that any such danger existed, the vessel struck on a sunken rock that lies some three hundred yards to the eastward of what are known as the Plymouth Rocks and remained fast on it. That rock has been known for some years as the *Haigo-maru* Rock, that unfortunate vessel having struck it on her way from Yokohama to Kobe, but as she was going at great speed at the time she bounded off and sunk almost immediately, causing the loss of nearly all her crew and passengers.

In the present instance, although there has been no loss of life, and both cargo and vessel may ultimately be saved should the weather keep good, we would suggest that the attention of the Government authorities be called to the fact of such a danger to navigation existing, and that they should order a buoy to be moored on the East side of the Rock—there being about twelve fathoms close to on that side and that all vessels be instructed not to go between said buoy and the Plymouth Rocks for the future.

One of the men suspected of being implicated in the recent attempted assassinations, has undergone severe tortures, but has made no confession.

The *Akebono Shimbun* announces that General Saigo will start for Philadelphia on or about the 26th instant.

Two native servants of a French resident at Bancho, Tokio, died on the 3rd instant, from eating a poisonous fish called *Fugu*.

All traffic on the Subashiri road was stopped by the late heavy snow-fall, some of the drifts being twenty feet deep.

The activity in the new branch of the War Department at Shimonoseki has caused a rise in price of many articles of current demand.

Hino, the former Editor of the *Nisshin Shinjisshi*, was fined 2.25 *yen* on the 4th instant, for sending the *Bankoku Shimbun* to the former subscribers of the above journal.

The Government is said to be about to issue postage stamps for an "express" delivery of the letters to which they are attached.

The *Choya Shimbun* states that an advertisement lately issued by the Mombusho for a person able to copy Japanese writing, at a salary of 8 *yen* a month, was answered by no less than two hundred and fifty applications for the post.

The *Maiichi Shimbun* states that the *Tashima Maru*, lately despatched for Shimonoseki, has been prepared for the conveyance of troops to Corea.

News is said to have been received at Yedo from Corea yesterday afternoon, but no authentic version of it has been circulated. Had it been unfavourable, the probabilities are that it would soon have got abroad.

The *Choya Shimbun* expresses its gratification that foreigners are gradually coming under Japanese laws, as it observes

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that Mr. Black has been prohibited by the British Minister from publishing the *Bankoku Shimbun*.

A little confusion of thought on the part of the native journal is excusable enough in this case, but the Editor must be informed that the law under which Mr. Black has come is English and not Japanese. The Queen in Council delegates to her Ministers in China and Japan a certain portion of her prerogative, for the purpose of preventing any disturbance of the friendly and peaceful relation which her treaties with those countries contemplate. It is this power which has been wielded in the case of the *Bankoku Shimbun*.

The *Hochi Shimbun* says that 175,000 piculs of rice are shortly to be exported.

The *Akebono Shimbun* lately stated that the former Daimio of Geishu was about to lay down his rank and surrender his pension to the Government and become a *heimin*. It has since heard that the propriety of this course was recently discussed at the *kadzoku kuaikuan* (Nobles' club). Some contended that as the Mikado's will was for the continuance of the class of nobles, this Daimio ought not to follow the proposed course. Others argued that there was no impropriety in it, and the majority in the debate sided with this view.

The *Hochi Shimbun* says that the tea-houses at Uyeno, Tokio, are about to be pulled down to make room for an Exhibition building.

A new theatre is about to be constructed at Yotzuya Tokio.

It is reported in Tokio that the Japanese Mission has been received in the Corean capital and that negotiations have been opened in a satisfactory manner.

Some two hundred tons of the cargo of the wrecked ship *Surprise* have already been recovered. Active operations are now in progress, which it is hoped may result in a large portion of the remainder being saved.

An enquiry into the cause of the sudden death of Mr. Harvey, ship's compradore, held by Drs. Eldridge and Wheeler yesterday, discovered it to have been caused by the rupture of an aneurism of the left renal artery.

Small-pox is now committing lamentable ravages in the province of Kaga.

A certain Godai Saisuke is said by the *Hochi Shimbun* to have received authority from the Government to build a railway from Wakayama to Osaka.

A number of the officials of the Army Department, and of the foreigners connected with it, held at meeting at Hamagoten on the 8th instant, presumably, it is said, for the purpose of discussing the action to be taken in Corea in case of eventual hostilities.

The attention of the Government is apparently directed to the Press-laws with a view to certain changes. On the one hand, is is alleged, a new code of regulations is to be adopted, marked by a greater degree of severity, while others are induced to believe that they will shortly be abolished altogether. In view of these divergent statements it is not impossible that the *Saifu Shimbun*, from which we take this information, has made the announcement prematurely.

The Governor of the Shirakawa *ken*, it is related, has ordered the inhabitants of that *ken* to abstain from reading newspapers.

Some wealthy private individuals of the Ishikawa *ken* have decided upon opening an exhibition at Kanazawa on the 1st April next.

The following copy of a telegram from the London Post Office, dated 30th December, was received by the *Golconda*, from the Packet agent at Suez. It will be observed that a portion of the mails were unavoidably left behind in London on Christmas Eve:—

To British Packet Agent, Suez.

Will you write by to-morrow's Packet to Post Master-General, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore and each Australian colony, informing them that enormous pressure of business on night of twenty-fourth caused many letters for those colonies and for China and Japan to be left behind. This will explain failure if complained of. Inform sorting officer on board Packet for Bombay to like effect for communication to Post Master-General, Bombay.

The Festival of Jimmu Tennô's accession to the throne was observed yesterday by the native population. Salutes were fired at noon by the men-of-war in harbour and the Kanagawa Fort.

A French gentleman in the employment of the Department of Justice has presented a memorial to the Government urging the abolition of torture in legal procedure.

A large sum of money was stolen from the Government building of the Chiba *ken*, by a party of robbers who succeeded in obtaining access to the offices.

The *Hioron Shimbun* has been informed that the Government has applied to a foreign Insurance Company in Yokohama for a loan of three millions of *yen*. The loan, it adds, has been agreed to on the production of the necessary securities.

The *Hioron Shimbun* reports that a Foreign Office official has been sent to Corea by a special steamer to enquire the purpose for which the three battalions demanded by Kuroda are required.

The P. & O. Co.'s extra steamer *Orissa* left Hong Kong for Yokohama on the 10th instant, at 10 a.m.

The *Hongkong Press* comments on the excitement caused here by the establishment of a vernacular paper by a British subject.

It says that the Japanese officials not unnaturally regard the issue of the *Bankoku Shimbun* as an attempt by a foreigner to give the natives a means of expressing opinions hostile to the Government and to the laws, without incurring the pains and penalties which a breach of the Press laws laws entails upon the journalist. The attempts made to stifle this paper are not judicious, but the difficulties which beset the path of the Mikado's Ministers are neither few nor small, and a good deal of allowance should be made for them when they commit mistakes of this character. The press laws have been carried out with injudicious severity. But however much foreigners may regret that the Japanese Authorities have seen fit to stifle liberty of discussion in the public Press, they have no right to interfere. *The question concerns the Japanese and the Japanese alone.* On this account it is to be regretted that Mr. Black has attempted, in the face of such a ferment, to launch a project so unpalatable to the Japanese Government. It thinks it would be well if Sir Harry Parkes were to endeavour to arrive at some definite understanding on the matter with the Japanese Government.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Yokohama Station.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday 6th February, 1876.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$5,637.23
Merchandise, &c.	$ 557.47
Total	$6,194.70

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,848.35
Merchandise, &c.	$ 664.68
	$7,513.03

Kobe and Osaka Station.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 30th January, 1876.

Passengers, 14,180½.	Amount	Yen 3,087·005
Luggage and Parcels	,,	79.902
Goods	,,	138.47
Total Amount		Yen 3,305·377
Corresponding period last year		Yen 4,243·252

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THE BRITISH MINISTER'S NOTIFICATION.

THE issue by the British Minister of the recent notification forbidding the publication by British subjects of newspapers in the Japanese language, seems an act equally conformable to reason and justice. It has, however, naturally and very properly, been made the theme of much discussion, and is regarded with greater or less favour according to the views which his critics take of the limits of the power placed in his hands by the QUEEN'S Order in Council, and of the obligations he is under to protect the Japanese Government against infractions of its sovereign rights, wrought under cover of the clauses in our treaty which remove British subjects from Japanese jurisdiction. It is quite proper that Englishmen should view with jealousy any act of their authorities tending to curtail their liberties and undoubted rights, or any power placed in the hands of those authorities which appears to wear an unconstitutional appearance or to possess an arbitrary bearing. Nor can it be doubted that much of the objection raised to the British Minister's Notification arises more from vague apprehension that it proves him to be possessed of an amount of power uncontemplated by British subjects who are ignorant of the nature of the Order in Council, than from the prohibition which that notification enforces. It is not, however, within our present intention to discuss the constitutional nature of the Order in Council, upon which it only seems necessary to say that it was drawn up by constitutional lawyers; that it has been in operation many years open to the criticisms of a perfectly free Press; and that any action taken by a minister in virtue of the extraordinary powers with which it invests him is subject to reference to the Sovereign in Council, and liable to reversal in case such action is out of harmony with constitutional precedents. Nothing can be more erroneous than the assertion that it gives to a British minister powers wielded by the minister of no other western country. It is, in real truth, a necessity created by the superior liberties enjoyed by British subjects in their own country, and a guide in working the special machinery provided by the British Government for the administration of justice in China and Japan in cases affecting its own subjects. It only gives to a British minister the power of meeting extraordinary emergencies by means which are comprehended within the ordinary powers wielded by other ministers. It is under the strict control of the Home Government, all whose acts are subject to Parliamentary revision.

The question to which we must confine ourselves here is this:—Is it right or just that the subjects of a foreign state should be permitted to avail themselves of the freedom granted to them by their own laws, under which they live in a foreign country, to cause possible embarrassment to the government of that country in its relations with its own subjects? Or, more narrowly:—Is it right or just that the subjects of a country in which the published expression of opinion is practically free, should claim that freedom in the conduct of a newspaper published in a foreign country where the expression of opinion is subject to certain laws, and in the language of that country?

In regard to our first question, let us imagine, for a moment—the thing is not impossible—that Englishmen in France were judged by their own authorities established there. What would be the result of an Englishman publishing a newspaper in French under the plea of a free Press in England, and criticising, in the free strain common in England, the French Government and French institutions? And are we to take advantage of extra-territoriality jurisdiction clauses, intended altogether for other purposes, to do here what it would be a flagrant wrong to do in France? Reason and justice alike answer Assuredly not.

The liberty of the Press is one which is peculiarly local in its nature. No one can claim that if an Englishman or an American goes to France or to Germany he carries this liberty with him. His enjoyment of it is confined to his own country, or to the foreign possessions of his Sovereign or Ruler. There he may write what he likes: throughout Europe he comes under the law of the country in which he resides. It will hardly be contended that on a point which is purely and peculiarly a domestic one, he should enjoy a larger amount of liberty than the people among whom he resides. Our immunity from special municipal regulations binding upon the Japanese is owing to our all living together in a settlement apart from them, our action there being that of foreigners with and among foreigners, and but very slightly affecting the Japanese. But no European Government would claim on this account a license for its subjects which would have the effect of reducing to a dead letter the laws regulating the relations between the Japanese Government and *its* subjects. The American Government, indeed, goes beyond our own in these matters, and requires its citizens to obey Japanese laws in all matters not specially regulated by the treaties. We have always contended that it goes too far in this respect. But most assuredly its decision on the question before us could be anticipated with absolute certainty from the doctrines it has laid down on the general question of the respect due to Japanese law from American citizens.

Look for a moment at the practical effect of claiming any such immunity from the operation of the native Press-laws as is claimed in the case of the *Bankoku Shimbun*. A foreigner sets up a Japanese newspaper over which the law has no control. He knows that belief in the divine descent of the MIKADO is an article of faith with the people, and that on this superstition the whole fabric of government in this country rests. Is he to be allowed to make it the subject of unbounded and universal ridicule, presuming him to have humour enough to do so? The Shintô faith is bound up with this superstition. Is he to be at liberty to cover this faith with scorn and laughter, and to show not only its contradictions but such other absurdities as it may involve? Many of the Japanese laws are childish and absurd in the eyes of Europeans. Are they to be held up to the scorn of the Japanese? The form of government in Japan would not be tolerated for a day in any country of Europe west of Russia. Are the Japanese to be told in so many words that they are a race of slaves? and all this by foreigners settled here and enjoying the protection and hospitality of their government or sovereign? The question is not what Mr. A. or B. intended to do with the *Bankoku Shimbun*, but what might be done by a foreigner disposed to take this course. And presuming such an one to take it, would this conduce towards the peaceful relations between ourselves and the Japanese which it is the business and duty of our respective ministers to preserve?

It has been urged that a foreigner might be sued before his own authorities for such writing. But we really do not see how he could be convicted, or even, on the basis of English common law, why he should be. He could fairly plead that what he said was true, and could illustrate his plea by facts, and the common law can no more prevent men from ridiculing the customs and form of government of other nations than it can prevent their taking

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the very air they breathe. What evidence would satisfy an European judge that such and such matter was calculated to undermine the fabric of the Japanese polity? The evidence of a Japanese official? Hardly, we imagine. Of three native merchants? Equally not, we think. Of whom then?

On what section of the basis of reciprocal advantage—that basis on which we have always so strenuously insisted that treaties between ourselves and these oriental nations should rest—on what section of this basis can we find room for any plea that this usurpation of the sovereign rights of the Japanese is of any advantage to them? The education which may produce riot or rebellion, which may undermine the basis of their polity or their faith, is one upon which they should at least be allowed to express an opinion. Their polity may be arbitrary, and their faith absurd, their laws may be childish and their social economy vicious and opposed to their rise in the scale of nations. But whether these things be so or not, it is for the Japanese to deal with them; certainly not for us by publications diffused among them in their own language, and still less when the process begins with ignoring and even violating Japanese law.

It is curiously enough urged by some that the Japanese Government should have used indirect means to repress the *Bankoku Shimbun*, by preventing its circulation, or forbidding Japanese subjects to engage themselves on it. They took a wiser course. They trusted to the common sense, the obvious justice and reasonableness of their case. They did not believe that the British Government would connive at the infraction of Japanese laws by Japanese subjects—for this is what the continued existence of the *Bankoku Shimbun* would have involved. The Government trusted, as we said in our article on this subject of the 22nd ulto., that they could and should trust, to the conscience of the Christian countries, and neither their expectation nor our own has been deceived.

Let us imagine that the representation of the Government to the British Minister had been disregarded on any such illogical plea as that the English Press is free, what would have happened? All native newspapers would in a month have been placed, by fictions of one kind or another, in the hands of British subjects, and the Japanese Government would have been defied by its own people under the ægis of British law. Is it possible to conceive a more monstrous anomaly and injustice? If Englishmen conceive, as some appear to do, that the British Government will give its sanction to a course which not only might, but certainly would, attack the very foundations of the relations which exist between the Japanese Government and its own subjects, they are egregiously mistaken. The large and generous faith in liberty which English institutions and feelings represent would be prostituted to the worst purposes if it were made a cover under which the laws of the oriental governments could be set at naught by their subjects. All instructed men must know that institutions which are salutary in one stage of a nation's history may be utterly unsuited to it in another, and would only lead to anarchy and the further postponement of that period when these more advanced and liberal institutions are possible. The experimental science of government does not consist in the exhibition of specifics, irrespective of the age and idiosyncracy of a nation. Quackery is not the less quackery because it administers valuable preparations. Must we invoke the memory of the French heroine to testify to the crimes which have been committed in the name of liberty? And does it seem well that the first step of that process of education which was to have commenced with the *Bankoku Shimbun* should involve the violation and defiance of law? It is for England and Englishmen to show that one of the chiefest and best results of their love and possession of freedom is a law-obeying spirit, which inculcates obedience while it adores liberty, which abhors indirect means to attain even desirable ends, and which respects law as law.

We cannot for a moment admit that the discrepancy sought to be established between the action of Sir HARRY PARKES in refusing to prohibit the teaching of Christianity, and his action in this case, is a real one. It is the theory of the Church that a divine command has been given that CHRIST's Gospel was to be preached thoroughout all nations. We know by experience what is the effect of this Gospel. Its teachers are responsible men. It is comprehended in a book which can be examined, analysed, and tested by its results. On this theory the Christian nations have undoubtedly acted. They have not gone into the question whether it was thus expedient to preach this Gospel, or to give themselves any care about the results of doing so; and they may assuredly say that the acceptance of the doctrines of CHRIST has everywhere been attended with advantage to nations. Can it be said that an unrestrained Press would ensure similar results? If so, why are there still severe Press-laws in France, and in Germany, and no vestige of freedom of the press in Russia—all three Christian countries? It is because the press is an irresponsible power, which experience has proved to be incompatible with orderly government, until liberty and the disposition to obey the law exist in an equal and coordinate measure. It is a great good attended by the danger of great inseparable evil. It is medicine or poison according to the condition of the patient, and before he is allowed entire freedom in its use there must be some guarantee that it is wise to entrust him with it.

NOTIFICATION.

The Japanese Government having represented to the Undersigned that the publication of newspapers in the Japanese language by persons who are not subject to the Japanese Press-Laws may be subversive of internal order, and cause grave injury to the public interests of Japan, and the said Government having also requested the Undersigned, on these grounds, to prohibit the publication of such newspapers by British Subjects, the undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan, in pursuance of sections 85, 86 and 90 of the China and Japan order in Council 1865, hereby makes and establishes the following Regulation, and declares that, the same being urgent, it shall, in pursuance of sections 85 and 88 of the said order in Council, have effect in said Consular district in Japan, at the time, and in the manner provided by the said order in Council, unless and until it is disapproved by Her Majesty, and such disapproval is received and published in the manner prescribed by the order in Council aforesaid.

REGULATION.

Any British Subject who shall within the dominions of His Imperial Majesty The Mikado, print or publish a newspaper in the Japanese language shall be deemed guilty of an offence, and upon conviction thereof before any British Consular or other Court shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months with or without, hard labour, and with, or without a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars without imprisonment.

Given under my Hand at the British Legation in Japan at Yedo this seventh day of February, A. D., 1876.

(Signed) HARRY S. PARKES,
Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan.

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SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

A certain writer says—"It is the Extra-territoriality which "impairs the rights of equality of the Japanese people as towards "foreigners and destroys their independent standing, and, as it is "owing to it that foreigners resident in Japan cannot be made "subject to Japanese law, we are determined to assail that right "on the grounds that justice demands that the power of trial "should be fully vested in the hands of the Japanese Govern-"ment."

Well said, indeed! The preservation by Japan of the name and reality of an independent country consists in the investment in the hands of its Government of the two great prerogatives of trial and taxation. This subject has already been partly discussed by us in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* (October 27th 1874) under the title of a "Short Talk about Foreign Intercourse," and therefore we must at once yield to the call of the writer of the above and see if together we can make our attack. Before, however, going forth to the assault with our quill spear it is necessary to make a survey of the nature of this strong-hold "extra territoriality," to consider what are the means to adopt in assailing it, and also to see whether we can find any precedent affording a plan for our present assault.

What is the meaning of the word "extra territoriality?" A says that "it is the presence of the foreign Legations, etc, in our "country while we are not able to impose our laws upon them." B says that "it means the right of imposing our own laws on our "Legations, etc, abroad, though they are not in our territory." The conclusions in the definitions of both are the same though their starting points are different. I do not know which of them gives the true rendering, but the one usually accepted is similar to the explanation given by A. However, let it be which it may, extra-territoriality is in reality the non-subjection to our laws of foreigners resident in Japan, and their government by the laws of their several countries. This privilege being secured to them by the terms of the treaty which is now in force, the usage in accordance with it is supposing that in Yokohama a Japanese is plaintiff in a case against an Englishman, he lays his plaint before the English Consular Court, while, on the other hand, an Englishman with a plaint against a Japanese prefers it to the Judicial Court of Kanagawa, and begs its judgment in the matter. An Englishman in Yokohama is punished for his crimes by English law, and therefore it is just that a Japanese in London should be punished for his crimes by Japanese law. But, though in accordance with the rules of trial provided in the treaties for both parties neither should gain advantage over or suffer loss from the other, and a complete standing of equality should be secured between both, still the observance of these rules during the seventeen years that have elapsed since the opening of the ports has, in opposition to their spirit, given always the profit and advantage to the foreigner and always hurled on the head of the Japanese all the loss and injury; and if we enquire the opinions of foreigners on this subject we shall find that they do not universally approve of this mode of trial in their and our respective courts, and, as a full discussion will shew that the treaty is a convenient means for procuring partiality in cloking offences, it cannot be said to be to the mutual advantage of both parties to it.

The privilege of extra territoriality is in Europe limited to the minister alone, and the first instance of it having been extended from him to the commonest resident in the same country occurred when trade was commenced with Turkey. A reference to history will shew us that, when the Emperor of Rome first assumed the administration of the Government and obtained the sway over a country of immense extent, he was prevented by the dissimilarities of nationality, sects, and customs that existed among the people whom he governed from assimilating in the smallest degree the laws and form of administration throughout his empire, and it was only after the lapse of several hundred years, in the time of the Emperor Justinian, that the celebrated Roman laws were all collected into one digest. The western Empire having fallen and Europe become split up into a number of sovereignties, the title of the Emperor of Rome was given to the eastern emperor in the small territory of Greece, and even Mahomet, after he had made his invasion, did not obtain the same power (as had belonged to the Emperor of Rome) in ancient days. Afterwards, in the time of the Crusades, the then proud people of Venice, strong in both military power and wealth, came to a place opposite Constantinople, the chief capital of the eastern Emperor and separated from it but by a single river, and seized all the trade of the Black Sea and Sea of Marmora. The place to which they came is that where Pera now is. The laws of the Venetians and Grecians were founded upon a similar basis to that of the Roman, but the dissimilarities that prevailed in their origins, manners, language, religion, and customs led to differences in both their laws and forms of administration, and Venetian law was observed throughout Pera. It was only from dread of the military strength of the Venetians that the Eastern Emperor was forced to yield this privilege to them, and this is in truth the first instance we have of the appearance of extra-territoriality.

When the Turkish Emperor Mahomet II conquered Constantinople, the present government of the "Porte" was established. After peace had been established between Turks and Christians, it was important for the interests of the latter that the privilege (of extra-territoriality) should not be done away with, and, it having been, after due conference, obtained from the Turkish Emperor, it has lasted down to the present day. Intercourse with Egypt and Persia is also based upon this precedent, and, it having finally extended to India and China, when, over twenty years ago, the American Envoy Townsend Harris desired to conclude a treaty with Japan, he considered it of primary importance to make this treaty as regards Europeans and Americans similar to that with China.

Now at the time for the revision of the Treaties the Japanese Government should be earnest in its desire to abolish this prejudicial compact of extra-territoriality and, as becomes an independent country, subject all persons resident within its limits, making no distinction between foreigners and natives, to the authority of its laws. To effect the attainment of this wish, it is only required to give some proof of the reliability of the Japanese laws and legal procedure, and if that cannot be done, certainly no amount of intercourse and conference with foreigners can secure the object of our wishes. How do we know this? There is proof that foreign Governments have been forced to make this compact to secure trial in their own respective forms, and that, from the first, they have given careful attention to the great wrongs that have accrued from it, and that finally if there were no substantial obstacles to prevent them doing so they would readily hand over this right to the Japanese Government.

In the year 1862 our ambassador during the course of his mission sounded the opinions of the Foreign Ministers of England and America in his conferences with them in respect to this clause in the treaties, and he was informed by those Ministers that, if the Japanese law and legal procedure were such that their countrymen could be subjected thereto, their Governments would gladly abandon it. Although I would not venture to discuss the reliability or otherwise of the words of the foreigners in this matter, still if we give a calm consideration to their feelings we shall clearly see that a large amount of trouble is caused to them by this clause, Owing to the entrustment of the right of trying both civil and criminal cases to Consuls who are unacquainted with law, a great number of persons allege that they are discontented on account of the mistakes which the Consuls make in procedure, and others again are dissatisfied owing to their inability to obtain their rights in the Japanese Courts of Justice. The complaints that are addressed to the Governments of the different countries on this account are incessant. They are nevertheless unable to establish legal officers at every port and place owing to the immense expense which such a proceeding would entail, and we therefore see that to the Governments also this matter is a source of no small perplexity.

Though for these reasons Foreign Governments cannot fancy that extra-territoriality is a source of profit alone to them, even if to-morrow we commenced our conferences with them for the revision of the Treaties, and promised (to speak briefly) that we should "hereafter reform our laws, hereafter establish laws for "the due protection of human life, hereafter allow criminals "the privilege of an attorney, hereafter establish trial by "jury, and that, as it was our intention to gradually assimi-"late our laws and legal procedure to those of Europe, you "need feel no anxiety in submitting your countrymen to "them; that, as we are sincere in regard to this compact, deliver "to us the power of trial," is it likely that the foreign Governments placing full reliance in these promises would answer "We "shall at once hand over this power to you, and, your Government "having made the above promises to us, we feel not the slightest "anxiety in doing so?" Even if, as the writer says, all the justice of the case in the discussion was on the side of the Japanese Government, still justice would not be acted up to. Certainly our intercourse with foreigners does not afford the example of the performance only of what is just.

If, fortunately, Foreign Governments should transfer to us the

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power of trial, whatever their reason therefor might be, whether they yielded to this argument as to the rights of an independent country or gave credence in their conferences to promises, certainly nothing could be of more importance to us, and the satisfaction that would be felt both by ourselves, the above-mentioned writer, and the Japanese people in that case, would be boundless, but we are still afraid that they are not likely to give this assent. Looking to the present times, seven or eight out of ten of the foreign Governments will certainly say—"Your intentions are certainly "very admirable, but, first reform your laws, first establish safe-"guards for human life, first allow attorneys in criminal cases, first "arrange trial by jury, and if all these are done in your country and "you give proof that our countrymen may be entrusted to you, we "shall at any time whatsoever give up our right of trial in our "Courts." In such a case as this with what arguments as to what is right will our writers controvert this truism? It is probably not the intention of the Japanese Government to go so far as to employ force in continuation of the argument. Even, if it were, it is easy enough to talk of doing so, but it is a determination the carrying out of which is very difficult. As the writer has clearly stated, all countries' laws may not be quite perfect, still it is clear that there are some much more so than others; supposing for example, the Chinese Government were to propose to ours to do away with the right of trial in our own courts, we would certainly refuse to assent thereto. And again, if we came to discuss treaties with Corea, Siam, Burmah, or Persia, we would be careful to argue in the interests of our countrymen on the necessity of extra-territoriality being granted to us, our reasons therefor being that we believe our laws and forms of trial to be by several degrees superior to those enjoyed in those countries. In this way foreigners distrusting Japanese laws and forms of trial do not desire to become subject thereto, and when we consider the opinions that they hold in those respects we certainly cannot accuse them of injustice for doing so.

We have heard from one of our friends a very apposite illustration of this subject. He said that when returning from Europe to Japan he visited in accordance with the Government instructions the countries of Greece, Turkey, and Egypt. These being countries with which Japan has as yet made no treaties, he travelled through them knowing that in doing so he had to subject himself in every way to their laws. During his travels as far as regards Greece he met with no inconvenience, but immediately on crossing the frontier of Turkey, he found that the religion and customs differed entirely from those of the rest of Europe, and he was therefore caused great anxiety by the thought that their laws would also differ in like manner. He imagined that whether sleeping or waking, or even in the midst of friendly intercourse with them, he might unexpectedly meet with some trouble, and he was therefore compelled to appeal for protection to the minister of some one of the Treaty Powers. Ah, certainly Eastern Turkey is no savage country, and if its stage of advancement and its laws were carefully compared with those of our country, we might observe differences as great as those between the laws of *Ro* and *Yei*, two Chinese provinces, yet we would not dare to say they were so great as between earth and heaven. If then you will consider the peace of mind which our friend enjoyed in France and England, and the anxiety which he suffered in Turkey, you will see that the reasons of Europeans and Americans for not suddenly abolishing extra-territoriality in Turkey while they recognise the faults in it, are that they have full grounds for refusing to trust their countrymen to the administration of its laws.

Egypt and Turkey, being thus affected as regards their rights as independent countries in a manner precisely similar to that in which Japan is, have, with the idea of investing the usual right of trial in themselves, repeatedly addressed representations to the different countries of Europe, but the latter in view of the above described state of things have not very readily assented thereto, and at the present day the treaty providing the old imperfect system of trial in the respective (foreign and Turkish) courts is in force. In like manner the refusal of foreigners to place faith in the laws and legal procedure of our country constitutes the stronghold of extra-territoriality, and the plan for destroying the stronghold is to perfect both the laws and legal procedure. If we neglect to do so, strive we ever so much by argument to effect our object, I fancy that we shall be like the Turks, who have always striven therefor and always failed, and down to this day have not overcome the strength of the fortress they attack.

Let us grant that the laws and form of procedure observed in Japan are becoming to the stage of advancement of the Japanese people and suit their customs, the idea of forthwith subjecting foreigners thereto is confined to the arguing that it is just that such should be, but it will never succeed in accomplishing the destruction of the extra-territoriality treaty. Careful consideration of our present condition, too, will show that while we are advancing day by day, and while there is one system of laws which is administered in one court our practice differs from what it was formerly in that equilibrium is not preserved between the two classes of criminal and civil cases. I had anticipated that such would be the case. If you will look at the trial of a civil case at the present time you will see that a public hall where the trial can be heard is allowed, that attorneys can be employed, and that the rights and justice of matters are fully sought out. There is no doubt that we have made a wonderful advance. But if on the other hand we look at the form of criminal trial we shall see that listeners are not yet allowed to be present, that Counsel are not granted to the prisoners, that there is no law to ensure the protection of the prisoner's person, that the decision of a jury is not taken, and that we cannot yet say our criminal has been brought to the same level as our civil procedure by the elision of all the old evils and entire removal of all their traces. It is owing to the different causes that produce the two classes of cases that this difference has arisen. At the present time in the case of a civil matter if there be any difficult point connected with it, the truth of it is gradually sought up to the very roots, and references made to the civil law of Europe and America, while, on the other hand, in the trial of criminal cases, the Chinese law is adopted and we refer for guidance to the laws of Min and To.

If we adhere to this system we shall find that civil law has eagerly advanced to the brightness of the dawn, while criminal law has stopped in the profoundest darkness, a great case of solicitude to us. Even now if Foreigners on good grounds believed in the justness of decisions in civil cases in Japanese Courts, the criminal trials would certainly meet with the greatest censure at their hands. For these reasons the assimilation of our forms of civil and criminal trials is a matter of primary necessity. It may be the intention of the Japanese Government, as I have heard is the case, gradually to reform their laws, and if this is so is it a very strained fancy on my part to imagine that the Government is, by first reducing their laws to uniformity, making preparations for doing away with extra-territoriality?

Do we then say that until our laws and forms of trial are perfected nothing whatsoever can be done towards the abolishment of extra-territoriality? We do not:—something can be done. There is one very efficient expedient therefor and that is what is called a "Mixed Court." One well versed in the ways of the world may perhaps on hearing of this disparage it as a temporary expedient, but, in view of our present condition, is it not better not to argue from high grounds and refuse to withdraw one single step from the stand hold of an independent country, and in the old way lose several steps thereby, but to confine our discussion to a moderate point and by doing so gain by degrees step upon step of advancement? Would not the establishment of a Mixed Court, such as at present exists in Egypt, be the attainment of one step of advancement?

I have heard that Egypt has sworn that even if she shakes off the sway of Turkey she will continue to observe all the treaties that have been made by Turkey with foreign powers, and in those treaties extra-territoriality is secured. Of course the trial of mercantile suits only are held under the rules of the Mixed Court, (for example, a plaint arising from a mercantile dispute between a Turk and an Englishman is tried by a Turkish and English official sitting together) and civil and criminal cases differ in that they are tried in the old way in their respective Turkish or English courts, and the case, as regards Japan under the present treaties, is precisely similar. The evils which Egypt has suffered from this treaty securing trial in their own or foreign courts, as the case may be, are countless, and, in the year 1867 their minister for Foreign affairs, Nubar Pasha, greatly grieved thereat, drew up a memorial to the Viceroy, and fully described therein the evils that were brought about by the system, and at the same time proposed the establishment of the mixed court in very similar way to that in which memorials have till recently been presented by us to our Sovereign. In accordance with the Viceroy's instructions he addressed the several foreign Governments on the subject, and the commissioned officers of those Governments, having met together in Constantinople, for the first time concluded an agreement for the establishment of a mixed Court.

The power of the mixed court in Egypt was limited to the trial of civil cases, their criminal jurisdiction being confined to the trial merely of cases of contempt of court, notwithstanding which by the establishment of that court seven-tenths of the force of extra-territoriality were destroyed. The method of its working is—to take the case of the supreme court which may be composed of

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seven judicial officers—three of these are Egyptians and the remaining four are chosen from the foreign judicial officers (just as lawyers are employed by the Japanese Government). It is only in criminal cases therefore that the Consul has authority, all civil ones being tried and decided in the Egyptian mixed Court. Can this be said to be aught else than the maintenance by Egypt of the status of a country and the revival by it of its rights?

Supposing that we purpose to treat for the establishment of a mixed Court in Japan, if we compare the ease with which we could do so with the difficulties that were experienced by Egypt, we shall find that our respective cases differ as much as heaven and earth. The internal government of that country is entirely at the will of the Viceroy, in its foreign relations it is entirely subject to Turkey, and all advances made by it in that respect serve as grounds of jealousy on the part of the latter country towards it. As a mixed court was not desired by Turkey, every obstacle against the attainment thereof was raised by it in the negotiations. And again, foreign countries did not look upon Egypt in the light of a perfectly independent country, and, at the same time, disliked the union that existed between its religion and Government in accordance with the custom that prevails in Mahommedan countries. As regards our country the case is very different. We are perfectly independent; it is now the time for revising the treaties; administration of the government is not interfered with by religion, and if we propose to establish a mixed court, we believe the difficulties that we should have in doing so would be only half those experienced by Egypt, while, on the other hand, the benefit that would accrue to us would be double what has been gained by that country.

My wish is that the easy establishment of a Mixed Court should be effected by the Japanese Government, and that the authority of this Court be afterwards extended to the trial of criminal cases; that the number of Japanese legal officials in it should be in excess of that of the foreign and that care be taken to prevent partiality being displayed by the latter towards their own Government and people. None of these things are beyond attainment. If we should have the good fortune to obtain this Mixed Court with greater powers than that of Egypt, that will in truth be the carrying by storm of this stronghold 'extra-territoriality,' and if this stronghold be once so carried, the doing away of the Mixed Court itself at a future day when our laws have been perfected will be an easy matter.

For three days now I have spoken of the easy establishment of this Mixed Court and my wish hereby to do away as quickly as possible with the abuse of the system of trial under the extra-territoriality clause. I believe that this is the best means for the destruction of that fortress which both the writer (whom I quoted at the beginning of this article) and I hate, and I beg to ask that gentleman whether he does not think so too?

The British Minister's Notification.

("Nichi Nichi Shimbun," February 10th.)

Those persons who read our issue of yesterday will have observed that as soon as we saw a Notification which appeared in the newspapers in foreign languages at Yokohama, by which Sir Harry Parkes, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for H. M. the Queen of Great Britain, has published a Regulation prohibiting Englishmen resident in Japan from printing newspapers in the Japanese language, we lost no time in translating it and placing it before our readers.

It is plain from the terms of this Notification that the causes why this Regulation has been issued are to be looked for in the question of the suppression by the authority of the Japanese Government of the *Bankoku Shimbun*, a newspaper printed in the Japanese language by an Englishman named Black, and to which public attention has been directed since the beginning of January last. It refers to a communication from and a request made by the Japanese Government, which is a sufficient proof of this assertion.

Mr. Black's printing of the *Bankoku Shimbun*, however, took place in effect before the publication of this Regulation, and if it is to be not only enforced for the future, but is also made retrospective in its action, is it likely that Mr. Black will refrain from complaints. This, however, is a different question, and we do not propose to state our views respecting it to-day.

What is it then on which we propose to state our opinion? It is simply this—that we are gratified to see that our Government has succeeded in bringing foreigners within the pale of Japanese law, and we are sensible that the British Minister has exercised his authority in a reasonable way, and after a full consideration of all the circumstances of the case.

Suppose, for a moment, that this request had been made ten years ago? No matter what circumstances might have been urged by the Japanese Government, nor with what politeness the claim might have been advanced, the foreign Ministers would never have agreed to issue such a notification. When we reflect upon the state of affairs at that time, we feel certain that they would have opposed it. Must it not be admitted that the Japanese people have recovered a certain portion of the rights which they formerly were deprived of in their relations with foreigners?

In whatever way the Japanese Government may explain their action in this affair of the publication of the *Bankoku Shimbun*, they were unable to avoid a difference in the stringency of the repressive action, owing to the difference with which Japanese and foreigners are treated in respect to the very same act or business. They had no other course open to them but to cancel the Press Laws or to cause foreigners to observe them. If we quietly entered into the brain of some writers and tried to gather what was going on there, we should probably find that they believe that the advantage lie with the repeal of the Press Laws and freedom of discussion, rather than with the observance of these laws (by foreigners.) We, however, should be sorry to see a wrongful facility obtained at the cost of having recourse to the protection of foreign influence. In the last days of the Shogunate there were cunning and shameless persons who counted it a clever expedient for the Tycoon's Government secretly to make concessions to foreigners, and were not ashamed to be continually invoking their aid and making themselves slaves to them. This evil gradually diminished after the Revolution, but it had already deeply imbued the minds of the nation, and there were many who of their own accord abandoned their rights, and cared nothing for loss of honor so long as they could gain the ends they had in view. Must not facilities gained in such a way as this be termed wrongful?

We are only poor newspaper editors, but we are at the same time citizens whose ardent hope it is, if possible, with our fellow citizens of the Japanese Empire to stir up a spirit of Independence. Far from taking any pleasure in such abuses, we cannot even bear to look on them. The Constable de Bourbon with the borrowed help of foreign troops seized the throne of France, and Seki kei to, serving the barbarous country of Kittan as an elder brother, ascended to the throne of China: but has the voice of public opinion ever to this day set them down as patriotic men, or as men of an independent spirit? Now what conclusion shall we draw from these historical examples? There is a difference in the importance of the subject, but are they not both cases of seeking the protection of foreigners to the detriment of the national rights and prerogatives and for the sake of selfish gain and convenience? For these reasons we looked forward hopefully to one solution of this question, and did not stop to consider whether the other might not be preferable in so far as our own interests were concerned. The solution which we hoped for has now been attained, and it is not unreasonable that we should be pleased at it.

It is unnecessary to show that the Japanese Government have in this question firmly maintained the principle that Japanese laws should be observed throughout Japan, and that their having ultimately succeeded in causing the English Minister to issue this notification is a result due to their desire to maintain our national independence. On the other hand it must be admitted that in giving his assent to this course, the Minister was acting in a manner worthy of his office. If, unfortunately, his mind had been ever so little affected by motives of partiality, it would have been easy for him to find excuses for rejecting the demand of the Japanese Government. And not only might he have declined to agree to it; he might have without difficulty have found a pretence for supporting Mr. Black. We believe, however, that the Minister's sole object has been to improve the relations between the two countries and to give a substantial proof of his friendly disposition, and that he has therefore, after carefully weighing the various considerations affecting this question, acceded to our demand, and has exercised the authority vested in him in issuing this prohibitory Regulation. It must be admitted that in this matter a great advance has been made towards recovering on some future day our natural rights of jurisdiction.

In the *Japan Herald* (a newspaper in European characters published at Yokohama) of the 8th instant, there is an article in which the writer without entering into these general considerations or enquiring what the duty of a Minister is, has attacked with great freedom of expression this prohibition as a wrongful proceeding on the part of the Minister. (It would be easy for us to translate this article, but it contains numerous reflections on the Japanese Government, and we do not translate it, lest we should expose ourselves to penalties for doing so.) The grounds on which this

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attack is based are as follows: "If," it is argued, "the English "Minister agrees to issue a prohibition requested by the Japanese "Government on the grounds that anything disturbs the internal "tranquillity of Japan and is injurious to the national interest, "is he to prohibit the Christian religion if requested to do so for "the same reasons? If it is said that commerce is injurious to "the national interests and tranquility, of Japan, is he therefore "to consent to prohibit it? The principle is the same in each "case, and they should not be dealt with differently." It is impossible to look on this as any other than a very forced line of argument, and the reason will be found in our statement that the Minister has carefully weighed all the circumstances of the case. Both Christianity and commerce are matters in which all Englishmen have the strongest possible interest. It is for the general interest of Englishmen and not of one person only that the English Minister should protect their religion and facilitate their commerce. In the present case, to allow or not to allow Englishmen to publish a newspaper in the Japanese language (even granting that Mr. Black is affected by it, he is after all only a single person) is a question of deep concern to the Japanese nation, whereas there is no reason why it should matter a straw to Englishmen generally. We feel assured that if our Government asked the English Minister to prohibit the publication in Japan of new-papers in the English language, he would certainly refuse to do so. Why so? Because the interests of Englishmen generally would be affected by it. England suffers no loss, and Japan gains by this prohibition. Why then should the English Minister not gladly accede to the demand of the Japanese Government, and notify it publicly? For these reasons we have said that the English Minister has exercised his authority in a reasonable way, and after a full consideration of all the circumstances of the cases.

The author of this attack in the *Herald* further argues that "the Regulation sanctioned by the English Government which invests the English Minister in Japan with such powers is an unnecessary one, and that the British Minister has had vested in him the power of both Legislative Houses, and that his authority exceeds that of any of the three elements of the Legislation. There are no regulations of this kind in France, Russia or Prussia, and yet the Ministers of those countries get on well enough without them."

All this may possibly be correct, for aught we know, but we cannot think that it affects very much the present question, and do not see the advantage of discussing it. Sir Harry Parkes, the English Minister, has exercised a power officially conferred on him by the English government and people, and his action cannot impugned. No matter how eloquent the writer in the *Herald* may show himself, or how clever a pen he wields, he cannot contend that because he has shown the injustice of this regulation he has therefore succeed in impugning the action of the Minister in exercising the power conferred by it. In short we judge from this article of the *Herald* that the writer does not understand that a matter must be decided according to the side in favor of which there are the weightiest considerations, and we therefore think that his attack has utterly failed to reach its mark. No doubt it had its origin in a genuine blind British admiration for freedom. Any one can easily see this.

We hope that the vigour shown in this matter may not be relaxed, and that we may go on firmly advancing step by step in bringing foreigners within the circle of Japanese law, and that we may finally place ourselves on a level of equal rights with foreigners.

Political Parties.

(Hioron Shimbun.)

When in 1873 the Cabinet was divided on the question of an expedition to Corea, the elder Saigo resigned his office of *Sanghi* and retired to Kagoshima (Satsuma) his own province. Many of his followers also resigned their places at the same time, and the government has since endeavoured, although vainly, to induce him to return to office. Now the people watch the movements of Saigo very attentively, and augur from it in regard to probable future events. It is said that the Cabinet still recognizes the necessity for keeping the Satsuma clan well in check.

There appear to be two great distinct parties in this country, one of which may be termed the party of the Government, the other the Satsuma party. What must be the result of such a division? When two parties like these are in constant conflict, both cannot continue to exist for any great space of time. Should the Government party be worsted in the struggle, the Satsuma men would take the reins, and this is clear to every one.

When Saigo resigned, the people thought in this wise: Saigo's views differ from those of his colleagues, and he has resigned because it would be incompatible with his sense of honour to remain with them. The act does not spring from any want of interest in political affairs, for if the other *Sanghi* had said that they would adopt his views, he would probably have remained in office. But as the Government again and again tried to induce him to return, the people argued that Saigo was not desirous of working with the present Cabinet. After the meeting at Osaka last year of Kido, Okubo, Ito and others, when Itagaki returned to office, a person well acquainted with Satsuma affairs said within our hearing, "Itagaki has returned to office and will try to work with the present Cabinet, but he will not succeed." And so it has proved, for Itagaki has since resigned; and it is clear that the Satsuma party has its own designs and is averse to the present Cabinet.

Now there are many minor parties existing in the country, such as those who contend for a return to the feudal system, those who clamour for popular rights &c. In fact, there are many parties arrayed against the Government, but they are mostly weak, and their only chance of carrying their wishes or views is to unite with the Satsuma party. What is going on in Kagoshima? and what is Saigo doing? are the principal questions asked by them. Although the views of these minor parties do not coincide at all points with those of the Satsuma men, they clearly lean more towards the Satsuma party than towards the Government. Thus we may expect that all the disaffected will be found at Kagoshima. If the Government wishes to preserve peace in the country, what policy should it adopt? As we said before, both parties cannot long co-exist.

A Few Words to the "*Shidzoku*."

(Chuga Shimbun.)

The old adage tells us that we "must not expect honesty from men who are very ready to proclaim themselves honest, and that those who rely over much upon an air of sagacity are not to be credited with wisdom." The justice of these sentiments has so forcibly struck me that I have been induced to commit the following reflections to paper.

It must be admitted that since the accomplishment of the late Revolution many important reforms have been introduced into our country. But, however much has been effected, we are in many important respects but little advanced. In true wisdom our people have made little progress. The ignorant are still numerous; the wise few. We are without representative institutions by means of which we can make our voices heard. Our manufactures languish, and trade and industry are discouragingly bad. Judging indeed from the small progress we have made in civilisation, we are like a child of three years, and it may almost be said that the very foundations of our constitution are as yet not perfectly laid.

It is this, no doubt, that causes so much anxiety to the patriotic spirits of our noble *samurai*, whose keen glance is ever directed to the proceedings of the Government which they criticise with unsparing minuteness. "The *heimin* (commoners)," say they, "are "ignorant and useless elements in the nation. It is in us alone "that our country can confide to preserve its honour unspotted "and its independence unassailed. We are the 'salt of the earth': "trust in us and all will be well with you." Or again we are told by them that representative institutions should be granted to us, or that this should be abolished or that reformed, and there is indeed scarcely any subject upon which these wiseacres are not prepared to offer their sagacious theories off-hand. Nothing can be more promising than the air of wisdom which they assume in their deliberations, and the patriotic sentiments which garnish their arguments are truly agreeable to the ear of the lover of his country. But looked at a little more closely we discern the unreality of these professions and their obvious want of sincerity, and we are fain to class such *shidzoku* among those whose honesty is too self-conscious to be trustworthy, and whose wisdom is too specious to be sound. Compared with the *heimin* whom they affect so much to disparage, I must confess that they do not appear so greatly to advantage. What will be their plight in the event of their pensions being discontinued? They may be admirable choppers of logic, but can they chop wood? Can they wring a living from the soil? Have they, in fact, any means of subsistence within their reach? I doubt it. They must trust to their fellow-beings to support them, and may, not improbably, someday be found appealing to the compassion of those very *heimin* whom they now profess to hold so cheap. They may indeed prove not only a burden but a menace to the community, and it may thus be that their pensions will be continued to them somewhat longer, in order that they may learn to support themselves by industry. They are now a drain upon the nation; a parasitic growth that robs it of much of its vital energy and power. The sage has well said that "the people must be independent if the country is to be so." Let

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the *shidzoku* bear this in mind, and be advised by us to abstain from arguing upon questions in the practical solution of which their present incapacity and inexperience forbid their taking any important share.

Correspondence.

IRON MINES.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yokohama, 11th February, 1876.

Sir,—I observe in Mr. Plunkett's report on the Mines of Japan that he omits to mention the very promising Iron Mine of Naka ko saka at Shimonita, in the province of Joshiu, now being worked under the superintendence of Mr. Waters.

This mine at present is producing over six tons of pig iron a day, and on the completion of the erection of the additional machinery, the yield will be increased to thirty tons a day. The iron is of a very rich quality, equal, if not superior to Swedish. It is worthy of note that this mine is being worked by native capital on foreign principles in a quiet, unobtrusive manner. Considering the importance of the question to Japanese and foreigners, it appears to be not a little strange that it should have been left to the English Secretary of Legation to make the first report on the Mines of Japan and their probable value.

Valuable as Mr. Plunkett's report is, it is naturally incomplete, and I think the public have a right to expect from Mr. Godfrey some account of the work he has been engaged upon in his expensive department for some years past. In any other part of the world the responsible head of a department would be expected to make his report of the work done during the year, so that some idea could be formed as to the progress of the work under his charge.

With regard to the Mining Department, this has now been at work for some years, and all that is known is that large quantities of machinery have been brought into the country by the Department, and it is only reasonable to expect that long ere this some practical result would have been discernible from its work.

I remain Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
OBSERVER.

THE BRITISH MINISTER'S EDICT.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Sir,—I take the liberty to address you a few remarks upon this notification, which appears to have afforded the foreign community in Japan ample grounds for diversity of opinion with respect to the soundness of judgment and principle manifested in having recourse to such an expedient under the present circumstances. The edict it must be observed, is not levelled at the *substance* of the matter printed, but purely at the *language*, that is to say, it is immaterial whether the matter printed be perfectly harmless or whether it be of the most seditious character; the offence is the same if it be printed and published in the shape of a newspaper in the Japanese language.

Why is the edict only directed against newspapers? Because, so far, the Japanese have only drawn H. B. M.'s Minister's attention to newspapers; but the same argument that could uphold the propriety of the regulation as affecting newspapers must clearly apply also to books, proclamations, notices of every description, and in fact every printed matter (the translation of the Bible included) provided the matter be printed and published in the Japanese language. But the principle which upholds this regulation does not stop here. Its ramifications and results are far more extensive, for it must apply also with equal force to the publishing publicly by word of mouth of any matter whatever in the Japanese language. The effect of a discourse or speech at a public meeting, or to an assembly of people, is undoubtedly just as great on the audience as the perusal of the same matter in print would have been, and the harm done must be quite as great, if not greater, when the matter be published by word of mouth as when published in print, provided the means of conveying the ideas and thought, viz.: the Japanese language, be made use of in both cases; for, in print, the area over which the tares are sown depends alone on the sale of the printed matter; whilst in discourse it depends on the number of the audience. The two cases are indeed exactly parallel, and the arguments that would support the present regulation must apply to the case first mentioned.

The argument generally adduced in support of this regulation appears to be somewhat to this effect:—'Surely we have no right to incite sedition, to publish matter in Japanese holding up to scorn and derision those in power.' Few indeed will be found, however, who would for a moment advocate that such conduct should be tolerated. The real question would indeed seem to be, Has, under the circumstances, the right course been adopted for preventing such conduct on the part of British subjects? It appears to me that it has not. It should be the substance alone of the published matter that should be aimed at, and the foreigner should, if he merit it, be punished by his own magistrate, if such substance be without such bounds as the law considers proper. How is the nature and character of the matter to be determined, and what matter when published will constitute an offence?

It appears to me that if a foreigner choses to publish matter in the Japanese languege, he should, having regard to the present position of foreigners in this country, be considered thereby to submit the nature and quality of the matter published to the same test with respect to its harmless character or not as matter published by a Japanese would be subject to; and that, on a proper representation being made to such foreigner's magistrate, by the Judges, let us say, of the Superior Court, that such matter was contrary to law and dangerous to the peace of the country, then that such foreigner, on his magistrate being satisfied that such representation was well grounded, should be liable to such punishment for such publication as it might be within the province of the magistrate to award.

This course would allow foreigners free use of the Japanese language, but with the obligation of acquainting themselves with the nature of what matter they might publish without rendering themselves liable to punishment. No doubt there are difficulties in the practical working of such a course, but every possible means should have been tried to legislate for this anomalous state of affairs before resorting to the sweeping measure now under discussion.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A BRITON.

[Our Correspondent's method of dealing with the matter would involve us in an inextricable confusion of English and Japanese law, to the latter of which we have nothing, and can have nothing, to say.—Ed. *J.W.M.*]

Law & Police

KANAGAWA SAIBANSHO.

Before Mr. Asaina Kansui, Vice-President.

Monday, 7th February, 1876.

Plaintiff appeared. Neither of defendants appeared personally.

After some explanations, furnished at the commencement of the session by Mr. Antoine, as supplement to the evidence given by him on the 4th inst., the Court proceeded to examine the two Japanese lawyers who are rendering the defendants their assistance.

To all the questions which the Vice President addressed to them with regard to the fact advanced by plaintiff, they either answered that they knew nothing about these facts, or they denied them.

The Court adjourned until the 6th inst., at 10 a.m., when the defendants, Messrs. Yasuoka and Kataoka, will be examined.

Wednesday, 9th February, 1876.

E. Antoine *vs.* Yasuoka Kihachi and Kataoka Koichiro.

The further hearing of this case was postponed until the 14th inst., at 10 a.m.

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JAPAN AND COREA.

(THE HOUR.)

Corea is a nominal dependency of the Chinese Empire, and has refused intercourse with any other nation, referring all seekers for trade and intercourse to Peking. They send an Embassy to the Chinese Emperor every winter to give and receive presents, and so far as known their relations with the Chinese Government are friendly. A few years ago an American trading vessel, the *General Sherman*, adventured upon the coast of Corea for commercial intercourse, but the overture was received in a very unfriendly manner, and several of the adventurers were killed, and others imprisoned and maltreated. The United States Minister in China took up the matter with some warmth, and accompanied a portion of the fleet of the Government in Chinese waters to the coast of Corea, for the purpose of obtaining satisfaction, but they were repulsed, and gained neither military nor diplomatic advantage in the controversy with the Coreans, and so the matter has rested without further pressure. The Japanese recently sent an Embassy to Corea to remonstrate against the ill treatment of some Japanese seamen who had been cast ashore there and were maltreated by the natives, but the ruler of Corea refused to receive the Japanese Embassy, reproaching them with having abandoned the costume of their ancestors and adopted European dresses and customs. The result of this rebuff was a threatened invasion from Japan to chastise the Coreans for their inhospitality and incivility. The Coreans naturally applied to the Chinese Government for protection, hence the proposed despatch of Chinese troops for the Peninsula. The population of Corea is estimated at 8,000,000 but as they have absolutely prevented any intercourse with foreign nations up to the present time very little information can be obtained of their condition or resources. Their fortresses on the sea coast were sufficiently strong to repel the American attack made some years ago. The Ambassadors who visit Peking annually are clothed in cotton gowns of their own manufacture, wear straw hats of the sugarloaf pattern, and bear the evidences of cultivation and refinement; they are perfectly independent of the rest of the world, and produce in their hermetic peninsula all that they require. Ever since the emergence of the Japanese from their exclusiveness, they have been "spoiling for a fight" with their Chinese neighbours, and in their recent invasion of the Island of Formosa exhibited but little respect for the Chinese Sovereignty. The threatened attack upon the Corean Peninsula is a continuation of Japanese aggression, and, as they have a superior fleet, the Chinese would not at present be able to compete with them in maritime warfare. In addition to this the Japanese, by the adoption of foreign customs, arms, and military drill, have acquired the friendship of foreigners, and in any conflict with the Chinese over the Corean Peninsula would have the good will and assistance of foreign fleets in Japanese waters, especially of the Russians and Americans. An invasion of Corea by the Japanese would tend to open relations with that secluded people, and as foreign nations, especially the Americans, forced open the hermetically sealed ports of Japan to foreign intercourse, no complaint can be made if Japan in return should attempt to force the gate of the Peninsula. The grievance of the Japanese is precisely the same as the grievance of foreign nations against Japan– the imprisonment and mistreatment of shipwrecked seamen--and as Japan has been admitted into the family of nations, she surely has the right to protect her subjects upon the adjacent coasts. As China has held proudly aloof from friendly intercourse with foreign nations, she can expect neither sympathy nor alliance in any contest in which she may become involved with Japan. On the contrary, the humiliation of China, by the wresting of the Corean Peninsula from her control, by her warlike neighbours, the Japanese, would be looked upon with complacency, if not with favour, by foreign nations; at least, the chastisement of the Coreans for their inhumanity to shipwrecked Japanese is a duty forced upon Japan by her new position as a maritime power; and we have no doubt she will acquit herself well of the obligation, notwithstanding "the drilled Chinese troops which are to be despatched to Corea to repel any invasion that might be attempted by the Japanese."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

(The Spectator.)

It is obvious that General Grant has not yet given up the idea of a Third Term, and we suspect that his new Message will do a good deal to render that proposal, if not agreeable to the people of the United States, at least one the inadmissibility of which they will regret. It is not easy for Englishmen to enter into the deep-rooted prejudice regarding a third term. We are said, indeed, to be a people of very persistent habits, and easily outraged by needless innovations, and the Poet-Laureate has described English freedom as "broadening slowly down from precedent to precedent." Still, we suspect that we should not be so much influenced by a mere negative precedent,– by the accidental absence of any precedent for renewing the Administration of the same Minister after a given number of terms,—as the American people are; and though we do not feel any special admiration for the Administration of President Grant, who has proved himself even less enterprising as a statesman than we had anticipated, we should not be sorry if the Message which has just been delivered to Congress were to take such a hold of the country as to break down this particular superstition. Nothing can be idler than the suggestion that if once a third term be permitted, a Presidency for life might be the result, unless, indeed, all that is meant is that if once a third term be permitted, other renewals might follow in the case of a particular President whom the people trusted, till his Administration happened to be ended by death or old age. Of course, that might be so, and why not? The use of the renewal at stated intervals is not to interrupt an Administration with which the people are satisfied, but to give them sufficient opportunities of terminating one with which they are not satisfied. For our own parts, if our opinion were of any moment, we should certainly wish for an abler statesman and a keener antagonist of administrative jobs than General Grant; but as it is by no means easy to find any man sufficiently known and trusted by the people of the United States to promise a change for the better, we should not be sorry to see an end of that rather silly self-denying ordinance which appears to debar the people of the United States from pleasing themselves for twelve years in succession, though they have no objection to pleasing themselves for eight.

The passage in the Message which is probably intended to win popularity, and certainly well adapted to do so, is President Grant's recommendation to Congress to consider the advisability of adopting a constitutional amendment establishing all over the country free schools, irrespective of race, colour, nationality, or religion, forbidding the teaching therein of religious, atheistic, or pagan tenets, and prohibiting taxation for sectarian purposes. The effect of this amendment would be, of course, to tax very heavily throughout the United States all those who hold religious education to be of the essence of a proper schooling, since they would not be able to avail themselves for their children of the free schools for which they were taxed, and would be obliged to tax themselves still more heavily besides, in order to supply the kind of schools which they preferred. And it is precisely this incidental consequence of the suggested amendment which will render it very popular just now in the United States. The alarm about Romanism, which has almost exhausted itself on this side of the water, is just beginning on the other, and a proposal which in some States would put Romanism at a great disadvantage, and do a good deal, in the case of the poor Irish, to force the children into secular schools, would excite real interest and perhaps even enthusiasm throughout the Union. But we do not suppose, on that account, that it is at all certain to be carried. An American President often proposes changes which the people like to have proposed, and like him the better for proposing, and which yet are discussed for years without being matured, and are not unfrequently put aside in the end. It has been so at least in relation to Civil-Service Reform, and it will, we fancy, probably be so in this case. There are three considerable reAsons which will affect all the States very powerfully, and a fourth which will affect most of them, against any hasty action in this matter. In the first place, there is the general indisposition in the United States to adopt Constitutional Amendments without the most urgent cause. The Constitution of the United States is a sort of Bible to the people, from which they are certainly unwilling to substract, and to which they are almost equally unwilling to add a single iota. Next there is the very deeply-grained objection to any transference of a region of political activity over which the separate States have hitherto retained their control to the domain of fixed national law, in which the legislatures of the States are to have no voice. Thirdly, there is the strong distrust of over-government, and liking for *laissez-faire*, which showed itself in the various ingenious constitutional restrictions on all legislative impulses, and which certainly will not act least powerfully on a subject on which men are so jealous of interference as the mode of educating their children. And lastly, in most of the States it will be felt that the influence of dangerous propagandist faiths, however remarkable, is not one which deeply affects the policy of those States. In New York, and perhaps in California (in relation to the Chinese

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schools), President Grant's proposal may awaken much more active political passions. But we doubt if the Ultramontane question is at all real enough in any State but New York to startle the American people out of their deep distrust of central authority, and their preference for keeping local affairs in local hands. There is, moreover, one other difficulty which in Europe would be far more important than any we have named, but which is, perhaps, hardly so important in a half-developed society like that of many of the American States, as it would be here,—we refer, of course, to the difficulty as to what "religious, atheistic, and pagan" teaching is. President Grant's proposal of Constitutional Amendment would be wrecked on that rock here. Parliament would at once recognise that questions would always be arising before the tribunals as to whether any particular teaching, as to the era of the Reformation, say, or the conflict of Christianity with Paganism, or the old heathen Mythology was or was not religious teaching. If Paganism is to be banished from the schools, clearly antipaganism must be banished also. Would not, then, any lesson on classical mythology, and certainly on the mythology of India, which assumed that those mythologies were all fables, be contrary to the spirit of the Constitutional Amendment? These difficulties, however, will probably make less impression on the people of the United States, with whom popular education is somewhat "in the rough," than it would with us, And we suspect that the earlier considerations we have named will have more to do with preventing the speedy adoption of the proposed Constitutional Amendment than difficulties more really intrinsic and insurmountable.

The other important element in General Grant's Message is the part which refers to Spain and Cuba, even the studied moderation of which has perhaps a dangerous significance. General Grant is careful to say that he does not see among the Cuban insurgents any sign of such a Government as could be recognised as belligerent, and careful also to express his sincere wish that Spain could herself put down the rebellion, and so save the necessity of interference. But he has evidently no hope of this, and he does not conceal his hopelessness. Nor does he conceal from the people of the United States that the time may be very near when interference of some kind on the part of foreign Governments must put an end to anarchy so prolonged and so dangerous. "I shall feel it my duty," he says, "should the hopes of a satisfactory adjustment, an early restoration of peace, and the removal of future cases of complaint be disappointed, to recommend to Congress, at some not remote period *during the present Session*, what may then seem necessary." Put this together with the very marked and even spasmodic activity in the Navy Yards of the United States, and it sounds very like a serious and carefully-weighed intention to intervene before long, and to intervene authoritatively, in the affairs of Cuba. How far this part of the Message will add to the popularity which the Educational suggestion is likely to cause, it is not very easy to say. The people of the United States are not eager for new responsibilities in relation to the Negro race, and have a great dislike to any increase of the area of the Union by the annexation of islands which it will take a fleet to defend. Still they must see the grave disadvantages of letting matters drift in Cuba, and should the Spanish Government be irritated into taking the initiative, and declaring war on the United States, we imagine that General Grant's third term would be tolerably certain. Even Mr. Lincoln was averse to swapping horses while crossing a stream, and to have a good soldier at the head of the Union during a war with Spain, would be a motive too powerful to give way even before the deep-rooted superstition as to a third term.

THE CENTENNIAL YEAR.

(The Nation.)

Usually the opening of a new year only suggests reflections on the old one. People ask themselves how their situation compares with that of last New Year's Day, how they have lost and how gained, what they have to mourn and what to rejoice over in the twelve brief months. Those, too, who use the beginning of the year as a season for the making of good resolutions are apt to base them on the short experience of the year that has just closed, so that on the whole the New Year's moralizing is not apt to be very profound or far-reaching. Just now, if we were not entering on the Centennial year, most of our philosophers would probably confine themselves to rejoicing over the rapidity with which we had, in 1875, been passing through what is called "the process of liquidation," and over the prospect in 1876 of a real revival of business. We should count gleefully the number of thieves we had detected and punished during the old year, and the number of "rotten concerns" which had been cleared away to prepare for a "healthier condition of trade." We should do it, too, without thinking much of the amount of misery which "the process of liquidation" covers, of the number of cases in which the removal of "dead wood" marks not the culmination of a career of fraud or folly, but the close of a manful and honest strife with adverse fate or personal incapacity, or of the unarmed host behind the combatants who bear the misery of the defeat without the poor consolation of having at least tried to save themselves.

The opening of the Centennial year, however, carries the mind back over many panics and much "liquidation," and through many experiences that are not simply commercial. Hardly anybody of a thoughtful turn has entered on it without asking himself how, not this country simply, but the civilized world, has fared during the century which has nearly elapsed since the Declaration of American Independence. It has probably been asked more earnestly during the past week than it will be asked next July; for we are just now in the midst of a somewhat unhappy winter, and we are at the period of the year in which most people over forty are apt to be grave. Next summer we shall all be so busy in rejoicing, that all questioning will be put aside as inappropriate, even if the weather be cool enough to make it possible.

The very first thing which strikes anybody who compares the Christendom of to-day with the Christendom of one hundred years ago is that North America, as we may call it, while gaining enormously in political force and importance—that is, while rising from the position of a batch of feeble colonies into the rank of a first-class power—has not maintained its moral and social pre-eminence among the nations, if we rule slavery out of the problem. The distance which separated the social condition of the whites of the thirteen Colonies, and especially of those of New England, from the social condition of the population of any European country, as regards personal liberty and independence, moral culture and capacity in the transaction of business, was in 1776 enormous. The first actual observation of the supremacy of law over all classes and conditions of men which the French officers who took part in the struggle ever obtained, they obtained here, and the spectacle which so much excited their surprise would have been equally surprising to the officers of any other Continental power. In France, Germany, Russia, and Italy of that period, either large classes of persons were raised by usage above the law, or the field reserved by law to the discretion of the executive, either directly in express terms, or indirectly by the non-provision of any legal remedy for the abuse of power, was so great that it might be said that there was practically no restraint on the strong but such as the strongest chose to impose. It was, indeed, only in England that men were equal before the law, and that the law was irresistible. But then the equality before the law in England was largely neutralized by the inequality of conditions. Influence, therefore, was more powerful than the law in determining the rights of large bodies of persons. The poor-laws had already demoralized the laboring class by destroying their independence, and all the large chartered towns were close corporations, and contained a real proletariat or mob.

In the Colonies, on the other hand, circumstances had helped both to break down social inequality and to foster individual independence and self-respect in a very high degree, so that an Englishman would have been surprised a hundred years ago by the absence of a peasantry and of powerful men, and the general comfort and intelligence. No European could have come here during or before the Revolution without finding himself in a really new society, from which all that was most objectionable to satirists and moralists in the condition of the Old World was absent. In the last hundred years the advance of Europe in the matter of providing better protection for the individual man, and freer play for his faculties, has been very great. There is no country now in Christendom, except Russia, in which the rights of the citizen are not covered by the law, as administered by independent judges, and in which the arbitrary discretion of the executive is not restrained within very narrow limits. In this very important matter, therefore, the Old World has really caught up with us. America does not now enjoy the pre-eminence in it she did then, although it ought to be said that much of the improvement in Europe is neutralized by the growth of large standing armies and the attendant conscription. In the matter of judicial procedure, also—so important a part of any legal machinery intended for the protection of individual rights—the Colonies occupied the very foremost position reached by the English reformers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries touching the value of judicial independence. The ideas of 1776 on this subject have been slowly gaining ground in Europe, and may now be said to be firmly established in all its leading states. On this point, however, our country has not held its own,

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There has been in all the States a greater or less alteration for the worse in the popular conception of the judicial character.

What the European observers and critics said, when the Revolution for the first time revealed to them this new community which had during the previous century and a half been silently growing up beyond the sea, was, that no respectable or enduring political organization could be based on social conditions of such exceeding and primitive simplicity, and that when the protecting and restraining hand of the mother-country was withdrawn, either whatever was exceptional in the social organization of the Colonies would disappear, or the attempt to weld them into an independent political power would break down. It is really the failure of this prophecy—the growth of a state on the foundation laid in the Colonial period, and without any marked change in the fundamental ideas and usages—which we have to celebrate this year. The rejoicing next July will be not over our having maintained the superiority to Europe which was visible in 1776, but over our having created a nation without any marked changes in our moral and social plans and foundations. In that sense, the experiment is universally admitted to be a success of the most striking kind. The government has been carried on on the lines traced out at the beginning, and, whatever else has happened, has become a strong government, whose will is obeyed in all places over which it claims jurisdiction, and which in a trial of physical strength is one of the most formidable in the world.

In considering the things in which the United States has retrograded, or appeared to retrogade, within the century, such as the matter of administration, in which this retrogression is undoubtedly well marked, the main plea of most of the apologists, viz., the influx of ignorant foreigners, is both disingenuous and insufficient. The influx of foreigners has been part of the growth of the country, which has converted the Colonies into a powerful and wealthy state, and made the waste lands a source of strength. Without it, it is safe to say, the purely political side of the experiment, the creation of a first class power, would not have succeeded. To say that we had made no preparation for this state of things, too; that the strain it has put on our system of government is greater than it can bear; and that our political fabric is based on virtue, or presupposes general virtue; and that, when the supply of virtue falls short, things get out of order—is a very feeble and one-sided statement of the case. The foundation of this government is, and has always been, the capacity of the people to see things as they are, and to adapt their legislation to the actual facts of their condition. This lies below all constitutions and laws, and the success of a government, no matter of what form, depends on the amount of it the people possess. There has been a temporary loss or decline of this faculty in the United States during the past seventy years, under the influence of the eager desire felt very soon after the Revolution to put the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence into actual practice, which led first to the remodelling of all the State constitutions, and next to the agitation against slavery. It is safe to say that nothing short of actual demonstration would have satisfied nine-tenths of the American people of the extent of the change which the growth of manufactures and of large cities, and the spread of rapid emigration by the aid of steam have wrought in the character and circumstances of the population. There are many who are still not convinced, and talk fondly of this city as if it were a simple New England town where the deacons and the minister and the "fore-handed men" could have things all their own way if they would only go to the conventions and the polls. Even if this knowledge of the changes in the problem wrought since the Revolution had come sooner, the anti-slavery agitation would have prevented its bearing much fruit, so long and so thoroughly did that agitation absorb the thought and attention of the class into whose hand reforms naturally fall. Indeed, it is safe to say that it is only within five years that the mind of the country has been waking up to the fact that republican institutions, like others, do not work of themselves, and cannot be so constructed as to serve for all time; and we shall probably witness, during the next quarter of a century, a vigorous effort to regain the ground we have undoubtedly lost in all that relates to the administration of justice, the punishment of crime, the collection and disbursement of taxes, the procedure of legislation, and the protection of property against the taxing power of persons who have no interest in it. The proper place of the country, the place which its pretensions in a measure compel it to hold in these matters, is at the very head of the civilized world; and if we of this generation cannot claim it, let us hope our sons and grandsons will be more fortunate.

TWO VIEWS OF THE TURKISH QUESTION.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

The article contributed by Mr. Freeman to the current number of the *Fortnightly Review* is a record of impressions which may be taken as fairly typical of those likely to be produced upon a sensitive and liberal mind by a near view of the struggle in the Herzegovina. Mr. Freeman has lately returned from the scene of the insurrection, and his just and natural detestation of the abuses of Turkish rule has been indefinitely quickened by intercourse with the near neighbours of the men whom it has driven to revolt. With a great deal of what he has to say on the subject of the insurrection and its cause, it is impossible to disagree. His main position, that the Turk, even after five centuries of European sway, is essentially a mere invader of the territory which he holds in Europe, may be admitted without much dispute, and his description of the character of the invader's government is doubtless accurate. "The so-called Turkish government," says Mr. Freeman, "is no government at all. It has no claim on the allegiance of those whom it calls its subjects. Founded on wrong in the beginning, it has kept on the first wrong to this day. It has never, even after five hundred years, become a national Government. It has never in all these ages had any feeling or interest in common with those of the nations over whom it has borne sway. It has never done for them even those common duties of Government which the worst of civilized Governments does for its subjects. The Turk is still as much a stranger in European Turkey as he was when the land first began to take his name." All this must necessarily be conceded to Mr. Freeman, with much more to the same effect in vindication of the men who have risen against their Turkish masters. These statements are put forth in something of the combative tone of a writer who expects to have to fight for his premisses as well as his conclusion; but they will nowhere encounter serious opposition. Little as he seems to count on any such support, Mr. Freeman would find that ninety-nine out of every hundred of his countrymen agree with him in thinking that the rule of the Turk in Europe is an odious tyranny, and that it provokes and justifies the constant revolt of his Christian subjects.

Thus much, we say, will be generally granted to Mr. Freeman; but with the practical conclusion drawn by him from all this, we and, we imagine, all others of his countrymen who do not suffer a too passionate sympathy with wrong to disturb their judgment are forced to differ. Mr. Freeman thinks that when this has been said all has been said; and that from the misgovernment and oppression of Ottoman rule, coupled with the known or strongly suspected impossibility of any real reform, it follows that Ottoman rule in Europe should be abolished forthwith. He does not in so many words suggest its abolition by force at the hands of other European Powers; but we do him no injustice in assuming that he would be prepared to counsel immediate resort to force for this end. "The Porte," he says, "makes endless promises of reform; but, even if it wishes to carry them out, it cannot. A Mahommedan Government cannot, if it will, give real equality to its subjects of other religions." And he does not hesitate to push this assertion to its extreme consequence. "The Turk must go or he must cease to be a Turk. As he is not likely to cease to be a Turk, it is enough to say that he must go. It does not follow that he need go all at once. From Servia he has gone already. Bosnia and Herzegovina have given him notice to quit, and from them he must go at once. It will be time for him to go from Bulgaria and Albania when Bulgaria and Albania give him notice to quit also. But Bosnia and Herzegovina have made up their minds that they will get rid of him or perish. Which of these two alternatives is to take place is the true Eastern Question." At the risk of coming under the condemnation pronounced by Mr. Freeman on the "gentlemen sitting at their ease in London" discoursing on the Eastern Question, we must avow our conviction that the Eastern Question is something other and less simple than this. Mr. Freeman declares that the question is one which the Powers of Europe have to settle; and he adds that "no one supposes that, if the combined voice of Europe speaks, the Sick Man whom Europe has so long swathed and bolstered up for its own ends will dare to disobey." We, on the other hand, believe that, if this were really so—if there were really certainty that the voice of Europe would compel the Turk to a peaceful resignation of his revolted provinces, the difficulty now troubling Europe would be already solved, and Mr. Freeman would not now be making his impassioned appeal on behalf of men whose wrongs would be already righted, or in a fair way to be righted forthwith. It is, in truth, uncertainty on the very point so confidently assumed by Mr. Freeman that constitutes the gist of the difficulty before us. It is just because many people do suppose that the Sick Man—

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in spite of his sickness, or rather because his sickness is now nearly desperate—will "dare to disobey"—might even be forced to disobey—that Europe hesitates to press upon him too closely. It is feared, and very plausibly feared, that the Turk will not submit to the dictation suggested; and if these fears should be well founded, on what grounds does Mr. Freeman represent the responsibility now resting upon the European Powers as "a responsibility of deciding between good and evil"? Their task, on the contrary, is the far more difficult one of choosing between two evils—the evil of acquiescing in the existence of a tyrannical rule which it is perhaps impossible, as he says, to reform effectually, and attempting to abolish it at the probable cost of one of the worst and most sanguinary forms of war.

The truth is that Mr. Freeman, like many other passionate haters of oppression, is too much inflamed by the spectacle of instant wrong to leave him any cool thought of the probable consequences of a forcible attempt to put an end to it. It may be said that to him injustice is a thing so hateful, that only to discover it is with him equivalent to proving the necessity for its immediate extirpation; forgetting that to the practical politician he appeals to, injustice is only an object of hostility by reason of the misery which it produces, and that to uproot it at the expense of inflicting greater and more widespread misery in the process would be an offence against the first principles of his profession. It is the more necessary to devote our attention to this condition of the problem, because Mr. Freeman has diverted his attention from it altogether. To him it seems all-sufficient to say: The Turk is a tyrannical and oppressive ruler; he must reform or be deposed; he cannot reform, therefore he must be deposed—peaceably, no doubt, if possible, but if not (unless we have misunderstood the whole tenor of Mr. Freeman's article) by force. He declines to weigh against the misery inflicted by injustice the misery which would be inflicted by a great religious war—one of the first symptoms of the outbreak of which might, too probably, be a wholesale massacre of those very Christian populations in whose interests Mr. Freeman is advising that pressure should be put upon the Turk. Should such a war break out, no man could fix its limits; nor could any man undertake to define the area of human suffering in the struggle to which violent intervention in Turkey might indirectly lead between the Great Powers of Europe. We do not yield to Mr. Freeman in sympathy with the unhappy subjects of Turkish misrule; but we do not think their grievances should fill our minds to the exclusion of all other considerations. Some thought and some sympathetic interest should be spared for equally innocent and much more numerous populations whose peace ought not to be lightly broken up in a moment of excessive sympathy for the misfortunes of others. Mr. Freeman, it seems to us, has altogether mistaken the mode in which the question of the Herzegovinian troubles should be approached. These insurgents may suffer deep and bitter wrong, but it is more fitting to treat it as a disease rather than as a wrong. If Mr. Freeman assumes that attitude towards the question at all, it is only to insist on the necessity of immediately applying the knife to the peccant part. But a closer inspection of the case must soon convince any one that the evil cannot be so localized as to render this vigorous treatment of it prudent or practicable. The part is too intimately bound up with the entire organism to make such treatment safe. The whole body would be affected, and violently, if not fatally, affected, by heroic dealing with the isolated part. The case is, in short, not a case for surgery at all. It is a case for medicine, and even, perhaps, for only temporary and provisional form of that. For the present we must be content with palliatives; but even this treatment is better than that which aims at the excision of the part at the expense of the whole.

An incendiary fire broke out at about 3 o'clock this morning at the office of the *Rising Sun*, but fortunately it was discovered in time and soon extinguished. Probably some substance had been saturated with kerosine, packed between the venetians and the window and then lighted. The window was nearly burnt out and the verandah much charred. A large bottle which had contained kerosine was found on the verandah. The glare from the flames attracted the attention of parties living opposite, and if there had been five minutes more delay nothing could have saved the house, when the next one to it must have gone also. No clue has as yet been obtained of the fiendish perpetrators.—*Cosmopolitan.*

ACROSTIC.

THE WORDS.

A prying bore is my Second, you'll say,
But she's everywhere now, she's the mode of the day,
She knows more of the world than it knows of itself,
Of its food, drink, and clothing and ill-gotten pelf.
My First dreads her like poison, and inwardly quakes
When her wise solemn head, at his doings she shakes;
And, grey through his facings, his looks may be seen
When she turns and says to him "Sir, why are you green?"

No. 1.

The man of the day I mean to be,
And all who look out shall see me soon
On the very top of the Gallic tree;
I was higher up once in a big balloon.

No. 2.

Humble and simple to the sight
You may thank me for music's highest flight.
Deem not this boast an empty whim
Without me what were Joachim?

No. 3.

I'm a sort of first cousin this
But shorter, sharper, and more to the point
Than these double acrostics of yours,
That have put my poor nose out of joint.

No. 4.

A favorite Transatlantic notion
Not thought of much this side the Ocean,
For, spite of laws which oft have said so,
Men ne'er were born and can't be made so.

No. 5.

Im nothing, Im never seen.
I'm perfect negation,
Im annihilation,
I never have been!

No. 6.

In days of old when came the tug of war
One song of this was worth a thousand men,
Its music nerved each warrior's fearless heart,
And gave to every arm the strength of ten.

No. 7.

I strove to snatch my rival's flowery crown
And in her stead to rule a nation,
But gone is all my sovereign state,
I'm only now a junction station.

No. 8.

I've favored many a dark design
I've fostered many a plot
Yet innocent of all am I,
Conspirator I'm not.
A guiltless traitor not unsung,
My doom is ever, to be hung.—*Shanghai Courier.*

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 7, *Benledi*, British steamer, Buchaman, 999, from London via Hongkong, Nov. 25, 1875, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Feb. 7, *Augusta*, British 3 masted schooner, Thompson, 210, from Takao, Jan. 4, Sugar, to F. Knoblauch.

Feb. 8, *Menzaleh*, French steamer, Pasqualini, 1,008, from Hongkong, Jan. 31, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

Feb. 8, *Oceanic*, British steamer, Parsell, 3,707, from San Francisco, Jan. 18, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.

Feb. 9, *Ariel*, British barque, Fullerton, 340, from Nagasaki, Jan. 25, Coal, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Feb. 10, *Genkai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Conner, from Shanghai and ports, Feb. 3rd, Mails and General, to M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Feb. 10, *Lochleven Castle*, British ship, McKechnie, 602, from Liverpool, Sept. 18, 1875, General, to Chipman, Stone & Co.

Feb. 11, *Gaelic*, British steamer, Kidley, 2,630, from Hongkong, Feb. 2, Mails and General, to O & O. Co.

Feb 11, *Genoa*, British steamer, Corrigall 1,215, from Hongkong, Feb. 4, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Feb. 12, *Bombay*, British steamer, Smith, 1,325, from Hongkong, Feb. 4, Mails and General, to P. & O Co.

Feb. 12, *Traviata*, German barque, Breckwelde, 270, from Takao, Jan. 14, Sugar, to Chinese.

Feb. 12, *Regulus*, Norwegian barque, C. Holter, 565, from New York, Sept. 6, 1875, Petroleum, to Chipman Stone & Co.

Feb. 12, *Wm. Van Name*, American barque, F. V. Potts, 466, from Nagasaki, Feb. 5, Coal, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Feb. 12, *Nightingale*, American ship, Palmer, 722, from New York, Aug. 14, 1875, Kerosene and General, to Fraser & Co.

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DEPARTURES.

Feb. 8, *Iris*, British three-masted schooner, Taylor, 259, for Formosa, Ballast, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.

Feb. 8, *Parmenio*, British barque, Abbott, 369, for San Francisco, Rice, despatched by Wilkin & Robison.

Feb. 8, *Malacca*, British steamer, Bernard, 1,680, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Feb. 9, *Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, Furber, 1 870, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Feb. 10, *Oceanic*, British steamer, Parsell, 3,707, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

Feb. 12, *Gaelic*, British steamer, Kidley, 2,630, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *Benledi*, from London viâ Hongkong.—Mrs. Roinwick, Mrs. Zenelly and son, Mr. Matthews, Stevens and Marrable.

Per Steam-ship *Malacca*, for Hongkong.—Sir Harry and Lady Parkes, Mr. Tomita, Mr. and Mrs. Roper.

Per Steamship *Menzaleh* from Hongkong.—Mrs. Mitchell, Mad. Jouet and 3 children, Messrs. Kriestmann, Wagner, Ailion, Caudrelier, Mad. Sokota, Marakuchi and Hatz.

Per Steamship *Oceanic* from San Francisco.—Messrs. H. S. Chipman, T. G. Daley, J. Formby, W. Hine and Yep Shu Fung, and 4 in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—Revd. F. Gulick, Miss Gulick, Mrs. D'Iffanger, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Boyle, Messrs. Alion, Morley, Ribeiro, Bradfield, Remington, Yah Shuch Jung, Watanabe, Kawachi, Gubbins, Potter, Dunn, Rohr, Smith, J. Twombley, Lotz, L. Young, Wong Set Pau, Koyeke, Ullman, and 134 Japanese, 5 Chinese, and 1 European in in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Genkai Maru* from Ssanghai and ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Cargill, Messrs. J. P Knight, A. Anderson, C. B. Bernard and J. Winckler, 2 Japanese, 1 Chinese, 110 in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Gaelic* from Hongkong.—For Yokohama: J. Battle, 8. Vidal, and 1 European in the steerage. For San Francisco: William Nelson and Son, J. Hail Dow, and 553 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Gaelic* for San Francisco.—Messrs. Nelson, G. Burdell, Namibu, Mrs. Bridgens, H. S. Munroe, C. Bernard, M. Benckley, A. Pettier and 5 Japanese.

Per Steamship *Bombay* from Hongkong.—Two Chinese.

CARGOES.

Per Steam-ship *Malacca*, for Hongkong—

Silk for England	...	48 Bales.
France...	...	70 ,,
Italy ...	...	15 ,,
Total ...	...	133 Bales.

Per Steamship *Genkai Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—

Treasure $82,000.00

REPORTS.

The *Benledi* reports, strong N.E. winds and heavy weather throughout.

The *Auguste* reports, strong N.E. winds and heavy weather throughout.

Yesterday afternoon the crew of the *Surprise* came up her in the steam-tug now employed by the agents to assist at the wreck. They have received information that the vessel was lifted off the rock during the gale that was blowing from the southward on Monday, and from there she drifted on to a sandy beach just above the entrance to Uraga, and the cargo is being now discharged into boats.

The Steamship *Genoa* reports rough stormy weather first part of the passage; the last three days being fine and pleasant.

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

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SAN FRANCISCO ..	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I, suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

August 1st, 1875. 26 alt.

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And where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as the public taste is so much on the increase for Aerated Drinks. The book of 90 pages of illustrations and information forwarded free.

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Yokohama, July 3, 1875. 52ins.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to attend to the Landing, Clearing, or Shipping of Cargo at this Port, at Reasonable Rates.

CAPT. D. SCOTT,
Custom House.

Yokohama, August 3, 1872. tf.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cotton Fabrics.—During the past fortnight only a small business has been done, and prices show in most instances a decline. The almost unprecedentedly bad weather has materially interfered with all traffic in the country and clearances are going on very slowly.

In Cotton Yarns only 16 24 "mock water" attracts some attention; all other counts are neglected.

The inquiry for Grey Shirtings has been very limited, and stocks are again accumulating. 7 lbs. T. Cloths continue saleable in small lots, whereas 6 lbs. do not find buyers.

Black Velvets are moving in moderate quantities at about former prices. Taffachelass are quite unsaleable. The tendency of our market for Yarns and grey goods continues to be downwards.

Grey Shirtings:—				White Shirtings:—			
7 lbs.	38½ yds. 39 in. per pce.	$1.90	to $2.20	60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nom. per pce.	2.20	to	2.40
8 lbs.	38½ yds. 44 in. „	2.20	to 2.50	Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2¼—3 lb. per lb.	0.75	to	1.02½
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ „ 39 in. „	2.20	to 2.50	Black Velvets	8.50	to	9.50
9 lbs.	38½ „ 44 in. „	2.50	to 2.90	English Drills 15 lb. 40 yds, 30 in.	3.25	to	3.40
				Taffachelass 12 yds, 43 in. *nom.*	2.00	to	2.25

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul	$30 50	to 33.00	No. 38 to 42	per picul	$41 50	to 44.00
No. 28 to 32	per picul	$35.00	to 39.00	Reverse Twist 16-24	„	$34.00	

Woollens.—The market continues in the condition reported in our last weekly issue and shares the general languor of local business.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds. 32 in.	6 50	to 8.00	Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds. 30 in.	0.25	to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds. 31 in.	4.75	to 5.25	Multicolored „	30 yds. 30 in.	0.35	to 0.40
Chimagoro	30 yds. 30 in.	5.25	to 5.75	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.	0.80	to 1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds. 32 in.	0 25	to 0.33	Presidents	54 in. to 56 in.	0.60	to 0.70
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds 32 in.	6 25	to 7 25	Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.	0.40	to 0.45
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds. 31 in	18 50	to 19 00	Union	54 in. to 56 in.	0.40	to 0.65
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds. 32 in.	13 00	to 14.50	Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs.	per lb.	0.40	to 0.41
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds. 30 in.	0.19	to 0.20				

Sugar.—No further arrivals from Formosa have taken places since our last. Sales of 5,300 piculs Takao at $3.50 to $3.52½ are reported. China kinds are unchanged.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	per picul	3.30	to 3.55	China No. 5 Kong-fun	per picul	4.10	to 4 60
in Basket	„	3.25	to 3.40	„ No. 6 E-pak	„	3 60	to 3 90
China No. 1 Ping fah	„	7 20	to 7 30	Swatow	„	2.40	to 2.60
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„	6.40	to 6 80	Daitong	„	2 80	to 3.00
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„	5.70	to 6 20	Japan Rice	„		
„ No. 4 Kook-fah	„	5.00	to 5 50	Kerosine Oil	per case	2.30	to 2.32

Silk.—One evidence of the unprosperous state of the Silk trade among the Japanese is that the number of native brokers being still nominally about twenty, the business of this market is actually done by one fourth of that number. Now that four-fifths of our probable total export for this season has already been shipped, native dealers can the better afford to hold for improved rates as their stocks are in the hands of fewer sellers, a combination among whom has resulted in a further advance of $10 on medium and common Hanks and Oshiu.

Checked by higher rates, settlements since the 27th ulto. have been only 175 bales of Hanks, and 125 of other sorts. Arrivals are small, and the continued drain of inferior silks on our stock by native mauufacturers has reduced it to 700 bales.

The shipments of the fortnight are 358 bales, making the total export since 1st of July 10,583 bales against 7,955 last year for the corresponding period.

		At Exchange 4s. 1 in London.	*At Exchange 5.12 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*
Steam filatures	None.	—	—
Other do. (Kikai)			
1st order, nom.		—	—
2nd Do.	$520 to 540 19s.	4d. to 20s.	0d. frs. 53 to 55
3rd to 4th Do.		—	—
Hanks—			
Best	No. 1 to 2 $460 to 475 17s.	3d. to 17s.	9d. frs. 47 to 49
Good	No. 2 $440 to 450 16s.	6d. to 16s.	10d. frs. 45 to 46
Medium	No. 2½ $420 to 435 15s.	10d. to 16s.	4d. frs. 43 to 45

		At Exchange 4s. 1 in London.	*At Exchange 5.12 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*
Common No. 3 / Inferior No. 4 & 5	$390 to 410 14s.	9d. to 15s.	5d. frs. 40 to 42
Oshiu—Best	$500 to 520 18s.	7d. to 19s.	4d. frs. 51 to 53
„ Good to Medm.	$470 to 490 17s.	7d. to 18s.	3d. frs. 48 to 50
H'matshi, 1 to 2	$450 to 460 16s.	10d. to 17s.	3d. frs. 46 to 47
„ 3 to 4	$420 to 440 15s.	10d. to 16s.	6d. frs. 43 to 45
Kakeda, Best	$550 to 570 20s.	4d. to 21s.	1d. frs. 56 to 58
„ Good	$500 to 540 18s.	7d. to 20s.	0d. frs. 51 to 55

Tea.—During the fortnight that has elapsed since the date of our last mail issue a current business has been done, principally, however, in the lower grades. These have been and still are more than sufficient to meet the wants of buyers, but the supplies of really good Teas appear to be getting exhausted, and at the moment are very difficult to meet with.

Settlements are estimated at about 4,000 piculs, but we see no reason to alter our previous quotations.

The *China* on the 30th ulto., took 147,471 lbs. for San Francisco, and 175,443 lbs. for New York and Eastern cities. The *Robert Kelly* left for San Francisco on the same day with 97,997 lbs. These cargoes bring up the total export from this to in round numbers seventeen and a-half millions, and with that from Kobe five and a half millions make a grand total of 23,000,000 lbs.

The *Rona* is expected to get away about the 15th inst and there seems every probability that our total export for the entire season will approximate very closely to an original estimate of 25,000,000 lbs.

Common	$14.00	to 18 00	Fine	Nominal.	
Good Common	19.00	to 22 00	Finest	„	
Medium	24 00	to 26.00	Choice	„	
Good Medium	28.00	to 30 00			

Exchange.—Sterling Rates continue to decline, with a very small business.

Gold Yen are higher and very scarce, while *Satz* have declined, touching 412 but closing a little firmer.

Rates close as follows:—

London, Bank—at sight	3s. 11d.	to	⅛
Do. 6 m/s	4s. 0d.	to	⅛
Credits 6 m/s	4s. 0⅛d.		
Documentary 6 m/s	4s. 0⅛d.		
Paris, Bank—at sight	f. 4.02½		
Do. 6 m/s	f. 5.07		
Private 6 m/s	f. 5.12		
Berlin, Bank— 3 d/s / Hamburg, Bank 3 d/s	R.M.K. 400		
San Francisco, Bank—at sight	97½		
Private 3 d/s	99½		
New York, Bank—at sight	97		
Private 30 d/s	99½		
Shanghai, Bank—at sight	72⅝		
Private 10 d/s	72⅝		
Hongkong, Bank—at sight	¼ % dis.		
Private 10 d/s	¾ % dis.		
Gold Yen	¾ % prem.		

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INSURANCE.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned Agents beg to announce that this Corporation having already reduced their PREMIA FOR YOKOHAMA last year, they continue to charge the following Rates:—

GODOWNS, FIRST-CLASS	12 Months	1½	per Cent.
" "	6 "	1	"
" "	3 "	¾	"
" "	1 "	½	"
" "	10 Days	1/12	"

They now Charge, viz:—

DWELLING HOUSES in the Settlement	FIRST-CLASS P. A.	2½	per Cent.
	SECOND-CLASS "	3	"
DWELLING HOUSES on the Bluff	FIRST-CLASS P. A.	1½	per Cent.
	SECOND-CLASS "	2	"

GUTSCHOW & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, December 16, 1871.

Yangtze Insurance Association of Shanghai.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, TLS. 600,000

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS, to all parts of the world at Current Rates.

From this date a return of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD per cent. (33⅓ per cent.) will be allowed on the premia of all LOCAL RISKS accepted by this Association.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

WALSH, HALL & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, February 9, 1874. tf.

Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company.

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1821.

Total Invested Funds.....£3,000,000
Total Annual Income.....£ 400,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Yokohama are prepared to Issue Polices AGAINST FIRE, on the usual Terms.

Concurrent Insurances require endorsement on the Policies of this Company only when specially called for by the Agents.

SMITH, BAKER & Co.

Yokohama, October 27, 1873.

INSURANCE.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

Established 1809.

Capital £2,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed the Company's Agents at this Port, and are authorised to accept up to $50,000, on First Class risks at the rate of

One and a-half per Cent. per Annum.

FINDLAY RICHARDSON & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 10, 1871.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710

THE Managers of the Sun Fire Office have constituted and appointed the Undersigned as their Attorneys, to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE, on BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, and other property in this settlement and on SHIPS in harbour, to the extent of $20,000 on first class risks, and to adjust Claims which may accrue on the same.

WILKIN & ROBISON.

Yokohama October 10, 1871.

La Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes. (Limited.)

Incorporated with le Lloyd Francais and la Compagnie Francaise d'Assurances Maritimes.

Aggregate Capital, Fcs. 17,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company, and are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world, at current rates.

No Policy Fees charged.

HECHT, LILIENTHAL & Co.

Yokohama, July 1st, 1871.

The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1782.

The Manchester Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED are authorized to issue Policies for large amounts, on Buildings and Contents in the Foreign Settlement, or on the Bluff, at current rates of premium.

KINGDON, SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents, No. 89, Yokohama.

Yokohama, June 3, 1874. tf.

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INSURANCE.

THE

LANCASHIRE

INSURANCE

COMPANY.

CAPITAL

TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

One of the Four Offices of the "Highest Class":—vide, the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864 (Times 8th March, 1864).

CHIEF OFFICES.—Exchange Street, St. Anne's Square, Manchester with branch offices at 14, King William Street, E.C., London; Liverpool; Glasgow; Birmingham; Bristol; Leeds And Newcastle.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, by ample Power of Attorney, been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, November 20, 1875.

The "Java" Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

BATAVIA (JAVA).

The Second Colonial Sea & Fire Insurance Company,

BATAVIA, JAVA.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent at Yokohama for the above Company, is prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

Policies against FIRE issued for "The Second Colonial" at the following Rates:—

Godowns, First-class,	12 months	1½ per cent.
" " "	6 "	1 "
" " "	3 "	¾ "
" " "	1 "	½ "
" " "	10 days	3/16 "

Dwelling-Houses in the Settlement:—

First-class,	P.A.	2½ per cent.
Second "	"	3 "

Dwelling-Houses on the Bluff:—

First-class,	P.A.	1½ per cent.
Second and Third-class,	P.A.	2 to 3 "

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

J. PH. VON HEMERT.

Yokohama, April 8, 1873. 12ms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE

MERCHANTS

MARINE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the above Company, we are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS, at the current rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, 19th November, 1875.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association, it is provided that, after payment to the Shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent per annum, One-fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above, are prepared to accept

MARINE RISKS,

AT CURRENT RATES.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Yokohama, July 22, 1875.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

Capital, Florins 3,000,000, fully Subscribed

HEAD OFFICE, BATAVIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above Office are prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

HUDSON, MALCOLM & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, September 8, 1872.

Scottish Commercial Insurance Company.

Capital 1,000,000 Sterling.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for Yokohama, and are prepared to issue Fire Policies to the extent of $10,000 on each risk.

FINDLAY, RICHARDSON & Co.

Yokohama, July 12, 1871.

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NORTON'S PATENT "ABYSSINIAN" TUBE WELLS.

THESE celebrated Tube Wells, of which many thousands are in use throughout the world, are the most rapid, simple, and economical means of obtaining water, from the wants of a cottage to supplies of upwards of a million gallons a day. In use at Bass's, Allsopp's and other large Breweries.

Full printed directions are furnished with the Driving Tackle, which any ordinary workman can manage. The average time required to drive a Well is *one to six hours.*

LE GRAND & SUTCLIFF,

Proprietors of Letters Patent,

3, Talbot Court, Gracechurch Street, and Magdala Works, Bunhill Row,

LONDON.

March 27, 1875. 12m. 1f.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS
PEAS, CARROTS, BEANS AND OTHER VEGETABLES
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA AND PERRINS' "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE."

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from every Storekeeper.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands. *Every Cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name.*

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals, and at Vienna 1873, Two Grand Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions.

June 5, 1875. 1f. 12ms.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, a pleasant, tonic and refreshing adjunct to the Toilet and Bath, a reviving scent and a powerful disinfectant. For warm climates it is invaluable.

RIMMEL'S CELEBRATED LAVENDER WATER.
RIMMEL'S TREBLE DISTILLED EAU DE COLOGNE.
RIMMEL'S MUCH IMPROVED FLORIDA WATER.
RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB, and other fragrant Perfumes.

RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE gives the hair a beautiful gloss without greasing it, nourishes the roots, and imparts an agreeable coolness to the head.

RIMMEL'S PURE WHITE GLYCERINE SOAP, BROWN WINDSOR, HONEY, ALMOND, COAL TAR, and other SOAP in bars or cakes.

RIMMEL'S VELVETINE, VIOLET, RICE, ROSE-LEAD and other TOILET POWDERS, in boxes and packets.

RIMMEL'S AQUADENTINE cleans, whitens and preserves the Teeth, refreshes the Mouth, and sweetens the Breath.

RIMMEL'S PHOTOCHROME, for imparting to the Hair or Beard a perfectly natural and permanent shade.

E. RIMMEL Perfumer by appointment to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, London.

An illustrated Price List sent on application.

December 4, 1875. 52 ins.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

May 17th, 1873. 6m.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Handyside & Co

Limited.

32, Walbrook, London,

BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, DERBY

Manufacture all kinds of

IRONWORK,

Structural & Ornamental.

BRIDGES of every description. Girder Bridges. Arch Bridges. Suspension Bridges. H. & Co. make every year for Foreign Countries some thousands of Tons of Bridges.

LANDING-PIERS AND JETTIES.

ROOFS AND BUILDINGS, MARKETS.

Illustrated Catalogue (A) free on Application.

ORNAMENTAL IRONWORK, ETC.

See Large New Illustrated Catalogues (B. & C.) with 1,300 designs.

Railings, Balcony Panels,	Columns, Column Capitals,
Gates, Street Posts,	Brackets, Gratings,
Lamp-pillars, Lamp-brackets,	Windows, Casements,
Balusters, Newels,	Fountains, drinking Fountains,
Crestings, Terminals,	Vases, Pedestals,
Conservatories,	Band-Stands.

SMITH'S HEARTHS & PORTABLE FORGES,

12 Shapes and Sizes.

Catalogue (D) free on Application.

Andw. Handyside & Co., Limited,

LONDON.

August 20th, 1875. 26ins.

DIETZ & CO.,

St. Paul's Buildings, Carter Lane,

LONDON,

INVENTORS & MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

PARAGON LAMPS,

Burning Kerosine, Petroleum, or Paraffin.

Unrivalled for Simplicity, Economy, Durability, Safety & Brilliancy of Light.

OVER 5,000 PATTERNS OF

Handle Lamps	Factory Lamps
Table Lamps	Ship Lamps
Hall Lamps	Chandeliers
Church Lamps	Brackets
Billiard Lamps	Lanterns
Railway Lamps	Stoves

Fitted with our famous PARAGON BURNERS, which give a magnificent white and steady light, equal to 25, 20, 14 & 11 candles.

Our CLIMAX COOKING & PARAGON HEATING STOVES, in six sizes, will be found extremely useful in every household, being always ready for use, and saving time and money, coals, trouble of lighting fire, dust, and refuse.

Our HURRICANE LANTERNS are absolutely wind-proof and safe; simple in construction, and give a splendid white and steady light. They are the most serviceable Lanterns for use in Stables, Farms, Gardens, Boats, Cellars, &c.

Having been exclusively engaged in the production of Lamps for many years, the reputation which we have established for our manufactures in America, Australia, China, India, & all other Foreign Markets, enables us to satisfy the requirements of every buyer; our assortment being large & complete in every branch. For brilliancy of light, simplicity and durability of construction, our Lamps cannot be excelled; whilst the style, finish, & decorations are exquisite, & generally much admired. We therefore can confidently invite the attention of all Importers, & in recommending to you the above course, we point to our prospective mutual advantage. Catalogues, containing more than 1,000 Patterns sent free of charge.

May 22, 1875. B. 24ws.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH GOODS,

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.
SILK, WOOLLEN, AND
MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

India, Colonial, and Foreign Outfitters,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
(Corner of Cheapside,) London,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue and Outfitting List 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK, AND COTTON GOODS Of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linen, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements,

Household Furniture,	Boot and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books.
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines, for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co, Bombay, and at the Office of the "Englishman" Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents, and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any pos town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special Advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51 and 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
LONDON.

October 8, 1874. 52ins

GOLD-THREAD MANUFACTORY.

THE LARGEST IN EUROPE,

Established Upwards of Half a Century.

F. & E. Stanton,

LEWISHAM, NEAR LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS of every description of REAL GOLD and SILVER THREADS, WIRES, BRAIDS, PURLS, &c., &c.

Merchants supplied at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, for CASH.

September 25, 1875. 8ins.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

January 1st, 1875. 52ins.

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No. 7.

IMPERIAL METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

TOKEI, JAPAN.

LAT. 35° 39′ N. LONG. 139° 44′ E. HEIGHT ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL 67 FEET.

FROM 1ST TO 5TH JANUARY 1876.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 A.M. (LOCAL TIME.)

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	Hygrometer. Dry.	Wet	Dif.	D. P.	E. F. V.	H.	Anemograph. Direction.	Pressure.	Velocity.
			Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles
Sa...	1	30.126	42.00	37.00	5.09	30.90	.174	660	NNW	0.080	4
Su...	2	29.875	39.53	35.20	4.33	29.52	.163	677	×	×	×
M...	3	30.006	39.13	31.10	8.03	20.51	.111	468	SW	0.005	1
Tu..	4	30.132	37.05	31.80	5.25	24.37	.131	560	W	0.005	1
W..	5	30.359	39.03	33.20	5.83	25.53	.138	580	NNW	0.320	8
Sums.....		150.498	196.74	168.30	28.44	130.83	.717	2945	...	...	14
Means....		30.100	39.35	33.66	5.69	26.17	.143	589	...	0.068	3.7
No. of Col.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 3.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.)

Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	Hygrometer. Dry.	Wet.	Dif.	D. P.	E. F. V.	H.	Anemograph. Direction.	Pressure.	Velocity.
	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles
30.044	50.50	42.60	7.90	34.31	.184	540	×	×	×
29.726	55.00	47.00	8.00	39.30	.241	560	SE	0.080	4
29.878	47.20	40.00	7.20	32.00	.179	552	SSE	0.405	9
30.036	43.80	37.00	6.80	28.92	.158	550	S	0.045	3
30.314	43.50	35.80	7.70	26.66	.145	510	NNW	0.125	5
149.998	240.00	202.40	37.60	161.19	.907	2712	...	...	20
30.000	48.00	40.48	7.52	32.24	.181	542	...	0.125	5
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.)

Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	Hygrometer. Dry.	Wet.	Dif.	D. P.	E. F. V.	H.	Anemograph. Direction.	Pressure.	Velocity.
	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles
30.061	38.04	35.20	2.84	31.33	.176	764	×	×	×
29.886	38.24	32.80	5.44	25.46	.138	600	N	0.080	4
29.904	36.06	31.00	5.06	23.44	.127	587	SW	0.720	12
30.105	32.10	30.00	2.10	25.27	.129	744	—	—	0
30.388	31.09	27.20	3.89	16.86	.093	540	NW	0.180	6
150.344	175.53	156.20	19.33	122.36	.663	3235	...	...	22
30.069	35.11	31.24	3.87	24.47	.133	647	...	0.151	5.5
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 A.M. (L.T.)

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Rain in Inches.	Clouds 0 to 10	Clouds Form	Ozone 0 to 10
Sa...	1	0.000	4	Cir.-c	5
Su...	2	0.000	8	Cir. & Cir.-c	4
M...	3	0.000	0		5
Tu..	4	0.000	0		5
W..	5	0.000	0		1
Sums.....		0.000	12	.....	20
Means ...		0.000	2.4	.....	4
No. of Col.		31	32	33	34

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 3.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.)

Self-registering Thermometers. In Air. Max.	Min.	Daily Mean.	Range.	Max S.R.	Min T.R.	In Vacuo Max S.R.	Clouds 0 to 10	Clouds Form
53.20	30.68	41.94	22.52	69.20	29.75	108.75	5	Cir. & Str.....
59.10	30.18	44.64	28.92	73.20	25.00	112.00	6	Cir. .....
50.40	26.14	38.27	24.26	64.20	18.50	106.00	0	
47.10	28.16	37.63	18.94	62.50	18.00	103.00	0	
45.10	28.16	36.63	16.94	60.20	18.50	104.00	0	
254.90	143.32	199.11	111.58	329.30	109.75	533.75	11	.....
50.98	28.66	39.82	22.32	65.86	21.95	106.75	2.2	.....
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43

GENERAL REMARKS.

Cir. (Cirrus). Cir.—c (Cirro-cumulus). Cir.—s. (Cirro-stratus.) Str. (Stratus). Cum. (Cumulus). Cum.—s. (Cumulo-Stratus). Roll—c. (Roll-cumulus). Nim. (Nimbus). Dry; (Dry bulb). Wet; (Wet bulb) Dif. (Difference). D.P. (Dew point). E.F.V. (Elastic force of vapour) H. (Humidity) S.R. (Solar radiation). T.R. (Terrestrial Radiation).

Barometer readings are in inches.

Thermometer readings are in degrees Fahrenheit.

Morning hazy.
Morning very hazy.

Morning hazy.
Morning hazy at 9.30 p.m., clouds 1 cir and Str. Halo 45° dia. at 11 p.m., clouds 10 cir. cir-s and Str.

Highest Reading of Barograph on 5th, at 6.30 p.m., 30.365 Inches.
Lowest Reading of Barograph on 2nd, at 2.30 p.m., 29.740 Inches.

Range 0.625 Inches.

Greatest Number of Miles of Wind was on ..... in ... hrs.
Least Number of Miles of Wind was on ..... in ... hrs.

Greatest difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 3rd..... 8.03° Column No.
Least difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 4th..... 2.10° Column No.

Range,..... 5.93°

Highest Temperature of Air in shade was on 2nd,.... 59.10°
Lowest Temperature of Air was on 3rd,.... 26.14°

Range,..... 32.96°

(Signed) C. A. McVEAN,—*Surveyor-in-Chief.*

Observations and Calculations made by HENRY B. JOYNER.

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No. 8.

IMPERIAL METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

TOKEI, JAPAN.

LAT. 35° 39′ N. LONG. 139° 44′ E. HEIGHT ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL 67 FEET.

FROM 6TH TO 10TH JANUARY 1876.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 A.M. (LOCAL TIME.) Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32°	HYGROMETER. Dry.	Wet	Dif.	D. P.	E. F. V.	H.	ANEMOGRAPH. Direction.	Pressure.	Velocity.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 3.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.) Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32°	HYGROMETER. Dry.	Wet.	Dif.	D. P.	E. F. V.	H.	ANEMOGRAPH. Direction.	Pressure.	Velocity.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.) Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32°	HYGROMETER. Dry.	Wet.	Dif.	D. P.	E. F. V.	H.	ANEMOGRAPH. Direction.	Pressure.	Velocity.
			Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles		Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles		Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles
Th..	6	30.286	31.29	29.00	2.29	23.16	.124	700	NW	0.080	4	30.135	35.65	31.70	3.95	25.64	.139	630	N	0.020	2	30.082	34.08	32.00	2.08	28.50	.155	784	NNW	0.005	1
F....	7	29.930	36.26	32.00	4.26	25.71	.140	647	—	—	0	29.836	48.00	43.70	4.30	38.97	.237	712	SE	0.005	1	29.909	37.55	35.20	2.35	31.96	.181	807	—	—	0
Sa...	8	30.008	42.00	35.60	6.40	27.72	.153	576	NW	0.020	2	29.976	52.00	44.80	7.20	37.50	.224	580	—	—	0	30.036	39.23	36.00	3.23	31.72	.179	754	WNW	0.045	3
Su...	9	30.089	44.30	37.00	7.30	28.40	.142	538	NW	0.020	2	30.056	49.70	43.70	6.00	37.34	.223	627	SSE	0.020	2	30.117	41.11	38.00	2.51	34.37	.207	806	NE	0.605	11
M...	10	30.042	33.09	32.60	0.49	31.63	.178	941	NNW	0.080	4	29.998	31.09	31.00	0.03	30.76	.172	960	NNW	0.180	6	30.082	30 08	30 00	0.08	29.75	.165	960	NW	0.020	2
Sums.....		150.355	186.94	166.20	20.74	136.62	.737	3402	...	...	12	150.001	216.44	194.90	21.54	170.31	.995	3519	...	...	11	150.226	182.05	171.80	10.25	156.30	.887	4111	...	...	17
Means....		30.071	37.39	33.24	4.15	27.32	.147	680	...	0.029	2.4	30.000	43.29	38.98	4.31	34.06	.199	704	...	0 024	2.2	30.045	36 41	34.36	2.05	31.26	.177	822	...	0.058	3.4
No.of Col.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 A.M. (L.T.) Rain in Inches.	Clouds 0 to 10	Clouds Form	Ozone 0 to 10	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 3.30 P.M (LOCAL TIME.) SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS. IN AIR. Max.	Min.	Daily Mean.	Range.	Max S.R.	Min T.R.	IN VACUO Max S.R.	Clouds. 0 to 10	Form
Th..	6	0.000	10	Roll-c.....	2.0	35.79	28.66	32.22	7.13	45 20	21.00	59.90	10	Roll-c .....
F ...	7	0.000	1	Cir -s	4.0	51.10	26.14	38.62	24.96	65.20	21.00	104 00	1	Cir. .....
Sa...	8	0.000	9	Cir. Cir.-s & Cir.-c.	3.0	55.60	26 89	41.24	28.71	76.20	21 50	122 00	5	Cir. & Cir.-s.....
Su...	9	S 1.083	0		7.5	53.40	31.69	42.54	21.71	72.20	25.00	112.00	8	Cir. & Str.....
M...	10	S 0.333	10	Nim.....	8.0	42.10	31.69	36 89	10.24	*	*	*	10	Nim..... ...
Sums		1.416	30	.....	24.5	237 99	145.07	191.51	92.92	258 80	88.50	397.90	34	.....
Means ...		283	6.	.....	4.9	47.60	29.01	38.30	18.58	64.70	22.12	99.47	6.8	.....
No.of Col.		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43

GENERAL REMARKS.

Cir. (Cirrus). Cir.—c (Cirro-cumulus). Cir.—s. (Cirro-stratus.) Str. (Stratus). Cum. (Cumulus). Cum.—s. (Cumulo-Stratus). Roll—c. (Roll-cumulus). Nim. (Nimbus). Dry; (Dry bulb). Wet; (Wet bulb) Dif. (Difference). D.P. (Dew point). E.F.V. (Elastic force of vapour). H. (Humidity) S R (Solar radiation). T.R. (Terrestrial Radiation).
Barometer readings are in inches.
Thermometer readings are in degrees Fahrenheit.

A few flakes of snow fell at 12.10 p.m. Evening hazy.
Morning very hazy.
Morning very hazy—hazy all day. At 11.45 to 12.30 and after, Halo 45° dia.
Morning very hazy. At 6.30 p.m., Halo 45° dia. Rain commenced at 11.30 p.m., turned to snow at 1.30 a.m.
Snowing all day.

Highest Reading of Barograph on 6th, at 0 a m., 30 363 Inches.
Lowest Reading of Barograph on 7th, at 5 p.m., 29.850 Inches.

Range 0.513 Inches.

Greatest Number of Miles of Wind was on 9th, at 124 in 24 hrs.
Least Number of Miles of Wind was on 7th, at 37 in 24 hrs.

Greatest difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 9th..... 7 30° Column No. 4
Least difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 10th..... 0.08° Column No. 24

Range,..... 7.22°

Highest Temperature of Air in shade was on 8th,.... 55.60°
Lowest Temperature of Air was on 7th,.... 26.14°

Range,..... 19.46°

Observations and Calculations made by HENRY B. JOYNER.

(Signed) HENRY B. JOYNER.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 8.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 19, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

DEATH.

On the 7th instant, at Osaka, from hemorrhage, THOMAS GRAY, Resident Engineer, Imperial Government Railways,—aged 32 years.

Notes of the Week.

No further news from Corea has been received during the week, but there is the best reason for believing that the Chinese have disclaimed any intention of interfering in the Corean question, and they are even understood to have concurred in the justice of the Japanese demands. This must relieve the Japanese Cabinet from some little anxiety, and tends to strengthen the position of the Government in the eyes of its subjects. But there is apparently no relaxation in the preparations necessary for strong measures in case they should be needed. It is observable that according to our report from Yokoska H. M. S. *Dwarf* has left Nagasaki for Corea.

The attention of the public has been most painfully drawn this week towards an inquest held upon the body of a Mrs. Hatton, a married woman resident here but separated from her husband. The objections to an analysis of the case and any lengthened comments upon it, seem to more than counterbalance any advantage which would accrue from such a course. But the facts are such as to warrant extremely ugly suspicions. There is no evidence to prove that the course adopted by Dr. Klotz was not necessary; but the convergent testimony of the medical men examined left no other course open to the jurors but to record their conviction that death was due to want of sufficient attention to the case. Beyond this evidence we refuse to go, though it will leave many unsatisfied. The medical evidence was extremely unsatisfactory in certain respects, though we entirely agree with a correspondent who singles out that of Dr. Eldridge for commendation. It appeared impossible to obtain from the doctors an opinion that the demand for $200, to be paid beforehand, for an operation from the effects of which Dr. Klotz said that Mrs. Hatton—a laundry-woman, though in a good way of business—would recover in a few days, was excessive; and we are most strongly of opinion that no professional etiquette whatever should have prevented the most distinct expression of opinion in regard to the amount and conditions of this demand. There ought to be no doubts whatever left on the mind of society that doctors are, or conscientiously purpose and try to be, benefactors to mankind, not vultures who hover over human infirmities. "The labourer is worthy of his hire"; but at the very least he *should* be worthy of it. The whole case is most distressing and most disturbing.

The necessity for referring to a Japanese Court all claims and questions arising to foreigners from the transaction of business with the Mitsu Bishi Company, promises to receive a satisfactory solution earlier than could have been expected. The Mitsu Bishi Company proposes, and binds itself by the form of a new Bill of Lading about to be issued, to refer any such claims or questions to two arbitrators, who of course will be foreigners. The clause will be as follows:—

Every difference which may arise between the parties to this Bill of Lading touching the construction of all and singular of its clauses, or as to the rights and liabilities of either party thereunder or in any wise relating thereto, shall be referred to two arbitrators, one to be named by each party, and in case of their disagreement then to an umpire to be chosen by the arbitrators previously to entering upon the consideration of the matters referred to them; and in case either of the parties shall neglect to name an arbitrator for the space of seven days next after a notice in writing so to do shall have been given to him by the other party, or shall name an arbitrator who shall refuse to act, then the arbitrator named by the other party may make a final decision alone.

We publish in our present issue an interesting addition by Dr. Geerts to his previous contributions on the minerals of this country and the mode in which they have hitherto been dealt with. His present paper on *Gold* may be said to supplement usefully the report which Mr. Plunkett, H. B. M. Secretary of Legation, furnished recently to the English Government, and confirms the general impression that its production at the present rate of labour can leave no sufficient margin to the workman engaged in alluvial washing, while the statement that the outlay on account of the Sado mine exceeds the value of the gold obtained is not calculated to encourage quartz-mining. It is understood that the Government has shown some sensitiveness to the depreciatory observations with which Mr. Plunkett concludes his report, and the scepticism which is apparent throughout it as to the mineral wealth of the country. But as that gentleman acknowledges the cooperation and aid of the Minister for Public Works, in giving him access to departmental documents, and in authorising the communication of official returns by the foreign head of the Mining Office, we must consider this report unfounded. The country cannot really suffer from the light now shed upon the subject by foreign observers, disappointing though their criticisms may be to those who have nursed a faith in unreal and supposititious wealth hidden in the bowels of the earth. The same science which melts the harmful delusion is capable, if tried, of giving in exchange the knowledge that will enable its possessors to turn to account the many resources which, wisely studied and developed, may one day enrich this yet truly uninstructed country.

The policy of the Gas Committee is all wrong. It is a question between a little more money on the one side, and much more convenience, safety, decency and economy of curses, not loud perhaps but deep, on the other. There is no principle involved in standing out against the demand of the Gas Company. What we want is light. If we can't get it for guinea, let us pay five-and-twenty shillings and have it. It may be annoying to have to give in to a high charge, but no one in his senses will starve because he has to pay sixpence for a penny loaf. Practically we are starving for light with the sixpence in our pockets. Money sometimes costs too much.

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The *North China Herald* in a recent issue made some reflections upon the alleged illiberality of the P. M. S. Co. in not reducing the rate of freight charged upon the articles sent from China to the Philadelphia Exhibition. All ground of complaint on this score has since been removed by an order from New York to take the exhibits at half freight and the first-class passengers attached to the mission in charge at half rates.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Some 8,000 packages of cargo have now been recovered from the wreck of the *Surprise*, which have been landed at the Imperial Dock-Yard at Uraga. The wreck lies upon a sandy bottom close to the entrance of that harbour, and there is but little hope of raising it. The assistance of divers will be necessary to save the remaining portion of her cargo.

One of the representatives of Foreign Powers has, it would seem, expressed a wish to obtain the use provisionally of a plot of land at Uyeno in Yedo, for the purpose of laying it out as a pleasure-ground. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* from which we take this intelligence does not mention the Minister's name nor the reception given to his application.

A pupil of the Père Nicolai was examined by the authorities of the Yedo Saibansho on the 10th instant on the charge of having writen an offensive letter which has appeared in the *Saifû Shimbun*. Both the judge and the accused would seem to have been highly excited, and the arguments on either side grew so warm that the former deemed it wise to close the controversy by ordering his adversary to be bound and thrown with prison.

The Football match, Residents against non-Residents, on Saturday terminated in the victory of the former after an exciting game.

A Committee of seven members of the *Dai Shi In* has, it would appear, been appointed to investigate the circumstances of the recent collision between the *Nagoya Maru* and the *Osaka Maru* in the Inland Sea.

A fire which occurred at Numadzu, near Hakoné, on the Tokaido on Saturday, destroyed ten houses.

The *Akebono Shimbun* mentions a great increase of activity in the manufacture of gunpowder.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has had intelligence of the prevalence of small-pox at Osaka and in the Okita *ken*.

While there is apparently no cessation of activity in the preparations for hostile operations should they be necessary, there is an impression in the capital that the intelligence last received from Corea gives much hope of a peaceful settlement of the difficulty. The uncertainty which exists has paralysed native business, and the announcement of continued peace would be welcome to all.

The *Choya Shimbun* announces that certain foreign residents of Osaka contemplate the establishment of a line of steamers to run thence to Yokohama. This is apparently untrue.

We read in the *Hochi Shimbun*:—An agent of Shimada, the banker, who failed recently forwarded by a messenger to Mr. Inouyé during his visit to Ozaka a present of 5,000 *yen*. Mr. Inouyé declined the offer, but on his return to his employer the messenger persisted in declaring that the present had been accepted. The case is now under investigation by the authorities.

Severe punishments have again been inflicted for recent infractions of the Press Laws, the editor of the *Choya Shimbun* being fined 150 *yen* with eight months imprisonment, and the manager of the same journal 100 *yen* with four months. The latter gentleman, Mr. Narushima, was at one time tutor to the late Tycoon.

The Local Government of Hiogo having advertised for the services of forty seamen at the wages of 13 *yen* per month, received 200 applications for work. The purpose for which the men are required is not mentioned by the newspaper from which we take the intelligence.

Disturbances are said to have occurred in Ehimé *ken* in reference to a change in the collection of the land-tax, and the *Daijô* of the Naimushô (Home-office) has proceeded thither to investigate the grievance.

The *Akebono Shimbun* gives a rumour that eight new clauses will shortly be added to the press laws with the view of providing against the use of parable or figurative expression in political writing. The administration of the law, which until lately has been somewhat mildly construed, will also be rendered more severe. It is stated that the law will be altered so as to comprehend public lectures within its scope.

On the 14th instant, the late editors of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* and the editors of the *Hioron*, *Akebono* and *Saifu* newspapers were called to the Saibanshô to answer a charge of contravening the Press-Laws.

The native papers assert that Mr. Mori's first interview at the Tsung-li-yamen has been a satisfactory one; that the Chinese repudiate all idea of an intention to interfere in Corean affairs, and that they quite agree in thinking that the late acts of the Coreans justify the Japanese demand for explanation and reparation.

The *Hochi Shimbun* has learnt that the *Seiki*, a man-of-war recently built at Yokosuka, is now in course of repair. The writer has heard that her boilers have been placed above the water level, which he thinks a serious mistake in the case of ships of war.

An attempt to burn down the printing office of the *Nagasaki Express* was made on the 2nd instant. The fire was fortunately discovered before it had made much progress and was extinguished without difficulty. The paper says:—

That the object was the destruction of the plant, and not, as is generally the case, for purposes of burglary seems to be very conclusive; for no attempt was made to burst any of the fastenings of the doors, while the idea of running such risks of capture, for the mere gratification of a handful or a pocket of type seems too absurd to be entertained for one minute. That it was done by some person acquainted with the office, either personally or through the instructions of others, may be inferred from the fact that it was fired on the side of the office where all the valuable type is usually cased and where the damage would have been most effectual. However, the matter is now in the hands of the police and every effort will be made to capture the perpetrator and his accomplices if any.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* has heard that an alteration in the salaries of Government officers is in contemplation, but has failed to learn whether they are to be increased or diminished.

The *Hochi Shimbun* notices the threatened bankruptcy of Hizen Ya, a well known native mercantile establishment in Yokohama. Its difficulties, it is rumoured, have been caused by the legal proceedings taken against it by a foreign coal-merchant.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam-ship *Sunda*, bringing London mails to the 7th January, left Hongkong for this port yesterday morning, the 17th inst., at 6 A.M.

Three of the pupils of Mr. Narushima of the *Choya Shimbun*, whose sentence to fine and imprisonment we recently recorded, have offered themselves as substitutes to serve his term of punishment. It was explained to them by his friends that the law does not accept vicarious service. The youths are all less than fifteen years of age.

Preparations for the equipment of the artillery are, the *Hochi Shimbun* says, being made with all speed. Some 70,000 small arms and 15,000 pairs of infantry shoes are also ready, and the storehouses are being enlarged so as to facilitate the preparation and despatch of military supplies.

The Department of Public Industy is making experiments in the deodorisation of field manure at Fukagawa in Yedo, sulphuric acid being used for the purpose. The waste of ammonia is now only too apparent to the foreign pedestrian, and it will be well if, in the large towns at least, some means to stop it can be found.

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The Marines on the war ships *Riogo*, *Adzuma* and *Chiyoda* now stationed here, some three hundred in number, have been inspected recently with a view to ascertaining their fitness for active service.

With the view to the exclusion from the native law courts of weak or ignorant practitioners, the Government has decided to institute examinations for the purpose of determining the competency and knowledge of native law possessed by those who propose to become its exponents in future.

A short time since the discovery of a diamond, said to weigh seven pounds, was reported in a native newspaper. The finder has not as yet succeeded in meeting with a purchaser for his bulky gem, which he values at seven to eight millions of dollars, but is said to be spending large sums of money in anticipation.

The *Hochi Shimbun* notices the shipment from the port of Shinagawa of rice sold by the Government. A vessel, the *Mary Blair*, is now loading there for Australia.

Some 4,500 cases, each of the value of 25 *yen* of half *sen* copper coins were delivered in Yedo on the 17th instant from the Osaka Mint.

A telegram from Shanghai which is given in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, reports the capture there of the former treasurer of the Ibaraki *Kencho*, who recently left Japan taking with him a large amount of Government monies.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Yokohama Station.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday 13th February, 1876.

Passengers, Pacels, &c	$5,709.81
Merchandise, &c	$ 478.93
Total	$6,188.74

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Pacels, &c	$7,189.65
Merchandise, &c	$ 695.69
Total	$7,885.34

Kobe and Osaka Station.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 6th February, 1876.

Passengers.....29,413.	Amount...Yen	5,346·545
Luggage, Parcels, ...	„	102·784
Goods,.....	„	193·26
Total.....	Yen	5,642·589
Corresponding period last year...	Yen	3,868·015

One of the funniest instances of a fraudulent trade label which we have yet seen was brought to our notice this week, our old acquaintance "Sugar of Lemons" or "Portable Lemonade" being the medium. This material has reached this market of good quality from both America and England, the labels being so much alike that one is probably fraudulent in law, though we are not in a position to say which is in fault, and it has long been known that the esteem in which the article was held had led to the manufacture of Japanese imitations. The tin before us is smaller in size than the foreign ones, and the edge of the lid slides inside the top instead of outside. The pictorial illustration on the label is a sufficiently good copy to deceive on the shelf of a shop, but on taking it in hand it is at once seen that the apparent letter-press is a pictorial illustration also, and evidently drawn by somebody totally ignorant of the distinctions between one Roman letter and another. The only things decipherable are two devices, one of which is evidently meant for "Direction" and another which might be intended for either "Boston" or "London" the likeness being, however, rather more to the former than to the latter so that we suppose an American label was the original studied.—*The Hiogo News.*

THE BRITISH MINISTER'S NOTIFICATION.

(No. 2.)

PERHAPS the most surprising feature of the contraversy which has been excited by the issue of Sir Harry Parkes' recent notification prohibiting the publication of newspapers in the Japanese language by British subjects, is the wide-spread ignorance it has revealed of the nature, and even the existence, of the Order in Council under which British subjects in Japan are governed. Given, this surprising ignorance, of course the panic created by the notification need cause no great wonder. But it is not the less curious that a large body of men singularly jealous of their rights and liberties—and quite justly and properly so—should find themselves one morning in a position which makes a number of them imagine and cry out that all their boasted liberties are shams, and that they are, for all practical purposes, under as arbitrary a rule as the subjects of a despotic Government; and all this by reason of an act of their Minister, the grounds of, necessity, and justification for which are as plain as the letters of the alphabet. Of course it is rather humiliating to some of us to find ourselves in the presence of foreigners of many different nationalities, including the Japanese, and hear it proclaimed that we are slaves and that all our boasted liberties are as filthy rags. We have the consolation indeed of knowing that such talk is preposterous nonsense; but we are not the less ashamed of it—not the less disturbed at the silly forms it has taken, its blatant character, its utter idleness and want of solid foundation.

In treating of this recent notification last week, we dealt chiefly, as seemed then most desirable, with the grounds of reason and natural justice which it might be presumed animated our Minister in issuing it. Our reference therefore to the Order in Council itself was necessarily very meagre, and those who have been content meanwhile to harden their erroneous conclusions regarding its alleged arbitrary character, instead of dissipating them by a study of the Order itself, have worked themselves up into a kind of frenzy for which there is the smallest possible ground. By this means they have produced an impression, among other than British subjects, that Englishmen in the East are seriously curtailed of their rightful liberties by their own authorities, and that their Minister wields a power over them which is at once dangerous, humiliating and unconstitutional. We propose in the few following words to show how groundless are these fears, and how carefully the liberties and rights of English subjects have been guarded in this Order in Council which has so erroneously been regarded as an engine of arbitrary power.

Before doing this, however, we may make a remark the justice of which must be estimated by our readers, but which a very fair experience of life has strongly impressed on our mind. In no country in the world is the feeling of the average government official so much in harmony with that of the mass of the people as among officials in England. Of the abject and slavish fear which the Oriental feels towards an official, of course we know nothing. But we are also as entirely free from that timid and subservient habit of mind in respect of the instruments of government which a very moderate experience of life on the continent of Europe soon reveals. In spite of the strength of the doctrine of equality, which is a great living force in France, the relations between official and unofficial Frenchmen are marked by attitudes of mind which betray something of that antagonism which exists between the depositaries of a somewhat arbitrary power and those over whom

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it is wielded. The English official, on the other hand, is as a rule, as sturdily constitutional as those towards whom he stands in an official relation. He is quite as willing, or even anxious, to point out to them the extent of their liberties, and the limits of his own powers, as to show the extent of those powers. The official of the Continent is before all things an official; in England he is before all things an Englishman. In one case he is the depositary of a certain amount of power; in the other he is himself the possessor of certain rights, and the exponent, almost the guardian, of those rights for others. We are sure we shall not be understood as saying this in any boastful or invidious sense. Nothing can be further from our intention. The explanation of the fact—if such it is admitted to be—is to be found in the concluding sentence of a speech recently delivered by M. THIERS, the exact words of which, indeed, are not within our reach, but the sense of which is, that while all the Governments of Europe are now engaged making organic reforms in obedience to the great progress of political thought during this century, England alone is exempted from this necessity, because the large freedom admitted into her polity in its early history has brought all these reforms gradually in its train.

The bearing of these remarks is this: It is *à priori* wholly unlikely that an English Minister, wherever placed, would stretch his own power unduly, or curtail other English subjects of any of those rights and liberties of which he, as an Englishman, is as proud and jealous as they. And any one who is at all familiar with the history of foreign intercourse with this country must be well aware that no one has more vigilantly and determinately withstood the insidious attempts which have more than once been made by the Japanese to deprive foreigners of the rights guaranteed to them by the treaties, than Sir HARRY PARKES. While some other Ministers have either failed to detect or have yielded to these, he has always been foremost in insisting that those treaties, at least as far as British subjects were concerned, should be carried out to the letter. Thus far, the argument from antecedent probabilities that there existed a good reason for the issue of this notification. But we must turn to the Order in Council itself, and see how far it bears out the character which we attributed to it last week.

In the first place, then, the preamble of the Order shows that it had its origin most constitutionally in two Acts of Parliament, the 6th and 7th Vic. c 80 and 94, the objects of which were to ordain laws and ordinances for the better government of British subjects in China and Japan, and particularly, as we pointed out last week, for the more efficient and regular administration of justice among them. Such being the authority for and the objects of the Order, it was made with the advice of the Privy Council, a body which embraces a large number of the best authorities upon constitutional law. The 4th Clause of the 2nd Section of the Order declares that, "Subject to other provisions of this Order, the civil and criminal jurisdiction aforesaid, shall, as far as circumstances admit, be exercised upon the principles of and in conformity with the Common Law, the Rules of Equity, the Statute Law, and other Law being in force in and for England." And the 6th Clause says "Except as to offences made or declared such by this order, or by any Regulation or Rule made under it, any act other than an act that would by a Court of Justice in England be deemed a crime or offence, making the person doing such act liable to punishment in England, shall not, in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction under this Order, be deemed a crime or offence making the person doing such act liable to punishment."

It is obvious that this last provision was necessary. The laws of England could not be expected to provide for all the novel relations into which British subjects are brought by the treaties in virtue which they reside in foreign countries under the jurisdiction of their own authorities. The contemplation of these relations was not within the scope of those laws, and it is difficult to see how the offences liable to arise out of them could be provided for except by such machinery as an Order in Council having its origin in parliamentary sanction.

Passing over the succeeding sections of the Order as foreign to our present purpose, though they are well worth study as showing how scrupulously the lines of the Common Law are preserved throughout, we come to Section VII, headed Treaties and Regulations, the 85th Clause of which is as follows:—"Her Majesty's Minister in China" (the 90th Clause extends the operation of Clause 85 to Japan) "may from time to time make such Regulations as seem fit for the peace, order, and good government of British subjects in or resorting to China, and for the observance of the stipulations of Treaties between Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, and the Emperor of China, *and for the maintenance of friendly relations between British subjects and Chinese subjects and authorities* &c., &c." This appears a large power, and would, if unqualified, justify any amount of apprehension, remonstrance and resistance. But, of course, it is most strictly guarded. The whole genius of our polity is based upon the noble theory that the largest measure of freedom which it is possible to give to men, shall be given to them; that the very *minimum* of the quality of unexpectedness or arbitrariness, even in the power to meet emergencies, shall be retained by our authorities. This theory is not one held by the people as opposed to their authorities. It is, of course, the outcome of the genius of the masses of our race, or of those who have represented them in their struggles against arbitrary power. But it has become the theory alike of governors and governed, and the one feels as much pride and confidence in it as the other. And thus it is that this power is guarded. The same clause which gives it to Her Majesty's Minister, says:—"Any such Regulations shall not have effect unless or until they are approved by Her Majesty, such approval being signified through one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State,——save that in case of urgency, declared in any such Regulation, the same shall have effect unless or until they are disapproved by Her Majesty, such disapproval being signified through one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and notification of such disapproval is received and published by Her Majesty's Minister in China." It will be observed that the urgency of the case for which the British Minister had to provide, is expressly stated in his notification, agreeably to the terms of the Order in Council.

Again omitting such matter in the Order as is irrelevant to the present issue, we come to Section XI, which contains Clause 100. This clause is framed so as to protect the Japanese from offences which might be committed against their Religion. It is over long for reproduction here, and we must refer our readers to the text itself. But thus much we must quote as bearing upon our argument of last week:—"If any British subject is guilty of * * *" or of wilfully committing any act tending to bring any such religion or its ceremonies, mode of worship, or observances into hatred, ridicule, or contempt, and thereby to provoke a breach

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of the public peace, he shall be liable &c., &c." The next clause provides, indeed, that "every charge against a British subject of having committed any such offence shall be heard and determined in a summary way;" but it is added:—"Her Majesty's Consular officers" (and therefore *à fortiori* Her Majesty's Minister) "shall take such precautionary measures as seem to them proper and expedient for the *prevention* of such offences."

We have been careful to give this clause of the Order because it shows the difference between the manner in which careful, wise and responsible men treat questions of this gravity, in opposition to the frivolous manner in which it is handled by ignorance and fanaticism. We asked last week whether the religion, the customs and laws of the Japanese people were to be held up to ridicule and scorn by any irresponsible person who commenced his career by an act as certain as the succession of day and night to endanger the friendly relations of the two Governments. And, in reply, we are asked whether ignorance and superstition are not to be met with their natural weapons, enlightenment and true religion, and to be swept away to make room for a better order of things. In reply again we answer; Assuredly not, if this involves the employment of unlawful means: Assuredly not, if the process is to involve the destruction of friendly relations between the subjects of the two Governments: Assuredly not, if the good done in one direction is more than counterbalanced by the mischief done in another. Upon whom would this inevitable destruction of our present friendly relations react? Upon every foreigner in this country, be he trader, missionary, or professional man of whatsoever class. It would engender a bitter feeling against foreigners which would work more harm in a month than could be repaired in years. It would arouse the Government and the people alike against us, nor would it be possible by any representations or protestations to make either believe that we possessed one vestige of the sense of justice.

It has been contended that it would have been more in consonance with English law and feeling to wait for an overt act committed by the paper, or any such paper, tending to the disruption of our friendly relations. We reply that the very publication of the paper in the Japanese language under the claimed exemption from Japanese Press-laws would have produced this effect. It would hardly have been possible by any writing whatever to aggravate this consequence: impossible by any subsequent writing or conduct, however conciliatory, to obliterate the sense of wrong and insult inhering in the very existence of such a journal and attaching to its illegitimate origin.

It has been contended that in a somewhat analogous case, H. M.'s Consul at Shanghai took an altogether opposite course. The circumstances, so far as we are acquainted with them, differ considerably, though we cannot now undertake to show in what manner. But thus far we shall go: We think H. M. Consul was distinctly wrong in his act, the legality of which would not, in our opinion, be upheld by the lawyers of the Crown in England. We say this under the reserve necessary to an imperfect acquaintance with all the circumstances of the case.

It has been contended that Sir HARRY PARKES is the only Minister who has issued a notification of this nature. The answer is simple. The complaint was made against the act of a British subject. Next; the British Minister is the only one of the Ministers who could have any misgivings in regard to the justice or expediency of the prohibition. Mr. BINGHAM is clearly and tightly bound by Mr. FISH's orders to compel the obedience of American citizens to Japanese laws in all matters not expressly provided for in the treaty. The other Ministers represent Powers all of whom control the press of their respective countries by stringent laws, and it is not easy to conceive that the subjects of these Powers would ask for, or have conceded to them, a greater freedom of expression than they would enjoy in their own country.

As for the "howl of moral indignation" with which Mr. FAULDS says that the notification will be received in England, it is truly lamentable to think that any such expression should come from the pen of one who claims the protection of English law. When rational Englishmen have serious work to do, we submit that the last thing they do is to "howl." They are self-respecting men, and regard with just contempt the fanatics who confuse issues, and make the temple of liberty the scene of vulgar and frenzied orgies.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

JAPANESE JURISDICTION.

(Hochi Shimbun.)

Although our Empire consists only of a group of Asiatic Islands, we form an independent nation of thirty millions of people. So long as we claim to be thus independent, we should endeavour to uphold the sovereign rights which belong to us in common with all other independent states, otherwise this claim is a mere vain boast. But—we say it with sorrow—our independence is not real, and we do not enjoy the full rights to which we are justly entitled. It may be urged that when the people of Formosa attacked our Loochooan subjects, our Government spent a great deal of money in enquiring into the cause of the attack; that a discussion arose on the subject between us and the Chinese which ended in their paying us five hundred thousand taels in satisfaction of our claim; that since then, the Coreans fired upon one of our ships of war, and our Government sent over Envoys to enquire into the reasons for this; that these things have been done in order to efface the insults levelled at us, and to show to the world that we know how to preserve our honour untarnished; and, finally, that they also are evidences of the independence of our country.

To these contentions we would reply: That the Coreans and Formosans are uncivilized people, and that we could not be disgraced by attacks of this nature, and that investigation into such offences, and even our punishment of them in order to preserve our honour, do not suffice to prove us an independent people. The real question which touches our rights and honour is the possession of jurisdiction over foreigners resident in our country, and the power of taxing them. The latter power is of quite secondary importance, so that we shall not argue it here. We will content ourselves first by showing why the jurisdiction over foreigners ought to be in our hands. The first thing that must be abolished is the clause in our treaties which confers on foreigners extra-territorial rights, the rights, namely, of foreigners living in Japan to be judged by the laws of their respective countries only, and not by the laws of Japan. This is the real contradiction to our claim to be an independent people. An independent nation is one which has the power of making its own laws, and needing to recognize no other laws, and of applying these laws to all those resident in its territory. Now we claim to be independent and to enforce our own laws. Yet foreigners resident here do not observe them, and thus our independence is not real and complete. This being an indisputable fact, how can we keep silence? However unjustly foreigners may treat our people, we cannot punish them as they deserve. This may be sport to them, but it is death to us, and the more so, that whenever any of our people commit an act of injustice against foreigners they are severely punished for it. On the whole, foreigners certainly escape from the punishment of their offences, because the Japanese cannot prosecute them as they could wish. Foreigners come to this country for the purpose of making their fortunes, and in this pursuit they might be expected to give up some of the rights they enjoy in their own countries. The acquisition of their fortunes and the retention of their rights are two good things, and we do not think they ought to enjoy, or even expect to enjoy, two such things at one time. Indeed, foreigners may now be regarded as our guests, and enjoy rights and immunities which they never enjoyed before

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But what kind of rights must those be which are injurious to us who are the hosts? We are told that foreigners cannot obey our laws on account of their imperfections. But what does this mean? There are no laws which can be called perfectly good. The laws of all nations are adapted to the minds of those for whom they are made, and suited to their condition of civilization. The laws of our country are not perhaps the best which could be made, but they suit and reflect the mind of our people, and we think that whoever lives in our country and associates with our people ought certainly to observe them. For if we find ourselves together in one country, and one observes one set of laws while the other observes another set, grievous injustice must be the result, and the fact that the Japanese cannot get their injuries redressed is a proof of this. It is only just, however, to admit that there are portions of our laws which are not exactly in accordance with the condition of modern affairs, and that these must be altered. But when our people obey them, foreigners must do the same, and thus it is that we have said that foreigners must be content to forego something of their rights when they go into other countries to make their fortunes. We began trading with foreigners for our mutual benefit. But foreigners had better return to their respective countries if the retention of their rights here inflicts injury upon us. If mutual benefit cannot be otherwise obtained, this is the only solution of the difficulty, for, then, they need not obey our laws, nor need we submit to injustices.

With reasons so fair as these we see no reason why we should not urge the excision from the treaties of the clauses which give extra-territorial jurisdiction.

"Be Cautious."

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

There are three classes of men in our country.* First, we have those individuals who think they have acquired sufficient knowledge and are desirous of becoming officials of the Government. Next, those who believe themselves possessed of a natural talent and exhibit a disposition to engage in business. And, lastly, we have the wealthy men who care for no steady occupation, and who, being mere voluptuaries, aim only at using their wealth for the purpose of procuring for themselves the maximum of enjoyment and pleasure that money can procure.

If we turn to the first named division we hear them say that, "Every man of merit may now obtain a Government post irres-"pective of his birth, and it is therefore not a time for idleness." Spurred on by their intense vanity and self-esteem, numberless young men of this class abandon their provincial homes and hasten to the capital to try their fortunes and procure for themselves the coveted appointments under Government. Some few are successful, and owe their good fortune to the smiles and patronage of the high officials, but in ninety-nine cases of a hundred, it is not too much to say, they fail egregiously in their aims. In their native provinces they would doubtless have held their own, but they had not reckoned upon the superior intelligence and alacrity of the youth of the Capital. Their means at length exhausted, they are compelled to abandon their pretensions to official life, and return despondingly to their native provinces which they had left in high hope. And whence their disappointment? Assuredly because they had not accurately guaged the measure of their capacity and had allowed their self-esteem to delude and fool them. Because, in short, they were deficient in the necessary element of caution.

Let us now consider the next class to which we have referred. We fancy we hear them say, "Although it may be true that we are "now a free and independent people, there are among us those who "play the sycophant to men of high position in the hope of being "raised to some advantageous post: the truckling spirit still lurks "in the minds of such men. We are not of such poor clay as these "fellows. No, let us be traders; for, if a man possess but brains, "there is nothing like a commercial career for him. It is the "mercantile class that builds up the true independence of a coun-"try." Excellent reasoning indeed! But let us look a little closely into their conduct. Are they assiduous in their trade: attentive to the details of their business and so minutely regulating their outgoings that they shall be proportionate to their incomes? Alas, no. They are for the most part mere gamblers. They speculate without means, plan operations by which a fortune may be gained without labour or thrift and as easily as by a successful cast of the die, and throw the risk of loss upon the confiding persons who are willing to give them accommodation or credit. Some may succeed it is true—though we must confess that we have heard of no such instance—but failure is generally the result. Then follows disappointment to the unlucky creditors, actions in the law courts and, finally, disgrace and loss of character. And all because they were not cautious.

And now to a type of the third class. "Knowledge and talent" he declares "are well enough, but there is no power like that of "money. Fortunately for me, my father was born before me "and I have inherited abundance from him. Be it my duty to "turn the prosperity to good account." His first act is to build himself a handsome stone house, and to this he removes, living in luxury and surrounded by all sorts of fashionable appliances. His money flows away like water and flatterers and sycophants profit by his free-handed generosity. But can this continue long? Assuredly not. However wealthy a man may be, if he adds nothing to his fortune and spends much of it his career must come to an end sooner or later. And thus it is with the individual case which we have selected. His money has wings and flies from him, and at length he has hardly a roof under which he can lay his head: another painful illustration of the consequences of a want of caution.

It is true that the conduct of the types of these various classes may not exactly correspond in detail with the instances we have selected, but the resulting failure is the invariable end. How truly says the sage 'Human ambition must be bridled by human reason.' Ambition is a noble quality and the satisfaction of an ambitious purpose an honourable and praiseworthy aim; but success depends upon caution and sagacity. The frequent imprisonments and fines inflicted upon newspaper writers of late may be taken as a pregnant instance of their negligence in this respect. A little caution would have saved them from the penalties they have incurred. Now if learned men commit blunders of this serious nature, can we wonder that less instructed people should also err?

No; ambition must be kept within reasonable bounds and not permitted unlimited range. Industry and perseverance impose the necessary checks upon it, and guarded by these invaluable qualities, and stimulated by a fair share of ambition and high purpose, every man may cut out for himself a path to competence and ease or, it may even be, to fortune.

The Practice of Adoption.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

The time has, in our opinion; arrived when the Government should prohibit the adoption of heirs to property. If we examine into the origin of the indolence and lack of independent spirit which characterize our people, we find it in the custom of confining inheritance to male heirs. This custom arose in days long past at the commencement of the Shogunate, and it has become so deeply rooted in the minds of the people that it will be very difficult to abolish it.

In the olden days of the Empire there were no laws requiring males to inherit, and thus we have had Empresses regnant. But, as the Shoguns were all *samurai* whose duty it was to head our armies in the field, male heirs could not be dispensed with, and as all their followers, officials and servants were also *samurai*, the same law had to be observed. When Yoritomo came to the Shogunate, he passed a law that the heirs of all *samurai* must be males, and when his son died Hojo brought children from among the far and near relatives of the Mikado, and adopted them as Yoritomo's sons in order to secure the succession.

During the Ashikaga dynasty of Shoguns, the country adopted the feudal system, and male heirs became all the more necessary. The names of great families acquired high distinction, and the fashion of changing names arose, a practice carried to a great length among the Daimios. When the Shogunate came into the Tokugawa family, a law was passed that none but the true male heir could inherit the estates or pensions of a family, and that he must be seventeen years of age. By this means the practice of adoption was abolished, and many families which had no male heirs were deprived of their estates and revenues. There were also cases where the heir was not seventeen years of age on the death or retirement of his father. This law seems to have been made with the object of weakening the feudal system, but it was soon abolished on account of the trouble to which it threatened to give rise. The practice of adoption again revived, and laws to give it due effect were also passed. Here we may state—though it is perhaps unnecessary—that the exclusion from inheritance of all but male heirs gave rise to the bad custom of open concubinage, and it is recorded that one family represented to the government that it had no heir even by concubines.

* The writer apparently alludes to the *samurai* only.

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The estates were not allowed to be divided among the sons of a family, so that when there was more than one son, the eldest of them inherited, while the younger were adopted into other families or became dependents on their father or elder brother for their whole lives. It may be said that just prior to the overthrow of the Tokugawa government, some of the younger brothers were appointed to state offices, and that officials were chosen from among the commoners or any available able men. But we would reply that this arose from unavoidable causes, the government being then on the brink of ruin. Under this law, the eldest son, however foolish, inherited the estates and revenues of the family; and however intelligent or educated the younger, they were dependent during their whole lives. This custom became general among all classes, and gave rise to the saying "The first-born are fools and the rest are dependents." The eldest son knew that he was to inherit the estates, and thus took no pains about his self-improvement, feeling that it mattered nothing whether he were intelligent or not. The younger brothers felt that they were dependents on their elder brother and dared not displease him, and hence the indolent and dependent spirit which has become so marked among us. Wealthy farmers and merchants did, indeed, sometimes divide their estates among several sons, but cases of this were very rare.

Since the Restoration this custom has changed, and the family revenues can be divided among the various children of a family, pensions can be inherited by females, and there is no necessity for adopting heirs. But the force of the old laws still seems to prevail, and this keeps the back the independent and industrious spirit of the nation.

As we have arrived at a period when news laws in regard to the inheritance of property are about to be made, we think that the practice of adoption should be abolished. We see no injury which would arise from this course; but what does the public think?

The Same.

(Choya Shimbun.)

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that we have arrived at a period when the practice of adoption should be prohibited by the Government on account of its tendency to keep the people in a state of dependence and indolence. The writer enters into minute details regarding the transmission of property through male heirs in ancient times. But it appears to us that there are advantages to both sides in the practice of adoption, while there is no evidence that the prohibition of it would cause the people to be more industrious or independent. We occasionally hear of cases of differences between parents and adopted sons being brought for adjustment before our courts; but it is impossible to say that no such differences arise between parents and their own children. Moreover, it is commonly supposed in Japan that it is the happiest thing for the aged to hand over their estates to their sons and retire from the affairs of the world, in which case it is extremely convenient to be able to adopt an heir when they have no offspring of their own. It is also advantageous to those who are left as orphans to be adopted into a family, and all these advantages would be lost were the practice prohibited. The writer states that the spirit of indolence arises from the younger sons of *samurai* seeking to become the heirs of other families, and that the necessity for pleasing the eldest brother keeps them in a state of humiliating dependence. But we do not think this is always the case, for no families seek for ignorant young men to adopt. They always choose the most intelligent they can find, and though it was customary during the feudal times for the eldest son to inherit, this is so no longer, so that there is no reason why our younger sons should be dependents on their elder brothers, though it is true that the custom still lingers among the *kuadzoku*. The merchants and farmers never wish to adopt indolent heirs, and, in proof of this, they even send away adopted sons who turn out indolent, so that an idle spirit is certainly not fostered by the practice of adoption.

In proof of our assertion that neither indolence nor dependence are encouraged by the practice, we will relate following fact.—There was a temple at Hakusan, in Kaga, which was controlled by ten families of priests among whom the custom of adoption was not practiced. Thus when any one of the families had no son and thus became extinct the property occupied by it was handed over to the eldest son not already an heir of one of the remaining families. An enquiry into the condition of these families proved that the men remained priests all their lives, and that no industrious spirit could be found among them. Thus we do not think that the prohibition of the custom of adoption necessarily produces industrious habits. The endowment of the eldest son with the estates of the father is an ancient custom among us, and when fathers more generally divide their states among all their sons, the desire to become adopted will cease. Moreover, as the *Nichi Nichi* itself states, the custom is dying out, and thus though the prohibition of it need cause no serious inconvenience, there is no necessity for the Government to meddle with it. Let it die out of itself.

The Same.

(Hochi Shimbun.)

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has argued that the practice of adopting heirs should be prohibited. The *Choya Shimbun* pleads that it is attended with advantages to both sides, and that there is no evidence to prove that it tends to make the people less industrious and independent than they otherwise would be. We should have been content to remain neutral on the question, but the opinion expressed by the *Choya Shimbun* is so entirely opposed to our own that we cannot refrain from saying a few words on the subject.

It seems to us that the *Choya Shimbun* has only considered one side of the question, viz: the advantages attending the practice to the aged who desire to retire from the affairs of the world, and to the orphans who are thus provided for. These are the advantages; but we must now look to the other side at the disadvantages, and strike a balance between the two.

The lack of offspring is a natural misfortune, and shows that nature thinks it best to terminate the existence of a family so circumstanced. We see no reason for rebelling against the decree of nature, and perpetuating such a family by adopting heirs into it, and thus it is that all nations have made laws for the disposal of the properties of extinguished families.

When younger sons are adopted into families as heirs, they do do not pay sufficient attention to their education, knowing that they will be provided for as the holders of certain property. They have no thought of earning an independent livelihood, and to a certain extent lose the spirit of self-reliance from being compelled to obey their (adopted) parents, who, without giving any real attention to the natural bent of the son's disposition, order him to do this or that because it is the established practice of the family. Thus when the son, after a long period of hardship, becomes the master of the house, family troubles come and he is rendered unhappy. He balances his present condition against the hardships he has had to bear, and under ordinary circumstances contrives to rub along in one way or another. But at times these family troubles become excessive and he flies to dissipation. The sons of the poorer classes begin to learn a trade at the age of thirteen or fourteen, and are usually able to earn their own living when they arrive at manhood. When the younger sons of such families are adopted, a fictitious parentage is created which brings about unnecessary troubles.

There is another grave evil which attends the practice of adoption. Evil-minded people sometimes adopt female children, and convert them to bad purposes for the sake of gain.

Such are the evils attending the practice of adoption, and after balancing against them such advantages as are pleaded for it by the *Choya Shimbun*, we conclude that the practice should be bolished. This will help to root out indolence from the middle classes, and still greater evils from the lower classes.

The *Choya Shimbun* seems disturbed about the inconveniences which would result from the abolition of the practice. Such fears seem to us idle. The advantages are only such in relation to our special habits; there is no radical need for them in human nature. And how are we to become civilized unless by the abolition of these bad customs?

Health and Industry.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

It is the custom of civilized nations to set a high store on life and fortune. In Europe and America not only is life regarded as precious, but every care is taken to preserve health. As regards wealth, not only is it prized, but men strive during their whole lives to increase it. With the Indians, however, in America, the case is wholly otherwise. They do not seem to set very much value on their lives, they have no houses and little clothing, they live wherever they can find food and shelter, and as they know little about wealth, they care nothing about accumulating it. The same indifference exists here, and this may be termed the lingering of the spirit of the *samurai* and feudalism. In days long past when the Shoguns usurped the power of the Mikado, the *samurai* formed a class who received pensions, and had nothing to do in times of peace. Whenever war broke out it was their duty to sacrifice their lives if necessary, and this conduct appeared to them very

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honourable. Their habits were reckless, and whenever one of them killed himself or others in a moment of exasperation, people praised him as a true *samurai*. Whenever, on the contrary, he thought of trying to make his fortune, he was regarded with abhorrence, and this seems to us the very reverse of a civilized view. Our government, in reconstituting the Empire, has abolished many of our ancient cnstoms, the pensions of the *samurai* are being reduced, and we no longer see men about with long swords in their girdles. The ideas attaching both to life and wealth are more advanced. Yet we grieve to say, men do not yet know how to make their fortunes or preserve their health. We find many leading lives of idleness and dissipation, and we hope they will become more industrious, for this would tend to preserve their health and better their fortunes. In thus doing, they may claim to be called civilized people.

USEFUL MINERALS AND METALLURGY OF THE JAPANESE.

E.—GOLD.*

BY DR. GEERTS.

***Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan, on the 16th of February,* 1876.**

Gold, 金 *Kin;* Syn. *Ki-gane* (yellow metal), *O-butsu* (yellow matter), *An-tan, To-nan-yo-nitsu* (sunshine in the South-east), *Kiyo,* &c., was first found in Japan in the year 749, during the reign of the 45th Emperor *Seï-mu* (or *Sho-mu-tenno*). This first gold came from the district Odagōri, in the province of Oshiu. The Prince of Suruga presended in the following year (750) to the Mikado some gold, which was found in his province. Since ancient times there have been rumours abroad about the enormous wealth of gold ore in this country. Before Kaempfer's time there had already been such an exaggerated belief. Those stories about the richness of Japan and especially of the much desired "*gold* and *silver islands*" (kin-shima and gin-shima) have dazzled the minds of many foreigners.† Kaempfer (1692) and even Thunberg (150 years later) indicate the situation of these islands at a distance of 150 miles East, or E. N. E. off the coast of Oshiu. The Spaniards had tried in vain in 1620 to find them. The Dutch sent two vessels in 1639 the *Engel*, and the *Graff*, under command of *Mattys Cluast* and *Abel Tasman*, in search of these precious islands, but they returned to Formosa, after having sailed 600 miles at 37½° N. L. East of Japan, without seeing any traces of land. In the year 1643 two other vessels, the *Castricum* and the *Breskens*, were ordered under Commander *Vries* to explore the Northern Pacific Ocean, the East coast of Siberia and the gold and silver islands East of Japan. Our eminent Dutch navigator did not, however, find the latter, but he discovered first the Bonin Islands, second the Island of Yesso, third the Kunaschiri, fourth the Iturup (Staten-land), and fifth the Urup (Compagnies-land).

The accounts of the richness of Japan in gold-ore, have been copied from book to book, without having been sufficiently weighed and tested. When the Portuguese first came into contact with the Japanese—and even still many years later—there was a considerable stock of precious metals, and especially gold in this country. This relatively large amount of gold does not prove, however, the extreme richness of the country, because it was in reality the product of gold-washing during many centuries. Japan being closed at that time to nearly the whole world, the gold remained in the country and augmented with every year. Under such circumstances the quantity of gold must have been considerable after many centuries, even if the country contained but a very moderate quantity of ore. The extreme cheapness of labour in former times allowed of gold-washing out of very poor gravel, which could not, without a decided loss, be worked either in Europe or America. The production of gold being moreover larger in relation to silver than in other countries, the relative value of the first precious metal became quite different from our standard. Whilst in Europe the relation between gold and silver varies only a little between 15 to 16 : 1, there has been a time when this relation was in Japan 6 : 1. The Portuguese and afterwards the Dutch have had the advantage of levelling the ground considerably, whilst the opening of Japan in latter years has done the rest. The quantity of gold metal exported by the Portuguese during their stay in Japan, 1550-1639, may be estimated at least fifty nine and a half millions sterling, or in average 660,000 yearly. Kaempfer speaks even of some years with an export of two and a half millions of gold and adds in his peculiar style (Book iv, chap. v) "if this trade had lasted "but twenty years in the same degree, the Portuguese "would have exported (out of this Ophir to Macao) the "same quantity of gold and silver, which the Bible says "that there was in Jerusalem, during Solomon's time.

The Dutch afterwards exported chiefly copper and silver from Japan, but also gold, especially from 1649-1671. The quantity of silver exported by the Dutch alone during the seventeenth century may be valued at 112 millions of taels and the quantity of gold exported during the same period at 6,192,900 pieces of the old *koban*. During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries there were besides exported considerable quantities of gold and copper. The whole quantity of Japanese gold and silver exported during the 16th and 17th centuries may be estimated as follows :

Portuguese...gold and silver.....		£59,500,000
Dutch.....gold	£15,482,250 }	
silver	£28,000,000 }	..... £43,482,200

Or nearly 103 millions.

We have had the opportunity of seeing many gold-ores out of different parts of Japan ; the last exhibition in Kiyoto (1875) had about twenty samples accurately labelled with the localities of occurrence) of nearly all those provinces, in which gold is more or less worked. By the kindness of the local government we obtained and examined these specimens, together with the samples in our former collection. Most samples consisted of ochry silicious conglomerates and ochry argillaceous gravel, there being very few samples of more dense and pure auriferous quartz or feldspar. Nearly all rocks had a disintegrated character, caused by the long-continued action of air and water. The samples of alluvial auriferous gravel proved undoubtedly their origin as products of disintegration from primitive rocks, under the continued action of torrents. The gold in these alluuial deposits was found in very small scales, so that the aid of a lens was necessary to discover them, and in many instances the gold-dust could only be ascertained after a process of washing and levigation. Gold in dendritic forms we have only seen in some samples of pure auriferous quartz from Satsuma and Kai. The general aspect of all these ores was poor.‡ Considering further that samples in an exhibition usually represent the better kinds, we cannot but believe that Japanese auriferous gravel or quartz is as a rule poor, although these gold-

* LITERATURE.—*Kaempfer's*, History of Japan, I. Book, Chap. IV. and VIII. *Thunberg*, Voyage au Japon par *Langlès*, Paris, 1796, Vol. III., p. 439. *St. au Julien et Champion*, Industries, &c., p. 38. *B. S. Lyman*, Report of the Geological Survey of Yesso, Tokei, Kaitakushi, 1874, p. 36 *H. S. Munroe*, the Gold fields of Yesso, in the *Japan Daily Herald*, Mail Summary, June 23rd. 1875. *J. H. Gubbins*, Notes of a Journey, &c., and a Visit to the Mines of Sado, in the Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan, 1875. Chinese Technology :—*Thien-kong-khaï-wu*, 天工開物 (Japanese Ed. *Ten-ko-kai-butsu*), Vol. VII., Tab. 4. Natural History, *Hon-zo-ko-moku*, 本草綱目 Vol. VIII., Alt. Fig. 1 and 2. *Ono-Ranzan's Hon-zo-ko-moku kaï-mo*, 草本綱目啓蒙 Ed. 1847, Vol. IV., p. 1. *Jap. Technology, San-kai-meï-butsu-dzu-kuwai.* 山海名物圖會 Vol. I., Tab. I., IV., V., VI., XIV. *Japan Encyclopedy: Wa-kan-san-saï-dzu-yé* 倭漢三才圖會 Vol. 59. *Jap. Mineralogy: Seki-kin-san-sho-ko*, 石品產所考 2 Vol. *Jap. Statistics: Naï-gwaï-ichi-ran* 內外一覽 1 Vol.

† Vincent Romyn and afterwards William Verstegen, who came back from Desima to Batavia, send in a memorial to the Governor-General Henricut Broumer (1635), stating the great importance for the East Indian Comp. to commence a trade with the Gold and Silver islands, situated in the Pacific Ocean at 37½ degrees North Latitude. [Cf. Reis naar de Eilanden ten Noorden en Oosten van Japan door *Marten Gerritszoon Vries* in 1643. Transactions of the Royal Institute of Netherlands India. 2nd Series Amsterdam 1858.]

‡ When we speak of "general aspect" we must leave the question of the *quantitative amount of gold* open, because it is impossible to make an exact determination in a single piece of *poor* gold quartz. To determine practically the value of these ores a certain volume, say one cubic metre, of rock or gravel must be taken, crushed, washed etc. The resulting goddust must then after purification and drying, be carefully weighed on a chemical scales.

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bearing minerals occur, often in considerable quantity, in many different localities. According to Japanese books on the subject "pepitas's" (nuggets) were often found in former times but of late the gold-washer gets nothing but "gold-dust." In many places a workman, who washes gold-gravel for four or five days cannot obtain more gold-metal than is contained in an old *nibu*. Many gold-bearing places are now lying without being worked, because it becomes more and more difficult to work the ores with profit, on account of the wages of workmen having considerably increased during the latter years, since the abolition of the *daimios*. With exception, perhaps, of the ore in Satsuma, the gravel of O Sümi, the quartz of Komagōri in the province of Kai and of Esashoyori in Rikuchiu and of the mine at Aikawa in the island of Sado, we cannot believe that gold-metalurgy will enjoy in Japan a brilliant future, because most of the ores at other places are too poor and cost therefore too much labour in separating the gold-dust.

The manner in which the Japanese work the gold-ores nearly resembles our Western methods and deserves much credit. They understand perfectly the separation of even the smallest quantities of gold dust from other stones and gravel, by means of a system of washing and levigation.

The different ores are ;

1.—Alluvial Sand and Gravel 砂金 Sha-kin or Seī-kin or Sui-kin. The Japanese distinguish according to the dimensions of the gold found in this ore :

a. *Mominuka* or *Kokin* or *Ku-to-kin* 狗頭金 (heads of dogs) ; these are the largest nuggets or rounded masses.

b. *Uri-sané-kin* (Melon seed-gold) or *Kuwā-shi-ken* 瓜子金 of the size of melon seeds.

c. *Nassubi-sané-kin* (Tomato-seed‖ gold) or *Fu-baku-kin* 麩麥金 a little smaller than the other.

d. *Sha-kin* 砂金 golddust.

These are found in the beds of old and existing rivers. The Japanese believe, but not always rightly, that the gold produced by rivers is not of the same good quality as the gold from rocks. They believe also that this gold is poisonous (?) and that the flesh of the "Shako" and of snakes is an antidote to it.

2.—Auriferous Rocks of Quartz "Feldstone" or other silicious Conglomerates 山金 San-kin or Yama-gane. The rock itself bears the name *Haku-seki* or *Fun-shi-seki*. According to the dimensions the Japanese distinguish of yama-kin the following varieties :

a. 馬蹄金. *Ba-tei-kin* (Horse-shoe-gold) the largest pieces.

b. 橄欖金. *Kan-ran-kin* (Chinese olive§ gold) or *Tai-kuwa-kin* 帶榜金.

c. 黃牙. *Oga* or *koga* or *Insu* of the auriferous rock forms stalactitic masses.

3.—Gold, which is disseminated in other compound metallic minerals, especially copper, silver, lead-ores and iron-pyrites. The Japanese now understand the separation of the small amount of gold from these ores by the liquation and cupellation-process, which we have already described under the head of silver (vol. 3, part 1, p. 90).

Gold Metal, after it has been purified and melted in different shapes, bears different names :

1. 鏡.—*Kiyo* or *Shima-kin*, large flat oblong pieces, very fine gold ; rare.

2. 熟金.—*Juku-kin* (ripe gold) or *Mochi-gané* is the ordinary button-form of good ordinary gold.

3. 金鐵屎.—*Kin-tetsu-ki* or *Kana-kuso* gold out of auriferous iron pyrites not so pure as the former.

4. 黃金.—*Ojon* or *Kogané* is of much lighter colour, more yellow or greenish and considered very common.

5. 砂金.—*Shakin*. Gold in powder. The colour is much lighter than that of Juku-kin, but after melting and repeated hammering it is believed that it can become *juku-kin* (ripe gold). *Shakin* is generally considered to be of low quality.

6. 金箔 *Kimpaku* gold-leaf.

7. 金絲 *Kinshi* gold-thread.

‖ Salanum melongawa Linn.
§ Canarium Pimela Roab.

The native writers call gold the "king of the five metals (gold, silver, copper, iron and tin).', Although buried for many years, it never rusts and it loses nothing of its weight, even if it be smelted a hundred times. The alloy of gold with silver is pretty soft; if this alloy be struck on the touchstone (*Tsuké ishi*) a light, greenish-yellow line will be seen. But if the gold be alloyed with copper, it becomes very hard and emits a sound, when placed on the touchstone. Gold which is perfectly pure has a dark reddish-yellow colour and is so soft, that it easily receives the impressions of the teeth. Gold is further said to have an antipathy to tin and to be afraid of quicksilver."

The Chinese and Japanese judge the quality of gold principally according to its colour and hardness. They use for this a black touchstone, a variety of a black basaltic siliceous slate (kïezelschiefer) perfectly resembling our Lydian-stone and very near to the fine black Japanese inkstones (*Sudzuri-ishi*) which consists of ordinary black siliceous slate. By the different colored marks the experienced Japanese analyst judges the purity of the gold, and for comparison he has in stock a collection of golden needles of different alloy. The touchstone is rubbed at the same time with one or two of the needles and the gold in question. The Japanese scale of fineness is much better than ours, being decimal. Perfectly pure gold has 100 touches; if the gold has 85 touches it contains 15 per cent of alloy, and 85 per cent pure gold. At the same time the hardness of the metal is observed accurately, and this is quite necessary because a distinction according to colour can only be deemed a very rough and inexact one. For it is very easy to give different shades even—the so much praised high red-orange colour—to gold by mixing with it specific quantities of copper and other metals. Nevertheless the careful Japanese expert but seldom misses the aim. We have ourselves had many proofs of Japanese assayers giving us a percentage of samples of gold and silver, which only differed slightly from our chemical analysis. Although we highly respect the skill of these experts, their method is far from being as accurate as our wonderful results of analysis by the wet process, which is in reality a model of precision.

But besides colour and hardness, the Chinese and Japanese books give another method of testing. They prescribe the drawing of a line with the gold on the touchstone, then to comparing this line with other marks of the touch-needles and finally to bring the line into contact with very little molten sulphur. If the gold is pure, the mark preserves its bright colour unchanged, but if it continue silver or copper, &c., the line will become dark coloured. The larger the amount of these metals present the darker the colour of the line. It is clear that this simple but rough method of testing rests on the principle that sulphur does not combine at all directly with gold, whilst it forms dark-brown and blackish compounds (sulphides) with copper, silver, &c. In addition we must, however, say that we have not seen a skilled Japanese assayer practice this method and we must also state that this *virtuoso* considered the last sulphur-essay perfectly superfluous, being already quite sure of his conclusion by judging the colour and the hardness.

The old gold coinage of Japan was an alloy of gold and silver and not like the European and the present Japanese gold pieces a mixture of gold and copper. These old gold pieces varied very much in their absolute weight as well as in their alloy, so that the real intrinsic value could not be assertained accurately. The old pieces were :—

1.—The *ō-ban* 大判 large flat oblong pieces, only in nse with the Shoguns and old daimios. Value variable from 20-26 *koban*.

2.—The *koban* 小判 *ichi-riyo-kin* also a oblong flat piece (alloy of gold and silver) having a legal value of 60 *momme* silver, but varying in reality from 58-65 *momme* silver. Since the year 1707 *kobans* were made smaller in size. The new *koban* (*Ho-yei-koban-ken*) must therefore be carefully distinguished from the old pieces. According to many assays, formerly made at Batavia, the percentage of gold of the *koban* differed enormously between 542-833 per mille, although they had generally a standard of 631 per mille.

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3.—*Nibu-kin*, 二分金 originally half a *koban*. No piece of money in the whole world has had such a variable and arbitrary standard as the *nibu*. The intrinsic value varied between $0.17—0.55. The following table which gives the composition (per mille) of a number of Satsuma and Tokugawa *nibus*, will closely prove the irregular composition of these money-pieces.

Sokugawa-nibu.			Satsuma-nibu.		
Gold.	*Silver.*	*Alloy.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*	*Alloy.*
225	762	13	39	900	61
232½	753½	14	20	955	25
227½	760½	12	41	934	25
225	734	11	37	908	55
223	761	16	37	906	57
225	763	12	37	923	40
231	756	13	53	891	56
226½	761½	12	34½	922½	43
225	763	12	41	912	47

4.—*Ichibu-kin* 一分金 originally the fourth-part of the koban ; seldom met with of late.

5.—*Nishu-kin* 二朱金 originally the eighth-part of the *koban*, rare.

6.—*Ishu-kin* 一朱金 originally the sixteenth-part of the *koban*.

The new Japanese gold money pieces have all a fineness of 900 per mille, alloyed with 100 parts of copper.

Metallurgy of Gold.

The Japanese manner of extracting the gold from the auriferous minerals is very simple and, agrees in the main points with our old western method. The whole process may be divided into the principal stages.

1.—If the gold—as is mostly the case—is to be extracted from sand or alluvial deposits of rivers and torrents, then the separation of the small gold scales is effected by *washing* the gold sand, either on an inclined plane or levigation apparatus, or directly on mats in a washing dish. This process is called *kanéyuri* or washing of the metal.

2.—The gold-dust obtained by the washing process is melted on a bottom of calcinated salt, until a button or half round nugget *Mochi-gane* or *Juku-kin* is obtained. This process is called *kin-toku* (Gold-melting.) In the gold mines where the auriferous mineral consists of hard quartzrock, feldspar or feldstone (*haku-seki*), the ore must be crushed first by means of large iron hammers (*kanamé-tsuchi.*) It is then roughly powdered in a mortar, in which the pestle is worked by the foot (*karausu*), and finally ground in a stone mill (*tsuki-usu.*) Being thus minutely divided, the powder is washed in the same way as above.

When the ores consist of auriferous metallic sulphides, (copper or iron pyrites, grey copper-ore, etc), they are first crushed and roasted. The roasted mass is powdered and melted until a coarse metal is obtained. The earth now contains the whole of the gold. The crude metal is then fused with some lead, which extracts the gold and falls to the bottom, (*Dé-namari*). The alloy of lead and gold is then finally treated by a cupellation process.

The process of extracting gold from the ore by means of amalgamation with quicksilver is unknown to the Japanese.

The Japanese possess no good process for the separation of gold from silver. Hence, all Japanese gold contains more or less silver.

We will now proceed to describe the whole working more minutely and suppose that we are visiting a gold mine, where hard auriferous quartzrock, or feldstone, is to be worked. According then to old Japanese custom, first a feast, the feast of the mountain-gods (*Yama-no-kami-sama*) must be celebrated at the mountain or place (*kana-yama*), where a gold mine is to be opened. The best and most propitious day for this feast is the 9th day of the 7th month. A small temporary shrine is constructed and wrestling and other kinds of amusements (*mise-mono*) are ordered from Kioto or Osaka to amuse the villagers and the miners (下 財 *késai*) who all enjoy the festival of the opening of a new mine. The priest, or *Kannushi*, takes care to ask the favours of the gods for the new enterprise, as can be clearly seen by the first of our engravings.

The gods being thus propitiated, care is taken to provide for the daily wants of the miners, who are often obliged to work at a great distance from other habitable places. A kind of store-house and mining-office, called 臺所 *dai-dokoro* (great kitchen) is therefore built near to the entrance of the new mine. In the provinces of the west of Japan this store-house is called *kamba* (office for payment). This *dai-dokoro* or

勘場 *Kamba* is also the office, where the miners get their payment, either in money, or such articles as charcoal, wood, fagots, salt, oil, *Shoyu*, rice and all other necessaries of daily life. Peasants and merchants repair to this place to sell their products or merchandise to the officer in charge of the office by whom all accounts of income and expense are settled and kept. The artist has depicted the *dai-do-koro* in the second engraving.

The second necessity consists in the 床家 *Toko-ya* or a house where a forge is first constructed for making and repairing the necessary tools and mining utensils ; and secondly several foundries are erected for melting the metal in bars or cakes. The officer in charge of this place is called *Toko-yakunin* and ranks second to the chief officer of the mine. The third design gives a representation of the *Tokō-ya*.

After all these preparations are made, the miners commence to open the mine. The chief gallery *shiki-guchi*, 四ッ留メ口 *yotsu-domé-guchi*, is first constructed according to the directions given by the *Shiki-yakunin* or chief officer of the mine. The upper floor *(kesho-ki)* and the sides *(ya)* of the galleries are supported by wooden beams, called 留メ木 *toméki*. It is usual to give the gallery a precisely square form of sixteen beams in every direction, and generally this chief gallery has a moderate incline, as already described under the head of copper. If the main entrance be of considerable length, air-shafts, *kazé-mawashe-guchi* 風廻シ口 are constructed in a similar manner, and finally several gangs and reservoirs are cut out in the main gallery for the removal of the mine-waste *(O kiri-guchi* 大切口 or *midzu-nuki)*. Very much labour is spent on the removal of the water, the only machinery consisting of two kinds of pumps *(to-yu)*, namely a round one made of bamboo, called *také-midzu-to-yu* and a square one, made of wood, *ki-midzu-to-yu*. The water is pumped from one reservoir to the other, until it has reached the outside of the mine. It is obvious that the difficulty in removing the water increases enormously with the depth of the mine. Very often mines are wholly abandoned on account of the water requiring too much cash and labour to be kept under. The drawings on figures 4, 5 and 6 give some idea of the manner in which the galleries are constructed.

We must now turn to the miners, those laborious men, artificers who are compared by the author of the Chinese Poem *Ra-in* with the bees, in the saying "with toilsome "labour the bee collects honey out of thousand flowers, "but for whom is the sweetness?" But we will first describe shortly the different tools of the miner, as they are represented on Table VII. There are :—

1.—The *Tsuru-bashi* or iron pick, for loosening the gravel and rocks.

2.—The *Takané*, or long iron chisel or wedge, for breaking the rocks.

3.—The *Mago-hachi*, or short steel wedge, for crushing very hard rocks.

4.—The *Yama dzuchi*, or ordinary (small sized) mining hammer, worked with the *bakané*.

5.—The *Genno*, or heavy large iron hammer for driving the wedge or *mago-hachi*.

6.—The *Sazai-hito-bashi* or mine-lamp, consisting of a shell filled with oil and a wick made of the pith of a kind of rush.

7.—Three kinds of *Kuwa*, or hoes (mattocks) to remove stones, earth and gravel.

8.—The *Joren*, or hoe-shaped bamboo baskets for removing gravel and earth.

9.—The *Yebu*, or long baskets for removing débris from the mine.

10.—The *Datsu*, or cylindrical baskets for receiving the ore. The filled baskets are carried on the back of women

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or miners, each basket containing from 40—50 kilogrammes of ore.

11.—The *Yenza* or *Tebu*, or round thick mat, which the miner wears on his girdle and which serves him as a chair, to sit upon.

12.—The *Masu*, or measuring box, for measuring the quantity of ore to be washed.

13.—The *Kanamé-tsuchi*, or long hammer, for cleaning the ore from the adhering stones, which work is mostly done by women and children. (Fig. 8).

14.—The *Kara-usu*, or mortar for powdering the ore, by means of a pestle, worked by the foot.

15.—The *Usu*, or stone mill for pulverising the ore roughly.

16.—The *Také-midzu-toyu*, or round bamboo pump.

17.—The *Kimidzu-toyu*, or square wooden pump.

18.—The *Nekota*, or washing apparatus so called "Long Tom," consisting of a water-reservoir and wooden inclined plane (Fig 7 and 9).

19.—The *Midzu-Sagashi*, or cotton sweeper, to stir the gold sand in the water on the inclined plane.

20.—The *Nadeki*, or wooden broom, being two pieces of wood fixed cross-wise, for the same use as the former tools.

21.—The *Nekoza*, or straw mat, for collecting the gold-sand, when the washing of gravel is carried on in a washing ditch and not on an inclined wooden plane.

22.—The *Ywei-bachi*, or goldwashers pan, consisting of a wooden dish. This tool is used for separating the gold from the concentrated sand.

23.—The *Kane-ywei-ita*, or a slightly warped and dish-shaped board for the same use.

24.—The *Namban-buki-ya*, or furnace for melting metal mixtures which contain gold, with lead extracting the gold by the melted lead. (Only used when other metallic ores are worked on gold).

25.—The *Geshi*, *Kara-mikaki* and *Portuya*, flat iron scrapers for collecting the gold- or silver-containing lead, which has run out the above furnace (Fig. 11.)

26.—The *Kawa-koki*, or long charcoal-scoop for regulation and feeding of the charcoal fire.

When the miners have brought their ore out of the mine, the women commence by crushing it roughly with long hammers; subsequently it is powdered in the mortar and stone mill. The powder is now given into to the *Nekota* (Fig 9), the water of a bamboo aquaduct running into this reservoir and flowing off, through the opening below, on the wooden plane. The goldsand runs off with the water, but being much heavier than the small particles of sand and gravel, the gold-dust remains in the greater part on the wooden plane, where it is collected and still further washed by the cotton sweeper. The water runs finally into a large hole where the heavier gold-dust which might have escaped from the plane, sinks to the bottom and can be callected afterwards. This process of washing on the inclined plane is called *Neko-ta naga-shi*. The gold sand being thus concentrated, it is transferred to the shallow wooden washing board or the so called "pan." This is done with great care in a large wooden tub (*Han-kiri-oké*) filled with water. The board is first floated on the water and the sand slightly shaken by a slight oscillating motion. From time to time the board is raised from the water and the less heavy sand washed away from the gold by some quickly effected longitudinal jerks. Thus alternately and skillfully moving the board, the bright yellow gold grains become more and more visible and separated from the sand or quartz. Finally the gold dust is dried and further separated, by blowing, from some heavy iron sand, which is generally still present. This process of washing on the board, which requires great skill and dexterity is called *Ita-yuri*. Our Japanese author of the *San-kai-mei-butsu-dzu-kuwai* states that the gold washers receive no money, because they can sell the gold dust which remains in their clothes! (*Todjigané*.) He adds that in former times the gold washer found some often small golden nuggets in his dress but of late this is no longer the case. It would seems therefore that the gold washer in the latter times receives payment for his labour.

The gold thus obtained is now fused and hammered in the *Tokoya*, in order to obtain a metal button or bar. A round cavity is made of 10 parts of calcinated salt and buck-ashes and one part of gold-dust put on it. By means of a strong charcoal-fire the gold becomes fused and is then strongly hammered until the piece of metal has the desired shape. In this state it is called *Mochi-gané* (metal-cake) or *Fuku-kin* (ripe gold.)

The Japanese use, besides the precess now described and actually followed at the gold mines (mountains), still another method of washing, when the gold is to be extracted from the gravel or sand of rivers or other alluvial deposits. This process is more simple than the working of the harder rocks, and has already been described with much accuracy by Mr. H. S. Munroe in his report of the gold fields of Yesso. We will therefore only take the main points of Mr. Munroe's account. Table X. gives a slight idea of this washing process. Mr. Munroe has compared this Japanese method practically with those in use in Europe and America, namely, the washing with the "Cradle" and with the so called "Long Tom" and, he has arrived at the interesting conclusion that the Japanese process gives for better results than any of these western methods. The working with the slince "is generally considered to be by far" the best of the foreign washing-methods, but Mr. Munroe had no opportunity to use this method in Yesso; nevertheless his experiments leave no shade of doubt, that the Japanese precess is better than those with the "Cradle" or "Long Tom."

It is much to be regretted that the numerous experiments, made by order of the Kaitakushi in the so-called gold-fields of Yesso, which had—until lately—such an enormous reputation for their richness, have not given better prospects of a profitable gold production in this country. The chief result of all the researches in Yesso is that in none of the gold fields the amount of gold was large enough to give much encouragement to working.

This second Japanese method then consists in washing in a "ditch" made from the bed of a river by putting walls or banks at such a distance that the washing ditch has a width of two or three feet and a length of fifteen or twenty. The afflux of water from the stream must be thus regulated in order that the water in the ditch should have a velocity of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet per second and that about 60 to 80 cubic feet water per minute are obtained. Care must be taken that the walls of the ditch do not permit the water flowing outwards to the stream. The gravel is then shovelled from the measuring box (one-half cubic metre) into the head of the washing ditch, and the box refilled with gravel. The gold-washers then stir the gravel, throwing away the large stones by hand and separating the smaller stones from the sand by means of a bamboo basket (*joren*) and a hoe (*kuwa*). The fine sand, clay, &c., are thus washed out by the rapid current. When some four to six boxes (2 to 3 cubic metres) of gravel have been shovelled into the ditch and broken in the same way, the gold washer commences to wash on mats (*Nekoza.*) These mats are placed side by side across the stream, at a little distance below the place where the gravel lies. The workmen now remove the latter to the head of the mats, by which action the heavy gold and iron-sand sink on the mats, whilst the lighter sand and gravel pass down stream. When all the gravel has thus been held over the mats, the latter are removed about two feet down stream, in order that a new quantity of fresh gravel may be worked.

The mats are finally removed, folded in both directions and jigged up and down in the water, to separate the lighter sand from the heavier gold-dust. The other mats are broken in a similar way and all the gold sand of the different mats is subsequently transferred carefully into one mat. From this mat the concentrated sand is finally transferred on the wooden washing board (*Kane-yuri-ita*) and further washed in the same manner as already described by the former process. This washing method, simple as it is, requires, however, great care and skill on the part of the gold washers, but with good workmen it seems to give surprising results to prove the usefulness of this method, we will only give the results, which Mr. Munroe obtained from the same gravel, be washing with "Long Tom" and the Japanese process:

ONE CUBIC METRE OF GRAVEL.

Long Tom:	*Japanese Method:*
2.6.....Milligram.	30.8.....Milligram.
18.0..... „	68.0..... „

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For further particularities we must refer to Mr. Munroe's Report.

Places of occurrence :—

Province:	District:	Localities:	Remarks:
Yamato	.....	Kinposan Ominéya-ma	Worked in former times.
Iwami	.....	Kinsan	.....
Ikishima	.....	.....	.....
Iyo	.....	Furunogawa	.....
Sado-shima	Hamo-chigōri.	Nishimikawa	Not worked at present.
		Aikawa	Government mine of Gubbins l.c.
Musashi	Chichibugōri.	Nakatsugawa	.....
Tōtōmi	.....	Tenriugawa	.....
Idzu	Kamogōri	Kegurano and three other places.	Very Few.
Iwashiro	Yamagōri	Kuromori.	Few.
	Aidzugōri	Takefukayama	Auriferous siliceous conglomerate.
		Ishigamori	
		Ushiguwat-sukamura	
	Kawanumagōri.	One place.	
	Asakagōri	do.	Not worked at present.
	Shirakawagōri	do.	
Ricuzen (Mizawaken)	Kisengōri	Takekomura Giyo-kusan.	.....
	Kuriharagōri	Kozo-shimmachi	.....
		Nins-seki	.....
		Nagasaki-mura	.....
	Tomégōri	Okamegawara, Inamurayama.	.....
Rikuchiu	Heï-gōri	Eight different places.	Not worked at present.
	Kesengōri	Takegoma-mura	.....
	Iwai-gōri	One place	Not worked at present.
	Ssashi-gōri	Janshumura, Yoshi-mayama.	.....
Dewa, Ugo...	Akumi-gōri	Two places	6½ catty gold dust per year.
	Akita-gōri	Okudzo and Ani	25 catty per year.
Dewa, Uzen (Yamagtaken)	Murayama-gōri.	Yoshikawa	Good gold sand.
	,, ,,	Iwatanizawamura	Not worked at present.
	,, ,,	Gobo	
	,, ,,	Takarazawa	
	,, ,,	Tashiro	.....
	,, ,,	Kawaharago-mura	.....
Yechigi	Kambaragōri	I-sozawa	¾ catty.
	Kubikigōri	Itoïgawa	Not worked at present.
Yetchiu	Niikawagōri	Matsukura	.....
Kaga	Nomigōri	Kanahira	1¼ catty.
Hida	Yoshiki-gōri.	Moribé	.....
Suruga	Abé-gōri	Hikagezawa	.....
	,, ,,	Tashiro	.....
Osumi	.....	Ypkogawa	.....
Satsuma	Kawabegōri	Kagomé	.....
		Yamagano	.....
		Rokuro	.....
		Serigano	.....
Chikuzen	.....	.....	.....
Yesso	Shiribushi Iburi.	Toshibetsu (River)	.....
	Shiribeshi	Kudo Moshibetsu and Usubetsu.	Very poor.
	Oshima-shu	Esashi	Very poor gold sand.
		Iimikishigawa	
		Meniu-gawa	
		Todo-gawa	
		Gokatte-gaga	
		Asabu-gawa	
		Otobé-gawa	
		Matsumai	Exhausted.
		Musa	Poor.
	Tokachi	Tobui-gawa	E'mely poor.

The best gold-field in Yesso, tried by Mr. Munroe, was that of Toshibetsu. The gold sand here contains, however, but one-half of the amount of gold which the poorest gold-fields of California contain. The number obtained by Mr. Munroe, may speak for themselves.

Toshibetsu Gold Field in the province of Iburi.

Gravel.	Grammes of Gold per cubic mètre.	Value of cubic mètres in cents.
Upper Toshi	0.1360	8.11
Akabuchi	0.1143	6.81
Kusubé	0.0782	4.66
Highest Terrace	0.0500	3.00
Okajisawa	0.0680	4.06
Ponkajisawa	0.0308	1.84
Chinkombé	0.0034	0.20
Nisé-umbetsu	0.0001	0.11
Average	0.0835	5.00

Kudo Gold Field in the province of Shiribeshi.

Gravel.	Grammes of Gold per cubic mètre.	Value of cubic mètre in cents.
Moshibetsu	0.0070	0.42
Usubetsu	0.0011	0.07

Esashi Gold Field in the province of Oshima.

Gravel.	Grammes of Gold per cubic mètre.	Value of cubic mètre in cents.
Otobé	0 0020	0.12
Jimikishi	0.0290	0,73
Jimikishi	0.0044	0.26
Gogatté	0.0002	0.01
Todo	0.0012	0.07
Mena	0.0008	0.05

Musa Gold Field in the province of Oshima.

Sample.	Grammes of Gold per cubic mètre.	Value of cubic mètre in cents.
Sanjinrono...M 1369 q.	0.0319	1.89
do. ...M 1360 p.	0.0220	1.31
Shikubeno...M 1389 c.	0.0170	1 00
Yunoshiri ...M 1376 s.	0.0111	0.60
do. ...M 1377 t.	0 0094	0.56
Minagoya ...M 1381 u.	0.0084	0.50
Average	0.0164	0.94

These numbers show enough that the so-called richness of the Yesso gold-fields is a fiction, and that perhaps the Toshibetsu gravel only might be worked with a small profit. I must leave it to the future to determine the practical value of the ore or gold-sand at the other localities mentioned in the above list, but I believe that the metallurgy of gold will never become in Japan a very profitable industry, as is possible in the case of copper.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A regular meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at the Kaisei-gakko, on the 16th instant. Dr. Antisell occupied the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and approved, the names of new members, Messrs. J. Troup (Kobe), T. R. H. McClatchie (Tokio), Professor E. Mondy (Tokio), J. L. Bowes, G. Ashdown Audsley (Liverpool), J. E. Day (Yokohama) were announced.

It was then stated that the whole of the property belonging to the Society—including the Library and furniture—had been removed from Yokohama and was deposited in the room No. 4 assigned to the Society's use in the Kaisei-gakko. Professors Syle and Summers had been appointed at a Council meeting on the 9th instant a Library Committee *pro tem.* On the motion of Dr. Veeder, seconded by Professor Smith, they were requested to continue their services and to select a curator. Professor Syle stated that it was their intention to keep the Library open for members' use daily between 3 o'clock and 5.

The Secretary laid upon the table the various transactions of the learned Societies which had been sent from Europe in exchange for this Society's Journal. A discussion then ensued as to the kind of papers most desirable. Professor Grigsby objected to the number of scientific papers which were read, and he wished to know why Mr. Russell Robertson's paper upon the Bonin Islands had not been presented to be read at this meeting. Professor Syle remarked that it was not respectful to the Council to criticize their method of dealing with papers. They did always the best they could under the circumstances.

Professor Ayrton said that several letters had passed between himself and Mr. Robertson, and that that gentleman expressed his willingness to come to Yedo and read the paper, but that some members of the Council in Yokohama had decided that it should be read there, and that Dr. Geerts' paper should be read in Tokio.

The Chairman thought it was quite competent to the meeting to express its opinion, and to ask why certain papers were kept back and others brought forward. The Rev. W. B. Wright suggested that interesting papers should be read in both places. This was subsequently put as a motion and seconded by Dr. Veeder. Another motion, that the Council be respectfully requested to present papers to the Society in the

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order in which they were received, was proposed by Professor Grigsby and seconded by Professor Atkinson but was not carried. Professor Marshall suggested that in the case of papers being not forthcoming, a lecture should be substituted, but as no one seconded this, it was withdrawn. Professor Smith moved that the Council be respectfully requested to furnish a larger proportion of interesting papers upon literary topics. Professor Grigsby heartily seconded the motion, and it was carried.

Dr. Geerts' paper upon *Gold* was then read by Professor Ayrton, and a discussion followed in which the Chairman observed that Dr. Geerts' paper was much more a literary than a scientific one, and that he had not given any information upon gold mining in Japan. He had spoken of gold washing which was a different process from extracting gold from quartz, which he believed might become a very profitable industry. He visited four gold mines in Satsuma in 1873, and there, although neither gunpowder, pumping nor tunnelling were employed, the operations had been successful and profitable. The methods the Japanese had lately adopted were as good as those in use in Nevada and California. The gold found in the quartz was, like the Nevada gold, mixed with silver, in the proportion of nine parts silver to one of gold. They had recently imported machinery, but they had been able to accomplish much by imperfect imitations. The stamps they had made of wood shod with sheet iron, so light that the crushing was imperfect. Although the paper was not without interest it was incomplete, and, as regarded gold mining, insufficient.

Professor Atkinson made some remarks upon the question of Japan being a gold-country, referring to Mr. Plunkett's late report which showed that in 1874, although the value of the outcome of the gold mines had been 250,000 *yen*, about 200,000 had to be expended in getting the ore, carrying it to the refiners, and that left a balance of only 50,000 *yen*. It could not therefore be rich in gold.

Professor Summers remarked that Mr. Atkinson had omitted the consideration of what the country might produce when machinery came to be used.

Dr. Veeder added that even the gold washings were sometimes more productive in better hands as was proved by the Chinese working in California. He observed that the mines in California lay in a line parallel to the Pacific Coast, in the lines of volcanoes.

The Chairman said with regard to lines of fracture the rocks in which gold was found in Satsuma were feldspar, and that the veins of quartz ran from E. to W., six to eight inches in width, in mountains lying N. to 12 E.

Professor Syle referred to the model of the Sado mines (presented by Mr. Erasmus Gower sometime ago) now in the room. Another model was in the possession of the Hakubuts *ken*. They supplemented each other; in some respects this was superior, in others inferior. He asked Mr. Ayrton why there had been some years ago so great a disparity in the value of gold and silver in Japan.

Mr. Ayrton thought that gold had been found in larger quantities.

The Chairman suggested that as only silver coinage had been in use gold had depreciated accordingly.

Mr. Wakayama believed that a much greater difference had been found 200 years ago.

Professor Syle said a *Kobang*, worth $3 here in 1858, had been sold at $5 in Belgium.

Professor Smith asked the Chairman if he could favour the meeting with any information on the gold produce of Yezo from his experience.

The Chairman considered that Mr. Munroe's account was trustworthy, and the only account of that kind of working which was superficial. There were in some places 40 feet of gravel and they ought to go down. Then he expected it would be more satisfactory.

The meeting was then adjourned.

Correspondence.

POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Sir,—Referring to Dr. Stuart Eldridge's interesting paper on "The Arrow Poison of the Ainos" read before the Asiatic Society on the 19th January, two curious facts in some degree bearing on the subject came within my own personal experience last summer in China. First, the daughter of an Englishman (an official in the Chinese Government service) was stung in the finger by a scorpion, and although remedies were immediately applied, the girl for hours suffered the most excruciating pain, until a Chinese servant brought one of the large black spiders of the tarantula species common in the North of China, and placed it on the suffering part, which it attacked, dying a few moments afterwards. This only relieved the pain in some degree, and the servant then made a poultice of some half a dozen of these insects, and applied it to the finger. In half an hour the pain had entirely left, and as no subsequent effects followed it, is to be presumed the poison was removed from the system.

In the second case, the father of the girl was bitten some few days afterwards in the foot by a scorpion, and the only effectual remedy was found in the "spider poultice," which was applied with an equally successful result.

With regard to the death of the spider in the first case, it is to be observed that the finger had been dipped in ammonia, so it is possible that the insect was poisoned by this means. This spider is said, I believe on good grounds, to be a natural enemy of the scorpion, and must therefore be frequently victorious in their engagements, a fact which tends to show the improbability that the poison of the scorpion which the spider presumably extracted from the wound, was the cause of its death.

Yours faithfully,

X.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Sir,—Although a stranger to Dr. Eldridge, I request permission to state in your columns my admiration of the character of his evidence given at the late inquest. He refused to allow a false view of professional etiquette to stand in the way of the discharge of the most manifest duty towards the public; and, but for him, a case demanding the fullest consideration in all its bearings, would, in all probability, have been glossed over, to the detriment of justice and the prejudice of the public welfare.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
AN ENGLISHMAN.

Yokohama, 17th February, 1876.

INQUEST.

Tuesday, 15th February, 1786.

An inquest was held yesterday morning by H. B. M.'s Consul, at No. 130, on the remains of Mrs. Julia Hatton. Messrs. E. J. Fraser, D. Hay and C. H. Cobden were jurors.

From the evidence given (much of which is unsuited for publication) it would appear that Dr. Eldridge, who was called in to attend the deceased on the 11th instant, found her in an exceedingly prostrate condition, suffering seriously from the consequences of an abortion early in the month of January. Dr. Eldridge employed remedies to procure rest for his patient and subsequently performed an operation, having in the meantime procured the assistance of Dr. Geertz. The patient, however, did not rally and expired on the morning of the 14th instant. A statement from the deceased was read to the effect that Dr. Klotz had attended her shortly after Christmas, and that an operation performed by him caused an abortion from the consequences of which she was then dying. She stated that she had paid Dr. Klotz $200 for his services, and further that she had since repeatedly sent for him but that he had refused to attend. Dr. Eldridge stated that although an operation of this nature may be occasionally necessary to save the parent's life, there appeared to be no special necessity for it in this case.

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Mr. H. S. Wilkinson, stated: On the afternoon of Sunday, the 13th inst., shortly after 4 p.m., a man, whom I did not know, but who afterwards informed me that his name was Fleury, came to me at the Consulate, stating that Mrs. Hatton was dying, and that Mr. White had sent him to say that she wanted me. I came immediately to this house (No. 130); heard a statement from Dr. Eldridge, and received from him this paper (Mrs. Hatton's statement). After the lapse of some time, during which Mrs. Hatton made her will, I was called in to see her. She then appeared unwilling to say anything, saying Dr. Eldridge knew all about it, and adding she would send for me again if there was any danger, perhaps to-morrow. Dr. Eldridge told her that he could hold out no hope to her of her survival until morning. She then said, "if that is so, I will tell all." I then read over to her what was written in the statement, and she gave answers in the affirmative to each sentence except one, which I in consequence altered, stating the particulars somewhat more fully than written in the statement. She mentioned the name of Fleury as having been concerned, and I sent for him as I was about writing out her statement in his presence. But Dr. Eldridge pointed out her condition and the necessity of his own leaving at that moment to save time. I read over the statement again in Fleury's presence. She assented to all the particulars and gave the information which is written in my handwriting. I asked her if it was all true, and she said, "yes." I asked Mr. Fleury if he had any questions. He said, "no, it is all true, I have here a paper about it." He produced a paper. I told him what he said might be used against him, and that it might perhaps be as well for his own sake to say nothing. I then wrote the final clause and signed it, and Dr. Eldridge signed it. What I have now stated, from my being called into the room of Mrs. Hatton until the signing of the paper, took place in the presence of Dr. Eldridge. I then left in search of the Consul. Not finding him I went to the French Consul, Dr. Klotz being a Frenchman. The French Consul and Dr. Klotz went with me to Mrs. Hatton. I told Mrs. Hatton that I had brought Dr. Klotz, that I was to re-read her statement, and she at each sentence was to say if it was true. I proceeded to read, but was interrupted by Dr. Klotz who said: "Yes, it is true, I did perform the operation" Asked by the French Consul, why he had done it, he said that when he came and examined her, she complained of pain, and that certain symptoms having declared themselves, he performed what he considered a necessary operation. He acknowledged to have received $200 for the operation. His statement was shortly this: "Fleury came to me and said Mrs. Hatton was ill and wanted to see me. I came and saw her: from what she said I asked her to go into a bedroom, and I would examine her. I examined her; I then saw Fleury, I told him it was a very dangerous case, that I ought to be paid beforehand and that I wanted $200 for performing the operation." Dr. Klotz denied the statement that he had refused to come when sent for. On one occasion when sent for, he did not come, but sent a prescription. Mrs. Hatton sent him a letter that he was not wanted any more. Fleury, who was present at this interview, confirmed Dr. Klotz's statement on this point. I endeavored to elicit from Mrs. Hatton a more detailed statement, but she was too much exhausted, and asked to be allowed to rest for a little time. We then left the room. Mr. Kraetzer did not consider it necessary to resume the examination. The portion of the statement which was read to Dr. Klotz in presence of the deceased, is from the commencement down to the words "refused to do." I placed this paper next morning in the hands of the Consul. The deceased said that when Dr. Klotz came she told him, if there was any danger, he was not to perform the operation, as she was the only one who was earning any bread for her poor children at home; but Dr. Klotz said she would be all right in a day or two. This statement was not made in Dr. Klotz' presence, as Mrs. Hatton was then too weak to repeat it. At the time Mrs. Hatton signed her statement she appeared to me as convinced as any person could be, that she was dying. Mrs Hatton stated to Dr. Klotz that he had refused to come when she had sent for him; he denied it in her presence. Dr. Klotz stated in Mrs Hatton's presence that Mrs Hatton had at first sent Fleury for him under the plea of sickness. But Mrs Hatton had previously told Dr. Eldridge and me that when Dr. Klotz first called, nothing was the matter with her. According to Mrs Hatton's statement Dr. Klotz attended her after the operation up to the time when she felt uneasy about the effects of the operation and asked him to call in somebody else. His answer was: "I have plenty to do, you may call whomever you like." She stated that Dr. Klotz had performed an operation on her. * * * * * * * * * She said that she consented to the operation on the statement of Dr. Klotz that there was no danger. I cannot say if Mr Fleury was present when Mrs Hatton stated that she was not ill when she sent for Dr. Klotz. When Dr. Klotz stated to the Consul that Fleury had come to him to call him on the part of Mrs. Hatton, Fleury said in French to the Consul: "It is quite true what the Doctor said." The statement of Mrs. Hatton was signed before I went to the Consul. Mrs Hatton asked, that Mr. Fleury should be spared if possible. Fleury heard the statement read and did not object to it.

On resuming, Dr. Wheeler stated that in accordance with instructions from H. B. M. Consul he had made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased in the presence of Drs. Simmonds, Geertz, Eldridge, Hall and Massais. He detailed the result, and added that death was caused by peritonitis.

A statement was handed to the Consul from Dr. Klotz, describing the details of the case and explaining that his demand of a fee of $200, to be paid beforehand, was made in view of his approaching departure from Yokohama, as much as to mark his sense of the importance of the case.

Medical evidence corroborative of the result of Dr. Wheeler's examination was given by Drs. Simmonds, Eldridge, Geertz and Massais.

F. E. White, Consular Constable, stated: At 4-10 am. on the morning of the 14th February Mrs. Hatton died; I was present from 3 p.m. on the previous day. After the medical men had left her she told me that Dr. Klotz had killed her.

The Jury returned the following verdict:—

"The deceased, Julia Hatton, died on the 14th February between 3 and 4 a.m., at No. 130, from peritonitis, caused by the rupture of an abscess on the right ovary, brought about by pyæmia, due to the want of sufficient attention on the part of Dr. Klotz."

Law & Police

IN H. B. M.'S PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before C. W. Goodwin, Esq., Assistant Judge.

Wednesday, 16th Feb., 1876.

Whitfield & Dowson v. J. J. Jarmain.

This was a claim for $63, the price of a heating apparatus made by plaintiffs for defendant's hothouse.

Mr. P. S. Dowson, sworn: During November, Mr. Jarmain asked us to make a boiler for his conservatory. On the 9th of November, I sent him an estimate and a sketch (produced). At the time, Mr. Jarmain mentioned that he wanted something cheap to keep his plants over the winter. He never mentioned anything of Mr. Smith. The delivery of the job was a little delayed, and Mr. Jarmain wrote us a letter (produced), and in this letter there also is no mention of Mr. Smith. The boiler was delivered a couple of days after the receipt of the letter, in December. Mr. Jarmain advertises constantly in his own name. I have paid money to Mr. Jarmain on bills made out in his own name. Early in January I met Mr. Jarmain in the street, and he then asked me if I would let my account stand over for a few days; he would be able to pay me on the 15th, as he had a contract which would be finished on the 18th. I wrote to him at the end of the month to remind him of his debt. A couple of days after writing that letter I met Mr. Smith in the street, who asked me if I would mind to let Mr. Jarmain's account stand over a few days longer. I consented. Afterwards I wrote again to Mr. Jarmain, and received a letter in answer (produced), in which Mr. Jarmain mentions that Mr. Smith had arranged about the matter; so that I never heard of Mr. Smith's name until after his failure.

Mr. Jarmain sworn, produced his contract with Mr. Smith, and stated that he is a servant to Mr. Smith, employed as a gardener, on monthly wages of $60. It was in the latter end of 1872, or commencement of 1873, that Mr. Kramer, who formerly was in charge of the garden, left for Yedo. Mr. Smith then asked me to put up my name over the place, and to advertise in my name, but he has had the benefit of the garden. I only received my salary. When I ordered the boiler, I saw Mr. Whitfield, and had a long talk with him about the order. I distinctly told Mr. Whitfield that I would have to see my employer before I could give the final order. Afterwards I saw Mr. Smith, who told me to order to boiler.

Mr. Dowson: Mr. Whitfield told me distinctly, this morning, that he never knew anything of the order being made for Mr. Smith.

The Judge asked Mr. Dowson to go and call Mr. Whitfield.

Mr. Jarmain remarked: I thought everybody knew that I was employed by Mr. Smith, but I must confess that when I spoke

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with Mr. Dowson in the street, I never mentioned Mr. Smith's name; the bill was sent up to me on the 30th January; I enclosed it an envelope and I sent it to Mr. Smith, who afterwards told me that he had seen Mr. Dowson about it.

Mr. George Whitfield, sworn: I had a talk with Mr. Jarmain about the price of the boiler ordered by him, and as he was a working man, I charged him little more than cost price. He left me, saying that he would see the other parties interested, and let me know. He never mentioned the word "employer." I paid particular attention to his using the words "the other parties."

Mr. Dowson: Mr. Jarmain's plea for having the thing done cheaply was, that he was a working man. I knew very well that Mr. Smith was the owner of the land.

Judgment given in favour of plaintiffs.

Defendant observed that he had no employment now.

The Judge ordered payment within six weeks.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT, KANAGAWA.

Before Gen. T. B. VAN BUREN, Consul-Genenral

Thursday, 17th Feb., 1876.

CHARLES SUMMER *vs.* JAMES JOYCE.

This was a case of assault and battery, committed on the 15th inst., on board the American ship *Nightingale*, Capt. Palmer, now lying in harbour, by James Joyce, formerly a seaman of the said ship, on Charles Summer, the carpenter.

Prisoner admitted the charge, and said that the assaulted man, Charles Summer, was the cause of all the troubles he had had on board the *Nightingale*.

Charles Summer, sworn: I am the carpenter on board the American ship *Nightingale*, now lying in port. The prisoner was a seaman on board, and was discharged a few days since, at his own request. On the 15th inst. the prisoner came on board the ship, and went to the forecastle. After a while he came to my door, and abused me in most foul language. I did not take much notice, because I could see he was intoxicated. He than jumped inside the door, and struck me with his fist. Then he picked up a carpenter's plane, and gave me one or two blows with it. (Witness showed his face cut, plastered, and swollen.) He then dropped the plane. He afterwards kicked me several times. I was sitting on my tool chest. While the prisoner was beating me, I was trying with my arms to fence off his blows. The prisoner said something about me talking "yarns" about him. Another shipmate came and got him away. He went forward, put on his coat, and went ashore. I called for the officer of the deck; he did not come. Captain Palmer came. I went to bed from pains, on account of the beating I had received.

John A. Palmer, sworn: I am captain of the American ship *Nightingale*. On the afternoon of the 15th I went on board, and met prisoner on the gangway. I spoke pleasantly to him. I asked him if he had come off to see us. He said yes; he had a small account to settle, and he had done so. I asked with whom? He said, "That man who calls himself a carpenter." I said, "You must not come here making trouble." He said no, he had done it, and was going away. I went to the carpenter's shop, and found him sadly bruised about the head. He has been unfit to work, and off duty ever since. Joyce was discharged at his own request. He said there were those on board he could not get along with, but he had no fault to find with me. He had never had any difficulty with the carpenter. He is a passionate man.

Prisoner called for his defence

Wm. Eclin, sworn: I am a seaman on board the *Nightingale*. When prisoner came on board, he went forward first. He then went to the carpenter's shop, and asked the carpenter if he was man enough to come on deck. The carpenter did not answer. Prisoner then entered the carpenter's shop, and struck the carpenter. He then took up a plane and hove it at him. I do not know of any privious trouble between prisoner and the carpenter. I have only heard say that the carpenter had spoken about prisoner.

Prisoner was sentenced to imprisonment for 30 days, and to pay a fine of $5.

KANAGAWA SAIBANSHO.

Before Mr. ASAINA KANSUI, Vice-President.

Monday 14th Feb., 1876.

E. ANTOINE *vs.* YASUOKA KIHACHI and KATAOKA KOICHIRO.

Mr. Yasuoka appeared personally. A Japanese lawyer appeared for Mr. Kataoka who declared that the management of the mine belonged entirely and exclusively to Yasuoka and that Mr. Kataoka had no direct part in the same.

Yasuoka deposed: the mountain was acquired in 1871 by me. It was only in 1872 that signs of a mine were found. Two analysis of the ore have been made; the one in Yedo by Japanese, the other by the care of Mr. Antoine. The Japanese analysis gave a much poorer result than the one made by Mr. Antoine. The richness, which this latter analyis seemed to prove, caused Yasuoka to explore the mine. I recognise the contract of 1 May 1873, but the Government would not approve of it, and let me know that it would only approve of a contract for one year. I do not know if Mr. Antoine returned that contract to me after the new contract was made, which should annul the first one. I have borrowed different amounts from different Japanese in order to meet the expenses of the exploration. On the 25th June a passport arrived from the Gaimusho for Mr. Antoine. I do not know the exact date, when Mr. Antoine set out for the first time. I should have accompanied him, but I was prevented by an indisposition and went afterwards to Kobe, where Mr. Antoine arrived in August. From Kobe Mr. Antoine and Yasuoka came together to Tokio. The last time that Mr. Antoine returned to Kochi he brought with him Mr. Gandanbers from Kobe. This was the commencement of September. He arrived at Kochi on the 15th September. I could not go to the mine, I was imprisoned for debt. In December Mr. Antoine obtained leave to remain on the mountain on account of sickness. The contract of September was made at Yokohama, and was written by Mr. Antoine in a foreign language. I never knew its contents, and thought that they were the same at those of the first contract. Mr. Antoine had told me, that it was exactly the same thing. I believe, that it was Takeda who delivered the permission to explore to Mr. Antoine. Mr. Antoine had only asked to see it. I was at that period still in prison, and not know anything of this circumstances. I was represented at the mine by Minami and another banto. Mr. Antoine's books were kept in Japanese. I do not know if Messrs. Favre Brandt & Co. have lent money, I do not even know these gentlemen's name. I have signed the contract of 5th September, I know that it treated of a sale of 3000 piculs copper on which an advance should be made as soon as the permission to explore had been obtained. I have heard that these gentlemen advanced $10,000 and that it was thus written in the document, which I signed. Of these $10,000 I have in 3 instalments received $5,660, I have used that money in the mines. Mr. Antoine's books must contain the particulars of that expenditure. When Mr. Antoine left the mine, there was a quantity of ore, which had not yet been taken. I do not know, if there was $100,000 worth, I believe there was 200,000 *kwan*, worth about 20,000 *rios*. Mr. Antoine's salary has not been paid; it should only be paid out of the profits from the mines. Mr. Antoine knew that, and he has never made any claim. It is not a contract of partnership, although the contracting parties had subjected themselves to French jurisdiction. I know only two foreigners who have gone to the mines. I have heard Dr. Massais spoken of.

Mr. Antoine: I told the parties that the first contract would expire on the 31st December, and I asked them if they were sure to be able to keep their engagements under the second contract. They told me "Yes." This conversation took place on the day when I signed the second contract. In November, 1873, I sent my interpreter to Tokio, to Mr. Kataoka, in order to know if my contract had been approved by the Government. The interpreter came back from Tokio and said that it had been impossible for him to see Mr. Kataoka; that he at last had had recourse to a *yakunin*, and that it had been decided that I, on the 20th of the 12th month, should have a permission from Government to prolong my stay at the mine for two months. I know that the Japanese cannot engage foreigners to go into the country without the permission of the Government, and as I knew that the first contract would expire on the 31st December, I was anxious to have a new permission from the Goverment before the expiration of the contract, therefore, I pressed the Japanese to take the necessary steps; but they always told me it was all right, and as I was not my own master, I could not quit the mine to push the matter myself. In the month of May, 1874, I left the mine, and stayed at Tokio. I had been informed that my permission to remain at the mine had not been renewed, and that I had better leave; but in order to leave I wanted money, and with that object I wrote to Mr. Kataoka. It was only in the month of March, 1874, that I knew from Kataoka that the approval of my contract had met with difficulties on the part of the Government. The works at the mine had been suspended by order of the Governor of the Ken, against which act I had at once sent in my protest. There was only one foreigner at the mine, besides myself

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and Dr. Massais; the latter was duly furnished with a passport, and arrived at the mine in company with Kataoka.

The Court remarked that the Government can only recognise the first contract as valid, inasmuch as it has not approved of the second one.

Mr. Antoine; I protest against this view of the Government. The Government had once authorised the sale of the ore, afterwards it revoked this permission. I was not paid any salary, because I had the ore in hand, and could pay myself out of the proceeds of sale.

The Court here adjourned *sine die*, to give time for the production of extracts from the books of the mine showing the payments made by Mr. Antoine and by Kataoka.

IN THE FRENCH CONSULAR COURT, KANAGAWA.

Before EMILE KRAETZER, Esq., Acting Consul;
and
Messrs. VOUILLEMONT and RENAUD, assessors.
Saturday, 19th Feb., 1876.

Mr. M. KIRKWOOD *vs.* Messrs. RAUD & Co.

This was a claim for three months' rent, for the house No. 149, at $139 per month.

Mr. Raud: In September, 1874, I made an agreement with Mr. Kirkwood to take the house No. 149 for 4 years, at a monthly rent of $139, to be paid 3 months in advance. When I have asked for repairs of the house, Mr. Kirkwood has refused on the plea that the lease was, according to English law, not valid against him, although perfectly binding upon me. He added the he was willing to submit our dispute to arbitration. I sued Mr. Kirkwood, who is a British subject, in the English Consulate, and the Court decided on the 20th of last month that there was no valid lease. I then wrote to Mr. Kirkwood that at the end of February I should quit his house. Mr. Kirkwood protested.

Mr. Kirkwood: There was between me and Mr. Raud an agreement to take a lease of No. 149 for 4 years. This agreement was dated 23rd September, 1874. Mr. Raud had the agreement deposited in the French Consulate, and the agreement thus became a lease. But when Mr. Raud sued me in the British Consulate, it was there decided that it was only an agreement to make a lease, and not a lease. I have not put my seal to the agreement. According to French law, Mr. Raud is bound as tenant for 4 years; according to English law, it is only binding from year to year, as long as it is not sealed by me. It is, however, defendant's fault if I have not put my seal to the document, because he has the document in his possession, and has never asked me for my seal to it. When two persons of different nationality make a contract, each party should be bound by the contract according to the laws of his country. In my opinion, landed property in Japan should be considered as property moveable, because when the owner dies, his landed property is treated according to the laws of his country, and not according to Japanese laws. In my opinion, when a French proprietor has an English tenant, the English tenant should be sued in a French Court.

The Consul here remarked that he had several times requested Mr. Kirkwood to sign the contract; but Mr. Kirkwood had always answered that he would make a lease according to English law. Mr. Raud had always asked Mr. Kirkwood to accept the agreement as lease.

Mr. Kirkwood observed that he was of opinion that his case should be judged according to proof, and not with reference to what conversations he might have had with the Consul.

Mr. Raud: I proposed to Mr. Kirkwood to make a lease according to the agreement. Mr. Kirkwood answered that he wanted to make a lease before an English lawyer, and that I should pay the expenses.

The Court then passed the following

JUDGMENT.

Considering that on the 23rd September, 1874, between Messrs. J. Raud & Co., and Mr. Major, whose rights and obligations have since passed to Mr. Kirkwood, an agreement was entered into with promise of lease of the property No. 149, Yokohama, on several conditions, among others that the lease should be for four years, and that the rent should be paid every three months in advance.

That Mr. Raud and Mr. Kirkwood did not agree with regard to the form of the lease, whereupon Mr. Kirkwood sued Mr. Raud to fulfil his promise, and that in consequence the French Consular Court in Yokohama, on the 27th August, 1875, passed judgment, ordering the agreement of lease to be registered in the Consulate, and that the same should serve as lease between the parties;

Considering that the English Consular Court on the 20th January 1876, decided that the lease, as recognised by the French Court, was not made in accordance with English law, and not binding upon Mr Kirkwood as a lease, but only from year to year, although Messrs. Raud & Co. are bound by the said lease for four years;

And under Arts. 1102 and 1184 of the Civil Code, the Court declares the said lease cancelled between the parties from the 20th of January, and Messrs. J. Raud & Co. to be monthly tenants, who may give or receive 30 days' notice to quit from month to month, according to general custom, and who shall pay rent from month to month, at the end of each month, as the agreement between the parties has become null and void;

The notice to quit given by Mr. Raud to Mr. Kirkwood is valid. Mr. Kirkwood is condemned to pay the costs.

Messrs. DOMONEY & Co. *vs.* Mr. LA PLACE.

This was a claim for $212.22, for provisions delivered.

Domoney & Co. appeared by proxy; Mr. La Place appeared personally.

The defendant observed that he had deposited $50 in the Consulate towards the payment of the bill, and that he would pay the balance, $162.22, in the course of 15 days.

This was accepted.

Mr. FOURCADE *vs.* Mr. LA PLACE.

This was a claim for $411.76, for provisions delivered.

Both plaintiff and defendant appeared personally.

Mr. Fourcade observed that in the amount claimed was included $36 for interest, as his bill had been of very long standing.

Mr. La Place remarked that he did not think that he ought to be charged interest on an account current.

Mr. Fourcade said that in February last year he wrote to Mr. Place that he would be obliged to charge him 6 per cent. annual interest, and Mr. La Place had hitherto not made any remonstrance. He (Fourcade) was, therefore, highly surprised that objections were made now.

The Court ordered payment of the $411.76 within 15 days.

MR. THOMASSEN'S CRIME.

(The Spectator.)

The deliberate crime to which Mr. Thomassen appears to have confessed is probably one of the most amazing of which we have any record in history,—not so much on account of the magnitude of the consequences, either intended or accomplished, for many a war rashly and wickedly declared has produced more misery; nor even on account of the marvellous inadequacy of the motive, for the unrestrained love of gain, even as manifested in some single breasts, probably sacrifices more lives, though in a less sensational fashion, every year that passes over us, than are likely to fall victims to this frightful act of wickedness; but rather because all the deterrent incidents of the crime,—all which render it horrible to contemplate even from a mere onlooker's point of view, and still more from that which the perpetrator of the crime would have occupied,—must have been so very vividly present to the mind of the man who planned, and who indeed virtually committed it, even though the catastrophe which he had intended to bring about happened sooner than he proposed, and not in the way he had contrived. Nor is it even the striking minutiæ of the horrors as they must have been present to the mind of the man who was carefully contriving a tremendous explosion in mid-ocean to send a great ship and all its living freight into the air or sea, on the running-down of a piece of clockwork, which alone make this crime so exceptional. It is easy to conceive that many single discharges of artillery, mowing down the ranks of an army, must have not only carried as much destruction with them, but had their fearful results quite as clearly anticipated. But in this case, in addition to the magnitude of the results, the utter disproportion of the motive, and the graphic detail of the horrors which must have been present to the imagination of the wholesale murderer, there must have been also the distinct knowledge that all the victims would be hurried to their frightful doom without any sort of expectation or alternative on their own part, and simply and solely through the deliberate fiat of their murderer. When even an absolute monarch plunges into a bloody war, there is always some sort of passive permission, if not implied consent, on the part of those who do the fighting for him. When any great mine explosion, due to negligence or parsimony, brings about wholesale destruction, there is always the knowledge that the victims of the calamity were more or less aware of the dangers which beset them, and deliberately accepted these perils for the compensating advantages.

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But in a case like this, it may be safely said that if the author of the crime had been able deliberately to *will* the death of each of several hundreds of his fellow-creatures in order to secure for himself so much a head from each life forfeited, he would hardly have committed a crime more horribly significant in every detail to the imagination, than Mr. Thomassen seems actually to have committed now. A man who proposes to himself to blow to pieces a great passenger-ship at sea in order to gain a valuable insurance, must be held to have weighed every life on board against his own pecuniary gain, to have realised that a great act of fraud and treachery had to be backed up by a most unscrupulous and wholesale massacre, and to have regarded the gain which was to be so purchased as far more attractive than the cost was repulsive. And it is this which really appals us. Few, if any of us, realise how suddenly the fabric of society would collapse, if it had to depend for its stability on any of the external precautions by which crime is averted or visited with retribution. Once let there be, we do not say a number, but even an appreciable group of men, distributed over the civilised world, who would, if they safely could, sacrifice a whole host of their fellow-men to save a sixpence or earn a sixpence for themselves, and we venture to say that such a group of men could, if they acted with any sort of system, drive an association of civilised States into something very like anarchy. Who is there whose sufferings or death might not be made incidentally far more profitable, in the coarse sense, to some one or more of his fellow-men, than his life or happiness ever could be? An architect of Mr. Thomassen's mind might blow up half a suburb, in order to create an active demand for new building; a ship-builder of his order would *contrive* the destruction of a 'Captain' or a 'Vanguard,' in order to stimulate naval shipbuilding; an undertaker of his stamp would poison a family in in every street, to multiply the number of his funerals; a medical practioner of his cast would introduce an epidemic against which he thought himself protected by his own medical antecedents, in order to increase his practice; and a railway-stock speculator of like nature would plan a wholesale railway accident, solely to guarantee the success of his speculations for a fall. Such a dark plot as the Gunpowder Plot becomes almost the work of an angel of light, when compared with a deed like Mr. Thompson's. That was at least the act of a fierce fanatic, who hazarded his own life for a cause he thought nobler than life. But this shows all the wholesale cruelty and unscrupulousnes of fanaticism, without its dignity or disinterestedness. If it were not singular in the annals of the world, we might expect to have criminals who emulated its cynicism avowedly committing a murder for the sake of a few coppers, or firing a town in order to secure a new building-site. Indeed, the same temper of mind would lead a man, if it could safely be done, to forge alarming false messages only in order to put out his adversary's play at whist, or to forfeit an innocent person's life rather than get out of bed to give evidence a few minutes before the most agreeable time.

It may be said that the chief safeguard against such disproportionate crimes for advantages is this,—that the risk would be too gigantic for the end. But the truth is that the risk diminishes in exact proportion as the motive becomes inadequate to common eyes. No one would suspect a man of commiting a murder for sake of a pinch of snuff, even of the crime of forging a cheque for the gain of a few shillings at a time. Had this ship of the German Lloyd's Company disappeared in the Atlantic no one would ever have even hazarded the guess that it had been destroyed by the deliberate intention of some sender of insured merchandise, who sent out with his goods the means of blowing the vessel and all it contained into the air. A great crime can hardly even be suspected without the appearance of some motive which ordinary men would think at least not out of disproportion to the violence done to human nature. Conceive for a moment that such a disproportion might habitually exist, and the criminal is really protected by the very enormity of his crime. It is not difficult to understand a crime like Thomassen's if committed for the sake of unsettling civil order, or altering the succession to a throne; but for the value of an insurance-policy, however important, no one would ever have guessed it, had not the author of the scheme confessed it, and had not the horrible circumstances corroborated his confession. One asks directly, if a man will do what results, even when the plot fails, in killing eighty people and mutilating another hundred, for the sum payable under a policy of insurance, why should not another man shatter London to pieces for idle curiosity, and a third get up an insurrection in India as an historical or ethnological experiment? The absence of a rational motive is as bewildering in its effect as the absence of a man's natural shadow would be, and puts you in much at fault in your attempts to discover the true author of the crime. Moreover, a man who felt "no scruple" in destroying a town to secure his dinner, might very well be himself so little conscious of guilt as to be doubly secure against detection. The only reasuring feature in this crime of Mr. Thomassen's is that, in spite of the wonderful and monstrous character of its conception, the evidence of moral cowardice was forthcoming after all, and led to his suicide and his confession,—though whether the former was due only to the failure of the plan, or to some extent to the horrors which accompanied that failure, we cannot, of course, decide. One would almost have been inclined to guess that a man who could scheme such a crime would be quite devoid of anything like fear or horror such as Mr. Thomassen has evinced, and that the emotion he would feel at its failure would be only irritation and despondency, not remorse. It is something to know that the man who can calmly provide for extracting a small fortune out of a massacre is as capable as any lesser criminal of the agonies of a moral collapse. It shows that even in the region of the monstrous, the laws of divine retribution the not quite suspended, and that one may fairly hope to trace are vestiges of the commandments written on the tables of the heart, even amidst the bewilderment of so astounding a reversal of all our experience.

"A BLACK OUZEL."

—"*Shallow.* And how doth my cousin, your bed fellow? and your fairest daughter, and mine, my god-daughter Ellen?

"*Silence.* Alas! *a black ouzel*, cousin Shallow."

—*K. Henry IV.*, pt. 2, a. iii. sc. 2.

What did Justice Silence mean by calling his daughter "a black ouzel"? is the puzzle on which contributors to *Notes and Queries* have been exercising their ingenuity of late. One guesses that Ellen was "a comely brunette"; another, that she was "still unmarried—a solitary bird"; a third finds her described in ornithology as "naturally shy and suspicious, jealous and distrustful," etc. No one suggests the explanation which to simple, non-critical readers might seem to lie on the surface. The owlish Silence will accept none of his gossip's compliments. He may have "been merry twice and once ere now," but is become pessimist and grumbler. All the world goes wrong with him when he is sober. Shallow—who believes that "good phrases are surely, and ever were, very commendable"—asks after his friend's son: "I dare say, my cousin William is become a good scholar. He is at Oxford still, is he not?" "Indeed, sir, *to my cost*," is the sad response. "Many of mine old acquaintance are dead," chirrups Shallow. "We shall all follow, cousin," groans Silence. In the same humor, he meets the compliment to his "fairest daughter": "No *white blackbird*, alas! only a black ouzel, one of the commonest sort." "A poor virgin, sir, an ill-favored thing, sir, but mine own"—as Touchstone puts it. The ouzel was the common blackbird. We do not find that the name, in Shakspere's time, was ever given to other species, though the French (and adopted English) *merle* was sometimes extended to the field-fare, a larger thrush:

"Blacke byrdes or *ousyls*, among wild foule hath the chiefe prayse, for lyghtnes of digestion,' etc.—*Sir T. Elyot, Castell Helth*, 1534.

"*Owsell*, the bird called a *Blacke macke*, with a yellow beake, a *blacke bird*."—*Baret's Alvearie*, 1580.

"*Merlo*. An owsell, a Plackmacke, a merle, or Blacke-bird."—*Florio*, 1611.

"*Merle* A Mearle, Owsell, Blackbird. *Merle noir*, The Blackbird or *ordinarie owsell*."—*Cotgrave.*

Chapman's

"Black, black as an ouzel,"

and Shakspere's

"The ouzel cock so black in hue,"

have been cited by writes in *Notes and Queries*. A *white* ouzel was a proverbial rarity—"Rara avis in terris, nigroque simillima cygno." Cotgrave (under *Merle*) gives the saying: "Je vous donneray vn *merle blanc*," as equivalent to "I will perform impossibilities, or bestow on you a most rare gift." "Alas!" says Silence, "I have only an 'ordinarie owsell,' cousin Shallow."—*The Nation.*

Proposed Answer to the Double Acrostic from the *Shanghai Courier* inserted in the *Japan Weekly Mail* of the 12th instant.

THE WORDS.

1. Green-tea.
2. Analysis.

No. 1.	G	ambett	A.
,, 2.	R	osi	N.
,, 3.	E	nigm	A.
,, 4.	E	qua	L.
,, 5.	N	ullit	Y.
,, 6.	T	yrtæu	S.
,, 7.	E	bol	I.*
,, 8.	A	rra	S.

THREE OWLS.

* The only word about which there can be any doubt.

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 14, *Pallas*, German barque, Lüders, 493, from Takau, Jan. 29. Sugar, to F. Knoblauch.

Feb. 15, *Alberta*, British schooner, Talbot, 289, from Takao, Jan. 30, Sugar, to F. Knoblauch.

Feb. 17, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, 2.119, from Shanghai and ports, Feb. 10, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Feb. 18, *Leicester*, British ship, Caddy, 1,399, from Cardiff, Oct. 12, 1875, Coal, to M. M. Co.

Feb. 19, *Orissa*, British steamer, 1,689, from Hongkong, Feb. 10, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 14, *Benledi*, British steamer, Buchanan, 1,215, for Kobe, General, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Feb. 14, *Carl Ludwig*, German brig, Petersen, 238, for Formosa, Ballast, despatched by F. Knoblauch.

Feb. 15, *Tanais*, French steamer, Reynier, 1,010, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

Feb. 17, *Rona*, British ship, Trunks, 638, for New York, Tea and General, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.

Feb. 17, *Genkai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Conner, 1,917, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B Co.

Feb. 18, *Ariel*, British barque, Fullerton, 340, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Feb. 19, *Christian*, German barque, Steber, 337, for Coast of China, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamship *Tanais* for Hongkong.—Messrs. E. A. Raven, Lauryon and Commandant Descharmes for Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. Brunat and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Trachtenberg and 2 children, Messrs. B. Harold, J. Walke, T. Brown, and 1 native, for Marseilles.

Per Steamship *Genkai Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—Miss Turner, Messrs. A. O. Gay, Van Oord, J. Bray, R.N., Tani, Sakame, Shinowara, Miyoshi, Sene, Daly, Cann, Fukusawa, Shing Kee, Ewamura, Ewamura Junr., and Yoshida, and 143 Japanese, 3 Chinese and 1 European in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—Captain Roper, Madame Leonowa, Revd. C. Warren, Mrs. Cotter, Messrs. A. Lemmer, Horace Flower, Gridien, Crowe, Ullmann, Hodgson, C. Melhuish, Sakuri and Matsumura, and 147 in the steerage.

CARGOES.

Per Steamship *Tanais* for Hongkong.—

Silk for Marseilles	66 bales.
London	11 „
Total...	77 bales.
Waste Silk	27 bales.
Cocoons	19 „

Per Steamship *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—

Treasure value	...$700,324.59

REPORTS.

The British ship *Leicester* sailed from Cardiff on the 12th of October. First part of the voyage experienced strong gales from the S.W. and West; afterwards N.E. winds, passing the equator in 23° West.

Latter part of the voyage met with a continuance of Southerly and S. E. winds and for some time before arrival in port had fine pleasant weather.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
San Francisco	... City of Peking	... P. M. S. S. Co.	... 23rd Feb.
Hongkong ...	... Bombay ...	... P. & O. Co. ...	... 22nd Feb.
San Francisco	... Oceanic	... O. & O. S. S. Co.	... 10th Mar.
Shanghai ...	... Tokio Maru ...	... M. B. Co. ...	... 23rd Feb.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Stentor" s.s.

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Ullock"; "Banda"; "Tamesa"; "Bengal" s.s.

FROM SHIELDS.—"Ariantes."

FROM CARDIFF.—"Vichna"; "Armanella."

FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas. C. Leary"; "Nettie Merryanm"; "Wallace." "Cleopatra"; "J. H. Kimball."

FROM HAMBURG.—"Candace.."

FROM LIVERPOOL.—

FROM NEWPORT.—"Monte Rosa."

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—"Menelaus" s.s.; "Diomed" s.s.

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, &c.—"Ziba"; "Oxfordshire" s.s.; "Forward Ho" s.s; "Orchis" s.s.; "Flintshire" s.s.

AT HAMBURG.—

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AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON.....	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
„	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO ..	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG	Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI.....	Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA...	F. Walsh & Co.
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EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,
supplying the
HIGHEST AMOUNT OF NOURISHMENT
in the
MOST DIGESTIBLE & CONVENIENT FORM.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond-street, London and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

June 19, 1875. 1f. 26ins.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

January 1, 1876. 52ins.

THE
BEST SEEDS
ARE GROWN AND SUPPLIED BY
SUTTON & SONS
VEGETABLE SEEDS
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BEST QUALITY ONLY.
DELIVERED FREE TO ANY PORT IN ENGLAND
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SEE TRADE MARK ON EVERY PACKET
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PACKETS SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR EVERY CLIMATE.
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EACH ASSORTMENT CONTAINS BEST AND MOST SUITABLE KINDS.
SUTTON & SONS THE QUEENS SEEDSMEN
READING, NEAR LONDON, ENGLAND.

Yokohama, February 19, 1876.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics.—In some branches we have to report an increased demand, but so far prices do not show any improvement and exchange continues to decline. For *Yarns* the demand is exclusively running on 16/24 assortments. *Grey Shirtings* are only moving in small lots. *Velvets* have been in good demand and some large sales have been effected. In *T. Cloth* no transactions are reported. *Taffachelass* is neglected.

Grey Shirtings:—				White Shirtings:—			
7 lbs.	38½ yds. 39 in. per pce.	$1.90	to $2.20	60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nom. per pce.	2.20	to	2.40
8 lbs.	38½ yds. 44 in. „	2.20	to 2.50	Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2¼—3 lb. per lb.	0.75	to	1.02½
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ „ 39 in. „	2.20	to 2.50	Black Velvets	8.50	to	9.25
9 lbs.	38½ „ 44 in. „	2.50	to 2.90	English Drills 15 lb. 40 yds, 30 in.	3.25	to	3.40
				Taffachelass 12 yds, 43 in. *nom.*	2.00	to	2.25

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24 per picul	$30.50	to	33.00	No. 38 to 42 per picul	$41.50	to	44.00
No. 28 to 32 per picul	$35.00	to	39.00	Reverse Twist 16-24 „	$34.00		

Woollens continue to be neglected by the native trade and rates are nominally without change.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds. 32 in.	6.50	to 8.00	Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds. 30 in.	0.25	to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds. 31 in.	4.75	to 5.25	Multicolored „	30 yds. 30 in.	0.35	to 0.40
Chimagoro	30 yds. 30 in.	5.25	to 5.75	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.	0.80	to 1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds. 32 in.	0.25	to 0.33	Presidents	54 in. to 56 in.	0.60	to 0.70
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds. 32 in.	6.25	to 7.25	Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.	0.40	to 0.45
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds. 31 in.	18.50	to 19.00	Union	54 in. to 56 in.	0.40	to 0.65
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds. 32 in.	13.00	to 14.50	Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs. per lb.		0.40	to 0.41
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds. 30 in.	0.19	to 0.20				

Sugar.—Since the publication of our issue of the 12th instant two vessels have arrived from Formosa with sugar. The sales reported amount to 25,000 piculs at $3.20 for old crop sugars, the new crop bringing $3.50 to $3.60.

We have to report a firmer condition of the market: stocks in first hands do not exceed 6,000 piculs which are now held for higher rates.

Kerosene Oil is firmer at $2.40 per case.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag per picul	3.60	to	3.65	China No. 5 Kong-fun per picul	4.10	to	4.60
in Basket „	3.45	to	3.50	„ No. 6 E-pak „	3.60	to	3.90
China No. 1 Ping fah „	7.20	to	7.30	Swatow „	2.40	to	2.60
„ No. 2 Ching-pak „	6.40	to	6.80	Daitong „	2.80	to	3.00
„ No. 3 Ke-pak „	5.70	to	6.20	Japan Rice „			
„ No. 4 Kook-fah „	5.00	to	5.50	Kerosine Oil per case	2.40		

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Since the 12th inst., arrivals are 90 bales and deliveries 156 piculs. Prices have been steadily maintained and the market continues as dull as reported on that date. There is no lack of good Kikai silks, but they are held at prices which compared with the present value of European raws check business. Kamatoki are in good demand at full rates.

	At Exchange 4s. 1 in London.	*At Exchange 5.12 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*		*At Exchange 4s. 1 in London.*	*At Exchange 5.12 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*
Steam filatures	None.	—	—	Common No. 3 / Inferior No. 4 & 5	$390 to 410 14s. 9d. to 15s. 5d. frs. 40 to 42
Other do. (Kikai)				Oshiu—Best	$500 to 520 18s. 7d. to 19s. 4d. frs. 51 to 53
1st order, nom.	—	—	—	„ Good to Medm.	$470 to 490 17s. 7d. to 18s. 3d. frs. 48 to 50
2nd Do.	$520 to 540 19s. 4d.	to 20s. 0d. frs.	53 to 55	H'matsuki, 1 to 2	$450 to 460 16s. 10d. to 17s. 3d. frs. 46 to 47
3rd to 4th Do.	—	—	—	„ 3 to 4	$420 to 440 15s. 10d. to 16s. 6d. frs. 43 to 45
Hanks—				Kakeda, Best	$550 to 570 20s. 4d. to 21s. 1d. frs. 56 to 58
Best No. 1 to 2	$460 to 475 17s. 3d.	to 17s. 9d. frs.	47 to 49	„ Good	$500 to 540 18s. 7d. to 20s. 0d. frs. 51 to 55
Good No. 2	$440 to 450 16s. 6d.	to 16s. 10d. frs.	45 to 46		
Medium No. 2½	$420 to 435 15s. 10d.	to 16s. 4d. frs.	43 to 45		

Tea.—A desultory kind of business, chiefly in execution of San Francisco and other small orders, has resulted in the settlement of about 1,000 piculs, at previous prices.

Arrivals come in very slowly and present appearances point to a dragging business during the remainder of the season. The last steamer took 71,213 lbs. for New York 102,022 for San Francisco and 40,055 for other eastern ports.

The *Rona* got away on the 16 inst., but her cargo has not yet been circulated. No other vessel has as yet been talked of.

Common	$14.00	to	18.00	Fine	Nominal.
Good Common	19.00	to	22.00	Finest	„
Medium	24.00	to	26.00	Choice	„
Good Medium	28.00	to	30.00		

Exchange.—Sterling Rates are again lower, with, however, but little doing.

Gold Yen are higher and very scarce.

Rates close as follows:—

London, Bank	at sight	3s. 10½d.		San Francisco, Bank	at sight	97½	
Do.	6 m/s	3s. 11¼d.		Private	3 d/s	99½	
Credits	6 m/s	4s.		New York, Bank	at sight	97	
Documentary	6 m/s	4s. 0¼d.		Private	30 d/s	99½	
Paris, Bank	at sight	f. 4.90		Shanghai, Bank	at sight	72⅝	
Do.	6 m/s	f. 5.05		Private	10 d/s	72⅞	
Private	6 m/s	f. 5.08		Hongkong, Bank	at sight	¼ % dis.	
Berlin, Bank	3 d/s	R.M.k. 4.00		Private	10 d/s	⅜ % dis.	
Hamburg, Bank	3 d/s	R.M.k. 4.00		Gold Yen	2 @ 2¼ % prem.		

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Handyside & Co

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BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, DERBY

Manufacture all kinds of

IRONWORK,

Structural & Ornamental.

BRIDGES of every description. Girder Bridges. Arch Bridges. Suspension Bridges. H. & Co. make every year for Foreign Countries some thousands of Tons of Bridges.

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Conservatories,	Band-Stands.

SMITH'S HEARTHS & PORTABLE FORGES,

12 Shapes and Sizes.

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Andw. Handyside & Co., Limited,

LONDON.

August 20th, 1875. 26ins.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURTONS & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

Billiard Room Furniture Manufacturers, Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. M. THE QUEEN;
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES;
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

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SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Office of this journal.

Yokohama, July 3, 1875. 52ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEST INVESTMENT OF THE DAY FOR A SMALL OUTLAY.

And where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as the public taste is so much on the increase for Aerated Drinks. The book of 90 pages of illustrations and information forwarded free.

BARNETT, SON & FOSTER, ENGINEERS, 23C, FORSTON ST., HOXTON, LONDON, ENGLAND.

December 25, 1875. B. 13ins.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

May 17th, 1873. 6m.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT:

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one *selling spurious oilmen's stores*, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

June 12, 1875. f. 12ms.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 9.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 26, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

MARRIAGE.

On the 4th Dec., at Christ Church, Philadelphia, U.S.A., by the Rev. Ed. A. Foggo, D. D., ARTHUR BELLAMY, of Yokohama, fourth son of the Rev. RICHARD BELLAMY, Vicar of St. Mary's, Balham, London, to NELLIE, third daughter of THEODORE V. FAY, of Philadelphia. No cards.

Notes of the Week.

There is no news from Corea, and not the shadow of ground for believing in the report that Kuroda had been treacherously murdered by the Coreans. Should any such tragedy occur, every nation with a ship of war in these seas would be bound to support the Japanese in any reasonable demand they might make as indemnity for the outrage.

There is much uneasy feeling in the capital, and an apprehension among well-informed persons that mischief of one kind or another is brewing. The departure of General Saigo for America is much talked of, some saying that he cannot be spared, others that he has been got out of the way by convenient pretexts in order to render more easy the carrying out of designs to which he might have offered formidable opposition.

The great reduction of freight rates and passenger fares made by the Mitsu Bishi Company to meet the competition of the P. & O. Company, does not seem justified by sound policy, and would hardly we think, have been resorted to if the Mitsu Bishi Company had been managed by a board of directors representing a body of shareholders, or by a foreign superintendent conversant with steamboat management on a large scale. It at once imposes an enormous loss upon the line, and although the public gains in some respects by a competition which lowers rates, it cannot be desirable that business on any scale should be conducted at a heavy loss. Nor must the Managers of the Mitsu Bishi line imagine that their rivals will retire at once from the contest. The steamers are here, and cost a certain sum for maintenance even if unemployed. It is very hard, even with low rates, if they cannot earn enough to pay their expenses, minus the sum now spent on their maintenance while lying idle in harbour. It is true that this involves doing business for nothing, but the Mitsu Bishi is doing far worse on a far larger scale. It cannot be doubted that the management of the P. & O. is much closer than that of the native company, that its ships are more carefully and economically worked, and that the wear and tear in the one case, with machinery especially, will be far heavier than in the other. The general feeling before the announcement of the competition which begins practically to-day, was that the Mitsu Bishi rates were too high. Had a somewhat more moderate scale been laid down at first, the chances are that no opposition would have appeared, and the public, which generally judges fairly enough of such matters, would have been quite satisfied with that scale. But the high rates have brought a rival into the field, and the policy adopted to drive him off will entail heavy losses. It is all very well to imagine that because the government is at the back of the Mitsu Bishi, it must hold out longer than the opposition. But the position of the P. & O. Company seems to us this: It has some unemployed steamers which can hardly do worse at work, even on low rates, than lying idle. It cannot sell the steamers elsewhere and may ensure a sale here by the desire of its rival to buy off an irritating and ruinous competition, and thus it goes to work. The objections to buying off a rival are that it offers a premium to other competition with a similar end in view, and it is sometimes better to trust to the chapter of accidents that to increase the stake in an already unprofitable investment. The business along the coast and between the ports of Japan and China will, of course, be increased by the low rates of freight. But the Treasury of this country is in no condition to stand constant heavy drafts upon it, the necessity for which might, we think, have been avoided by meeting the opposition of the P. & O. Company in a different manner. We should have preferred to see a moderate reduction of rates and some agreement arrived at in regard to their maintenance on both sides. Each line of policy has its advantages and disadvantages, but we are disposed to think that, on the whole, the latter course would have proved the more satisfactory.

It is hardly too much to say that those who went to Dr. Faulds' Lecture on Development ignorant of the subject, must have come away in a state of the most hopeless confusion of mind, while it is certain that those to whom it is moderately familiar were cruelly disappointed. We have no wish to be less than entirely just to the lecturer, but he was in a thoroughly false position. He was called by a number of well-meaning people to give an address on a subject which they regard much in the light of a test-subject, and it is hardly too much to say that nineteen twentieths of his audience came together to hear Darwinism exposed, denounced and confuted, not because they have studied it, but because they have made up their minds about it without any investigation of it whatever. Thus they were almost horrified to find the lecturer bearing testimony of a very unequivocal nature to the value of the Darwinian hypothesis and the lofty attributes of its author's mind. He had been called to the platform to curse the common enemy, but his language was throughout that of almost unalloyed blessing. In his preliminary recapitulation of the processes which result in modifications of recognized types of life, whether animal or vegetable, Dr. Faulds was clear enough, because he kept closely to Darwin's own lines, from which he only strayed for a short occasional gambol in the by-path of the feeblest and dreariest humour. Of the congruous or becoming in relation to serious subjects, Dr. Faulds seems to have no more real conception than he has of what constitutes, or does not constitute, a joke, and thus he constantly left the greater part of his audience in doubt whether he was for or against Darwin's theories. He threw away his only chance of raising a laugh by the uncertainty

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which hung over the direction of his humour. Many of his audience were quite ready to accept any joke, however bad, directed against Darwinism, but they were in mortal fear at each sally that they might be laughing on the wrong side, and thus remained prudently grave. Never was a party more sorely tried by one of its own prophets. It is not, however, difficult to see the attitude of Dr. Faulds' mind in relation to Darwinism. His theological prepossessions place him in opposition to it, while his reason shows him that it is by far the best hypothesis ever yet offered to explain the facts with which it has to deal, and thus he wished to show that it is 'not proven.' This is fair enough. But Darwin claims no more. So exquisitely balanced is his mind that he estimates the exact value of his hypothesis far more accurately than the great majority of his critics, whether favourable or the reverse. The hypothesis may, we think, be absorbed in some future more perfect theory, yet the mind of Europe has now agreed in the most unmistakeable manner that it never can be refuted—in other words, that it is true—not as the sole cause of the origin of species and the variations from recognized types which observation discovers to us, but as the main cause. Its great work has been the destruction of the idea of the creation of special invariable types—an idea which has been unquestionably banished for ever from the domain of positive knowledge. In claiming that Darwinism is not a new thing, Dr. Faulds did not bring into sufficient prominence the fact that Lamarck had no conception of the processes by which structural modification is brought about. He saw that there was adaptation, but had not facts enough from which to infer how it came to pass—possibly his scientific imagination would not have been keen enough to see the luminous point through them all, even had he possessed the knowledge of them which Darwin has. In saying that Darwin was more indebted to Owen than he cared to acknowledge, Dr. Faulds aimed a poisoned arrow at one of the most perfectly just and impartial minds of this century, one which bears its wondrous freight of classified and accurate knowledge with a modesty which will make him for all time the model of a scientific demonstrator. The climax of the lecturer's confusion was reached when he pointed out that Darwinism was implied in the Mosaic account of the creation, because it proclaims that the birds and the reptiles were created on the same day, and the scale of the reptile is only another form of the tissue from which the feathers of birds are made. Is not this playing fast and loose with the whole subject? Is it honest controversy? Does it not violate the morality of the intellect? To say first that Darwinism is 'not proven,' to take sides against it although paying it homage, and then to claim that even if it is true it is included by implication in the very theory of creation which on that hypothesis it absolutely annihilates, is to undermine all our faith in truth and to proclaim the apotheosis of sophistry. This is sad indeed.

No. Dr. Faulds was all wrong from first to last. He should have given a fair *resumé* of Darwinism and allowed no confusion to remain in the mind of his audience as to his own estimate of it; but he should have disabused them of the idea that because with infinite pains we have arrived at some definite idea of the works of the machine, we must therefore abandon the idea that it has come from a Divine Artificer. Until quite recently we have only seen that it *is* a wonderful machine; now we are beginning to see into the works, and to understand the relation of their several parts. We may not honestly—that is, it is not just to our reason—to shut our eyes to the great facts of nature and the history of the human mind in relation to these facts. It has pleased the Deity, in whom we live and move and have our being, to carry out his ends by means of second causes, and these we must investigate if we would learn anything truly concerning the methods of his work. We may not play at "hide and seek" in these matters. During the period of essential changes of human beliefs, and that transitional period when convictions become weak, when intellects become paralysed, and laxity of principle is the great danger to be feared from these causes, it is all the more necessary that truth should be clung to as a sheet anchor, and that the morality of the intellect should be guarded at every point. That the world is now slowly undergoing this change is as certain as anything unsusceptible of demonstration can be, and those who come forward as teachers should, if they have to deal with contradictory opinions, at least leave no doubt in the mind of their hearers that they endeavour fairly to assess the respective values of those opinions.

If the severity of English taste—ruthlessly violated, by the way, by Dr. Faulds on two or three occasions—was a little disturbed by the form of the remarks which Mr. Bingham made after the lecture, it was appeased by their excellent moral. He welcomed, he said, these discoveries, which added to human knowledge and, in spite of all fears, invariably conduced to human welfare. They left the grand sentiment of duty untouched, and, indeed, more often served to fortify it. The men who scorned delights and lived laborious days in the cause of science and truth were the great benefactors of mankind, Them no contumely nor obloquy deterred from fulfilling their beneficent mission, while truth gained by their labours and derived support from their devotion.

The steady and rapid decline in the value of silver is a source of most serious loss to merchants who have sold for distant delivery, and to all investors and mortgagees. Five years ago men bought property or lent money on it with dollars which were worth four shillings and six pence or eight pence. These will be repaid at three and ten pence—an enormous depreciation in the standard of value—to say nothing of the decline in the value of property itself. Could not merchants combine to sell on a gold standard?

We publish elsewhere a translation from the *Hochi Sodan*, which is the organ of the Buddhists, and is edited, we believe, by a priest of high position and acknowledged learning. It is curious and interesting as showing the activity of the spirit of enquiry awakened among the religious orders in this Empire, and the nature of the arguments with which the Buddhists meet the dogmas of the Christians. It may be fancy, but the great tenderness for life characteristic of the doctrines of Sakya Mouni seems to us very apparent in the essay.

The translation given elsewhere from the *Choya Shimbun* of the Rules recently made for the admission of attorneys to practice in the Judicial Courts of the Empire, is valuable as showing how urgently the Japanese are pushing forward measures to place their judicial system on a new and improved basis. But when is the annonncement to be made of the abolition of the hideous practice of torture? It is less resorted to than formerly; that we know; but it should be abolished by proclamation for ever. The necessity for it is purely imaginary. Judges and juries must find out whether or not men are guilty. Guilty men will sometimes escape; innocent men will sometimes be punished—though this ought to happen very rarely—but torture must be abolished. It is a mere question of sooner or later; then why not at once?

For many months past, says the *Times*, there has been in progress of construction by Messrs-Morgan and Co., of Long-acre, Her Majesty's coach-builders, a magnificent state carriage for H. M. Mikado. Every modern improvement and luxury has been introduced, and a most imposing vehicle is the result. The body is built of the finest Spanish mahogany, special care being taken that the grain of the wood should harmonize throughout. The upper part of the coach is painted a rich canary colour, the lower panels being a deep green and gold. The Imperial arms, which adorn the doors and back panels, have been most elaborately painted in relief by the deaf and dumb heraldic artist, Mr. T. D. Baker. The under carriage throughout is painted green and gold, the latter being the prevailing colour, The wheels have been made in the solid, and are the only part of the carriage which is not consonant with European ideas—probably on account of the difference in the roads. The mountings and lamps are of solid silver, chased and gilt, and are very massive. The interior is lined with a rich yellow satin, deeply brocaded

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and curtained with rich Brussels lace. By an ingenious arrangement the back part of the head can be thrown back so as to form an open chariot, the Imperial arms in silver gilt forming a very pretty canopy, upheld by silver-gilt poles in the centre. The carriage is intended for state and ceremonial occasions, and is the third state carriage turned out by this firm for the Imperial family.

We hear that the Japanese authorities have already parcelled out the South Camp on the Bluff in lots forsale, but it is much to be regretted that they have made no provision for widening and improving the adjacent road. This could now be done easily and at little sacrifice of saleable land, while the benefit of such an improvement would be unquestionable. The road, as it is at present, is dangerously inconvenient, and we hope the authorities will not neglect the chance they now have of making a needful alteration—a chance which will be utterly lost after the land is sold.

As the Government is about to provide for the better regulation of public lecturers and others, it would perhaps be well that they should take into consideration the case of the exponents of panoramas of foreign countries now being exhibited in the capital, whose views as to history are not unlikely to mislead their hearers. The ruins of the Colosseum at Rome are not, it may be observed, employed for wild beast and man fights at the present day, nor are the prisoners captured by the Italian army reserved for this mode of amusing the idlers of the Holy City. Such, however, it is explained, are the uses at one of these exhibitions in Yedo of the Coliseum, nor does the circumstance appear to trouble the audience with any doubts as to the advantages of our civilisation.

We are requested to intimate that Professor R. W. Atkinson of the *Kaisei-gakko* will deliver a lecture on the subject of "Indigo" under the auspices of the Asiatic Society, on Saturday evening next, 4th March. The lecture will be given at the *Horaisha*, Shinbashi.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

There is some reason for believing that the Government will shortly abandon the present mode of punishing recalcitrant writers for the press. This would seem to have proved of little avail in repressing opposition writing, and while it covers the editors with all the glory of martyrdom occasions them in reality but little actual suffering; that little being amply compensated by the increased sale of their journals. It is alleged that the penalty usually inflicted in France will be resorted to in future, and the issue of the newspaper prohibited for a certain period.

The *Nichi Ichi Zappo* of Kobe states that during the years 1874 and 1875, 35 native Christians were baptised in the Protestant Church at Kobe. This year, however, some thirteen persons have already been admitted to baptism.

A fire broke out in Osaka, on Sunday last, and before its progress could be stayed 300 houses were burnt down. It originated in a theatre.

The photographers have been for some time past actively engaged in the secret production and sale of the Imperial portrait, many hundreds of which we are informed have been exported to European countries. As this is an offence of *lèse-majesté*, the police have been on the alert to discover the offenders, two of whom were found on Monday at Asakusa in Yedo.

General Saigo, Commissioner from this country to the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, and *suite*, proceed to America by the steamship *City of Peking*.

During the last few days the preparations for war have been somewhat less active and a peaceful close to the negotiations in Corea is now generally anticipated.

The arrival of some 300 men of the Satsuma clan in Yedo, is noticed by the *Saifu Shimbun*.

The absence of rain and snow since the 18th instant, has facilitated the loading of ammunition which has been going on vigorously.

A room has been opened at Sakai in the *Ken* of that name in which newspapers are publicly read out, explained and commented on. The novelty is said to be highly popular with the inhabitants.

Further cases of offences against the press-laws are being dealt with by the Authorities. The *Hioron Shimbun* remarks: an official has stated his opinion that until some fourteen or fifteen newspaper writers are locked up the press will be deaf to all warning. The tale must be nearly made up.

The *Naniwa Maru* has been appointed by the Post Office Department for the monthly postal service to Fusan in Corea.

The *Hochi Shimbun* states that a plot of ground of some 700 tsubos has been purchased at Yokka Ichi, Tokio with a view to the building there of a Registry Office for shipping.

In consequence of there being no American man-of-war in harbour, the anniversary of Washington's birthday was not observed yesterday with the customary salutes.

Mr. Augustus H. Mounsey has been appointed First Secretary of H. B. M. Legation at Yedo in the room of the Honble. F. R. Plunkett who has been nominated to the Embassy at Washington.

The rules for the guidance of the examination of persons desiring to be licensed to practise in the native law courts have just been issued by the government,

A Representative Assembly of the people of Yedo will shortly be held at the Office of the Tokio *Fu*. It is intended that meetings of the *Kucho* and *Kocho* shall take place regularly henceforth.

Arrangements had been made for a public distribution of Medals of Honour by H. M. the Mikado at the *Sei In* on the 22nd instant. Owing, however, to His Majesty's indisposition the presentations were made at the Imperial Palace instead.

At one o'clock on the 21st instant says the *Choya Shimbun* an unsuccessful attempt was made to enter the residence of Yamagata, Minister for War; and an hour later the same persons, it is presumed, endeavoured to set the house on fire. Fortunately, however, neither loss nor damage resulted, although the thieves succeeded in making their escape.

The sales of horned cattle in Kobe during the past year amounted to 5,172 head. This, we believe, shows some slight advance upon the sales in previous years. A large portion was purchased for shipment to Yokohama.

The Yokohama *Daily News* reports the forthcoming opening of a lucifer-match manufactory in Yokohama. The import, during the year ended December 1874, to Yokohama alone amounted to a value of $21,000.

The *Akebono Shimbun* has the following:

When a collection was being made at Nagasaki a few months since in aid of those who had suffered from the calamitous floods which occurred lately in the South of France, the Vice-Consul of that country called upon the *Kenrei* to solicit his subscription, who at once contributed $30. He has since enquired whether this sum is to be at the cost of the Government or of his personal estate, and has been informed that the charge cannot be admitted in the Public Accounts.

An Army and Navy List will, we learn from the *Akebono Shimbun*, be shortly published in Yedo.

Mr. S. M. Bryan, Foreign Superintendent of the Imperial Post Office, leaves to-day for Shanghai on public business.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. *Columbian*, left Hong Kong for this port yesterday morning at 10 a.m. The *Columbian* is destined to run on the new Shanghai line.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* mentions a report that certain foreigners have memorialised the Government with a request

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that the present boundaries of treaty limits should be altered to ten miles from Yokohama in a direct line.

The native newspapers deny the rumoured attempt upon the life of the Ambassador to Corea for which the Shanghai *Shenpao* is responsible. It is hardly likely that we should be indebted to a Chinese source for intelligence of such moment to this Empire.

Two lots were yesterday offered at auction. Mr. Wallace failed to obtain the reserve price for Lot 149, Settlement which was bought in at $10,600. Lot No. 108, Bluff, was sold by Messrs. Bourne & Co., for $1,750.

The Spring Meeting of the Yokohama Race Club has, we observe, been arranged for the 17th, 18th and 19th May.

Should the weather permit of it, the return foot-ball match, the "Rowing Club" against the "World" will take place this afternoon at 4 P.M.

The Exhibition of Nara will open on the 16th of next month, and will remain open for one hundred days.

In reply to an application from certain persons to be permitted to make use of the Imperial *Mon*, the applicants have been informed that while the use of the *Kiri* (paulownia) will be sanctioned the *Kiku*, or chrysanthemum, must on no account be used.

The *Citg of Peking* takes the following cargo of Tea from Japanese ports.

From	San Fran.	New York.	Other cities.	Total.
Nagasaki - -	—	—	702	702
Hiogo - - -	284	516	—	800
Yokohama -	1,205	1,429	1,729	4,363

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday 20th February, 1876.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,064.17
Merchandise, &c.	$ 557.68
Total.	$6,621.85

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,805.90
Merchandise, &c.	$ 334.11
	$7,140.11

We read the following in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of January 7th:—

About six weeks ago a British merchant ship named the *James Paton* was wrecked off Fukushima, Japan, and was totally lost. The Japanese authorities and the natives near that place showed the greatest kindness to the shipwrecked men, all of whom, including the captain's wife, owe their lives to the exertions made by the natives. The sufferers had every attention shown them, being fed, housed, and conveyed to Yokohama gratuitously. The Board of Trade, learning these particulars from despatches received by the Foreign Office, have forwarded the sum of £100 to Sir Harry Parkes, her Majesty's Minister at Yokohama, to be distributed at his discretion to the natives who showed such kindness to the unfortunate crew.

It were much to be desired that the sphere of the Act here alluded to could be made to comprehend neighbouring settlements:

An Act of considerable importance in Hong Kong has just come into force, and we doubt not that the steps necessary to give full effect to its provisions will be speedily taken by the Colonial Government. The Office for the Registration of Trade Marks was opened on the 1st inst., and the marks being thus formally made the property of those using them, the technical objection which has stood in the way of prosecuting the swarm of imitators of well-known brands in Hong Kong will be removed. Had the existing Act been in force at the time it is probable that the case—which many of our readers will recollect—in which a Chinaman was prosecuted for selling spurious oil as "Hubbock's" could not have fallen through. The prosecution in that case was, if we recollect rightly, withdrawn because no proprietary right in the trade mark could be proved in the absence of Messrs. Hubbock from the Colony. At present, we presume, a copy of the register of the mark could be taken as judicial evidence on this and similar points.

THE BRITISH MINISTER'S NOTIFICATION.

IT would be by no means just to a very reasonable party, whose opinions deserve every respect, to ignore the fact that the recent Notification of Sir HARRY PARKES appears to them too sweeping and arbitrary in its nature to be entirely sound; in addition to being vitiated, in their opinion, by the absence of the concurrence of the other Foreign Representatives in a course where it would most probably have been obtained with little difficulty and with great advantage. As things stand at present, a subject of Holland or Belgium, in which countries the press is almost if not quite as free as in England, could set up a Japanese newspaper, while an English subject would be punished for doing so. This, it is argued, cannot be sound. It is contended, too, that the prohibition is fatal to any effort which might be made in the cause of religious or secular education, science or art; that it will soon be pushed to the suppression of free public speech in the Japanese language, and will thus be used to obstruct all the advantages which the Japanese might derive from missionary labour. If, it is said, the views of the Japanese had anything like breadth and generosity, the prohibition would not be unfairly or unwisely used. It would willingly be restricted by them to newspapers, which undoubtedly might be employed in such a manner as to cause dissension between the Government and its subjects. But, in view of the essential narrowness of the Japanese mind, the arbitrary nature of the Government, and the prominence now attached to the idea of securing in some form or another jurisdiction over foreigners—an idea the existing force of which we erroneously somewhat underestimated in our Summary of 1875—it is contended that the Notification will be wrested to purposes other than those it was intended to provide against, and will militate against some of those efforts for the advancement of this people from which unalloyed good might be predicted. The general position is conceded that any plea that Englishmen or other foreigners can carry their free press into another country, not being the territory of their Ruler, and where press-laws exist, is preposterous in the last degree, opposed to the first principles of reason and justice, and not merely calculated, but certain, to lead to the disturbance of friendly relations. It is conceded that on no principle of equity can we force on the Japanese a liberty of our own which is at variance with every feature of the design of their own polity. So far the party of which we speak concur in the views of the notification under discussion which have appeared in these columns.

But they do not like to see the British Minister standing alone in a measure which seems to them, before all things, opposed to their justly cherished principle of free thought and free speech. They think the indirect consequences of the Notification will be bad, and, perhaps above all, they do not like the idea that in a matter where the subjects or citizens of other nationalities are free, at least at present, Englishmen are bound by an act which, though undoubtedly legal, they cannot help feeling to be one out of harmony with the genius of the free institutions under which they have been nursed. The fairness and reasonableness of this opposition must be acknowledged. In this respect it differs widely from the claim for a free press for American citizens which has been put forward in answer to some remarks on this subject in our issue of last week. In this claim it is actually gravely asserted that the following article in the Constitution of the United States can be pleaded for permitting American citizens to publish newspapers

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here in the Japanese language,—"Congress shall make no law * * * * abridging the freedom of speech, or of the Press" &c. But surely the operation of this clause applies exclusively to America, and Judge STORY, who is quoted in a long passage on the freedom of the Press—as if any one doubted the value of that freedom—would have been the first to say that it had, and could have, no possible bearing on this case. We maintain most distinctly that we do not carry the right of a free press into foreign countries, and even that much as we cherish that right as part of our undoubted liberty in England, no power on earth except the Japanese Government could justly extend to a foreigner the right of absolutely free publication in this country, any more than in France or Germany any power but the Government of those countries could give us a similar right of publication there. More than this; we think that it would be a grievous violation of all equitable principle to contend that because we live here among ourselves under our own laws, we are at liberty, in a matter touching alone the relations between this Government and its subjects, to override a law considered necessary for the maintenance of those relations.

And now, turning to the reasonable position of those whose objections to the Notification have already been stated, does it not seem well that in view of the circumstances under which foreigners came to and reside in this country, all such consideration should be shown to the Japanese as leaves them in the undisputed possession of their full rights as our hosts? They are not our vanquished enemies. Though but for our strength we should not have gained our present footing, it is by no right of conquest that we are here. That our presence has been an unmixed good to these people, no one will contend for a moment. That we are bound to make our presence as advantageous and as little irksome to them as possible, no one will deny for a moment. Yet to step in between the Government and its subjects, and to incite one against the other, would do the very reverse of this. It would produce a double complication; one between us and them, and another among themselves. They do not prohibit the entrance of our books and our newspapers into the country; rather, indeed, do they encourage it in every way. By this means they acquire our best thought, and this will surely do good work for us and them in an orderly and gradual manner. Remedies should surely bear some relation to the idiosyncracy and constitution of a patient, and the regimen which would brace a man of our own zone would kill an Arab or a Cingalese. People are far too much inclined, it seems to us, to regard a free press as a fetish, and to imagine it can do anything and everything for anyone and everyone. Our own belief differs widely from this. We do not believe that restraints which have been imposed for ages, and which have moulded the minds, customs and habits of thought and action of a nation, can be thrown off at once without imminent danger. We deplore the previous restraints. We think the condition of a free people immeasurably higher than that of a people so bowed down by authority as the Japanese. But we plead that these antecedents must be taken into consideration; that the change must come gradually, and by the concurrent effort of the Government and people, or, it may be, of the pressure of the people on the Government. But we do not see how we can justly increase this pressure by means which form the subject of warm remonstrance by the Government against ourselves; which if adopted by Japanese subjects, would be either evasions or violations of the domestic laws of the Empire, and which no Western Government would for a moment tolerate.

We are, however, disposed to regret that the representation of the Japanese Government in respect of the *Bankoku Shimbun* was not made the object of a conference of the Representatives of the Treaty Powers. That they would have concurred in the general position taken up in Sir H. PARKES' Notification, is almost certain. But they would, in all probability, have thrown the prohibition into a somewhat different form, which would have covered less, though enough, ground, and would have gained great additional force by the unanimous nature of its testimony to the necessity for, and the justice and reason of, the measure.

RULES FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF LEGAL PRACTITIONERS.

("Choya Shimbun" February 23d 1876.)

[NOTIFICATION No. 1.]

It is hereby notified that the accompanying rules (for the governance) of attorneys have been recently framed, and that, on and after the 1st of April next, it is forbidden to employ any person as attorney who has not obtained a license under these rules.

After that date, however, a principal (in an action) who has no attorney and is prevented by illness or other urgent reason from appearing, may cause a near relation (such as father, brother, son, uncle or nephew) to appear for him. Those who have no such near relations may depute a person whose fitness is certified by the *Ku* or *Kocho* to act for them.

(Signed) ÔKI TAKATÔ,
Minister of Justice.

February 22, 1876.

RULES (FOR THE GOVERNANCE OF) ATTORNEYS.

No: 1.—Persons desiring to become attorneys shall draw up a petition stating the court of justice in which they are desirous to carry on their profession, and apply to their local authorities to be examined. After this examination has taken place the local authorities shall draw up a report on it and forward it to the Board of Justice, and if the applicant deserves the license it shall be granted to him by the Minister of Justice.

No: 2.—The examination of attorneys shall be held on the following points.

(*a*) To see whether they possess a general acquaintance with the changes that have been proclaimed or notified.

(*b*) Whether they possess a general acquaintance with criminal law.

(*c*) Whether they possess a general acquaintance with the present form of procedure in courts of justice.

(*d*) The nature of their (present) conduct and antecedents.

No: 3.—Persons who cannot be authorized to act as attorneys are as follows.

(*a*) Persons who have undergone the actual punishment of imprisonment with hard labour for one year or longer.

(*b*) Persons who have been made bankrupt.

(*c*) Persons who have not a defined place of abode within the jurisdiction (in which they wish to practice.)

(*d*) Officials or persons holding official rank. (Including those temporarily in office.)

(*e*) Any person whatsoever employed by officials, nobles, gentlemen, traders or other persons.

However, employés who have certificates of their master's consent (to their becoming attorneys) are excepted.

N: 4.—The names of all persons licensed shall be recorded in the attorney's list in the Board of Justice and in those in the several courts.

However, persons who have been licensed must reside within the division in which the court (that they practice in) is situated.

No. 5.—Persons who have been licensed shall pay a fee of ten *riyos* to the Board of Justice.

A license is, however, in force only for one year. Per-

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sons who wish to continue to carry on this profession shall obtain a new license.

No. 6.—Attorneys are not limited to acting only for persons living within the same jurisdiction. They may be consulted by all persons whatever.

Although they are not allowed to practice in any court other than that to which they have been licensed, they are not, if they have hitherto carried on the case, prevented from appearing in the upper courts in cases of appeal from the lower.

No. 7.—Whenever there is evidence of any dishonesty or disingenuouness on the part of the attorney as towards the appellant, the latter may at any time whatsoever report the same to the Saibansho and then discard his attorney and procure another one to act for him.

No. 8.—Attorneys are to make themselves acquainted with the purport of the plaint, answer, and correspondence in a case, and to answer any questions which the judges may put to them in Court. They shall be forbidden by the judicial officers from impeding the trial by wandering from the details of the explanations (which they give to the officers) or by perverting the purport of the plaint.

No. 9.—Should any point be omitted in plaint, answers, or correspondence, any attorney shall not be allowed to argue on the case until a new document (embodying the omitted point) shall have been handed into court.

No. 10.—Plaintiff and defendant must not argue together in Court if they have not received the permission of the judicial officer to do so.

No. 11.—Although it is permitted to address the judicial officers in respect to all notifications, proclamations, and rules, the right and wrong of these must not be discussed nor the source of existing laws.

No. 12.—Should the attorney be prevented by illness or other cause from appearing on the appointed day, he shall report the same to the court. Should he fail to appear without due reason, and the trial be postponed in consequence, he shall reimburse both plaintiff and defendant the expenses that they have incurred in consequence of the postponement.

No. 13.—The amount of an attorney's fees shall be arranged beforehand between him and his client.

No. 14.—(*a.*) Attorneys reviling the national laws in court or contending with the judicial officers.

(*b.*) Those arguing on their own views or using false arguments.

(*c.*) Those slandering or reviling their opponents or damaging their reputation or fame.

(*d.*) Those taking fees beforehand or demanding excessive fees.

(*e.*) Those purchasing plaints of others for debts, contracts, etc., and turning them to their own profit.

(*f.*) Those encouraging plaints.

(*g.*) Those damaging their client's interests by purposely effecting delays.

Punishments on all the above shall be inflicted by the judicial officer directly in accordance with the gravity of the offence. The punishments are as follows:

a. Admonition. *b.* Suspension from practice for not less than one month and not more than one year. *c.* Name being struck off the roll. In this latter case the person shall not be again admitted to practice as an attorney till after the lapse of three years.

Those, however, who are guilty of heavy crimes shall be treated in accordance with the law thereon, and the punishments provided in these tables may also be imposed. Those who come under rule *a* in No. 3 shall not again be permitted to become attorneys.

No. 15.—Persons coming under these rules are not affected by any other laws or usages.

Notification No. 22.

To the several Courts, *Fu, Ken.*

You are hereby notified that after the 1st of April next steps are to be taken in accordance with the rules for the governance of attorneys recently notified in No. 1. whenever any person in your several jurisdictions is desirous to become an attorney.

Attorneys may, however, on the request of plaintiff or defendant be allowed to carry on cases which have been previously referred to the Court until decision in the same is given.

(Signed) Oki Takatô,
Minister of Justice.

February 22, 1876.

Notification No. 25.

To the several Courts, *Fu* and *Ken.*

With reference to Notification No. 1 recently published by this Department, it is hereby notified that it is to be carried out in accordance with the following bye-laws.

(Signed) Oki Takatô,
Minister of Justice.

February 22, 1876.

Rules for the Governance of Attorneys.

Bye-laws.

No. 1.—Persons desirous to become Attorneys are to send in an application to that effect to the local *Ku* or *Kocho* by whom it is to be endorsed, and it is then to be sent to the local Government office.

No. 2.—The local Government office having received the application are to examine the *Ku* or *Kocho* by whom it is endorsed and cause them to state whether there has been any transgression of Rules 2 or 3.

No. 3.—Although in reference to this latter point the local Government office may make such investigation or examination as may be found convenient, they must not in reference to the subjects mentioned in A., B., and C., under Rule II., fail to make the applicant produce a written treatise.

They must, however, give a subject for this treatise or set questions and cause the applicant to send answers in writing.

No. 4.—A person having been approved of by the local Government office, the latter is to send in to the Board of Justice a memorandum to that effect enclosing the applicant's petition also his treatise or answers, as the case may be, as well as the statement made by the *Ku* or *Kocho.* Of course they are not to forward to the Board of Justice the petition of any person of whom they do not approve, but to return the same together with the other papers direct to the applicant.

No. 5.—The Minister of Justice having received the papers shall have them examined, and if he decides that the applicant should be licensed he shall cause such license to be granted and have it recorded in the general list of Attorneys in Japan. Of course, if he decides that the person should not be licensed he shall at once return the papers to the local Government office.

The license fees are to be paid within 10 days to the local Government office; they are to be accumulated in such office and forwarded to the Board of Justice four times in each year on the same dates as money recovered from thieves and amercements.

No. 6.—The license having been received by the *Ku* or *Kocho* from the local Government office is to be given to the applicant. The latter having received it is to forward enclosed in a report to the Court of Justice, and the Judicial official having read it shall order the clerks to record in the list of attorneys of the court his full name, residence, rank, age, etc., and then return the license to him.

The *Straits Times* says:—"There is a report current that His Excellency Sir William Drummond Jervois has resigned. We do not know what truth there may be in this report, but we should not be at all surprised to find it true, and we are perfectly certain that His Excellency will carry with him the warm sympathy of the three Settlements." If true, this action will, we presume, have been taken in view of home disapproval of his policy with regard to annexing or "administering" Perak.—*China Mail*

We understand that a new supply of subsidiary coins for the Colony will be ordered from home. They prove such a convenience that a large quantity of these coins, especially the 5-cent and 10-cent pieces, is carried into the mainland of China, and as a proof of their currency in the interior, they have reached a high premium, while the Hongkong dollars are at a discount of more than ten per cent.—*China Mail.*

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SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

A Buddhist view of the Fall of Man.

(Horki Sodan.)

A friend of mine asked me some little time ago to explain to him the passage in the book of Genesis which relates to the eating of the forbidden fruit. I replied that the narration was purely legendary, and that it could be regarded in no light by accurate thinkers. My friend, however, showed some displeasure at this, and said, "There are no countries more enlightened than England and America and Christianity prevails in them. If what you say be true, how can the people of these enlightened countries believe in it?" I replied that the same question had long since occurred to myself, and having recently discovered the explanation of it, I would propose to give it to him. This I did somewhat in these words :—

"There are very many stories of wonderful miracles narrated in the Bible, and that of the eating of the forbidden fruit is by no means the sole passage which is out of harmony with reason. The Old Testament contains more of such stories than the New. The process by which ignorant people are are led to believe in these doctrines is that being desirous to go to heaven after death, their hearts are moved by the story of the resurrection of Christ, and thus their eyes are blinded and they believe everything which they read in the Bible. The reason why learned men do not dispel these views is that these religious doctrines conduce to the preservation of morality and peace among the lower classes of Society. For reason, men must go to science, to Astronomy, Geography, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, &c. But science and religion are two different things. The former gives positive knowledge ; the latter simply acts upon the feeling of men. The development of science is quite recent, but the religion has prevailed from the most remote ages, and it is now generally held among the learned that it is better to leave religion to do its duty, which is to soften the hearts of men, than to subvert it by science and controversy. This being the case, whether the learned believe in religion or not, they pay it an outward show of respect, and this is why foreigners all appear as believers and religion seems in so flourishing a state."

My friend then asked me whether I could explain in what respects these legendary details were not in harmony with reason. I complied and said :—

"It is unnecessary for us to search far in the Bible for matter which is inconsistent with reason, for there is hardly any part of it which is not so. In the story of the creation it is narrated that God made all things in six day, and that on the first day He said, 'Let there be light and there was light. And God saw the light that it was good, and God divided light from darkness, and God called the light Day and darkness he called Night.' But day and night are caused by our facing or not facing the sun. When there was no sun how could there be any division of day and night?" On the second day, God said, "Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters. And God made the firmament and divided waters which were under the firmament from the waters which were above the firmament ; and it was so. And God called the firmament heaven." But what we call water is that fluid which flows on earth, while we call the blue vault above us heaven. Water is not a thing that can be divided into above and below, nor do we imagine that heaven is made of water. On the third day, after separating the sea from the dry land, God said "Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed and the fruit tree yielding fruit after his kind, whose seed is in itself upon the earth. And it was so. And the earth brought forth grass and herb yielding seed after his kind and tree yielding fruit, whose seed was in itself, after his kind." On the fourth day God said, "Let there be lights in the firmament of the heaven to divide the day from the night, and let them be signs for seasons and for days and for years, and let them be lights in the firmament of the heaven to give light upon the earth, and it was so. And God made two great lights, the greater light to rule the day and the lesser light to rule the night, he made stars also." Now the earth and the other planets are kept in their respective places by the attraction of the sun, and to say that the land, the sea, the grass and trees were made previous to the sun is the same as saying that children and grandchildren were made before their fathers and grandfathers. We find it stated that the sun and moon were made to give light to the earth. But this is like ranking a master and servant as belonging to the same class. On the fifth day, God said, "Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath life, and fowl that may fly above the earth in the open firmament of heaven. And God created great whales and every creature that moveth, which the waters brought forth abundantly, after their kind and every winged fowl after his kind." On the sixth day, after making beasts, cattle, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth God said, "Let us make man in our own image, after our likeness ; and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea and over cattle and over all the creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth. So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him ; male and female created he them." But should God have an image, as the Bible itself says, we cannot say that he is a spirit and formless, and when the matter is put thus, I do not see how it can be proved to be wrong."

"The story about the eating of the fruit is still further confused and resembles the talk of children. I will try to explain it. God created a man and called him Adam, and "took the man and put him into the garden of Eden to dress it and keep it." And the Lord God commanded the man, saying, "Of every tree of the the garden thou mayest eat, but the tree of knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it, for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die. And God said it is not good that man should be alone ; I will make him a help meet for him. And God caused a deep sleep fall upon Adam, and as he slept, he took one of his ribs, and closed up the flesh instead thereof. And the rib which the Lord God had taken from man, made he a woman, and brought her unto man, and they were both naked, the man and his wife, and were not ashamed." Then it came to pass that a serpent tempted Eve to eat the forbidden fruit by saying, "Ye shall not surely die. God does not know that on the day ye eat thereof your eyes shall be opened and ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil." "And the woman took of the fruit thereof and did eat and gave also unto her husband with her and he did eat. And the eyes of both of them were opened, and they knew that they were naked, and they sewed fig leaves together and made themselves aprons." God was then very angry, and punished the serpent by cursing him and said, "Upon thy belly shalt thou go, and dust shall then eat all the days of life." Unto the woman he said, "I will greatly multiply thy sorrow and thy conception, in sorrow thou shalt bring forth children." Unto Adam he said, "Because thou hast hearkened unto the voice of thy wife, and hast eaten of the fruit of which I commanded thee, saying, thou shalt not eat of it, cursed is the ground for thy sake, in sorrow shalt thou eat of it all the days of thy life. Thorns also and thistles shall it bring forth to thee, and thou shalt eat of the herb of the field. In the sweat of thy face shall thou eat bread, until thou return unto the ground ; for out of it wast thou taken : for dust thou art and unto dust shalt thou return." God then became jealous of man and said, "Behold man is become as one of us, to know good and evil: And now, lest he put forth his hand, and take also of the tree of life and eat, and live for ever ; therefore the Lord God sent him forth from the garden of Eden, to till the ground from whence he was taken.', Thus, according to this account, the bearing of children and the necessity for work are the consequences of the sins of Adam and Eve and these were entailed on all future generations."

"I have extracted these accounts from the second and third chapters of Genesis. Their confusion and absurdity are immense and may be seen at the first glance. Such things cannot be believed in an enlightened society."

My friend still pressed me to enlarge on this subject and I did so as follows :—

"Adam and Eve ate the forbidden fruit because they saw "that the tree was good for food," and if it was not good for this purpose, it ought not to have been made at all, for this is like making an invisible pit as a trap. Yet when man fell into it God's wrath was kindled and man punished. An ancient Chinese writer says that a ruler who puts temptations before his subjects and then punishes them for yielding to them is like one who sets a concealed trap and punishes those who are caught in it. Should God be less just than this Chinese philosopher? It is said that God is omnipresent and omniscient, and thus he must have seen the serpent tempting Eve. But if he did not show her how to resist the temptation, and yet punished both for yielding to it, it seems very cruel. If it be pleaded that God did not know when she ate the fruit, it follows that there are things which God does not know."

"Was the serpent made by God, or did it make itself? If the former, it is the same as if God tempted Eve himself, and this makes him the origin of evil : if the latter, the statement that God made all things is directly impugned."

"It is the sublime attribute of the human intellect to know good from evil, and this it is which distinguishes man from the beast,

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Thus we cannot divine the reason why the eating of this fruit, which it is said tended to enlarge man's reason, was forbidden. God also spoke as if man's immediate death would follow upon the eating of the fruit—very probably to frighten him—and we do not know how old Adam was when he did so. But it is certain that he lived nine hundred and twenty years, and this throws doubts upon the statements which God makes."

"Before our first parents had eaten of the forbidden fruit they were not aware of their nakedness. Afterwards their eyes were opened and they were ashamed of it. They then made garments of leaves, which shows that their knowledge was increasing and is the evidence of a dawning civilization. But God was displeased with this, and laid upon Eve the pangs of maternity. But the females of all living things produce offspring. What sin have they committed?"

"It is said that the serpent was punished by having to creep upon his belly. Whom did the earthworms and such like creatures tempt that they should be condemned to the same attitude?"

When man came to a knowledge of good and evil God conceived an enmity towards him and said "man has become as one of us." He feared that man would put forth his hand and eat of the tree of life and thus secure immortality and happiness, and so he banished him from Eden. But if man resembles God, God must resemble man. Now we find that man was banished from Eden for ever because he resembled God, who must therefore be cruel and jealous. And this punishment was not inflicted upon Adam and Eve alone. It still affects all mankind whose eternal curse it is. Is not this cruel? Both in China and Japan, and even while both were in a barbarous state, it has ever been held that the punishment of a crime should not extend beyond the perpetrator of it; and now that we are more enlightened, not only is this still the spirit of our law, but we find that if two men have committed a crime, one of whom planned it, the other only aiding in its execution, the former is more heavily punished than the latter. If man acts in this manner, how is it conceiveable that God should visit the sin of Adam to all eternity upon mankind?"

"The legend of original sin is the explanation of the whole theory of the cause of Christ's crucifixion, and when we find the foundation so confused and absurd, we conclude that the rest of the Bible is out of all harmony with reason."

"Christians who are perplexed on this question try in many ways to explain it, but I have not found any whose answers were satisfactory. Some of them say "These are the ways of God and man cannot understand them. God has the power of punishing man, but man has not the power to judge or censure the ways of God." Others say, "Rewards and punishments are potent means in governing men and God deals with us as a ruler with his subjects. It is not that God did not know at the time that they were taking the fruit and committing a sin, but he did not speak until the deed was done because he wished to show how he deals with those who break his commandments. He purposely was silent before the sin, but punished it severely afterwards, not only for the purpose of warning Adam, but all his descendants. God did not make the tree of knowledge without reference to the benefit man might derive from it, but he punished Adam for eating of it until such time as he was permitted to do so."

"Such are the explanations of the Christians, who wrest the story to all manner of meanings. The above two modes may be accepted by the believers in this religion, but were they offered to an unbeliever they would only convict the teacher of an ignorance of reasoning. In arguing with unbelievers, if reasons are not grounded upon established facts, the whole superstructure disappears. The explanation which pleads that rewards and punishments are useful instruments in governing men makes God lower than man. A righteous ruler is grieved when even one of his subjects falls into trouble, and he only punishes where such a course is unavoidable. Inasmuch as men are not wholly good, so, when one of these laws is broken the offender alone is punished for the purpose of example and warning. But as a human ruler is not a being who has created his subjects, if any one of them violates his laws he has no alternative but to punish him. But God is the Creator of men, and therefore if he desired that none should disobey his commandments he should have created beings incapable of sin. Yet not only did God fail in making man good; he purposely permitted him to sin, and not only punished Adam and Eve, but permitted their guilt to taint all their descendants. Wherefore this cruelty? How incalculably greater than the disposition of the present rulers of nations to make their people suffer, does that of Jehovah himself appear!"

"At the same time I told my friend that I should only argue in the above manner with those who hold in a bigoted manner to the words of the Bible, and who therefore miss its deeper meaning. For if we take whole chapters together and do not permit ourselves to be perplexed by mere words—(the meanings of legends underlie the words in which they are narrated: it is wholly idle to say that the words of the Bible are the words of God, and, with this, to forbid further enquiry) we shall find that the story is not so absurd. When I meditate over these passages its seems to me * * * * * * * * * *

(Here the writer speculates upon the probable nature of the sin of our first parents, and comes to conclusions very familiar to those who have made the acquaintance of the patristic writings, analogies for which he finds in the national legends of the Kojiki.)

Looked at in the above light, there appears no serious difficulty in explaining the enigma. But religious people get themselves entangled in the words and do not penetrate to their hidden meaning, and in this puzzled state they give absurd explanations of obscure passages. If we are held strictly to the letter, not only is the story of the forbidden fruit impossible to be explained, but other difficulties become unmeasureably increased. For example; when we read the Old Testment not only do we find that people were cruelly punished, but that they were often unmercifully destroyed by great floods, showers of fire, pestilence, famines and droughts, and we have in this book a fearful record of God's anger and jealousy. He treats the Israelites with a marked partiality and other nations with great cruelty. We are told that the Deity at other times caused bloodshed among his chosen people by inciting their enemies against them when he was wronged, and God himself says that he is a jealous God. This does not appear to me the true thought of a divine being. Floods, fires and pestilence either come to pass according to natural laws, or they are caused by the evil dispositions or ignorance of man. A victory in battle depends on the intelligence of the general and the efficiency of his troops, it can in no sense be said primarily to be the work of God; and the reason why such things were directly attributed to God is because the prophets desired that the people should regard everything as directly depending on the will of the Deity exercised on their behalf for the maintenance or punishment of the nation. For Judæa was a small country encircled by powerful nations, and without some such cause of union as this it could not have preserved its independence or retaken what had been snatched from it by enemies. These doctrines were therefore inculcated by the prophets to rally the people round some central power, but they are out of vogue in these more enlightened days though in themselves admirable and patriotic. And although these doctrines involve the employment of falsehood, they were so conducive to the interests of the nation that I do not think even God himself would censure them. I doubt indeed whether the explanations I have given will afford much satisfaction to the Christians, yet they form so large a body that some will surely be found to admit the justice and truth of my views."

Here my friend smiled, and thanking me for the trouble I had taken, departed, apparently satisfied with the result of our interview.

Prince Bismarck—The Dangers of Imitation.

(Choya Shimbun.)

Is Prince Bismarck, Prime Minister of Prussia, one of the most powerful countries in the world, truly a hero? Not only is his fame universal throughout Europe and America, but his reputation has extended even to Eastern lands, so much so that he who accomplishes any act of greatness is spoken of as a Bismarck, and every public man of note is emulous of attaining his vast and highly-honoured reputation.

Now we have no desire to deny Bismarck's greatness. But, on the other hand, we are just as little inclined to admit him to be an object for our esteem and honour, or a model to which our countrymen should endeavour to conform; for should they try to imitate him they may fall into the mistake of the artist who produced a dog when he had intended to represent a tiger. Moreover the imitation of such models may cause much misery and annoyance to our people. Bismarck holds the most honoured position in his country; the administration indeed of the Government may be said to be vested in him and his power is unbounded. And how has he used the people? If we may judge from the reports that have come to our ears he has employed his intellect and influence to deprive the people of their natural rights and liberty, he wages cruel and exterminating wars without regard to the misery they entail, visits with harsh punishment the objects of his personal animosity, and, with infernal and subtle eloquence, wins over his political adversaries. It is further

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said that so great is his loyalty to his sovereign that he denies the rights of the people, asserting that the Monarch of Prussia has received his authority from above, and is a deputy of the Divine Being. He treats statesmen and *savans* with great *hauteur* and even severity, and has imprisoned many who ventured to write against him. A lamentable case is reported from Hanover, where the editor of a newspaper was arrested and died of ill treatment on his journey to prison. The very thought of this barbarity makes us tremble with fear and apprehension; how much more then must it affect the people of Prussia? This statesman has also suppressed the exercise of the Roman Catholic religion and has prohibited emigration. Can there be greater tyranny? Some may allege that though Bismarck's acts are characterised by injustice and cruelty, and exhibit his indifference to the freedom of the people, the energy he has displayed in bringing the governments of Germany within one confederation, and his success against the French, obtaining from them so enormous a sum in satisfaction of German losses, stamp him as one of the greatest statesmen of modern times, and that to imitate a career crowned with such complete success can occasion no injury to a country but may rather be productive of much benefit. To this we reply that the success of Bismarck, being the result of a cruel and tyrannous policy, is but momentary and will not endure. The nation protests inwardly against his despotism, though outwardly succumbing to the influence of the statesman. The French, too, are improving their army with the intention doubtless of attacking Prussia on the veteran's death, and we hear that the welfare of that great Empire hangs upon his life, and that life threatened by old age and infirmity. With his death the Government itself will fall, and the great man's name will soon pass into oblivion leaving only a bitter memory in the minds of the French.

Now what does this teach us? That the success of despotic governments is but short and temporary, and that however flourishing their rule for a time it soon passes away. This is the lesson impressed upon us by Bismarck's career, and it is for this reason a cause of sorrow and apprehension to us to find so many ready and desirous to imitate him in our own country. He accomplished much by the power of a great intellect, though all would seem to be for the transient glory of the moment, but we fail to see what is to be gained by his imitators. Their experiments in government are likely to end in deplorable results to the country and its people.

Correspondence.

THE LATE INQUEST.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yokohama, Japan, February 22nd, 1876.

Sir,—The note in your issue of February 19th signed "An Englishman," while exceedingly complimentary to me, does by implication a serious injustice to the other medical witnesses in the case of the unfortunate Mrs. Hatton, and, as it is endorsed editorially, demands some notice. The note in question commends me for the performance of an unpleasant, but imperative duty, and insinuates that such performance of duty by a medical man, is something unusual and, therefore, worthy of special approbation. The simple fact is that from my position as medical attendant immediately prior to and at the time of the woman's death, the duty of testifying as to suspicious facts in the case rested upon me, or rather upon myself and Dr. Goertz, who saw Mrs. Hatton in consultation with me; and upon us alone; and a reference to the testimony will show that upon every point within his knowledge my evidence was corroborated by that of Dr. Goertz.

The other medical witnesses examined were called to testify simply to the *post mortem* appearances observed by them. Of any facts antecedent to the death of the woman they had, and could have had, no personal knowledge whatever.

Now these *post mortem* appearances, as shown by the combined testimony of all the medical witnesses examined, including that of Dr. Goertz and myself, while clearly indicating the immediate cause of death, threw no certain light on the more remote causation of the diseased conditions observed at the autopsy. Evidence as to these remote causes was only to be found in the dying statement of the woman herself, the statement presented by the accused, and the testimony as to condition shortly before death which was given by Dr. Goertz and myself. The medical men examined could only testify to the facts within their personal observation; the possible connection of these facts it was the business of the Court to establish.

Had the office of attending the last days of the deceased fallen upon any of the medical witnesses other than Dr. Goertz and myself, their duty in the case would have been the same as ours, and would, I am convinced, have been performed in essentially the same manner. I observed no indication of any desire on the part of any medical witness to "gloss over" the affair, nor can I believe such a wish to have existed. No question was evaded, no fact concealed; but at the same time, and properly, there was no hazarding of conjectures calculated to unfairly prejudice the minds of the jury as to the case, which, so far as the Inquest went, was to be tried simply on the bare facts as educed from the evidence, and as to these facts there was perfect unanimity of professional testimony.

I have just stated that the evidence before the Coroner's Inquest was properly confined to facts, without any unsolicited expression of opinion by the medical witnesses as to the connection of these facts. Upon this point "Beck's Medical Jurisprudence" one of the standard authorities upon legal medicine, the combined work of a physician and a lawyer, is clear and explicit. "In cases of violent death, and these are the most important as well as the most common in which professional witnesses are summoned, their duties may be considered under two divisions, first, before the Coroner's Inquest, and secondly, before the Court and Jury that is to try the supposed criminal. In other words, the *facts* that are to govern are elicited before the former, while before the latter these facts are to be stated and *opinions* are to be advanced which frequently decide the fate of the accusation." (Beck's medical Jurisprudence 5th Ed. p. 954: the italics are mine.)

In reference to the part taken by Dr. Goertz and myself, the injunctions of another universally accepted authority are equally clear. Dr. Taylor, taking wounds or poison as typical of violent death, says "When the case is likely to prove fatal, it is the duty of the medical man to warn the patient in the presence of his relatives or friends of his dangerous condition. If the wound or poison is not likely to prove rapidly fatal, the attendance of a magistrate to take down the statement in due legal form would relieve the medical man of all responsibility. Should any statement, however, be made to him under these circumstances, it is his duty to make, on the spot, a note of the words actually used, there should be no paraphrase or translation of them, but they should be the *ipsissima verba* of the dying man. It is not for the witness but for the Court to interpret what is thus stated."

"Professional etiquette" simply inculcates all charity as to errors of judgment on the part of our brethren, but nothing more. To conceal such a crime as that of which Dr. Klotz has been accused, or to endeavor to screen the culprit from the consequences of his crime, would be not only a neglect of the responsibilities of the citizen, incumbent upon medical men as on all others, but would be a violation of the sacred obligation to preserve intact the purity of his profession, which is imposed upon every practitioner of medicine.

Permit me to say that in cases where medical men are accused of crime or malpractice, the public seldom judges the medical witnesses fairly.

A widespread opinion exists that members of the medical profession feel it incumbent on them to support each other through thick and thin, *per fas et nefas*. That we do not hastily condemn each other in matters concerning which a man may honestly, and with every desire to do his full duty, commit what we may believe to have been an error of judgment, is true; and this arises from the fact that our science, grand and progressive as it is, is as yet inexact; and from our knowledge that it is often almost an impossibility that a third party should form a correct opinion in matters medical from hearsay evidence alone. I believe it to be, however, impossible that a respectable medical man should knowingly protect a criminal or unworthy brother from the consequences of deliberate wrong-doing, more especially when such wrong-doing involves the prostitution of the resources of our beneficent profession.

It is a well known principle in law, as in morals, that the accused should receive the benefit of all doubts as to his guilt.

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Can medical men do otherwise than apply this principle to any of their own number who may be accused of crime?

I beg leave further to call your attention to the fact that all the medical witnesses were not examined as to the propriety or exorbitancy of the fee admitted to have been demanded by Dr. Klotz in the case.

I am, Sir,
Truly yours,
STUART ELDRIDGE, M.D.

GOLD MINING IN JAPAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

SIR,—Will you kindly grant me a portion of your valuable space to make a slight correction in the otherwise accurate report of the discussion upon Dr. Geerts' paper "Gold" at the last meeting of the Asiatic Society in Tokio. From figures quoted from Mr. Plunkett's report, showing that only a very small amount of profit is obtained by working the mines, I am made to conclude that Japan "could not therefore be rich in gold." What I did say was that at present this country could not be ranked as a gold-producing region, seeing that the total profit of 50,000 *yen* (in 1874) was divided amongst 89 mines.

The question as to whether Japan is rich in gold or not, is one which cannot be decided with the present information. From the results obtained by Mr. Munroe in his examination of the gold-fields of Yezo, the only conclusion to be arrived at is that they are too poor to be worked with profit, but as Dr. Antisell pointed out, Mr. Munroe's examination was limited to the surface washings which have probably been worked repeatedly. It is not unlikely that by working the bed rock, with the help of improved methods, better results might be obtained.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,
R. W. ATKINSON.

Kai-sei Gakko, Tokio.
February, 21st 1876.

STREET LIGHTING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Yokohama, 25th February, 1876.

SIR,—A paragraph in your issue of the 19th instant, with regard to the street-lighting, seems to demand some little explanation from us.

In order to render this explanation lucid, it is necessary to go back to the commencement of last year, when the agreement between Takashimaya and the community was entered into. According to this agreement the charge for 100 lamps was fixed at $467 per month. After a great deal of trouble, and personal application to some who seemed reluctant to pay their share, we succeeded in getting subscriptions to the amount of $475.34 per month, although a great portion of these were not secured till the second quarter of the year.

From a statement made out at the time we find an estimated surplus for the year of $75.06; and this was to be applied in part payment of our joint promissory note for $100. This note was given to secure the expense of lighting the streets from 25th December, 1874 to 1st January, 1875, for which period no subscription was asked. Thus, had every amount promised, been actually paid, we should still have been liable (had the Gas Company chosen to press us) for the sum of $24.94 being balance of the said $100, in addition to some $40 or so which we had previously disbursed for printing, &c.

From the above statement it will be seen that, *provided there was no default in payment*, a barely sufficien sum would have been contributed. But, owing to removals, fires and other causes during the year, at least $300 of the sum promised was never actually paid. As however by the last clause in the Agreement, the Gas Company bound themselves to accept anything over ninety per cent of the sum fixed, the loss caused by this short payment falls upon them.

This Agreement terminated on 31st December last, and feeling sure that the community as a body were not prepared to pay as much as they did last year (yet, with the idea that, at a slight reduction in the price of the gas it might be possible to obtain the required amount) we made the Machigaisho, who are the present proprietors of the gasworks, the following proposition:—"If you will agree to a reduction of ten per cent in charge, we will assist you as far as lays in our power to to a fresh agreement; if not, we must leave you to draw up the agreement, and while we should not wish to throw any actual obstacle in the way of its being adopted, we shall feel bound to withhold from it our cordial support."

The refusal of this overture, and the consequent darkness, we need not dwell upon.

In conclusion, we have merely to say, that while your idea of paying five and twenty shillings for light if it cannot be got for a guinea, may be all very well in print; yet it becomes a difficult one to carry out when buyers of the commodity in question, only appear willing to pay fifteen shillings. The curses, not loud but deep seem to us us to have been equally divided between DARKNESS and HIGH CHARGES.

As some however may be sanguine enough to believe that subscriptions can be easily obtained, we take this opportunity of saying that our appointment as a Committee virtually lapses when the first Agreement was concluded; and that while we merely continued in office, hoping to be able to render some service to the community, it was quite open to anyone to relieve us of duties which have entailed as much trouble and which have resulted in so little permanent good to the settlement.

We are Sir,
Your obedient Servants,
ARTHUR WINSTANLEY.
A. J. WILKIN.
EVERS.
C. PIQUET.
} *Gas Committee.*

[We are somewhat in the position described by Puff, who pleads that one of his actors could not possibly be aware of a number of important circumstances, for the simple reason that he was not informed of them. It would perhaps have been more gracious had we put our remarks of last week interrogatively, but we can regret nothing which has brought a very reasonable explanation from the Committee of all the circumstances of the case, the difficulties they have had to contend with, and their method of meeting them.—ED. *J. W. M.*]

Law & Police

IN THE GERMAN CONSULAR COURT.

Before A. SCHAEFFER, Esq., Acting-Consul
and
Messrs. J PELTZER and H. FRANCKE, assessors.
Tuesday, 22nd February, 1876.

Carl Frederick Jarnick, a German subject, formerly a seaman on board the *Shalimar*, was accused of having, on the 8th instant, stolen a pair of boots from a Japanese house in the native town.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty. He stated that he was born in the neighbourhood of Dantzic, and that he had never before been punished for or accused of any crime. The boots, which were old boots, were lying before the house door on a board. Prisoner passed in company with a Japanese. who told him that these boots belonged to him (the Japanese), and that he should take them along. Prisoner accordingly took the boots; but when they had walked about 15 paces further a Japanese came after them, claimed the boots, and took them away. The other Japanese who was in prisoner's company, and by whose orders prisoner had taken the boots, now disappeared, saying that he had forgotten something at home. Prisoner would be able to recognise that Japanese if he saw him, but did not know where he lived. He had made his acquaintance in the streets of Homura.

The Court called prisoner's attention to the improbability of his statement; but he adhered to the same, adding that he, at that time, was somewhat drunk.

A Japanese policeman deposed that at about half-past two p.m. he was on duty in the street. He saw two Japanese and a foreigner lying on the ground. He ran to the spot, and in reply to his inquiry, he was told that the foreigner had stolen a pair of boots. He took the two Japanese and the foreigner to the Police

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Station. He did not see any Japanese at that time running away from the place where the foreigner was. The prisoner was drunk.

Kochimachobe, a Japanese tea merchant, stated that he had put his boots down inside his friend's door. He was certain that the boots were inside, and not, as stated by prisoner, outside, because it was raining that day. The place where the prisoner fell down was about half a *cho*, or 180 feet, from his friend's house. He did not see any Japanese leave the prisoner at that time.

Ginziro, a Japanese tea merchant, stated that the former witness came to his house on business, and had put his boots inside the door. The prisoner passed and took away the boots. Witness and Kochimachobe ran after him, and took the boots away from him. Prisoner fell down on the ground. Witness did not see any Japanese leaving the prisoner at that time.

Prisoner, when asked if he desired to cross-examine the witnesses, declared that he had nothing to say against their evidence; but he repeated that he was innocent of the charge, and that it was not his intention to keep the boots for himself.

The Court considered the charge proved against prisoner, and condemned him to four weeks imprisonment and costs.

GOETHE IN YOUTH.*

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

The publisher of these volumes has long been known as an enthusiastic collector of manuscripts by Goethe and of early editions of his works. So rich has the collection become that for a time Herr Hirzel thought of issuing a complete edition of the writings of his favourite author. After due reflection this design was given up, partly, as Herr Bernays informs us in his introduction, because the task was too ambitious for one or even two editors, and partly because a satisfactory complete edition is impossible until free access is obtained to the manuscripts Goethe left behind him: which have hitherto been guarded with jealous care. It seemed, however, to Herr Hirzel and Herr Bernays that it would not be beyond them to issue a thoroughly critical edition of the works of some one period of Goethe's life; and they very properly, selected that of his youth. We say very properly because there is no other period so distinctly marked, and which therefore can be easily studied apart from the other stages of his development. It closes, so far as literary effort is concerned, with Goethe's settlement at Weimar almost exactly a hundred years ago. He had then acquired fame as the author of "Goetz," "Whither," a number of lyrics, and several dramas of minor interest. For about ten years afterwards he published nothing of importance; and when he did again appear before the world as a poet, it was in so wholly new a character that his style could scarcely be recognized. His letters also indicate a profound change in his aims and impulses. It was, therefore, quite possible to bring together the writings of these earlier years without reference to those of a later time; and we think it will be admitted by all who carefully go through the volumes that the work could not have been better done than it has been done by Herr Hirzel and Herr Bernays, who have acted as joint-editors. Goethe was in the habit all through life of altering his published works, sometimes so much as almost completely to destroy their original form. These changes occasionally from an artistic standpoint, are an improvement; but if we wish to understand the poet himself when he wrote, we must of course go back to his first conceptions. The editors, fully alive to this fact, have reproduced the earliest impressions; and in several cases they have been able to print from Goethe's handwriting. So scrupulous are they to give us exactly what he wrote, that they retain even faulty spelling and punctuation. For scientific students of Goethe the edition has thus a unique value; for by comparing it with editions that contain his last touches, they may perceive at a glance the ideas and expressions which did not commend themselves to his riper judgment; and an interesting inquiry is often suggested as to the grounds of his alterations. The letters which, like the works, are arranged as nearly as possible in chronological order, include several never before published; and a good many—for instance, those addressed to Lavater—appear for the first time complete. They indicate the temper in which Goethe entered on his various undertakings, and afford us the best means of reducing to its real proportions the somewhat ideal figure presented by him when, in the dignified calm of old age, he tried to recall the days of stormy and passionate youth.

The merest glance through these volumes suffices to suggest various points in which young Goethe differed from the Goethe of later years, with whom the world is now most familiar. When he had been some time at Weimar he notoriously withdrew as much as possible from contemporary influence; and so throughly did he isolate himself that, when Germany was overrun by French armies, he continued unmoved his literary and scientific work. He had not even a word of hope or encouragement for the nation when it rose in a fever of patriotic excitement against Napoleon. For this indifference he is still bitterly attacked by Radical writers, while those who, to use the current phrase, worship art for art's sake think it one of his chief merits that he did not allow his energies to be distracted from the highest objects. Whichever view is right, he cannot be praised or blamed for like indifference in youth. He was then in the fullest sympathy with the struggles and aspirations of his time. Even in the tiresome early play, "Die Mitschuldigen," there is a reference of much interest to Paoli, whom young Goethe admired quite as warmly, although not so demonstratively, as young Boswell. In "Goetz" a remote period is represented: but that period was selected mainly because there was so much in its wild turbulence that had affinity with the intellectual anarchy of his own time. "Werther," as every one knows, owed its enormous popularily chiefly to the fact that it gave expression to feelings and ideas which were profoundly stirring the younger generation of Germans. "Clavigo," a good acting play, was less influenced by the prevalent spirit; but "Prometheus" and "Stella," with very different degrees of power, are full of that tone of protest against everything divine and human which is to be found in so many other writings of the day.

In order to understand young Goethe, therefore, it is necessary to understand his era; and Herr Bernays would have greatly increased the value of his excellent introductory essay if he had given some account of this in the light of the latest investigations. The immediately preceding period may be best described as that in which the influence of Frederick the Grest made itself felt throughout Germany. Long before the Seven Years' War he had done much indirectly to stimulate intellectual activity; for he was the sole German Sovereign who endeavoured to rule as an enlightened philosopher; and the spectacle of his untiring devotion to what he considered the national interests, combined with his love for "things of the mind," moved to some extent the whole German people. His influence reached its highest point during the Seven Years' War, when at last Germany had the satisfaction of seeing one of the rulers, by his courage, endurance, and farreaching plans, excite the admiration of Europe. New energy was infused into the nation, and for a time literature shared the general advance. Lessing, who was for the thought of this time what Frederick was for its politics, strove to deliver his countrymen from slavish imitation of foreign models; and in his "Literary Letters," "Laocoon," and dramaturgie," while insisting on the right of individual genius, he expounded the laws by which alone genius can achieve products of enduring worth. In "Minna von Barnhelm" and "Emilia Galotti" he gave examples of dramatic work performed with the aims and in the spirit he recommended to others. In a very short time after the great war Frederick's influence showed signs of waning; the principles with which he began his reign were no longer novel, and he could give them fresh applications only within a very limited area. Unluckily, the energy he had evoked was not controlled and steadied by practical political life; it soon, therefore, manifested itself in all sorts of strange and exaggerated forms. While Lessing had been grappling with the great problems of art, Klopstock and Wieland had been working in wholly different directions; and they now stepped into the foreground, the former as the representative of an imposing but often hollow sentimentalism, the latter of extreme epicureanism. Foreign influences also helped to divert the national sympathies from the channel into which Lessing had striven to turn them. Rousseau, in whom the qualities of Klopstock and Wieland were combined, became almost as popular in Germany as in France; and Ossian was read with a rapture which would have made Dr. Johnson, if he had known anything of German literature, think poorly indeed of its prospects. What is strangest of all is that Shakspeare became the idol of young Germans. They were under the impression that, scorning the trammels of art, he had followed only the impulses of a vague something called "nature;" and it was this supposed freedom from restraint that induced them to place him in the front rank of poets. It is almost impossible to conceive the intellectual extravagance to which these and allied influences gave rise. The "man of genius" would submit to no rule; he demanded room for the development of every whim, however fantastic; the world of his own fancies was deemed infinitely grander and more suggestive than that of actual

* "Der Junge Goethe. Seine Briefe and Dichtungen von 1764—1776." Mit einer Einleitung von Michael Bernays. (Leipzig: Verlag von S. Hirzel. 1875.)

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existence. He was filled with a vague longing for enjoyment larger than that which comes through the ordinary channels, for knowledge more intimate and mysterious than that attained by science, philosophy, or theology. The wild play, "Sturm und Drang," which has given its name to this unquiet epoch, affords a fair conception of its lawlessness; but young Goethe in the works we have named presents a far more full and impressive picture. In addition to these, he began "Faust;" and, although it afterwards assumed a very different shape, it retains in its latest form many traces of the earlier time. Herr Bernays, in common with the majority of German critics, praises the high artistic quality of these first efforts; but it is precisely here that most of them essentially differ from Goethe's riper achievements. In youth he was without any large conception of dramatic art. There was not in Germany, as there was in France, a literary tradition to curb individual eccentricity; and he had not yet deeply studied the masterpieces of foreign literature, nor had sculpture and painting suggested to him the need for that severe restraint which became so marked a quality in his writings after his famous visit to Italy. The secret of the attraction of these early works lies in their exuberant imagination; character is vividly drawn, and there is a boundless wealth of incident. But the various elements are in none of his more ambitious writings combined into a perfectly harmonious whole. "Goetz" presents us with a series of life-like scenes; but there is often nothing to connect one scene with another, and some have absolutely no bearing on what is by courtesy called the plot. As a work of art, "Werther" ranks higher, and here and there passages occur which for power and beauty Goethe never surpassed. But there is no adequate motive for the act in which the interest of the story ought to culminate. Our pity and admiration are not aroused by the spectacle of a brave but hopeless struggle with destiny; we are simply amazed that any one should have sunk to so low a depth of sentimentalism. "Prometheus" might have been a really great drama; but it is only a splendid fragment. As for "Stella," it contains so few good qualities of any kind that it is perhaps needless to condemn it for inartistic. The hero is unfortunate enough to have both a wife and a mistress; and as all three meet in the same house awkward misunderstandings ensue. These, however, after a vast amount of talk and weepings are cleared away by the two ladies agreeing each to regard him as hers. Subsequently the play was transformed into a tragedy; but the change hardly renders the general effect less ridiculous. Had Goethe possessed humour he might have been saved from half the literary faults of his youth; but humour was a quality he almost wholly lacked, and the result was that until he had thoroughly disciplined his intellect he often failed to distinguish sublimity from bathos.

There is, however, one class of his early writings not only highly imaginative but conceived and executed in the true spirit of art; we mean his lyrics. Here he was almost from the beginning a master; and it would be possible to maintain that it was in this department he gave thoughout life the most unmistakable proofs of the highest genius. Towards the end of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth century many German writers composed songs and odes; but of the whole crowd of versifiers hardly one, if we except Gunther, whose power Goethe acknowledged, produced anything that can now be read with pleasure. Goethe, however, at once struck a note that might have reminded his contemporaries of the perfect grace and sweetness of Walther von der Vogelweide if he and other Minnesänger had not long ago vanished from the memory of their countrymen. The charm of Goethe's lyrics is partly due to the air of reality that pervades them. He does not sing of imaginary joys and sorrows; his verses are wholly based on the facts of his own life. He himself tells us how deep was the impulse which moved him to give melodious utterance to every powerful emotion; and his emotions were too intense and varied for him to try to express what he had not actually felt. It is noteworthy that while his lyrics have thus their root in his own experience, our enjoyment of them is very little enhanced by knowledge of the particular circumstances which gave rise to them. It is of comparatively slight importance to be told whether Frederika or Lili is the subject of a particular poem. In giving artistic shape to a special mood he purified and generalized it, so that the poem interests us not for the light it throws on the mind of the poet, but for its own noble qualities. It is almost needless, therefore, to say that the thought and expression are in perfect harmony; to alter a word is often to mar the spirit of the whole production. Lessing had shown that in skilful hands German prose might be clear, terse, and vigorous; but he was unable to remove the impression that the language was too crude and unwieldy for the finer effects of poetry. Goethe convinced his readers that even in poetry it might be made to catch the most subtle and refined shades of meaning. And this result he achieved by unpretending means. He always preferred simple forms of speech, but they are used with exquisite appropriateness, saying neither more nor nor less than the writer intends. So completely does he exclude every element that would not be in keeping with the general tone, that even when dealing with themes of passionate interest his lyrics convey the impression of a certain dignity and repose. In these days, when poetry contains so much of what by a somewhat forced metaphor is called "colour," it may be worth while to point out that neither in his earlier nor later lyrics did Goethe attempt to present elaborate images of natural beauty. He shared all the enthusiasm of his age for nature, and by a few touches often conveys the feeling of one who is breathing the atmosphere of spring or confronting the splendours of the dawn. But formal pictures he seldom or never endeavours to paint. He had learned too well the lesson of Lessing's "Laocoon" to seek to rival by the instruments of one art the peculiar triumphs of another.

THE LESSON OF THE "GOLIATH."

(The Spectator.)

The Dean of Westminister was fortunate in having to preach his yearly sermon to children within a week of the burning of the 'Goliath.' He could add to the examples of Scripture and history an example taken from the newspapers of the day. David's combat with the lion and bear, and the endurance of Agnes under Roman torture, have drifted away into that region where facts have no more power than fables to stir the young mind to high resolutions. But in the *Times* of Friday and Saturday there was the proof that children have not lost the power to do noble things any more than they have lost the power to dream them. These little boys on board the 'Goliath' showed the highest form of military courage, the courage that comes of discipline and training, that is independent of excitement, that is as ready to await death in the appointed place as to rush elsewhere to meet it. It was a theme that might have moved almost any man to eloquence, in the hands of the Dean of Westminister it lost none of its force. No child who listened to his sermon can hereafter plead that calmness in danger and the sacrifice of self to others are virtues that can only be possessed by grown people. In the promptitude with which every boy on board the 'Goliath' ran to his post at the sound of the fire-bell; in the steadiness with which "Billy Bolton," a lad of 13, checked the eagerness of some smaller boys to push away from the flames, and kept the barge into which he had jumped alongside the ship until all who were within reach of her had come on board; in the wish of the boys who last left the ship that Captain Bourchier should go first; in the tearful exclamation of the little fellow, when this prayer was refused, "You'll be burnt, Captain," are the counterparts of all the many heroic deeds that have made history something better than the mere lifeless record which it would be if we were all as selfish as we seem. If these boys were children in age, they were men in resolution and disregard of danger. To be suddenly confronted, in the half-light of a December morning with death in one of its most fearful forms, and to show that though strong to destroy it was powerless to terrify, is an opportunity which many a grown soldier and sailor will long to have so used.

But besides the lesson which the preacher could find in the burning of the 'Goliath,' there is also a lesson for the politician. These children had, it is true, been thoroughly well trained, and it is this training that converted them from a disorderly crowd into a compact body of soldiers, each knowing his duty, and each determined to do it. Still, admirable as was the training they had undergone, it had not been seconded by any previous training at home. These boys were mere workhouse children, children left without home or parents, and destined, but for the 'Goliath,' to starve or steal, or at best, to become willing paupers. They were of the same stuff of which "street Arabs" are made, of which "gutter children" are made, of which "waifs and strays" are made. The roughs who frighten society by showing how cheap they hold other people's lives, the useless labourers who fall from one depth of poverty to another because they have not head enough either to obey orders or to do without them, the drunkards who buy a momentary pleasure at the cost of subsequent wretchedness to themselves and to all connected with them, have all sprung from the same class as these boys on board the 'Goliath.' The police reports and the assize reports show plainly enough what is the fate ordinarily reserved

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or workhouse children and for children outside the workhouse with the same origin and the same early history. Moralists of many schools and many tempers have mourned over their inevitable lapse into crime, or into the recklessness which is only saved from crime by lack of the rudimentary cleverness which crime ordinarily needs. The education which is picked up in the streets, or from bad parents, or amidst the corrupting associations of the workhouse, has been thoroughly mapped out, and every philanthropist who is not led away by his own theories has confessed, under his breath, that he does not see how the intellectual influences of school are to counteract the moral influences of home, or that which stands in the place of home. To all who have despaired upon this head, the burning of the 'Goliath' speaks in terms that cannot be mistaken. It solves one at least of the seemingly hopeless problems connected with pauperism and education. There is no longer any doubt that the raw material out of which English criminals and English paupers are made can be put to a very different use. Down to the morning of the 22nd of December, the 'Goliath' was only a hopeful experiment. Before noon on that day she was an accomplished success. Managers and friends had visited the boys; inspectors had tested their school progress, and reported well of their look and bearing: one by one, reports had come of the good service the boys that had been trained in her were doing in the Army or on board ship. But all these things had only furnished grounds for believing that at last the Poor-Law Authorities had got on the right track. Some striking and incontestable evidence of what could be done by a well-managed training ship was still wanting, something that should apply to all the boys, not merely to selected boys; something that should prove what they were when taken unawares, with no time for practice in view of an inspection; something that should in a moment put to a test which could neither be disputed nor evaded the merits of the system under which they had for more or fewer years been living. The fire was a test which answered to all these requirements, and the manner in which it was sustained went beyond the highest hopes that the advocates of the system could have entertained. If the boys on board the 'Goliath' had been picked from every great school in England, they could have done no more than than they did. To rise above fear of personal danger, or desire of personal safety, to obey orders and maintain discipline in the immediate prospect of death, to leave the ship only at their Captain's bidding, and then to set his safety above their own,—these, surely, are the virtues which in every age have marked "the gentleman and the soldier." They might have been expected from boys who had the advantage of good congenital habits, and had inherited from their parents a vast treasury of instincts. These boys of the 'Goliath' had, to all appearance, inherited nothing of the kind. They owed whatever virtues they had to the action of good training upon natures not yet altogether corrupted, and the result has shown that, at all events until human nature gets worse that it has yet become, there is no need to despair of the children's teeth because the fathers have eaten sour grapes.

This, we repeat, is a discovery of immense value. Hitherto there have been two lines of inquiry open to us; now one of them is happily closed. Hitherto we have had to ask ourselves not only how children can be got away from evil influences, but to what better influences it is possible to subject them with any reasonable prospect of improving them. There have not been wanting advisers to warn us that nothing can take the place of home, and consequently, that do what we will for the children who have either no homes or bad homes, no solid result can be looked for. It is plain now that these warnings were not needed. What workhouse boys have become on board the 'Goliath,' they may, if the same care is taken with them, become on board other ships. What workhouse boys have become, boys sprung from the same class and having similar antecedents may become under similar training. And that in becoming this they have silenced objectors is equally plain. What is the chance that boys who behaved as well as these did during the fire will hereafter return to the workhouse as paupers or go to gaol as criminals? Just that amount of probability that there is of boys in the classes above them doing these things. A man can become a pauper without having the hereditary pauper taint in him. A man can become a criminal without having derived any criminal tendencies from his parents. But we know that if he belongs to a class which has escaped these disadvantages, the chances of his becoming either are infinitely fewer. The boys of the 'Golath' have been emancipated from these disadvantages, and they have shown that in future the freedman and the free man will stand on the same level. The difficulty is narrowed, therefore, to the consideration in what ways the system of the 'Goliath' can be extended. We can but indicate one or two directions in which the attempt to extend it may be made. First, there is the multiplication of training ships for workhouse boys. We see no reason why what is now the rare exception should not become the rule, why a boy who is thrown on the parish should not, as a matter of course, be sent to a training-ship, unless there is some special reason to the contrary? In the next place, some machinery might be devised for getting hold of children who are not actually orphans, though for any benefit that the parental relationship confers on them they might as well be. Of course there are serious difficulties in the way of any adoption of this policy on at all a large scale, but they are partly difficulties which might be provided against by legislation, and partly difficulties upon which a new light has been thrown by this proof of what good training can do. The respect due to the rights of even vicious parents over their children belongs to the former class; the supposed danger of tempting parents to improvidence by taking their children off their hands belongs to the latter class. Thirdly, of all the ways in which private charity can exert itself with a prospect of doing good to its objects and to the community, instead of, as is so often the case now, doing harm to both, we know of none so promising as helping to send boys to trainingships, under circumstances which might not justify the expenditure of public money. Some legislation would probably be required to facilitate this last-mentioned process, but the object in view is important enough to justify a resort to Parliament.

THE VENDÔME COLUMN.

(Saturday Review.)

The Vendôme Column having been restored, preparations are now being made to crown the edifice, and put the statue of Napoleon at the top. Persons of very varying political opinions in France recognize that this is right, that a column so familiar to Parisians ought to be set up again, and that the hero of Austerlitz should figure at the summit. Even those who most dislike the memory of Napoleon own that he played a prominent part in French history, and that the Vendôme Column may be looked on as a monument significant of the continuity of national life. The Communists started with announcing their wish to break entirely with the past, and they had a new order of things entirely their own in which they invited or forced other men to live. But most Frenchmen, feel that they are Frenchmen, and they will not turn their backs on anything that is or has been French, and has given France distinctiveness or eminence. Still the particular time at which it accidentally happens that Napoleon is going to be put once more on his high pedestal must suggest some curious thoughts to those passing by the restored column. This tribute to his glory is being paid to Napoleon just at the moment when M. Lanfrey has been made a Senator, and when M. Thiers has won a political victory of the kind which he considers best calculated to keep the family of Napoleon from reigning. Whether M. Thiers and his supporters may be in the long run successful or not, and whether France is or is not to see a third Empire, the mode in which Napoleon will be regarded in France can never again be that in which he used to be regarded. The hero of Austerlitz was placed on a pedestal built by imagination and passion, to which, having been once taken down by criticism and experience, nothing can restore him. He will be judged, and he will perhaps be judged more and more fairly as time goes on, but still he will be judged. For a long time he was not judged. He was the subject of regret, hatred, praise, and blame, all equally unreasoning; and when an affectionate nephew gravely informed the world that Napoleon had been a sort of Messiah, many Frenchmen were not quite certain whether to treat the statement as a joke or as the neat expression of an unapprehended mystery. But as time goes on, as fresh materials for judgment are accumulated, and new political changes permit free discussion, which itself is aided by experience continually more varied, Napoleon sinks into an ordinary historical character to be valued according to the usual historical standards. We in England long ago went through the same process with regard to Napoleon which the French are going through now. It was easier for us to go through it, as we naturally knew, felt, and cared much less about him, and so arrived without much trouble at the conclusions of common sense. We had no Beranger to fascinate us by hymns in his honour; no eminent historian like M. Thiers inventing a policy for Louis Philippe under the disguise of history; no adventurous exile using the name of his uncle as the key to power. Our misunderstandings about Napoleon were of a rough and rude kind. Writers who composed under the influence of the

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old war-feeling simply painted him as a sort of foolish fiend; and other writers exalted him to the skies as a subtle means of convincing Tory politicians what poor creatures they were. Obscurities of judgment arising from such sources are soon dispelled; and there was perhaps something consolatory to the mass of mankind in the discovery that it did not need any very great amount of intellect to arrive at a tolerably fair and just estimate of Napoleon. There is strong reason to suppose that the ultimate estimate of Napoleon in history will not greatly vary from that which was formed by Sir Archibald Alison.

Napoleon may be regarded in two aspects; as a man with a personal career, aims, and character, and as the inventor of a political system. French criticism has set itself to work so as effectually to study him under both these heads. No one can for a moment pretend to doubt that Napoleon was a man of wonderful gifts; one of the greatest commanders that ever lived; full of inventiveness, pursuing aims sometimes wise and always grandiose; and possessing as consummate a knowledge of mankind as can be attained by a thorough contempt for the human race. Nor can it be doubted that he had qualities of heart and manner which conciliated the warm and lasting attachment of those whose attachment he cultivated or permitted. In spite of all his brutality towards her, Josephine to the last regarded him with all the fondness which a frivolous woman is capable of feeling: and the companions of his exile were under no temptation that can throw suspicion on the sincerity of their affectionate worship. But Napoleon acted in a great variety of capacities, and came into various relations with very various people. His faults must be taken into account as well as his excellences; and how great his faults were Frenchmen are now being enabled to judge by reading the History of M. Lanfrey. Of M. Lanfrey's work it is difficult to speak justly without seeming to speak too highly. To say that it is brilliant is not saying much, for if it were not brilliant it could not be spoken of at all as coming up to the highest French standard. It is not only brilliant; it is pitilessly just. Perhaps it does not attain that high degree of complete fairness in which every surrounding circumstance is taken into account, and credit is given, not only for good done, but for all the good that it can be supposed was intended to be done; but within its range it is as just as it is severe. M. Lanfrey rests not on opinions or fancies, but on documents published under the Second Empire, or then suppressed and since given to the world. The picture he thus paints is the picture of a man to whom scruples were utterly unknown. That Napoleon was unscrupulous was no new revelation. His admirers always said he was unscrupulous, but urged that a man in his position cannot be expected to be scrupulous. He must do strong things and wrong things in order to give others the benefit of his existence and his government. The world is never deaf to such a plea. Most persons, for example who admitted that it had to be urged in favour of Prince Bismarck would think that it could be reasonably accepted as valid. Bot it is only by going into details and examining what a particular person really saw and did that we can understand what in his case unscrupulousness means. The unscrupulousness of Napoleon meant that he had absolutely no regard for truth, and that he based almost every action of his life on his contempt for his fellow-men. It was not merely that he made some false statements. He soared far above so lowly a level, and may be safely pronounced to be the most prodigious liar known to history. It was not merely that he had that poor opinion of mankind which men much conversant with affairs in troubled times often deduce from a sad experience. He entertained a profound and unswerving conviction that all men were born to be slaves, and that any one who saw this with the requisite clearness, and could take advantage of his perception with the requisite audacity, was fully entitled to make any use he pleased of the vile bodies and viler minds of his fellows. This is what the unscrupulousness of Napoleon amounted to; and it may be said without hesitation that it is unscrupulousness of a kind which at least unfits a man to be looked on as a Messiah. The idolatry of Napoleon is not likely to vanish merely under demonstrations of the inutility or folly of military glory. It is perhaps silly for nations to like to be conquering other nations, but, after all, nations do like it. But to go on idolizing Napoleon after reading M. Lanfrey would seem to be impossible to Frenchmen unless their eyes are closed, and their ears deafened, and their hearts hardened, by party fanaticism.

The catastrophe of Sedan might be thought to be in itself sufficient to condemn attempts to reproduce the policy and government of the First Empire. And to some extent this is true, but it is unfair to treat the catastrophe of Sedan as a condemnation of the Empire simply because it was a catastrophe. Under every system of government military catastrophes are found to occur. Jena was such a catastrophe; but Jena was the defeat of an hereditary monarchy, firmly established, and resting on the support of a powerful aristocracy and a willing people. England, the freest and richest of European nations, had to witness the blunders and mismanagement of the Crimean war, and does not at this moment feel sure whether it has or has not got an army or a navy worthy of the name. What made the catastrophe of Sedan a condemnation of the Empire was the evidence it gave of the essential insecurity of the Imperial system. The First Empire was always insecure, and Napoleon never concealed from himself that his power might vanish as suddenly as it had arisen. He thought no person too humble to persecute and no person too respectable to annoy, because he never knew from what quarter danger would come. The *Coup d' état* of Louis Napoleon was quite in the true Imperial style, and was perfectly legitimate from the Imperialist point of view; but from the date of its accomplishment Louis Napoleon knew perfectly well that he was always sitting on a barrel of gunpowder. The Empire never has meant anything and never can mean anything but the unscrupulous use of force to secure material prosperity, and other good things, such as the preponderance of the established religion, which are compatible with, or conduce to, material prosperity. The advocates of Imperialism say that this is exactly what the French really long for; that they want to make money, and to keep at least a fair proportion of their women pious and respectable; that they like everything being done for them, and hate the petty quarrels and foolish talk of Assemblies. What they desire above all things is security. Whether this is a true account of the French or not, it is precisely security which the Empire does not and cannot give them. The Empire gives such security as it gives by existing, but its existence depends on success, and Governments cannot always succeed. The Emperor Francis spoke a homely but significant truth when he said that Napoleon was a much greater man than he was in other respects, but that in one way he was a greater man than Napoleon, as he could go back to his own capital with the certainty of a respectful welcome after a defeat like Austerlitz. Why the Empire is essentially insecure would lead into a long, though by no means difficult, inquiry. It is enough to say that on the two occasions when it has been tried it it has been manifestly insecure. On each occasion it has throughout its duration visibly contained the germs of its own destruction. Each Emperor has had to do things which he knew might ruin him, because he thought he was certain to be ruined if he did not do them. Englishmen often talk in a strain of gushing Imperialism, and at the bottom of their discourse is found to lie the meaning that they think that, if there was a new Empire, Paris would be gay and pleasant for a few years, and that if anything unpleasant happened, they could run over to London and wait comfortably till things got better. This, however, is not a very attractive prospect for Frenchmen; and if Frenchmen want to avoid it, they cannot do better than repair to the Venôme Column and meditate on what they see there. They will see, if they look high enough, the image of a man who in many ways was wonderful and great, but who, after all, was a very mendacious tyrant, and who led France into constant misery and struggles because his Governnent was radically and perpetually insecure.

Alluding to the subject of the export of arms from England destined for China the *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—

Extensive orders have been received by private firms in England, through agents of the Chinese Imperial Government, for detached portions of Martini-Henry rifles in the rough, which are to be made ready for transmission to the East with as little delay as possible. They will be "assembled" and finished in the various arsenals belonging to China, to which we adverted in our columns a short time since. We have reason for believing, moreover, that it is in contemplation by the Celestial authorities to obtain a further and larger number of these weapons of precision in a similar manner. This intelligence, following so closely upon that received only two months ago as to the landing at Shanghai of a vast quantity of ball ammunition for Martini-Henry rifles, fully corroborates all we said regarding the efforts which are being made by the Chinese Government to organise a well-armed and well-equipped military force. Such facts also, coupled with the intention expressed by the Imperial Viceroy at Peking not to despatch a commissioner to the Court of Great Britain certainly until the ensuing summer, may well justify an uncertainty of feeling as to the probable issue of the present expedition to Yunnan. Fortunately, however, the route which has been adopted is that usually preferred by mercantile parties and travellers, and the cities and individuals that will be passed through or encountered on the way will have been accustomed to the sight of strange faces.

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DOUBLE ACROSTIC.*

1

With quip and jest I moved amidst the throng
And threw the dice and drank the sparkling wine,
And woman's smile, and poet's honied song,
And favour of a crowned king were mine.

2

In me the Pageant and the Pride of State
Have swept through painted hall and gilded room;
Yet have I sternest warnings to the great,
And memories of a Day of Death and Doom.

I.—The varied blooms of every clime,
The trees and plants of East and West,
And all the science of the time
Draw to my bowers many a guest.

II.—I'm not so tall as the cowslip stalk
That yokes Titania's cars;
But I go to make up the Alp that rears
Its shimmering crest to the stars.

III.—We rest upon the azure seas,
Fair children of the Ocean Sire!
And from our cliffs behold afar,
Sicilia's towering mount of fire.

IV.—The Prayer of Ajax was for me
The first fruits of Creative Power,
And all men pray that I may grow
Purer and brighter every hour.

V.—The waters gird me round
With a murmurous mystic sound,
And poet's verse and fond regret
Call me "a gem in silver set."

VI.—You oft have read my ancient name
In sacred Bible Story,
But my slain champion's martial fame
Alone preserves my glory.

VII.—A word of infamy,
By red hot passion flung,
The Voice that cannot lie
Forbids me to the tongue.

VIII.—In every human heart I'm found,
And cannot be concealed;
But of my origin and source
But little is revealed.

IX.—Make me with all the care you can,
And call in men the best reputed
So dubious is the law of man
I'm nearly sure to be disputed.

B.

—*Celestial Empire.*

* The arrival of the last issue of the *Celestial Empire* proves the solution given by "Three Owls" of the Double Acrostic of the 12th February to be correct, with the exception of the word "Nullity," for which the *Empire* gives "Nobody." The difference is trivial.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 20, *John Mackean*, British schooner, Jordan, 198, from San Francisco, General, to Walsh, Hall & Co.

Feb 22, *Jonathan Chase*, American barque, Curtis, 693, from Newcastle, N S W. Dec. 15, 1875 Coals, to O. & O. Co

Feb. 22, *City of Peking*, American steamer, Tanner, 5,079, from Hongkong, Feb. 15, General, to P. M. S S. Co.

Feb. 22, *Volga*, French steamer, Nondedeu, 960, from Hongkong, Feb. 11, Mails and General, to M. M Co.

Feb. 25, *Cyclop*, German gun-boat, Captain Reiche, 360, from Kobe, Feb. 22.

Feb 25, *Sunda*, British steamer, Edmonds, 1,680, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O, Co.

Feb 26, *Courser*, American barque, Killman, 495, from Philadelphia, June 19, 1875, Petroleum.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 21, *Traviata*, German 3-masted schooner, Brackwelde, 270, for Takao, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Feb. 21, *Genoa*, British steamer, Corrigall, 1,215, for Kobe, General, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Feb. 22 *Bombay*, British steamer, Smith, 1,325, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Feb 22. *Auguste*, British 3-masted schooner, Thompson, 210, for Takao, Ballast, despatched by F. Knoblauch.

Feb. 24, *City of Peking*, American steamer, Tanner, 5,070, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P M S S. Co.

Feb. 25, *Alerta*, British schooner, Talbot; 280, for Amoy, Ballast. Hudson & Co.

Feb. 25, *Albuera*, British barque, Harris, 774, for Kobe, General. Van Oordt & Co.

Feb. 25, *Wm. Van Name*. American barque, Watts, 466, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Feb 26, *Orissa*, British steamer, 1,647, for Shanghai and ports, General, despatched by P & O. Co

Feb. 26, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, 2,119, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamship *City of Peking* from Hongkong.—For San Francisco: J. J Ray, F E. Foster, Robt Stuart, W. H. Lane, J. J. Brooks, Mrs. H Bailie and 2 children, A. Morel, wife and 2 children, H. Wichman and F. Bobson For Yokohama: H. J. Such, J. M. Sanches, J. P. da Silva, Mrs. F. Goddard.

The Steamship *Volga* reports, heavy weather on the coast of China; vessel under sail for four days.

Per *City of Peking* for New York.—Messrs. F. Whitaker, B. F. Wood Joseph Battle. S. Vidal, J L. Hammond, J. Hall Dow, Geo. C. Pearson. N. Nobahata, Gen. Saigo, Hedaka, Kubo, Tokugawa, Tshiya, J. A. Goddard Mrs. J. L. Hammond, child and infant, Mr and Mrs E. C. Taintor and 2 children, S. S. Gilbert. Four foreigners and 8 Japanese in the steerage.

Per *Meijii Maru*.—Mr. and Mrs. Purcell.

Per Steamship *Sunda* from Hongkong.—Messrs. G. W. Thomson, Dr Barker, and M. Burt

Per Steamship *Orissa* for Shanghai and ports.—Mrs. Aldrich and 2 children, Miss Plumb, and 5 Japanese in the cabin, 223 in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—For Kobe: Messrs. Ozaki, Emura, Emura Jr., Ekowa, Shigesa, Toryo, Takisuta, Uyebushi, Nakayama, Tamara E. C. Kirby, Rappazell, Ullman, W. H. Doyle, Yoshida, Nakagane, Ishiwara, Shiriki, Shimadzu, Chusa, Shibuza, Ishimoro, Hashigawa, Takuwara, Tochiwara, Kohury, Von Hemert, Graham, Poitevin, Veis, Lohmann, Nakagane Jr., in cabin, 396 in the steerage. For Shimonoseki.—Messrs Godfrey, Faki, Kobana, Mr. Nomura, Takanji, Mr. Ariyoshi, Iwase, Nagaoka, Mrs. Morita, and 31 in the steerage. For Nagasaki.—Mrs. Sikemeier, Messrs. Koke, Garrand, Ah Sam, Takayanze, and 44 in the steerage. For Shanghai.—Mrs. Miller and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan and 2 children, Messrs. Scott, E. A. Wells, Vale, Hizanke and Bigelow, and 6 foreigners in the steerage.

CARGOES.

Per Steamship *Bombay* for Hongkong.—

Silk for England	32 bales.
France	115 „
Total	147 bales.

REPORTS.

The Steamship *City of Peking* sailed from Hongkong February 15th at 3 p.m., first part light monsoons. Latter part fresh gales from North and clear weather. Arrived at Yokohama 22nd, at 6.30 a.m.

The *Meijii Maru* has left to visit the various stations on the N. E. Coast.

The German gun-boat *Cyclop* reports strong winds throughout the passage, veering between N.W. and N.E.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
San Francisco ...	Oceanic	O. & O. S. S. Co. ...	10th Mar.
Hongkong	Menzaleh	M. M. Co.	29th Feb.
Hakodate	Chitose Maru ...	M. B. Co.	27th Feb.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Stentor" s.s.; "Diomed" s.s.

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Ullock"; "Banda"; "Tamesa"; "Bengal" s.s; "Oxfordshire" s. s.

FROM SHIELDS.—"Ariantes"

FROM CARDIFF.—"Vichna"; "Armanella."

FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas O Leary"; "Nettie Merryman"; "Wallace." "Cleopatra"; "J. H. Kimball."

FROM HAMBURG.—"Candace.."

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Stadt Amsterdam" s.s.

FROM NEWPORT.—"Monte Rosa."

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—"Patroclus" s.s.

AT LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, &c "Ziba"; "Forward Ho"; "Orchis" s.s.; "Flintshire" s.s.; "Naples" s.s.

AT HAMBURG.—

AT GLASGOW.—"Candia" s.s.

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MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

			Destination.
Hiogo Maru	... ...	Vroom	...
Kanagawa Maru	... ...	... ...	...
Kiusiu Maru	... ...	Christensen ...	...
Massilia	... ...	Raud	...
Menzaleh	... ...	Pasqualini ...	...Hongkong.
Naruto	... ...	Dubois	...
Nevada	... ...	Williams ...	...
Niigata Maru	... ...	Walker	...
Sea Gull	... ...	Aefort	...
Sunda	... ...	Edmonds	...
Takasago Maru	... ...	... ...	...
Tokai Maru	... ...	Ramsey... ...	...
Volga	... ...	Nondedeu ...	...

SAILING SHIPS.

City of Quebec	... 707	Davison ..	...	...At Shinagawa.
Courser	... 495	Killman...	...	...
Eme	... 773	Sproule ...	...	...
Formosa	... 445	...	...	...At Yokoska.
Gaucho	... 370	Crighton	...	...
Hope	... 797	Hancock	...	...
John Mackean	... 198	Jordan ...	...	...
Jonathan Chase	... 693	Curtis ...	...	...
Leicester	...1309	Caddy ...	...	...
Lochleven Castle	... 602	McKechnie ..	...	...
Mary Jane	... 165	...	...	...
Mary Blair	... 328	Riddle ...	...	Shinagawa; to load for
Nightingale	... 722	Palmer ...	...	... [Australia
Pallas	... 493	Lüders ...	...	...
Regulus	... 565	C. Holter	...	...
Shalimar	...1596	Walker ...	...	...
Western Chief	... 750	J. P. Hill	...	...

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

British corvette	... Charybdis...	Captain Smith.
H. M. gun-boat	... Sylvia ...	Captain St. John.
French gun-boat	... Talisman ...	Captain St. Hilaire.
German gun-boat	... Cyclop ...	Captain Reiche.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY Edition, $12 per annum.

WEEKLY Edition. Per annum, $24: Six months, $13: Three months, $7.

FORTNIGHTLY Edition, a summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers *viâ* San Francisco. Per annum, $12; Six months, $7; Three months, $4.

AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
"	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG	Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI	Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA	F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI	China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers,

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I, suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

August 1st, 1875. 26 alt.

INSURANCE.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned Agents beg to announce that this Corporation having already reduced their PREMIA FOR YOKOHAMA last year, they continue to charge the following Rates:—

GODOWNS, FIRST-CLASS	12 Months	...1½	per Cent.	
"	"	6	"	...1 "
"	"	3	"	... ¾ "
"	"	1	"	... ½ "
"	"	10 Days		... 1/12 "

They now Charge, viz:—

DWELLING HOUSES in the Settlement	FIRST-CLASS P. A	.....2½ per Cent.
	SECOND-CLASS "	.....3 "
DWELLING HOUSES on the Bluff	FIRST-CLASS P. A.	.....1½ per Cent
	SECOND-CLASS "	.....2 "

GUTSCHOW & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, December 16, 1871.

Yangtze Insurance Association of Shanghai.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, TLS. 600,000

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS, to all parts of the world at Current Rates.

From this date a return of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD per cent. (33⅓ per cent.) will be allowed on the premia of all LOCAL RISKS accepted by this Association.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

WALSH, HALL & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, February 9, 1874. tf.

Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

Total Invested Funds.....£3,000,000
Total Annual Income.....£ 400,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Yokohama are prepared to Issue Polices AGAINST FIRE, on the usual Terms.

Concurrent Insurances require endorsement on the Policies of this Company only when specially called for by the Agents.

SMITH, BAKER & Co.

Yokohama, October 27, 1873.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics and Yarns.—Our market for *Cotton Goods* continues quiet. *Grey Shirtings* are moving only in small lots at about previous prices; and it must of course be borne in mind, that the further decline in exchange makes the position of importers worse from day to day. 16 24 *Yarns* are in good demand and a small advance is obtainable; other counts are difficult to sell. 7 lbs. *T. Cloth* are in moderate enquiry; 6 lbs. neglected. For *Velvets* the demand seems satisfied at present, and only small sales are reported. *Drills* in small enquiry. *Taffachelass* is unsaleable.

Grey Shirtings:—				White Shirtings:—		
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.... $1.90 to $2.20	60 to 64 reed	40 yds.	35 in. nom. per pce. ... 2.10 to 2.30
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	„ ... 2 20 to 2 50	Turkey Reds	24 yds.	30 in. 2¼—3 lb. per lb... 0 75 to 1 02½
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ „	39 in.	„ ... 2 20 to 2 50	Black Velvets	... ...	... 8.50 to 9.25
9 lbs.	38½ „	44 in.	„ ... 2.47½ to 2 90	English Drills 15 lb.	40 yds,	30 in.... ... ... 3.30 to 3.45
				Taffachelass	12 yds,	43 in.... *nom.* 2.00

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24 ... ...per picul..	$30 50 to 33 50	No. 38 to 42... ... ...per picul...	$42 00 to 45.00
No. 28 to 32 ... ...per picul..	$33 50 to 39.00	Reverse Twist ... 16-24 ... „ ..	$33.50

Woollens.—Business in this staple still leaves very much to be desired, the transactions amounting in the aggregate to much less than in the two previous years. This applies, however, chiefly to Bradford manufactures, while light French goods seem on the contrary daily increasing in favor or find by means of their comparative cheapness a larger field for distribution. Plain *Mousseline de Laine* is the only article of which a ready sale could be effected during the whole season, notwithstanding the very large arrivals. *Printed* and *Striped Mousselines*, though of far less importance, are saleable in instances where holders submit to a concession, while for *Chimagoro, China figures* and other fancy Bradford productions, sales, always slow, are at present quite impossible, whatever the sacrifice may be; in plain black *Orleans* and black *Italian Cloth* transactions are of a trifling nature and limited to a few standard qualities. Cloths of all descriptions, and Blankets have fallen into their former inactivity.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in....	6 50 to 8.00	Figured Mousseline de Laine...	30 yds.	30 in... 0.25 to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in....	4 75 to 5.25	Multicolored „ ...	30 yds.	30 in... 0.35 to 0.40
Chimagoro	30 yds.	30 in....	5.25 to 5.75	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy..	48 in. to	52 in... 0.80 to 1 20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds	32 in....	0 25 to 0 33	Presidents	54 in. to	56 in... 0.60 to 0.70
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds	32 in....	6 25 to 7 25	Pilots	54 in. to	56 in... 0.40 to 0 45
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in ...	18 50 to 19 00	Union	54 in. to	56 in... 0.40 to 0 65
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in....	13 00 to 14 50	Blankets, scarlet & green	7 to 8 lbs.	...per lb... 0.40 to 0.41
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in,...	0.19 to 0.20			

Sugar.—Of *Formosa Sugar* no further arrivals have occurred since the 19th inst., nor are any sales reported. The market is firm at quotations with small stocks in first hands. There is no quotable alteration in China Sugars.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag ... ...per picul....	3.65 to 3.75	China No. 5 Kong-fun ... ...per picul ...	4.10 to 4.60
in Basket ... ... „ ...	3 50 to 3 60	„ No. 6 E-pak ... ... „ ...	3 60 to 3 90
China No. 1 Ping fah ... ... „ ...	7 20 to 7 30	Swatow... .. .. „ ...	2.40 to 2 60
„ No. 2 Ching-pak ... ... „ ...	6 40 to 6 80	Daitong... ... ... „ ...	2 80 to 3.00
„ No. 3 Ke-pak ... ... „ ...	5 70 to 6 20	Japan Rice ... ... „ ...	
„ No. 4 Kook-fah... ... ... „ ...	5.00 to 5 50	Kerosine Oil ... ... per case ...	2.40

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Our fortnightly report dated 23rd instant was to the following effect:—

Not only has the advance in prices reported on the 12th inst. been steadily maintained, but the Japanese show very little disposition to dispose of their stocks at our quotations of that date which we repeat, some of them being however quite nominal; for instance, no Hanks, however inferior, can be bought at $400. There is no lack of Kikai silks in the market, but they are for the most part held at prices which, compared with the present value of European raws, check business.

Settlements are 170 bales of Hanks and 120 of Oshiu, and other sorts, leaving a stock of 600 bales.

The shipments of the fortnight are 232 bales making the total export since 1st July, 10,815 bales against 8,389 last year for the corresponding period.

		At Exchange 4s. 4 *in London.*	At Exchange 5.06 *at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*
Steam filatures	None.	—	—
Other do. (Kikai)			
1st order, nom 2nd Do. ... 3rd to 4th Do.	$480 to 640	17s. 6d. to 22s.	10d. frs. 49 to 64
Hanks—			
Best	No. 1 to 2 $460 to 475	16s. 8d. to 17s.	4d. frs. 47 to 49
Good	No. 2 ...$440 to 450	16s. 1d. to 16s.	6d. frs. 45 to 46
Medium	No. 2½ ...$420 to 435	15s. 5d. to 16s.	0d. frs. 43 to 44

		At Exchange 4s. 4 *in London.*	At Exchange 5.06 *at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*
Common No. 3 Inferior No. 4 & 5	$390 to 410	14s. 4d. to 15s.	0d. frs. 40 to 42
Oshiu—Best ...	...$500 to 520	18s. 2d. to 18s.	11d. frs. 51 to 53
„ Good to Medm.	$470 to 490	17s. 2d. to 17s.	11d. frs. 48 to 50
H'matski, 1 to 2	...$450 to 460	16s. 5d. to 16s.	10d. frs. 46 to 47
„ 3 to 4	...$420 to 440	15s. 5d. to 16s.	1d. frs. 43 to 45
Kakeda, Best	...$550 to 570	19s. 10d. to 20s.	7d. frs. 56 to 58
„ Good	...$500 to 540	18s. 2d. to 19s.	6d. frs. 51 to 55

Since that date arrivals have been 75 bales, and deliveries 184 piculs. Prices remain firm at the above quotations.—$475, we hear, is asked for Hamatski and a few parcels of Kikai silk have been sold at from $520 to $550.

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Tea.—The only feature of interest in our market since the date of our mail issue was the arrival yesterday from the interior of nearly 1,000 boxes. Settlements during the interval have been almost nil.

Common	$14.00 to 18 00	Fine	Nominal.
Good Common	19.00 to 22 00	Finest	"
Medium	24 00 to 26.00	Choice	"
Good Medium	28.00 to 30 00		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—There has been again a very serious fall in sterling rates with a great disinclination on the part of the Banks to draw at all; and as there has been scarcely anything offering in Private Bills business has been almost nil.

Gold Yen advance in proportion as sterling rates decline.

Rates close as follows:—

London, Bank—at sight		3s. 10d.
Do.	6 m/s	3s. 11d.
Credits	6 m/s	3s. 11½d.
Documentary	6 m/s	3s, 11¾d.
Paris, Bank—at sight		f. 4 85
Do.	6 m/s	f. 4 98
Private	6 m/s	f. 5.01
Berlin, Bank—	3 d/s	R.M k. 3 95
Hamburg, Bank	3 d/s	
San Francisco, Bank	at sight	96
Private	3 d/s	98
New York, Bank—	at sight	95¼
Private	30 d/s	98
Shanghai, Bank—	at sight	72⅞
Private	10 d/s	73¼
Hongkong, Bank—	at sight	¼ % dis.
Private	10 d/s	⅜ % dis.
Gold Yen		3¾ % prem.

INSURANCE.

THE

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

One of the Four Offices of the "Highest Class":—vide, the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864 (Times 8th March, 1864).

CHIEF OFFICES.—Exchange Street, St. Anne's Square, Manchester with branch offices at 14, King William Street, E.C., London; Liverpool; Glasgow; Birmingham; Bristol; Leeds And Newcastle.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, by ample Power of Attorney, been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, November 20, 1875.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above, are prepared to accept

MARINE RISKS,

AT CURRENT RATES.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Yokohama, July 22, 1875.

INSURANCE.

THE

MERCHANTS MARINE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the above Company, we are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS, at the current rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, 19th November, 1875.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association, it is provided that, after payment to the Shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent per annum, One-fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

Transatlantische Feuer Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft in Hamburg.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

Capital: One Million Prussian Thalers.

THE COMPANY, having made arrangements for the participation in each risk, with eight Re-Insurance Companies representing an aggregate Capital of SIX MILLION PRUSSIAN THALERS, is thereby enabled to offer ample security.

POLICIES AGAINST FIRE,

to the extent of $45,000 in ONE RISK, issued at current rates.

L. KNIFFLER & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 16, 1872.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

GO-GAKU H'TORI ANNAI,

OR

GUIDE TO SELF INSTRUCTION,

In English and Japanese,

In 3 Vols.,

BY

LIEUTENANT F. BRINKLEY

Royal Artillery.

The Japanese Government having GRANTED THE COPYRIGHT of this work, its price IS NOW REDUCED TO

THREE DOLLARS.

May be obtained at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. and Messrs. F. WEIMORE & Co.

Yokohama, October 27, 1875.

THE "HIOGO NEWS."

PUBLISHED AT HIOGO EVERY

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION $24 per Annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at

"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE.

Yokohama, February 12, 1874. tf.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to attend to the Landing, Clearing, or Shipping of Cargo at this Port, at Reasonable Rates.

CAPT. D. SCOTT,
Custom House.

Yokohama, August 3, 1872 tf.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

January 1, 1876. 52ins.

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in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says "I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and in healing cuts exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, rice, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

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LEA AND PERRINS' "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE."

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from every Storekeeper.

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Yokohama, July 3, 1875. 52ins;

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No. 9.

IMPERIAL METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

TOKEI, JAPAN.

LAT. 35° 39′ N. LONG. 139° 44′ E. HEIGHT ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL 67 FEET.

FROM 11TH TO 15TH JANUARY 1876.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 A.M. (LOCAL TIME.)										OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 3.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.)										OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.)									
		Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	HYGROMETER.						ANEMOGRAPH.			Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	HYGROMETER.						ANEMOGRAPH.			Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	HYGROMETER.						ANEMOGRAPH.		
			Dry.	Wet	Dif.	D. P.	E.F. V.	H.	Direction.	Pressure.	Velocity.		Dry.	Wet.	Dif.	D. P.	E.F. V.	H.	Direction.	Pressure.	Velocity.		Dry.	Wet.	Dif.	D. P.	E.F. V.	H.	Direction.	Pressure.	Velocity.
			Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles		Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles		Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles
Tu..	11	30.020	30.08	29.10	0.98	26.13	.142	838	NW	0.180	6	29.903	29.88	29.60	0.28	28.67	.158	930	N	0.125	5	29.945	27.86	27.80	0.06	27.55	.150	963	NNE	0.500	10
W...	12	30.037	25.43	23.60	1.83	13.96	.082	600	NNW	0.020	2	30.022	38.83	34.80	4.03	29.44	.163	694	NW	*	*	30.135	25.43	24.90	0.53	22.33	.123	872	NW	*	*
Th..	13	30.295	27.45	25.00	2.45	14.40	.083	560	NW	*	*	30.286	36.75	32.60	4.15	26.07	.146	670	N	0.020	2	30.451	26.34	25.00	1.34	18.51	.101	711	NNW	0.020	2
F....	14	30.568	28.06	26.00	2.06	17.63	.096	634	NW	0.080	4	30.512	39.03	34.30	4.73	28.06	.154	649	SE	0.020	2	30.523	27.05	26.50	0.55	34.02	.130	887	NW	0.080	4
Sa...	15	30.332	30.08	27.20	2.88	18.28	.099	597	WNW	0.020	2	30.143	39.03	34.30	4.73	28.06	.154	649	N	0.045	3	30.094	35.47	32 30	3.17	27.42	.150	716	WNW	0.020	2
Sums.....		151.252	141.10	130.90	10.20	90.40	.502	3229	...	...	14	150.866	183.52	165.60	17.92	140.30	.775	3592	...	...	12	151.148	142.15	136.50	5.65	119.83	.654	4149	...	...	18
Means....		30.250	28.22	26.18	2.04	18.08	.100	646	...	0.061	3.5	30.173	36.70	33.12	3.58	28.06	.155	718	...	0.045	3.0	30.230	28 43	27.30	1.13	23.96	.131	830	...	0.101	4.5
No.ofCol		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 30 A.M. (L.T.)				OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 3 30 P.M (LOCAL TIME.)									GENERAL REMARKS.
		Rain in	Clouds		Ozone	SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.						Clouds.			
						IN AIR.					IN VACUO				
		Inches	1 to 10	Form	0 to 10	Max.	Min.	Daily Mean.	Range.	Max S.R.	Min T.R.	Max S.R.	1 to 10	Form	
Tu..	11	0.100	10	Nim.....	8.0	32.00	26.39	29.19	5.61	40.16	17.00	72 70	10	Nim..... ...	Left off Snowing at 5.15 p.m.
W...	12	0.000	0		1.0	43.10	16.54	29.82	26.56	59.20	2.00	115.00	0		
Th..	13	0.000	0		4.0	43.10	15 51	29.30	27.50	57.20	6.00	103.00	1	Cum.-s.....	Morning hazy.
F ...	14	0.000	0		6.0	42.90	17.57	30.23	25.33	59.20	7.50	103.00	0		Morning very hazy.
Sa...	15	0.005	3	Cir.-c. Cir.-s	9.0	42.20	21.09	31.64	21.11	65.20	14.00	113.50	2	Cir. & Cir.-c.....	Morning hazy Rain between 3.30 and 4.00 a.m., on 16th.
Sums		0.105	13	.....	28.0	203 30	97.10	150.18	106.20	208 96	46.50	507.20	13	.....	
Means ...		0.021	2.6	.....	5.6	40.66	19.42	30.04	21.24	56.19	9 30	101.44	2.6	.....	
No.ofCol.		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	

Cir. (Cirrus). Cir.—c (Cirro-cumulus). Cir.—s. (Cirro-stratus.) Str. (Stratus). Cum. (Cumulus). Cum.—s. (Cumulo-Stratus). Roll—c. (Roll-cumulus). Nim. (Nimbus). Dry; (Dry bulb). Wet; (Wet bulb) Dif. (Difference). D.P. (Dew point). E.F.V. (Elastic force of vapour). H. (Humidity) S R. (Solar radiation). T.R. (Terrestrial Radiation).
Barometer readings are in inches.
Thermometer readings are in degrees Fahrenheit.

Highest Reading of Barograph on 14th, at 11.00 a m., 30.515 Inches.
Lowest Reading of Barograph on 11th, at 5.00 p m., 29.920 Inches.

Range 0.595 Inches.

Greatest Number of Miles of Wind was on in hrs.
Least Number of Miles of Wind was on in hrs.

Greatest difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 14th & 15th..... 4 73° Column No. 14
Least difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 11th..... 0.06° Column No. 24

Range,..... 3 67°

Highest Temperature of Air in shade was on 12th & 13th,..... 43.10°
Lowest Temperature of Air was on 13th,..... 16.00°

Range, ... 27.10°

Observations and Calculations made by HENRY B. JOYNER.

(Signed) HENRY B. JOYNER.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 10.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, MARCH, 4, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

Intelligence arrived by telegraph on Wednesday shortly after mid-day, that the negotiations with Corea had been successful, that a treaty had been signed on the 27th ultimo, and that the squadron would return immediately. The news has caused great general satisfaction and dispelled much apprehension and anxiety. The envoys are expected to arrive here to-night or to-morrow morning, and preparations are being made to receive them with due honour. The whole affair is in a high degree creditable to the Government, the envoys, and the nation, and constitutes a very noteworthy triumph, on which all may be congratulated.

Exchange still continues to decline, and this movement may soon be expected to bring about its natural consequences, viz, the rise of everything of which silver is the measure of value. Both imports and exports will command higher rates, unless affected in a contrary direction by other causes, and, with the same proviso, real estate must also eventually share the movement, though to a smaller extent. Such of our readers as are not directly concerned in trade may be interested to learn that this alarming fall in the price of a metal which, up to three years ago, used to fluctuate very little in value, except under some such extraordinary demands for the East as occurred in 1853, 1856, and during the period of the American civil war, is due mainly to two causes, the first, the demonetization of silver by Germany, which has adopted a gold currency; and second, the large quantities of silver which have lately been discovered in Nevada and thrown upon the European markets. The value of the silver liberated from circulation in Germany, where gold has never hitherto been seen, must be enormous, perhaps as much as twenty-five millions of pounds sterling; while the lavish production of the American mines has inopportunely helped to swell the stocks created by the release of the thalers and gulden. Of course, the operation upon which Germany is now entering, the change of her standard of value, will take some years to effect. But the coming event has cast its shadow before it, and has to a greater or less extent affected the markets of Asia, which is the great absorber of silver. It is impossible to say how long the decline may continue, or what its further extent may be. We should be disposed to think that there will be some reaction before very long, even though the value of silver may yet fall somewhat. The mines of Mexico, which have hitherto been only worked to a moderate profit, must be closed under this prodigious fall, as they no longer will pay the expense of working. Against this it may be contended that as a larger number of miners will be attracted to Nevada by the brilliant results which mining enterprise there has already given, the diminution of the supplies from the old sources will be more than counterbalanced by the wealth of the new. Nor is it possible, without further information than we have yet seen published, to deny the force of this contention. Some help will come from the increased employment of silver in the arts, though it may be doubted whether this will avail very much. The quantity of the precious metals absorbed in this manner is extremely small in comparison with that demanded by the movements of trade; and fashion and good sense alike have so completely sanctioned the use of electro-plate of late years for household purposes, that the employment of silver in this manner has not in any way kept pace with the growth of the wealth of Europe. Some few of us remember the days anterior to the discovery of the art of electro-plating, and can recall the abundant use of silver in houses of even very moderate pretensions. The change in this respect wrought by the advance of this art during the last twenty-five years, has greatly diminished one of the sources of anxiety to housekeeepers, but has also kept the trade of the smith who dealt in pure silver in a state of very moderate activity—compared, of course, with the growth of the world's wealth. It is quite possible that we may see a permanent decline in the value of the metal. The tendency of the wealthier nations is to work upon a gold basis. England has long done so. Theoretically, America does so, and is now about to resume specie payments as soon as circumstances admit the practicability of it. Holland and Germany have followed this lead. France alone has a double standard, which she finds good reason for maintaining, unmoved by the arguments to the contrary of the English economists. It has been said that Germany will not be able to retain her gold, though we do not see on what sufficient grounds. Forty millions of people, growing richer every year, require a large amount of coin for the purposes of every day life. They are not, as was until recently the case in Austria, deluged with paper money as a substitute for a coinage; and having retained their silver hitherto, which would have run away had it been required to redress an uneven balance of trade, we see no reason why they should not retain their gold, which has only been adopted as a more convenient measure of value.

We are hardly bound to take notice of Dr. Faulds' own defence of his lecture as it was not addressed to ourselves. But we have neither wish nor reason to evade any issues between us. He says we called the *Principles* of Darwinism *processes*. This is quite a mistake. Darwin shows the processes by which Nature brings about modifications of recognized types of animal and vegetable life, and to these we referred in the following sentence:—"In his preliminary recapitulation of the *processes* which result in modifications of recognized types of life," &c. We spoke of the "idea of the creation of special invariable types"—not *the ideas* as Mr. Faulds makes us say by putting the phrase in inverted commas, as if we referred to the pre-existing ideas in the Divine mind, instead of the idea existing in the common belief—and it is surely true

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that the prevailing belief on the subject of creation is that certain specific forms came perfect from the hand, as it were, of the Creator, and have been perpetuated by descent down to the present time.

Dr. Faulds seems disposed to begrudge us our faith in the Deity, as an illogical source of comfort, because we do not accept his own views of the Divine *modus operandi*. Is this quite fair?

> Our little systems have their day,
> They have their day and cease to be,
> They are but broken lights of Thee,
> And thou, O Lord, art more than they.

Is his broken light so much better than ours? We know not. His last paragraph is so kindly intended towards us that we are in no humour to reply to his sarcasms. But it is only fair to make one remark. If we were rather hard on his lecture—a little ungracious, we would even say—does he set us any good example in return by ironically calling us "pious" and "omniscient"? There has been no affectation of piety in these columns, while no single word of disrespect for it or for religion can be found in them. Our teleology is not that of Dr. Faulds, perhaps, but will his explain the existence of the Thugs? If so, they will have found their first defender outside their sect. He twits us—quite justly—with a mistake in a recent mathematical illustration. Was this quite wise in view of his own late appearance before the public? So far as we know of life, the hard riders get most falls, and he who fights many battles will sustain many defeats. If Dr. Faulds will come and take our place for a month, we can promise him many a spill.

A Bill has passed its first reading in the English House of Commons for conferring upon the Queen the title of Empress of India, and though it may be expected to meet with some opposition from the men who are ranked as the philosophical radicals—an opposition which, even if not convincing, will be very able and received with much respect,—it will, in all probability, be carried through both Houses without much difficulty. The title must be allowed to be legitimate enough when we consider that the Queen, in addition to the possessions in India which she rules of absolute right, is the suzerain of about (we speak from memory) one hundred and fifty-three mediatized princes, administering their own revenues and commanding their own armies. The total member of her subjects in India, according to the census taken last year, is 234,000,000, embracing men of very various tongues, religions and customs. It thus seems in accordance with reason that she should hold a title which implies, indeed, involves, some such relations as those in which the native princes stand towards her; and the East, which is much governed through the imagination, will be pervaded by a stronger and more abiding sense of the relations in which it stands to the European Power exercising the chief influence in it. The principal and most legitimate source of pride which Englishmen feel in this, is that it promotes freedom, right and justice, and that the testimony of every intelligent traveller of other nationalities bears witness that these are the characteristics of our rule in India.

It was the intention of H. M. The Mikado to visit the Naval College in the early part of this year, but he was prevented by illness from doing so. It had been arranged that he should on this occasion personally convey to Lieut. Hawes, R. M. L. I. his satisfaction at the zeal and assiduity with which this officer had discharged his duties as Instructor of the Japanese force of Marines. In lieu of this, Lieut. Hawes was instructed by the Minister of Marine to attend at Hamagoten on the 24th ultimo, to receive a message from His Majesty. This he did, and was honoured with the expression of His Majesty's approval of his long and efficient services, supplemented by the Imperial thanks for the efficiency of the corps which those services had produced.

The dangers attending the incautious use of the charcoal heated Japanese *furo* received a fresh illustration a few days since in the capital. A foreigner who was enjoying this pleasant mode of "tubbing" became aware of approaching giddiness and loss of consciousness, and made an effort to quit the bath and to summon his servant. He had barely succeeded in accomplishing this when he fell insensible on the floor, exhibiting all the symptoms of asphyxiation. Assistance being at hand he was at once removed and recovered under the exhibition of the usual restoratives.

A new line of telegraph wire, some twenty-one miles in length, which has recently been set up between Yokohama and Yokoska Dockyard will be opened to the public, we understand, on the 20th instant. The line has been constructed by native labour exclusively, under foreign superintendence, and, so far as may be seen, the work—more especially at the point where the wires cross the Kanasawa river on lofty poles—has been admirably executed and reflects much credit upon all concerned.

The Tokio *Fu* has verbally notified to the *Kucho* and *Kocho* the wish that the day of return of the Corean Envoys should be celebrated as one of rejoicing. The national flag should be generally displayed and people of all classes are encouraged to give fitting welcome to the successful Ambassadors.

We had hoped to give copious translations from the native papers of the articles devoted to the Corean success, but must defer this until next week. Generally it may be said that the papers are loud and unanimous in their praise and congratulation.

The following is the result of this afternoon's paper chase: Messrs. Watson (1) Walker (2) Esdaile (3). Messrs. Dare and Hamilton were hares, and owing to the effect of a prevailing strong wind experienced some difficulty in following the course.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

A heavy sentence, indicative of the growing severity of the penalties, is reported by the *Saifu Shimbun* for an offence against the press laws on the part of their acting editor. He has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment of two years and a-half, while a correspondent of the same journal is awarded three months and condemned to a fine of 20 *yen*.

Five persons who were recently arrested on the accusation of attempting to enter a house with a view to the assassination of its inmates have been discharged. Four of them were from Kumamoto and one from Kagoshima.

The Kiôtô Exhibition will, we observe, be opened on the 1st April.

The Messageries Maritimes s. s. *Tanais*, sailed from Hongkong for this port at 7 a.m. on the 28th instant. She brings mails from London to the 14th and Marseilles to the 16th of January.

Thirty-five houses were destroyed by fire at Nagoya in the province of Owari on the 21st instant.

The *Hochi Shimbun* says the new Exhibition Hall in Uyeno, Yedo is rapidly growing under the builder's hands. It is in contemplation to connect it with the Sumida river by means of a short canal.

The foot-ball match of Saturday resulted in a drawn game.

We regret to observe from a paragraph in the *Nichi Nichi* that a pestilence which broke out in the herds of the department of Agriculture at Koganehara has swept off about 100 head of neat cattle, chiefly, we believe, imported stock. The disease appears to have been rinderpest.

On the 23rd instant, says the *Hochi Shimbun*, two Chinese arrived in Japan, having been engaged by the Department of Public Industry to explain the mode of raising geese to farmers and others. They have brought 100 breeding birds with them.

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The *Nichi Nichi* hears that all publications issued henceforth will be sent to the Public Library in Yedo.

The *Nichi Nichi* notices also a heavy fall in the price of fish oil, in consequence of a very large take of herrings at Kujiukuri in Kadzusa recently.

Many of the accountants engaged in the *Okurasho* have been for some time past going through a course of instruction in the foreign method of book-keeping with considerable success. On and after the 1st July next the Public Accounts will, it is understood, be kept after the foreign system, and it is presumable that this will in due course be adopted generally by all Government departments and, later on, by all traders.

The *Saifu Shimbun* gives as a current rumour the statement that the late Tycoon, together with Arisugawa and the Prince of Bizen are about to be constituted *Daijin*. We venture to express a doubt that there is the smallest ground for this report, so far at least as it refers to the first-named personage.

The *Hochi Shimbun* announces some further infractions of the Press Regulations. As a consequence, five public writers connected with the *Hioron Shimbun* (a new journal of strongly marked proclivities), including its two editors, were tried at the Yedo *Saibansho* on Sunday last. The editor of the *Hochi* also appeared in answer to a similar charge yesterday. The results of the enquiries are not given.

An act for the regulation of the interest to be paid on loans of money is, says the *Choya Shimbun*, in course of preparation by the Government.

The same journal alludes to the growing premium on gold and the consequent depreciation of paper money.

The *Nichi Nichi* notices the resumption of publication by the *Osaka Nippo*, a journal which suspended its issues in the course of last summer, presumably from want of support.

A notice was pasted on the walls at various points in the capital on the 27th instant, signed by 'Twenty-seven righteous *samurai*' which ran as follows:—

"Many of the inhabitants of this country are at this moment grievously afflicted in mind by the circumstances of the times. Let all such, who may desire to represent their grievances to the Tokio *Fu*, assemble at Monzeki Tsukiji, Asakusa no Monzeki, Uyeno, and at the temple of Hachiman at Ichigaya between the hours of noon and four o'clock p.m. on the 28th instant. We shall fire a gun which will serve as signal for a simultaneous march to the Tokio *Fu*."

This is not improbably an experimental effort to test the temper of the populace and guage their disposition for active insurrection. Whether, however, owing to indifference to the cause, or to the preparations made by the police for preventing a tumultuous assemblage, the proposed movement would seem to have collapsed.

The Agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Company announces the successful laying of the cable between Sydney, New South Wales and New Zealand. The distance is about 1,150 miles.

His Majesty the Mikado visited the *Se In* yesterday morning, and on leaving proceeded to the Imperial Pleasure Grounds at Shiba.

The former Editor of the *Yokohama Daily News* has been summoned to the *Saibansho*.

Okubo, Minister for the Home Department, accompanied by the Heads of the Police Force, inspected the various Police Stations of the capital on Monday last. They were shown the mode of working the fire engines.

The P. & O. s. s. *Malacca*, bringing English mails via *Brindisi*, to the 21st January, sailed from Hongkong, for this port at 6 a.m., on the 1st instant.

Aided by darkness and the helplessness of the police, some thieves succeeded in obtaining access to the premises of Messrs. Schnine and Francke on Tuesday evening, and carried off goods to the value of some $100. The property was of considerable bulk, but the police offered no opposition to its removal.

The *Echo du Japon* published a telegram on Thursday afternoon, formally announcing the conclusion of peace between Corea and Japan on the 27th instant at Seoul.

We yesterday reported that the *Great Republic* had met a British vessel in distress making for this port. H. M. S. *Charybdis* has proceeded to her relief.

The body of a Japanese youth, some fifteen years of age was discovered on Wednesday in a rice box in the house of his former employer. The youth, it would seem, had accompanied his master, a money changer, on that day to a foreign bank, and was returning home with a large quantity of coin when he met with his former employer who induced him to accompany him to his house. There, with the assistance of his wife, he strangled the lad and hid his body. Suspicions having arisen, a search was made and the murderous couple have been arrested.

The *Yokohama Daily News* relates that a *samurai* of the Shidzoka *ken*, who formerly resided in Rokuchome, Yokohama, assisted by a person living in Yedo, caused a seal to be cut, imitating closely that attached to its documents by the Navy Department. This seal he appended to a letter, purporting to be issued by the Naval authorities, ordering the purchase of a steamship from a foreign firm in Yokohama and by its means succeeded in obtaining a sum of $300 from certain persons. The rogues were arrested on the 25th of last month.

The *Nichi Nichi* has heard that a small party of *samurai*—a deputation, probably, of the twenty-eight "righteous" complainants,—from a certain south-western province, attended at the Tokio *Fu*, on the 28th instant, for the purpose of explaining to the authorities the shameful grievances under which the people were now labouring. The arrest of some forty people who have made themselves prominent in advocating popular rights in the Kumamoto *ken* is also noticed by the same journal.

Yano, acting-Editor of the *Saifu Shimbun* has been condemned to imprisonment for a term of ten months and to a fine of one hundred *yen* for a violation of the newspaper regulations. This journal would appear to be the hydra of the Japanese press. We have already seen numberless editors and writers put *hors de combat*, but as readily replaced by brethren of the same faith.

Excellent coal is now being obtained from the mines of Saghalin under Russian direction.

The Yokohama *Mainichi Shimbun* notices a collection which is being made throughout the Empire for the purpose of restoring the temple of Minobu San in the province of Kôshu, the chief temple of the "Nichi Ren" sect, recently destroyed by fire. Some 6,000 *yen* have already been collected towards its rebuilding, but of this sum only some 6¼ *sen* have been contributed by the pious of the province of Satsuma.

The serious *fracas* which so frequently occur between the soldiery and the police in Yedo, has called forth a special order from the Army Department, prohibiting the soldiers from fighting. It would be more to the purpose were they forbidden to wear their side-arms, as is the case with English troops in garrison towns, and the institution of a strong military patrol would be of no small assistance in stopping these unseemly brawls.

The inhabitants of the province of Mito purpose to celebrate this day in a solemn manner, it being the anniversary of the assassination of Ii Kamon no Kami, prime Minister, or Regent, of the Tokugawa family seventeen years since. The *Hochi Shimbun* adds that the people of Hikoné, his native province, will offer prayers for the repose of his soul. The following reference to his assassination is taken from Mr. E. M. Satow's translation of *Kinsé Shiriaku*.

When Ii Kamon no kami punished the princes of Owari, Mito and Echizen all classes held their breath and looked on in silent affright. From that moment his power increased daily, but a few *rônins* conspired to assassinate him, and watching for an opportunity, approached his palanquin one day as he was proceeding to the castle, under the pretence of presenting a petition. Snow happened to be falling heavily, and rendered every object indistinct, so that the escort taking the men to be

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ordinary petitioners, scarcely noticed them. Suddenly the head of the train was attacked, and the commotion which ensued in that quarter drew away the attention of the guards at the side of the palanquin. The petitioner profited by his opportunity to cut down the bearers, and to reach the palanquin, and a number of confederates sprang up instantly, who succeeded in slaying the Chief Minister and in escaping with his head. The escort engaged the men who had attacked the front of the train, and fought vigorously. Four, including Nagoshi Genji and Kusakabé Naiki, were killed on the spot while Kusakri and nineteen others were wounded. The affair occurred so suddenly that they were unable to assist their master, and on looking round were horrified to see what had happened. They pursued the *rônins*, but could not overtake them. This affair, known as the Sakurada outrage, occurred on the 3rd day of the month (March 23)."

The following is published in the *Hochi Shimbun*:—

NOTIFICATION XXV.

To *In*, *Sho*, *Shi*, *Cho*, *Fu* and *Ken*.

It is hereby notified that a telegraphic despatch has been received from Kuroda, our Ambassador to the King of Corea, announcing that on the 27th February he had succeeded in settling the terms of peace with that country.

(Signed) SANJO SANEYOSHI.
Prime Minister

The punishments awarded to refractory editors forms the staple of the news given by the Japanese newspapers. One writer has been condemned to fine and imprisonment, one to fine only and three others are undergoing examination before the *Saibansho*.

An escape of water from one of the boilers of the s.s. *Japan* occurred yesterday when the engineer was getting up steam. A Japanese fireman was severely scalded and is since dead, and a Chinaman was also to some extent hurt.

We are indebted to the publishers for a copy of the *North China Hong List*, a well compiled, printed and bound directory of North China and Japan.

A report was in circulation yesterday afternoon that the P. & O. Company's steamer *Orissa*, which sailed hence for Shanghai on the 26th ultimo, had been lost in the Inland Sea. Enquiry was at once made at the Company's Office, the only trustworthy source of information, but as no intelligence had been received by the local agent it was justly assumed that the report was without foundation. We are glad to learn that a telegram received from Nagasaki last evening places the safety of the vessel beyond all doubt; she sailed from that port for Shanghai at 4 P.M., yesterday afternoon, all well. There is a prevailing impression that the story was fabricated with a disingenuous and improper intention. Though it is of course difficult to trace it to its source, sufficient reprobation can hardly, in such case, be awarded to the person who for an obviously insufficient motive has not hesitated to play so heartlessly with the feelings of those who are interested in her living freight.

A fire occurred at about 5 p.m. yesterday afternoon at No 175 Bluff, the residence of Judge Goodwin. The fire engines were not slow to arrive and succeeded in confining the fire to the kitchen, an out-building, in which it originated.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS UNDER TREATMENT DURING FEBRUARY 1876.

Class of Patients.	Remained Jan. 31st.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained Feb. 29th.	Total Treated.
1st	—	1	—	—	1	1
2nd	3	4	3	—	4	7
3rd	14	12	14	—	12	26
4th	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charity	5	4	3	—	6	9
Total	22	21	20	—	23	43

STUART ELDRIDGE, M.D.

COREA.

IN the happy result of the late negotiations with Corea Japan has achieved a complete and most legitimate triumph. Whether the terms she has made are more or less advantageous—and of these nothing is yet known—it cannot be denied, and should be cordially acknowledged, that the determination, prudence and moderation she has has shewn have averted a war, and, in all probability, paved the way to a more or less profitable new branch of foreign trade. It is unquestionable that the victory is all the greater for having been secured without a resort to force except in the passive form of demonstration. Had the negotiations failed and war broken out, the Japanese would in all probability have won the day eventually. But they would have done so at an expense out of all proportion to the utmost advantages which complete victory could possibly have produced. War would have drained the country of its treasure, and necessitated a large additional issue of paper money. The occasional reverses which would probably have attended it, could not have failed to shake the position of the administration, and increase the discontent which is generally believed to exist in the country in dangerous, if not alarming, proportions. It would also have done serious injury to the reputation of the Empire by inducing the belief that it was restless and quarrelsome, and that while all the energies of its statesmen should be bestowed on completing and consolidating the reforms of the past seven years, and reducing to harmony the many conflicting and disturbing forces on the orderly play of which progress and tranquillity depend, it was wasting its time and powers on external wars equally dangerous and unprofitable. China would have rejoiced at reverses vicariously avenging her humiliation in the Formosa affair. Money would have been diverted from the public works and educational purposes. Additional taxation would have increased already existing discontent and disaffection, and the credit of the nation would have suffered in the unpleasant form of a depreciation of its stock. All these evils have been averted, and this, by a skilful display of promptitude, determination and sagacity. The triumph is most undoubtedly one of which the Government and the nation may be proud. Its extent must hereafter be measured by the terms of the treaty just announced as having been concluded between the two countries. But so far as its quality is concerned, it presents no single point for unfavourable criticism, and many for warm admiration.

In analysing the movement which has secured this victory, it will be well to compare it with the skilful and really statesman-like plan drawn up by the Government for the guidance of its Envoys, and published in these columns on the 8th January last.* The directness, simplicity and excellent sense of this document appealed so forcibly to us on its first appearance, that we drew special attention to it in our Yearly Summary, adding these words, which it will not be denied that events have amply justified:—"The policy of the Government on this question is characterised by great moderation and wisdom, and should command the entire sympathy of the western governments."

So far as is known, the squadron which formed the escort of the Envoys was preceded, agreeably to the plan of operations referred to, by a message sent from the Japanese Agency at Fusankai, announcing the approaching visit of a mission. Very shortly after this, the

* Vide *Japan Weekly Mail*, 8th January, p. 31; a translation headed "Corea," from the *Hiorom Shimbun*.

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squadron made its appearance off the coast and anchored quietly in a convenient spot. From this it again moved nearer to the probable place of negotiation, overtures to which had been invited by the first communications. Great care seems to have been taken to avoid any demonstrations calculated to inflame the people or irritate the Government, while the presence and attitude of the squadron showed that the question submitted for consideration was one which did not admit of any evasion or much delay. From this point in the history of the mission we have no facts to guide us. All we know for certain is that the negotiations, once opened, were prosecuted with success, and resulted in a treaty which was signed on the 27th of February, but whether at Seoul, the capital, at Kokwa, or at Fusankai, we do not know. The presumption is that the treaty is one of friendship and commerce, possibly opening three ports to Japanese trade, on some bases then or hereafter to be arranged. But what is very clear is that the plan laid down was followed up with method, and that nothing was trusted to the chapter of accidents. It is observable, too, that though Mr. MORI was despatched to China, most probably with the view of discovering what course the Cabinet of Peking had resolved to take in the quarrel, the squadron was despatched for Corea long before any news could have been received from him as to what this course would probably be. The position, therefore, of the Japanese was this: We have determined that the Coreans shall answer for this outrage at Kokwa, and we will at once demand reparation for it. We will do so without bluster, or more menace than is implied in the presence of a small force as an escort to the Envoys. We will make preparations for the worst and trust nothing to accident. We will send to China in order to learn her views regarding the conduct of her Tributary, and her possible intentions in case we attack him. If she threaten interference, so much the worse for us, and we must make additional preparations. But whatever she may threaten to do, or do, our resolve is taken that Corea shall answer for her late act.

The result has amply justified the determination of the Cabinet, and the steps by which it has been translated into action.

It is probable, however, that the Japanese have not only been wise, but fortunate as well. The accounts which have reached us from time to time of the condition of political affairs in Corea render the presumption reasonable that the negotiation which have terminated so peaceably might have had a very different issue. The Regent, in whom the powers of the Throne are vested during the minority of the rightful heir, is bitterly opposed to all that we understand by the word progress, to all western ideas, and to the approach of all foreign influence. But so he is also extremely unpopular, and is kept in check by a party which, if not more enlightened, has apparently enough power to thwart him. The parallel may be fanciful, but it is probable that Corea is at this moment in much the same condition as Japan was at the period when Commodore PERRY arrived here. The antagonism of parties was more than a question of who was in and who out. One of those critical periods had arrived out of which events spring which mark epochs in the history of nations. And thus we think it has been with Corea. The divisions between parties were wide enough to allow the Japanese an opportunity of slipping in between them, and, as is often the case, good fortune played into the hands of courage and skill.

And now we ought certainly to see a people more united among themselves, more disposed to trust the Government, and a Government anxious and wise enough to turn its present successes to account. Its glaring defect is its want of harmony with the popular mind, and its special oriental vice of obscurantism—working in the dark, and managing everything by a concealed machinery the very successes of which excite no sympathy or devotion. Some efficient means should be found by which the popular voice can make itself heard, and the popular will make itself felt. All these Press prosecutions are bad indications. The true way to disarm the Press and convert it into an efficient aid to government is to place in responsible hands the powers which the Press too lightly and almost irresponsibly wields. Every instinct we possess rebels against these Press-laws, and nothing but an unmoved conviction of the necessity for them has enabled us defend them. But in proportion as this is strong, so is our conviction that a more serious, responsible and effective utterance of the voice of the people should be permitted and arranged for. There can be no unity, no contentment, no strength and no real solid advance without this. Japan is but now beginning her new civilization. If she does so by incorporating into it that spirit of freedom which has been the magical secret of England's political success, she will, like England, find it not only a medicine potent in case of disease, but a preventive to disease, and an elixir of eternal youth and vigour.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

(Enclosure in Notification No. 217 of Council of State.)

The constitution, and rules for the conduct of business, of this Department having been revised as shewn in the annexed paper, the same is hereby notified.

(Signed) SANJÔ SANEYOSHI,
Daijô Daijin.

Meiji 8th year, 11th Month 25th day,
November, 25th, 1875.

CONSTITUTION AND RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The Educational Department is a place for the management of the educational matters of the whole country and its jurisdiction is as follows:—

1.—Office of Educational Inspection.
2.—Schools.

CONSTITUTION.

Kiyô.—One officer.

I.—He will exercise authority over the officials of the Head Office. He will have the direction of all affairs of the department, and will have the management of the educational matters of the whole country.

II.—With regard to the appointment and dismissal, the promotion and degradation of officials of the 2nd Official Grade attached to the department, he will report on these (to the Council of State); in the case of officials of the 3rd Official Grade and below that he will take independent action.

Taiyû, Shôyû.

They will assist the *Kiyô* in the discharge of his duties, and in the case of there being any reason in regard to the *Kiyô* (preventing his attendance at office) they will take his place in the direction of all affairs of the department.

Daijô, Gondaijô, Shojô, Gonshojô.

They will receive the orders of the *Kiyô* and they will have the management of public correspondence.

Dairoku, Gondairoku, Chiuroku, Gonchiuroku, Shôroku Gonshoroku, Hissei,* and *Shôshô.*

Dairokugaku (Educational Inspector of 1st grade.)
Chintokugaku (Do. of 2nd grade.)
Shôtokugaku (Do. of 3rd grade.)

* For equivalents see Tsuzu. *Home Department.*

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They will take their orders from the *Kiyô* and conduct educational inspection.

Daishigaku, Shôshigaku. (Minor Inspectors.)

They will conduct inspection into educational matters in the various Educational Divisions and Sub-divisions.

Daishoki, Chiushoki, Shôshoki.

They will discharge their duties in conformity with the orders of the Inspectors of the three grades.

RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

The Business of the Department is divided into two Heads—i.e. cases of Primary, and cases of Secondary Importance. In cases of Primary Importance, the *Kiyô* will draw up a document stating his views, and present it (to the Council of State), and his recommendation will be carried into effect (only) after a favorable decision has been passed upon them. Cases of secondary importance will be decided by the *Kiyô* in accordance with his own views. All responsibility, both in cases of primary and in cases of secondary, importance will rest with the *Kiyô*.

CASES OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE.

Article I.—The construction of laws affecting all Educational matters.

Article II.—The Revision of Educational measures.

Article III.—The re-adjustment of Educational Divisions.

Article IV.—The Revision of the limits of ages in connection with Government Schools.

Article V.—The Revision of Hand Books essential for universal education.

Article VI.—The fixing of Educational Fees.

Article VII.—The re-adjustment of the amounts of Governments grants of money as pecuniary aid to Educational Divisions.

Article VIII.—The re adjustment of previously determined estimates.

Article IX.—The establishment and abolition of Government Schools.

Article X.—The despatch abroad of officials of the department.

CASES OF SECONDARY IMPORTANCE.

Article XI.—The presentation of Bills on matters connected with education.

Article XII.—The marking out of the limits of and establishing Educational sub-divisions and lesser divisions.

Article XIII.—The universal notification of points connected with Department matters; or the communication of these to the Local Authorities (only.)

Article XIV.—The institution of investigation as to whether the Local Officials do or do not encourage.

Article XV.—The obtaining of Reports from Local Officials on various subjects connected with Educational matters.

Article XVI.—The taking of action in respect to the establishment or abolition of National Schools.

Article XVII.—The causing of action to be taken in respect to the establishment or abolition of Private Schools.

Article XVIII.—The granting of suitable permission according to the report of Local Officials for the institution of measures for the investigation of cases in which children who have reached the educational standard of age do not attend school, and for the due exhortation (of the parents of the same).

Article XIX.—The framing and putting into force of regulations for the education of the poor.

Article XX.—The bestowing of official rank on officers engaged in the schools.

Article XXI.—The dismissal of Government Teachers.

Article XXII.—The presentation of a report containing a calculation of the sum required for the fixed estimate.

Article XXIII.—The establishment of rules for the payment of the money given as Government grants to Educational Divisions, and the handing over of such amounts to the Local Officials (for distribution).

Article XXIV.—The granting of permission, in accordance with the Report of the Local Officials, for the establishment of rules for the collection of Educational fees.

Article XXV.—The acceptance of contributions and donations connected with Educational affairs, of coin of the realm, paper-money, goods, or land.

Article XXVI.—The keeping of accounts of the various expenditure and making a public Report of the same.

Article XXVII.—The preservation of books and articles which are essential to the conduct of Educational matters.

Article XXVIII.—The making known by notification in a general manner the main intent and purposes of Education.

The collection from all quarters of rules and essays bearing upon Education and the compiling of these and the publishing of them generally.

Article XXX.—The issue of a Public Report containing the transactions of the Department, the aspect of Education throughout the whole country, and a general Review and Summary of Educational matters.

Article XXXI.—The printing of a magazine containing Official Reports.

Article XXXII.—The direction of the performance of the duties of exercising control over Educational Divisions.

Article XXXIII.—The assembling of Educational Inspectors and the division of Educational matters.

Article XXXIV.—The assembling of Heads of Government Schools.

Article XXXV.—The assembling of Government Teachers.

Article XXXVI.—The assembling of learned men and the discussion of educational matters.

Article XXXVII.—The building of the various offices in the jurisdiction of the department and of Government schools.

Article XXXVIII.—The framing and revision of Rules of Government schools.

Article XXXIX.—The handing over to Heads of schools the Government grants of money to Government schools.

Article XL.—The purchase of land required for Government schools, and the sale of the same.

Article XLI.—The appointment of scholars whose expenses are paid by the Government to Government schools.

Article XLII.—The despatch of students sent to study abroad, and the taking of action in regard to these.

Article XLIII.—The engagement of natives, foreigners, and the increase or diminution of their salaries.

Article XLIV.—The conduct of correspondence with natives or foreigners.

Article XLV.—The giving of rewards to officers of the department, and to native and foreign Teachers.

Article XLVI.—The discussion and carrying out of measures relating to the various officers.

Article XLVII.—The establishment or abolition of the various Branches of Department.

Article XLVIII.—The appointment of officials, from the *Taiyu* downwards, to positions where they will temporarily fulfil acting duties.

Article XLIX.—The despatch of officers from those of the 2nd official grade downwards to various localities throughout the country.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

(Enclosure in Notification, No. 217, of Council of State.)

The Constitution, and rules for the conduct of business, of the Department having been revised as shewn in the annexed paper the same is hereby notified.

(Signed) SANJÔ SANEYOSHI,
Daijô Daijin.

Meiji 8th year 11th month 25th day, (November, 25 1875.)

CONSTITUTION, AND RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS OF THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Finance Department is a place for the management of the National Finance; its business is divided amongst eight sub-departments.

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viz :—Revenue Department. } 1st class,
Department of the Mint. } sub-department.
Paper Money Department. }
Treasury Department. }
Accountants Department. } 2nd class,
Investigation Department. } sub-department.
Public Department. }
Records Department. }

CONSTITUTION.

Kiyô.—One officer.

He will exercise authority over the officials of the Head Office and of the various sub-departments. He will have control over the annual Revenue and Expenditure, and will have the supreme direction of all financial matters both great and small. With regard to the appointment and dismissal the promotion and degradation of officials of the 2nd Official Grade attached to the Head Office and various sub-departments, he will report on these (to the Council of State) and ask for instructions ; in the case of officials of the 3rd Official Grade and those of more subordinate rank he will take independent action.

Taiyu, Shôyu.

They will assist the *Kiyô* in the discharge of his duties, and in the case of there being any reason in regard to the *Kiyô*, (preventing his attendance at office) they will take his place in the direction of all affairs of the department.

Daijô, Gondaijo, Shôjô, Gonshôjô.

They will receive the orders of the *Kiyô* and conduct the various business of the department, and they will have the management of public correspondence.

†*Dairoku, Gondairoku, Chiuroku, Gonchiuroku, Shôroku, Gonshôroku, Hissei, Shôshô.*

RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

The business of the Department is divided into two heads *i.e.* cases of primary and cases of secondary importance. In cases of primary importance the *Kiyô* will draw up a document stating his views and present it (to the Council of State), and his views will be carried into effect (only) after a favourable decision has been pronounced upon them. Cases of secondary importance will be decided by the *Kiyô* in accordance with his own views. All responsibility both in cases of primary and in cases of secondary importance will rest with the *Kiyô*.

CASES OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE.

Article I.—The drawing up of estimates for the yearly Revenue and the determining of the amount of the Public Expenditure (for the same year).

Article II.—The creation and abolition of various Taxes, and the revision, and supplementing and curtailing of the system of taxation.

Article III.—The re-adjustment of the weight of coins and the carrying out of changes in their shape.

Article IV.—The increasing or decreasing of the quantity of paper money (in circulation), and the carrying out of changes in the form of the same.

Article V.—The publishing of the Government Budget.

Article VI.—The Revision of rules for the payment of the National Debt and for the redemption of the Paper Currency.

Article VII.—The Revision of laws bearing upon the Revenue and Expenditure in Money and Grain.‡

Article VIII.—The Revision of laws connected with the payment of Taxes.

Article IX.—The meeting of any Incidental expenditure required by *In, Shô, Shi, Fu* and *Ken*, apart from the fixed estimates for each.

Article X.—The Revision of rules affecting the payment of salaries, travelling expenses and various gratuities.

Article XI.—The raising of Loans both at home and abroad, and the fixing of the date at which these are to be paid off, and the interest payable on the same.

Article XII.—The Revision of laws bearing upon Bonds for various National Debts, and of the forms which such Bonds are to take.

Article XIII.—The Revision, supplementing and curtailment of laws for the regulation of National Banks, Common Banks, and other companies of a similar nature.

Article XIV.—The fixing of a scale of weights and measures.

Article XV.—The despatch of Officers of the Department to Foreign Countries.

CASES OF SECONDARY IMPORTANCE.

Article I.—The collection of taxes.

Article II.—The distribution of the sums of fixed expenditure.

Article III.—The fixing of the order in which action shall be taken in respect to the collection of revenue from Natives and Foreigners in accordance with the various laws and regulations bearing upon this subject.

Article IV.—The coining of money and the issue of the same.

Article V.—The manufacture of paper-currency within the limits of the amount previously determined upon, and the exchange of this for old paper-currency.

Article VI.—The establishment of rules for the exchange and loaning out of Government money, and the conducting of control over the same.

Article VII.—The Revision of the Register of the Revenue and Expenditure in Money and Grain * in accordance with the laws and regulations relating to the same.

Article VIII.—The summoning to the Head office, in connection with the accounts of Revenue and Expenditure, or in connection with any other affairs over which the Department has control, from *In, Shô, Shi, Fu* or *Ken*, of the office charged with the particular business in question.

Article IX.—The payment, within the limits of the amount previously determined, of money required by *In, Shô, Shi, Fu* or *Ken* to defray incidental expenditure over and above the fixed estimates.

Article X.—The distribution in a suitable manner of sums within the limits of the fixed estimates, which are prepared by taking the actual condition of the exisiting expenditure in *In, Shô, Shi, Fu*, or *Ken*, and in accordance with the report presented after consultation by the chief of the same.

Article XI.—The fixing of the order in which action is to be taken in respect to the National Debt in accordance with the laws and regulations bearing upon them.

Article XII.—The manufacture of Public Debt Bonds, and the issue of these in accordance with the laws and regulations bearing upon the same.

Article XIII.—The repayment of principal and interest in the case of native and foreign Loans within the periods previously determined.

Article XIV.—The manufacture and distribution of implements for determining weights and measures, or the granting of permission to persons to manufacture and sell the same.

Article XV.—The preservation of Records relating to paper currency, Public Debt Bonds and the receipts of Revenue and Expenditure.

Article XVI.—The revision of Regulations relating to the preservation of Registers belonging to the Department.

Article XVII.—The despatch (for temporary purposes) of officials of the Department from those of the 2nd official grade downwards to various localities, or the appointing of the same to permanent posts.

Article XVIII.—The printing of documents which are to serve as notifications and the granting of permission for the sale of these.

Article XIX.—The establishment of Rules for the conduct of business for the various sub-departments and sub-offices, and the Revision of the same.

Article XX.—The fixing of the order in which action shall be taken, and the taking of such action, in respect to pensions and allowances granted as rewards, in accordance with the previously determined rules bearing on this subject.

Article XXI.—The fixing of the order in which action shall be taken, and the taking of such action, in respect to the gradual diminution or the concession of Government grants to Shrines and Temples.

Article XXII.—The granting of permission in the case of applications for the formation of national Banks,

† For equivalent see Translation of Rules of Home Department.

‡ Rice is of course meant.

* i. e. Rice.

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common Banks, and other Companies of similar nature; and the investigation of such cases, and according to circumstances the abolition, or the granting of permission, in compliance with petitions, for the dissolution of such companies.

Article XXIII.—The presentation (to the Dajôkuwan) of calculations of estimates for Annual Revenue and Expenditure.

Article XXIV.—The compilation of Statistics of native and Foreign Produce and the shewing of the rise or decline of commerce by this means.

Article XXV.—The notification throughout the whole country of Rules having universal application to cases of special business, or the communication of these (only) to the various Public Offices.

Article XXVI.—The interchange in the most suitable manner (in different localities) of the use of money or *grain following in this respect the convenience of the accounts.

Aricle XXVII.—The fixing of the orders in which action is to be taken in respect to salaries, travelling expenses, and various gratuities, in accordance with the system obtaining.

Article XXVIII.—The establishment of rules for the increase or diminution of the Reserve Fund.

Article XXIX.—The increase and diminution of the salaries, differing according to rank, of the artizans of the Mint.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Enclosure in Notification No. 217 of Council of State.)

The Constitution and Rules for the conduct of business, of this Department having been revised as shewn in the annexed paper the same is hereby notified.

(Signed) Sanjô Saneyoshi,
Daijô Daijin.

Meiji 8th year 11th month 25th day. (November 25, 1875.)

Constitution and Rules for the Conduct of Business of the Home Department.

The Home Department is a place for the management of affairs relating to the tranquillity of the country and the protection of the people; its business is divided amongst seven Sub-Departments.

Viz:—Board of Industry.	1st class Sub-Departments.
Postal Service Office.	
Registrar's Office.	2nd class Sub-Departments.
Bureau of Police.	
Dóbôkuriô.*	
Geographical Department.	
Hydrographers.	

Constitution.

Kiyô.—One officer.

I.—He will exercise authority over the officials of the Head office and the officials of the various sub-departments. He will have the direction of the affairs of the Departments, he will take measures for the tranquillity of the whole country, he will encourage the several industries of the people, and he will preside over matters relating to Local Police administration, etc., etc.

II.—With regard to the appointment and dismissal, the promotion, and degradation of officials of the 2nd Official grade attached to the Head office, and various sub-departments, he will report on these (to the Council of State); in the case of officials of the 3rd Official grade and those of more subordinate rank he will take independent action.

III.—He will be concerned in the appointment and dismissal, the promotion and degradation of local officials of the 2nd Official grade.

Taiyu, Shôyu.

They will assist the *Kiyô* in the discharge of his duties, and in the case of there being any reason in regard to the *Kiyô* (preventing his attendance at office) they will take his place in the direction of all affairs of the Department.

Daijô, Gondaijô, Shôjô, Gonshôjô.

They will receive the orders of the *Kiyô*, and conduct the various business of the department, and they will have the management of public correspondence.

†*Dairoku, Gondairoku, Chiuroku, Gonchiuroku, Shôroku, Gonshôroku,* ‡*Hiseii,* ‖*Shôshô.*

Rules for the conduct of Business.

The business of the Department is divided into two Heads—i.e. cases of primary and cases of secondary importance. In cases of primary importance the *Kiyô* will draw up a document stating his views and present it (to the Council of State), and his recommendations will be carried into effect (only) after a favorable decision has been pronounced upon them. Cases of secondary importance will be decided by the *Kiyô* in accordance with his own views. All responsibility both in cases of primary and of secondary importance will rest with the *Kiyô.*

Cases of Primary importance.

Article I.—The revision of Registration Laws, and Regulation of Police Administration.

Article II.—The abolition and construction of Poor-houses, Hospitals and various institutions of charity, and the framing and revision of Regulations for the working of these.

Article III.—The framing and revision of laws for the dispensation of rewards and charitable alms.

Article IV.—The framing and revision of Regulations for Agricultural Schools and various companies for the Promotion of Industries.

Article V.—The framing of Land Regulations, and the re-adjustment of the boundaries of provinces and districts.

Article VI.—The re-arangement of the sites of Local Offices.

Article VII.—The increasing or decreasing of § the amount of expense to be defrayed by the Local Offices, and borne by the people respectively.

Article VIII.—The construction of new roads, and of new bridges and dykes for sea and river purposes, or the establishment of the system (to be observed) in regard to these.

Article IX.—The framing and revision of Postal Regulations.

Article X.—The framing of Regulations for ships of both Native and Foreign build.

Article XI.—¶ The framing of Regulations for hills and forest, and of systems for thickening and thinning woods.

Article XII.—The bringing into operation of (a system) of almsgiving and loaning money for which hitherto there has been no precedent.

Article XIII.—The increasing or decreasing of the numbers of the officials of the Head Office, and of the various sub-departments.

Article XIV.—The framing and revision of Regulations for Gaols and Penal servitude.

Article XV.—The increasing or decreasing of the fixed estimates for the Department.

Article XVI.—The framing and revision of Regulations for the publication of newspapers.

Article XVII.—The framing and revision of Regulations for the medical profession and for the sale of drugs.

Article XVIII.—The framing and revision of Regulations for all companies except those which issue Bank notes.

Article XIX.—The despatch abroad of officials of the Head Office and of the various sub-departments.

Article XX.—The framing and revision of Regulations for various places of entertainment and for Public Gardens.

Cases of Secondary Importance.

Article XXI.—The preservation of native records, maps and books.

* The *Dobokuriô* was formerly the name of a Department which corresponded to our Office of Works. Now however, most of the duties of this office have been taken over by the *Board of Works*, and the *Dobokuriô* only retains its old name and a few of its old duties such as the supply of building materials for Government Buildings, &c.

† Subordinate Secretaries.
‡ Copying Clerks.
‖ Office Ushers.
§ i.e. the adjustment.
¶ i.e. Regulations for Wood and Forests.

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Article XXII.—The preservation of relics of antiquity* in various localities.

Article XXIII.—The putting in force of a system of Land and Sea Transport.

Article XXIV.—The enforcing of Rules for the regulation of Theatres and Places of Entertainment.

Article XXV.—The distribution of rewards already fixed.

Article XXVI.—The distribution of loans and dispensation of alms already determined upon.

Article XXVII.—The granting of permission for the formation of various companies with the exception of those which issue Banknotes.

Article XXVIII.—The dealing with cases of absconsion and re-registering, and of the bringing up of castaways, as established by precedent.

Article XXIX.—The measurement of land, and the compilation of Land Registers.

Article XXX.—The taking of action in regard to cases of land owned by the Government, of land belonging to the people, and of land held jointly by the Government and the people; and the inspection of land swept away (by some catastrophe).

Article XXXI.—The investigation of cases of loss of life, cattle, land, houses, or effects, occasioned by the occurrence of some catastrophe, and the granting of relief as established by precedent.

Article XXXII.—The abolition and establishment of Branch offices in various localities.

Article XXXIII.—The taking of proper action in regard to the repair of roads, and of dykes and bridges for river and sea purposes.

Article XXXIV.—The carrying out of changes in village roads which are not connected with taxes or with Government Expenditure.

Article XXXV.—The issue of universal notifications on points connected with the business of the department, or the issue of these notifications to the Local Officials (only).

Article XXXVI.—The preparation and presentation of a calculation of the estimated expenditure of the department.

Article XXXVII.—The dealing with matters of business appertaining to gaols, and penal servitude, as laid down by rule.

Article XXXVIII.—The enforcement of Regulations for (local) Government and police administration.

Article XXXIX.—The enforcement of Regulations for the publication of Newspapers etc.

Article XL.—The enforcement of Regulations for the medical profession and for the sale of drugs.

Article XLI.—The maintenance of the exhibition.

Article XLII.—The granting of permission for the sale of almanacks.

Article XLIII.—The preparation of accounts of the various expenditure (of the Department) and making a public report on the same.

Article XLIV.—The making of a public report on the transactions of the department, on the condition of national agriculture and trade, and on the result of efforts for the promotion of Industry.

Article XLV.—The employment of Natives and Foreigners, and the increasing and decreasing of salaries.

Article XLVI.—The conduct of correspondence with Natives and Foreigners on matters connected with the Department.

Article XLVII.—The receipt of Memorials from Local Officials.

Article XLVIII.—The discussion of and dealing with cases connected with the various (local) offices.

Article XLIX.—The abolition and establishment of various minor branches in the department.

Article L.—The establishment of rules for the conduct of business throughout the various sub-departments in the department, and the revision of the same.

Article LI.—The distribution throughout the different localities in the country of officials of the 3rd official grade and downwards.

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* i.e. Ancient ruins.

BOARD OF WORKS.

(Enclosure in Notification, No. 217, of Council of State.)

The Constitution and Rules for the conduct of the business of this Department having been revised as shewn in the annexed paper, the same is hereby notified.

(Signed) SANJÔ SANEYOSHI,
Daijiô Daijin.

Meiji 8th year, 11th month, 25th day,
(November, 25th 1875.)

CONSTITUTION AND RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS OF THE BOARD OF WORKS.

The Board of Works is a place for the management of all matters connected with Public Works; its business is divided amongst seven sub-departments.

viz:—Mining Department, Railway Department — 1st class, sub-departments.
Lighthouse Department, Telegraph Department, Department of Manufactures, Building & Repairs Department, College of Engineering — 2nd class, sub-departments.

CONSTITUTION.

Kiyô.—One officer.

I.—He will exercise authority over the officials of the Head Office, he will distribute work to the various sub-departments, and will have the general direction of Government Works throughout the whole country.

II.—He will report on the appointment and dismissal, the promotion and degradation of officials of the 2nd official grade belonging to the Head Office and various sub-departments; in the case of officers of the 3rd official grade and below that, he will take independent action.

Taiyu, Shôyu.

They will assist the *Kiyô* in the discharge of his duties, and in the case of there being any reason in regard to the *Kiyô* (preventing his attendance at office) they will take his place in the direction of all affairs of the department.

Daijô, Gondaijô, Shôjô, Gonshôjô.

They will receive the orders of the *Kiyô*, and they will have the management of public correspondence.

†*Dairoku, Gondairoku, Chiuroku, Gonchiuroku, Shôroku, Gonshôroku, Hissei* and *Shôshô.*

RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

The business of the Department is divided into two Heads—*i.e.* cases of Primary and cases of Secondary Importance. In cases of Primary Importance the *Kiyô* will draw up a document stating his views and present it (to the Council of State), and his recommendations will be carried into effect (only) after a favorable decision has been passed upon them. Cases of secondary importance will be decided by the *Kiyô* in accordance with his own views. All responsibility both in cases of Primary and in cases of Secondary importance will rest with the *Kiyô.*

CASES OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE.

Article I.—The institution and abolition of public works and manufactures on a large scale.

Article II.—The fixing of the course of Railway and Telegraph lines and the determining of places for the erection of Lighthouses.

Article IV.—The despatch of officials of the Head Office, and of students abroad.

Article V.—The alteration of previously fixed estimates.

Article VI.—The establishment, and abolition, the separation or amalgamation of sub-department and offices.

Article VII.—The framing of Regulations and Penal clauses connected with the business over which the department presides.

Article VIII.—The fixing of places where mines shall be opened and the extraction of ore.

CASES OF SECONDARY IMPORTANCE.

Article IX.—The conduct of Land and Marine Surveys in the interests of public works.

Article X.—The conduct of deliberations, having for their object the surveying of Railroads and lines of Telegraph, in the offices having jurisdiction over (the locali-

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ties affected) and the removal of obstructions in the shape of bamboos or trees.

Article XI.—The establishment in a suitable manner of temporary agencies either at home or abroad for the sake of opening mines, instituting manufactures, or building ships.

Article XII.—The changing of the locality of dwellings after deliberation in the offices having jurisdiction over the places concerned, in order to facilitate the establishment or construction of Railways, Telegraphs, Lighthouses and Manufactures.

Article XIII.—The communicating directly with the local officials, and taking action in cases of the purchase or surrender of land connected with lines of Railway.

Article XIV.—The purchase, in the case of private property, and the occupation, in the case of Government property, after consultation with the Home Department and local officials, of land required for works which have received official sanction, and also for works with respect to which independent action has been taken.

Article XV. –The notification of the lighting of lighthouses, and of the opening of the Railways, Telegraph Lines, &c.

Article XVI.—The fixing of Railway Fares and Telegraph charges.

Article XVII.—The suitable revision after construction of the course of telegraph lines and the establishment, abolition, and removal from place to place of the local Branch Telegraph Offices.

Article XVIII.—The presentation of a report, after action has been taken, in the case of these notifications issued respecting affairs over which the Department has jurisdiction which bear on statutes and laws.

Article XIX.—The construction or repair of merchant vessels or men-of-war on the demand of natives or foreigners.

Article XX.—The sale to natives and foreigners of machinery and goods manufactured within the jurisdiction of the Department for the purposes of sale.

Article XXI.—The education (of officers) in engineering.

Article XXII.—The carrying out of buildings or repairs required for purposes of engineering, or for official residences.

Article XXIII.—The calculation of the urgency, or otherwise, and the profit or loss likely to accrue from various public works, and the making of the fixed estimates interchangeable; (for instance diminishing the estimates of the Mining Department and increasing those of the Railways, or diminishing the estimates for Telegraphs and increasing those for manufactures).

Article XXIV.—The engagement of Natives and Foreigners, and the increase or diminution of their salaries.

Article XXV.—The giving of rewards to employés up to the sum of 500 *yen* in consideration of services performed.

Article XXVI.—The discussion of, and taking action in, matters connected with the various Offices.

Article XXVII.—The conduct of correspondence with Natives and Foreigners.

Article XXVIII.—The establishment and abolition of various sub-departments and offices in the Department.

Article XXIX.—The Revision of the Rules for the conduct of business of the various sub-departments in the Department.

COLONIZATION DEPARTMENT.

(Enclosure in Notification No. 217 of Council of State.)

The Constitution and Rules for the conduct of Business of this Department having been revised as shown in the annexed paper, the same is hereby notified.

(Signed) Sanjô Saneyoshi,
Daijô Daijin.

Meiji 8th year, 11th month 25th day,
November 25, 1875.

Constitution and Rules for the conduct of Business of the Colonization Department.

The Colonization Department is a place for the management of affairs relating to the Colonization of Yezo and the adjoining islands; the province of its jurisdiction is divided into four chief divisions; Sapporo is fixed as the locality for the Head Office, and branch offices have been established at Hakodate, Nemoro &c—; a special branch office has also been created at Tôkiô.

Constitution.

Chô-kuan.—One officer.

I.—He will exercise authority over the officers of the Head Office, he will superintend all the business of the department, and he will have the direction of affairs relating to the development of the population, the police administration over the same, and the promotion of industries.

II.—With regard to the appointment and dismissal, the promotion and degradation, of officials of the Head Office of the second official grade, he will report on these (to the Council of State); in the case of officials of the third official grade and below that, he will take independent action.

Gikwan (Asst. Chief)—One officer.

He will assist the *Chôkwan* in the discharge of his duties, and in the case of there being any reason in regard to the *Chôkwan* (preventing his attendance at office) he will take his place in the direction of all affairs of the department.

Daihangwan, Chiuhan wan, Shôhangwan.

They will receive the orders of the *Chôkwan* and have charge of the business of the department, and they will conduct public correspondence.

Kanji, Gonkanji.

They will receive the orders of the *Chôkwan* and discharge the duties of the various offices.

Daishiuten, Gondaishiuten, Chiushiuten, Gonchiushiuten, Shôshiuten, Gonshôshiuten.

They will prepare drafts of documents.

Shijô.

They will make fair copies of public documents.

*Shishô.**

Rules for the conduct of Business.

The business of the department is divided into two heads—i.e.-cases of primary and cases of secondary importance. In cases of primary importance the *Chôkwan* will draw up a document stating his views and present it (to the Council of State) and his recommendations will be carried into effect (only) after a favorable decision has been pronounced upon them. Cases of secondary importance will be decided by the *Chôkwan* in accordance with his own views. All responsibility both in primary and in cases of secondary Importance will rest with the *Chôkwan.*

Cases of Primary Importance.

Article I.—The revision of boundaries of provinces and districts.

Article II.—The fixing or alteration of the names of provinces and districts.

Article III.—The establishment and abolition of sub-departments and offices.

Article IV.—The establishment and abolition of Postal Stations and the institution of Postal Service.

Article V.—The framing and revision of Taxation Laws.

Article VI.—The establishment and abolition of temples and shrines.

Article VII.—The construction of Railways and Telegraphs.

Article VIII.—The erection of Lighthouses and the placing of Buoys.

Article IX.—The establishment or abolition of Government Schools.

Article X.—The granting of monopolies in the case of new inventions.

Article XI.—The despatch of officials of this Department abroad.

Cases of Secondary Importance.

Article XII.—The establishment of villages and hamlets.

Article XIII.—The adjustment of Registrary matters.

Article XIV.—The construction and repair of roads and bridges.

* Office messengers and ushers.

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Article XV.—The encouragement of national industries and the establishment of a system for the development of products.

Article XVI.—The granting of permission for a change of residence to *Shidzoku* and *Heimin*, and the sale and lease of land.

Article XVII.—Engagement of Foreigners and the increase or diminution of their salaries.

Article XVIII.—The opening and working of mines.

Article XIX.—The construction of canals.

Article XX.—The removal of obstructions in the shape of sand and dirt to the flow of rivers.

Article XXI.—The adjustment of coolie, and horse-rates, boat-hire, and bridge-tolls.

Article XXII.—The construction of horticultural gardens.

Article XXIII.—The framing of rules for the keeping and rearing of cattle.

Article XXIV.—The establishment of places for the conduct of engineering and of manufactures.

Article XXV.—The establishment and abolition of public and private schools.

Article XXVI.—The construction and repair of Offices and Agencies.

Article XXVII.—The sale of products.

Article XXIX.—The presentation of a report containing a calculation for fixed estimates.

Article XXX.—The keeping accounts of all expenditure and publishing a report on the same.

Article XXXI.—To publish a report containing the transactions of the Department (for the past year), the aspect of things within its jurisdiction, and a general review of its administration.

Article XXXII.—The discussion of, and taking of action in, matters concerning the various offices.

Article XXXIII.—The granting of pecuniary aid to colonists in accordance with the Regulations.

Article XXXIV.—The establishment of reserve store-houses and the giving of aid in time of famine.

Article XXXV.—The granting of assistance to the poor in accordance with the provisions of fixed Regulations.

Article XXXVI.—The granting of rewards in accordance with the provisions of fixed Rules.

Article XXXVII.—The creation and abolition of a police force.

Article XXXVIII.—The purchase of such articles as are required from Foreign Countries.

Article XXXIX.—The taking of action in the case of all Taxes as Regulations.

Article XL.—The taking of action in the matter of colonization within the limits of fixed estimates, having regard to the urgency or otherwise of individual cases.

Article XLI.—The increase or diminution of officials of the 3rd official grade and below that.

Article XLII.—The passing of sentences up to ten years hard labour, except in those districts which are subject to the jurisdiction of Hakodate.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Yokohama Station.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday 27ht February, 1876.

Passengers, Parcels, &c	$6,556.53
Merchandise, &c	$ 502.41
Total	$7,058.94

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Pacels, &c	$7,137.58
Merchandise, &c	$ 447.83
Total	$7,585.41

† For equivalent see Translations Home Department.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

The Success of the Corean Embassy.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

On the 2nd instant the good news was made public that our ambassadors to Corea, Kuroda and Inouyé, had carried to a satisfactory result the negotiations with which they where charged by the Government. Our special correspondent at Shimonoseki informs us by telegraph that "a treaty of peace had been concluded with Corea and that the envoys had left that port on the 2nd instant for Yokohama where they may be expected to arrive on the afternoon of the 5th instant *en route* for the capital. The full details of the treaty cannot of course be known until the envoys have returned, but the fact of a peaceful solution having been arrived at is satisfactory evidence that they have accomplished the wishes of the Government. When the attack was made upon the *Unyokan* last year the spirit of the nation was roused and a war was demanded; indeed another insurrection in Saga appeared far from improbable. In this demand for hostilities, however, the press took but a small share. Its conductors, influenced by a wiser and calmer spirit, combated the hot arguments of those who wished to wipe out the insult in blood and succeeded in convincing the nation of the advantages of peace. The question was referred to the Sovereign of Corea for adjustment, and a happy issue to our negotiations has crowned the efforts of the envoys with success. So far therefore our views in favour of absolute non-intervention may be deemed erroneous, * though we venture to think that they modified the demand for reprisals which followed upon the announcement of the insult to our flag. The interval which has elapsed since the departure of the Ambassadors has been one of much anxiety to all, and necessarily so to our Ministers. But we must not blame our envoys because they have kept us in the dark as to their movements. Armed with full power to act in case of need, and according to the nature of the circumstances, no reference to their Government has been necessary, and they wisely abstained from making any communication until they were in a position to report the issue of their negotiations. After one short month of conference this has been accomplished, owing, we do not doubt, to the reputation of our Emperor and the sagacity of those who were charged to represent his views. So complete a success in such a brief period is surely unparalleled in the recent annals of statesmanship! The treaties of Crimea, Vienna, Paris and Tientsin were only adjusted after much war and shedding of blood. Commodore Perry's treaty was effected only after a lengthy sojourn in Japan, and Lord Elgin, whose duty it simply was to repeat the proceedings of his predecessor, was warmly praised for having brought his negotiations to a close in the short space of five weeks. Now Corea is an uncivilised country, and seeing the difficulties under which our Ambassadors must have laboured in their negotiations their great success entitles them justly to much praise. The return of Okubo from China was celebrated by the Government and nation with rejoicing, and we shall not fail to hail the return of Kuroda and Inouye with equal warmth and satisfaction.

Peace!

(Hochi Shimbun.)

But a few months since and the heavens were lurid and threatening, the atmosphere was thick, and blood-red clouds appeared to be drifting towards us from the direction of the north-west. But happpily all has changed. The sky above is now transparently clear and placid, the air is laden with pleasant odours, and a soft and gentle breeze bears to us from the south tidings of peace and good will instead of the dreaded trumpet-call to arms.

On Kuroda's departure on his mission we did not, we must admit, anticipate so fortunate or so speedy a conclusion to his mission. We knew the Coreans to be ignorant and uncouth, and dreaded lest these barbarians should commit some act of insolence which would compel our Ambassador to determine relations with them and force us to inglorious bloodshed. But, by the aid of Heaven, the virtues of our Sovereign and the wisdom and prudence of our envoys have prevailed, the Coreans have admitted the justice of our cause, and a peaceful conclusion has crowned our mission with success. The treaty has been made according to the terms sought by our Government, and it is said that an embassy from Corea will visit Japan shortly. But we cannot speak of these matters with any certainty until our envoys have returned.

* The most influential organs of the Press seemed unanimous in recommending that Corea should be left alone. The *Akebono Shimbun* alone urged the desirability of despatching an embassy to that country. —[Ed. J.W.M.]

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When our ships of war were attacked by the Coreans at Fusan last year it was the opinion of many that war should be immediately declared, though the majority of the nation earnestly desired the continuance of peace. Preparations were of course made in case hostilities should be forced upon us, but it was in the interest of peace that our embassy was despatched. The crews of English, French and American ships had been previously ill-treated by the semi-civilised people upon whose coasts they were thrown, but were satisfied to punish them on the spot, deeming them unworthy of diplomatic relations. That Japan should have succeeded in obtaining redress without bloodshed evidences the skill of her negotiations and the wisdom of those who were sent to represent her. And in this we conceive the true success of our Embassy lies, that there has been an absence of bloodshed. Okubo succeeded also in restoring friendly relations with China; but how many lives had not already been sacrificed to the deadly climate of Formosa? The news of peace may not, it is true, be equally agreeable to all. We have among us some ardent natures whose blood boils for the fray, and whose fingers itch to grasp the sword, but with such malcontents we feel sure the Government will know how to deal and they need expect no response to their clamours from the Public. It may be alleged that the success of the embassy reflects no credit upon our prophecies, and it is true that when its departure was decided on, we, fearing war, deprecated interference with our barbarous neighbours. But we conceive that our arguments were not wholly without weight. They reflected the sense of the nation and the strong desire for peace, and strengthened the action of both our Government and Envoys in securing the continuance of that inestimable blessing to Japan.

The Southward Progress of Russia.

(Choya Shimbun.)

Although we have still on our hands the unsettled question with Corea we were greatly rejoiced to learn that the transfer of Saghalin had been amicably settled with the Emperor of Russia. But the narrative of one of our friends, who has recently returned from a visit to those Northern Regions, while showing the progress of Russia, warns us to be on our guard against the further encroachments of that ambitious country. He writes to us "When the Russians were on the northern side of the River Amour their Government settlement was fixed at Petropaulovski in Kamtschatka. They then advanced Southward, and crossing the Amour, removed their head-quarters to Nicolaievsk; and since then have established the seat of Government at Kashiukotan and Vladiwostock. The first named of these settlements is the southernmost and the best port in the island of Saghalin, opposite to Yezo, and here a Government office has been established. Vladiwostock is at the extreme southern edge of the Russian possessions in Asia and on the frontier of Corea, the population has for the past two or three years received many accessions. Some hundreds of Russian troops and many ships of war are always stationed there and the relations of Japan and Corea are at the present moment, and have, for many years past, been anxiously scanned by the local authorities."

Such is the tenor of our friend's report.

Russia, which about one hundred years since (?) was an insignificant and unhonoured country in Europe, has, by the zeal of Peter and Catherine and its later rulers, developed into a first-class power. The aims of its rulers has been invariably to draw all bordering countries within its limits. Its first conquest was that of Siberia which was gradually accomplished. To this succeeded the Kuriles and Saghalin, nor has an inch of territory been permitted to escape their grasp. About twenty years since (?) when a difficulty arose between England and China on the subject of the opium question, Russia made a movement to the south and joined boundary with the kingdom of Corea. While thus extending southwards we find Russia selling its possessions in North America to the United States of America and employing the money so obtained in developing itself in the direction of Manchuria and in the colonisation of Saghalin. Here then we may perceive the tendency and the aims of that great Empire, and why she is so resolutely bent upon an advance southward. Large though her territory is, it is chiefly situated in the bleak and inhospitable regions of the cold north where the soil is sterile and unproductive. Hence not long ago she made an attempt to subjugate Turkey, but was foiled in her efforts by the combined forces of England and France. She subsequently gave her attention to Central Asia where the vast deserts obstructed the progress of her armies, and as a last resource now turns to China and Japan, for outlets to the south, a look all the more anxious as she sees these powers emerging from their comparative inactivity and joining in the march onward to a higher civilization. Corea, it is true, bars her career, but Russia has doubtless marked it for her own. Should our difficulties with that kingdom be amicably solved it will be well, but if war should result we can scarcely believe that Russia will be passive or refrain from throwing herself into the fray. She is now one of the most powerful nations in the world, and it is hardly necessary to say that it behoves Japan to watch her action and her progress with a jealous vigilance. Poor as we are, we should not hesitate to confront the joined armies of China and Corea. But we are unresisting when we behold the cruel eye and sharp talons of the two-headed eagle, and, should we now weaken Corea, we shall but the more certainly accelerate the fatal hour when the hungry eagle will swoop upon it and Russian outposts be advanced one step further on their southernward progress.

The Limit of Forbearance.

(Choya Shimbun.)

Were the question asked who are the most forbearing people in the world, the unanimous reply would be, the English. We, however, should say, the Japanese. The public, on hearing this, may say that we only give utterance to this ridiculous sentiment to excite astonishment. But this is not the case, and we have arrived at our conclusion after long and thoughtful consideration.

There are many things which cannot be tolerated, and the hardest among them is the oppression of a government, for this is against the laws of nature. It is more difficult to sleep amidst thorns or to sit on needles than to be compelled to observe unjust laws. The English and Americans who are notorious for their forbearance, could not tolerate this. The former warned their kings to desist from injustice, and the latter underwent war for seven years to escape from it; and these facts are considered as mostimportant in the annals of foreign countries. The events themselves owed their origin rather to the impossibility of submitting to arbitrary authority, than to any active feeling of desire to revolt against it.

We now propose to show why the Japanese may be considered as the most forbearing people in the world. We shall not go back to ancient times, but shall confine ourselves to the period of the Tokugawa rule which lasted two hundred years. The people lived tranquilly under that rule without showing any signs of resistance to it, and though they had tongues and hands to express their ideas, they did not do so for fear of persecution and punishment. The Tokugawa rule was without parallel for its arbitrary character, and real tranquillity among the people is incompatible with an oppressive and arbitrary government. Thus when we see that tranquillity did prevail during these two hundred years, we are justified in saying that the Japanese are the most forbearing people in the world, and we hold that it is impossible to deny this. Let us suppose that those nations who are so notorious for their forbearance had come into existence under the Tokugawa rule, we do not think they would have submitted to it for a miuute, or that peace could possibly have been preserved. The blood of the martyrs would have flowed perpetually, revolution would have broken out, and men would not have waited until the restoration of the Mikado to institute a new government. When we see that these oppressions were tolerated for two hundred years by the Japanese, it is fair to conclude that they have a hundred times as much power of forbearance in them as the English or Americans.

Forbearance is not by any means a bad quality, but, as with all other things, there should be limits to it. A man cannot be said to have done his whole duty simply by showing forbearance, and men are likely to be called slaves if they carry this virtue beyond a certain point. And thus it is that when the limit of forbearance has been reached, the people who live under arbitrary governments warn their rulers that oppression must cease and threaten them with the consequences of perservering in it. Then, if the government does not yield to the demand of the people, and there appears no alternative, revolutions begin for the purpose of overthrowing the old rule and establishing a better one. Thus there appears no reason why people should force themselves into excessive forbearance of what ought not to be forborne, and if any one replies to us that all this is unsound and mistaken, we say that then the Magna Charta was also a mistake. But an event which has been made the foundation of liberty and civilization, and which is universally considered as one of the most important events in the history of the world, cannot thus be called a mistake.

We doubt not that most men are now familiar with this line of argument; but we write these words in case any should still be ignorant of it.

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The Fruits of Ignorance and Indolence.

(Hochi Shimbun.)

Ignorance and idleness are causes of corruption and meanness. We see this in the present condition of the *Shidzoku*, who are, with the exception of the nobles, the highest class in Japan. From the middle ages downwards the *Samurai* formed a class of proud noblemen, but since the Revolution they have had no duties to perform. Yet so strongly have they become habituated to the idea of living without work, that the cessation of their duties has caused no charge of mind in them. The public writers have therefore censured them as dependents and burdens on the country. This naturally excited a feeling of shame among them and they thereupon resolved upon returning their pensions to the Government and becoming farmers and merchants, or earning their livelihood in some other manner. But being ignorant and indolent, they could not cultivate the soil as the farmers do, or employ themselves profitably in mercantile business, so that the small capital with which they ventured into commerce soon disappeared. Thus they find that all the avenues except one by which they can gain a living, are closed to them, and this exception consists in getting a small office under the Government. Yet they find this no easy thing to obtain, and thus they lose their former pride and begin to flatter the higher officials, by which means they gain an office, though mostly without rank. When once appointed, they forget their old views and seek only how they may please the higher officials, deeming it none of their duty to work for the welfare of the people. This is the state of mind of seven or eight out of every ten public servants. This cannot be called good, and it all arises from the fall of the *Samurai* into poverty, which again arises from their ignorance and indolence. These, therefore, are the root of corruption and meanness.

A nation is an assemblage of individuals, and when there is even one among them who betrays meanness, he disgraces all. How much more so is this the case when there are three hundred thousand of them? Being of a higher class than the average of the people, they ought surely to try to earn their own living, and, for this purpose, ought to be taught some avocation. But they have no serious aims. Without recognizing their own meanness in being dependents, they look down upon all men engaged in trade, and imagine there is something noble in becoming officials. We do not argue that official life is ignoble, but we would have them consider that, unlike themselves, all men in trade make their own living independently. But so long as the *Samurai* think as they now do, they will not learn a trade, and thus cannot gain an independent livelihood. Thus mean feelings are perpetuated among us, which, unless dispelled by some means or another, will retard our progress in civilization for some years to come.

YOKOHAMA CRICKET CLUB.

Yesterday afternoon the annual general meeting of the Yokohama Cricket Club was held at the Grand Hotel.

Mr. E. J. Fraser took the chair, and requested the Honorary Secretary, Mr. C. H. Cobden, to read the minutes of the last general meeting. The minutes were accordingly read, and adopted.

The Secretary then submitted the accounts for the last year, which show a balance of $305.04 deposited in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, from which balance, however, is to be deducted an amount of $13.58 expended by the Secretary during the months of January and February this year, and not yet drawn from the bank, thus making the real balance in favour of the Club $291.46.

A proposal that the affairs of the Club be henceforth managed by a committee of five members, three of them to form a quorum, and the committee to appoint its own officers, was carried *nem. con.*

At the voting for committee members, Messrs. Kirkwood Fraser, Robertson, Dodds, and Cobden obtained the majority of votes, and were declared duly elected,

The following alteration in the hitherto existing rules of the Club were then proposed and carried:—

Rule 7—That non resident naval and military officers and visitors be eligible as honorary members, free of subscription for one month, and for a further period on payment of a subscription of $1 per month, without entrance fee.

Rule 8—That the election of members and honorary members be by ballot of the committee, one black ball to exclude.

The committee was authorised to ascertain from the Lawn Tennis Club and the Football Club how far they are willing to contribute towards the expenses of maintaining the ground, which is used by them as well as by the Cricket Club. The committee to report the result of its interview to the members of the Cricket Club.

The committee was further authorised to return $5 per share to the original subscribers to the Club, in part repayment of the debt incurred by the Club to them for their outlay on the cricket ground, and to take into consideration what further return could be made with the same object.

After passing the usual vote of thanks, the meeting then dissolved.

Correspondence.

DR. FAULDS ON "DARWINISM."

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yokohama, 29th February, 1876.

Sir,—As one who was present at the Lecture of last Friday evening, and who felt that Dr. Faulds must have expended a great of his probably scanty leisure and much labor, in the preparation of it, I cannot allow it to be supposed that all his audience give their consent by silence to the remarks which appear in your last issue. It seems to me that for some reason of which I have no knowledge, an animus either against the lecturer or the lecture pervades the mind of the writer of your review, and I look upon it as very far from generous, when such self-denying efforts are made for the public behoof, that a public paper should reward the worker with what I think must be designated as scornful sneers. Surely it must have been evident that Dr. Faulds' composition was so much more than the mere culling from handbooks and encyclopædias, that it might have commanded at least a respectful regard from your reviewer. Even if the matter of the lecture were beyond the reading and the apprehension of the audience, this was no fault of the lecturer, and if his manner of putting that matter were not of the most lucid, that is surely an offence which can be passed without such grave reprehension.

It must not be forgotten, too, that owing to the shortness of the time available for delivery, Dr. Faulds was compelled to cut out much of the second portion of his lecture—a circumstance you do not take cognizance of—and without a knowledge of the lecture in its entirety, I do not see how a critic can fairly pronounce upon it.

But while I say that such remarks as appear in your paper are not generous, I submit further that they are not just. In the first place you say that Dr. Faulds was "called to give an address on Darwinism." I happen to know that he was not *called* to speak on that subject, but that he *selected* it for himself. However, let that pass; it is minor matter, and you are entitled again to the plea of *Puff*. But the next point is somewhat graver: you say he was called to "curse the common enemy." Now the title of the Lecture was "Some thoughts on Development and the Deity; or the "truth of God in Darwinism." For my part I went, after reading this title, with the idea that Dr. Faulds proposed to shew that the theory of "development" was not inconsistent with Revealed Truth, and that it did not militate against the idea of a creative Jehovah, and it seems to me inexcusable that the writer in your paper, should, with this title before him, say that the lecturer was expected to "expose Darwinism."

When your reviewer says of the audience, that they "must have come away in a state of the most hopeless confusion of mind"—that they "were cruelly disappointed,"—that they "had made up their minds on the subject without any investigation," that they were "almost horrified," &c., it is to be presumed that he had taken the pains to acquaint himself with the views of at least some considerable portion of those present:—otherwise such remarks are as unjustfiable as they are inappropriate.

Is it not possible that there is some confusion in the reviewer's own mind when he asserts that Europe has accepted

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the hypothesis of Darwin? Does he not mean that Europe has accepted the *discoveries* of Darwin?

In conclusion, I should not have troubled you with these remarks, were it not that, feeling as I do, that but little is done amongst us toward promoting scientific and the higher literary pursuits, I deem those who, like Dr. Faulds, exert themselves to supply this lack, worthy of our warmest acknowledgments, instead of an ungracious criticism.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

A. J. WILKIN.

[Does the question of generosity exactly come in here? Our review of the lecture in question was the fair reflection of a serious disappointment. We can understand the position of Agassiz on the one side, who rejects Darwinism on scientific grounds; or, on the other, of those who accept it and think that it gives a finishing blow to the exploded argument from design—an argument we cannot be induced to abandon. But we failed to understand the lecturer's position, which, if we do not unintentionally misrepresent it, was that Darwin had rendered invaluable service to science, but that his doctrine of development was untrue and played into the hands of the evolutionists, whom Dr Faulds ridiculed without stint. Even, however, if it were true, it was not new; that its principles were to be found in the Mosaic cosmogony; that Lamarck had all but made good the same position; and that Darwin had concealed his obligations to Owen. As to any "thoughts on the Deity," beyond the theological bearing of the essay, we did not recognize any special thought in this direction. Perhaps we might have said a word or two more than we did on that part of Dr. Faulds' lecture which evinced his ability, and his *résumé* of the principles of Darwinism possibly deserved this. But we submit that this was not greatly our business. There are always profuse thanks and compliments from committees and the chair on these occasions. The reviewer has to deal with the matter under review, its teaching, style, decoration, &c. Let us see for a moment what comes of leaving these duties to partial hands. Our course—we avow it—is a little malicious, but human nature is weak. In a neat little record of the doings of the Young Men's Christian Association of Yokohama, with which Mr. Wilkin is prominently identified, put into our hands on the evening of Dr. Faulds' lecture, we find the following critique of a lecture on Socrates delivered under the auspices of the Society. "The lecture was a most *elaborate* one, *chaste in style* and full of interest, and was listened to by a large and appreciative audience." Now we were present at that lecture; we devoted a very considerable space in our columns to an analysis of it; and we challenge any man of moderate education and reading to deny that it was for the most part taken in blocks from Grote's chapter on Socrates, and that where the lecturer trusted to himself, far from exhibiting any 'chasteness' of style, his overloaded ornamentation was exactly like a tragedy-queen's stage dress by daylight. Never was such a mass of tawdry allusion and mock literary jewelry put together, as those who care to turn back to our critique may gather from the record made at the time. In other words the lecture was not 'elaborate' and was not 'chaste in style'—an odious epithet, by the way. The word 'large,' as applied to an audience or to anything, else, is relative; and the word 'appreciative' is equivocal. A very moderate sized room in the upper floor of the Temperance Hall was large enough for the audience; and one at least of the number—possibly many more—appreciated the lecture at about its true value, though this certainly was not the meaning which was intended to be conveyed in the Report. This is the kind of criticism which is to be found in the Reports of Societies, and we make bold to say that, in this case, it is, with much more of the matter with which it appears in company, wholly unworthy of an association of educated men. Either what is written is true, means to be true, and is written by those who are capable of estimating the value of words and applying them correctly to the subject matter treated, or it is not true and is not so written; and we say very unequivocally that these words are not true. The objects of the Society are beyond praise, but it will forfeit the respect of every sensible man if its second Report is not purged of the antiquated jargon and untruthful criticism which the most cursory reading of the first convinced us were among its leading features. All this, however, is by the way. As regards the anticipations of the audience as to the line Dr. Faulds was expected to take, we may be right or wrong, but all antecedent probabilities are in our favour. Mr. Wilkin says he went prepared to hear what of, or in, Darwinism was compatible with revealed truth, agreeably to the announcement previously made of the lecture. Did he hear this? We did not. The only attempt made in this direction was when Dr. Faulds pleaded that the Mosaic cosmogony was a tribute to the truth of Darwinism. Will not Mr. Wilkin forgive us everything in consideration of such enormous provocation? We would ask him in conclusion, to acquit us of any such feeling as *animus* against the lecturer. We had and have none: but even if we had, school-boy days remind us that a fight at starting often makes an admirable foundation for a permanent friendship, especially in cases where a little blood has been drawn on both sides. —Ed. *J. W. M.*]

Law Report.

OFFICIAL COURT OF ENQUIRY.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before Gen. T. B. Van Buren, Consul-General, and Messrs. J. G. Walsh and H. Allen, Jr., Assessors.

Tuesday, 29th Feb., 1876.

The enquiry into the circumstances under which the American ship *Surprise* became a wreck, which was adjourned on the 22nd instant, was resumed to-day.

Captain Fredrik Johnson, sworn: I was master of the *Surprise*. She belonged to New York, which place she left on the 25th September last, loaded with kerosine, hardware, coal, slates, and copper. We entered the harbour of Yokohama on the 3rd instant, about 7 o'clock p.m. I sent up lights for a pilot. About 8 o'clock a pilot boat came off. I asked the pilot how many years he had been a pilot at Yokohama, and he said 10 years. He further said he was a partner of Mr. Cook, and had his boat. I knew Mr. Cook, and thought that a man a partner with him must be a good pilot, and I engaged him. He then took charge of the ship, which was lying-to when he came on board. The wind was between N.N.W. and N. N. E. It blew very fresh during the night. Next morning we got as far as Mississippi Bay. There came on a very hard gale from N. We could not tack the ship with the canvass she had on. According to the pilot's opinion, it was going to blow very hard. I asked him if it was not the safest to anchor in Mississippi Bay. He said she might drag her anchors; the place was not safe at all. I did not want to force him. He told me Kaneda Bry was a safe place, and I answered, if that was the case, I had no objection to go there. Anchors were kept ready to let go. We commenced reducing sails, and braced the foreyard up ready to get round the Plymouth Rock, and into Kaneda. During all this time I was with the pilot. I just went down for a minute, and at that moment I found the bottom of the ship began to touch. We were going 8 to 9 knots an hour. I knew from the way in which the vessel struck she must

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have a hole in her. The pilot gave orders to back the yards in order to back the ship off the rock. The wind was then between N. and N. E.; but in about two minutes I found 3 feet of water in the ship, and she was then lying on her beam ends, so that at other parts there must have been 6 feet. The ship was not backed for this reason, that if she had gone off the rock she would have sunk with all of us. I then gave orders to get the boats ready. The port side was then in the water. I found that the ship did not settle any more, that she was firmly settled fore and aft. I then said to the pilot. "The only thing I can do is to go for assistance. You stay by the ship with the officers." He promised to take care of the ship. I then entered my boat, and got a guide to show the way to Yokoska. I saw the officers of Yokoska Dockyard, and asked for a steamer to stay alongside the ship, and give me what assistance it could. They said they had no steamer, but would give me a small launch to go to Yokohama, and get assistance. I came here in the night, and went immediately to my consignee, Mr. Cruickshank, of Mourilyan, Heimann & Co. He went with me to Captain Scott, Lloyds' surveyor. We called that night on Lane, Crawford & Co., to ask for their steamer. But we could not have her, as she was not in Yokohama. We then saw Mr. Rickett, but his steamer was also engaged. We then went to Mr. Douglas, to get his compradore boat to return to the ship. About 2 a.m. we started in Mr. Douglas's boat,—Mr. Cruickshank, Capt. Scott, Mr. Douglas, and myself. On our arrival at the ship, Capt. Scott held a survey of her. He advised me immediately to send down rigging and masts from fear that the ship might list over. The captain of the Japanese training ship *Fusiyama*, lying at Uraga, gave me men for assistance. My own crew was at that time ashore in Kuriyama. The men of the *Fusiyama* did all the work on board during the 5th and 6th of February. I got all the yards sent down, and then Mr. Cruickshank and myself went on shore to get lighters to save the cargo, but could get none. We then went to Yokohama to see the Japanese Governor, and an interpreter was sent down to assist us. He arranged for men to go out to save cargo. On the 7th came on a very heavy gale from the South, and a very heavy sea, so that no lighter could come. During the night the wind increased, and rolled the ship off the rock; she drifted and stranded again on the sand, lying on her beam ends. As soon as the wind moderated, we got out with anchors, and hawsers from the Japanese man-of-war, to secure her where she lay. We also sent off coolies and lighters, as many as could work on the ship. The hatches were all under water, and we had to cut through the side of the ship to get at the cargo. From then and until the day of auction, the 26th, we worked at the ship's cargo with all possible speed. We got out a little more than half. The whole was sold at auction, as was also the wreck. This is the third time I have been in this port. The rock on which the ship struck is not laid down on my chart. The way we had the wind, the ship could have been kept clear of the rock. I have never seen the pilot before. I did not notice anything peculiar about the pilot. He was sober when he came on board and on board he could not get anything to drink. He handled the ship remarkably well. When he first came on board. I remonstrated with him for handling the sails too quickly, as he did not know the ship. I had no occasion to caution him against coming too near to the rocks, as I had no idea about a rock being there. I had no conversation with the pilot about the state of the market. He brought me no newspapers, nor any letters or message of any description. I do not know how much the ship was insured for. The rock is not on the English Admiralty chart of 1869. If the ship had gone a little further inside, it would have gone clear of the rock. The pilot's name is Shields. It is a great trouble in this port that the pilots have no certificates. It is in my instructions wherever a pilot can be had, to take one for the safety of the ship.

The Court here adjourned until 2 p.m.

The Court reassembled at 2 o'clock.

Captain Johnson:—When I returned from Yokohama, I found the officers and crew of the *Fusiyama* on board. I did not take my papers with me, when I left the ship. I left them in my cabin in a tin-box. When I returned, I did not find them. The cabin was half full of water. I found the tin-box, but the papers were missing. I have tried to find them, but I have not found them, nor heard of them. For the moment when I left the ship I only thought of the safety of the ship. I left my own things behind. [The captain produced his chart and remarked that he had made a mistake when he said that it was from he year 1869; it is only corrected up to the year 1867. He pointed out the place of the sunken rock on which his ship stranded; it is about 1½ mile from Plymouth Rock, which is 5 feet above high water.]

Rudolph Erickson: I was chief officer on board the *Surprise*. I have heard the testimony of the captain. The said testimony is correct and I have got nothing to add to it. In order to go into Kaneda Bay it was not necessary to go so near Plymouth Rock. I think the pilot was nearsighted. We took a pilot below Sagami light just about 8 p.m. We made 35 tacks from the time we took the pilot until 9 o'clock the next morning when we returned. The wind was about N.N.E. when we put about; it blew very strong. The breakers were ahead of us. My opinion is that we should have beaten up, or, if that was not possible, gone to anchor where we were. We had a good crew on board, they were on deck the whole night. I myself had no sleep for 48 hours. I have heard that in coming back the captain told the pilot not to go too close.

Captain Johnson, re-called: It was the pilot's idea to go back; I had to carry sail in order to work the ship. I consulted my chart the whole way.

The *Consul General* here remarked that he had wanted the presence of the pilot Shields, but had been informed that he was away from town. He would adjourn the enquiry until the pilot could be present, and would give the assessors due notice.

ON BOARD A TRAINING SHIP.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

The aggregate number of boys now being brought up to a sea life in our school-ships, training-ships, and reformatories is about 6,000. Of twenty-three ships, ten—now that the *Goliath* and *Warspite* are destroyed—are devoted to the reception of poor but not criminal boys, and contain about 2,300 inmates. With one exception they have all been established within the last twelve years. Four are supported entirely by voluntary contributions; seven are under the Industrial Schools Act; and one—the *Goliath*—was filled from the wards of workhouses.

In this class of ships the internal arrangements and daily routine are nearly alike. Although they never quit their moorings they are furnished with three masts and all the principal spars and ropes, so that their inmates may become familiar with the more important parts of a ship's rigging. The upper deck serves as a play and drill ground, being open to the sky except at the fore end, where the washhouse, the kitchen, and other offices are situated. The main deck is the principal part of the ship, where the boys have their meals and lessons, and where most of their time is passed. The lower deck is the dormitory, and the hold contains water-tanks, fuel, and ballast. The captain-superintendent has a staff of seamen instructors who, like himself, have all seen service afloat. There is also the schoolmaster and his assistant, the carpenter, and the cook. All the boys are numbered, even numbers belonging to the port, odd numbers to the starboard watch; so that a boy's number fixes his place in the ship and his station on all occasions so long as he remains on board.

Descending to the lower deck a little before 6 A.M., we see by the flicker of a lamp, which burns here all night, four rows of hammocks slung athwartships. They are very close together, and in each is a sleeper wrapped in his red blanket, his clothes being hung over the hammock lashing at his feet. Presently we hear "four bells," for time afloat is marked by striking the ship's bell every half-hour, one stroke being added for each half-hour elapsed since four, eight, or twelve o'clock. At the sound every boy tumbles out, rolls his hammock and blanket into a neat bundle, and marches off to the upper deck to stow it in the "nettings"—a receptacle in the bulwarks. There is a busy scene in the washhouse, and if it be washing-day, the time is half an hour earlier and the scene still busier, each boy washing his own clothes and bedding in the long troughs. His simple toilet is quickly made, and he sets about his work at once. All ports are opened, the boats lowered from the davits, and the cooks are busy in the "galley." The lower deck is swept, and, being clear from end to end, a current of air circulates freely and keeps it dry and wholesome. The signal for meals is a bugle-call, at the sound of which the empty main deck becomes suddenly furnished with tables and forms that were before invisible, they being stowed between the beams overhead and along the sides. Each table accommodates fourteen or sixteen boys, one of whom is rated petty officer and is responsible for good order at his mess. Breakfast consists of a bowl of oatmeal porridge or cocoa and a biscuit. Fresh or salt meat is given for dinner every day—sometimes

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with potatoes or "duff," sometimes in stew or soup; and tea consists of tea and biscuit, bread being occasionally substituted.

At 8 A.M. the band plays the National Anthem, topgallant masts and yards are sent aloft, and the ship is up for the day. The ship's company next prepare for "divisions," a full muster at which every boy is inspected. Then comes morning prayer, with a brief passage of Scripture and a hymn. At nine o'clock one side of the main deck becomes a long schoolroom, a canvas screen being stretched amidships. The port and starboard watches go into school on alternate days, the watch not in school being told off for the service of the ship. Some of the boys work under the carpenter, and do all the repairs and painting required by the ship and her boats. Some are tailors and some are cooks, each being appointed to the work for which he has most aptitude. The boats find plenty to do in keeping up communication with the pier and bringing provisions and water. At the same time instruction in knotting, splicing, and rowing goes on, also exercise aloft, and sail drill, when the weather is suitable, every boy being obliged to acquire some proficiency in these. In school the principal lessons are in reading and writing. Half-past twelve is the dinner hour, and recommences at half-past one. During the afternoon the bandmaster arrives to train his band, which is composed of boys who are found to possess some musical capacity. School being over at four o'clock, the band plays on deck, and its music is of no small value in breaking the monotony of ship life. Until six the crew is occupied in bringing up water and fuel for next day's requirements, in exercise aloft, and sending down topgallant masts and yards. Then comes tea; and three evenings a week are devoted to singing, two to learning the compass and the rule of the road at sea, and one is "play-night." At eight-bells the deck is cleared and the boats hauled up. Afterwards the crew musters for evening prayers, and by 9 P. M. all are in their hammocks except the anchor watch—a petty officer and four boys—who patrol decks during the night, being relieved every two hours.

On Saturdays clothes are mended and decks scrubbed, and the drill on this day is "man overboard" and "fire quarters." Sunday is a day of rest, but not of idleness. The inspection at "divi-"sions" is unusually strict, for the ship and everybody belonging to her must appear in their best trim. Church service is conducted on the main deck, morning and evening, and "all hands" join in the anthems and hymns. The afternoon is devoted to a Scripture lesson and to reading. Among the books and periodicals provided, those containing pictures are the favourites; for the taste of the majority is not literary, and the evening is shortened by "turning in" early.

This daily and weekly routine continues throughout the year, and is only varied with a holiday when some kind people offer a day's excursion or a visit to a place of amusement. Most of the ships have a floating bath moored near them, in which the boys learn to swim. At Christmas the main deck is decorated with evergreens and cut paper, and the messes club their pence and vie with each other in ornate devices. Visitors are specially welcome at this time. A respectful bearing is of the one things inculcated on board, but the gentle manners of many of these poor boys—often observable in cases where it might be least expected—must be innate. A strong inducement to good behaviour is the hope of promotion to the rating of petty officer. Some substantial prizes are also given for good conduct, but firmness is found to be quite as necessary as kindness for the maintenance of discipline. The penance for transgressions varies from a few journeys up and down the rigging to bread-and-water diet and confinement, but only the gravest offences are punished with flogging as a last resort. A frolicsome humour is the most frequent cause of trouble, insubordination is almost unknown, and the few desertions occur chiefly among fresh arrivals who have not settled down to their new life. The average of health in these ships, we are informed, is exceptionally good, and "sick bay" is often untenanted. Some of the oldest established, it is stated, have never been invaded by any epidemic. Cleanliness and sufficient food and clothing may account for this; but plenty of exercise and constant occupation have probably a great deal to do with it.

On certain mornings a group of new-comers may be seen standing near the gangway. They are unlike the boys in the ship, and they are unlike each other. One, perhaps, is received from another institution, and is neat and clean. A second comes dirty and tattered from some miserable home, or from no home at all; while the hands of some poor mother or sister have made a third as presentable as penury will allow for his first appearance among strangers. The new boy is first treated with soap and water, and put into the ship's uniform. He receives the rest of his kit and his mess traps, and a senior boy is put in charge of him till he has learned the ways of the ship and can take his own part among his messmates. He soon finds his level among them; he becomes alert and confident, and he generally improves so much in size and looks that before six months are over his friends would scarcely know him. After two or three years in the training-ship he goes to sea. There is no difficulty in finding ships for such boys—indeed, the demand for them sometimes exceeds the supply. Some go as cabin-boys, under-stewards, or cooks, but the majority enter as ordinary seamen. Apprenticeship scarcely suits this class of lads, even when they are willing to be bound for a term. After a few voyages they find others, probably not older nor better sailors than themselves, earning good wages as seamen, while they are receiving little more than their food. Many become discontented with the poverty and apparent injustice of their lot and break their indentures. It is therefore better that they should commence on a lower level rather than be exposed at the outset to the risk of a false step, which is often the beginning of recklessness, and only the most steady and intelligent of them should be indentured.

In some of the ships there are boys evidently too young and weak for the life we have described. It is not only hard upon such children, but, experience having proved that they can be maintained for less in a house than in a ship, it is a waste of power to keep them three or four years at the same annual cost that would be required for boys thirteen or fourteen years old. Two years of training would be enough for such boys, and plenty of them would be forthcoming if better arrangements were made between the committees of the training-ships and those of the orphanages, refuges, and workhouses, and also the school-boards, not only of the seaports where they are stationed, but of inland towns. This plan has been put in practice to some extent, and has succeeded so well with many of the ships that it might advantageously be pushed further by them all. The *Goliath* and the *Warspite* will doubtless be replaced, but until the existing training-ships are filled, and that with the right material, Government can scarcely be urged fairly to add to their number on the plea of increasing our supply of seamen.

THE DUKE D'AUMALE.

(Spectator.)

It is becoming important to Frenchmen to understand the character of the Duc d'Aumale, for unless a great many symptoms, all leading to the same conclusion, are all misread, he will soon be the most prominent aspirant for the Presidency. It has long been said by French Conservatives that if the Republic or the Interregnum is to continue, the best alternative for Marshal MacMahon, as Chief of the State, would be the Duc d'Aumale, and now his friends are putting his name forward on all occasions, as if he were about to become the head of a new party, or as if they expected that a vacancy would speedily arrive. He himself has declined to be a candidate either for the Chamber or the Senate, and as he is not without ambition, that must mean that he has higher pretensions yet. The account of his position in France given on Wednesday by a French correspondent of the *Times* is obviously intended to have a reflex effect in France itself, and may, we presume, be safely accepted as condensing the opinions of those who desire to accept him as their chief. The language used is that of a manifesto by responsible French politicians, rather than of a newspaper correspondent, however well informed. The writer assures us that the Republic can be safe only in the hands of a Prince who will "repress and temper" the "exigencies and excesses" of Democracy; who would establish a system allowing of steady progress, "untroubled by social struggles and Utopian aspirations"; who "would not allow good manners and elegance to be treated as unpatriotic crimes," and who "would never terrify capital, disturb confidence, banish elegance, or arrest the prosperity of the country." This "son of a King presiding over a Republic without any idea of violating or strangling it, bringing to the task acknowledged capacity and knowledge, giving that unity of view without which there is no real Government: extricating France from everlasting and paltry minor competitions, making it resume its place in the political sphere,—this personality, around whom may prevail calm, but not indifference, certainly appears capable of founding after Marshal MacMahon a prosperous Government which will terrify nobody." The writer declares that the Duke has already a party behind him of men who are "rich and influential, honoured, honest, and generally of an age which opposes the follies of passion." He is a favourite alike of the nobility and the middle-classes, and "the Army ranges itself with pride behind one of its own members, the issue of the blood-royal." The writer even hints that the Duke

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has obtained the adhesion of the entire Orleanist party, who consider the Comte de Chambord impossible, and fear that the Comte de Paris has imbibed the principles of Legitimacy. "The Comte de Paris said one day in my presence that he wished by the step he took to hand back to France the precious principle of legitimate hereditary Monarchy."

There is an odd mixture in this declaration of two sets of feelings,—the desire to see the Government modern in its ideas and aspirations, and even form, for the writer accepts the Republic, since Republic there must be; and the desire to be ruled by a man "of the blood-royal of France," a man who will not allow the lees to come to the top, who will not proscribe elegance—that idea is repeated twice—and who will have a position in Europe other than that which of necessity belongs to a President of the French Republic, and the mixture which would seem natural enough in England may not be equally acceptable in France. The *Times'* Correspondent, who speaks so kindly of the rich, and the elegant, and the bourgeoisie, and the army, never once mentions the People, who have some interest in his proposal and some voice in deciding whether it shall be accepted or not. The days are passed, if they ever existed, when any class of civilians could call a Pretender to power in France, and the Army, which might do it, is not yet proved to be devoted to the Duke d'Aumale. That error, however, may be due to the deficiencies of an individual; and if it is, if the letter does not conceal a desire for the establishment of a *regime* in which the people are to be nothing and the respectables everthing, we see no reason, the condition of the Duke's honesty being granted, to regret the action of his friends, even if they include all the Orleanists and Moderate Republicans of France. It is a very good thing that, in the event of any sudden vacancy in the Presidential chair, they should have a name to produce which all Frenchmen will have heard before, and which will convey to their minds some definite ideas. The writer speaks, of course, with the decorum of his school, only of the vacancy which must arise in 1880; but he does not mentally forget that the Marshal President is mortal, or that he may be sick, or that he may not choose either to work with a Republican Assembly, or to incur the execration which would follow an attempt to strike a *coup d'etat* either in his own name or in that of the Prince Imperial. Many contingencies might arise in which it would be necessary to name a President at once, and in which neither M. Gambetta, nor M. Grevy, nor any now unknown personage then leading in the Assembly would be convenient; and to be prepared with the Duke d'Aumale is one condition, as before, being granted a gain in practical power. If the situation were such that France could not be consulted freely and with time to make up her mind, we should, on the whole, the condition being granted again, prefer the Duke d'Aumale, man for man, to Marshal MacMahon as President. He would be at least as Conservative in the best sense of the word, while he might be more Constitutional, and certainly would be less repressive. He is less favourable to the Clerical party, he has received a much wider education, both from books and circumstances, and he has had the advantage—enjoyed, however, also by Louis Philippe and Napoleon—of residing many years in England, He attracted much admiration by his management of the Bazaine trial, he has governed his command, it is said, creditably, and whether he has capacity for administration or not—a point on which there is as yet little evidence—he would have the assistance of some of the ablest men in France, the "Reasonable Republicans," as they desire to call themselves. His rank, though no guarantee of his merit, is a guarantee against some conceivable offences in a President, and his European position, though it would not make France great, would save him from some jealousies and fears not unlikely to ruffle Continental politics. Republican propagandism could scarcely be his *rôle*. Nor is his otherwise premature candidature without compensating advantages. It is one of the difficulties of all true Conservatism in France that Marshal MacMahon should always be able to say, "You must tolerate me, for lacking me you have no guarantee for Conservatism;" while the Marshal himself might prefer such a successor to the indefinite guiltiness that might be involved in a *coup d'etat*, whether successful or the reverse.

But there is the old "condition," which all who esteem Republican institutions have to take for granted when they name the Duke d'Aumale for the Presidential chair,—would the Duke be honest in accepting the Presidency?—that is to say, would he use his power to make the Republic strong, or would he use it to found a throne? The French Presidency differs from the American Presidency at any time, and just now it is exposed to one extraordinary temptation. The French President has more power than most Monarchs, he has an immense army, a numerous bureaucracy at his orders, and he has among the people large classes who would rather prefer that he should use his resources to establish a throne. Moreover, in 1880 he will be the head of a nation fully re-established in material strength, and eager to wipe out a discreditable, or at all events, a very humiliating period in her history. The next President may be in a situation to recover Alsace and Lorraine, whether by war or diplomacy, and to the President who recovered them France would refuse nothing. Is the Duke d'Aumale likely to resist that temptation, and to refrain from using the popularity gained by victory to re-establish the Bourbons on the throne of France? His admirers reply that he has no interest in doing it, that he is not devoted to his nephew, whose visit to Frohsdorf he disapproved, and whose clerical leanings he distrusts; that he has no prejudice for Monarchy against Presidency, and that his very fault, if it be a fault, his personal ambition, will make him faithful to the Republic. He may wish the re-establishment of the Bourbons without intriguing for it. Those arguments are sound enough, and perhaps in any case the temptation to a Prince to elevate his family or himself to a throne is not so great as the temptation to another President, with genius and ambition, to declare himself a Cæsar; but there is another form of distrust which, if the Duke d'Aumale is in earnest, requires to be removed. There are those who believe that he has been misread, that he himself is as ambitious as any Pretender, and that if he saw his opportunity he would declare war with the intention, if he succeeded, of placing himself upon the throne as King and Cæsar too. He might not be restrained either by fidelity to the Republic or to the family, which almost throughout its history has suffered from the intrigues of some dangerous cadet branch. It is nonsense to reply to this, which is a political argument, by loud asseverations about the honour of the Duke. His duty is to do the best he can for France, and he may think that the best,—and it is his opinion, not his honour, which is in question. What Republicans would require from him before they would support his election is a distinct declaration that, in his judgment, the time has arrived for a Republic; and a distinct promise that while, if France desires it, he will not oppose a Monarchy, whether he be himself the monarch, or his nephew, he will not use the powers of the Presidency to transmute the Republic into a kingdom or an empire. It is this suspicion which it is necessary to remove before he can be supported heartily by Republicans, and it will not be removed by the mere assurances of friends whose opinions do not bind their leader in the least. What is the opinion of the Duc d'Aumale as to the permanent form of government for France? Is it to be a Monarchy, or a Republic, or a perfectly conceivable compromise,—a Republic in which some member of the "House of France" is always to have a preferential claim to the Presidential Chair?

PRESIDENT GRANT ON SPECIE PAYMENTS.

(The Economist.)

The United States seem destined to solve satisfactorily—though to them most expensively—a most important economical experiment. At certain stages of their history, very many nations have a natural craving for an economical paper currency. Rude colonies almost always have it. There is a great difficulty in procuring the precious metals which constitute the money of the world, and there is, therefore, a natural wish to find a sort of money which is independent of, and can be substituted for them. In later times—after a panic or during a war—all countries are liable to similar desires; the old medium of interchange is very difficult to obtain, and in consequence an eager longing arises for a new one. Mere reasoning is scarcely sufficient—especially, perhaps, with persons of English descent, who are naturally impatient of reasoning—to overcome this imperious wish; something more than argument is wanted—and America has given us that something more. She has tried the experiment on the greatest scale on which it is ever likely to be tried, and has found that it does not answer. Slowly and painfully she is abandoning it, and is returning to gold and silver—the old currency of the old world. And other nations, especially all other colonies of England which are like the United States in nature though less in size and power, will be inclined to shun a path which she has had to leave.

We hardly realise in this country the efforts which America has made to return to specie payments. She has borne for years the evil of a rapidly appreciating currency. At the close of the civil war the premium on the gold was 50; it now is 14. And this is only another way of describing a great rise in the value of paper as compared with gold. This rise must have been a great burden on the producing classes,

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for it tends to produce low prices and a high interest, which must be injurious to those who must sell and usually borrow; and it is very creditable to the American people that it has borne the evil so patiently, though it has been aggravated by the effect of a panic. The rise has been in part effected by a contraction of the paper currency. At the end of the war the amount of greenbacks in circulation, excluding fractional currency and minor issues, was 83,000,000*l*; it now is 74,000,000*l*, being a reduction of 9,000,000*l*. But of itself this would have been much too small to produce such an effect; in reality it is only a minor cause in the matter. The principal cause is the vast increase of American transactions. In the last ten years the industry and commerce of America have augmented exceedingly; if their "money" had been gold and silver, no doubt it would have augumented proportionately, but as it is an inconvertible paper, it has not increased but has rather diminished; the value of it has so much risen because the work to be done—which causes a demand for it—has so much augmented. Probably if it had not been for what we may call a European accident, this growth of the country would, before now, have brought "greenbacks" up to par. They continued to rise till the autumn of 1871. But then, as we believe, the value of gold rose in consequence of the change in the German coinage and the great sudden demand for it. The Americans have continued to suffer the evil of a currency appreciating, as compared with gold; but it has not produced any effect on the gold premium because gold itself has been appreciating.

Last year Congress wisely determined to put an end to these fluctuations altogether, and fixed the 1st of January, 1879, as the time at which specie payments should be resumed. And since that time there has been much discussion, both in the press and among financial persons, as to the best mode of preparing for it. President Grant now proposes three measures:—

First, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorised to contract the volume of inconvertible paper at the rate of 2.000,000 dols a month, by issuing long-dated bonds—which would be of no use as currency—in exchange for them. And this is clearly wise. What may be the changes in the value of gold, owing to European or cosmopolitan demand, is uncertain. The first duty of the American Government, in contemplation of specie payments, is to raise the value of the paper to the level of the coin. Care should, of course, be taken not to do this too rapidly, but, in principle, it is the only sound and expedient course.

Secondly, President Grant recommends that the Treasury be authorised to increase its store of gold. It already has 15,000,000*l*, which might seem nearly enough for almost anything. But that amount is not by any means, as a whole, applicable to the uses of the Government. Much of it is held in trust for the national banks, or may be demanded by the holders of coin certificates in return for what they have deposited. And it is necessary that the Government should have a large sum at its absolute disposal when specie payments are recommenced, which it can use in paying off such notes as may be asked for. That necessity will indeed be a permanent one, for the Government must at all times hereafter be ready to meet any demands on it, whether caused by an unfavourable exchange or otherwise. It will keep, as seems probable, the one great store of gold in the country, and it must have enough to satisfy those who come to it. At any rate, the holders of a vast number of promises to pay will, when they choose, be able to come to it.

But President Grant's last recommendation is much more open to dispute. He proposes that "greenbacks" should cease to be a legal tender, "say not later than the 1st of January, 1877," though specie payments are not to be resumed till two years later—till 1st of January, 1879. But this is contrary to all principle. A "greenback" is a promissory note of the United States, which it was not convenient to pay at once, and to obtain the currency of which, without such immediate payment, it was made "legal tender." The advantage of its being a compulsory tender, of being something with which any one could pay a debt, was substituted for the advantage of being payable at the option of the holder; it was not a complete equivalent, but it was a partial compensation.

But now the President proposes to take away the equivalent and to leave the evil. On a particular day greenbacks are to cease to be compulsory tender—that is to say, after that the holders will not be able to pass them away and will be compelled to keep them; but they will not be payable on demand for two years afterwards. Whoever, therefore, on the 1st of January, 1877, is a holder of greenbacks, will most probably suffer more or less loss, for the value of greenbacks will fall when they cease to be legal tender, and when no one is obliged to receive them. Scarcely any act of monetary tyranny can be more complete than first to give an unkept promise a fictitious value, and then to take from it that value without keeping the promise.

The President says that the effect of his measure would be good. "We should then have quotations at real values, not fictitious "ones. Gold would no longer be at a premium, but currency at a "discount. A healthy reaction would set in at once, and with it "a desire to make the currency equal to what it purports to be. "The merchants, manufacturers, and tradesmen of every calling "could do business on a fair margin of profit, the money to be "received having an unvarying value. Labourers and all others "who work for a stipulated pay or salary would receive more for "their income, because extra profits would no longer be charged "by the capitalist to compensate for the risk of a downward "fluctuation in the value of the currency."

But there is no difference between "gold being at a premium" "as compared with currency, and "currency being at a discount" "as compared with gold; the two are only names for the same thing, and the difference, call it which you like, will be augmented, not diminished, by the proposed change in the "greenback." The lower value will be made of less value than it was before, its particular advantage having been taken away from it. A "healthy reaction" will therefore *not* set in, for the deviation of the current paper from the standard metal will be greater than before, and the fluctuations will be quicker and worse—the greenback whose defects cause them being made even more faulty than before.

As the subject has been much discussed in America, and is beginning to be well understood there, we feel little doubt but that Congress will reject this third recommendation of President Grant, and will pass some Act embodying his two former ones, viz., an increased contraction of paper and an increased accumulation of gold, which are the necessary safeguards of a return to specie payments and the true preparations for it.

OPIUM CULTIVATION IN MANCHURIA.

(The Celestial Empire.)

Writing on the subject of the opium trade in the month of August, 1874, we drew attention to the enormous increase in the cultivation of the native drug which was observable in various part of the Chinese Empire. Szechuen seemed to be the chief producing province; the warmth and geniality of the climate, the richness of the soil—producing as many as three crops annually—and the infinitely greater profit accruing from the industry than from the raising of cereals, all combined to encourage the inhabitants in its pursuit. But the practice was not confined to Szechuen. The poppy, we said, was even then becoming a regular domestic crop in the North of China, where "acres upon acres, which until a "short time previously were clothed in the soft green of the "springing corn and rice plants, were now all aglow with millions "of purple flowers." The increase here noted has continued since we wrote, and the growth of the poppy has spread. We do not now propose to treat the question from a moral point of view: but it is undeniable that as a matter of political economy its importance is supreme. The facts to which testimony is borne by such travellers as Ney Elias and Dr. Legge, and which are supported in nearly every particular by the recently published Consular and Customs' reports, dealing principally with the parts of China bordering on Manchuria, are we take it, such as cannot fail before long to have a very serious influence upon our Indian trade, and the aspect of affairs generally is such as to invite investigation. A few remarks will suffice to bear out what we say.

The portion of the Empire where, we believe, the influence upon foreign trade of the native growth of opium will be the soonest felt, is Manchuria; in which neighbourhood the cultivation of the poppy is spreading with a rapidity that is simply marvellous. Every farmer, every cottager, however poor, now grows his little plot of opium, which yields him treble the return which cereals have hitherto produced. The soil, not being so rich as that in the southern provinces of China, may not give him three crops a year; but two may generally be counted upon, and the income of the farmer is thereby increased eight, nine, and even ten-fold. The labour involved is light, and not in any way unpleasant; and the only drawback, as far as we can discover, to the new culture, seems to be a tendency on the part of the poppy-plant to impoverish the soil. This, however, may be obviated to a great extent by occasionally sowing an intermediate crop of millet or some other cereal, the roots of which, decaying in the earth, enrich it and provide a stratum of good manure for the succeeding crop of poppies. And whatever the Government of China may think or may have thought about the question of the opium-trade

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and the consumption of the drug by its lieges generally, we have reason to believe that it is fully alive to the fact that the habit has already taken root too deeply to be incontinently put a stop to. Therefore we find Li Hungchang, as Governor of Chihli, giving every encouragement to the cultivation of the native plant, and aiding its production to the utmost of his power. Only last year, the poppy-fields of Manchuria yielded no less than four thousand piculs of opium, and had not the weather been unpropitious the harvest would have been the fate of the foreign opium trade between Newchwang and India? Or rather, what is perhaps a still more practical question, what are the future prospects of that trade? The native drug will soon be almost, if not quite, equal to Malwa. Hitherto this branch of agriculture has been in its infancy, and the drug has been clumsily prepared for consumption. Leaves and other unsuitable elements of adulteration have been boiled down in it, and the result, as far as flavour and effect are concerned, has been a failure. But the native growers are getting wiser in their generation, and are taking other and more suitable leaves out of the book of their Indian colleagues. They are now acquiring the art of adding a judicious admixture of sugar, cardamums and other ingredients of similarly agreeable taste, which impart the favourite smack to the Indian drug: and, as the cultivation becomes more and more extended, and more generally recognised as a branch of industry in the country, the greater care that will be taken in its doctoring, and the greater skill acquired in its growth will combine to produce a very serious and radical change in the prospects of the Indian trade.

Now all this is not mere theory. At present of course the injury to foreign commerce is a mere flea bite. But we have to look to the future; and when we see the native produce, even now, surely though slowly elbowing the imported drug out of the market - supplanting it in the estimation of the common people, creating a demand which at the same time it supplies in all abundance, offering a cheaper luxury than has hitherto been obtainable, opening up a new and eminently lucrative field of labour to the husbandman, and, above all, encouraged by the Provincial Government, does it require the gift of prophetic sight to foretel the inevitable result in the course of ten or fifteen years? There is not the slightest reason why China should not grow for herself all the opium that she can possibly consume. Her acreage is broad enough; her soil is rich enough; her peasantry are eager, to all appearance, to cultivate it for themselves. If, then, in these ten or fifteen years we lose a portion of our trade with China which has hitherto been worth six millions sterling a year to England, and gone so far towards increasing the stake we at present hold in China, what is likely to be the natural result? With an interest amounting to upwards of 80 per cent of China's entire foreign trade, we probably have more influence to-day than we should have were we to lose so large a slice as that which seems to be threatening to slip away from us. China has everything to gain by making the change that now impends—we have everything to lose. Of course the resources of India could be developed in other directions; and, though this would doubtless be a work of time, we imagine that the revolution will prove sooner or later inevitable. As far as the Government of China, and its action in the matter, are concerned, we simply see another proof of the continuous but unceasing efforts it is making to shake off the influence of foreigners generally and the English in particular; and it could hardly have selected a more practical method of doing so than by encouraging the Chinese people to grow for themselves an article of consumption, the trade in which has been so lucrative to the British nation and which has formed, so to speak, the most galling link in the chain of intercourse they seem so anxious to break in twain.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

KOBE AND OSAKA STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 20th February, 1876.

Passengers.....18,416.	Amount...Yen	3,971·15
Luggage, Parcels, ...	„	121·899
Goods,.....	„	243·516
Total.....Yen		4,336·565
Corresponding period last year... .....Yen		6,116·81

ACROSTICS.

Answer to the Double Acrostic from the *Celestial Empire*, in the *Japan Weekly Mail* of the 26th instant.

THE WORDS.

Killigrew.
Whitehall.

No. 1. K e W.
„ 2. I nc H.
„ 3. L ipar I.
„ 4. L igh T.
„ 5. I sl E.
„ 6. G at H.
„ 7. R ac A.
„ 8. E vi L.
„ 9. W il L.

(This answer has reached us from several different quarters.)

In the following Solution the answer has been ingeniously thrown into verse.

THE WORDS.

When *Killigrew* amused the thoughtless crowd,
And Charles from vice to folly tossed the ball,
Surely the very walls might cry aloud,
Remembering the other Charles, *Whitehall*.

No. 1.—*Kew* borrows beauty from all climes,
„ 2. And *inch* on inch uprise the Alps in height:
„ 3.—*Lipari* isles upon the blue sea shine:
„ 4.—Our prayer, like that of Ajax, is for *light*:
„ 5.—Our own dear *isle* "set in the silver sea:"
„ 6.—But for Goliath, *Gath* forgot would be:
„ 7. *Race* forbidden by him whose laws are right,:
„ 8. *Evil* is plain, its source is hid in night.
„ 9.—And who shall make a *will* o'er which men cannot fight?

ANOTHER OWL.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 27, *Rurie*, Russian barque, Bergeland, 530, from Newcastle N.S.W., Jan 7, Coal, to Order.

March 2, *Great Republic*, American steamer, Cobb, from San Francisco, Feb. 1, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

March 2 *Hoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, Furber, 1 870, from Shanghai and ports, Feb 24, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

March 2, *Ulrick*, British barque, Rennie, 780, from London, Oct. 6, 1875, General, to Kniffler & Co.

March 2 *Stadt Amsterdam*, Dutch steamer, Boon, 1,720, from Liverpool via Shanghai, Dec. 25, General, to Jardie, Matheson & Co.,

Mar. 3 *Pelham*, British brig., Bifron, 254, from Takao, Feb. 1, Sugar, to L. Kniffler & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 26, *Orissa*, British steamer, 1,647, for Shanghai and ports General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Feb. 26, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, 2,119, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Feb. 28, *Chitose Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dubois, 429, for Hakodate, General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Feb. 28, *Pallas*, German barque, Luders, 493, for Chefoo, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Feb. 29, *Courier*, American barque, Killman, 495, for Kobe, Kerosene, despatched by Captain.

Feb. 29, *Menzaleh*, French steamer, Pasqualini, 1,008, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatch by M. M. Co.

Feb. 29, *Mary Blair*, British barque, Riddle 328, for Australia,- Rice. Wilkin and Robison.

March 3, *August*, British 3-masted schooner, Thomson, 230, for Chefoo, Ballast, despatched by F. Knoblauch.

Mar. 3, *Great Republic*, American steamer, Cobb, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S Co.

Mar. 3, *Nevada*, American steamer, Williams, 2,145, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by Mitsu Bishi Co.

Mar. 4, *Western Chief*, British ship, Hill, 750, for Kobe, General, despatched by Wilkin and Robison.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamship *Orissa* for Shanghai and ports.—Mrs. Aldrich and 2 children, Miss Plumb, and 5 Japanese in the cabin, 223 in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—For Kobe: Messrs Ozaki, Emura, Emura Jr., Ekowa, Shigesa, Toryo, Takishita, Uyebashi, Nakayama, Tamura E. C. Kirby, Rappazell, Ullman, W. H. Doyle, Yoshida Nakagane, Ishiwara, Shiriki, Shimadzu, Chusa, Shibuza, Ishimoro, Hashigawa, Takuwara, Tochiwara, Kohary, You

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Hemert, Graham, Poitevin, Veis, Lohmann, Nakagane Jr., in cabin, 396 in the steerage. For Shimonoseki.—Messrs. Godfrey, Faki, Kobana. Mr. Nomura, Takanji, Mr. Ariyoshi, Iwase, Nagaoka, Mrs. Morita, and 31 in the steerage. For Nagasaki.—Mrs. Sikemeier, Messrs. Koke, Garrand, Ah Sam, Takayanze, and 44 in the steerage. For Shanghai.—Mrs. Miller and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan and 2 children, Messrs. Scott, E. A. Wells, Vale, Hizanke and Bigelow, and 6 foreigners in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Menzaleh* for Hongkong.—Messrs. Briand Francois, Fays Victor, Comte de Chappedelaine, Van Lissa, Cros and Le Barbanchon.

Per Steamship *Great Republic* from San Francisco.—For Hongkong: Miss L. V. Banks. For Yokohama.—Walter E. Eaile, Lieut. W. H. Everett, U.S.N., H. P. Grace, U.S.N., Wm. Richardson, Robt. Warren, K. Shikiyama and wife, Geo. Gunzert, L. Wolf. For Shanghai.—Revd. R. Nelson, Miss May C. Nelson, Miss Hetty F. Harris, Mrs. E. D. Hamilton, Mrs. M. M. De Lano.

Per Steamship *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—Revd. W. H. Garratt, Revd. S. H. Gulick, Miss Fanny Gulick, Miss A. J. Gulick, Messrs. T. Bruser, W. H. Cadwell, F. Fergusson, K. Mackley, Twombley, T. M'Grath, Harcourt, Sartes, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. England, Revd. W. H. Ritchie, T. Marshall, W. Anderson, Von Hemert, Scott, Smith, Ewatt, Rapphard, Doyle, Capt. Shannon, and 18 Japanese. Steerage 228.

Per Steamship *Great Republic* for Hongkong.—Miss L. V. Banks.

Per Steamship *Nevada* for Shanghai and ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Craigie, Mr. and Mrs. Fardel, Mrs. Pichon and child, Mr. and Mrs. Kats, Mr. Everett, Mr. Grace, Mr. Cope, Mr. D'Anethan. Mr. Otori, Mr. Kumsaki, Mr. Koide, Mr. Messenger, Mr. Shtoo, Mr. Fujii, Mr. Sada, Mrs. St. Clair, Miss Mallby, Miss Guthrie, Mr. Earle, Mrs. Deleano, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Shinagawa, Mrs. Kato, Mr. Sungi, Mr. Tsutsumi, Mr. Asada, Mr. Atsumi, Mr. Nishi, Mr. Aroki, Mr. Usami, and 253 Japanese, 5 Chinese, 3 Foreigners in the steerage.

CARGOES.

Per Steamship *Menzaleh*, for Hongkong.

Silk for Marseilles...	194 bales.	
London	33	„
Italy	29	„
Total...	256 bales.	
Waste silk	5	
Frisons	6	

Per Steamship *Hiroshima Maru*, from Shanghai and port.

Treasure... ... ... $63,600

Per *Nevada*, for Shanghai and ports.

Treasure... ... ... $6,800.

REPORTS.

The P. M. S. S. *Great Republic* reports the prevalence of bad weather during her voyage from San Francisco.

'Spoken' by S. S. '*Great Republic*;' Lat, 33° 54' N., Lon. 142° 00' E., 115 miles from Cape King—Br. Barque '*Truth*' Evans from Samarang for San Francisco, with Cargo of Sugar. Main and Mizzen masts gone. Sent boat to her, needed no assistance—making for Yokohama.

The *Charybdis* went down the Bay yesterday to look after the dismasted vessel reported, but has not returned.

The British ship *Ullock* from London, reports fine weather throughout the voyage, with the exception of a few days rough and stormy on this coast.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
San Francisco ...	Oceanic	O. & O. S. S. Co. ...	10th Mar.
Hongkong	Sunda	P. & O. Co.	7th Mar.
Hongkong	Shalimar	Bavier & Co.	6th Mar.
Hakodate	Kworio Maru ...	M. B. Co.	7th Mar.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Stentor" s.s.; "Diomed" s.s.

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Banda"; "Tamesa"; "Bengal" s.s.

FROM SHIELDS.—"Ariantes."

FROM CARDIFF.—"Victua"; "Armanella."

FROM NEW YORK.—"Clan O. Leary"; "Nettie Merryman"; "Wallace." "Cleopatra"; "J. H. Kimball."

FROM HAMBURG.—"Candace.."

FROM LIVERPOOL.—

FROM NEWPORT.—"Monte Rosa."

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—"Patroclus" s.s.

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, &c.—"Ziba"; "Forward Ho"; "Orchis" s.s.; "Flintshire" s.s; "Naples" s.s.

AT HAMBURG.—

AT GLASGOW.—"Candia" s.s.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

			Destination.
Hiogo Maru	... Vroom ...	... ...	
Hiroshima Maru ...	... Furber ...	... ...	
Kanagawa Maru ...	... ...	... ...	...At Shinagawa.
Kiusiu Maru	... Christensen ...	...	
Massilia	... ... Raud ...	... ...	
Naruto	... ... DuBois ...	... ...	
Niigata Maru ...	... ... Walker ...	... ...	
Sea Gull	... ... Aefort ...	... ...	
Sunda	... ... Edmonds ...	...	...Hongkong.
Stadt Amsterdam ...	... Boon ...	... ...	
Volga...	... ... Nondedeu ...	...	

SAILING SHIPS.

City of Quebec...	... 707	Davison ..	...	...At Shinagawa.
Eme	... 773	Sproule ...	...	...
Gaucho	... 370	Crighton ...	...	
Hope...	... 797	Hancock ...	...	
John Mackean ...	... 198	Jordan ...	...	...
Jonathan Chase	... 693	Curtis ...	...	...
Leicester	...1309	Caddy ...	...	...
Lochleven Castle	... 602	McKechnie ...	...	...
Mary Jane ...	... 165	...	...	...
Nightingale ...	... 722	Palmer ...	...	...Hongkong.
Pelham	... 254	Bifron ...	...	...
Regulus	... 565	C. Holter	...	...
Rurie...	... 530	Bergeland	...	...
Shalimar	...1596	Walker ...	...	...Hongkong.
Ullock	... 780	Rendie ...	...	...

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

British corvette	... Charybdis ..	Captain Smith.
H. M. gun-boat...	... Sylvia ...	Captain St. John.
French gun-boat	... Talisman ...	Captain St. Hilaire.
German gun-boat	... Cyclop ...	Captain Reiche.

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY Edition, $12 per annum.

WEEKLY Edition. Per annum, $24: Six months, $13: Three months, $7.

FORTNIGHTLY Edition, a summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers *viâ* San Francisco. Per annum, $12; Six months, $7; Three months. $4.

AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON.....	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
„	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO ..	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG	Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI.....	Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA...	F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI.....	China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers,

TO THOSE WHO WISH TO LEARN JAPANESE.

A RESIDENT having some knowledge of JAPANESE LANGUAGE and LITERATURE, is desirous of forming a class.

Gentlemen taking an interest are requested to communicate with

FU-SO-KUN-JIN,
Office of this Paper.

Yokohama, February 18, 1876.

NOTICE.

MR. EDRIC A. SARGENT is authorized to sign our name, per procuration, in Japan.

KELLY & Co.

Yokohama, January 21, 1876.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics and Yarns.—The demand for 16/24 Twist continues, and dealers are paying better prices; 28/32 is in small enquiry and 38/42 neglected. In *Shirtings* only a limited business has been done at about previous rates. *T. Cloth*, 7 lbs. is moving in small lots; 6 lbs. unsaleable. *Velvets* are in moderate enquiry. In *Drills* nothing is doing, and for *Taffachelass* there is no enquiry.

Foreign exchanges have not further declined, but the tendency is towards lower rates. It must be observed, that though Yarns show some improvement, this is by no means sufficient to compensate for the heavy drop of exchange during the past few weeks.

Grey Shirtings:—				White Shirtings:—			
7 lbs.	38½ yds. 39 in. per pce.	$1.90	to $2.20	60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nom. per pce.	2.10	to	2.30
8 lbs.	38½ yds. 44 in. „	2.20	to 2.50	Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2¼—3 lb. per lb	0.75	to	1.02½
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ „ 39 in. „	2.20	to 2.50	Black Velvets	8.50	to	9.25
9 lbs.	38½ „ 44 in. „	2.50	to 2.90	English Drills 15 lb. 40 yds, 30 in.	3.30	to	3.45
				Taffachelass 12 yds, 43 in.	nom. 2.00		

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24 ...per picul	$30 75	to	34 25	No. 38 to 42 ...per picul	$41.00	to	45.00
No. 28 to 32 ...per picul	$33 50	to	39.55	Reverse Twist 16-24 „	$33.00 nom.		

Woollens.—Owing to the trifling advance asked by importers to cover the continuing loss on remittances, business has apparently come to an utter standstill which is shared by *Mousselines de Laine*. Enquiry for good military cloth on the part of the War Department has resulted in some extensive transactions, which, however, have been passed at very low rates.

Plain Orleans 40—42 yds. 32 in.	6 50	to	8.00	Figured Mousseline de Laine...30 yds. 30 in.	0.25	to	0.28
Figured Orleans 29—30 yds. 31 in.	4 75	to	5.25	Multicolored „ ...30 yds. 30 in.	0.35	to	0.40
Chimagoro 30 yds. 30 in.	5.25	to	5.75	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy..48 in. to 52 in.	0.80	to	1.20
Italian Cloth —30 yds. 32 in.	0 25	to	0.33	Presidents ...54 in. to 56 in.	0.60	to	0.70
Camlet Cords 29—30 yds. 32 in.	6.25	to	7 25	Pilots ...54 in. to 56 in.	0.40	to	0.45
Camlets Assted. 56—58 yds. 31 in.	18 50	to	19.00	Union ...54 in. to 56 in.	0.40	to	0.65
Lastings, Japan... 22—30 yds. 32 in.	13.00	to	14 50	Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs.....per lb	0.40	to	0.41
Plain Mousseline de Laine —30 yds. 30 in.	0.19	to	0.20				

Sugar.—Since the 26th ulto. the market has been firm for *Formosa* sugar, but it closes easier at $3.60 to $3.70 for bags. One vessel has arrived bringing stocks up to about 11,000 piculs.

China kinds are unchanged.

Kerosene Oil.—Sales are trifling, the stocks being held firmly for higher rates.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag ...per picul	3.60	to	3.70	China No. 5 Kong-fun ...per picul	4.10	to	4.60
in Basket „	3.40	to	3 50	„ No. 6 E-pak „	3 60	to	3 90
China No. 1 Ping fah „	7 20	to	7 30	Swatow „	2.40	to	2.60
„ No. 2 Ching-pak „	6.40	to	6 80	Daitong „	2 80	to	3.00
„ No. 3 Ke-pak „	5 70	to	6 20	Japan Rice „			
„ No. 4 Kook-fah... „	5.00	to	5 50	Kerosine Oil ...per case	2.70		

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Since the 23rd ultimo, arrivals are 146 bales, and deliveries about 400 piculs. Sellers endeavour to get the benefit of the decline in foreign exchange and prices especially for Hanks are firmly maintained at previous quotations.

Steam filature	None		Common No. 3	$390	to 410
Other do. (Kiku)			Inferior No. 4 & 5		
1st order, nom			Oshius—Best	$500	to 520
2nd do.	$480	to 640	„ Good to Medium	$470	to 490
3rd and 4th do,			Hamatski, 1 to 2	$450	to 460
Hanks—			„ 3 to 4	$420	to 440
Best No. 1 to 2	$460	to 475	Kaheda, Best	$550	to 570
Goods No. 2	$440	to 450	„ Good	$500	to 540
Medium No. 3½	$420	to 435			

Tea.—Settlements during the past week of fully 1,000 piculs have to be noted, arrivals from the interior having just about kept pace with the demand.

Prices appear to be somewhat easier, owing no doubt to a continuance of discouraging telegrams from New York.

The last steamer took:

For New York	75,715 lbs.
„ San Francisco	65,646 „
„ Chicago and other Ports	52,845 „
Total	194,106 lbs.

Common	$14.00	to 18 00	Fine	Nominal.	
Good Common	19.00	to 22 00	Finest	„	
Medium	24 00	to 26.00	Choice	„	
Good Medium	28.00	to 30 00			

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—There has been again a steady decline in sterling rates with very little business doing. *Gold Yen* touched 7¾ per cent premium, but are slightly lower again.

Rates close as follows:—

London, Bank—at sight		3s. 8½d.	San Francisco, Bank—at sight		92½
Do.	6 m/s	3s. 9½d.	Private	3 d/s	94½
Credits	6 m/s	3s. 9¾d.	New York, Bank—	at sight	92
Documentary	6 m/s	3s. 9⅞d.	Private	30 d/s	94½
Paris, Bank—at sight		f. 4.66	Shanghai, Bank—	at sight	73
Do.	6 m/s	f. 4.76	Private	10 d/s	73½
Private	6 m/s	f. 4.86	Hongkong, Bank—	at sight	¼ % dis.
Berlin, Bank—	3 d/s	R.M.x. 3.05	Private	10 d/s	⅜ % dis.
Hamburg, Bank	3 d/s		Gold Yen	6¼ % prem.	

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INSURANCE.

THE

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL

TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

One of the Four Offices of the "Highest Class":—vide, the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864 *(Times 8th March,* 1864*).*

CHIEF OFFICES.—Exchange Street, St. Anne's Square, Manchester with branch offices at 14, King William Street, E.C., London; Liverpool; Glasgow; Birmingham; Bristol; Leeds And Newcastle.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, by ample Power of Attorney, been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, November 20, 1875.

THE

MERCHANTS MARINE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the above Company, we are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS, at the current rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, 19th November, 1875.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association, it is provided that, after payment to the Shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent per annum, One-fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above, are prepared to accept

MARINE RISKS,

AT CURRENT RATES.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Yokohama, July 22, 1875.

INSURANCE.

The "Java" Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

BATAVIA (JAVA).

The Second Colonial Sea & Fire Insurance Company,

BATAVIA, JAVA.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent at Yokohama for the above Company, is prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

Policies against FIRE issued for "The Second Colonial" at the following Rates:—

Godowns, First-class	12 months	1½ per cent.
" " "	6 "	1 "
" " "	3 "	¾ "
" " "	1 "	½ "
" " "	10 days	3/16 "

Dwelling-Houses in the Settlement:—

First-class, P.A.		2½ per cent.
Second " "		3 "

Dwelling-Houses on the Bluff:—

First-class, P.A.		1½ per cent.
Second and Third class, P.A.		2 to 3 "

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

J. PH. VON HEMERT.

Yokohama, April 9, 1873 12ms.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept Fire and Life risks on behalf of this Company and settle all claims thereon.

STRACHAN & THOMAS.

Yokohama, January 19, 1872.

Transatlantische Feuer Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft in Hamburg.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

Capital: One Million Prussian Thalers.

THE COMPANY, having made arrangements for the participation in each risk, with eight Re-Insurance Companies representing an aggregate Capital of SIX MILLION PRUSSIAN THALERS, is thereby enabled to offer ample security.

POLICIES AGAINST FIRE,

to the extent of $45,000 in ONE RISK, issued at current rates.

L. KNIFFLER & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 16, 1872.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.

BASS & CO.'S ALES.

PROCLAMATION OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

TRANSLATION.

"The British Authorities have complained that certain parties in this Country have been imitating the Trade Mark of Messrs. Bass & Co., a firm of Brewers in the English capital and selling Beer so labelled. The manufacture of Beer is not prohibited in this country, but it is wrong, according to Commercial law, to imitate Trade Marks.

"Henceforward, therefore, persons whose business is Brewing Beer must apply for LICENSES, and send in a specimen of Trade Mark not likely to be confused with others.

"The above to be universally notified.

"9th Month, 1871. (Signed)

"TOKEI FU."

In consequence of extensive forgeries of our Labels and Trade Mark having come to our knowledge, the attention of the public is called to the above PROCLAMATION.

We, therefore, CAUTION all persons against either selling or purchasing, as our manufacture, beer, whether in bottle or in cask, bearing such forged and fraudulent Labels, Capsules or Trade Mark.

BASS & Co.,
London, and Burton-on-Trent.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE.

CAMERON & SAUNDERS,

AGENTS TO BASS & CO.,

INTIMATE THAT ALL

Bass's Pale Ale sold by them in bottle has Messrs. Bass's Label, Cameron & Saunders' Green Caution Label and Capsule affixed to each bottle; and that all three bear Messrs. Bass & Co.'s Signature and Trade Mark (a Red Triangle)

AND ALSO THE WORDS,

"Cameron & Saunders, London."

March 4, 1876. 1-f 13 ins.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

MUSICAL BOXES,

PLAYING 4 to 200 PIECES, with Expression, Mandoline, Drums, Cymbals, Castagnettes, Celestial Voices, &c., &c.

SMALL MUSICAL BOXES,

PLAYING 2 to 16 PIECES, Work Boxes, Cigar Stands, Swiss Houses, Photographic Albums, Writing Desks, Glove Boxes, Letter Weights, Cigar Cases, Tobacco and Match Boxes, Ladies' Work Tables, Bottles, Beer Glasses, Portemonnaies, Chairs, &c., all with Music.

Always the Latest Style by

I. H. HELLER,

BERNE, SWITZERLAND.

Illustrated Catalogues sent Gratis. Only those sending their Order DIRECT *are sure of receiving* HELLER'S BOXES.

March 4, 1876. 3 ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

Established 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List, 60 pages; sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD AND 66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

FOR cleansing and polishing Silver, Electro-plate, Plate Glass &c. Tablets, 6d. each.

prepared expressly for the Patent Knife Cleansing Machines, India Rubber and Buff Leather Knife Boards. Knives constantly cleaned with it have a brilliant polish equal to new cutlery. Sold in packets, 3d. each; and tins, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each.

Prevent friction in cleansing and injury to the knife. Price from 1s. 6d. each. Oakey's Wellington Knife Polish should be used with the Boards.

Sold by Grocers, Ironmongers, Brushmakers, Oilmen, Chemists, and Store-keepers generally. Wholesale by

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,

Manufacturers of Emery Cloth, Black Lead, Cabinet, Glass-Paper, &c.
Wellington Mills, Westminster Bridge Road, London, England.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

Billiard Room Furniture Manufacturesr, Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. M. THE QUEEN;
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES;
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDOWELL & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.
BOMBAY—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.
SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

° Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Office of this journal.

Yokohama, July 3, 1875. 52ins.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
May 17th, 1873. 6m.

CONSUMPTION,

INDIGESTION AND WASTING DISEASES
The most approved REMEDIES are
PANCREATIC EMULSION & PANCREATINE.
The Original and Genuine prepared only by SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond-street, London.
Sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

June 5, 1875. 1f. 26ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT:

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one *selling spurious oilmen's stores*, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

June 12, 1875. f. 12ms.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

January 1, 1876. 52ins.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

THE BEST INVESTMENT OF THE DAY FOR A SMALL OUTLAY.

And where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as the public taste is so much on the increase for Aerated Drinks. The book of 90 pages of illustrations and information forwarded free.

BARNETT, SON & FOSTER, ENGINEERS, 23C, FORSTON ST., HOXTON, LONDON, ENGLAND.

December 25, 1875. B. 13ins.

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No. 10.

IMPERIAL METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

TOKEI, JAPAN.

LAT. 35° 39′ N. LONG. 139° 44′ E. HEIGHT ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL 67 FEET.

FROM 16TH TO 20TH JANUARY 1876.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 A.M. (LOCAL TIME.)										OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 3.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.)										OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.)									
		Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	HYGROMETER.						ANEMOGRAPH.			Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	HYGROMETER.						ANEMOGRAPH.			Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	HYGROMETER.						ANEMOGRAPH.		
			Dry.	Wet	Dif.	D. P.	E. F. V.	H.	Direction.	Pressure.	Velocity.		Dry.	Wet.	Dif.	D. P.	E. F. V.	H.	Direction.	Pressure.	Velocity.		Dry.	Wet.	Dif.	D. P.	E. F. V.	H.	Direction.	Pressure.	Velocity.
			Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles		Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles		Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles
Su...	16	30.186	41.80	39.60	2.20	36.86	.210	840	NE	0.245	7	30.148	43.00	40.50	2.50	37.50	.224	810	NNE	0.005	1	30.172	37.64	36.30	1.34	34.49	.200	886	NW	0.020	2
M...	17	30.227	40.40	38.30	2.10	35.61	.209	836	WNW	0.020	2	30.182	46.00	42.00	4.00	37.40	.225	730	NNE	0.500	10	30.282	37.25	36.00	1.25	34.27	.197	890	NNE	0.005	1
Tu..	18	30.201	37.64	36.00	1.64	33.77	.194	859	NW	0.045	3	29.993	44.50	41.20	3.30	37.37	.223	754	—	—	0	29.961	34.58	34.20	0.38	33.38	.191	962	—	—	0
W...	19	29.957	37.05	35.30	1.75	32.85	.187	850	NW	0.005	1	30.017	46.00	37.80	8.20	28.46	.156	502	NNE	0.720	12	30.139	34.18	30.40	3.78	23.87	.128	661	N	0.020	2
Th..	20	30.239	35.76	32.00	3.76	26.29	.143	674	N	0.125	5	30.193	44.10	39.70	4.40	34.53	.199	687	ENE	0.125	5	30.248	35.27	33.40	1.87	30.42	.169	821	NE	0.045	3
Sums.....		150.810	192.65	181.20	11.45	165.38	.943	4059	...	...	18	150.533	223.60	201.20	22.40	175.26	1.027	3483	...	...	28	150.802	178.92	170.30	8.62	156.43	.885	4220	...	...	8
Means....		30.162	38.53	36.24	2.29	33.08	.189	812	...	0.065	3.6	30.107	44.72	40.24	4.48	35.05	.205	697	...	0.157	5.6	30.160	35.78	34.06	1.72	31.29	.177	844	...	0.008	1.6
No. of Col.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 A.M. (L.T.)				OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 3.30 P.M (LOCAL TIME.)									GENERAL REMARKS.
		Rain in	Clouds		Ozone	SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.							Clouds.		
						IN AIR.						In Vacuo			
		Inches.	0 to 10	Form	0 to 10	Max.	Min.	Daily Mean.	Range.	Max S.R.	Min T.R.	Max S.R.	0 to 10	Form	
Su..	16	0.000	5	Cir.-c.	6.0	44.10	28.16	36.13	15.94	63.20	28.00	97.00	9	Roll.-c. & Cum.-s	Cir. (Cirrus). Cir.—c (Cirro-cumulus). Cir.—s. (Cirro-stratus.) Str. (Stratus). Cum. (Cumulus). Cum —s. (Cumulo-Stratus). Roll—c. (Roll-cumulus). Nim. (Nimbus). Dry; (Dry bulb). Wet; (Wet bulb) Dif. (Difference). D.P. (Dew point). E.F.V. (Elastic force of vapour). H. (Humidity) S.R. (Solar radiation). T.R. (Terrestrial Radiation). Barometer readings are in inches. Thermometer readings are in degrees Fahrenheit.
M...	17	0.000	1	Cir.....	5.0	47.35	28.16	37.75	19.19	69.20	27.00	103.00	5	Cum Small-c. & Cum-s.	Morning very hazy.
Tu..	18	0.000	10	Cum. cir.-c. & cum-s.	0.0	46.20	29.17	37.68	17.03	69.20	29.00	107.25	9	Cir.-c. & Cir.....	Morning hazy.
W..	19	0.000	8	Cir.-c. & Roll.-c.....	7.5	49.60	28.66	39.13	20.94	68.20	27.00	109.50	1	Cum.	Clouds at 3.30 p.m., near the Horizon to N. E. and S.
Th..	20	0.000	10	Cir.-c. Cir.-s & Str..	8.0	45.60	24.12	34.86	21.48	61.95	22.00	104.00	1	Cum. & Cum.-s.....	* Earthquake at 8.44.30 p.m., preceded by a loud underground roar.
Sums		0.000	34	.....	26.5	232.85	138.27	185.55	94.58	331.75	133.00	520.75	25	.....	* Force of Shock was 21° on the W. S. W. and E. N. E. arm.
Means ...		0.000	6.8	.....	5.3	46.57	27.65	37.11	18.92	66.35	26.60	104.15	5.0	.....	
No. of Col.		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	

Highest Reading of Barograph on 20th, at 12.00 midnight.....30.270 Inches.
Lowest Reading of Barograph on 19th, at 4.00 a.m.....29.897 Inches.

Range..... 0.373 Inches.

Greatest Number of Miles of Wind was on 19th..... in 113 hrs.
Least Number of Miles of Wind was on 18th..... in 43 hrs.

Greatest difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 19th.....8.20° Column No. 14
Least difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 18th.....0.38° Column No. 24

Range..... 7.82°

Highest Temperature of Air in shade was on 19th.....49.60°
Lowest Temperature of Air was on 16th.....24.12°

Range.....25.28°

Observations and Calculations made by HENRY B. JOYNER.

(Signed) HENRY B. JOYNER.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 11.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, MARCH, 11, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTHS.

At 36, Arundel Gardens, Notting Hill, London, on the 3rd January, the wife of JOHN HUDSON, Esq., of a son.

On the 8th of March, at No. 54, Mrs. C. ILLIES, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At Yokohama, March 4th, JOHN CAREY HALL, Esq., of H. B. M.'s Consular Service, to AGNES, daughter of CHARLES WYCLIFFE GOODWIN, Esq., Assistant Judge in H. B. M.'s Supreme Court.

Notes of the Week.

It is strange that the text of the treaty with Corea has not been published, and useless to speculate on the cause of the omission. What is certain is that the affair has caused abundant satisfaction throughout the country, and greatly added to the strength and *prestige* of the Government. The Satsuma clan will be gratified to find their own man—it is said the man of their own choice—so successful. Choshiu divides the honours equally with Satsuma, and the services of a man of unquestionable ability, accustomed to office, have been again made available to the State.

Among the minor incidents attaching to the intercourse of nations there are few more gratifying than the acknowledgments which are occasionally demanded and made for services rendered in cases of danger or distress. An instance of this recently occurred in the case of the assistance rendered by a Japanese man-of-war, the *Fusiyama*, to the *Surprise*, an American ship which was wrecked near the Hayumaru Rocks a few weeks back. General Van Buren, the U. S. Consul-General, paid an official visit some days ago to the Captain of the *Fusiyama* to express the thanks of his Government for the service rendered to the *Surprise*, and left a thousand *yen* for distribution among the crew of the Japanese man-of-war. Abundant mention has been made of some of the facts in the local newspapers, but there yet remains some justice to be done. If we are not wrongly informed, the suggestion to save the *Surprise*, her crew, and cargo, came from one whose name has never been mentioned from first to last in the whole affair. It was James Willoughby, a boatswain in the Royal Navy, and Adviser and Instructor to the Captain, Officers and crew of the *Fusiyama*, who insisted to the Captain on the necessity of going to the assistance of the *Surprise*, then on the rocks. He overcame all objections, not unnaturally urged on account of the gale of wind blowing and high sea running at the time, and, very properly, went in charge of the ship's cutter to the assistance of the wrecked vessel. Under his subsequent directions, and with the assistance of three other instructors, named respectively Nicholls, Smith and Collins, the necessary work was done upon and to the vessel, both while on the rock and afterwards when she was blown ashore in Uraga Bay. The Japanese crews worked well with him and his companions, and there is no intention of saying a word which lessens their claim to the gratitude of the American Government, the underwriters or owners of the vessel and cargo. But it was Willoughby who led the rescue, and who "engineered" the whole affair from first to last; and we are quite sure that when the circumstances of the case are investigated they will be found to bear out everything we have stated, and that justice will be done to those to whom it is due. The first thought of truly chivalrous men is to disclaim praise for themselves even where it is due. To accept it where it is not due, or to refuse to share it with those who have done most to deserve it, is simply despicable.

Whatever may be the rights and wrongs of Mr. Pass's case now before the Kanagawa Kencho, there is one feature in it which demands immediate attention, viz, that he was dragged off to the Custom House by some Japanese official—not a police-man—and very narrowly escaped being locked up for the night, in wet clothes. There is not the slightest evidence that Mr. Pass was at all concerned in the scrimmage which took place on board the *Bombay*, and he seems to have behaved with a patience, under the attacks of the frenzied creature who ran a-muck at him, which is truly surprising. The marvel is he did not pound him into a mummy. But what is not to be tolerated is that a foreigner is to be hustled off to the Custom-House to be put through an examination, or something worse, by a Japanese official at the simple demand of another Japanese. Mr. Pass might have been asked for, and would have given, his name. He was with Hodges, who is perfectly well known as the Constable of the British Consulate. No difficulty could possibly exist in finding or identifying either of them, or getting a summons next day against Mr. Pass. On what grounds, then, was he dragged off to the Custom House? Hodges says in his evidence—naturally enough—"Had he attempted to arrest me I should certainly have resisted him, considering the state of mind he was in." Mr. Pass did resist an attempt to arrest him, and nearly lost his life in consequence, for he would infallibly have been drowned but for the assistance rendered him by Hodges—certain Japanese, by the way, standing by and attempting to dissuade him from an act of as clear obligation as any act could be. We hope this feature of the case to which we have drawn attention will be dealt with a strong and firm hand. It is one not to be minimized by any contentions about the case itself—its rights or wrongs. What we protest is that no foreigner should be subject to arrest and detention of this nature and under these circumstances.

The attention of the Board of Consuls is urgently demanded to the question of having a properly certificated body of Pilots for this port. In the late case of the wreck of the *Surprise*, which was attributed by the Court of Enquiry appointed to sit on the case, to the incompetency of David Shields, then in charge of the vessel, David Christian, a witness, gave testimony in regard to Shields, which, if true, proves him absolutely disqualified for such an avocation as that of a pilot. It may be argued that we rarely hear of accidents to

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vessels coming up the Bay, and the contention must be received as worth something. But the Court of Enquiry recorded its sense of the great importance of ascertaining the competency of the men who act as pilots on this coast, and called the attention of the Board of Consuls to the subject. It is to be hoped that this will produce the desired result.

Among the passengers who left Japan by the mail of Friday last was Mr. R.H. Brunton, the engineer and constructor of the Lighthouses on this coast—a zealous, intelligent, sturdy and honest servant of this Government, whose works will remain for generations as beneficent monuments of his labours—pillars of cloud by day and of fire by night. Mr. Brunton's services were acknowledged just prior to his departure by a complimentary letter from the Minister of Public Works and a present of two thousand *yen* from the public purse. The Japanese act handsomely in these matters.

A notification from H. B. M. Chargé d'Affaires will be found elsewhere calling attention to one issued by the Prime Minister to the effect that the Trade Dollar and the *yen* of the old coinage will henceforward be received as of equal value in the payment of Custom's and all other dues.

The Messageries Maritimes S. S. *Menzaleh*, left Hongkong for this port at 10 a.m. this morning. She brings London mails to the 28th January.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Intelligence arrived on the 1st instant that the negotiations with Corea had been successful, a treaty signed, and that the squadron would leave immediately. Since then the Envoys have returned to Tokio where they were received with demonstrations of lively satisfaction. They were honoured with audiences of the Mikado, who expressed to them his warm appreciation of their successful services. The following is an outline of the Treaty, which was signed on the 27th ulto. The full text has not yet been published.

Art.—I.—Corea is to be recognised as an independent country. No more tribute is to be paid to Japan.

II.—Opens three ports to trade. Fusan to be open from this date.

Second port to be opened in fifteen months.

The third port to be open in twenty months.

Ports 2 and 3 to be hereafter selected.

All Japanese vessels wrecked on the coast are to receive every assistance, both to people and property.

III.—The Japanese Government has permission to survey the Corean Coast with the vessels of the Japanese Navy.

IV.—The Regulations for Trade are to be arranged within six months.

V.—The Corean Officials shall not interfere with the commerce between the two nations. A Corean Legation to be opened in Yedo. A Japanese Legation to be opened in Konfa.

The Ambassadors to Corea, Kuroda and Inouyé, reached Tokio unexpectedly on Saturday, in the *Kuroda Maru*, after a rapid passage of about 50 hours from Shimonoseki. Yesterday morning, on arrival at the Shinbashi Station, they were received by some of the high officials of the Empire with military honours and escorted by a guard of honour to the palace where they were received in state by the Mikado.

The particulars of the treaty are not yet published, but it is understood that within six months a port is to be opened for trade, and that Corean Envoys are expected to confer with the Japanese Government as to the most suitable port as for this purpose.

Mr. J. R. Davidson, Legal Adviser to the Board of Public Works, was entertained at Hamagoten on the occasion of his approaching departure from Japan, on Saturday last by the Minister of Public Works and Officials of that Department. Several foreigners were present, and the usual complimentary speeches were addressed to the guest of the evening.

During their stay in Corea, we read in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, the Japanese embassy occupied the vice-general's castle at Kokuwa-Fu. The terms of the treaty were discussed with the Prime Minister Shinken, and another high official named Injisho on behalf of the Corean Government.

The Government has received a telegram from the Japanese Ambassador in London, reporting the overthrow of the Carlist forces in Spain. The troops are said to have fled to France and to England (?) for refuge from the conquerors.

A Lecture on "Indigo" was delivered at the Horaisha Rooms in Yedo on Saturday afternoon (last) by Professor Atkinson, of the Kaiseigakko.

The staff of employees of the *Hochi Shimbun* was entertained by the proprietors of that journal on the 1st instant at a tea-house in high repute named Nakamuraya at the Riogoku-Bashi. Some seventy *geisha* enlivened the scene.

A severe fire is reported to have occurred at Kodzuchimura, a large village in the province of Rikuchu, on the 1st instant. Before it could be mastered it had destroyed some 304 houses.

The editor of the *Saifu Shimbun* who was recently condemned to two and a-half years imprisonment for a violation of the Press-laws has appealed to the *Dai-Shin-In*.

It is alleged that the unexpected news of peace has caused much disappointment to the rice speculators, who have made heavy losses.

A fire at Nagoya on the 3rd instant, destroyed about 130 houses.

A Buddhist priest named Ô-oka of the Shinshu Sect has begun to issue a newspaper known as the *Shinshu Sekkio Soroku*, devoted to the interests of the sect with which he is connected.

The *Choya Shimbun*, on the strength of private information it may be presumed, but described by the journal as a "street rumour" gives a sketch of the negotiation which took place in Corea. On being questioned, the Corean officials admitted having fired upon a Japanese man-of-war, and of having refused to receive the Commissioners that had been sent to them from this country. But they said, "We did not know the man-of-war to be from your country. As to your Commissioners, our country was in too disturbed a condition to allow of our receiving them." On being pressed to enter upon a treaty, the officials showed some reluctance and the Japanese retired to their vessels. The Coreans besought them to wait ten days longer, which was refused; then five days, which was also refused. Finally the Envoys agreed to remain four days longer on the understanding that the terms of their proposed treaty would be acceded to, and on its signature sailed back to Shimonoseki on the 27th February.

Eight month ago, we read in the *Hochi Shimbun*, a German sailing vessel was lost on the coast of the Loo Choo group. The natives exhibited great kindness and hospitality to the shipwrecked men and supplied all their immediate wants. The Prussian man-of-war *Cecrop* has now sailed to the islands for the purpose of thanking the islanders, and carries as passengers Mazumura, an official of the *Gaimusho* and a number of the Loo Chooans who have of late resided in the capital.

The *Hochi Shimbun* notices the arrival of the *Stadt Amsterdam*, a Dutch steamer which has brought out from Europé a large quantity of trucks, rails and some locomotives. These are being loaded on the M. B. Companys steamship *Sumida Maru* for Kameisha, in Oshiu, with the view of forming a mineral tramroad, not, as our contemporary supposes, an ordinary railway.

The *Nichi Nichi* in noticing the fact that more than one-half of the shops lying between the 1st and 4th streets of the Honchô-Dori in the capital are occupied by apothecaries, observes that, with the desire of self improvement, they have invited a certain Kobayashi to give them lectures on chemistry in one of the buildings situated in that quarter.

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The following trait of the habits of the official class in Corea is related by the *Akebono Shimbun*. It evidences the stimulating qualities of the Corean atmosphere, or may, not improbably, prove to be a form of courtesy hitherto unknown to bureaucrats.

At an entertainment given to the Japanese in Corea, one of the guests after satisfying his appetite for a particular dish opened the door and threw the fragments outside. A respectable-looking Corean, apparently a member of the official class, who chanced to be in waiting, seized upon the *beaux restes* which he ate with much satisfaction.

The *Hioron Shimbun* refers to the difficulty the officials experience in dealing with many of the *shidzoku*, who being without the means of living endeavour to create political disturbances in various districts of the interior. Patriotism, apparently, is the last refuge of the *samurai*.

The Corean Treaty is said to comprise twelve clauses. Among these is an undertaking on the part of Corea to open three ports to commerce, to afford relief to Japanese mariners wrecked on the shores of that country, and providing for the residence of a Japanese Ambassador at the Capital.

Among our late telegrams we observe the intelligence that the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris has declared a dividend for the half year at the rate of eight per cent per annum.

The report of a dinner at Hamagoten given in our yesterday's issue on the authority of a native journal, is, we regret to find, inaccurate. The dinner was given in honour of no special event, nor were speeches of any kind made in the course of the evening.

We read in the *Hochi Shimbun* :—

A reporter who is employed, in our branch office at Ôsaka has just been awarded 20 days imprisonment for having forwarded to us correspondence in which the police force of that city was unfavourably reflected on. This the *Hochi Shimbun* thinks, is the first case of punishment of a reporter.

The distressed barque *Truth*, bound to San Francisco with a cargo of sugar from Samarang, was towed into port yesterday by the tug *Sea Gull*.

In the Yamagata *Ken*, the *Saifu Shimbun* is informed, eight or nine of every ten *Kôcho* are unable to read the Government Notifications, while about the same proportion of these officials continue to observe the old calendar. It must thus be considered, it thinks, the least "civilized" *Ken* in the empire.

The *Nichi Nichi* has heard that the eight persons recently arrested on suspicion of having attempted to excite an insurrectionary movement have been under examination at the *Daishinin* since the 4th instant.

The authorities of the Kanagawa Kencho would appear to have unguardedly permitted a report of the proceedings in the case of Mr. S. C. Pass on Tuesday last, and declined to allow the presence of reporters during its hearing yesterday. The result will no doubt be communicated.

The province of Yetchigo, which is said to be unusually subject to snow storms, has been comparatively exempt from them during the last winter. The Japanese believe that more snow falls in that province than in any other part of the Empire.

The remainder of the Japanese Officials composing the Commission to the Philadelphia Exhibition will, we understand, proceed by the *Oceanic* this morning to San Francisco.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* reports the discovery of a coal mine of apparently much promise by two Yedo men at Kawanishimura in Ashigara.

The *Hochi Shimbun* in referring to the opposing Steam Ship lines to the Ports and China, mentions the report that the P. & O. Company is likely to receive the support of certain Japanese merchants.

Further infringements of the press regulations and their penalties are reported in the *Hochi Shimbun*.

The *Choya Shimbun* notices the arrest in the capital of many persons of late for political offences. They are charged with exciting the population by, raising the cry of *zankan* (kill the knaves) and *tenpaku* (overthrow *i.e.* the government). Throughout the interior, as well as in Osaka and Kioto, the offence has been rife, and many persons have been imprisoned by the authorities, presumably on this charge.

We alluded some months since to the extensive growth of valuable coral which had been discovered on the south-eastern coast. A Japanese newspaper relates that a large piece weighing about one thousand pounds has been obtained near Kishu and may now be seen in Yedo. The coral is understood to be of the most highly prized variety.

A former Governor of Ômi and his son have just been arrested in Kioto on the suspicion of having endeavoured to promote an insurrection. He is supposed to have been supported by a person named Nakanuma, at one time a tutor of the Mikado, and two others, together with correspondents who act in concert with them in Ôsaka and in the province of Tamba. The order for their arrest has just been received from Yedo.

The following Notification has been transmitted to the Foreign Consuls by the Tokio *Fu* :—

With reference to the paper currencies of Daijokwan and Minbusho, such as one *rio*, two *bu*, one *bu*, half *bu*, and one quarter *bu*, it was notified in the eighth year of Meiji that the period for exchanging them has been prolonged until the 31st of the 5th month of this year; but spoiled papers of new currencies have much increased, and the papers to exchange them have not been made yet, and, moreover, a great quantity of small silver and copper coins cannot be minted for a short time, consequently the Financial Department, on the 25th ultimo, notified publicly that the time for exchanging the abovementioned paper currencies having been again prolonged until the 30th day of the 6th month of next (10th) year of Meiji, they shall be current without any hindrance until the said date.

Be so good as to notify the foregoing to your countrymen residing at Tokio.

With respect and consideration,

KUSMOTO MASATAKA,
Tokio Fu Gon Chiji.

The British ship *City of Quebec* with a cargo of 10,493 piculs of rice is about to leave Shinagawa for London.

It is intended, we observe, to open another railway station between Shinagawa and Kawasaki with the view of accomodating the people of the district. The village is named Hakkezaka.

A foot paper chase will start from the Eastern Club at 4.30 p.m. this afternoon, finishing at the same place.

A person named Samino has been arrested at Kiôto on suspicion of being concerned in exciting rebellion against the Government in the south. Eighteen *samurai* living in the Kameoka *Ken*, having incurred the suspicion of the authorities, have also been arrested.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* gives the intelligence that the Department of Public Industry has decided to send twelve young Japanese to India—Assam presumably—with a view to their acquiring a knowledge of the mode of manipulating black tea. They are to leave by the next mail steamer.

The February number of *Punch* was published only yesterday, owing, it may be supposed, to the general lateness of the season. Though smaller in number, the subjects of some of the caricatures are happily chosen, and we may especially commend the "Meeting of the Asiatic Society at Kawasaki" and the snuffer and extinguisher *pas de quatre* of the Gas Committee as bits of excellent fooling in the artist's best manner. The new press proclamation, the departure of the chiefs of the Corean army of invasion on a mission of peace, and the rivalry of the steam-ship companies form subjects for other cartoons.

We find the following related in the *British Mercantile Gazette* :

In illustration of the shifts to which the keenness of foreign competition is reducing the manufacturers the following in-

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cident may be mentioned; A manufacturer of a certain class of heavy hardwares in South Staffordshire lately received an order for a quantity of goods at a price which he could not accept if he produced them himself. He knew, however, at what rate he could buy iron made in the North of England, and he knew likewise upon what terms this could be worked up into the required products in a Belgian manufactory. Accordingly, he bought iron in the North of England and had it shipped to Belgium and made up into the hardware specified. These he received at his own manufactory, and then despatched them to his customer, realising upon the transaction a profit even at the very low terms upon which alone the customer would buy.

The Steam-ship *Oceanic* takes the following cargo of Tea from Japanese ports.

From	San Fran.	New York.	Chicaga.	Montreal.	Total.
Nagasaki -	—	—	—	540	540
Hiogo - -	—	600	—	—	600
Yokohama	1,152	1,015	832	57	2,556

SHIPPERS OF SILK.

Per P. & O. Str. *Sunda*, despatched on the 7th March, 1876.

	England.	France.	Italy.
Sundries.....	158 bales.	99 bales.	13 bales.
Total.....			270 bales.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 5th March, 1876.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	$6,813.17
Merchandise, &c.....	$ 529.78
Total.....	$7,342.95

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	$8,097 93
Merchandise, &c.....	$ 572 52
Total.....	$8,670.45

KOBE AND OSAKA STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 29th February, 1876.

Passengers, 17,594½.	Amount.....	Yen 3,793·52
Luggage and Parcels.....		„ 87·557
Goods.....		„ 251·872
Total Amount		Yen 4,132·949
Corresponding period last year		Yen 4,738·799

Last Saturday morning the remains of Mr. William Harris of the U. S. Naval Depot, Nagasaki, who died very suddenly on the preceding morning, were borne to their resting place. A detachment from the U. S *Saco* followed his remains to the grave, while the flags of the different men-of-war in harbour were lowered until after the funeral. The deceased was only 36 years of age.—*Rising Sun.*

We learn that numbers of cattle are dying along the Southern Coast, more especially between Kagoshima and Kumamoto, from a pestilential scourge with which they are attacked. The local Government has issued a proclamation prohibiting the slaying of cattle for food unless they pass a successful examination before an inspector and be pronounced free from disease.—*Rising Sun.*

The machinery of the Takashima Mine got disabled on Sunday last. It is not expected that the necessary repairs can be executed before a fortnight at the least. The accident will not cause an advance in the price of coal, but serious inconvenience to ships now awaiting cargo.—*Cosmopolitan Press.*

The last mail from the Cape brings the announcement that Mr. Ross Johnson, M.L.A., is about to proceed to China to make arrangements for the importation of coolie labour. The Government will allow £7 each for every Chinaman delivered at the Cape up to 1,000.—*L. and C. Express.*

COREA.

SO far as we know, the text of the treaty lately negotiated between Japan and Corea has not been published by the Government, but we have reasonable assurance that the outline of it published in our daily issue of the 8th instant, and reproduced elsewhere, will be found correct. There may be other clauses of which nothing is publicly known at present, and when the notification of the Prime Minister appears giving the complete text, it will doubtless be found either to embody, or to be accompanied by, some explanation and apology for the insult at Kokwa which led to the late proceedings. But the opening of three ports to trade; the permission to survey the Corean waters; the establishment of Regulations for the conduct of the trade—which we hope will be such as really to conduce to the development of commercial relations; the establishment of legations on both sides—consulates would do just as well and be far less expensive—are good points, and all has been gained which was sought. It is said that the Coreans were anxious to entangle the Japanese into an offensive and defensive alliance in view of possible quarrels with other nations. Their cautious visitors, however, were too wise to accept any such position, and made no scruple of refusing the request at once and absolutely. The Coreans at first struggled for a far longer delay in giving their answer to the Japanese than the latter thought expedient, and the first and second requests for time were rejected. A third, the terms of which were considered reasonable, was granted. The small force at the disposal of the Envoys was ingeniously and skilfully made as much of as possible, and perhaps no nation in so insolent a frame of mind was ever reduced to submission by means so simple and so actually inexpensive.

The country is bare of timber, barren, unattractive and inhospitable looking, the soil having a red appearance, and the hills a hummock kind of form. The food of the inhabitants is of the simplest kind—fish, rice and poor vegetables. There is no silver in general circulation as currency, and copper cash, the material of which comes from Japan, is the only coin known. Doubtless the Sycee silver of China is employed in the larger mercantile transactions. There are said to be gold deposits, though this statement can hardly have been verified. But $130,000 in gold dust—a very large sum for so poor a nation—is said to be sent annually as tribute to China, and this is collected from the washings at the foot of the mountain ranges. The reigning dynasty is of Manchu origin. The *personnel* of the army does not seem so striking as we had been to led to imagine, the Coreans having always been held as a fine stalwart race of men. Its equipment is miserably antiquated and inefficient. There are some old-fashioned guns in the forts which guard the approaches to the capital, but beyond these few specimens of ordnance of any kind are to be seen. The gunpowder in use ignites so tardily as to create no surprise that unreasonable delays were urgently requested. Speaking generally, it is not easy to conceive a nation less prepared for defence than the Coreans at this moment; and we are probably not wrong in saying that the country presents no such attractions, or the army any such appearance of material out of which glory could be coined, as would have compensated for the loss of a single Japanese life.

The general impression made on the members of the mission seems to be highly unfavourable to any prospect of a valuable trade springing up between the two countries. Corea is represented as betraying unmistakeable

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signs of great poverty. The dwellings, food and clothing of the people generally are miserably poor, they are filthily dirty in their persons, and their habits and manners are those of a nation in an extremely low state of civilization. They appear to have yielded to the demands of the Japanese without any great pressure, recognizing in them members, though perhaps somewhat distant, of the same family of the human race. But it is said that they are bitterly and obstinately opposed to all intercourse with Europeans, whose approaches they are determined to resist at all hazards. This resolve seems to have its origin in the recollection of certain alleged outrages committed upon the graves of their Kings by some of the foreigners who have visited them—for whatever purpose—and is so strong as to unite the people in a spirit of fierce antagonism to all the western nations. Whatever may be the origin of these recollections and the determination founded on them, they are much to be deplored. Doubtless they have some substantial grounds of existence in former violations of sacred precincts, or even in the disturbance of human remains. The dislike of the poorer Chinese to have their burial places interfered with may be commonly appeased by a very moderate offer of money when the ground is required for secular purposes; but the commercial instinct may be less developed among the Coreans, who, as one of our translations to-day opportunely shows, are still full of reverence for the doctrines and precepts of Confucius, the great inculcator of ancestral worship.

It may be greatly doubted whether there is much to attract the European nations towards Corea The Coreans have certainly much to gain from us, if there is firmness of consistency enough in the nation to remain uninjured by contact with us. They are, of course, in a deplorable state of ignorance, and might begin to take easy lessons in the realities of things. But the chances are that society would be gradually decomposed by contact with the European, and that in a few years the nation would forfeit its independence to some western power. A stationary civilization represented only by four or five millions of people must inevitably give way sooner or later before the mordant solvent of our own restless activity. The Coreans probably do not possess that adaptability to new forms of social and political life of which we see such marked evidence among the Japanese. The lust of territory is represented by one power which possesses boundaries conterminous with Corea, while the desire for commercial extension, represented by other powers, may produce something of the same effect, although by different means. The safeguards of China are her enormous mass, the intelligence, industry and commercial spirit of her people, the certainty that before many years are over she will adapt these qualities to a new order of things, and her great material resources in the shape of coal and iron. All these safeguards are wanting in Corea, which seems to have done, and to be capable of doing, little in the world's economy.

But if any approaches are made by the western nations in this direction, we sincerely hope they will result in what a writer in the *Choya Shimbun* calls brain-victories, and not sword-victories. If made with discretion, and persuasive announcements of our real intentions, which are solely those of trade, apprehension may be soothed and violent antagonism disarmed. Before we can in strict justice punish even outrage, we ought to be sure that we have done nothing to provoke it. The contumacy which arises from ignorance should be dealt with tenderly, especially when the strength which it defies is so utterly unknown and so overwhelming. If Corea is to be opened to the western nations, it must be done without bloodshed.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE SILVER MARKET.

THE Mining Review of the year 1875 published in the San Francisco *Commercial Herald* of the 13th January, contains some interesting particulars of the results of mining enterprise in the Western States of America during the year lately closed, and in view of the important effects which they are assisting to produce upon trade, in the form of the rapid decline in Exchange on which we commented last week, it may be well to give a short *résumé* of the article.

The year 1875 appears to have been one of general prosperity in the mines on the Pacific coast. Profits have been large, and the aggregate production of the precious metals greater than ever before by some ten millions of dollars. The total yield of the gold and silver mines is rated at $85,000,000; towards which California contributed $20,000,000; Nevada $40,000,000; Colorado $9,000,000; the remainder coming from seven other States. In addition to this British Columbia contributed $2,000,000, and Lower California $500,000, while about $1,500,000 seems to have found its way to San Francisco from the north-western coast of Mexico.

There appears to be some dispute regarding the total production of Colorado, which is estimated by the local mining journals at $16,000,000 for 1875 and $20,000,000 for the present year. These figures are disputed by the *Commercial Herald*, which believes, however, that though incorrect in respect of the value of the precious metals raised in the State, they are probably correct if allowed to embrace all its mineral productions, as coal, lead, copper and "matte," all of which it produces in considerable abundance.

Of California we are told that the working of auriferous quartz is now carried on to a greater or less extent in every mining country of the State, and vein-mining is being prosecuted with fair and often large returns along the great gold-bearing range which extends north and south for a distance of six hundred miles. During the summer a number of new argentiferous lodes were discovered, justifying the reasonable expectation that silver mining may grow into a profitable industry in the remoter sections of the State. We are told of one claim of auriferous rock, cut into last summer, in which "free gold" has been found in great abundance. So early as 1851 part of the claim had been worked, and upwards of a million and a half of dollars worth of gold taken out with picks and hand-mortars. Its great wealth led to acts of violence and bloodshed, resulting in serious loss of life, and afterwards to prolonged litigation, work on the mine being arrested while the ownership was in abeyance. It is characteristic of the uncertain nature of mining enterprise that one of the contestants for the whole or a large part of this rich claim, after having his ownership admitted in the courts, forfeited it through the neglect of his friends, to whom he had committed its care, to pay the sum of $15.50 for improvements made upon it, and the present owner purchased it at the sheriff's sale. Near this are some gold and silver claims of amazing richness, which have given returns from $12,000 to $58,000 per ton. Larger and less closely selected portions of the ore have yielded from $3,685 to $11,000 per ton. In Inyo county, which lies to the east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, we hear of a district in which the lodes crop out boldly, are well defined, and carry such quantities of

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rich ores and virgin silver as point to a great wealth of that metal below. Some of the ores of this claim yield as much as seventy-five per cent of pure silver, and no better exhibit has ever yet been made in any mining of like depth, some of the assays giving $20,000 to $30,000 per ton, while entire lots of ore promiscuously taken out have given from $300 to $800 per ton. As soon as the requisite works have been erected on this claim, a large out-turn of silver may be immediately expected.

In Nevada the yield of last year exceeded that of any previous year by $5,000,000, and amounted, as already stated, to $40,000,000, of which the famous Cumstock mines contributed $25,000,000—less by three or four millions than would have been the case but for a fire which destroyed a considerable portion of the mills and hoisting works of the leading mines. The best authorities credit Nevada with a prospective yield of $50,000,000 for this year, while many believe that it will largely exceed that amount. This anticipated increase is not founded upon the favourable prospects presented by the Cumstock mines alone, but is justified by the condition of many others situated elsewhere in the State. The Northern Belle mine—the name of which, by the way, is not untouched by that spirit of romance with which the readers of Bret Harte are familiar—is producing bullion at the rate of $1,500,000 per annum, giving a profit of $500,000. On the Eagle lode, a deposit of silver-bearing ore was discovered last year of such dimensions and grade as to justify the most brilliant hopes. On the Spanish Belt, in Nye county, deposits of extraordinary promise have also been found; while of another deposit we read that it is opening up such quantities of rich ore and masses of virgin silver as have never been surpassed on the Pacific Coast, and are equalled only by the celebrated "Gun-sight" mine. In all these districts improvement is being fast made in the application of labor, in the economy of expenditure, a closer working of the ores, and in many related matters which are vital to mining industry. The most marked feature of the records of the year is the astonishing extent and wealth of the Cumstock mines, with regard to which the most sanguine and even extravagant anticipations bid fair to be realized.

In attempting to estimate the probable effect of this great and growing addition to the existing stock of silver in the world, one important fact has to be taken into consideration, which is, that this dazzling record has already been taken into account by the commercial world, though it may be new to any one section of it The price of any article at any given moment is the reduction to figures of the conflicting hopes and fears of the buyers and sellers. London is the great bullion market of the world, and to the bullion dealers all these facts have long been well known, so that they are actually represented in the present value of silver. The same remark holds good in regard to the enormous stocks of this metal now held by the German Government, which has the silver market practically in its own hands at present. But the Germans manage their national financial affairs with great thoughtfulness and prudence, and know as well what they are about in this conversion of their currency as any one can tell them. Their policy has for many months formed the subject of comment in their own, the French, and the English journals which deal with subjects of this nature. The two former we have not been so fortunate as to see, but *The Economist* has constantly treated the question with the clearness and marked ability which have gained for it the great reputation it justly enjoys. It has closely watched all the steps of the operation, and commented upon them as they were taken. Now, the Germans have a strong interest in buying their gold as cheaply as possible, in other words, of selling their silver as dearly as possible. It is, of course, true that all the good management in the world will not prevent a decline in the value of an article which is produced in excess of the world's wants. At a given price a certain quantity of a given article can be used or absorbed, and any excess of that quantity can only be taken off on condition of a reduction of price. But it is equally clear that if a large holder of any commodity insists upon disposing of the whole of his stock at once, or, in other words, when the market does not require the whole of it, he must submit to a reduction of price, which thus represents his needs or his fears. The speculator then comes in, and stronger or bolder men hold their stocks; both reaping the benefit of the subsequent rise of price, the money which the unskilful holder thus loses going into the pocket of the speculator. The German Government will certainly not force the sale of its silver. It can afford to hold, and only requires gold as fast as it can coin it, or within the time which it has fixed as the limit of the period when the silver tokens—of which the German currency largely consists—will be taken at their present value.

If it be true that the production of silver is increasing, the same is true of the trade and population of the world, to which each succeeding year adds largely. We do not think that we shall see silver again at its old value for many years, unless some extraordinary circumstances should occur to increase the volume of the constant stream which flows eastward. But the price at which we have seen it lately appears to us to reflect something of panic, and we therefore look forward to a change in favour of somewhat higher rates.

NOTIFICATION.

The undersigned publishes for the information of British subjects in Japan the following Notification communicated to him by the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs altering the comparative values of the Trade Dollar and the Standard Coinage.

F. W. PLUNKETT,
H. B. M.'s Chargé d'Affaires.

H. B. M. Legation,
Yedo, March 11, 1876.

[TRANSLATION.]

NOTIFICATION No. 27.

In Paragraph 6 of the Currency Regulations published in Notification No. 108 of June 1875, limiting the conditions under which coins are current, the comparative values of the trade dollar and standard coinage were temporarily fixed. It is now notified that these comparative values have been altered as below.

(Signed) SANJO SANEYOSHI,
Daijo Daijin.

Paragraph No. 6 of the Currency Regulations limiting the conditions under which coins are current.

In reference to the receipt of customs and all other dues paid by foreigners, the comparative values of the trade dollar—including both the old and new patterns—and of the standard coinage are to be calculated as one hundred dollars being equivalent to one hundred yen.

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SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

Miscellaneous precis of articles in respect to the Treaty with Corea.

(From the "*Choya Shimbun*," March, 5th 1876).

We had understood that the two high commissioners, chief and vice, would have arrived in Yokohama this day, but their voyage proved speedier than had been anticipated and they arrived in the *Genbun-Maru*, at Shinagawa at about 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon. They landed at once. The men-of-war that attended them (to Corea) will probably arrive in two or three days. The intended ceremony to receive them was thus rendered abortive, and, instead, another ceremony was held to welcome them at the Railway Station at Shimbashi. The two high commissioners proceeded in a carriage together with the Prime Minister to the Council of State and the Emperor received them on the dais in the Hall of the Office. He then caused them to proceed into an inner apartment and thanked them for their services. On coming out again he caused them to read in the presence of the Prime Minister and Councillor of State the answer that had been received from Corea, and on the conclusion of the ceremony gave each of the two High Commissioners a cup of wine in congratulation.

As we have heard these things we joyfully publish them along with our fellow writers, and congratulate our thirty millions of brethren on the lustre that has been given to our country.

(Leading Article.)

The two high commissioners who were despatched to Corea return to Yedo this 5th day of March, 2536 years from the time of Jimmu Tenno, having completely fulfilled their mission and carried out their instructions. A happy end is thus put to our disputes for years past with Corea, and the glory of our flag displayed to all Asiatic countries. Even advocates of war must rejoice, and much more must we who have always urged peace. Conquests, such as this, achieved by peace are of a far higher order than those by force of arms. Every one of our countrymen must therefore rejoice at the news.

Last year when in the month of September, the affair at Kokwa occurred, and it seemed likely that an assault would be made on Corea, we newspapers writers generally wrote against such and exerted all our strength in explaining our reasons. It seemed, however, that war must be made; two envoys were chosen and sent, accompanied by several men-of-war and hundreds of soldiers. Rumours were abundant, soldiers were moved from Hiroshima and Kumamoto to Chosiu and and Kokura, the Minister for War went to Shimonoseki, the steamers of the Mitsubishi Co. were chartered, and every military and naval preparation made, and people seeing all these imagined war was at hand. The rice dealers of Osaka and Kiyoto and other speculative persons were looking forward to large gains and appeared to be waiting quietly for the commencement of the war. The happy and peaceful termination of matters that has now been secured is beyond the expectations of all. There is an English proverb to the effect that the way to obtain peace is to make preparations for war and this principle seems to have guided our Government in the present instance.

Though the termination of the negotiations is so successful, that it has been so is to be ascribed to the eloquence and abilities of those who went on the mission, and therefore the first share of the praise must be given to them. Our numerous negotiations hitherto with Corea, carried on at Fusankai, exactly resemble those which foreigners use to hold with us at Nagasaki in the old days, and our going to the capital on this occasion, and negotiating direct with the Government, is to be compared to the conclusion of the treaty at Yokohama, by Perry, after elaborate negotiation. If Corea now comes to be opened up and enters into friendly relations with the different foreign countries, and makes gradual advances in civilization, the Coreans will regard us with gratitude, and we shall be to them as America is to us.

We had previously heard that Corea had sent an embassy to Peking and reported the plight they were in and asked for assistance in case an expedition should be sent against them, and that they received an answer to effect that no assistance whatsoever, in the shape of officers or men could be given to them, (as was becoming seeing that China is a country at peace with us) but that some money and rice would be granted. (This would have been very improper as even grants of rice and money could not but be called assistance.) They (the Chinese Government) stated to the Corean ambassador that, large as their own country was, they could not close it to foreigners, and they had therefore protected themselves (from foreign aggression) by entering into friendly relations with foreign countries. That a country so poor and weak as Corea could not maintain itself in opposition to the countries of the world, and that it should therefore avail itself of the present occasion to enter into friendly relations with those Governments. The Corean Government, having thus had their only hope of assistance taken away, decided on peace, forsook their old customs, and the friendly negotiation was the result. The story is probably true, and if so is one reason for the establishment of peace.

This Corean affair dates from the despatch of an envoy to that country in 1870. In 1873 it was finally discussed in the privy council, but in the following year there was the disturbance in Saga, followed by the expedition to Formosa, the negotiations at Peking, and these have all influenced it. There has since been an incessant discussion among all classes of all opinions on the subject, and it is only now after the lapse of seven years that a final result has been attained. This Corean business will certainly be a matter of great trouble to the future historian of the period of Meiji.

By this peaceful settlement we have not alone escaped seeing the slaughter of our soldiers throughout Corea, but have avoided complications with China and Russia. All the intelligence and money which our Government has hitherto devoted to the Corean difficulty can now be diverted to internal affairs—to the spread of education and laws, and to the advancement of new lines of civilization. I have penned this stupid article with these hopes.

("*Choya Shimbun*," March, 7th 1876.)

At about 9 o'clock on the morning of the day before yesterday there was a revised ceremonial to meet the two envoys to Corea. Sanjo, Bojo (Lord High Chamberlain), Kido and Ito went to the Shimbashi Station to meet them. A guard of honor of one battalion of the Yedo garrison and one and half companies of cavalry attended. Sanjo proceeded in one carriage with the two envoys, preceded and followed by the cavalry escort, and arrived at the Sei-in where the Emperor was at 10 o'clock, who in a private apartment thanked them for their services. After hearing the answer from Corea, His Majesty pledged them in a cup of wine in congratulation.

The weather was fine, and the national flag, hung over every door, fluttered gaily in the eastern wind and everything bore the appearance of peace. The treaty made by the Envoys has not as yet been published to the world, but according to street conversation, when they landed in Corea, their first duty was to investigate the attack on the *Unyōkwan*, and then they had to insist on their proceeding to the capital. This was opposed by the Corean Ministers on the ground that the opinions of the country upon that point were not settled, and, as to the attack on the *Unyōkwan*, they did not know what was her nationality at the time. During the conferences the two Envoys pressed for the conclusion of a treaty but it was not decided upon, and they put an end to the discussion and returned to their ship. Two high Corean Ministers Shinken—Hanchiu sūfuji, and Jishō—Tosō fuku so kwanin, came to the ship and begged the two Envoys to land again, and asked them to wait for a period of ten days for an answer. They, however, refused and they treated a request for a delay of five days in like manner. However, on a promise that their wishes would be observed, they assented to a delay of four days. Having again landed, negotiations were completed and a provisional treaty interchanged. They then sailed at once (on the 27th February), and arrived at Shimonoseki on the 1st instant.

A brief resumé of the provisional treaty shows that both countries are to preserve their equal rights as towards each other, that three ports are to be opened in Corea, that trade and commerce are to be allowed, shipwrecked persons to be assisted, the coast to be surveyed, a legation to be established in the capital and ratifications to be exchanged within six months from date, that a Minister is to be sent from here after a period of twelve months, that the power of trial is to be held by the respective officials of both countries, and that an Envoy may be sent from Corea at any time whatsoever.

Further news will be published from time to time.

The two Envoys presented to the Corean Government, one Gatling gun, three mitrailleurs (?) three swords, some bronze and wine; and received from them fifty or sixty tiger or panther skins, some cutlery and pens.

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(Substance of an Article from the "Hôchi Shimbun" of March 8, 1876.)

No persons of sense rejoice in warfare; it is only adventurers and those who hope to gain something by hostilities who desire war. Thus, when the *Unyôkan* was fired upon, all writers of the better class steadily maintained that Japan should not commence fighting with Corea.

The Government, however, sent two commissioners as an embassy to Corea, to enquire into the circumstances. We were all in a state of anxiety about the possible result, but we now rejoice at the happy news that the Mission has been successfully terminated.

It is indeed fortunate that our country has been spared the evils attendant upon a war. By reason of the enquiry into the matter, some slight loss has no doubt been caused to our people, but that is nothing to be at all compared with the ills that would have arisen on account of actual hostilities. This, too, is a subject for congratulation.

It is not only on the ground of expense that we hold war to be prejudicial to the prosperity of a country, but it is on account of many other evils. For, in time of war, what becomes of commerce, manufactures, and educational measures? Even though the harm may not be caused all at once, it is sure to be felt sooner or later.

In any country whatever war expenses would be very heavy, but in Japan exceptionally so, as we have to purchase from foreign lands all our vessels of war, guns, &c. Such expenses would have to be defrayed by borrowing money in the name of the whole Japanese people, and the repayment of the interest on sums so borrowed would be the same as throwing away money into the sea. If again, the money were borrowed by the Government from our own people, we should lose thereby the amounts that should have been used for the development of our national produce and resources. Thus, in either case, great injuries would have been caused us, for by the repayment of the principal and interest our people would have been certain to suffer.

The above evils would be those caused immediately. The later ones would be many in number. And even though we had not actually commenced hostilities we should have suffered. Already the price of rice has gone up considerably, and capitalists have held back their money instead of letting it go into circulation; and on this account we have been in fear lest even worse events should come to pass.

Thus, evil has been caused, in our case, merely by the dread of war,—not by war itself. To what extent, then, might not our losses have gone had we really gone to war with Corea! We have sustained a mere temporary injury, but were this to happen year by year it would become very serious. We trust that no such calamity may be in store for us.

("Nichi Nichi Shimbun" of March 9th, 1876.)

We published yesterday a general account of the first negotiations held at the city of Kôk'wa on February 10th between our two High Commissioners, Kuroda and Inouyé, and the two Corean High Commissioners.

On the following day, the 11th, an interview was commenced at 1 o'clock p.m., at the *Rem-hu-dô*, which terminated at about 4 o'clock on that day. Afterwards a banquet took place, and at about 5 o'clock, our two High Commissioners accompanied by their attendant officials returned to their Legation. The food offered at the entertainment consisted of ten *K'eisuri*, raw chestnuts, dried persimons, coloured *mochi*, preserved fruits, pears, boiled eggs, buckwheat with chicken broth, &c., some eleven or twelve courses in all. The buckwheat was served in brass basins, all the other edibles were piled up on dishes some six or seven inches in diameter. With the exception of the buckwheat, the rest of the food was afterwards sent to the Legation. On the following day, the 12th, there was again an interview at 1 o'clock, at an office called the *Shiutsu-ji-chô*;—the two High Commissioners returning to the Legation at 5.45. On both the 11th and the 12th, they took with them not a single soldier, only two or three subordinate officials. From this day, in accordance with the request of the Coreans, it was decided that the negotiations should be put off for the space of ten days. On the 13th, however, for certain reasons, another interview was held; but still it would appear that this was not anything very important, as the Commissioners returned to the Legation at 3 o'clock. After this a delay of ten days took place, during which period, however, several communications were made by the Coreans. When the 20th instant arrived, they stated that they finally did not fall in with the ideas of our two High Commissioners, and in consequence the latter sent that night a messenger to ask for an interview with the Corean Commissioners. The interview at once took place, at about 7.30 p.m. at the *Shin-tsuji-chô*, from which they returned to the Legation at past 12 o'clock. On the next day,—the 21st,—all our baggage was sent back to the island of *Chô-zan*, and on the morning of the 22nd our two High Commissioners were just about finally to set out from the Legation, when the two Corean Commissioners, *Shin* and *In*, came in person to the Legation, and begged our Commissioners to stay for several days,—but without avail. Only some two or three subordinate officers were left behind,—and the Legation was left ultimately at about 11 o'clock, all returning on board of the vessels anchored at the island of *Chô-zan*. Word was left that we would wait for four days, and that the Coreans were to consider well and make communications through the subordinate officials stationed on the spot. Upon this the two Corean Commissioners were thrown into great alarm, and at once communicated with subordinate officials left behind, to the effect that they had a request to make of our two Commissioners. Thus affairs for the first time returned to a proper course, and so, on the 26th inst., our two Commissioners went back again to the Legation at *Fuku-sui-yei*. On the following day, the 27th, at 9.35 a.m., an amicable arrangement was effected at the *Rem-hu-dô*, and the signature of the Treaty was completed. On this day both our two Commissioners and all their attendant *Sô-nin* officials went to the place of meeting in full dress, and an escort of troops, in dress uniform, also went with them. In front of the *Rem-hu-dô*, there were drawn up on the right and the left Corean military bandsmen who performed music; and in addition a banquet was served, as on the 11th inst. Our two Commissioners merely took part in the ceremony, and immediately left the *Rem-hu-dô* and, at about 11.30, embarked from the *Chin-kai* gate in small boats towed by a steam-launch, and so returned to the place of anchorage at the island of *Chô-zan*. Next day, the 28th, we at once sailed from Corea.

We have borrowed some drawings sketched by Mr. Suyématsu, the former editor of this journal, and here produce from among them a copy of his delineation of the *Rem-hu-dô*, the spot where the Treaty was signed. Was not the 27th, indeed a fortunate day for us!

THE SAME.

(Akebono Shimbun.)

There can be no doubt that much anxiety was felt regarding the probable result of the Corean negotiations, and now that the good news has come of their having been peacefully concluded, every man throughout the Empire must needs rejoice most heartily. As to ourselves, having urged last year that an Envoy should be sent to Corea to enquire into, and, if possible, adjust our causes of difference, we find with great satisfaction that this course has been successfully pursued. It is now six years since this Corean agitation began, and the settlement of it is a good thing both for China and Corea. If the three countries should now bind themselves in ties of friendship in order that each should assist the other in time of need, the devastating storms which were expected to blow in these eastern regions, will be exchanged for clear skies and calm weather, and thus civilization and enlightenment will progress. Our impression is that the Coreans must have argued somewhat after this manner:—"It would be vain to attempt to defend ourselves against Japan, so that it will be best to concede the terms imposed," and thus their obstinacy gave way and they yielded to our demands. From this we may infer that there are some sagacious men among them, and that they cannot be as barbarous as many suppose. From this time forward Corea may be expected to regard enlightenment and civilization with respect, and begin to understand the advantages of freedom and independence. It will be in consonance with the laws of nature that they become industrious in order to secure these conditions. As for ourselves, it is necessary that we also should advance, in order that the time may never arrive when we need fear shame in the eyes of the Coreans.

Let us glance for a moment at the past history of our relations with Corea. Jingo Kogo* went over to Shiura, and, after fighting many battles, succeeded in making Kutara and Koma† tributaries to Japan. In this state matters remained for about a thousand years,

* A famous Empress who went over to Corea, commanding the Japanese troops in person, and was victorious over the Coreans about the year A. D. 200.

† Corea was at that time divided into three independent kingdoms, Shiura, Kutari and Koma; from the latter the name Corea is probably derived.—*Tran.*

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during which time the doctrines of Confucius and Sakya Mouni, the Chinese characters, and many arts were brought from Corea to civilize this country and all that we gave them in return was the lesson how to take a beating. Corea had learned her arts and her faith from China, and the reason that we taught her nothing is that we had nothing to teach. Again, about twelve hundred years after the time of Jingo Kogo, Toyotomi Taiko, being ambitious of conquering China, asked permission of the Coreans to allow Japanese troops to pass through their country. But this was refused. Taiko declared war against Corea in consequence, and he and his generals overran and ruined the country shortly afterwards. But this was no benefit to us. On the contrary, indeed: for we spent a vast sum of money in carrying on the war, which impoverished us enormously. Now, however, that our Envoys have brought the Coreans to terms, much benefit should result on both sides. The nation which formerly taught us such civilization as we then possessed, may in its turn learn from us that it is good for nations to promote mutual intercourse.

Our Government has preserved the honour of the country and brought peace to the people. This is a cause for exceeding joy.

The Corean Treaty.

(Mainichi Shimbun.)

There are two modes of gaining a victory: one by battles, the other by wisdom. The former demands blood and sword; the latter brains and reason. The victories of the Crimea, of the Franco-Prussian and Anglo-Chinese wars were of the former kind, while those of the latter are comparatively scarce because more difficult to obtain. We have lately gained a glorious brain victory over an enemy. In September 1875, one of our war ships was attacked at Kokwa, and when the news arrived here many thought that the matter must be seriously taken up, ourselves among the number. The Government, holding the same view, sent envoys to Corea to investigate the affair, and, if possible, to make a treaty. In this they succeeded, as Commodore Perry did with Japan; and this is the victory gained by our brains. Some thirty years ago the Coreans killed a priest belonging to a nation renowned up to the year 1870, for its military prowess. Napoleon sent ships of war to Corea to inflict punishment on the offenders. But the discussion on the whole subject had lasted twenty years, and ended in a war without any satisfactory result. Our Envoys, however, Kuroda and Enouye, succeeded in making a treaty with Corea without firing a shot. Many of our contemporaries said, "It is utterly useless to try to do anything with the Coreans, and it is absurd for Japan to attempt what both France and America failed in doing. They contended that the land in Corea is so poor that the opening of her ports would avail nothing to take it, and that the opening of her ports would be equally idle because the Coreans are too poor to trade. Thus, they said, if we attempt to do anything in Corea, we may embroil ourselves with China and Russia, so that the best thing we can do is to leave her alone. But now that the Envoys have returned victorious they cry "Joy, joy," and their hapiness knows no bounds. Truly, the minds of our contemporaries appear somewhat changeable. We, on the other hand, urged that the matter should be taken up, and persisted in this view. And now we see that our idea has been realized by the wisdom of our Government and the skill of our Envoys. With a true heart, therefore, we may rejoice over this happy result.

The Same.

(Akebono Shimbun.)

We have heard the following story narrated, which shows how obstinate the Coreans are.

During the course of the negotiations between our Envoys and the Corean plenipotentiaries, the latter persisted in making one set of replies until the Envoys lost all patience and returned on board ship. The Coreans then thought that all was concluded, and that our Envoys would return home. It occurred, however, to one of them, more thoughtful than the others, to say "The Japanese will soon be back again and declare war if we do not agree to their terms." At these words the others were greatly alarmed, and went off and asked the Envoys to remain a little longer. The result was that the Treaty was concluded. But one of the Coreans came subsequently to the Japanese privately and said: "Had you left without this making this Treaty, the Coreans would have thought themselves the most powerful nation in the world, and, in all probability would not have opened the country to foreigners for many years." He then expressed his satisfaction at the conclusion which had been arrived at, saying "Heaven decreed that Corea should be opened by the Japanese."

Our Envoys presented a watch and a gun to the Corean king, but they were refused because inscribed with Roman letters. Then, one of our Envoys showed the new coins of Japan, and represented that the presents were of our own manufacture, and that we even put Roman letters upon our coins. This induced the Coreans to accept the presents. They seem to be much displeased at finding out how greatly the Japanese have relaxed in their attitude towards the Confucian doctrines, and among all the presents they made to the Envoys they deemed nothing so precious as the book containing the doctrines of Confucius. In proof of their reverence for the Chinese sage, the only buildings with tiled roofs in Kokua are the Government offices and the temple of Confucius.

The Same.

(Choya Shimbun.)

Our Envoys who have succeeded so well in bringing the Coreans to terms returned to the capital on the 4th inst., and all the inhabitants of Tokio celebrated the occasion with abundant rejoicing. An irritated feeling has existed for some years between Corea and Japan, and the peaceful removal of it is a matter worthy to appear in history and to be made known to the world. Those who were clamorous for war will, in all probability, be satisfied, while those who were against war are greatly gratified. After our flag was fired upon last year by the Coreans there was a loud cry for immediate revenge. We thought that this was not our best policy and argued for peace. The Government came to the conclusion that the affair could not be dropped, and sent over Envoys under an escort of ships of war prepared for all emergencies. Ample preparations, too, for war were made after their departure, but, happily, they have proved unnecessary. This proves the value of the old English saying "If you wish for peace, prepare for war."* Had not the plans of the Government been wisely laid, and the Envoys been determined and skilful, these happy results now celebrated would not have been attained. Let both therefore be praised.

The limitation of our people to Fusan in Corea was like the confinement of foreigners formerly to Nagasaki, and the arrival of our Envoys at Kokwa resembles the advent of Commodore Perry in Yedo Bay. If Corea advances in enlightenment as we have done since that time, the Coreans will honour our Envoys as we now honour Perry.

We hear that the Coreans sent an Envoy to Peking asking for assistance in case of war, and that China said she could do no more than promise money and provisions. She added that China is a large Empire, and had found by experience that she could not close her gates against foreign intercourse, and that in view of the much smaller extent of Corea it could not hope to succeed in such a policy? It must open its ports. On this view the Coreans gave way.

The late Corean trouble dates as far back as the third year of Meiji (1870) and has been the root of many evils—the Saga insurrection, the Formosa Expedition, &c., and now after more or less irritation during six years, it has been peacefully settled. Had the issue been different, we should have become involved in a war which might have embroiled us with China and Russia. Let us now imagine that such a war might have arisen, and spend the money it would have cost us upon the promotion of our internal interests.

Judicial Torture.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

On the 25th, August 1874, the Minister of Justice issued a notification to the following effect:

"Torture has hitherto been employed in examining persons who were charged with criminal offences. But as it would be grossly unjust that the innocent should suffer through a confession extorted from their fears or their agony, it is desirable that henceforward this mode of criminal investigation should cease. Should any case, however, present itself in which the use of torture appears necessary, the circumstances should be reported to the *Shihosho* (Judicial Department) monthly."

I believe that judicial torture is now no longer recognised in civilised countries, and I am sure that under all circumstances there can no longer exist any reason for its continuance. In former times we believed it to be essential to judicial enquiry, and thousands of innocent persons have no doubt died under it. We had reason to believe that the foregoing notification announced

* It is only fair to tell the Japanese writer that this is a Roman not an English saying.

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its abolition, but our expectations have been disappointed, it would seem, though I cannot imagine that the complete discontinuance of this sad blot upon our administration of justice is far distant. A judge has recently said in my hearing, "Torture has been proved to be of no benefit, while it does much and cruel harm. The Minister of Justice is about to order its discontinuance, but as the apparatus by which it is executed in the Criminal Courts still remains ,it is used to a greater or less extent. It will shortly be altogether abolished."

[The argument for the continuance of Judicial Torture because the implements are still in good order and the executioners practised in their business may be commended as eminently novel.]

This has greatly pleased me. When this happy day arrives, I have little doubt that foreigners also will be satisfied to place themselves under our jurisdiction which, will be reformed in all its processes so as to secure a fair, impartial and discriminating administration of justice to all who may seek it in our Courts.

TANI ICHIZO.

OUR NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Upon that restless human tide which ebbs and flows around a *matsuri* or religious festival, many a curious waif and stray may occasionally be encountered; strange beings who make a scanty and precarious living out of crowds, and to whom a holiday is a harvest, plentiful or otherwise, according as the weather's bright or gloomy and the spirits of their patrons elevated or depressed in consequence. What a motley crew of mountebanks is there! Peripatetic professors of everything, from elocution to the polite art of letter writing. Petty merchants whose wares and properties,—aye, and their household goods and chattels too, for the matter of that, if cooking utensils and fireboxes, and padded quilts and coats for the frosty weather, mean anything—are kept stowed away in boxes marvellously capacious for their size, and ready to be transported hither and thither as opportunities for sale present themselves or the calendar of holidays directs. Artists, whose canvas is the high-road and a bag or two of coloured sand their stock of pigments. Fortune-tellers, whose trade must be a thriving one to judge from the number of its votaries, not to mention a certain rotundity of person and a contented twinkle of the eye, which are generally characteristic of the fraternity. Long-faced cheiromantics, solemn-visaged, lean of person, and mysterious-looking in their huge reed hats, who ply their trade in corners and shady places out of ear-shot of the crowd. How diverting it is to watch these fellows! With what exceeding gravity they scrutinize the lines upon an enquirer's hand, turning their magnifying glasses now this way and now that, for better light it may be, or by a shew of zeal to earn a better fee perhaps. How bewildered does the client look, who never knew till now how full of fate his horny palm turns out to be, and whose dull brain may, for all one knows, be none the sounder for the future for the whispered fables which find their way into his silly ears from underneath the shadow of that hat, fables none the less impressive probably from a certain unreality, an impersonality, so to speak, attaching to an individual who professes to deal with things occult and delivers himself with his face concealed. See that country wench, for instance, with *obi* scarcely redder than her wind-blown face, and the piece of yellow tinsel in her brown black hair. What a mixture of emotions may be noticed in her features as she kneels beside you vagabond, and, with half averted face, drinks in his words. Her ears are his, but her restless eye is on the shifting crowd, as though she sees in every passer by a diviner of her secret. Ah, ha! the glow upon her face has deepened by a shade or two, a love-sick smile has chased away the semi-terrified expression which till now she wore and occupied its place upon her brow and in her foolish hanging lip. Why does she fumble at the bosom of her dress, with the hand that's disengaged? Is she tired of listening or has the low-toned rogue beside her found a marriage mark upon her hand? Who knows? And who can tell either whether it is the chuckle of a crow which salutes her ears as she runs away, or the laugh of a cunning impostor, who, as he puts a slice of her hard earnings in his pouch, rejoices that his knowledge of human nature has enabled him to extract her little fetish from the hidden chamber of her heart, and pass it back to her again dressed out and decked to resemble something new.

Jugglers in numbers are always present at these gatherings. They are very popular apparently and perhaps deservedly. If proficiency in the art of deceiving is a claim to public favour, (and who shall affirm to the contrary?) then the juggler has very tolerable claims to consideration. He knows his business, and is generally a nimble-fingered fellow, quaintly visaged and full of antics.

Nor is the *matsuri* indebted solely to the various genera of the human species who abound there for instruction and amusement. That would be to some but variegated dullness, intolerable from its monotony, and wanting some relief. For such sour fellows, a refuge from their kind is always open amongst the performing dogs and monkeys—to the misanthrope, however, these latter may not always recommend themselves as having so much in common with humanity—bears there are in plenty too, and snakes of gigantic size and ferocious cast of countenance, to judge by their portraiture outside. Fanciful, however, as are these sketches, they are unembellished likenesses beside the ornamental pictures presented to the public by the respective owners of the booths. Their eloquence is amazing and their effrontery incredible. A snake twenty-four feet long at the door of a stall, not unfrequently dwindling to half the number of inches inside, and, like the Afrite in the Arabian Nights becoming sufficiently portable to be contained in a bottle; or a terrific encounter between a bear and a tiger, hyper-sanguinary from an over-liberal allowance of red paint, horrible on canvas, but awakening no greater emotion after paying the fee for admittance than a not unnatural dread of contracting an opthalmia from bringing the eye in contact with the blurred and dirty lens of the showman's box, through which a feeble and faded copy of the daub outside is presented to the deluded observer. Deluded, did you say, sir? Well, what if he is? Serve him right too. A holiday gathering, with a beaming sun above, and a crowd of joyous laughter-loving lads and lasses round about, a crowd as gay as pretty dresses and bright colors and shining eyes can make it, is no place for blood. So, move along, and let your next door neighbour have your place; he's dying for a peep. We'd hand you back your coin, but it's against our rules.

"Do you suffer from a toothache, or are you threatened with "an apoplexy? Is the dropsy in your family or did you ever "have the megrims? If you'er been so afflicted, then here's the "very potion for your ailments. You've never suffered, say "you? What then, you never know the moment when you "may find yourself upon your back, and the drug come in "quite handy. If you omit to purchase now you may never "have the chance again, as I'm going to give up business. "Come along, my friends; buy the great specific, buy the uni-"versal remedy!" And so on, from vendor of quack nostrums to mountebanks, posturers and the thousand and one purveyors of food and potables, sways the happy, laughing, jostling crowd in pursuit of pleasure, filling the frosty air with sounds of merriment and confusion.

But where's the ratsbane man? It'll never do to leave him out, and yet he was near being overlooked in such a throng. Oh! here he comes, with his standard in his right hand and in his left a tray of slaughtered vermin. What a burly fellow he is, to be sure, and with a right royal stride too! That he has no lack of confidence in his poisons may be gathered from the vigor of his advertisement. "In the wallet "on my back is an article no less remarkable for "its exceeding cheapness than for its extraordinary potency. "Without the vermin exterminator no householder can exist "in comfort, and yet so small a sum will procure a store thereof "that no householder need be without it. It is none of your "make-believes or shams, like that, for instance, which is being "at this moment foisted on the public by the shameless rascal "at the corner. He'd have you think—the rogue—that the bits "of fur upon his table are real rats; but they're nought but

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"dummies and his poison has no power. None other's genuine "but my vermin exterminator. My word upon it that mine "alone possesses the true flavor that the rat delights in, and "which it has cost me years of labor to discover. Buy the "vermin exterminator; it will kill not only all your own rats, "but all your neighbour's also, and save you in a month its "price a hundred times told down."

Besides these regular practitioners whose faces are familiar at every *matsuri*, and on whom the showman's mantle sits without a crease or wrinkle, who are, so to speak, to the manner born, there may now and then be encountered a pretender or two to the cap and bells. These are none of your brazen-faced fellows: rather might they be considered timid vagabonds, outside quacks, no-property men, mean fellows. Past-masters in the Art of Vagrancy, it might be said, and yet not qualified for the chair. Filibusters; filchers of stray farthings; sucking mountebanks who are not yet free of the company. Their assumptions of assurance are not natural; they ill become them, their looks betray them. They wander on the outside circle of the crowd before they can pluck up courage to slip into a vacant space inside, and essay their little part. In such a category is the old man with the bundle.

(*To be Continued.*)

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Received during this Week.)

LONDON, 28th February, 1876.

A Spanish Envoy is going to China to arrange the question of shipment of Coolies to Cuba.

LONDON, 25th February, 1876.

After two days debate the Commons negatived by 293 to 248 a motion of Mr. Whitbread censuring the Government for the Slave Circular.

Dufaure succeeds Buffet in the French Ministry.

LONDON, 25th February, 1876.

At an important Meeting of Tea Merchants, Brokers, and Warehouse-keepers, rules were agreed to, relating to Weight Notes and Warrants.

LONDON, 22nd February, 1876.

The purchase of the Canal Shares has been voted without a division.

Gladstone and Lowe attacked the details and Disraeli defended the purchase as a political act calculated to strengthen the Empire.

The Alfonsists are triumphant and the Carlists flying to the frontier.

The French elections are a triumph for the moderate Republican party; only 61 Monarchists and 55 Bonapartists have been returned.

Buffet was defeated and has resigned.

General Schenck has resigned on account of the impending Emma Mine trial.

The absence of any information concerning the progress of the Yunnan Mission gives rise to many rumours regarding the safety of its members. We learn from a Chinese source, usually most reliable, that Mr. Grosvenor has died of fever, while something serious has happened to Messrs. Baber and Davenport. Though slow to place reliance on the report —we give it for what it is worth—it appears to have some foundation, and it may probably turn out that a lesser disaster has actually befallen the Mission. The reason assigned by our native informant, why there may be some truth in the rumour is, the fact that an arrangement made between the English and Chinese Governments provided for couriers arriving every seven days with intelligence from the Mission, while it is now seven weeks since any direct news was received. The aspect of things, says our informant, is looked upon as by no means re-assuring; and the fear of active hostilities is again freely spoken of in native circles, if no early news comes to hand. We may add with regret that the news received from the North to-day is considered serious in well-informed circles, and more than confirms the fears above expressed.—*China Mail.*

Law Report.

IN H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, ESQ., H. B. M.'s Consul.

Monday, March the 6th, 1876.

MORITZ HOLSTEIN *vs.* MACKECHNIE, Master of British ship *Lochleven Castle.*

This was a charge of assault and battery. Mr. W. H. Litchfield, barrister-at-law appeared for the plaintiff. Defendant appeared without counsel.

Counsel for plaintiff stated that plaintiff is a storekeeper at No. 186. It is part of his business to supply sailors with clothing. He is therefore in the habit of boarding ships on their arrival, and applies to the captain for leave to deal with the sailors under the captain's guarantee. He had done so on the *Lochleven Castle*, and on the first of this month he presented his bill. The next day he went on board to collect the bill. He then met the captain, some words occurred between them, and in the presence of the crew the captain struck him in the face. Plaintiff at once told the captain that he would sue him for it.

The captain charged the plaintiff with having contrary to their agreement supplied his sailors with drink or money wherewith to buy drink; this would certainly be contrary to the agreement between the captain and plaintiff. But plaintiff had done no such thing. However, even if he had, that would not justify the defendant in his assaults.

He then proceeded to examine Moritz Holstein. [The plaintiff was sworn according to mosaic rites.] I am a storekeeper, living at No. 186, I boarded the *Lochleven Castle* when she came in port. She was flying the English flag. I asked the captain if he would allow me to supply the crew with clothes. He gave me leave to do so and he promised to see me paid to the extent of one month's wages. I have supplied the men with clothes, and I have also at one man's instance lent him $2. I have not supplied any man with drink. On the 1st of this month I brought my bill to the captain. Next morning I again went on board to collect the amount of the bill. I met the captain aft. He called all the sailors aft, and in their presence he struck me in the face. I fell down and have yet pains in my face. The captain asked me before he struck me: "why do you give my men drink?" I took out a summons against him the same day.

Mr. Litchfield next called as witness:

A Japanese boy, who stated that he went on board the *Lochleven Castle* on the 2nd instant, together with plaintiff, and saw defendant strike plaintiff so that the latter fell down. Witness has been in plaintiff's employ during 3 years and has never known him to supply sailors with drink, nor does he know that plaintiff has done so in this instance.

Defendant called as witness,

The chief officer of the *Lochleven Castle*. The agreement with plaintiff was he might supply the sailors to the extent of one month's wages, but on no account supply them with money or drink. I did not see the captain strike the plaintiff, but only push him. The crew have come drunk on board, and they stated distinctly in the plaintiff's presence that plaintiff had supplied them with drink. The plaintiff denied this and the captain grew excited and pushed the plaintiff.

Cross-examined by Mr. Litchfield.—It was a push, not a blow nor a smack in the face. I suppose it was more from fear than anything else that the plaintiff fell down. I have seen plaintiff coming in his boat, and although I have watched him very sharply I have never seen him bring grog on board. But the men have had leave and got grog ashore. Four sailors went ashore without leave on a Sunday, and only came on board the next Tuesday. They were then drunk and incapable.

The next witness called by defendant was Charles Ackers, cook on board *Lochleven Castle*, sworn:—I have gone ashore without leave; I have visited plaintiff's house in Yokohama. I have received from him about $6 in cash money and 3 bottles of gin. I know there have been disturbances on board arising from the men coming on board drunk, and the drink they got in the plaintiff's house. I did not see the captain strike the plaintiff. I know the agreement between the captain and the plaintiff.

Cross-examined by Mr. Litchfield:—We were three who went ashore together; we went to plaintiff's house to get money because we had no money; my bill amounts to about $15. There is $3 in the bill for a coat, but I never had the coat. I got dollars instead of the coat. The coat I have on now I got in Liverpool. I have never had leave here to go ashore, but I have been ashore more than once without leave. I

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had the $3 the first time I went to plaintiff's house. I had grog in plaintiff's house and have also carried grog away with me from there. My monthly wages are £3.10s.

To the Court: I have been ashore four or five times, and with one exception always without leave. Others of the crew have also been ashore without leave.

Defendant stated that when the plaintiff's bum-boat came alongside, he advised his men strongly to have nothing to do with it. But the men wished to deal with plaintiff. Defendant told plaintiff that he could advance each man clothes up to $12, but supply neither grog nor money. The plaintiff accepted my conditions. But the consequence was that the men came drunk on board and got up disturbances. The men have distinctly told me that they got grog in plaintiff's house. When the plaintiff came on board to collect his bills, I asked the men if the bills were correct. Some said, yes; some said they did not know. I asked the plaintiff in the men's presence if he had supplied them with grog, but he denied it. On the other hand, the men distinctly told me that they several times had got grog in the plaintiff's house.

Mr. Litchfield insisted upon the aggravating nature of the assault as it had taken place in the presence of the crew, whom plaintiff had been supplying. Plaintiff had acknowledged to have supplied the men with money, but distinctly denied having supplied them with grog. He adhered to his opinion that the defendant was by no means justified in taking the law into his own hands.

Defendant sentenced to pay a fine of $1 and costs.

OFFICIAL COURT OF ENQUIRY.

In the U. S. Consular-General Court.

Before Gen. T. B. Van Buren, Consul-General, and Messrs. J. G. Walsh and H. Allen, Jr., Assessors.

Tuesday, 7th March, 1876.

The enquiry into the circumstances of the wreck of the American ship *Surprise*, which was adjourned on the 29th ult., was resumed to-day.

David Shields, sworn:—I am a pilot in general. I came here as 2nd officer of the American ship *Sarah* from Tientsin. Ever since then I have off and on acted as a pilot. I learned my duties as pilot from the charts and from Mr. Craven, a pilot, now dead, with whom I was for a short time. I cannot say how many vessels I have piloted. There have been a good many. I do not keep any books. I was born in Sydney, N. S. W. I sailed out of New Bedford, Mass. for fourteen years, and was naturalized there. My papers were lost by shipwreck. I was naturalized in 1839 or 1840. I remember the ship *Surprise*. I spoke her on the evening of the 3rd February last off Misaki, between there and Fuvisaki. I went out from Matsura that evening after dusk. When I boarded her it was blowing strong from the North. I stood over to the eastward at first and kept beating all night. At daybreak we were abreast Kanonsaki and tacked to the westward. The breeze increasing, we shortened sail. Finding it still increasing I judged it imprudent to stand on at this time of year, but thought it better to run for Kaneda Bay. We were then about a mile to windward of Saratoga Spit buoy. I think this was between 8 and 9 o'clock a.m. It was hazy with a strong Northerly gale, clear above but misty on the water. We shortened sail and kept the vessel away for Kaneda Bay. Whilst rounding Plymouth Rock, the vessel struck on a sunken rock, not marked on any chart that I have ever seen. It was necessary to round these rocks to get into Kaneda Bay, It could be entered from the inside but with a large vessel the proper track is outside. I never knew of these sunken rocks or of any vessel being lost on them. I have known of a steamer going on the Plymouth Rocks, but not on the sunken rock on which the *Surprise* struck. When we struck I gave orders to back the sails, but the captain thought that it was not prudent, as if the vessel had stove a hole in her bottom, and slipped off to the rock, she might sink and everything be lost. The boats were got out, the captain left, and I stopped until they were all out and went in the last one. I tried to find Japanese to go off to the vessel but could not. I then walked to Yokohama and back again. I asked for a boat but they laughed at me. I then went to Misaki and thence to Yokohama and went out boar hunting with a party to whom I had been engaged, and returned on Saturday afternoon. When I returned I did not know that I was wanted. I had been at Matsiva two or three days trying to get up to Yokohama before I boarded the *Surprise*, but could not succeed on account of the wind. I did not know the *Surprise* was coming. I had had no communication about her with anybody. I knew by the papers that she had sailed from New York, but did not expect her so soon. When we tried to go to Kaneda Bay, I could not go to Mississippi Bay because it was to windward. The wind was at Northwest when it blew the heaviest. I have no certificate as a pilot. None of the pilots here have them. I was a seaman on a whaler when I sailed from New Bedford. I lost my papers in the *Glenoon* in a typhoon in the China seas. (Witness here produced a paper which he said was a duplicate of the one he had lost, also two certificates of competency as chief officer.) When we bore up for Kaneda Bay we were about a mile to windward of Saratoga Spit. We could not beat up to Yokohama because the ship was under short canvass, and there was a very high wind and strong ebb tide. This ship would make no ground. The wind was blowing a regular "duster." A brig was some distance ahead of us on the Eastern shore. I think she had less wind than we had. I did not say to the captain that I was a partner of Cook or Christian. He must have misunderstood me. I said I was in their boat. I was a kind of boat-keeper. Had I piloted a vessel I would receive one-half. I had not been down the bay for six months before, because I was sick. Last summer I was down in the Inland Sea and off the coast of Corea. When Christian or Cook piloted a vessel I got no part of it. When I piloted a vessel I got one half of the pilotage. I never had a certificate except from a large Dutch ship, the *Queen of the Netherlands*, which I took out. I cannot tell what has become of it.

Court adjourned until to-day at 11 a.m.

Wednesday, March 8, 1876.

The inquiry into the circumstances of the loss of the *Surprise* was resumed to-day.

Abraham Christian, sworn: I am pilot; have formerly been master of a vessel; have also kept a general store. I am well acquainted with the Plymouth Rocks. I have partly read the account of the loss of the *Surprise*. I know the sunken rock, a cable and a half E. S. E of Plymouth Rocks on which the *Surprise* was lost. At high water there is about 12 feet of water on the rock; at low water you can see the breakers on it. The steamer *Hayo Maro* was lost on this rock in June, 1869. I know David Shields, but not as a pilot. I believe he is able to command a ship as master, but I have never authorised him as a pilot. As to his habits, he is a drunkard. He was in my boat. He was brought down to the pilot station at Mizawa by Mr. Douglas' runner. I had given him my boat to bring to Yokohama, but instead of going to Yokohama he kept knocking about Mizawa, and finally, when the *Surprise* hove in sight, he boarded her. Any pilot would have given the Plymouth Rocks a wide berth. The day the *Surprise* was lost I was in Yokohama. I have no certificate as pilot. I have got several references from vessels which I have piloted. Now I do not ask for any references.

Frederick Hartmann, sworn: I am owner of a schooner. I was quartermaster in the *Hayo Maro* when she was lost. She was lost on the 17th of June, 1869, in the evening, on her passage from here to Kobe. She was lost on a sunken rock to the eastward of Plymouth Rock. She struck on the rock, and the captain backed her off; she sunk inside the rock. After the loss of the *Hayo Maro*, I heard that another vessel some years before had been lost on the same rock. After the loss of the *Hayo Maro* a beacon was put on the rock but it is not there now.

Verdict.

After a careful hearing of the evidence in this case, the Court is of opinion that the loss of the *Surprise* is to be attributed to the incompetency of the pilot, Mr. David Shields, in whose charge the vessel was at the time.

We deem it of the utmost importance for the safety of vessels entering this harbour, that some mode of ascertaining the competency of men acting as pilots in these waters should be ascertained; and, therefore, we earnestly request the Board of Foreign Consuls and the Chamber of Commerce to take action in the matter.

We also consider it necessary that a buoy should be placed upon the sunken rock upon which the *Surprise* and other vessels have been lost, to replace the beacon which the testimony shows was there for two years after the loss of the *Hayo Maro*.

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IN THE KANAGAWA KENCHO.

Before the GOVERNOR OF KANAGAWA.

Tuesday, March 7th, 1876.

This was an inquiry into a complaint made by Mr. S. C. Pass, a British subject, of having been assaulted by a Japanese Custom House officer on 21st February last. H. B. M.'s Consul, Mr. Russell Robertson, was present, and watched the proceedings; The Superintendent of Customs, and the Chief of Police were present likewise.

Mr. Pass deposed: On the 21st of February I went on board the *Bombay* to see an acquaintance, Capt. Taylor, depart. I went in company with Mr. Hodges and Mr. Sutherland. After having bid good-bye to Capt. Taylor, we came ashore in the same boat. We landed at the French Hatoba when it was already dark. We found the first gate shut, and we then went to the boathouse gate. I was there assaulted by a Japanese Custom House official, who is present here in Court (Mr. Pass pointed him out). He seized me by the coat, and threatened to take me to the Saibansho. As I saw no reason why I should be taken there, I beat him off. But the Japanese attacked me again, and struck me several times on the head with his fists. I passed through the boathouse gate into the street, and was following Mr. Hodges to go home. The Japanese followed me, and seized me several times by the coat. Opposite the French Hospital he made a sudden rush at me, and ran his head against my stomach so violently, that I was thrown backwards over the wall of the bund into the sea. How long I lay there I cannot say; I became insensible. Mr. Hodges came and assisted me to get up. After getting on to the road again, the same Japanese still insisted that we should go to the Saiban-sho. We went with him to the Custom House, where we were detained about an hour, and where he entered a charge against me. From there we were taken to the Police Station, where the Japanese repeated his charge against me, and insisted that I should be locked up. But Mr. Hodges told the police officers that they could not lock me up; and after a detention of another hour, and with great difficulty, we were dismissed. I was not intoxicated at all. I had two glasses of port wine on board. I had to strike the Japanese official, whose name is Mr. Kunoma, several times, in order to make him loosen his hold of me. I did not notice Mr. Kunoma on board the *Bombay*.

Mr. Hodges stated: As constable of the British Consulate, I was ordered to bring a seaman, named Taylor, on board the *Bombay*. I took the necessary papers with me to his residence, No. 31, about 6 o'clock on the evening of the 21st Feb. I was accompanied by another officer from the Consulate, Mr. White. The man was very much distressed at having to leave this country and it took a great deal of persuasion to induce him to go. There were present besides myself Mr. Pass, Mr. White, Mr. Sutherland, and one person more whose name I do not know. Mr. Taylor had to be bodily carried into the boat. After some difficulty, we got him down the slope at the French Hatoba, his effects into the boat, and we then all went in the same boat. Taylor was lying in the bottom of the boat covered with some fur. When we got to the *Bombay* I went to see the captain with my papers concerning Taylor. I told the captain the state of the man, and the captain sent for the doctor. Mr. Pass Mr. Sutherland, and Mr. Black, assisted by one of the crew, carried Mr. Taylor up the ladder, and two of the crew took him into a second-class cabin, and placed him in a bunk. As soon as I had seen him placed in the bunk, I went to the boat to look for his effects. I found Mr. Pass at the ladder superintending the hoisting on board of Mr. Taylor's luggage. When I came back to the cabin, I found Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Black, the steward and second officer of the *Bombay* there, and I understood from them that the steward had turned Mr. Kunoma out of the cabin, and refused him a light. The steward said that he thought the deck was the proper place for the Custom House officers. The second officer said that he thought they were entitled to a cabin, and he gave the steward orders to give Mr. Kunoma a light and a cabin. Mr. Kunoma was walking backwards and forwards in the cabin in a very excited manner. Mr. Sutherland remarked, "These d—d Japanese are always making a row." This remark was, however, not addressed to Mr. Kunoma, and I do not think Mr. Sutherland had any idea that Mr. Kunoma understood him. But on the remark being made, Mr. Kunoma turned round, brought his face close to Mr. Sutherland and said in an excited manner: "why you speak God d——d Japanese?" Sutherland drew back, but he was followed by Mr. Kunoma, and Sutherland pushed him back telling him to mind his own business. Mr. Kunoma then turned round to me, and as far as I know calling me by my name he asked me: "You speak Japanese?" I told him, no, and that if he minded his own business he would not be interfered with. He then again turned round to Sutherland in the same excited manner, vociferating in Japanese. Sutherland then became also excited. I told Sutherland to take no notice of him. Wine was now ordered and all parties partook of it. I, for my part, had two small glasses, and I do not think any one had more. We then bid Mr. Taylor good-bye and started to return. But Mr. Kunoma tried to prevent Mr. Sutherland from going up the steps to the deck; Sutherland pushed him away. We went to the gangway, and here Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Black were again accosted by Kunoma, who tried to prevent them from going down the ladder. They pushed by him, but the disturbance on deck had called forth the captain, who came forward to ask what was the matter. I remarked to the captain that I thought that the Japanese had been drinking. Mr. Kunoma was standing on the last step of the ladder trying to get into the boat. But when I had got in, the boat was pushed of, and we went to the French Hatoba. Mr. Pass got out first and I second; I thought that Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Black were following, but when I had scrambled up the loose stones and arrived on the level of the Hatoba, I did not see him, and when I shouted I received no reply; so I said to Mr. Pass, They must have gone. I found the first gate shut, which rather surprised me, and I then went to the large gate. There I found Mr. Kunoma standing and was going to pass him when he stopped me and told me that I must wait. I asked him, Why? and he then told me in a very excited tone that I had insulted him on board. I asked him "I?" to which he answered: "No, not you, but your friend." At this moment Mr. Pass came up and pushed him away from the gate. He now got very angry, although I tried all I could to pacify him and told him who I was, but nothing made any impression on him; he continued his struggle with Mr. Pass for about 60 yards down the Bund. In the struggle Mr. Kunoma fell on the top of the Bund and Mr. Pass fell over him into the sea. Mr. Kunoma was at that time quite beside himself with rage: if he had attempted to arrest me I should certainly have resisted him on account of the state of mind in which he was. When Mr. Pass fell into the sea I did not know whether the tide was in or out, but on my endeavoring to get down to the sea some Japanese who were lurking about tried to induce me not to do so. When I came down to the sea, I found Mr. Pass lying on his back in about 2 feet of water and insensible. with difficulty I got him raised and brought to his senses. I tried to persuade the Japanese, who were there, to come and assist me, but they were unwilling to do so. When I had got Mr. Pass up on the Bund I found Mr. Kunoma, who now had got assistance in the shape of more Japanese. They told us that we must go with them to the Custom House, I tried to persuade them to allow me to take Mr. Pass home or to a doctor. They persisted, however, and I had to give in. So we went to the Custom House, where we were shown into an office and an officer was sent for who after some time made his appearance. Mr. Kunoma made his statement to this officer, but it was not taken down in writing. Mr. Fleury, an officer of the Custom House department, was fetched to him. I protested againstour detention and asked him tell the Japanese officer that if there was any charge against Mr. Pass, he could be prosecuted in the British Consulate. Mr. Fleury wrote down what I said, and communicated it to the Japanese officer, who sent us to the Police Station. There the Custom House officer and Mr. Kunoma made their statements to the Police Inspector, who disappeared, and another Police Officer came forward, to whom the statement were repeated. At this stage Sergeant Lockston was called and it was intimated to him that Mr. Pass should be locked up. I, however, protested against this, and after Mr. Pass had written down his name and address, adding that he was a British subject, we left the Station. I arrived at my house at 2 a.m. and laid a complaint before the British Consul later in the morning.

Enquiry was adjourned until this morning at 9 a.m.

IN THE FRENCH CONSULAR COURT.

Before EMILE KRAETZER, Esq., Acting French Consul;
and
Messrs. A. CONIL and E. PIQUET, assessors.

Friday, March 10, 1876.

Kanayama Kinchiro (carpenter), Iriyo Kohucho (mason), and Sasaki Kuyo (stone-cutter), *vs.* the Catholic Mission, as proprietors of the lot and house No. 84.

In this case the plaintiffs claimed from the defendants for extra work done at the building No. 84, the sum of 1,674 *yen* 52 *sen*.

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Mr. Piquet, who had been appointed by the Court to survey the buildings and the work, handed in his report, and in conformity with the same the defendants were ordered to pay to plaintiffs the amount of 534 *yen* 48 *sen*; and the plaintiffs to finish the work within 30 days under a penalty of $10 for every day they are in arrear.

Defendants paid at once into Court the amount ordered.

ISOSAKI OTCHIKO and the girl O-ME *vs.* GEORGE MANUEL.

Defendant in this case, who is a Greek under French protection, living at No. 133, was charged with having forcibly dragged the girl O-me to his house, where she had formerly been residing, and there to have cut off a part of her hair.

Defendant did not appear. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $3, and $5 damages to the girl O-me, or in default, be imprisoned for five days.

IN H. B. M.'S SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

ON APPEAL FROM HER MAJESTY'S COURT AT YEDO.

Shanghai. February 26, 1876.

WILLIAM H. DOYLE, HAYASHI TOBUEYIYEMON, and YOUKURA (plaintiffs), appellants; THOMAS BOTTOMLEY (defendant), respondent.

JUDGMENT.

It is quite clear that Vice-Consul Dohmen was right in admitting the parol evidence to explain the circumstances under which the words "I accept the substance of the above" were written, and what meaning was to be attached to them; and in doing so he in no way transgressed the rule, that parol evidence is inadmissable to vary a written contract. That the parties attached some meaning to these words is clear, for they were added advisedly, and if without meaning, were simply a useless addition.

Then what does the parol evidence amount to? If it is worthy of credit, it amounts to this: that the plaintiff Doyle sketched out an agreement; that he handed it to the defendant for his consideration; that the defendant did consider it, and signed it, and on taking it back to the plaintiff mentioned his wish that the date should be changed from the first day of June to the first day of May,—the signature so far as it bound the defendant was contemporaneous with the mention of the change he desired should be made when the agreement should be more formally drawn out, and, therefore, the signature must be considered as subject to this qualification; that he accepted the substance of the arrangement if the date were altered to the 1st of May,—and it is clear that the date was the only objection he had, and that it was an objection which the plaintiff Doyle and he discussed, - and that the result of its being made, and of the discussion that ensued on it, was, that at or without the suggestion of the plaintiff Doyle, but in his presence, the defendant added the words, "I accept the substance of the above," which, if they mean anything, mean, that there was a point, of perhaps comparative unimportance, not yet determined, but which was to be referred by the plaintiff to his partners.

If, then, the parol evidence establishes so much—and it appears to me that at the least it certainly does—then the signature, coupled with the words, is not a final and unconditional acceptance of the terms offered in the contract, but a simple acceptance of the substance of them,—barring the question of date from when the contract should commence, and in this sense is not a final contract upon which this action can be maintained, but a qualified acceptance of certain terms only, leaving a term unascertained and not agreed upon, and still to be decided on; and, therefore, it is not such a contract upon which such an action as the present will lie.

Under these circumstances, I consider that the judgment of the Vice-Consul is right, and I confirm it with costs, which, so far as the appeal is concerned, I fix at $25, exclusive of Court fees.

EDMUND HORNBY,
Chief Judge.

A circular issued by Messrs. Bavier, Frères, and Co., at Yokohama, states that on the 1st Jan. they would open a branch agency of their business at Paris, and that their friends, Messrs. F. Vogel and Co., of that city, on account of their increasing business with them, have taken an interest in the house.—*L. & C. Express.*

THE BRITISH MINISTER'S NOTIFICATION.

(Shanghai Courier.)

The recent Notification from Sir Harry Parkes suppressing the foreign-edited Japanese newspaper *Bankoku Shimbun* and making it a criminal offence for any British subject to publish a journal in the native language has, not unnaturally, created a great stir in Yokohama. The daily papers have lost no time in expressing their unbounded indignation at what they consider so arbitary and tyrannical a measure, and belabour the Minister soundly for taking so extreme an advantage of "the extraordinary and unconstitutional "powers conferred upon him by the Orders in Council." The *Japan Mail* adopts the opposite view, and reasons in favour of the justice and propriety of the step. Correspondents have plunged into the controversy, and the divergence or rather variety of their opinions adds to the interest of the discussion. For the question is a most interesting one; one indeed which affects our liberties as Englishmen no less than our exterritorial reghts and privileges as residents living under peculiar conditions in a foreign country. But it is also a question of many sides; let us look at it from every point of view, and strive to arrive at a just and unbiassed conclusion upon its merits.

The facts of the case are, we take it, briefly as follow. The Government of Japan, sharing a weakness with many European Governments which renders it dangerous to permit the existence of an entirely free press, frames a code of press-laws which, however desirable in themselves, are brought to bear upon the native journalists in a singularly irritating and vexatious manner. Fines, imprisonments and suspensions are lavishly bestowed in acknowledgment of any article which has had the honour of annoying the powers that be, and the editors appear to have grown restive under the infliction. An Englishman thereupon seizes the opportunity to establish a newspaper himself in the vernacular, which, enjoying the same protection as as other journals owned and edited by his countrymen, shall yet enable the Japanese to air the views and grievances which, published in a purely native newspaper, would subject the editor to legal penalties. The Government watch the phenomenon with nervousness and perturbation, and at last lay the matter before the representative of England, who with one stroke of his pen, crushes Mr. Black's attempt and renders it a criminal offence for any British subject to follow his example. It is not pretended, so far as we know, that the newspaper in question was a source of mischief. We never met with it ourselves, but no instances have been adduced in which it had betrayed a seditious or injurious tendency. It may have been of the highest class, calculated to instruct and enlighten its readers, and even to inculcate in them sentiments of loyalty towards their Government. As far as has been represented, it was at least innocent. But the authorities saw in it a grave danger. It was not a direct infraction, but it might involve an ingenious and, to them, fatal evasion of the law, and they appealed to the British Minister to protect them from so indisputable a connivance at civil misdemeanour. As far as they were concerned, they acted logically. Their demand was a fair one. We do not now go into the broad, outlying question of whether their press-laws were judiciously framed or wisely administered. The matter was simply: shall a British subject be be allowed to connive at a defiance of existing regulations, and that in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the country? and Sir Harry Parkes responded to their application with characteristic promptitude and good-will.

But then comes another view. How far does Sir Harry Parkes's remedy meet the case? It is a violent one; and there are some medicines which in curing one disease may throw the patient into a still sorer plight. The terms of the Notification are sweeping, all-inclusive. In order to prevent the Government from being annoyed or endangered by an irresponsible agent, an embargo is laid upon an entire range of literature, and possible friends are strangled with the same cord as a hypothetically-existing foe. [It is, or has been, the custom in China for an English newspaper to publish a Chinese issue; supposing it suited the Government that so valuable and so honest an ally as the *Japan Mail* should issue a Japanese edition of its print, with a view to instructing the officials and the populace in those matters most calculated to advance and refine their thoughts and to help on their education—how then?]* Where is the line to be drawn? A newspaper may be weekly or monthly: such are, presumably, the missionary periodicals published in Japanese: are all these to be suppressed? Yet the wording of the Edict admits of no compromise: Any British subject who shall, etc. etc., print or publish a newspaper in the Japanese language, shall be guiltly of an offence. If we are

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justified in thus extending its operation it will but give rise to another 'evasion' of the law, for periodicals now published by Englishmen will simply be transferred to nominal American or Continental proprietors, and it remains to be seen whether the representatives of other Western Powers are inclined to adopt, supposing them to have the prerogative, the measure of their British colleague. Again, it has been urged that an Englishman taking advantage of his position as editor of a Japanese newspaper to indite seditious articles could be rendered amenable to his own authorities: but, as a contemporary points out, such an arrangement would entail, eventually, inextricable confusion of Japanese and English law. One almost wonders that the Minister did not draw up a code of Press-laws specially adapted to the class of journalism now under his ban; the Government evidently has sufficient confidence in him to rely upon his impartial administration! The dilemma is a nice one. Can we throw any light upon it by the analogy of our own position in China? Let us see.

The *Shen-pao* is now a paper of considerable circulation and influence. It is read by thousands in the provinces and at Peking. It has not scrupled to attack existing abuses, and to accuse local officials, of some standing, of serious faults. An attempt to stop its mouth, similar to that we are now considering, was once made: but the editor, as a British subject, was protected by his Consul. It is now, we believe, respected more or less by all classes; and why? Simply because it is conducted in a responsible and judicious manner: and this cannot be said of any Chinese newspaper which has yet appeared, conducted by a native. We cannot help thinking, therefore, that the Japanese Government has adopted a shortsighted policy in thus incontinently gagging the Anglo-Japanese press. We believe that as a matter of fact, the authorities would have far less to fear from a paper edited by an Englishman of culture and education, who could respect the weaknesses and pet traditions of the people while he had their interest at heart, than from the crude outpourings of native writers, whose opinions might act dangerously upon a class of readers unaccustomed to the expression of free thought. Of course the plea of a man in the position of Mr. Black that the English press is free, and therefore he is at liberty to publish an English newspaper in the Japanese language, is simply stupid. We only argue from the standpoint of expediency. We fully allow the force of all representations in favour of the Edict. We do not forget that England is almost the only nation in Europe that can afford an unbridled press. France, Germany, Russia, Spain—all these countries dread the influence of irresponsible writers either because their respective Governments are not sufficiently strong or because their respective peoples are not sufficiently accustomed to liberty to use it wisely and well: why then should we quarrel with Japan on account of similar timidity? For, for her there is more excuse. The subterfuge resorted to, we grant, was analogous to that of a foreigner in Shanghai who would ship goods for a Chinaman in order to help him to evade the payment of certain unpopular taxes to the Chinese Government, or lend him his name to import goods forbidden to be imported by a native. But none the less have the Mikado's advisers acted unwisely and precipitately. They might have gained more had they not done so much; and we cannot resist the conclusion that the Edict of Sir Harry Parkes, animated though it was by a sense of justice and of right, will prove a far more potent remedy than is compatible with the cure it is intended to effect.

* [In republishing this article the *Japan Herald* has thought proper to suppress by the aid of asterisks a passage which the reader will find restored to its context and placed, for distinction sake, within brackets. No excuse for its suppression is stated, but we can hardly imagine that the writer will be gratified to find that an important clause of his argument is struck out for no better reason than that it involved a compliment to the *Japan Mail*.

This is by no means the first case of the kind.—ED. *J. W. M.*]

THE JAPANESE PRESS.

(Hiogo News.)

To those who really take an interest in the political development of this country, few things among the current literature of the day are better worth reading than the articles which appear in the columns of the native newspapers. At present nearly all the editorial writing worthy of attention seems to be confined to the Capital—a consequence, presumably, of the centralising policy which circumstances have forced upon the present Government—and the *Japan Mail* has been doing good service for some time past, to those who care to study the people they live amongst, by the many translations of political articles which it continues to publish. Many of these articles, as might have been expected, contain statements and arguments which shew that the writers have a great deal to learn. The assumed facts are often not facts at all, the arguments based upon them could be knocked down like a house of cards, but many of the articles are not only well written, but shew an insight into the causes which produce political results which is most gratifying to those who are aware that the mental stamina of a people can perhaps be most easily gauged by the measure of intellectual power which is found distributed outside of official circles and influence. The translations in the *Mail* of the 19th ultimo are very fair specimens of what we mean. There is one from the *Hochi Shimbun* on that sore subject to Japanese pride—extraterritoriality. The writer quite sees that victories which vindicate Japanese power over Formosans and Coreans are no sufficient satisfaction for powerlessness over Western nations, as the former are at present inferior races, which the latter are not; and the argument of the *Hochi* is quite a maintainable one—that if foreigners come here for their own purposes they ought to be subjected to Japanese laws, which the writer does not deny might be better without allowing that the goodness of his argument is injured thereby, as Japan is a sovereign State. But he weakens his case by a number of absurd statements which he ought to be better informed than to make. "However unjustly foreigners may treat our people, we cannot punish them as they deserve." This is the sore point—that Japan does not do the punishing. But as to the actual fact of the punishing the *Hochi* makes the most wild and absurd statements. "..... .....whenever any of our people commit an act of injustice against foreigners they are severely punished for it. On the whole, foreigners certainly escape from the punishment of their offences, because the Japanese cannot prosecute them as they could wish." What the wishes of the Japanese may be as to the conduct of any suit, we do not pretend to know, but every foreigner resident in Japan knows how gross are the other misrepresentations contained in the above quotation. So gross indeed that while at the Consular Courts facilities are given to Japanese suitors which are not accorded to foreigners amongst themselves, it is the firm opinion of a large proportion of foreign residents that the notorious impossibility of getting redress by any foreigner at a Japanese Court is part of a plan to create a feeling among foreigners that if they were placed altogether under native jurisdiction they might perhaps have some chance of obtaining redress which is practically denied to them now. It cannot possibly tend to "the maintenance of friendly relations" that such writing as this should circulate amongst the Japanese, and all probability be believed by many of them, while no paper of the *Bankoku Shimbun* class can exist to lay any denial of such mischievous statements before the Japanese public—a trifling matter, no doubt unworthy the attention of a British Minister.

The next article is one on Japanese social and trading morality, but three which follow are of a different stamp and have an important political bearing. The subject is the system which obtains in this country of adopting heirs, and is of much importance from its relation to the *Samurai* question. Whenever a class has succeeded in obtaining hereditary privileges which enable it to live without working, there is a strong tendency of families in that class to die out for want of natural heirs. Statistics shew that this has been the case in England, for reasons which have no special local application; we should therefore expect to see the same law operative in Japan, and the articles before us bear evidence of the fact. The privileges of the *Samurai* caste are hereditary, and the condition attached to its position of worldly ease was military service, but it is stated that the only method of keeping up the strength of the class was by permitting the system of adopting a male heir, and therefore that system was under the Shogunate legalised, even the allowed practice of concubinage being found insufficient to meet the demand. In order that our readers may judge for themselves, we have reproduced the articles elsewhere. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* opens the argument, and from it we learn that the system flourished most under the Ashikaga Shoguns, and appears to have caused the Tokugawa family alarm after they got possession of the Shogunate, as they passed a law limiting the succession to estates and pensions to the true male heir only, who must have reached the age of seventeen years to enable him to inherit; but when many families became extinct under this system the opposition to it became so strong that theTokugawa law had to be repealed. A lively picture is then drawn of the evils produced by the law of entail, which

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might have been written by any modern English satirist, so remarkably alike are the results in England and Japan. The article ends by stating that as since the Restoration revenues can be divided amongst children and females can inherit pensions, the incentive to adoption is less and that therefore there need be the less objection to abolish it by law altogether. The *Choya Shimbun* replies on the other side, pointing out the benefits to be obtained by the system of adoption—which may be all true enough, but which, while of certain benefit to particular families, are by no means necessarily benefits to the State. The *Hochi Shimbun* follows with an article in a judicial tone, exposing the arguments of the *Choya Shimbun* and giving a strong summing-up in favor of the abolition of adoption, arguing that the lack of offspring is a natural misfortune which shows that nature thinks it best to terminate the existence of a family so circumstanced, and denying that any sufficient case has been made out for interfering with the action of natural laws. The last paragraph is especially good.

The protection of neither families, industries nor anything else from the action of natural laws, however pleasant for the things protected, is good for the State, and these arguments directed from a scientific point of view against those barnacles, the *Samurai*, seem to shew that the Japanese newspapers are beginning to awake to the fact that in their power of spreading intelligence and education they have a weapon ready to their hands more powerful for good than any exposure, however eloquent, of official corruption, and a weapon which it will be far less easy for any official tyranny to deprive them of.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 6, *Tanais*, French steamer, Reynier, 1,626, from Hongkong Feb. 28, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

Mar. 7, *Truth*, British barque, Evans, 329, from Samarang, bound for San Francisco. Sugar.

Mar. 7, *Columbian*, British steamer, 2,500, from Hongkong, General, to P. & O. Co.

Mar. 7, *Aarhuus*, Danish 3-masted schooner, Solling, 256, from Takao, Feb. 14, Sugar, to F. Knoblauch.

Mar. 7, *Oceanic*, British steamer, Parcell. 3,720, from Hongkong. Mar. 1, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.

Mar. 8, *Sösterk*, Norwegian barque, Alm, 389, from Taiwanfoo, Feb. 6, Sugar.

Mar. 8, *Genkai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Conner, from Shanghai and ports, Mar. 1, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Mar. 9, *Malacca*, British steamer, Bernard, 1,683, from Hongkong, Mar. 1, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

Mar. 10, *Urio Maru*, Japanese steamer, from Yokaichi, province of Ise, General, to M. B. Co.

Mar. 11, *Belgic*, British steamer, Metcalfe, 2,950, from San Francisco, Feb. 16, Mails and General, to O. & O, Co.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 5, *Cyclop*, German gun-boat, Captain Reiche, 460, for Formosa.
despatched by Wilkin and Robison.

Mar. 6, *Nightingale*, American ship, Palmer, 722, for Hongkong, General, despatched by J. D. Carroll & Co.

Mar. 7, *Sunda*, British steamer, Edmond, 1,682, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Mar. 8, *Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, Furber, 1,870, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Mar, 9, *Regulus*, Norwegian barque, Holter, 565, for Chefoo, Ballast, despatched by Chipman, Stone & Co.

Mar. 9, *Jonathan Chase*, American ship, Curtis, 693, for Hongkong, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Mar. 10, *Oceanic*, British steamer, Parcell, 3,720, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

Mar. 11, *Eme*, British ship, Sproule, 773, for Hakodate, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamship *Tanais* from Hongkong.—Messrs. Salle, Reale, Sinagawa, Shirato and one Japanese.

Per Steamship *Sunda*, for Hongkong.—Messrs. Wheeler, T. Hogg, Flowers, J. Ferguson, Bousquet, Orcel, Sacconi, Bennett, Oicho and Siunoske.

Per Steamship *Oceanic* from Hongkong.—Mr. Hart, Mrs. Hart, child and two servants.

Per Steamship *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports —Mrs. Brown, Miss Brown, Miss Nelson, Miss Harris, Mr. Tzusaki, Mr. Kobayashi, Mr. Warren. Mr. Richardson, Mr. Reid, Mr. Kokura Mr. Otaki, Mr. Tsuda, Mr. Collins, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Zechat, Mr. Guncert, Mr. Makita, and 231 Japanese, 4 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Genkai Maru* from Shanghai and ports —For Yokohama: Mrs. Morrison and 4 childaen, Mr. and Mrs. P. Bishop, Mrs. Rapphard and 2 children, J. Milne, G. Way, Major Pontifex, J. Gorman, H. St. J. Brown, W. Lohman, F. Herman, T. P. Gukie, M. Ullmann, L. Poitevin, and 16 Japanese in cabin, and 114 in the steerage. For San Francisco.—O Yok, Wing Ying Ting, R. Knapel, J. J. Daly, and 9 in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Malacca* from Hongkong.—Messrs. Boyle and Murray from Southampton and Venice, Mr. Allie from Hongkong, (return ex *Orissa*), 1 Chinaman on deck.

Per Steamship *Oceanic* for San Francisco.—Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Laurie and child, Messrs. Blythe, Anderson, Tillman, R. H. Brunton, J. R. Davidson, K. Knapell, R. A. Barker, John Burt, J. P. Mollison, Mr. Morrison and three children, Miss Morrison, M. Scott, F. Hermann, Revd. H. Ritchie. Centennial Exhibition Commissioners viz: Messrs. Tanaki, Ishida, Omori, Ishiwari, Asani, Yoshio, Yayé, Ota, Miramatsu, Mita, 7 Japanese students to the Centennial. In the steerage: O. Fock, We-kiu-ding, 8 Chinese and 9 Japanese workmen, and 25 Japanese Attaches to the Commission.

Per Steamship *Belgic* from San Francisco,—For Yokohama: Mr. Geo. Bonny, Mr. W. M. Nyman, Mrs. W. M. Nyman. For Shanghai: Mr. F. G Hoyt. For Hongkong: Mr. W. A. Moriarty, one European, 97 Chinese in the steerage.

CARGOES.

Per Steamship *Sunda* for Hongkong.—

Silk to England	... ...	...158 bales.
France	... ...	... 99 „
Italy	... ...	... 13 „
	Total	...270 bales.

Per Steamship *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—

Treasure	... $9,466

Per Steamship *Malacca* from Hongkong.—

Sugar	...2246 packages,
General	... 802 „
Ex *Teheran*	... 128 „
Total	...3176 packages.

REPORTS.

The British barque *Truth* from Samarang, bound to San Francisco, after leaving Port experienced variable winds with rain through the Java Sea. Passing into the Pacific through Dampier Strait, met with light winds and calms up to 6° North, thence to 26° N. carried S.E. trades, afterwards variable winds veering from N.W. to N.E., till the 24th of February, when in 34° N. and 146° East the weather became threatening and the Barometer began to fall with a northerly wind and a heavy confused sea. About 11 30 a.m., the bar. stood at 22-40, sky very threatning and the wind from the N.W. blowing very hard. Shortly after, the captain observed a small black cloud coming down from the N.N.W., and in a few minutes the vessel was struck by a hurricane, throwing her on her beam ends and rendering her completely helpless. The captain in order to lighten the ship cut away the mizen mast, with everything connected with it, but finding that insufficient, had to cut away the main mast also, after which she righted again. The water in the mean time gained acess to the hold through the quarter hatch, which the sea had lifted off, and through bolt holes in the side, while nearly all the provisions were damaged by water getting into the cabin. For two days after the accident the captain kept the vessel's head towards her port of destination, but the wind shifting to the Eastward, and provisions likely to run short beside the ship making water, he resolved to make for this port. After considerable difficulty, there being only the foremast standing, the *Truth* got close up to Cape Sigami, on the afternoon of the 6th, when by the kindness of the captain of a Japanese man-of-war whose vessel passed near them, a messenger was sent to Yokohama to procure the assistance of a tug steamer, by which she was towed up here and anchored safely on the morning of the 7th. From the quantity of water that must have got into the hold it is presumed that a considerable quantity of the cargo is damaged.

The Steamship *Malacca* reports. From Hongkong to Turnabout experienced strong monsoon with high sea and dull overcast weather: hence to Chikakoff, moderate gale from N.E to S.E. with high confused sea, thick weather and rain. Chikakoff to Osima strong N.E. breeze and high sea. Osima to Rock Island moderate gale from W.N.W. Rock Island to Yokohama steady breeze and fine. Passed Rock Island at — p.m., arrived Yokohama 7 a.m.

March 2, 0.15 p.m. exchanged colors with French Man-of-war anchored in Foosang Bay. March 4, noon Lat: 26° 52' N. Long: 122° 24' E. passed and exchanged colors with M.M. s.s. *Menzaleh*, bound S.W.

March 8.—10' E. Osima; passed s.s. *Sunda*, bound S.W.

The O. & O. Company's s.s. *Belgic* reports: Left San Francisco 0.12 Wednesday Feb 16th. Moderate fine weather thence to the 21st. Lat. 38.29 N. and 149.36 W. strong gale: thence to March 2nd, moderate weather with occasional fog. March 3rd severe squalls and rain. March 4th to 8th strong weather and variable gales, generally N.W. to S.S.W.; 8th to 10th fine. Passed Cape King at 3.30 p.m. Anchored off Yokohama Light-ship at 9 45 p.m.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
Hongkong ...	... Shalimar ...	... Bavier & Co. ...	... Mar.
Hongkong ...	... Tanais ...	... M. M. Co. ...	... 14th Mar.
San Francisco	... Great Republic	... P. M. S. S. Co.	... 25th Mar.
Shanghai ...	... Columbian ...	... P. & O. Co. ...	... 13th Mar.
Shanghai ...	... Genkai Maru	... M. B. Co.... ...	... 13th Mar.
Hakodate ...	... Hiogo Maru	... M. B. Co.... ...	... 13th Mar.
Hongkong ...	... Malacca ...	... P. & O. Co. ...	... 21st Mar.

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MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination.
Belgic	Metcalfe ...	.. Hongkong.
Columbian	Harvey	.. Shanghai.
Genkai Maru	Conner	.. Shanghai.
Hiogo Maru	Vroom	.. Hakodate.
Kanagawa Maru	... ...	...
Kinsiu Maru	Christensen ...	...
Massilia	Rand	...
Malacca	Bernard	...
Naruto	DuBois	...
Niigata Maru	Walker	...
Sea Gull	Acfort	...
Stadt Amsterdam	Boon	...
Tanais	Reynier	...Hongkong.
Urio Maru	... ...	...
Volga	Nondedeu ...	...

SAILING SHIPS.

Aarhuus	256	Solling	...	
City of Quebec	707	Davison	...	...At Shimagawa
Gaucho	370	Creighton ...	...	
Hope...	797	Hancock ...	...	
John Mackean... ...	198	Jordan ...	...	
Leicester	1309	Caddy ...	...	
Lochleven Castle ...	692	McKechnie ..	...	
Mary Jane	165	...	..	...
Pelham	254	Bisson ...	...	...
Rurie	590	Bergeland ...	...	
Shalimar	1596	Cotter ...	..	.. Hongkong.
Söterk	389	Alm ...	...	...
Truth	329	Evans ...	...	...
Ulrock	780	Rennie ...	...	...

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

British corvette ...	Clio	Captain Smith.
H M gun-boat	Sylvia ..	Captain St. John.
French gun-boat ...	Talisman .	Captain St. Hilaire.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS WITH CARGOES FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Senator" s.s.; "Diomed" s.s.

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Bride"; "Famosa"; "Oxfordshire."

FROM SHIELDS.—"Arcadian."

FROM CARDIFF.—"Vichon"; "Armanella."

FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas. C. Leary"; "Nettie Merryman"; "Wallace"; "Cleopatra"; "J. H. Kimball."

FROM HAMBURG.—"Candace."

FROM LIVERPOOL.

FROM NEWPORT.—"Monte Rosa."

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—"Patroclus" s.s.

AT LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO &c.—"Zoba"; "Forward Ho"; "Orchis" s.s.; "Flintshire" s.s.; "Naples" s.s.

AT HAMBURG.—

AT GLASGOW.—"Candia" s.s.

TELEGRAPHS.

The cable between Sydney, New South Wales, and Wellington, New Zealand, has now been laid and opened for telegraphic correspondence, and New Zealand is thus in direct telegraphic communication with Australia, India, Europe, China, Japan &c.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

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A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY Edition, $12 per annum.

WEEKLY Edition. Per annum, $24: Six months, $13: Three months, $7.

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AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON.....	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
"	F. Algar, 8 Clements Lane, Lombard Street.
"	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO ..	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street,
HONGKONG	Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI.....	Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA...	F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI.....	China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers,

"Berkeley, Sept 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I, suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

August 1st, 1875. 26 alt.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

January 1, 1876. 52ins.

NOW READY.

FU SO MIMI BUKURO,

OR

A Budget of Japanese Notes.

Also by the same writer:

KODOMO MUSKASHI BANASHI (Japanese olden time tales for little people) reprinted from the *Japan Herald.*

THE FAR EAST—A Tale of Japan first and last—reprinted from the *Far East.*

LETTERS ON LOCAL SUBJECTS—Reprinted from *Herald.*

Ditto. Reprinted from the *Gazette.*

&c. &c. &c.

Yokohama, July 22, 1875.

NOTICE.

TRANSLATIONS from ENGLISH into JAPANESE, or from JAPANESE into ENGLISH undertaken.

Address M., Care of

"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE,
No. 32, Water Street.

Yokohama, March 2, 1875. tf.

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cotton Fabrics and Yarns.—We have to report an improved demand for these goods. *Twist* 16/24 and 28/32 are in good demand and saleable at higher rates, though 38/42 do not share in the improvement. There is greater enquiry for *Grey Shirtings* at previous rates. *Velvets* continue saleable at quotations. *T. Cloths* and *Drills* are without change and no business can be reported in *Taffachelass*. The arrest of the decline may no doubt be attributed to the falling rates of exchange, though these, for the moment, exhibit greater firmness.

Grey Shirtings:—					White Shirtings:—		
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.90 to $2.20	60 to 64 reed 40 yds.	35 in. nom.	per pce. 2.10 to 2.30
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	„	2 20 to 2.50	Turkey Reds 24 yds.	30 in. 2¼—3 lb.	per lb. 0.75 to 1.02½
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ „	39 in.	„	2.20 to 2.50	Black Velvets		8.50 to 9.25
9 lbs.	38½ „	44 in.	„	2.50 to 2 90	English Drills 15 lb.	40 yds, 30 in.	3.30 to 3.45
					Taffachelass	12 yds, 43 in.	*nom.* 2.00

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul	$30 75 to 34 25	No. 38 to 42 per picul $41.00 to 45.00
No. 28 to 32	per picul	$34 00 to 40.00	Reverse Twist 16-24 „ $33.00 nom.

Woollens.—Owing to the trifling advance asked by importers to cover the continuing loss on remittances, business has apparently come to an utter standstill which is shared by *Mousselines de Laine*. Enquiry for good military cloth on the part of the War Department has resulted in some extensive transactions, which, however, have been passed at very low rates.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	6 50 to 8.00	Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in.	0 25 to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	4 75 to 5.25	Multicolored „	20 yds.	30 in.	0.35 to 0.40
Chimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.	5.25 to 5.75	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.		0.80 to 1 20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in.	0 25 to 0.33	Presidents	54 in. to 56 in.		0.60 to 0.70
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.	6.25 to 7 25	Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.		0.40 to 0.45
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	18 50 to 19.00	Union	54 in. to 56 in.		0 40 to 0 65
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	13 00 to 14 50	Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs.		per lb.	0.40 to 0.41
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in.	0.19 to 0.20				

Sugar.—Two vessels have arrived since the 4th instant bringing further accessions to stocks, and other arrivals are expected. Prices have sustained a fall and the market closes dull at $3.50 to $3.55, for bags, for *Formosa*. In *Canton* descriptions trade is without any noticeable feature and prices are easier.

Kerosene Oil is firmly held for the quoted rate.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	per picul	3.50 to 3.55	China No 5 Kong-fun	per picul	4.00 to 4.60		
in Basket	„	3.40 to 3.45	„ No. 6 E-pak	„	3 50 to 3 70		
China No. 1 Ping fah	„	7 20 to 7 30	Swatow	„	2.40 to 2 60		
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„	6.30 to 6.70	Daitong	„	2 70 to 2.80		
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„	5.20 to 5 80	Japan Rice	„			
„ No. 4 Kook-fah	„	4.80 to 5 20	Kerosine Oil	per case	2 70		

Silk.—Our fortnightly report dated 10th inst. was to the following effect:

Since the 23rd ultimo, arrivals have been 213 bales and settlements 250 bales of Hanks and 350 of Oshius, leaving a stock of about 200 bales.

Business had been dragging on slowly, when, at the commencement of this month, large purchases were made by a few buyers especially of Oshiu silks, which enabled sellers to gain an advance of $10 to $20; on the other hand exchange was steadily declining, and the result is a somewhat lower cost than quoted in our last.

A parcel of the Nihonmatz (Oshiu) filature is reported to have been bought at from $650 to $670 for New York.

The shipments of this fortnight are 526 bales, making the total export, since 1st July, 11,341 bales against 8,837 last year for the corresponding period.

		At Exchange 3s. 10 in London.	*At Exchange 4.80 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*
Steam filatures	None.	—	—
Other do. (Kikai) 1st order, nom	$500 to 670 17s.	6d. to 23s. 6d.	frs. 48 to 64
2nd Do. ...			
3rd to 4th Do.			
Hanks—			
Best	No. 1 to 2 $475 to 490 16s.	8d. to 17s. 2d.	frs 46 to 47
Good	No. 2 ...$450 to 470 15s.	9d. to 16s. 6d.	frs. 44 to 45
Medium	No. 2½ ...$430 to 445 15s.	1d. to 15s. 7d.	frs. 42 to 43

		At Exchange 3s. 10 in London.	*At Exchange 4.80 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*
Common No. 3 Inferior No. 4 & 5	$400 to 420 14s.	0d. to 14s. 9d.	frs. 39 to 41
Oshiu—Best	...$520 to 540 18s.	3d. to 18s. 11d.	frs. 50 to 52
„ Good to Medm.	$490 to 510 17s.	2d. to 17s. 11d.	frs. 47 to 49
H'matski, 1 to 2	...$450 to 460 15s.	9d. to 16s.	2d. frs. 43 to 44
„ 3 to 4	...$420 to 440 14s.	9d to 15s.	5d. frs. 41 to 43
Kakeda, Best	...$550 to 570 19s.	3d. to 20s.	0d. frs. 52 to 55
„ Good	...$500 to 540 17s.	6d. to 18s.	11d. frs. 48 to 52

Since the above was written arrivals are 10 bales and deliveries 49 piculs.

Tea.—The present season is drawing rapidly to a close, and there is therefore little of interest to report. Since the departure of the last mail, the settlements made amount only to 1,600 piculs. These consist, for the most part, of goods of inferior grades and exhibit a slight decline in values. Leaf with any pretension to quality is, however, scarce and fully maintains its value. We quote

Common	$14.00 to 16.00	Fine	$31 to 34
Good Common	17.00 to 19 00	Finest	35 to 38
Medium	22.00 to 24.00	Choice	40 upwards.
Good Medium	26.00 to 29 00		

The total export fram Yokohama from 1st May to date is 18,181,339 lbs. against 15,807,216 lbs. to the same date last season.

Exchange.—

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	3s. 10½d.	On Hongkong—Bank sight	¼ per cent disct.
„ Bank Bills on demand	3s. 9½d.	„ Private 10 days' sight	⅜ „ „
„ Private 6 months' sight	3s. 11d.	On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	91
On Paris—Bank 6 months' sight	4.85	„ 30d. sight Private	
„ Private 6 ms. sight	4.95	On New York—Bank Bills on demand	90½
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„ Private 10 days sight	73½	Gold Yen	380
		Kinsatz	402

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BROADWELL'S

BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,

d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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MUSICAL BOXES,

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SMALL MUSICAL BOXES,

PLAYING 2 to 16 PIECES, Work Boxes, Cigar Stands, Swiss Houses, Photographic Albums, Writing Desks, Glove Boxes, Letter Weights, Cigar Cases, Tobacco and Match Boxes, Ladies' Work Tables, Bottles, Beer Glasses, Portemonnaies, Chairs, &c, all with Music.

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AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

Established 1843.

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Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
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Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
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Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

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Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD AND 66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

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Yorkshire Relish

CHEAPEST & BEST SAUCE IN THE WORLD

6d. 1/- & 2/- Bottles

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100,000 BOTTLES SOLD MONTHLY.

PROPRIETORS, GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co. LEEDS.

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SILVERSMITHS SOAP

NON-MERCURIAL

FOR cleansing and polishing Silver, Electro-plate, Plate Glass &c. Tablets, 6d. each.

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WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

prepared expressly for the Patent Knife Cleansing Machines, India Rubber and Buff Leather Knife Boards. Knives constantly cleaned with it have a brilliant polish equal to new cutlery. Sold in packets, 3d. each; and tins, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each.

OAKEY'S

INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

Prevent friction in cleansing and injury to the knife. Price from 1s. 6d. each. Oakey's Wellington Knife Polish should be used with the Boards.

Sold by Grocers, Ironmongers, Brushmakers, Oilmen, Chemists, and Store-keepers generally. Wholesale by

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,

Manufacturers of Emery Cloth, Black Lead, Cabinet, Glass-Paper, &c.

Wellington Mills, Westminster Bridge Road, London, England.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

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NORTON'S PATENT "ABYSSINIAN" TUBE WELLS.

THESE celebrated Tube Wells, of which many thousands are in use throughout the world, are the most rapid, simple, and economical means of obtaining water, from the wants of a cottage to supplies of upwards of a million gallons a day. In use at Bass's, Allsopp's and other large Breweries.

Full printed directions are furnished with the Driving Tackle, which any ordinary workman can manage. The average time required to drive a Well is *one to six hours.*

LE GRAND & SUTCLIFF,

Proprietors of Letters Patent,

3, Talbot Court, Gracechurch Street, and Magdala Works, Bunhill Row,

LONDON.

March 27, 1875. 12m. 1f.

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CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PICKLES. SAUCES, SYRUPS.
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.
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PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS.
PEAS, CARROTS, BEANS AND OTHER VEGETABLES
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YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.
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PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA AND PERRINS' "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE."

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from every Storekeeper.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.
Every Cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

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At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals, and at Vienna 1873, Two Grand Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions.

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THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

Pilliard Room Furniture Manufacturesr, Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. M. THE QUEEN;
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES;
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

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° Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Office of this journal.

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CAUTION.

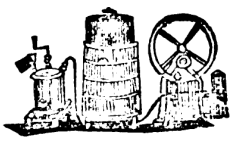
J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

THE BEST INVESTMENT OF THE DAY FOR A SMALL OUTLAY.



And where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as the public taste is so much on the increase for Aerated Drinks. The book of 90 pages of illustrations and information forwarded free.

BARNETT, SON & FOSTER, ENGINEERS, 23c, FORSTON ST., HOXTON, LONDON, ENGLAND.

December 25, 1875. B. 13ins.

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No. 11.

IMPERIAL METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

TOKEI, JAPAN.

LAT. 35° 39′ N. LONG. 139° 44′ E. HEIGHT ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL 67 FEET.

FROM 21ST TO 25TH JANUARY 1876.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 A.M. (LOCAL TIME.) Barometer corrected for Index error, capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	Hygrometer: Dry. (Degrees.)	Wet (Degrees.)	Dif. (Degrees.)	D. P. (Degrees)	E. F. V. (Inches.)	H. (Sat =1000)	Anemograph: Direction.	Pressure. (Lbs. per sq. ft.)	Velocity. (Miles)
F....	21	30.342	37.74	34.20	3.54	29.31	.162	722	N	0.180	6
Sa..	22	30.284	36.26	35.00	1.26	33.16	.190	899	NW	0.080	4
Su..	23	30.187	32.80	32.50	0.30	31.83	.179	940	NNW	0.045	3
M..	24	30.285	38.04	34.80	3.24	30.39	.169	734	NE	*	*
Tu..	25	30.321	34.28	31.70	2.58	27.34	.148	753	NW	0.020	2
Sums.....		151.419	179.12	168.20	10.92	152.03	.848	4068	...	...	15
Means....		30.284	35.82	33.64	2.18	30.41	.170	814	...	0.076	3.9
No. of Col.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 3.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.) Barometer corrected for Index error, capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	Hygrometer: Dry. (Degrees.)	Wet. (Degrees.)	Dif. (Degrees.)	D. P. (Degrees.)	E. F. V. (Inches.)	H. (Sat =1000)	Anemograph: Direction.	Pressure. (Lbs. per sq. ft.)	Velocity. (Miles)
F....	21	30.234	40.22	37.50	2.72	34.01	.196	787	NNE	0.405	9
Sa..	22	30.225	38.20	36.40	1.80	33.96	.195	850	N	0.045	3
Su..	23	30.048	33.09	33.00	0.09	32.82	.186	990	N	*	*
M..	24	30.243	44.00	38.50	5.50	32.00	.180	620	SE	0.045	3
Tu..	25	32.219	38.73	36.60	2.13	33.73	.194	834	N	0.020	2
Sums.....		150.969	194.24	182.00	12.24	166.52	.951	4081	...	...	17
Means....		30.194	38.85	36.40	2.45	33.30	.190	816	...	0.088	4.2
No. of Col.		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.) Barometer corrected for Index error, capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	Hygrometer: Dry. (Degrees.)	Wet. (Degrees.)	Dif. (Degrees.)	D. P. (Degrees)	E. F. V. (Inches.)	H. (Sat =1000)	Anemograph: Direction.	Pressure. (Lbs. per sq. ft.)	Velocity. (Miles)
F....	21	30.281	34.28	34.00	0.28	33.52	.192	970	N	0.005	1
Sa..	22	30.266	36.65	34.90	1.75	32.40	.185	855	NNE	0.045	3
Su..	23	30.083	33.68	33.60	0.08	33.44	.191	995	N	*	*
M..	24	30.318	31.29	30.75	0.54	29.81	.164	936	—	—	0
Tu..	25	30.218	37.84	36.40	1.44	34.47	.200	879	NNW	0.005	1
Sums.....		151.166	173.74	169.65	4.09	163.64	.932	4635	...	...	5
Means....		30.233	34.75	33.93	0.82	32.73	.186	927	...	0.007	1.2
No. of Col.		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 A.M. (L.T.) Rain in Inches	Clouds: 0 to 10	Clouds: Form	Ozone 0 to 10	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 3.30 P.M (LOCAL TIME) Self-registering Thermometers. In Air. Max.	Min.	Daily Mean.	Range.	Max S.R.	Min T.R.	In Vacuo Max S.R.	Clouds. 0 to 10	Form
F....	21	0.045	10	Cir.-c. Str.....	8.5	42.35	30.18	36.26	12.17	53.20	27.00	74.16	10	Nim.....
Sa..	22	0.170	10	Cir. c. Cir. s. & Str..	9.0	39.57	32.20	35.88	7.37	50.20	31.50	86.75	10	Nim.....
Su..	23	0.630	10	Nim.....	8.0	37.15	31.19	34.17	5.96	35.06	31.75	45.80	10	Nim.....
M..	24	0.000	0		0.0	46.35	30.18	38.26	16.17	61.95	24.00	105.25	8	Cir.....
Tu..	25	0.140	10	Nim & Roll.-c.....	3.0	39.07	27.90	33.48	11.17	44.20	23.00	60.87	9	Cir.-s. Cir-c. & Cum..
Sums.....		0.985	40	.....	28.5	204.49	151.65	178.05	52.84	244.61	137.25	372.83	47	.....
Means...		0.197	8.0	.....	5.7	40.90	30.33	35.61	10.57	48.92	27.45	74.57	9.4	.....
No. of Col.		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43

GENERAL REMARKS.

Cir. (Cirrus). Cir.—c (Cirro-cumulus). Cir.—s. (Cirro-stratus.) Str. (Stratus). Cum. (Cumulus). Cum —s (Cumulo-Stratus). Roll—c. (Roll-cumulus). Nim. (Nimbus). Dry; (Dry bulb). Wet; (Wet bulb) Dif. (Difference). D. P. (Dew point). E.F.V. (Elastic force of vapour). H. (Humidity) S.R (Solar radiation). T.R. (Terrestrial Radiation).

Barometer readings are in inches.

Thermometer readings are in degrees Fahrenheit.

A few flakes of Snow and a little rain at 2.30 p.m.; Snowing at 9.30 p.m.

Morning hazy.—A few flakes of Snow at 9.30 a.m. Commenced to rain at 1.30 p.m., a little rain at 3.30 p.m. and at 9.30 p.m., with a little Snow.

Snow between 3 and 4 a.m., Graussel at 9.30 a.m. Snow at 10.30. Rain at 11.15 a.m., to midnight.

Morning very hazy.

Morning hazy; few drops of rain at 9.30 a.m., snow from 1 to 1.30 p.m.

Highest Reading of Barograph on 21st, at 10.00 a.m. ..... 30.317 Inches.
Lowest Reading of Barograph on 23rd, at 5.00 p.m. ..... 30.075 Inches.

Range ..... 0.242 Inches.

Greatest Number of Miles of Wind was on ..... in ..... hrs.
Least Number of Miles of Wind was on ..... in ..... hrs.

Greatest difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 24th ..... 5.50° Column No. 14
Least difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 23rd ..... 0.08° Column No. 24

Range ..... 5.42°

Highest Temperature of Air in shade was on 24th ..... 46.35°
Lowest Temperature of Air was on 25th ..... 27.90°

Range ..... 18.45°

Observations and Calculations made by HENRY B. JOYNER.

(Signed) HENRY B. JOYNER.

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No. 12.

IMPERIAL METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

TOKEI, JAPAN.

LAT. 35° 39′ N. LONG. 139° 44′ E. HEIGHT ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL 67 FEET.

FROM 26TH TO 30TH JANUARY 1876.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 A.M. (LOCAL TIME.) Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	Hygrometer. Dry. Degrees.	Wet Degrees.	Dif. Degrees.	D. P. Degrees	E. F. V. Inches.	H. Sat =1000	Anemograph. Direction.	Pressure. Lbs. per sq. ft.	Velocity. Miles	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 3.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.) Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	Hygrometer. Dry. Degrees.	Wet. Degrees.	Dif. Degrees.	D. P. Degrees.	E. F. V. Inches.	H. Sat =1000	Anemograph. Direction.	Pressure. Lbs. per sq. ft.	Velocity. Miles	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.) Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	Hygrometer. Dry. Degrees.	Wet. Degrees.	Dif. Degrees.	D. P. Degrees.	E. F. V. Inches.	H. Sat =1000	Anemograph. Direction.	Pressure. Lbs. per sq. ft.	Velocity. Miles
W..	26	30.198	33.29	33.00	0.29	32.63	.185	975	N	0.320	8	30.085	32.89	32.40	0.49	31.40	.176	946	NNE	1.125	15	30.048	28.56	28.40	0.16	27.75	.151	973	NNW	0.605	11
Th..	27	29.779	29.27	29.20	0.07	28.95	.159	987	NW	0.500	10	29.734	31.49	31.20	0.29	30.35	.169	956	NW	1.125	15	29.880	30.69	30.00	0.69	28.04	.153	900	NNW	0.125	5
F....	28	30.099	31.90	30.20	1.70	26.20	.142	780	NW	0.080	4	30.106	39.72	37.00	2.72	33.46	.193	782	NNW	0.005	1	30.230	30.08	29.50	0.58	27.77	.152	906	NW	0.020	2
Sa..	29	30.270	32.30	31.20	1.10	28.79	.159	863	NW	0.125	5	30.184	33.09	32.80	0.29	32.25	.182	960	N	0.125	5	30.256	32.60	32.50	0.10	30.63	.171	928	N	0.005	1
Su..	30	30.335	29.07	28.00	1.07	24.21	.129	811	WNW	0.005	1	30.295	41.11	37.40	3.71	32.76	.186	722	—	—	0	30.332	30.08	30.00	0.08	29.75	.165	987	WSW	0.045	3
Sums.....		150.681	155.83	151.60	4.23	140.78	.774	4416	...	...	28	150.404	178.30	170.80	7.50	160.22	.906	4366	...	...	36	150.746	152.01	150.40	1.61	143.94	.792	4694	...	...	22
Means....		30.136	31.17	30.32	0.85	28.16	.155	883	...	0.157	5.6	30.081	35.66	34.16	1.50	30.04	.181	873	...	0.259	7.2	30.149	30.40	30.08	0.32	28.75	.158	939	...	0.097	4.4
No.ofCol.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 A.M. (L.T.) Rain in Inches.	Clouds 0 to 10	Clouds Form	Ozone 0 to 10	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 3.30 P.M (LOCAL TIME.) Self-registering Thermometers. In Air. Max.	Min.	Daily Mean.	Range.	Max S.R.	Min T.R.	In Vacuo Max S.R.	Clouds. 0 to 10	Form	GENERAL REMARKS.
W..	26	0.720	10	Nim.....	9.5	33.51	32.20	32.85	1.31	34.04	32.00	45.30	10	Nim.....	Slight rain at 6 a.m., gradually turning to snow. Snowing all day.
Th..	27	0.720	10	Nim.....	8.0	31.50	27.15	29.32	4.35	33.02	27.00	46.30	10	Nim.....	Left off snowing about 7 p.m. Slight shock of earthquake at 7.30 p.m.
F....	28	0.000	8	Cum.& Small-c.....	0.0	42.10	25.74	33.92	16.36	56.20	17.50	115.00	*	*	
Sa...	29	0.575	10	Nim.....	7.5	33.16	28.16	30.66	5.00	36.08	20.00	55.24	10	Nim.....	Slight shock of earthquake at 3.55 a.m. Commenced snowing at 8 a.m., left off at about 10 p.m.
Su...	30	0.000	0		7.0	43.10	24.88	33.99	18.22	58.95	15.50	105.00	1	Cir. & Cir-s.	Thick fog in early morning. Morning very hazy.
Sums		2.015	38	.....	32.0	183.37	138.13	160.74	45.24	218.29	112.00	366.84	31	.....	
Means ...		0.403	7.6	.....	6.4	36.67	27.63	32.15	9.05	43.66	22.40	73.37	7.7	.....	
No.ofCol		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	

GENERAL REMARKS.

Cir. (Cirrus). Cir.—c (Cirro-cumulus). Cir—s. (Cirro-stratus.) Str. (Stratus). Cum. (Cumulus). Cum—s. (Cumulo-Stratus). Roll—c. (Roll-cumulus). Nim. (Nimbus). Dry; (Dry bulb). Wet; (Wet bulb) Dif. (Difference). D.P. (Dew point). E.F.V. (Elastic force of vapour). H. (Humidity) S.R. (Solar radiation). T.R. (Terrestrial Radiation). Barometer readings are in inches.
Thermometer readings are in degrees Fahrenheit.

Highest Reading of Barograph on 30th, at 11.00 a.m.....30.310 Inches.
Lowest Reading of Barograph on 27th, at 2.30 p.m.....29.714 Inches.

Range..... 0.596 Inches.

Greatest Number of Miles of Wind was on 27th,.....275 in 24 hrs.
Least Number of Miles of Wind was on 30th,..... 35 in 24 hrs.

Greatest difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 30th.....3.71° Column No. 14
Least difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 27th.....0.07° Column No. 4

Range.....3.64°

Highest Temperature of Air in shade was on 30th.....43.10°
Lowest Temperature of Air was on 30th.....24.88°

Range.....18.22°

Observations and Calculations made by HENRY B. JOYNER.

(Signed) HENRY B. JOYNER.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTH.

At No. 222 B., Bluff, Yokohama, March 18th, the wife of Capt. PAUL A. DITHLEFSEN, of a daughter.

Notes of the Week.

It is passing strange that the text of the Corean Treaty has not been published, and there must be reasons for this of which the world—this little world, that is—knows and possibly suspects nothing: or perhaps, the publication will be delayed until the Treaty is formally ratified. Meanwhile the question arises: Is not Corea admittedly a tributary of China, and, if so, can she conclude a treaty? If so, too, how can any recognition of her independence be demanded on the one side and agreed to on the other? Her independence of Japan is intelligible enough; but surely she owes fealty to China. She may perhaps under these conditions be capable of making contracts or agreements, but hardly of making treaties. It is difficult to understand the exact relations in which she stands to China. Mr. Mori certainly went to Peking with a view of finding out in what light the Chinese Cabinet would regard the intention of his Government to send over a mission for the purpose of making certain overtures and demanding certain explanations. The chances are that he was instructed to ask whether China would justify or assume the responsibility of the acts of Corea. The Chinese are wily people. If the case be one of the possession of territory—as in the Formosa matter—they claim it. But if it is one of responsibility for the acts of those whom they had previously called their subjects, they disclaim it. "Your sixpence has no head, Sir." "Yours has no tail, Sir"—were the mutual recriminations of Box and Cox.

Apart from this question of the independence of Corea in respect of China, we think the view that Japan has failed in her late negotiations because she has conceded the independence of Corea, is singularly and perversely idle. What was the former relationship, or tributaryship, so to speak? It was a nominal thing on one side, wholly without tangible reality, yielding no revenue and certainly no honour, glory or prestige. It was an old fossil aureole hanging round the brows of Japan, chafing rather than adorning them. It meant nothing: it did nothing; and the only purpose it served was to excite insulting messages from Corea, which, however ridiculous, could hardly be taken serious notice of until the spirit which dictated them was translated into overt acts like that of the recent outrage at Kokwa. And, surely, in these more modern times a relation of this nature is absurd and out of date. The Japanese were quite wise to discard it as a foundationless and foolish thing. Rather in the spirit of the nineteenth century—with which, laugh at some of its exhibitions as we may, they have assuredly become imbued, though they may not, can not, yet have grasped all its power—they have said, "We will acknowledge your independence. We do not wish to keep up any useless fictions. Instead of these old relations which have lost all life and meaning, let us establish some new relations which will benefit us both. It is ridiculous for us to be standing on either side of a sea shaking our fists at each other. Let us come into a rational relationship, bring our respective subjects into contact, and see whether we cannot benefit each other by a trade which will certainly be mutually advantageous. The old trade as carried on by our people at Fusankai was—we admit it now that we have heard the particulars—a complete swindle, so far as completeness can be predicated of anything so feeble. Let us put this trade on a new footing, open two more ports, and behave on both sides like rational creatures." This seems to us the very essence of common sense. We have never yet soarred to those lofty heights at which everything done by the Japanese seems foolish. To our humble faculties they seem to have the makings of a sensible people, who are only in danger of going wrong by reason of a strong dash of vanity, which is certainly a dangerous feature in the national character. But to upbraid them for taking a practical, sensible view of a question on which this vanity might easily have misled them, seems to us silly as well as ungracious. There is, of course, no reason why a man should not be a Philistine, or why the Philistines should not have a congenial and sympathetic organ. But the blame of wisdom and the praise of folly are correlatives.

A notification is reported to have been issued by the Prime Minister abolishing the *Ichi-roku* holidays, and proclaiming that for the future the first day of the week shall be regarded as taking their place. Our readers at a distance need to be informed that the *Ichi-roku* days are those which have a 1 or 6 in their ordinal numbers. Thus the 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, 21st, 26th and 31st of the month are holidays on which business at the public departments is suspended. It is obvious that this arrangement conflicts with the regular practice of the Christian nations, whose subjects or citizens in the service of the Japanese Government claim the Sunday as a day of rest—at least from work. It will readily be inferred by the people here or at home whom, for want of a better term, we must call the religious world, that this setting apart of the first day of the week as a day of rest, or rather, suspension of business in the Public Departments, is a foreshadowing of a further movement in favour of Christianity. Nor is it wholly without some such bearing. For, it is quite certain that the attitude of the Government and of a very large number of the people of this country towards Christianity has undergone a remarkable change during the past three or four years. Certainly they stand in no fear of it, and many think that in its adoption lies the only true hope for the future of the country. The Government, which had long and not unnaturally held it in such mortal terror, now pays little attention to the proceedings of those whose

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avocation it is to inculcate its doctrines and principles, and very sensibly places no bar to the diffusion of translations of the Scriptures. There is a philosophical school, so to speak, which, while conceding the beauty of the Christian ethics, wholly rejects the Christian history as unveracious, which thinks that the ethics of Sakya Mouni are as good as those of the Gospels, and regards the superiority of the Christian races as the result of causes entirely unconnected with their faith. It is not uninstructive, too, that in conversing on this subject the adherents of this school politely but frankly say: "You foreigners cannot surely claim that the Bible exercises much influence over you. You are commanded to be temperate, sober, and chaste; to pay every man his due; to bear no malice or false witness; not to slander a neighbour; to do to others what you would have others do to you, and, *à fortiori*, not to do to others what you would not have them do to you; you are commanded not to curse or swear; you are enjoined to be not only exact, but punctual, in the discharge of all money obligations; to do justice, to love mercy and to walk humbly. Many, if not most of you fly straight in the face of these commands; so that, if you are superior to us, which, speaking without prejudice, we admit that you are—it does not arise from the special obedience you pay to your religion or the ethical code attached to it."*

It requires a large knowledge of Japanese and some powers as a casuist, to controvert this plausible position.

The probable causes for the notification alluded to are twofold. The first; the convenience of the Public Departments. The second; an approximation little by little to the customs, habits and observances of the western nations, in virtue of which the plea for jurisdiction over foreigners may be urged and ultimately obtained. It is curious to observe how this desire is moving the nation to strain every muscle of its organization in the desired direction. One is reminded of Lamarck's theory of the giraffe getting its long neck from the constant strain after the sweeter leaves of the upper branches. Of course it is in virtue of improvement that this will ultimately be obtained—improvement, however, which must be vital and organic, not merely external, and which cannot be acquired in a day or a year. The aim is admirable and should be encouraged in every way and by every one. But it should also be said that the reality of the fitness for jurisdiction will be, and should be, scrutinised in the most searching manner, so that every effort made in this direction should as real and sound and solid as possible.

We have not the advantage of reading the *Hongkong Daily Press*, but an extract from its correspondence published here this evening convinces us that it exercises a very lenient censorate upon the matter sent to it from abroad. The extract we refer to relates to the recent notification of Sir Harry Parkes. How any journal can put matter like this into type is to us wholly unintelligible, and we are really suprised to find that any section of the China Press, which, so far as we know and remember, has been both able and reputable, should deface its pages with stuff which tends seriously to impair the character of the Press of the colony generally. Here they would excite no astonishment, whatever other emotion they might arouse. But in China we should have imagined that they would bring some practical protests from subscribers unaccustomed to such vulgar and self-condemnatory trash.

A cap for him whom it may fit.

Corn. This is some fellow,
Who, having been prais'd for bluntness, doth affect
A saucy roughness; and constrains the garb,
Quite from his nature: He cannot flatter, he!—
An honest mind and plain,—he must speak truth:
An they will take it, so: if not, he's plain.
These kind of knaves I know, which in this plainness
Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends,
Than twenty silly ducking observants,
That stretch their duties nicely.

* This is the substance of a remark made to us by a Japanese who is now exercising greater influence over the mind of the rising generation in this country than any other man.

There appears to be so much dispute about the true meaning of the notification from the Home Office on the subject of the Shooting Regulations, that no opinion upon it worth expressing can yet be formed. But it would seem to point to the waiving of all objections to foreigners shooting within treaty limits.

It is reported that Mr. Goble, who is understood to be now a missionary in this country unconnected with any of the parent missionary institutions in America, has invented a system of printing for the blind of Japan. If this be so, he deserves well of the nation.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

A sad accident occurred on the British ship *Lothair* which sailed hence for New York on the 29th of September last. On the 10th November, Brown, the Chief officer, and two seamen—an Englishman and a Swede—fell from the main top-sail yard during a heavy southerly gale. The sea running did not permit of any attempt being made to save them. The position of the ship at the time is not given.

The Japanese "Army and Navy Gazette" made its first appearance yesterday. It is named *Nai-zai-hegi Shimbun*.

The *Hochi* has reason to believe that ex-*Sadaijin* Shimadzu Saburô will shortly return to his native province.

A fire destroyed twenty-five houses at Shirakawa in Iwaki on the 11th instant.

The ship *Leicester* has accepted a rice charter although her cargo of coal is not yet discharged. Several others charters are offering for eligible vessels.

On enquiry from the Japanese Police this morning, we are informed that no case of burglary has been reported as occurring during the past night.

H. M. S. *Sylvia* will leave Yokohama for Corea to-morrow.

The editor of the *Choga Shimbun*, has been condemned to 12 months imprisonment for having published a correspondents' letter of an offensive character.

Erratum.—In an article on Corea in the last number of the *Japan Weekly Mail*, it is stated that $130,000 worth of gold-dust is sent yearly from that country as tribute to Pekin. But it is not so. The gold goes in the ordinary course of trade, and not as tribute.

The recent murder of the child who was sent by his employer to a Bank with money, formed for three days the exciting subject of a highly popular sensational play at one of the theatres in the native town. The various localities—the Exchange Bank, rice-box &c.—were represented with realistic accuracy, the strangling being given with all its ghastly details. The piece promised a successful run, but after the third night the authorities very wisely prohibited its performance.

The house of Mr. C. D. Moss, on lot No. 220, Bluff, was entered by thieves at about nine o'clock on Sunday night, who took away a sum of $575 in money, a quantity of other articles of clothing, jewellery &c. and several account books. The greater portion of the money has since been recovered.

The following notification refers to the forthcoming substitution of the European day of rest for the *ichi-roku* hitherto observed. It is not improbable, we conceive, that this change would have been made earlier but for the fear that it might be assumed as a recognition of a Christian holiday. The change will be hailed by all foreigners.

[Notification 27.]

(To *In*, *Sho*, *Shi*, *Cho*, *Fu*, and *Ken*.)

It is hereby notified that up to the present time the 1st and 6th days have been observed in the Government offices as the days of rest. But, from the 1st of April next, all Government offices will be closed on Sunday and will be open only until noon on Saturday.

Sanjô Saneyoshi,
Prime Minister.

March, 12th 1876.

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The publication of the *Dômô Shimbun*, or boy's newspaper, a new journal, will be begun in Yedo on the 15th instant.

The *Nichi Nichi* has heard that it is intended to make Loo Choo henceforth a military station. A number of carpenters have been dispatched thither for the purpose of constructing barracks for the troops.

The *Hochi Shimbun* in noticing the recent importation of asses into this country from China, observes that these animals have found favour among the officials, who use them for purposes of draught in small pony carriages.

Two cases of punishment of the refractory editors of the *Saifu* and *Hioron Shimbun* are noticed in the native newspapers.

A certain Hirata of Okitama *ken* has returned from Germany, where he has been undergoing a course of education. The *Nichi Nichi* states that he has received the diploma of Doctor.

The Yokohama *Daily News* relates that the employer of the youth who was recently murdered has given the parents $25 for the expenses of his interment, and a further sum of 200 *yen* as compensation for the loss of his services.

We have authority for stating that arrangements have been concluded with H. M. Postmaster-General for the conveyance of the mails between Yokohama and Shanghai by the Steamships of the Peninsular and Oriental Company now running on that line.

A heavy list of the minor casualties which usually result from a gale of wind in this lightly-built settlement culminated in the capsize of the English brigantine *Mary Jane* when the storm was at its height at about half-past nine o'clock yesterday morning. Three men were on board when the event occurred: two of these were swimmers and found shelter on the neighbouring shipping; the other sought refuge in the rigging. An attempt to rescue him having been unsuccessfully made by a steam launch, Mr. Center, Agent of the P. M. S. S. Company, summoned his crew to man the whaleboat and with great courage and humanity proceeded in it to the seaman's relief, which with some difficulty was effected. But the return was by no means so easy owing to the violence of the storm, and it was only with the help of Messrs. Whitfield & Dowson's steam launch that they were able to reach the shore. The rescue was witnessed by a large number of spectators, one of whom has sent the sum of $30 to the crew in substantial recognition of their conduct. The *Mary Jane* lies on her side, apparently uninjured, and will no doubt be promptly restored to her position. There can be little doubt that the gale blew straight from its quarter. There were no indications of a cyclone.

There will be a celebration at the temple of Kobô Daishi, the inventor of the Japanese alphabet, at Kawasaki, on the opening of the shrine on the 5th May next, which may be expected to attract many visitors from the Capital and Yokohama.

The *Hochi Shimbun* estimates the recent export of rice as amounting to 40,000 piculs. A further similar quantity will soon be ready for shipment.

According to the *Hochi Shimbun* the Osaka and Kioto Railway is nearly ready and will very shortly be opened for traffic.

The Minister of the Interior will shortly visit Kiôto. There is a considerable number of troops quartered there, and the aspect of matters is thought by the *Hochi Shimbun* to be far from satisfactory.

A temple is to be erected to Taiko Sama in Kiôto on the former site of the Daibutz. It will be called Toyokuni.

In the province of Tosa, we read in the *Hioron Shimbun*, the two parties *Riushisha* and *Seikensha* have agreed to sink their differences and to join forces for their common benefit. It is also rumoured that Shimadzu Saburô and Saigo Kichinosuke show some evidence of a *rapprochement* in sentiment.

An interesting paper on the Bonin Islands was read at the Meeting of the Asiatic Society held at the Grand Hotel last evening by Russell Robertson Esq. The writer gave an account of the early history of the group, tracing it down to the present times. There was a large attendance.

The deliberations of the *Chihokuan Kuaigi* will be begun earlier in the present year than in 1875. The subjects for discussion are now said to be under consideration.

The telegraph on the Tokaido has been injured by the late heavy gale and is now under repair. We read in the *Yokohama Daily News* that more than twenty native houses were overthrown by the force of the wind: no loss of life, however, is reported.

A person named Kiso Gentaro has been arrested at Kioto on suspicion of being concerned in exciting an insurrectionary movement.

A notification from the Home Department orders the cases of foreigners arrested by the native police for refusing to abstain from shooting to be referred to the *Gaimusho*.

The *Hioron Shimbun* appears to be blessed with an inexhaustible preserve of writers willing to swell the records of the new martyrology. Two more of its editors have, we observe, been placed under police *surveillance*.

The Captain of the barque *Truth*, on arrival here, reported having seen two wrecks on Gough's Island, February 12th, one of them apparently having been but recently stranded. It is not possible that this should be the *Nettie Merryman* so long overdue from New York?

At about 8 o'clock last evening one of the residents at the Temperance Hall observed a person about to leave the house whose appearance was unknown to him, and suspecting some thing to be wrong, stopped him. On being examined, a coat and various other articles, which he was unable satisfactorily to account for, were found concealed on his person, and Mr. Clayton, Manager of the Hall, promptly handed him over to the police.

Notwithstanding the repressive law still in force there are symptoms of a fresh outbreak of the rabbit mania. The *Hochi Shimbun* sees indications of the coming fashion, and notes the sale of certain valuable English varieties "with fine eyes" at 300 *yen* each.

Over three hundred cases of exhibits have been sent to the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition. They are said to weigh in all about 1,600 tons.

By a notification issued by the Prime Minister it is intimated that henceforth all documents prepared in the public offices should be written with the usual Indian ink. European ink may only be employed when foreign paper is in use.

Hitherto the Tokio Exhibition has been opened both on Sunday and the native *ichi-roku*. It is now intended to keep it open for sixty days from the 15th instant.

Assuming the population of the Empire to reach thirty three and a-half millions, the *Heiji Shimbun* computes the proportion of the army, which numbers 34,760 men, to the total population, to be as one in nine hundred.

Oka, editor of the *Hochi Shimbun*, has been condemned to a fine of 300 *yen* and eighteen months' imprisonment for having published an article which has been construed to be a slander of the Mikado. Two month's imprisonment has been awarded to a correspondent of the same journal. The editor of the *Saifu Shimbun* has been sent to prison for two months, and ordered to pay a fine of 20 *yen*.

Sir H. S. Parkes K. C. B. and Lady Parkes are among the passengers by the mail steamer *Menzaleh* which arrived this morning from Hong Kong.

It is announced that Okubo, Minister for the Home Department, has resolved to yield up the pension he has enjoyed in consideration of his services. It amounted to the equivalent of 450 *koku* of rice annually.

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THE YOKOSKA ARSENAL.

THE retirement of M. L. Verny from the Superintendency of the Arsenal of Yokoska presents an opportunity of giving a brief history of that establishment, and recording the services it has rendered to Japanese and foreign navigation.

In the year 1864 the steam fleet of the Tycoon was in its infancy, and consisted of a few vessels which had been bought from foreign merchants and armed in Japan. When these vessels required repairing they had to be sent to Nagasaki, where the Japanese Government had established iron works of a certain importance under the direction of Dutch engineers. At this time the government was already in possession of a large quantity of machinery of all descriptions which had been purchased from time to time here and in Europe without definite plan or method, and which lay scattered in extreme confusion in its storehouses. In order to make use of this machinery the services had been engaged of a young officer retired from the French Navy, who built at the junction of two creeks running into the harbour of Yokohama, some extensive workshops which subsequently became dependencies of the Arsenal of Yokoska. As yet, however, no dry dock or slip was to be found in Japan, and the Tycoon's Government, foreseeing that the future growth of the Navy involved the creation of a Dockyard and Arsenal, communicated their views on the subject to the French Minister, Mr. L. Roches, in agreement with whom Admiral Jaurès, then in command of the French China Squadron, placed at their disposal M. L. Verny, a pupil of the *Ecole Polytechnique* and Naval Engineer in the French service, and engaged at that time in building gun-boats intended for the suppression of piracy on the coast of China. In February 1865 M. Verny repaired to Yedo to meet a special commission appointed by the Gorojiu, and composed of Messrs. Matzdaira, Yamaguchi Kinoshta, Kurimoto and Asano. After a preliminary survey, a small fishing village called Yokoska was chosen as the site of the future dockyard. Situated in the Gulf of Yedo and near the entrance to the Pacific, the deep and spacious bay of Yokoska enjoyed the advantage of being in the vicinity of Yedo, the capital of the Tycoon, or, as it is now called, Tokio, since its translation to the capital of the empire. Owing to the configuration of the entrance and that of the neighbouring heights, Yokoska is easily defensible. It was, indeed, surrounded by hills the slope of which down to the shore left little available space; but, being of moderate height, and the soil consisting of compact marl, they could easily be removed and yield excellent material for embankments. Finally, the nature of the soil rendered it admirably fitted for the excavation of dry docks.

The plan of the works to be executed was then agreed upon by the Commission and comprised two dry docks, three slips, the workshops and machinery required to construct steam-engines of 400 horse power, the total outlay upon which was estimated at $2,400,000.

In September 1865 a mission composed of Messrs. Shibata, Hinga no kami, Shioda and other subaltern officers, repaired to Paris to ask of the French Government the cooperation of a certain number of persons to be chosen from the Imperial Navy. This having been assented to, Mr. Verny, who had been attached to the mission, superintended the selection of the *personnel*, the purchase of the *matériel* being left entirely in the hands of the French Admiralty. When M. Verny returned to Yokoska to undertake the construction and management of the Arsenal his staff was composed as follows:—

3 Sub-engineers } with salaries of from $250 to $400
1 Accountant } per month.
11 Foremen with salaries of from $100 to $150 per month.
26 Workmen with salaries of from $60 to $90 per month.

Mr. Verny's salary was $10,000, and Dr. Savatier's $5,000 per annum.

Before leaving Japan M. Verny had given directions for the levelling and filling up of the ground. The levelling of the two hills which were to make room for the Arsenal was commenced in November 1865, and it is difficult for any one who had not visited Yokoska previously to this, to realize the extent of the work which has been accomplished in this direction. No less than 400,000 cubic metres of matter offering more or less resistance to the pickaxe were removed by Japanese contractors at prices varying according to the nature of the ground and the distance from the points to be filled up, from $0.45 to $2 per cubic *tsubo*.*

The excavation of the first dry dock was commenced in April 1867 and the stonework in October 1868. The concrete which forms the hidden masonry is composed of two parts of pebbles and one of hydraulic mortar. The stone which forms the facing came from the quarries of Odawara and Atami. The length of the dock is 118 metres by 25 in breadth and 7.20 in depth. The total cost was $165,000 and it was opened in March 1871.

Commenced in 1873, the other dry dock was completed in twenty months. It can only accommodate vessels of 80 metres in length, with a draft of 5 and a half metres. The general plan of construction was similar to that of the first dock, and it cost $70,000.

The first building, the Ropery, which is 276 metres long by 10 wide, was built in 1866-67. It was at first used as a temporary workshop for workmen of all crafts and a storehouse. In 1870 it was finally vacated and turned to its real purpose, viz., the manufacture and storage of ropes, sails and rigging. In 1868 the special workshops intended for the several metal and wood works were in course of erection when the Revolution broke out. The fall of the Tycoon and the restoration of the Mikado's government brought on a crisis, during which the very existence of all the creations of the former power was threatened. The naval and military schools were dissolved, and the Arsenal would have shared the same fate if the urgent need of its services, and the representations of M. Outrey, M. Roche's successor, had not overcome the spirit of reaction which marks all periods of civil strife.

It was on the 22nd of May 1868 that a special commission appointed by the new Government, and composed of Messrs. Higashi kuze, Abé, Prince of Fidzen, and Terashima, repaired to Yokoska to take formal possession of the Arsenal. No inventory was taken; none of the accounts and reports prepared by M. Verny were examined; the foreign staff was kept intact; and there was no other change than a general dismissal of the Japanese officials who had to make room for a new set of men. The Arsenal was placed temporarily under the command of the Governor of Kanagawa, and a sum of $25,000 monthly assigned for its monthly requirements. During 1868 and 1869 a great irregularity in the payments interfered with the works already undertaken. Another source of hindrance was the extraordinary inclemency of the weather, the pluviometer having in the course of those two years risen to 3.30 metres. A slip had, however, been

* The *tsubo* is a measure of 6 square Japanese feet. The Japanese foot is 3¼ centimetres, and nearly equal to the English foot.

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completed in May 1868, and was at once made available for the requirements of the fleet.

The buildings erected at Yokoska consist for the most part of a wooden framework laid on a stone basement raised three or four feet above the ground, this basement again resting upon a solid foundation. The spaces between the uprights of the framework are filled in with brick masonry and the roof is of tiles laid on a bed of mortar. At first these buildings cost $30 to $36 per *tsubo*. But since 1869 they have been made by public contract and cost from $17 to $20. Water in Yokoska was formerly bad and scarce. Now an abundant and excellent supply is obtained from the springs of Kwannonsaki flowing through a conduit four and a half miles in length, into two larger vaulted tanks constructed of solid masonry.

The total number of ships which have have been repaired at Yokoska, according to the returns made up on the 31st December 1875, is 305; viz; 177 Japanese and 128 foreign. Those which have been built and equipped in the dockyard are:—

For the Japanese navy:

The *Sorio Maru*, a paddle steamer of 200 tons.
The *Hakodate Maru*, a screw steamer of 450 tons.
The *Seiki Kwan*, „ „ of 850 tons, and 700 indicated horse-power.

For the Japanese trade:

The *Komei-maru*, a paddle steamer of 200 tons.
The *Tonegawa*, Nos. 1 and 2, two steamers of 100 tons.

Those in course of construction are, the *Jige*, a transport of 1,250 tons and 1,400 indicated horse-power, and a gun-boat.

The total expenditure of the arsenal from its foundation to the present time, has been $4,014,793.

The total receipts for the same period have been:—

By building and repairing of ships	$1,263,048
By building of four Light-houses in the Bay of Yedo...	45,447
The inventory of the present stock of stores of all discriptions shows a value of.....	322,000
The ships now on the slips represent a value of	386,500
The Yokohama workshops have cost	62,800
The balance showing the total cost of the arsenal in its present state, is	1,934,998
	$4,014,793

The total present area of the arsenal is 47,000 *tsubo*; that of the space external to it, required for future extensions, is 24,000 *tsubo*.

The workshops cover an area of ... ... 4,513 *tsubo*.
The offices and storehouses ... ... 1,505 „
The dwellings of the foreign staff, the cost of which is included in the above schedule of expenditure... ... 600 „
The dwellings of the Japanese officials.... 1,100 „

The number of Japanese employed in the Arsenal is as follows:—

74 Officers.
121 Foremen (*Togai*).
27 Accountants.
30 Watchmen.
1,342 Matriculated workmen, in addition to whom must be reckoned an average of 250 men employed by the public contractors. The foreign staff is at present reduced to 25 persons.

In 1865 the village of Yokoska consisted of 213 houses and 1263 inhabitants. Its present population amounts to 3673 souls, and the number of dwellings has increased to 975. Its administrative jurisdiction has been extended to five neighbouring hamlets, the aggregate population of which is 2,943 persons. At the beginning of 1867 all right of interference in the administration of the village of Yokoska was withheld from the officers of the Arsenal, and it was unfortunately allowed to grow without plan into its present shapeless and irregular form.

The manufacture of bricks and hydraulic mortar was introduced into Japan by the Arsenal, where the latter is made with the mortar of Yashiu and the pozzolana of Idzu. The brick-making industry has made rapid progress in the country, and the price of bricks, which ten years ago was $12, is now from $4 to $6 per thousand according to quality. Most of the public edifices and whole quarters of the capital are now built of brick. As regards the peculiar style of building hitherto in vogue in the foreign settlement of Yokohama, the repairs, insurance, and sinking of the capital invested have proved so onerous that the general adoption of brick masonry is only a question of time.

By those who founded it, the Arsenal was intended not only to be a public workshop but a practical school at the same time. In the latter respect no definite plan had been incorporated in the original plan, but M. Verny never ceased to labour for the instruction of those around him. Unfortunately, the want of persistency in Ministerial Councils baffled his efforts. Organized three separate times, the Yokoska schools were as often dissolved, and in every quarter of the empire are to be found young men indebted to the Arsenal for their early instruction. At present, there is in Yokoska an elementary school (*école de maistrance*) in which purely technical teaching is given in the Japanese language. It comprises arithmetic, drawing, and the elements of geometry and mechanics. The pupils are chosen from among the workmen and foremen, who, for the most part, belong to the families of artisans. Some, however, are *samurai* who seek service in the Arsenal with the desire of bettering their condition. Their total number is fifty, and they are divided into three sections. There is, besides, a college to which *samurai* alone are admitted. The pupils, thirty-five in number, are divided into seven sections, under the tuition of French professors and instructors. The teaching is of a higher and more general character than in the former school. Finally, the Arsenal serves as a practical school for a certain number of pupils of the Tokio Naval College, who, under the tuition of their own instructors, are quartered in a separate building.

Among those whose cooperation has most efficiently supported M. Verny in the carrying out of his mission, are to be mentioned Mr. Takenouchi, who was one of the first governors of Yokoska; Mr. Masedzu, who resigned in 1868; Mr. Hida Hamagorô, a man of considerable ability as an administrator; M. Thibaudier who has been appointed successor to M. Verny; M. Gautrin; M. Florent, and Dr. Savatier, whose labours in the field of Natural History were the objects of recent comment in this journal.†

On the creation of State Departments which followed the Restoration, Yokoska was first made a dependency of the Home Office, and later of the Public Works. It is now under the control of the Admiralty. It was on his appointment to the Public Works Department that Mr. Okuma, now Minister of Finance, had the opportunity of making himself acquainted with the affairs of the Arsenal, to which he has ever since granted a firm, constant and

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enlightened support. When on several occasions Yokoska was honoured by the visit of the Mikado and the Empress their Majesties have been accompanied by Mr. Okuma.

As early as 1866 the financial management of the Arsenal was divided among a number of boards at the head of each of which were placed three Japanese officers, forming a sort of administrative triumvirate without individual responsibility. M. Verny had the initiative and direction of the works. The Japanese workmen of all crafts received direct orders from the French superintendents, among whom the discipline and order of precedence of the French service were strictly maintained. All the accounts were kept both in Japanese and in French. This organization was upheld until the end of 1875, with the sole difference that shortly after the Restoration the Government placed at the head of the Arsenal an officer of high rank with the title of Governor.

It has already been observed that the disposition of the Japanese Government is to reduce the share formerly given to the foreigners in their service in the management of schools and public works. As far as Yokoska is concerned, it has been decided that the initiative in the works shall be taken by the Japanese authorities; their execution to be entrusted to the superintendents, most of whom are French, and a few Japanese. But the question of responsibility remains undetermined. In all probability it will revert to the Japanese administrators of the works, and the position of the French engineers will be that of advisers. Be this as it may, it is much to be hoped that the Educational Department will remain under the control of a naval engineer, in the same manner as, in the naval and military schools, it is placed under the superintendence of a competent foreigner. The sense of responsibility will doubtless prove a powerful incentive to the Japanese administration, but the future alone can show what will be the result of those changes which were being inangurated at the time M. Verny left the Arsenal.

Among the foreigners who have been engaged in the service of this Government, some have left lasting external marks of their industry. To what extent have they influenced the minds of the rising genetion? We have welcomed and applauded the movement which has impelled the Japanese nation towards a civilization superior to their own, and as experience proves that all such movements are attended with excesses, we experience no surprise that a reaction should apparently be setting in, and can only hope that it will be of short duration. There are still men in the councils of the Mikado who are wise enough to feel that the union of high scientific attainments with strict integrity is demanded for the service and welfare of this country.

† Vide *Japan Weekly Mail*, 11th February 1876.

As a make-weight to the rabbits and other "small deer" in favour among native fanciers an elephant is, we observe, to be expected shortly from Saigon. It has been bought by the Japanese Government.

Further arrests, says the *Hochi Shimbun*, continue to be made at Kiôto and in Tamba of persons suspected of inciting to rebellion. The district is evidently disaffected and seems to demand the vigilant attention of the local authorities.

We learn from a native journal that the Finance Department is about to erect a substantial new fire-proof building at the side of the present offices. From the description given, we infer that it is intended for the Public Treasure.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

Corea—The Country, Manners and Customs.

(Hochi Shimbun.)

Having heard that Mr. Miyamoto of the Guaimusho had returned from Corea with the Envoys, we called upon him. As it is not within the sphere of his duty to give any information upon purely official matters, we did not seek for this. But the following observations made by him upon the state of the country and the habits and customs of the people, may prove interesting to our readers and we therefore publish them.

Having only seen Fusan and the south-western coast for about 500 *ri* and Kokwa and its neighbourhood, we cannot speak with accuracy regarding the whole country. But so far as we could see, the soil is poor, wears a reddish yellow appearance, is hard and ill suited for cultivation. About Fusan, Kokwa and the banks of the Kanko river, the ground is covered with hillocks givinga picturesque appearance to the country from a distance. This impression, however, disappears on closer acquaintance. The soil is harsh and the vegetation sparse and stunted. We saw pine trees, but they are crooked and ugly and not straight and graceful like those of our own country. This proves that the soil is poor, and lumber must be scarce and dear. At Kokwa we tried to get a cedar log of twenty feet in length, but without success. The principal building material is pine; neither cedar nor *hinoki (Retinispora obtusa)* are used.

It would appear that there is some law in Corea limiting the size of the houses of the common people, as they are all domiciled in dwellings about ten or twelve feet square and little better than dog kennels. The walls consist of a mixture of stone and earth, and the roofs of rice-straw thatch. The plaster which we use in Japan is apparently unknown, and there is but a scanty display of wood. The floors are made like our furnaces and of compact hardened earth. Oiled paper is placed over this, and on it the people sit. Few of the houses have ceilings, which consist merely of oiled paper stretched from the uprights supporting the roof. The shops are entered through doors on which are inscribed sayings of a graceful nature in the Chinese character. Under the floor and extending throughout its whole length, is a horizontal passage: at one end of this a fire is lighted, the smoke going out at the other, thus the house is warmed. It is difficult to preserve an even temperature. If too much wood is used the heat soon becomes excessive, and *vice versâ*—much the same, indeed, as with the use of our *kotatzu*.* This practice appears dangerous, for the soot hangs about the eaves and the exit of the smoke, and were the flames to catch the straw roof the houses would instantly be destroyed. The houses very much resemble the stoves used in Japan for roasting the sweet potato.

We saw no mats in the houses and the people sit on the earthen floor; but not as we do, for they keep their legs out straight. In one of the Government offices we found a chair, much resembling those on which the priests sit. When entering a house people leave their shoes outside.

The quantity of fuel consumed in these fire-places must be greater than that used in our own, but reeds and rushes are used for the purpose. We asked why the same materials were not employed for roofing purposes instead of rice straw, but were told that they might only be used for fuel. The neighbouring hills are covered with pines; there appear to be no old trees, the demand for fuel being such that they are not allowed to grow to maturity.

The Japanese office at Fusan has been in existence 150 years and stands on 20,000 *tsuboes* of ground. It is situated on the side of a hill. One of the ancestors of Sô Tsushima-no Kami had cherry and pine trees planted there, but they have never thriven, though they lend some appearance of life to the reddish barren country round them. It is said that in Loochoo there are no shops where goods are exposed for sale, and the same custom seems to obtain in Corea.

Though Kokwa is a fine place, the houses are not built in rows, but scattered here and there, and are only six or seven feet in height. Dried fish and persimmons, tobacco and straw sandles are apparently the chief objects of trade. Chairs seem to have been made for our special accommodation, but they were very rude and painted with persimmon juice. Skins of leopards were placed over them. All the Government offices have tiled roofs like our own, and being built of brick, are recognizable at a glance. They all have two gates, an outer and an inner, and in some respects

* *Kotatzu*: holes made in the floor in which a stone receiver for lighted charcoal is placed. A wooden frame lies above it, over which a quilt is spread to prevent the heat from escaping. This practice is common in some parts of Japan.

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resemble our temples. The tiles are of bad quality and the woodwork shows no skill. The frames of the paper doors are so clumsy and heavy that but very little light is admitted into the rooms, before each of which a board hangs. These boards are not very finely finished, but the Chinese characters upon them are skilfully cut. In respect of conveniences all these offices are very deficient, and, for similar reasons, the public roads are filthy.

The widest roads are from fifteen to twenty feet in breadth, the narrower ones from eight to nine. There is no provision at their sides for carrying off the rain, and they are apparently never repaired or improved. The streets are dirty, but are decorated with monuments raised to departed local officials.

The city walls of the Kokwa *Fu* are about five miles in circumference and run alongside of hills. They are only from two to three feet in height, partly constructed of mud and stone and partly of brick. There is a gate on each of the four sides. That which we first entered is called the Chinkai gate, the second the Kotoro gate and these resemble the gates in Japan. They seem to have been carefully painted in days long past, but have fallen out of repair. The houses within the walls are scattered irregularly and not built in rows.

As regards clothing, both the upper and lower garments of the people are of white, and are undyed and unornamented in any way. Some of the officials wear silk, but of very coarse texture. When approaching the land, and at some distance, the Coreans present the pretty appearance of snowy herons. But on closer inspection they resemble the lazy priests of our own temples, whose garments may once have been white, but are so no longer. Most of the higher officials dress in white silk, the lower grades wear garments of sky-blue colour, without sleeves. The long sleeve is the badge of higher rank and is always worn while on duty. The skirts of dresses resemble those of our own priests and are called "additional wings:" in some sense they may be said to resemble wings. The highest officials wear garments of shining silk of a light pink colour, and their head dresses are similar to those usually seen in the portraits of Taiko Sama. On their feet they carry large heavy shoes, proving that our ceremonial costume came from China in the time of To. The head-dress is a large round hat, fastened by means of strings passing under the chin and said to be made of horse hair by the native women. Custom exacts that the hat be placed on the head when greeting a friend. The Coreans do not shave the head, but wear the hair long and fasten it with pins into a bunch at the top of the head. These pins are made of silver or brass, and vary with the rank of the wearer. The children wear the hair braided or plaited like the Chinese, and we see that Tartar fashions are current in Corea. The women are said to be dressed something like Europeans, but as we did not see a single woman the whole time we were in Corea, it is impossible to speak positively. The dress of the men betrays less vanity than among ourselves.

(To be Continued.)

Advice to the *Shidzoku*.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

How is it that the *shidzoku* have not learned to make their own livings and to lay a foundation for the prosperity of their descendants? Why do they resemble children lost in the woods or rudderless ships on the wide ocean? It is probable that to these questions they would reply that they are seeking for the way in which to make their livings, but cannot find it. This does not appear to us to explain the matter. The true cause is that the spirit of industry does not exist among them. Were it otherwise, they would find out a way to gain their livings. As a class the *shidzoku* are better educated than the *heimin*, and yet though they they possess greater acquirements and talents they fail to earn a livelihood as every one of the *heimin* does. But the members of the more educated class seek to make their fortunes by speculation and not by steady industry, and thus of course they lose the capital with which they began and involve themselves deeply in debt.

Now there are three roads which the *shidzoku* apparently intend to follow in the pursuit of their fortunes, viz, salaries, pensions, and mercantile business. Some of them cannot rid themselves of the spirit of the old feudal times, and incessantly grieve over the reduction of their pensions. Thus they bear a grudge against the present Government, and some even are looking out for an opportunity by which they may revive the old *samurai* spirit of their former days and secure larger pensions to themselves. This however, does not appear to us a proper way of gaining a livelihood. These are they who choose what we have called the pension-road.

Next are they who seek to obtain some humble office under the Government and live on their salaries. These have already arrived at the conviction that it is useless to hope for their former pensions, and will never again see the revival of the feudal system. Thus it is that they seek to become officials. But the number of officials required is limited, while those who are seeking for office are very numerous. To gain their end, therefore, they flatter the higher officials, and seek to rise by subserviency and compliment. The *shidzoku* were up to this time men animated by an honourable sense of pride; but when they began to act as sycophants these noble features disappeared. Occasionally some of them, thanks to good fortune, do obtain places; but they often lose them again from absolute inability to discharge their duties. The little money they had has been spent in complimentary entertainments, and they are soon reduced to a state which makes them the laughing-stock of the common people.

The last class of which we wish to speak appear at first sight better than those who look to pensions and salaries. But on closer examination we find that they are not so. A few years ago the Government commuted their pensions for six years purchase, or sold lands at half the ordinary price to those who would surrender these pensions. This brought the *shidzoku* out of the towns with the idea of making money, even great fortunes, at a single bound. But they were duped by cunning merchants and soon lost their capital. Thus there are but few who have retained the sums for which their pensions were commuted. Leaving other places out of account, we see here in Tokio that enterprising *shidzoku*, on first leaving the provinces, join some company or lend money at high interest. In a short time it has all vanished. Then, scraping up such little money as they can get together, they go into such business as eating houses, medical baths, foreign fancy goods, sweetmeats, &c.; but in trying to do that which does not bring success even to those who have been all their lives at it, they not unnaturally lose all that was left to them. For want of energy and industry they never try to do a sound business. When we know that occupations of this nature require experience gained from the very period of boyhood, it is easy to understand how those who grow up to manhood without it do not succeed.

Now this is what the *shidzoku* have been doing down to the present moment, and they have neither benefited themselves nor laid any foundation for their descendants. We are convinced that there are other and better ways for earning a livelihood, and we would recommend them to the *shidzoku* in the belief that as we advance in civilization, the pursuit of these avocations will be found profitable. Such are farming, mechanical trades, and professional business. The *shidzoku* may at first imagine that professional pursuits, law, medicine and teaching, are the easiest to undertake. But the further we advance in enlightenment the more difficult do these become, for they demand an ever wider education. Mechanical trades and farming are easier. The Japanese are skilful enough at such mechanical trades, but they demand more or less capital, and we should recommend farming in preference, Wherever we go in this country we see that the soil yields abundant crops. Therefore though farming demands industry, it neither requires a large capital nor so much knowledge as professional business. We therefore recommend the *shidzoku* to turn farmers. If they do not like this they might become mechanics, or if this do not please them, they might adopt some profession. We dare say that these simple recommendations have not so much grandeur in them as the aspirations which are cherished by many of the class. But if men will but adopt them, they will lose their incessant anxiety about their daily welfare and the future of their sons and grandsons. Otherwise they will always feel themselves to be on the brink of ruin.

We entreat the *shidzoku* to take these words to heart!

Law Reform.

(Akebono Shimbun.)

The laws of a nation are part of the national property. They are by no means the private property of its rulers, and a country is in an uncivilized state when its rulers make what laws they please. If we examine into the past history of the oriental nations, we cannot say that they have had no laws, but we find that they have all proceeded from the arbitrary will of rulers, and the body of the nation has had no concern in making them. Such laws may almost be regarded as the personal property of the rulers, though they were given to the whole nation. And this being the case, the rulers could make or abolish what laws they pleased. If the rulers were wise, these laws secured tranquillity; otherwise, the country was thrown into a dangerous state, and then it mattered not whether the laws were good or bad. If we look to the crimi-

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nal law of China, we find that even wise rulers did injustice to their subjects. For example, Koso, a famous Emperor of the Kano period, and who was esteemed a very wise man, took no steps to punish his consort Riako when she killed the noble Kenshin. The Emperor Taiso, who is also famous for his wisdom, liberated all the prisoners in the country on the mere impulse of the moment. Japan also was subject to a vast amount of injustice down to the close of the Shogunate, for the rulers used to absolve the guilty or punish the innocent as they pleased. But, last year, reformed tribunals and a court of ultimate appeal were established, and any suitor who was dissatisfied with the decision given in the lower courts could appeal against it and carry it as high as the ultimate court; and since that time the amount of injustice has greatly diminished. For example, a farmer of the province of Oki, Shirai Kijiro by name, was condemned by a judge of the Kirashima *ken* to hard labour for twelve months, and appealed to the *Daishinin* against the decision, which was reversed and he was acquitted. There are still reforms which have yet to be made. Lawyers are not yet permitted to plead in criminal cases, and we ought to have juries and the law of Habeas Corpus. The *Shihosho* (Department of Justice) has lately established a college where law is taught, and we may hope that all these needful reforms will eventually be carried out.

THE BONIN ISLANDS.

By Russell Robertson, Esq.

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan on the 15th March, 1876.

The Bonin Islands which lie between the parallels of 26.30 and 27.45 North are situated almost due South of Yokohama at a distance of about 500 miles, Port Lloyd situated in Lat. 27.5.35 N. and 142.11.30 East Longitude being distant 516 miles—the longitude of Port Lloyd has been fixed by a later authority at 142.16.30.

The Islands consist of three groups, the Northernmost and Southernmost of which are known respectively as the Parry and Bailey or Coffin groups. The centre group is made up of three Islands: Stapleton to the North, Peel Island to the South and Buckland Island in the centre. This middle group is 9¼ miles in length 4¼ of which are taken up by Peel Island.

Hillsboro' the largest of the Bailey or Coffin group is 7½ miles long and 1¼ miles broad.

From Japanese records it would appear that these Islands were known to Japan in the year 1593, if not before that, when they were held as a fief by the Daimio Ogasawara Sadayori and communication was maintained with them up to 1624. In Koempfers work the following mention is made of the Islands, "About the year 1675 "the Japanese accidentally discovered a very large island, "one of their barks having been forced there in a storm "from the Island Hachijo from which they computed it "to be 300 miles distant towards the East, they met with "no inhabitants but found it to be a very pleasant and "fruitful country, well supplied with fresh water and fur- "nished with plenty of plants and trees, particularly the "arrack tree, which however might give room to conjec- "ture that the Island lay rather to the South of Japan "than to the East, these trees growing only in hot coun- "tries. They called it Bune sima or the Island Bune "and because they found no inhabitants upon it they "marked it with the character of an uninhabited Island. "On the shores they found an incredible quantity of fish "and crabs, some of which were from four to six feet "long."

The turtle that abound at the Bonins were probably taken by the Japanese for enormous crabs.

A blank in the history of the Bonin Islands then follows until 1728, when communication was again established by a descendant of Sadayori Miyanouchi Sadayori by name, of short duration however, for after a long interval we find no further mention of the Islands in Japanese records until the close of 1861, when Japanese Commissioners were sent to Port Lloyd, the visit resulting in the establishment of a small colony under the governorship of Mr. Obana Sakusuke. The attempt was however a failure. Several of the colonists returned to Japan after a brief stay and the remnant was withdrawn early in 1863.

The Islands known to most of us by name have during the past few years excited not a little curiosity from the reports that have reached us from time to time as to the condition of the settlers there, and from surmises as to what steps might eventually be taken to establish them as the territory of one or other of the countries which it was supposed had claimed them.

In November of last year, 1875, the Japanese steamer *Meiji Maru,* having on board four Japanese officers as Commissioners, proceeded to Port Lloyd and in the same month and simultaneously with the *Meiji Maru* the Islands were visited by H. M. S. *Curlew,* Commander Church, R.N. on board of which vessel I was a passenger. The Bonins figure on some charts as the Arzobispo Islands, but again on others the Arzobispo appear as a distinct group. It is contended that the word Bunin is a corruption of the Japanese words *Munin "uninhabited,"* and this appellation would tend to confirm their first discovery by Japanese. Any way they are known generally as the Bonins, the slip from Bunin to Bonin being easily accounted for, though to Japanese they are more familiar as the Ogasawara-shima, or Ogasawara Islands.

From the name Arzobispo it is not improbable that the Islands were known to the Spaniards long since, the more so that they are not so very far from the Marianas or Ladrones group now settled by the Spaniards and known to navigators early in the 16th century. The object of this paper is not however to settle disputed points about prior occupancy, and I therefore pass on to the time when the Islands became more generally known to the outer world.

In the year 1823 they were visited by an American whale ship the *Transit,* Captain Coffin; whence we arrive at the name Coffin applied equally with Bailey to the Southern group. It is not clear however that the *Transit* visited either the centre or the Northern group. In 1825 the *Supply,* an English whaler, touched at Port Lloyd and left a record of her visit by nailing a board to a tree, afterwards found there by Captain Beechey R. N. of H. M.'s S. *Blossom* which vessel anchored in Port Lloyd on the 9th June 1827. It is to Captain Beechey that we are indebted for the admirable chart of the harbour of Port Lloyd now in use, and for much of the published information about the Bonins. H. M. S. *Blossom* a sloop carrying 16 guns and a complement of 122 all told had been dispatched from England on the 19th May 1825 with instructions to cooperate with Franklin's and Parry's Arctic Expeditions. Captain Beechey's instructions were that he should be at Behring's Straits in the autumn of 1826, and if he failed to meet either Franklin or Parry he was to leave Behring's Straits in October of the same year, repairing there again in the autumn of the ensuing year 1827—the intervals to be employed in cruising in the Pacific Ocean; at the close of 1827 the *Blossom* was to leave on her return voyage to England.

Captain Beechey having sailed as above narrated on the 19th May 1825 rounded Cape Horn, and touching at Tahit and the Sandwich Islands reached Behring's Straits in July 1826. In October the *Blossom,* failing to meet Franklin left Behring's Straits and proceeded to San Francisco where she anchored on or about the 6th November. On the 28th December 1826 Captain Beechey sailed from San Francisco and again visited the Sandwich Islands, proceeding from there to Canton and Macao at which latter place he arrived on or about April 30th 1827. After a brief stay the *Blossom* again set sail. making for Loochoo, and in due course, some time in May. 1827, she anchored off the town of Napha the capital of those Islands.

From here Captain Beechey took his departure on the 25th May, and shaping his course to the Eastward he reached on the evening of the 7th June the situation of the Bonin Islands as marked in Arrowsmith's chart in use at that time. The following day, the 8th, no land was in sight, and Captain Beechey was on the point of giving up the Islands as having no actual existence, when, after a few hours sail to the Eastward, several islands were seen extending in a North and South direction as far as the eye could discern. These were the Bonins. A full account of the *Blossom's* visit is formed in Captain Beechey's Bonins narcative, published in two volumes but.

It will suffice if I narrate here that the *Blossom* an-

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chored in Port Lloyd on the 9th June 1827, having first attempted to fetch the southernmost group, but finding wind and current against the ship and discovering in the nearest land an opening which appeared to give promise of a good harbour, Capt. Beechey made for this and anchored in Port Lloyd to which he gave this name out of regard to a late Bishop of Oxford.

Captain Beechey was much surprized to find here two Europeans who turned out to have been two of the crew of the English whaler *William*, which vessel had been wrecked in Port Lloyd some eight months previous to the *Blossom's* arrival. The name of one of the men was Wittrein; that of the other is not given.

According to the statement of these men it appears that after the wreck of the vessel the crew set to work to build a small schooner in order to find their way to Manilla, as the chances of their being picked off from Port Lloyd were somewhat remote; to their surprize however a whale ship the *Timor* appeared, and took off the crew of the wrecked vessel with the exception of these two men Wittrein and his companion.

The *Blossom* remained at Port Lloyd for six days, and the time was fully taken up with surveying the harbour, excursions in the immediate neighbourhood, and in circumnavigating the Island. To the Island in which Port Lloyd is situated Captain Beechey gave the name of Peel Island, in compliment to Sir Robert Peel, the then Secretary of State for the Home Department; and to the other two of the cluster he gave the names Stapleton and Buckland, the last mentioned after the then Professor of Geology at Oxford. A large bay at the South East angle of Peel Island is named Fitton Bay, after a late President of the Geological Society, whilst a bay to the Southwest angle of Buckland Island is called Walker Bay, after Mr. Walker at that time one of the officers of the Hydrographical Department.

To the Southern cluster of Islands Capt. Beechey gave the name of Bailey, after a former President of the Astronomical Society, but they are equally known as Coffin Islands from the name of the master of the American Whaler *Transit*, who it was believed was the first to visit them, excepting visits said to have been made by Japanese.

To the Northern group Capt. Beechey gave the name of Parry after the former Hydrographer to the Admiralty.

Capt. Beechey has pronounced Peel and surrounding Islands to be volcanic in their nature, which is borne out by Commodore Perry of the United States Navy, who when visiting the Islands later on 1853, writes of Port Lloyd as follows: "It would appear that Port Lloyd was "at one time the certain of an active volcano, from which "the surrounding hills had been thrown up, while the "present entrance to the harbour was formed by a deep "fissure in the side of the cone through which a torrent "of lava had poured into the sea, leaving after its "subsidence a space into which the waters subsequently "were emptied, bringing with them their usual deposits, "which together with the coral formation now forms the "bottom and sides of the harbour."

After leaving Port Lloyd on the 15th June, Captain Beechey made another attempt to reach the southern group, the Bailey or Coffin Islands, but finding the wind adverse he bore away to the north and fixed the position of the Parry Group.

This officer's remarks about the Bonins which appear in full in the work to which I have previously alluded furnished the only comparatively full information about them up to 1853 when they were visited by Commodore Perry. The narrative of the *Blossom's* cruise is a book seldom met with out here, and I am indebted to Captain St. John of H. M. S. *Sylvia*, for the loan of the work which has thus enabled me to give certain particulars about the Bonins without which this paper would have been incomplete. The sailing directions and notes with regard to the Bonins appearing in that valuable work the "China Pilot" are taken from the narratives of Beechey and Perry.

Before leaving, Captain Beechey affixed to a tree a sheet of copper nailed to a board, and on the sheet of of copper the following words were punctured:—

"H. M. S. *Blossom*, Captain Beechey, R.N., took pos- "session of this group of Islands in the name and on "behalf of His Majesty King George, the 14th June, "1827."

On the occasion of our visit in the *Curlew*, Captain Church and I came across this board in the house of one of the settlers, who parted with it for a trifling consideration. It was in a fair state of preservation, and the inscription as given above could be deciphered after a little trouble; the date appeared to us to be June 17th, but as the *Blossom* left on the 15th, the proper date is probably the 14th.

According to Captain Beechey the Japanese accounts of the Bonin Islands as appearing at that time in Mr. Klaproths "Mémoire sur la Chine," and by Mr. Abel Remusat in the "Journal des Savans" for September, 1817, it is said that the Islands of Bonin sima or Munin sima consist of eighty-nine Islands, of which two are large, four of middling size, four small and the remainder of the group consists of rocks. The two large Islands are said to be inhabited, and temples and villages appear in the Japanese chart published in the "Journal des Savans." Further, it is stated that these Japanese accounts, or I should more correctly say the translations of them, depict the Islands as extremely fertile, producing vegetable and all kinds of grain, sugar, cocoa nuts, lofty palm trees, sandal-wood, camphor and other trees.

From this description, Captain Beechey throws doubts upon the Islands visited by him as being identical with the Bonin sima of the Japanese, and to use his own words says "it may be doubted whether Bonin sima is not an imaginary Island."

In Captain Beechey's opinion the Islands corresponds with a group named Yslas del Arzo Bispo in a work published many years ago in Manila "Navigacion Especulativa y Pratica" and so much indeed that he has retained on the chart the name Arzobispo which was mentioned at the commencement of this paper, equally with that of the Bonins. It must be remembered, however, that neither the Northern nor Southern cluster, the Parry and Bailey or Coffin groups, were visited by Captain Beechey (by visiting I mean landed upon,) and Japanese have informed me that it was on the Southernmost group Bailey or Coffin, that the early Japanese settlers took up their abode, and where it is believed the remains of a few shrines are still to be found. Making allowance for exaggeration in the description appearing in the early native records, and considering, too, that vegetables, sugar cane, cocoa nuts, pine apple, &c., are now grown on Peel Island, also that among the trees there are palm and sandal wood, it is not unlikely that the Island, visited by the *Blossom* are the veritable Bonins or Munin sima of the Japanese.

We are now to witness the influence of the *Blossom's* visit to these Islands. Before taking leave of this little vessel with whose name and that of her Commander the Bonins cannot but always be associated, I should record that after leaving these Islands Captain Beechey, in pursuance of his original instructions to be at Behring's Straits in the autumn of 1827, again made for the Polar Seas, where he arrived in due course; but finding no trace of Franklin at the different rendezvous agreed upon he reluctantly left for England by way of San Francisco and Cape Horn and anchored at Spithead early in October 1828, after an absence of three years and a half during which the ship had sailed over 73,000 miles.

The Bonins now seem to have attracted attention at the Sandwich Islands where the news of the *Blossom's* visit was not long in reaching, and from whence a party of colonists sailed for Port Lloyd in 1830. Captain Charlton then British Consul at the Sandwich Islands taking a lively interest in the expedition.

The party as far as I can ascertain consisted of the following: Mateo Mazarro said to have been a native of Genoa, but I am inclined to think recognized as a British subject, John Millichamp an Englishman, Nathaniel Savory born in Massachusetts, United States, Alden B. Chapin also an American, and Charles Johnson a Dane. They had with them some Sandwich Island natives as labourers, some live stock and seeds and landing at Port Lloyd hoisted an English flag which had been given them by Captain Charlton.

Little is now heard of the Bonins until 1842, though doubtless in this long interval of 12 years Port Lloyd was

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frequently visited by whalers and communication of some kind was thus kept up. In 1842 Mazarro returned to the Sandwich Islands. He described the settlement at Port Lloyd as flourishing, stated that he had hogs and goats in abundance and a few cattle, that he grew Indian corn and many vegetables and had all kinds of tropical fruits. Mazarro returned to Peel Island and eventually died there. His widow, to whom I shall here after refer, is still living at Port Lloyd.

I now pass over another interval of seven years until the year 1849 or 1850, when I find that Port Lloyd was visited by the U. S. Surveying Brig *Dolphin*, but she only made a brief stay of four or five days. The next man-of-war to come was H. M. S. *Enterprise*, Captain Collinson, in 1851, which vessel also made but a short stay of about a week. The *Enterprise* was a companion ship with the *Investigator* both vessels being in search of Sir John Franklin's ill fated expedition. The former had parted company from the *Investigator*, and had probably taken the Bonins on her way up to Kamschatka and the Arctic.

Thomas H. Webb, a British subject who had arrived at Port Lloyd in the American Barque *Japan of* Nantucket in 1849, and where he is still a resident, has a lively recollection of Captain Collinson's visit, and it is to Webb, that I am indebted for much of the information I am able to give in respect to the visits of ships to Port Lloyd from the year 1847 up to the time of the *Curlew's* visit in 1875, excepting of course the visit of Commodore Perry in 1853 of which a full account has been published elsewhere.

In 1852 H. M.'s surveying brig *Serpent* touched at Port Lloyd and remained there some eight days.

We now come to Commodore Perry's visit in 1853, an important one to the settlers on Peel Island.

On the 14th June, 1853, the U. S. men-of-war *Susquehannah* and *Saratoga* dropped anchor in Port Lloyd, having left the port of Napha in the Loochoos on the 9th of the same month. At this time, of the original settlers who came in 1830, and whose names are mentioned at the commencement of this paper, only one, Nathaniel Savory was left, but there were now on Peel Island in all 31 inhabitants, made up as follows ; four English, four American, one Portuguese, the rest being natives from either the Sandwich, the Ladrones, the Caroline or Kingsmill Islands, together with children actually born on the Bonins.

The stay of the *Susquehanna* and *Saratoga* was limited to four days, the ships leaving on the 18th June, and returning to the Loochoos which they reached on the 23rd of the same month, but the time was fully taken up in exploring both Peel and Stapleton Islands.

To the exploration of the first mentioned two parties were told off from the *Susquehanna*, one headed by Mr. Bayard Taylor which took the South, while Dr. Fahs Assistant Surgeon of the ship with his party went over the North of the Island. They started early on the morning of the 15th June and did not return to the ship till 10 p.m. of the same night. A full account of this day's proceedings, and indeed a very full account generally of the Bonins is given in chapter X, volume I, of the narrative of Commodore Perry's expedition to China and Japan, published by order of the United States Government.

I do not qnote at length from the account therein contained because the work is one of modern date, and is within reach of any one who cares to procure it.

It will be sufficient if I note that not only are the Bonin Islands prominently mentioned in the work above alluded to, but on his return to the States the Commodore placed in the hands of the compiler some further notes on the subject of these Islands and submitted a scheme for their colonization. He appears to have thought that their situation was most advantageous as forming a point on a proposed mail line which starting from San Francisco would touch at Honolulu and the Bonins for coal and supplies and then on to Shanghai as its terminus. The importance that Yokohama was to attain to as a place of call for mail steamers could not then of course be foreseen, considering too that the scheme of a mail line across the Pacific to China, although attracting attention, had not then been developed.

It was during the visit of the *Susquehanna* and *Saratoga* at Port Lloyd that Commodore Perry recommended the settlers to draw up a code or rules of governance for themselves, rather than that they should live under what he described to one of the settlers as *Club Law*. No mention is made of this in his book, but an organization scheme was drawn up. It consisted of three articles and thirteen sections, and was called "organization of the settlers of Peel Island." It provided for the election of a Chief Magistrate and Council of two persons to be elected by and from amongst the settlers, the chief Magistrate and Council to have power to enact rules and make Regulations for the Government of the Island, such rules and regulations to be binding on the residents provided the concurrence and approval of two-thirds of the whole number of residents had been obtained.

A copy of the organization scheme has been placed at my disposal, and the manner in which it came about was narrated to me on the Island.

Under these rules Nathaniel Savory was elected as Chief Magistrate and James Motley and Thomas, H. Webb as Councilmen. The document was signed by Nathaniel Savory, Thomas H. Webb, James Motley, William Gilley, John Brava, Joseph Cullen, George Brava and George Horton.

The rules however were never enforced, and the existence of the scheme is now scarcely remembered on Peel Island.

It is of importance that I should follow up the fate of those whose names appear appended to the documents.

Nathaniel Savory died in 1874.

Thomas H. Webb is now living at Port Lloyd.

James Motley died on the Bailey Islands in 1870.

William Gilley was killed at Port Lloyd thirteen years ago, by a man named Jack Spania said to be an Englishman.

John Brava and George Brava are still living on the Bonins.

Joseph Cullen died in Port Lloyd two years ago.

George Horton was removed to Japan in 1862 by the Japanese, and handed over to the U. S. Consul at Kanagawa. Horton died I believe shortly after arrival in Japan.

To some of the above names I shall have again occasion to refer.

Before taking leave of Commodore Perry I should state that he left on Peel Island four head of cattle, and on one of the other Islands five Shanghai sheep and six goats.

I enquired at Port Lloyd what had become of this stock, and was told that the cattle had disappeared, having probably been lifted by the crews of the whalers that were in harbour either at that time or that came shortly after Perry's visit. The sheep died, but the goats have multiplied to such an extent that the islands now swarm with them.

Not long after the *Susquehanna* and *Saratoga's* visit the U. S. man-of-war *Plymouth* came to Port Lloyd. Her stay was marked by a most unfortunate accident. One of her cutters with fourteen men had gone outside the harbour in the face of a somewhat rough sea and were never more heard of, there being no doubt that she capsized with all hands, not one of whom ever reached shore.

The place is a very dangerous one for boat work, which should be avoided as much as possible outside the harbour. Much anxiety was felt while I was at Port Lloyd on account of a party of Japanese that had put off one morning from the steamer *Meiji Maru*, and rounding the southern headland of the harbour was lost to sight from the ship. At 6 o'clock p.m. of the same day, and night setting in, there were no signs of the boat; a gun was fired and a rocket sent up from the *Meiji Maru* but it was not until 10 p.m. of the same evening that some of the missing ones returned with the report that the boat had been beached the other side of the headland close to the Frenchman Leseur's holding. The boat was eventually recovered, but Leseur said it was a marvel she had ever escaped for she was lifted in on the top of a raging surf right over the rocks and landed close to his own dwelling.

The next visit of men of war after the *Plymouth* was that of four Russian ships which came to Port Lloyd in 1854. This squadron consisted of a frigate, a corvette, a store ship and a small steamer. Their visit was followed by that of the U. S. Frigate *Macedonian*, Captain Abbott, on her way to Manilla. The *Macedonian* had left the

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U. S. Flag ship *Powhattan* in Yedo Bay. Commodore Perry entrusted to Captain Abbott's care implements of husbandry and seeds to be distributed amongst the settlers, in a letter to one of whom the Commodore writes "it "must be understood that the sovereignty of the Bonin "Islands has not yet been settled, and the interest taken "by me in the welfare and prosperity of the settlement "has solely in view of the advantages of commerce gene-"rally."

In the ensuing year 1855 the U. S. Man-of-war *Unicennes* visited Port Lloyd and remained 10 days.

In 1871 an attempt to colonize Peel Island was made from Japan, and in November or December of that year a Japanese steamer was despatched to Port Lloyd from Yedo, having on board a Commissioner, subordinate officers and about 100 colonists.

Rules and Regulations for the governance of the settlers inclusive of foreigners, and harbour Regulations so called were drawn up in English by the Commissioner and his assistants. They appear never to have been enforced, and the present settlers seem for the most part ignorant of their existence. I have however a copy by me from which I extract the following somewhat unintelligible rules.

Article 3.—It shall be unlawful for any vessel or vessels that may be come into this port to discharge any of the cannon that will hurtful for the fishing.

Article 4.—Any vessel or vessels may come into this port or harbour said the vessel shall to pay to the pilot amount of the established pilotage.

Article 5.—If any person or persons come on shore from any vessel that may be come into this port who shall have pleasure hunting and waste upon the land of any inhabitants and also committed any of such he or they shall be seized and transported to the Captain of their vessel.

Communication would appear to have been kept up with Port Lloyd from Japan from time to time during 1862, for it is recorded that the colonists soon wearying of the enterprise, left Port Lloyd in batches, until early in 1863 the Commissioner himself withdrew, taking with him the few Japanese that had for some fifteen months cast their lot upon the Islands.

The Japanese settlement was situated on the South side of the harbour and one of the houses erected by them still remains. Close to this house a large stone has been erected which records that the Bonins were first visited in the time of Iyeyasu by Ogasawara Sadayori and that in 1593 they received the name of Ogasawara-jima, that they were again visited in 1828, that they are Japanese territory, that they were re-visited in 1861 and that this tablet was erected as a perpetual memorial.

From time to time whalers arriving at Yokohama have been reported as from the Bonins, and in 1872, 1873, and for some time in 1874 a small schooner, the *Tori*, under American colours made trips between Yokohama and Port Lloyd, taking stores and cheap piece-goods from this, and returning with turtle shell, turtle oil, lemons and other Island produce.

In 1874 the U.S. man-of-war *Tuscarora* while engaged on her line of soundings visited Port Lloyd and made a brief stay, and in November 1875, we have the visits of the Japanese steamer *Meiji Maru* and H. M. S. *Curlew*.

Later on, and since my return, the Bonins have I believe been visited by the Russian man-of-war *Hydamack* and the German frigate *Hertha*.

I have given prominence to the visits of men-of-war but it is not to be concluded that the settlers were dependent on these alone for their glimpses of the outer world. Port Lloyd has been the frequent resort of whalers mostly under American colours, in some instances flying the French or Hawaiian Flags. In one year the arrivals at Port Lloyd have been as many as 15 vessels, but lately the sight of a whaler has been somewhat rare, as may be judged from the fact that last year 1875, but one vessel, a whaler, had touched there prior to the arrival of the *Meiji Maru* and *Curlew*.

In 1849 the year of the rush to California several vessels, so I was informed by one of the residents, touched at Port Lloyd on their way from China to San Francisco; these ships varied in size from 300 to 1,000 tons, and so far as I can learn must have been coolie passenger ships. That same year, 1849, is also a memorable one in the annals of the settlers, for in the autumn a lorcha and schooner under Danish colours and cutter with the British flag came to Port Lloyd and made a stay of some two months, during which the vessels were hove down and repaired. They then left in company, but after a few days the lorcha and cutter returned and their crews made a raid on the place, offering no personal violence but carrying off every thing they could lay hands on. The two vessels then quitted Peel Island and were seen no more.

I have thus briefly sketched the history of the Islands down to the time of my visit, but I shall probably in the course of this paper have to refer to past dates in order to complete, as well as can be done in the limits of a paper of this nature, the history of Peel Island and its settlers up to the present time.

(*To be continued.*)

OUR NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Nobody ever puzzled the neighbours so much. They did not know what to make of him. Even the little Barber himself was at his wit's ends. "The deuce was in the man" he said, but as to what was in his bundle, that was quite beyond conjecture—a mystery within a mystery. It was all to no purpose that they discussed it; nothing came of it. Curiosity grew bigger from day to day, but the bundle neither increased or diminished a whit. The Barber was observed to languish, nor did he seem to consider that his friend the Tapster —to whose consideration the matter had been unanimously referred—had fully enumerated all its possible contents when he gave it as his deliberate opinion, after two whole days of reflection, that perhaps the bundle contained—nothing at all. It may be asked—and not unreasonably too,—why did not the good folks satisfy their very natural curiosity by enquiring of the old man himself who he was, and wherefore carried a bundle? Nothing would have pleased them better, it may at once be conceded: but they hadn't a chance, he was off so early every morning on his mysterious business. An early riser, or a roysterer homeward bound at that chill mid-season when the lamps still struggle with the rising sun, might now and then behold him stealing along the main street, or emerging swiftly from the alley where he lived and hurrying past the shuttered houses,—walking on his toes as though afraid to wake the sleeping neighbours and carrying his bundle beneath his arm—disappear round the corner of the *saké* shop, without so much as bestowing a glance upon the sign board overhead with its appetising legend of "*San toku shu.*" Nor did he return till after nightfall, and then he closed his ricketty tenement against all comers, denying admittance to every visitor except perhaps the boisterous north-east wind, which rattled and banged so furiously upon the crazy shutters at times, that it succeeded at last in forcing an entry, and then, as if dissatisfied with its quarters when it did get in, blew a hole in the black thatch overhead, and dashed out again to roar and scamper down the street, swinging about the sock-maker's sign as it went, and shaking the bushes over the wineshops, and blowing out the watchmen's lanterns, whistling through a chink here and handing in a toothache there, and in fine conducting itself so viciously and uproariously on its way to play at hide and seek amongst the cryptomerias in the Temple grounds, as almost to justify the Macaroni woman in declaring that she "never did see such a good-for-nothing wind, and for her part she could not stand it." "What's most concealed is soon revealed" saith the proverb; whereby it is inferred that mysteries will break loose when they get the chance, though barred and bolted in and double padlocked. Some are dragged from their concealment by your professed mystery-hunter, who finds as much pleasure in the achievement as an antiquary experiences over a *cairn*; others accidentally discover themselves; and others again shed their contents as naturally as a bean pod does its seeds, when they have grown ripe enough for disclosure. And when the murder is out, how often is expectancy satisfied by results? How many times in a hundred is the fever of curiosity, the *angina*, in direct ratio or the reverse of the matter's importance? Perhaps the old folks in Our Neighbourhood could

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give an answer to that worth the listening to. Here had they been puzzling their stupid sluggish brains for days and days over nothing, labouring mightily like the mountain over a mouse, building theory on theory about an old man with a bundle, till the structure, like a house of cards, without cohesion and topheavy, collapsed as often as it neared completion.

It must not, however, be omitted in their favour that our village is but a dull place, and any new subject of conversation is a godsend to the good folks after the labours of the day are over. Like a stone dropped into stagnant water, it stirs the surface for a little time and gives an air of liveliness and motion where till then was stillness and repose. On that account, perhaps, it is as well that certain persons in the little circle, who, from having brains less densely stolid than is common with the other villagers, have come to be regarded as clever fellows—should for want of better mental occupation, or from a twist of mind which is congenital perhaps, delight to deal in mystery, and, like the schoolboy who constructs an image out of snow in order that he may destroy it, take pleasure in devising *ab initio*, or adding to when once set rolling, and setting upon end and fashioning in like manner, stories and sayings and such like, in order that they might gain credit for discovering and demonstrating and demolishing these fictions, which, if left alone, would as surely be dissolved in process of time by the light of day, as the snow image aforesaid is by the sun. For such or other reasons perhaps, the mystery of the old man with the bundle continued to engross the minds of the neighbours for (considering the small amount of mystery in it) a considerable time. Nay, it might have so continued to this day, and even have gone to the grave with the Barber and remained for ever undiscovered, were it not that chance, in the shape of a horse boy,—who met the old fellow on the road one moonlight night—stalked into their midst and told the whole story without any reserve, and thereby disproved many most ingenious theories as to the antecedents, circumstances, and present occupation of the old man with the bundle. "He met along the road," he said, as he was having his hair dressed—to the Barber's undying fame be it said that it was under his hand that the affair came to light, thereby increasing his reputation for sagacity mightily, and adding much to his own mental satisfaction—"he met along the road as he came from Riogoku, an old fellow walking gingerly along on his toes"—"Ah! ha! the old burglar" exclaimed wiseacre No. 1 to the company with a wink—"How's that, friend," enquired the Horse boy. "Doth not a burglar steal along upon his toes for fear of making noise, you lout?" replied wiseacre, amidst a hum of approbation. "I know not the ways of burglars as well as some people, perhaps, but this I do know that a man with a sore upon his heel must fain walk upon his toes for ease thereof." Here the Barber, eager for the continuation of the story or anxious to prevent an unseemly altercation, pinched his client's nose to divert his thoughts into another channel, and so the tale proceeded. "He was walking on his toes and carrying in his arms a heavy bundle. As our way lay in the same direction I got into conversation with him, and perceiving him by reason of his lagging gait to be exhausted, I relieved him of his parcel and placed it on my horse for the sake of good companionship; and right glad I was I did so, for when able to walk with freedom and lift up his drooping shoulders and straighten up his crooked back a bit"—"An old courtier for certain, remember I always said so," whispers wiseacre No. 2 loud enough to be heard by all, but still not sufficiently so to interrupt the speaker—"and straighten up his crooked back a bit, ahem," repeated the Barber, to remind the story teller whose attention had been diverted from the matter in hand by a new arrival—"he become very entertaining, and told me that he postured at *matsuris* as a wrestler, and was earning something now though at first he fared but badly. He had no success at all all first indeed, he remarked, because a certain inconvenient bashfulness prevented him speaking in a key which was loud enough to engage attention, and he found himself incontinently hustled away from vacant places because he had no properties to give him an air of being in the trade, but seemed rather a temporary interloper intruding where was coin, with a view of diverting such from its regular and lawful channels—a bird of prey feeding on its fellows, as it were. Since then, however, experience had taught him wisdom, and the bundle which he carried did duty for his box of tricks, or what not, although containing nothing more serviceable than tattered clothes. What he yet required, however,—(and here he sighed regretfully, but he had hopes that his association with the rogues he met would remedy that defect in time,)—was the true vagabondish cast of countenance without which no mountebank could be considered genuine. By these and many other pleasant sayings he beguiled the way, until I half forgot that I had travelled fifteen *ri* that day, and I was right sorry to part with his company at the cross roads leading past the village. Here he left me, saying that he lived a little distance off in a place where once his fortunes were very different from what they now are, and that if he did not keep himself concealed, the prying fools about him, of whom a confounded jack-a-napes of a Barber was the worst, would soon find out all about him and he'd have no peace for ever after."

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A General Meeting of the above Society was held in the Grand Hotel on Wednesday, the 15th instant, the President Dr. S. R. Brown in the Chair. The attendance of members and friends was unusually large. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Russell Robertson then proceedeed to read his interesting paper on "The Bonin Islands."

On its conclusion Dr. Brown remarked that he was sure it would not be regarded as a mere formality, when he said that the Asiatic Society was much indebted to Mr. Robertson for the elaborate and interesting account he had given of the Bonin Islands. That group so near to us, and yet out of the usual track of vessels that traverse the Pacific has long been known to navigators and others, but the reports respecting the islands have been so fragmentary and scattered, that it was difficult, if not impossible, to form a correct conception of their physical characteristics, or of the condition of their inhabitants. Mr. Robertson has given us, what must have cost him much pains taking, an almost exhaustive description of those islands, as the result of his research among books of voyages and travel, and his own careful personal observations, gathering up into a connected whole all that is known of their past history and present state. The variety of nationalities among the 69 residents there shows that whalers have most frequently visited those islands. That little community is composed of persons from the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Portugal, the Sandwich Islands, the Ladrones, the Kingsmill and other groups in the Pacific, as well as Japanese and natives of the Bonin Islands.

The Japanese Government not long ago made an abortive attempt to colonize those islands, and perhaps still claims sovereignty over them, but the people on the Islands it appears prefer to be left to themselves.

Mr. Robertson's concluding remarks respecting the social, intellectual and moral condition of those people deserve consideration. Webb, the only man among them who can read and write, must soon pass away, and there is none to fill his place in burying their dead or reading the marriage service at their weddings. It is pitiful to think of the deeper ignorance and degradation into which those people must of necessity relapse, unless some outside influence intervenes to prevent it. Mr. Robertson's suggestion that the foreigners in Japan might do something to improve their condition and prospects, commends itself to all hearts that have a fellow feeling for their kind.

Dr. Brown referred to George Horton whose name is mentioned as one of the men living there a few years ago. He said he knew him, that Horton's history served to show through what checquered fortunes obscure individuals often pass. He was left in the Bonin Islands as an invalid at his

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own request, by Commodore Perry in 1853 or 1854. In 1862 he was brought to Yokohama under arrest, in a Japanese whaling vessel, charged with having made a piratical attempt upon that vessel. Horton was about 80 years old at the time. Being brought before the United States Minister for trial, the facts elicited were these. While the Japanese vessel lay at Port Lloyd, Horton one day was out shooting at a mark with an old pistol, when a man of the island who had been out on a cruise in the whaler, asked him to go on board with him and help him to bring off his chest, as he wished to leave the ship. Horton consented and when the boat drew up along side the ship, threw his rusty old weapon down in the stern sheets of the boat, and went up on deck. Here some wordy altercation about the removal of the chest, between its owner and the Captain, resulted in Horton's being accused of piratical designs against the ship, and he was tied up with ropes, and made fast to a spar. In this condition he was brought to Yokohama and handed over to the United States authorities for trial. A mere look at the shaky decrepit old man was enough to disprove the charge and he was accordingly acquitted. The decision of the Court was that Horton should either be replaced in possession of his clearing and house at the islands, or that $1000 should be deposited with the American Consul for his support here. The latter alternative was preferred by the Captain of the ship. Horton was a native of Boston in England, had at first owned and commanded a vessel, had been a seaman in the British navy for twenty-five years, was in the battle of Copenhagen, served under Nelson in the battle of the Nile, and finally had served in the U. S. Navy eighteen years, when left on the Bonin Islands. He survived his removal to Yokohama by about two years, and his remains lie interred in the cemetery here.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

London, March 6.—A Select Committee has been appointed to enquire into the serious depreciation of silver.

The Prince of Wales's tour in India is a continued success. He had splendid sport in Nepaul.

Mr Cave's Report on Egyptian Finance is favourable. He says the resources of the country are sufficient.

Don Carlos has been forbidden to enter France. He has arrived in London and still maintains his right to the Throne of Spain.

Washington intelligence is to the effect that Mr Belknap has resigned on account of the disclosure of the sale of public posts. Congress has impeached him.

Washington, 3rd March, 1876.—G. G. Belknap, Secretary of War, resigned in consequence of the disclosure of sale of a public post, Congress impeaching him.

London, 1st March.—In the House of Lords, during the debate about the Perak Expedition, Lord Stanley of Alderley censured the operations and the cruelties used, and deprecated our interference in the affairs of the Straits. Lord Carnarvon defended the course pursued, and refuted the charges of cruelty. The motion for the papers to be produced was negatived.

In the House of Commons, Mr Goschen censured the Government for the loss of the *Vanguard*. Mr Ward Hunt defended them, and assumed the responsibility of not court-martialing Admiral Tarleton. A motion to produce the papers was agreed to.

Don Carlos has entered France, and the war in Spain may be considered practically over.

General Schenck remains in London as American Minister.

Shanghai, Feb. 28.—The Grosvenor party arrived at Suchan on the 26th January, and were met by the Yunnan escort.

London, Feb. 27.—Mr J. G. Austin, the Colonial Secretary, has been made a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

M. Dufaure succeeds M. Buffet.

After two days' debate, the motion of Mr Whitbread censuring the Slave Trade Circular was negatived by 293 against 248. An amendment by Professor Fawcett to suspend the second reading was negatived by 290 against 245.

London, Feb. 19th.—Among the passengers saved from the sinking of the steamer *Strathclyde* are Captain and Mrs. Beckett, Mr. Pathedon (? Ritherdon), and Mr. Quintin.

Her Commander, Captain Eaton, is also saved.

The passengers supposed to be lost are Mr. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. W. Sussel, Mr. and Mrs. Fogerty, Major and Mrs. Loughmann, Captain and Mrs. Green, Lieutenant and Mrs. Groves, Mrs. Tubb, Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Stockwell, Misses (? Messrs.) Forsyth, Horsford, Gilmore, Bowring and Young.

London, 17th Feb.—In the House of Commons this evening, a Bill, enabling the Queen to adopt an additional title was read for the first time. The name of the title has not yet been mentioned.

London, 17th February.—At a dinner in London yesterday, which was given by the Associated Chambers of Commerce, the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State in the Indian Department, made a speech eulogistic of India. He adverted to the high position of India, stating that among the cherished interests of the country, the promotion of Industry and Commerce were matters of life and death. He also dwelt upon the change in public feeling during the last few months, and upon the desire manifested for some definite aim in our foreign policy. The foreign policy of England he said centres more and more on India, whose people have resolved not to run the risk of tampering with countries through which the open road to India mainly depends.

Constantinople, 16th Feb.—The Sultan has issued a decree ordering the adoption of the Austrian scheme of reforms in Turkey, and granting an amnesty to those of the insurgents in Bosnia and Herzegovina who would return to obedience to the Porte.

Madrid, 16th Feb.—The Cortes was opened yesterday by King Alphonso. Intelligence from the North states that the royal troops have routed the Carlists. The Alphonsists have since occupied Fergara.

London, 14th Feb.—In the House of Commons this evening, Lord Hamilton, replying to a question of Sir Patrick O'Brien, said that it was not intended to alter the currency of India on account of the depreciation in the value of silver.

It seems that the especial correspondents of the *Graphic* and *Illustrated News*, as well as Reuter's agent, are allowed to accompany the Prince's camp. A correspondent of the *Pioneer* gives the following particulars regarding the camp:—"It consists of about sixty tents; forty gentlemen (thirty belonging to the Prince's mess, and ten guests of Sir Henry Ramsay); seventy men (and the band) of the 3rd Goorkhas, under Captain Gregory; 25 sowars of the 11th Bengal Lancers, under Major Prinsep; 123 elephants 200 camels, and perhaps a thousand servants, coolies, and hangers-on of all sorts.

London, 11th February.—Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to a question last night, stated that Mr. Cave's Mission to Egypt had not yet terminated.

London, 11th February.—The Government Merchant Shipping Bill was read last night for the first time. It defines the responsibility of ship-owners, and provides that seamen shall have civil remedy. Surveys are to be continued, deck cargoes to pay tonnage dues, and the load line clause in the temporary act is to be made permanent. Mr. Plimsoll partly dissented, but regarded the Bill as a good framework.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday 12ht March, 1876.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,844.38
Merchandise, &c.	$ 549.73
Total.	$7,394.11

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Pacels, &c.	$7,277.28
Merchandise, &c.	$ 472.02
Total.	$7,749.30

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THE PRESS OF JAPAN.*

The Japanese Government is apparently trying an impracticable experiment. It professes to desire a free press conducted on the principle that "there is no compulsion, only you must," as regards certain rules of criticism. We learn by our latest exchanges that new clauses are to be added to the existing press laws prohibiting the use of "parable or figurative expression in political writing." In other words, direct comment being already forbidden, innuendo is in future to be similarly restricted. This of course means in plain language the abolition of any comment whatever which may be distasteful to those in power. With the principle thus enunciated we see (as regards Japan) no reason to quarrel. We have before this expressed our conviction—in which we are glad to see so high an authority as the *Japan Mail* concurs—that Japan is not yet ripe for a "free" press in the British or American meaning of that term. Neither France, Germany, Russia, or any other European power, which is infinitely superior to Japan in all that goes to make up a leading position in the Western family of nations, has yet reached that point, and we see no reason why the Japanese should be deemed superior in this respect. Our objection to their action lies in the fact that they do not honestly put the case to their countrymen and friends. If they say, "The people of Japan are as yet too unaccustomed to accurately weigh the relative importance of journalistic comment to be allowed to peruse articles which act upon half-educated minds with incendiary effect," we can sympathise with their position. The French Government and the German Government also (though as we think unnecessarily) virtually adopt this argument, which may be right or wrong but is at least tangible and comprehensible. But when a Government professes to accord freedom of discussion while virtually withholding it, we cannot but complain of its action. As a matter of fact the repressive measures now in force, or contemplated, will probably have a favourable effect (if any) on foreign intercourse. Patriotic Japanese have already given offence by their outspoken condemnation of the exterritoriality clauses in the treaties and the undoubted weight which attaches to foreign advice. In condemning the action of the native Government we are in no sense pleading on our own behalf. But, despite this, the principle involved is of far more importance than any slight gain to ourselves by the course pursued. If, as we believe, a free press—free, that is, to comment on home and foreign politics as it sees fit—is as yet a dangerous experiment, let its freedom be distinctly bounded. There is plenty of news to interest readers which might safely be left to editorial discretion; and for some years to come political articles might reasonably be subjected to a liberal but decisive censorship. The present arrangement is a source of never-ending prosecutions and tends to make martyrs of men who do not fail to see that they are suffering from the results of official rashness. We commend this view of the question to such able men as Sir Harry Parkes and the other diplomatic representatives in Japan. As matters are now being conducted, the Government is doing all it can to bring its intentions into disrepute without any corresponding advantage.—*(China Mail.)*

DARWIN'S INSECTIVOROUS AND CLIMBING PLANTS.†

The following *critique* of Mr. Darwin's last work is the first of two articles on the subject which have lately appeared in the New York *Nation*, and the second of which we must reserve for our next issue. We have seen nothing so good as these articles within the same space in any of the English papers. The *Quarterly Journal of Science* has one which is interesting inasmuch as it quotes so largely from the work itself. But as *résumés* of Mr. Darwin's observations and conclusions, the articles in *The Nation* deserve the prize. Of the interest of the subject it needless to say a single word.

"Minerals grow; vegetables grow and live: animals grow, live, and feel;" this is the well-worn, not to say out-worn, diagnosis of the three kingdoms by Linnæus. It must be said of it, that the agreement indicated in the first couplet is unreal, and that the distinction declared in the second is evanescent. Crystals do not grow at all in the sense that plants and animals grow. On the other hand, if a response to external impressions by special movements is evidence of feeling, vegetables share this endowment with animals, while, if conscious feeling is meant, vegetables share this endowment with animals, while, if conscious feeling is meant, this can be affirmed only of the higher animals. What appears to remain true is, that the difference is one of successive addition. That the increment in the organic world is of many steps; that in the long series no absolute lines separate, or have always separated, organisms which barely respond to impressions from those which more actively and variously respond, and even from those that consciously so respond—this, as we all know, in what the author of the works before us has undertaken to demonstrate. Without reference here either to that part of the series with which man is connected, and in some sense or other forms a part of, or to that lower *limbo* where the two organic kingdoms apparently merge—or whence, in evolutionary phrase, they have emerged—Mr. Darwin, in the present volumes, directs our attention to the behavior of the highest plants alone. He shows that some (and he might add that all) of them execute movements for their own advantage, and that some capture and digest living prey. When plants are seen to move and to devour, what faculties are left that are distinctively animal?

As to insectivorous or otherwise carnivorous plants, we have so recently here discussed this subject—before it attained to all this new popularity—that a brief account of Mr. Darwins's investigation may suffice.† It is full of interest as a physiological research, and is a model of its kind, as well for the simplicity and directness of the means employed as for the clearnesss with which the results are brought out—results which any one may verify now that the way to them is pointed out, and which, surprising as they are, lose half their wonder in the ease and sureness with which they seem to have been reached.

Rather more than half the volume is devoted to one subject, the roundleaved Sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*), a rather common plant in the northern temperate zone. That flies stick fast to its leaves, being limed by the tenacious seeming dew drops which stud its upper face and margins, had long been noticed in Europe and in this country. We have heard hunters and explorers in our northern woods refer with satisfaction to the fate which in this way often befalls one of their plagues, the black fly of early summer. And it was known to some observant botanists in the last century, although forgotten or discredited in this, that an insect caught on the viscid glands it has happened to alight upon is soon fixed by many more—not merely in consequence of its struggles, but by the spontaneous incurvation of the stalks of surrounding and untouched glands; and even the body of the leaf had been observed to incurve or become cup-shaped so as partly to involve the captive insect.

Mr. Darwin's peculiar investigations not only confirm all this, but add greater wonders. They relate to the sensitiveness of these *tentacles*, as he prefers to call them, and the mode in which it is manifested; their power of absorption; their astonishing discernment of the presence of animal or other soluble azotized matter, even in quantities so minute as to rival the spectroscope—that most exquisite instrument of modern research—in delicacy; and, finally, they establish the fact of a true digestion, in all essential respects similar to that of the stomach of animals.

First as to sensitiveness and movement. Sensitiveness is manifested by movement or change of form in response to an external impression. The sensitiveness in the Sundew is all in the gland which surmounts the tentacle. To incite movement or other action, it is necessary that the gland itself should be reached. Anything laid on the surface of the viscid drop, the spherule of clear glairy liquid which it secretes, produces no effect unless it sinks through to the gland; or unless the substance is soluble and reaches it in solution, which, in the case of certain substances, has the same effect. But the glands themselves do not move, nor

* We shall easily be excused for publishing this extract in view of the local interest of the subject which it treats. As we have lately seen, the remarks of the China papers upon questions arising in this country, are dishonestly tampered with, and this, at the expense of the arguments of the writers.

† 'Insectivorous Plants. By Charles Darwin, M.A. F.R.S.' With Illustrations. London: John Murray. 1875. Pp. 462. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

'The Movements and Habits of Climbing Plants. By Charles Darwin, M.A. F.R.S., etc.' Second Edition revised, with Illustrations. London: John Murray. 1875. Pp. 208. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

† The *Nation*, Nos. 457, 458, 1874. It was in these somewhat light and desultory, but substantially serious, articles that some account of Mr. Darwin's observations upon the digestive powers of *Drosera* and *Dionæa* first appeared: in fact, their leading motive was to make sufficient reference to his then unpublished discoveries to guard against expected or possible claims to priority. Dr. Burdon-Sanderson's lecture, and the report in *Nature*, which first made them known in England, appeared later.

A mistake on our part in the reading of a somewhat ambiguous sentence in a letter, led to the remark, at the close of the first of those articles that the leaf trap of *Dionæa* had been paralyzed on one side in consequence of a dexterous puncture. What was communicated really related to *Drosera*.

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does any neighboring portion of the tentacle. The outer and longer tentacles bend inward (toward the centre of the leaf) promptly when the gland is irritated or stimulated, sweeping through an arc of 180° or less, or more—the quickness and the extent of the inflection depending, in equally vigorous leaves, upon the amount of irritation or stimulation, and also upon its kind. A tentacle with a particle of raw meat on its gland sometimes visibly begins to bend in ten seconds, becomes strongly incurved in five minutes, and its tip reaches the centre of the leaf in half an hour; but this is a case of extreme rapidity. A particle of cinder, chalk, or sand will also incite the bending if actually brought in contact with the gland, not merely resting on the drop; but the inflection is then much less pronounced and more transient. Even a bit of thin human hair, only 1-8,000th of an inch in length, weighing only the 1-78,740th of a grain, and largely supported by the viscid secretion, suffices to induce movement; but, on the other hand, one or two momentary, although rude, touches with a hard object produce no effect, although a repeated touch or the slightest pressure, such as that of a gnat's foot, prolonged for a short time causes bending. The seat of the movement is wholly or nearly confined to a portion of the lower part of the tentacle, above the base, where no local irritation produces the slightest effect. The movement takes place only in response to some impression made upon its own gland at the distant extremity, or upon other glands far more remote. For if one of these members suffers irritation the others sympathize with it. Very noteworthy is the correlation between the central tentacles, upon which an insect is most likely to alight, and these external and larger ones, which in proportion to their distance from the centre take the larger share in the movement. The shorter central ones do not move at all when a bit of meat or a crushed fly or a particle of a salt of ammonia or the like is placed upon them; but they transmit their excitation across the leaf to the surrounding tentacles on all sides; and they, although absolutely untouched, as they successively receive the mysterious impulse, bend strongly inward, just as they do when their own glands are excited. Whenever a tentacle bends in obedience to an impulse from its own gland, the movement is always toward the centre of the leaf; and this also takes place, as we have seen, when an exciting object is lodged at the centre. But when the object is placed upon either half of the leaf, the impulse radiating from thence causes all the surrounding untouched tentacles to bend with precision toward the point of excitement, even the central tentacles, which are motionless when themselves charged, now responding to the call. The inflection which follows mechanical irritation or the presence of any inorganic or insoluble body is transient; that which follows the application of organic matter lasts longer, more or less, according to its nature and the amount; but sooner or later the tentacles resume their former position, their glands glisten anew with fresh secretion, and they are ready to act again.

As to how the impulse is originated and propagated, and how the movements are made, comparatively simple as the structure is, we know as little as we do of the nature of nervous impulse and muscular motion. But two things Mr. Darwin has well-nigh made out, both of them by means and observations so simple and direct as to command our confidence, although they are contrary to the prevalent teaching. First, the transmission is through the ordinary cellular tissue, and not through what are called the fibrous or vascular bundles. Second, the movement is a vital one, and is effected by contraction on the side towards which the bending takes place, rather than by turgescent tension of the opposite side. The tentacle is pulled over rather than pushed over. So far it accords with muscular action.

The operation of this fly-catching apparatus, in any case, is plain. If the insect alights upon the disc of the leaf, the viscid secretion holds it fast—at least an ordinary fly is unable to escape—its struggles only increase the number of glands involved and the amount of excitement; this is telegraphed to the surrounding and successively longer tentacles, which bend over in succession, so that within ten to thirty hours, if the leaf is active and the fly large enough, every one of the glands (on the average, nearly two hundred in number) will be found applied to the body of the insect. If the insect is small and the lodgment towerds one side, only the neighboring tentacles may take part in the capture. If two or three of the strong marginal tentacles are first encountered, their prompt inflection carries the intruder to the centre, and presses it down upon the glands which thickly pave the floor; these notify all the surrounding tentacles of the capture, that they may share the spoil, and the fate of that victim is even as of the first. A bit of meat or a crushed insect is treated in the same way.

This language implies that the animal matter is in some way or other discerned by the tentacles, and is appropriated. Formerly there was only a presumption of this, on the ground that such an organization could hardly be purposeless. Yet, while such expressions were natural if not unavoidable, they generally were used by those familiar with the facts in a half-serious, half-metaphorical sense. Thanks to Mr. Darwin's investigations they may now be used in simplicity and seriousness.

That the glands secret the glairy liquid of the drop is evident, not only from its nature, but from its persistence through a whole day's exposure to a summer sun, as also from its renewal after it has been removed, dried up, or absorbed. That they absorb as well as secrete, and that the whole tentacle may be profoundly affected thereby, are proved by the different effects, in kind and degree, which follow the application of different substances. Drops of rain-water, like single momentary touches of a solid body, produce no effect, as indeed they could be of no advantage; but a little carbonate of ammonia in the water, or an infusion of meat, not only causes inflection, but promptly manifests its action upon the content of the cells of which the tenacle is constructed. These cells are sufficiently transparent to be viewed under the microscope without dissection or other interference; and the change which takes place in the fluid contents of these cells when the gland above has been acted upon is often visible through a weak lens, or sometimes even by the naked eye, although higher powers are requied to discern what actually takes place. This change, which Mr. Darwin discovered, and turns to much account in his researches, he terms "aggregation of the protoplasm." When untouched and quiescent, the contents appear as a homogeneous purple fluid. When the gland is acted upon, minute purple particles appear, suspended in the now colorless or almost colorless fluid; and this change appears first in the cells next the gland, and then in those next beneath, travelling down the whole length of the tentacle. When the action is slight, this appearance does not last long; the particles of "aggregated protoplasm" redissolve, the process of redissolution travelling upwards from the base of the tentacle to the gland in a reverse direction to that of the aggregation. Whenever the action is more prolonged or intense, as when a bit of meat or crushed fly, or a fitting solution, is left upon the gland, the aggregation proceeds farther, so that the whole protoplasm of each cell condenses into one or two masses, or into a single mass which will often separate into two, which afterwards reunite; indeed they incessantly change their forms and positions, being never at rest, although their movements are rather slow. In appearance and movements they are very like amœbæ and the white corpuscles of the blood. Their motion, along with the streaming movement of rotation in the layer of white granular protoplasm that flows along the walls of the cell, under the high powers of the microscope "presents a wonderful scene of vital activity." This continues while the tentacle is inflected or the gland fed by animal matter, but vanishes by dissolution when the work is over and the tentacle straightens. That absorption takes place, and matter is conveyed from cell to cell, is well made out, especially by the experiments with carbonate of ammonia. Nevertheless, this "aggregation" is not dependent upon absorption, for it equally occurs from mechanical irritation of the gland, and always accompanies inflection, however caused, though it may take place without it. This is also apparent from the astonishingly minute quantity of certain substances which suffices to produce sensible inflection and aggregation—such, for instance, as the one-twenty-millionth or even the thirty-millionth of a grain of phosphate or nitrate of ammonia!

By varied experiments it was found that the nitrate of ammonia was more powerful than the carbonate, and the phosphate more powerful than the nitrate, this result being intelligible from the difference in the amount of nitrogen in the first two salts, and from the presence of phosphorus in the third. There is nothing surprising in the absorption of such extremely dilute solutions by a gland. As our author remarks: "All physiologists admit that the roots of plants absorb the salts of ammonia brought to them by the rain; and fourteen gallons of rain-water [*i.e.*, early rain-water] contain a grain of ammonia; therefore, only a little more than twice as much as in the weakest solution employed by me. The fact which appears truly wonderful is that the one twenty-millionth of a grain of the phosphate of ammonia, including less than one thirty-millionth of efficient matter [if the water of crystallization is deducted], when absorbed by a gland, should induce some change in it which leads to a motor impulse being transmitted down the whole length of the tentacle, causing its

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basal part to bend, often through an angle of 180°." But odoriferous particles which act upon the nerves of animals must be infinitely smaller, and by these a dog a quarter of a mile to the leeward of a deer perceives his presence by some change in the olfactary nerves transmitted through them to the brain.

When Mr. Darwin obtained these results fourteen years ago, he could claim for *Drosera* a power and delicacy in the detection of minute quantities of a substance far beyond the resources of the most skilful chemist; but in a foot-note he admits that "now the spectroscope has altogether beaten *Drosera*; for, according to Bunsen and Kirchhoff, probably less than the 1-200,000,000th of a grain of sodium can be thus detected."

Finally, that this highly sensitive and active living organism absorbs, will not be doubted when it is proved to digest, that is, to dissolve otherwise insoluble animal matter by the aid of special secretions. That it does this is now past doubting. In the first place, when the glands are excited they pour forth an increased amount of the ropy secretion. This occurs directly when a bit of meat is laid upon the central glands; and the influence which they transmit to the long-stalked marginal glands causes them, while incurving their tentacles, to secrete more copiously long before they have themselves touched anything. The primary fluid, secreted without excitation, does not of itself digest. But the secretion under excitement changes in nature and becomes acid. So, according to Schiff, mechanical irritation excites the glands of the stomach to secrete an acid. In both this acid appears to be necessary to, but of itself insufficient for, digestion. The requisite solvent, a kind of ferment called *pepsin*, which acts only in the presence of the acid, is poured forth by the glands of the stomach only after they have absorbed certain soluble nutritive substances of the food; then this pepsin promptly dissolves muscle, fibrin, coagulated albumen, cartilage, and the like. Similarly it appears that *Drosera*-glands, after irritation by particles of glass, did not act upon little cubes of albumen. But when moistened with saliva, or replaced by bits of roastmeat or gelatine, or even cartilage, which supply some soluble *peptone*-matter to initiate the process, these substances are promptly acted upon, and dissolved or digested; whence it is inferred that the analogy with the stomach holds good throughout, and that a ferment similar to pepsin is poured out under the stimulus of some soluble animal matter. But the direct evidence of this is furnished only by the related carnivorous plant, *Drosera*, from which the secretions, poured out when digestion is about to begin, may be collected in quantity sufficient for chemical examination. In short the experiments show "that there is a remarkable accordance in the power of digestion between the gastric juice of animals, with its pepsine and hydrochloric acid, and the secretion of *Drosera*, with its ferment and acid belonging to the acetic series. We can therefore, hardly doubt that the ferment in both cases is closely similar, if not identically the same. That a plant and an animal should pour forth the same, or nearly the same, complex secretion, adapted for the same purpose of digestion, is a new and wonderful fact in physiology."

There are one or two other species of Sundew—one of them almost as common in Europe and North America as the ordinary round-leaved species—which act in the same way, except that, having their leaves longer in proportion to their breadth, their sides never curl inward, but they are much disposed to aid the action of their tentacles by incurving the tip of the leaf, as if to grasp the morsel. There are many others, with variously less efficient and less advantageously arranged insectivorous apparatus, which, in the language of the new science, may be either on the way to acquire something better, or of losing what they may have had, while now adapting themselves to a proper vegetable life. There is one member of the family (*Drosophyllum Lusitanicum*), an almost shrubby plant, which grows on dry and sunny hills in Portugal and Morocco—which the villagers call "the fly-catcher," and hang up in their cottages for the purpose—the glandular tentacles of which have wholly lost their powers of movement, if they ever had any, but which still secrete, digest, and absorb, being roused to great activity by the contact of any animal matter. A friend of ours once remarked that it was fearful to contemplate the amount of soul that could be called forth in a dog by the sight of a piece of meat. Equally wonderful is the avidity for animal food manifested by these vegetable tentacles, that can "only stand and wait" for it.

Only a brief chapter is devoted to *Dionæa* of North Carolina, the Venus' Fly-Trap, albeit, "from the rapidity and force of its movements, one of the most wonderful in the world." It is of the same family as the Sundew; but the action is transferred from tentacles on the leaf to the body of the leaf itself, which is transformed into a spring-trap, closing with a sudden movement over an alighted insect. No secretion is provided beforehand either for allurement or detention; but after the captive is secured, microscopic glands within the surface of the leaf pour out an abundant gastric juice to digest it. Mrs. Glass's classical directions in the cook-book, "first catch your hare," are implicitly followed.

Avoiding here all repetition or recapitulation of our former narrative, suffice it now to mention two interesting recent additions to our knowledge, for which we are indebted to Mr. Darwin. One is a research, the other an inspiration. It is mainly his investigations which have shown that the glairy liquid, which is poured upon and macerates the captured insect, accomplishes a true digestion; that, like the gastric juice of animals, it contains both a free acid and pepsin or its analogue, these two together dissolving albumen, meat, and the like. The other point relates to the significance of a peculiarity in the process of capture. When the trap suddenly encloses an insect which has betrayed its presence by touching one of the internal sensitive bristles, the closure is at first incomplete. For the sides approach in an arching way, surrounding a considerable cavity, and the marginal spine-like bristles merely intercross their tips, leaving intervening spaces through which one may look into the cavity beneath. A good idea may be had of it by bringing the two palms near together to represent the sides of the trap, and loosely interlocking the fingers to represent the marginal bristles or bars. After remaining some time in this position the closure is made complete by the margins coming into full contact, and the sides finally flattening down so as to press firmly upon the insect within; the secretion excited by contact is now poured out, and digestion begins. Why these two stages? Why should time be lost by this preliminary and incomplete closing? The query probably was never distinctly raised before, no one noticing anything here that needed explanation. Darwinian teleology, however, raises questions like this, and Mr. Darwin not only propounded the riddle but solved it. The object of the partial closing is to permit small insects to escape through the meshes, detaining only those plump enough to be worth the trouble of digesting. For naturally only one insect is caught at a time, and digestion is a slow business with Dionæas, as with anacondas, requiring ordinarily a fortnight. It is not worth while to undertake it with a gnat when larger game may be had. To test this happy conjecture, Mr. Canby was asked, on visiting the Dionæas in their native habitat, to collect early in the season a good series of leaves in the act of digesting naturally-caught insects. Upon opening them it was found that ten out of fourteen were engaged upon relatively large prey, and of the remaining four three had insects as large as ants, and one a rather small fly.

"There be land-rats and water-rats" in this carnivorous Sundew family. *Aldrovanda*, of the warmer parts of Europe and of India, is an aquatic plant, with bladdery leaves, which were supposed to be useful in rendering the herbage buoyant in water. But it has recently been found that the bladder is composed of two lobes, like the trap of its relative *Dionæa*, or the valves of a mussel-shell; that these open when the plant is in an active state, are provided with some sensitive bristles within, and when these are touched close with a quick movement. These water-traps are manifestly adapted for catching living creatures; and the few incomplete investigations that have already been made render it highly probable that they appropriate their prey for nourishment, whether by digestion or by mere absorption of decomposing animal matter, is uncertain. It is certainly most remarkable that this family of plants, wherever met with, and under the most diverse condition and modes of life, should always in some way or other be predaceous and carnivorous.

If it be not only surprising but somewhat confounding to our classifications that a whole group of plants should subsist partly by digesting animal matter and partly in the normal way of decomposing carbonic acid and producing the basis of animal matter, we have, as Mr. Darwin remarks, a counterpart anomaly in the animal kingdom. While some plants have stomachs, some animals have roots. "The rhizocephalous crustaceans do not feed like other animals by their mouths, for they are destitute of an alimentary canal, but they live by absorbing through root-like processes the juices of the animals on which they are parasitic."

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DOUBLE ACROSTIC (No. 81).

(The World.)

In this new *rôle* the *World* has earn'd our thanks,
And saved from plunder many a British pocket
Which otherwise by swindling bonds or banks
Had been clean'd out for Peachum or for Locket.

I.

When old Sir Thopas tried poor 'roving Rob,'
I, Coke, and Bracton coach'd him for the job.

II.

One letter placed between us right
Will tell you plainly who's in sight.

III.

I dissipate the darkness dread
That gathers round the sufferer's bed.

IV.

I know I'm not original;
I am a copy, and that's all.

V.

I head the thistle's scroll of fame,
But no man well translates my name.

VI.

By Regillus' silver tide
I fought upon the Roman side.

VII.

To 'venge our injured queen we fought,
And died as valiant Britons ought.

VIII.

Had I been false as I was cross,
The tar had miss'd the albatross.

IX.

I'm often taken, often lost,
Much prized, and worth whate'er I cost.

L. T. W.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 13, *Hafrsfjord*, Norwegian barque, Meyer, 420, from Nagasaki, Mar. 5. Coal, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Mar. 13, *Constance*, British barque, Schultz, 550, from Takao, Sugar, Captain.

Mar. 13, *Hertha*, German frigate, Captain Knorr, 2,200, from a cruise in the Pacific.

Mar. 14, *Lunalilo*, Hawaian barque, Marston, 473, from Nagasaki, Mar. 4, Coal.

Mar. 14, *Lady Elizabeth*, British barque, Cobbett, 657, from Nagasaki, Mar. 4, Coal.

Mar. 14, *Oxfordshire*, British steamer, Jones, 1,228, from London via Hongkong, Dec. 30, 1875, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Mar. 14, *Escort*, American barque, Carver, 630, from Newcastle, N.S.W., Coal, to O & O. Co.

Mar. 14, *Scotia*, British barque, Duncan, 321, from Takao, Sugar, to Chinese.

Mar. 16, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, 2,119, from Shanghai and ports, Mar. 14, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Mar. 16, *Iris*, British 3-masted schooner, Taylor, 259, from Takao, Feb. 29, Sugar, to Smith, Baker & Co.

Mar. 16, *Tuck,Sing*, British barque, Marshall, 388, from Takao, Feb. 20, Sugar, to Smith, Baker & Co.

Mar. 17, *Wallace*, American barque, Macormic, 628, from New York, Oct. 13, 1875, General, to E. Fischer & Co.

Mar. 17, *Otto*, German brig, Fashtmann, 315, from Takao, Mar. 1, Sugar, to Nethds. Trading Co.

Mar. 18, *Menzaleh*, French steamer, Pasqualini, 1,600, from Hongkong, Mar. 11, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 11, *Eme*, British ship, Sproule, 773, for Hakodate, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Mar. 12, *City of Quebec*, British ship, Davison, 707, for London, Rice, despatched by Adamson, Bell & Co.

Mar. 12, *Shalimar*, British ship, Cotter, 1,557, for Hongkong, General, despatched by Bavier & Co.

Mar. 12, *Belgic*, British steamer, Metcalfe, 2,760, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

Mar. 13, *Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, Vroom, 690, for Hakodate, General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Mar. 13, *Sylvia*, British gun-boat, Captain St. John, 660, for Corea.

Mar. 13, *Thabor*, Japanese steamer, Pendredth, for Hakodate, despatched by Lighthouse Department.

Mar. 13, *Genkai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Conner, 1,917, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Mar. 13, *Columbian*, British steamer, Harvey, 2,200, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Mar. 14, *Tanais*, French steamer, Reynier, 1,010, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

Mar. 15, *Aachuus*, Danish schooner, Scholling, 256, for Formosa, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Mar. 16, *Hertha*, German frigate, Captain Knorr, 2,200 for Tientsin.

Mar. 17, *Sostert*, Norwegian barque, Alm, 389, for Chefoo, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamship *Menzaleh* from Hongkong.—Sir Harry and Lady Parkes; Messrs. Fenji, Da Da Roza, Lanot, Ito, Tamuro, Naia, and three in the steerage.

CARGOES.

Per Steamship *Genkai Maru* for Shanghai.

Treasure	... $5,363.00
Per Steamship *Tanais* for Hongkong.—	
Silk for France	... 189 bales.
England	... 123 ,,
Italy	... 16 ,,
Total...	... 328 bales.
Waste Silk...	... 33 bales.
Per Steamship *Tokio Maru*, from Shanghai.	
Treasure	... $30,000.
,, ...	Yen 2,200.

REPORTS.

The *Constance* reports: had strong monsoon and constant rain. Spoke the German gun-boat *Cyclop*, bound to Formosa.

The *Hertha* reports having passed through two typhoons within the last fourteen days.

The *Tokio Maru* reports moderate weather; did not experience anything of the gale that passed over here on the 14th.

The *Tuck Sing* and *Iris* report heavy weather throughout; strong N.E. gales and cross seas.

The *Wallace* experienced very severe weather for some time past.

BROADWELL'S

BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,

d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

Januray 1, 1876. 52ins.

ASTHMA AND
CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

The most effectual remedy will be found to be DATURA TATULA,

prepared in all forms, for smoking and inhalation by SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond-street, London, and sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

June 12, 1875. 1f. 26ins.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics and Yarns.—Our market has been quiet during the past week and prices continue much the same, though hardly so firm as on publication of our last issue. Arrivals have been heavy, but as at the same time deliveries against contracts forward have been made, there is not much pressure to sell. In *Yarns* 16/24 and 28/32 remain in favour. Small lots of *Shirtings* are moving at current rates. But the enquiry for *Velvets* is small and *T. Cloths* and Drill are neglected.

Grey Shirtings:—					White Shirtings:—			
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.92½ to $2.20	60 to 64 reed 40 yds.	35 in.	nom. per pce.	2.10 to 2.30
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	„	2.20 to 2.50	Turkey Reds 24 yds.	30 in.	2¼—3 lb. per lb.	0.75 to 1.02½
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ „	39 in.	„	2.22½ to 2.50	Black Velvets			8.50 to 9.25
9 lbs.	38½ „	44 in.	„	2.50 to 2.90	English Drills 15 lb.	40 yds,	30 in.	3.30 to 3.45
					Taffachelass	12 yds,	43 in. nom.	2.00

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul	$30.75 to 34.25	No. 38 to 42	per picul	$41.00 to 45.00
No. 28 to 32	per picul	$34.00 to 39.50	Reverse Twist 16-24	„	$33.00 nom.

Woollens.—A better enquiry for *Mousselines de Laine* is observable since the beginning of the week, owing chiefly to the partial recovery in Exchange which has permitted sellers to grant some concession from the rates for which they had been holding. Military cloth of the requisite colours continues in demand by the War Department, and some considerable transactions in 8 lbs. Blankets, at from 42½ to 43 cents per lb. have also taken place. But in English woollens no business whatever can be reported, and rates therefore remain nominally unaltered.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	6.50 to 8.00	Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in.	0.25 to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	4.75 to 5.25	Multicolored „	30 yds.	30 in.	0.35 to 0.40
Chimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.	5.25 to 5.75	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in.	to 52 in.	0.80 to 1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in.	0.25 to 0.33	Presidents	54 in.	to 56 in.	0.60 to 0.70
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.	6.25 to 7.25	Pilots	54 in.	to 56 in.	0.40 to 0.45
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	18.50 to 19.00	Union	54 in.	to 56 in.	0.40 to 0.65
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	13.00 to 14.50	Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs.		per lb.	0.40 to 0.41
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in.	0.19 to 0.20				

Sugar.—The market for Formosa Sugar is quiet, rates being $3.50 to $3.55 for Takao bags. The sales reported amount to 15,500 piculs. Four vessels have arrived bringing about 29,000 piculs. Quotations for China Sugars are unchanged and we have to report a dull market.

Kerosene Oil.—In view of higher prices in New York—the result of an increasing demand and a diminished production—there are no sellers at the rates now quoted. Dealers supply their wants from the damaged cargo saved from the *Surprise*. The *Nettie Merryman* with 19,000 cases is supposed to be lost. She is now more than eight and a half months from the United States.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	per picul	3.50 to 3.55	China No. 5 Kong-fun	per picul	4.00 to 4.60
in Basket	„	3.40 to 3.45	„ No. 6 E-pak	„	3.50 to 3.70
China No. 1 Ping fah	„	7.20 to 7.30	Swatow	„	2.40 to 2.60
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„	6.30 to 6.70	Daitong	„	2.70 to 2.80
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„	5.20 to 5.80	Japan Rice	„	
„ No. 4 Kook-fah	„	4.80 to 5.20	Kerosine Oil	per case	2.70

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Since the 10th instant arrivals are 140 bales, settlements about 175 bales of Hanks and 100 of Oshiu. Prices for Hanks remain firm at former quotations, medium No. 2½ being fully $435 to $445. We quote Oshiu, best, $530 to $550, good $500 to $520, Yonezawa and Hamatski from $430 to $460. Filatures (Kikai) 4th to 2nd order from $490 to $550.

According to official returns the total arrivals since the beginning of the season are (including 200 bales of old stock on 1st July last) 11,970 shipping bales, and total settlements 11,870, showing an unsold stock of 100 bales. However, a rough estimate of the actual stock left in the native town shows it to be 250 to 300 bales.

Tea.—There has been rather more business doing during the past week, and settlements are reported to the extent of some 1,500 piculs. Quotations, however shew no change and are:—

Common	$14.00 to 16.00	Fine	$31 to 34
Good Common	17.00 to 19.00	Finest	35 to 38
Medium	22.00 to 24.00	Choice	40 upwards.
Good Medium	26.00 to 29.00		

We may add that the better sorts are now almost unobtainable, and our quotations for these must be considered merely nominal.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Sterling rates have remained pretty steady during the past week, with, however, but little doing.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	3s. 11½d.	On Shanghai—Bank sight	72½
„ Bank Bills on demand	3s. 10¾d.	„ Private 10 days sight	73¼
„ Private 6 months' sight	3s. 11¼d.	On New York—Bank Bills on demand	92
On Paris—Bank 6 months' sight	4.90	„ 30 days sight Private	95
„ Private 6 ms. sight	5.00	On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	92½
On Hongkong—Bank sight	¼ per cent disct.	„ 30d. sight Private	95
„ Private 10 days' sight	⅜ „ „	Kinsatz	401
		Gold Yen	385

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MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

Established 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List, 60 pages; sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages.	Books.
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD AND 66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

May 17th, 1873. 6m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT:

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Scaldah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one *selling spurious oilmen's stores*, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

June 12, 1875. f. 12ms.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

MUSICAL BOXES,

PLAYING 4 to 200 PIECES, with Expression, Mandoline, Drums, Cymbals, Castagnettes, Celestial Voices, &c., &c.

SMALL MUSICAL BOXES,

PLAYING 2 to 16 PIECES, Work Boxes, Cigar Stands, Swiss Houses, Photographic Albums, Writing Desks, Glove Boxes, Letter Weights, Cigar Cases, Tobacco and Match Boxes, Ladies' Work Tables, Bottles, Beer Glasses, Portemonnaies, Chairs, &c., all with Music.

Always the Latest Style by

I. H. HELLER,

BERNE, SWITZERLAND.

Illustrated Catalogues sent Gratis. Only those sending their Order DIRECT *are sure of receiving* HELLER'S BOXES.

March 4, 1876. 3 ins.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

Billiard Room Furniture Manufacturesr, Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. M. THE QUEEN;
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES;
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDOWELL & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.
BOMBAY—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.
SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Office of this journal.

Yokohama, July 3, 1875. 52ins.

CAUTION.

BASS & CO.'S ALES.

PROCLAMATION OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

TRANSLATION.

"The British Authorities have complained that certain parties in this Country have been imitating the Trade Mark of Messrs. Bass & Co., a firm of Brewers in the English capital and selling Beer so labelled. The manufacture of Beer is not prohibited in this country, but it is wrong, according to Commercial law, to imitate Trade Marks.

"Henceforward, therefore, persons whose business is Brewing Beer must apply for LICENSES, and send in a specimen of Trade Mark not likely to be confused with others.

"The above to be universally notified.

"9th Month, 1871. (Signed)

"TOKEI FU."

In consequence of extensive forgeries of our Labels and Trade Mark having come to our knowledge, the attention of the public is called to the above PROCLAMATION.

We, therefore, CAUTION all persons against either selling or purchasing, as our manufacture, beer, whether in bottle or in cask, bearing such forged and fraudulent Labels, Capsules or Trade Mark.

BASS & Co.,
London, and Burton-on-Trent.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE.

CAMERON & SAUNDERS,

AGENTS TO BASS & CO.,

INTIMATE THAT ALL

Bass's Pale Ale sold by them in bottle has Messrs. Bass's Label, Cameron & Saunders' Green Caution Label and Capsule affixed to each bottle; and that all three bear Messrs. Bass & Co.'s Signature and Trade Mark (a Red Triangle)

AND ALSO THE WORDS,

"Cameron & Saunders, London."

March 4, 1876. 1-f, 13 ins.

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CHEAPEST & BEST SAUCE IN THE WORLD
Relish
6d. 1/- & 2 Bottles
SOLD EVERYWHERE!!
100,000 BOTTLES SOLD MONTHLY.
PROPRIETORS, GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & C.° LEEDS.

OAKEY'S
SILVERSMITHS SOAP
NON-MERCURIAL

FOR cleansing and polishing Silver, Electro-plate, Plate Glass &c. Tablets, 6d. each.

OAKEY'S
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

prepared expressly for the Patent Knife Cleansing Machines, India Rubber and Buff Leather Knife Boards. Knives constantly cleaned with it have a brilliant polish equal to new cutlery. Sold in packets, 3d. each; and tins, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each.

OAKEY'S
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

Prevent friction in cleansing and injury to the knife. Price from 1s. 6d. each. Oakey's Wellington Knife Polish should be used with the Boards.

Sold by Grocers, Ironmongers, Brushmakers, Oilmen, Chemists, and Store-keepers generally. Wholesale by

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,

Manufacturers of Emery Cloth, Black Lead, Cabinet, Glass-Paper, &c.
Wellington Mills, Westminster Bridge Road, London, England.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

THE
BEST SEEDS
ARE GROWN AND SUPPLIED BY
SUTTON & SONS
VEGETABLE SEEDS
FLOWER SEEDS
FARM SEEDS
GRASS SEEDS
BEST QUALITY ONLY.
DELIVERED FREE TO ANY PORT IN ENGLAND
PRICED LISTS POST FREE.
TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.
NO AGENTS.
SEE TRADE MARK ON EVERY PACKET
A REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY EVERY ORDER
PROMPT DISPATCH GUARANTEED.
PACKETS SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR EVERY CLIMATE.
VEGETABLE SEEDS 21/- 42/- 63/- 105/- 210/- EACH
FLOWER SEEDS 10/6 21/- 42/- 63/- 105/- EACH
FARM & GRASS SEEDS 84/- 105/- 200/- 400/- & UPWARDS
EACH ASSORTMENT CONTAINS BEST AND MOST SUITABLE KINDS.
SUTTON & SONS THE QUEENS SEEDSMEN
READING. NEAR LONDON. ENGLAND.

February 19, 1876. Once a month. 12ms.

THE BEST INVESTMENT OF THE DAY FOR A SMALL OUTLAY.

And where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as the public taste is so much on the increase for Aerated Drinks. The book of 90 pages of illustrations and information forwarded free.

BARNETT, SON & FOSTER, ENGINEERS, 23c, FORSTON ST., HOXTON, LONDON, ENGLAND.

December 25, 1875. B. 13ins.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 13.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, MARCH, 25, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTH.

On the 19th instant, at H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, the wife of W. A. WOOLLEY, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 23rd March, at the British Consulate, Yokohama, and afterwards at Christ Church, Captain JAMES DRUMMOND to CHRISTINA MARIA, eldest daughter of Captain J. W. EKSTRAND.

DEATH.

On the 19th instant, at No. 105, Bluff, HENRY JOHN HOOPER, aged 47 years.

Notes of the Week.

The text of the Treaty with Corea was published by the native newspapers yesterday under a Notification from the Prime Minister. A translation of it will be found elsewhere. It is chiefly remarkable for the extra-territoriality jurisdiction clause which it contains, and the insertion of which must be held to prove, beyond all possibility of question, that the Japanese acquiesce in the justice, indeed, in the *necessity* of provision of this nature in the intercourse between nations of different orders of civilization. In their aspirations towards a higher civilization they have our entire sympathy, our hopes and such poor endeavour to hold the lamp as it is in our power to afford. But if they, neighbours of the Coreans, kinsmen by race, worshippers at the same shrines, and deriving their laws and literature from the same source, think it necessary to insert such a clause in their treaty, how much more necessary is it for us western men, whose origin, faith, laws, customs, habits of thought and feeling differ so widely from theirs, to do so? This question is not one of sentiment and national pride alone. It is one of reason, fortitude and good sense. No one wishes to make the clause act harshly on the Japanese. We should hail the day on which it could be struck out. It will not remain an hour longer than is necessary. But it cannot yet be dispensed with. Unsatisfactory as matters now are, they would be intolerable in three months were it excised, and no one knows what might happen within twelve.

The opening of the Corean ports is unreasonably delayed, but the eastern nations take so small an account of time that men are quite satisfied to leave to their grandchildren what the Europeans like to be up and doing for themselves. The calm manner in which an oriental will sit down and twiddle his thumbs in the face of a century is something astonishing.

The representation of the drama, the "Ticket of Leave Man," which has been for some time past in rehearsal, took place at the Gaiety Theatre on Thursday evening last and justified the expectations which the care bestowed upon its preparation had raised. The theatre was well filled.

It is scarcely necessary to analyse the simple plot which the action of the drama discloses, and we shall assume its subject to be sufficiently well known to render repetition needless. It is an old story, told in hundreds of forms, of the easy fall of a simple nature into temptation, from vice to crime, of a reform which society is slow to accept and of the wrong which it is so prompt and earnest to avenge. In employing these materials the dramatist has shown the skill with which his familiarity with stage resources and traditions has stored him, but, it must also be admitted, but slender creative power. It would be difficult indeed to name a drama of equal popularity so deficient in originality in its *personnel*. The types are worn bare, it may be said, and are not over good of their kind. Nor is their staple matter very fresh. The author borrows with a freedom which seems to arrogate the right to follow Molière and "prendre son bien ou il le trouve," and lays the creator of Mrs. Gamp and her mythical friend under a very heavy obligation with most disarming openness. Even the omnipresent detective is a *deus ex machinâ* that has been pretty well worked from Balzac downwards, and begins now to pall somewhat upon the theatrical Philistine. But the "Ticket of Leave Man" is strong enough in incident to excuse these flavourless types and to hold the interest of an audience in virtue of its situations, and when adequately played there is no more telling drama on the stage.

The leading part of *Brierley* was allotted to Mr. Fredericks, whose impersonation showed an appreciative and discriminatory study of the effects of which the part is susceptible. To these on the whole he did much justice, though here and there a want of sincerity and intention betrayed a relaxation from his wonted care and lost him the opportunity of making the most of the situation. In the earliest scene he was perhaps at his best, and his portraiture of the convict, when denounced to his employer by his former betrayer, was not without merit, though lacking somewhat the enthusiasm of conscious virtue unfairly assailed. He was hardly judicious, too, in the use of his provincial twang, which disappeared by an occasional *lapsus linguæ*. But these are trifles which detract little from his excellent and spirited rendering of the luckless *Brierley*, and which we note in no disparaging humour. Mr. Latham's *Melter Moss* justly deserves all praise. Tranquil, easy and guarded, he showed both judgment and sobriety in his reading of a part which might well have tempted him to extravagance, using its resources with becoming moderation and skill. And as, so far as we know, this is but Mr. Latham's second appearance in public, we see much promise in this precocious manifestation. The *corps* has gained a valuable recruit, and we shall look forward to this gentleman's future appearances with interest. To the part of *Hawkshaw* Mr. Toddles brought a considerable stage experience, and may be complimented upon a vigorous and sensible presentation of the ubiquitous policeman, whose rollicking, drunken gaiety in the fourth act he gave with abundant spirit. We would, however, submit that a repressed intensity should mark the action of his self discovery at the close of this act; the disclosure would produce a more effective *coup de théâtre*. Mr. Fitz Thomas' *Downey*, while commend-

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able as a first appearance, was not altogether satisfactory. It wanted the freedom and ease of habitual audacity and was hardly villainous enough indeed. And if Mr. Fitz-Thomas *will* play the villain, he must take council of those who know how to impart the true Satanic cast to the features. Nothing can resemble this less than Mr. Fitz Thomas' habitual expression. Mr. Pirie made much of the unimportant *role* of the bill-broker and was fitly calm and precise, and as *Sam* Mr. Sprightly was as vivacious and naughty as the necessities of the play required. Mr. Coventry did every justice to the slight part of *Maltby*.

We have not left ourselves the space to enlarge as is fit upon the ladies. But *Mrs. Willoughby* in the hands of Mrs. Vernon was provokingly droll and deserved and elicited universal laughter. She was fitted with a rather weak copy of the inimitable Gamp and with such material even a less humorous performer could hardly have failed. Mrs. Vernon was fully equal to her reputation. Nor was the sad and serious part of *May Edwards* treated less successfully by Miss Herbert, who rendered with her usual sympathy and intelligence a character which made no slender demands upon her powers.

It would be as unjust as ungrateful to abstain from a few closing words to the unseen Coryphœus who has been willing to exchange his wonted tribute of applause for the scanty honours paid to the *impresario*. But the position is not the less creditable to him, and in the success which attended the representation of the "Ticket of Leave Man" on Thursday evening, the skill, intelligence and ardour of Mr. Spurgeon received their sincerest recognition at the hands of his numerous admirers.

We find that the humane activity of the American Missionaries in this country has anticipated the invention of Mr. Goble of letters for the blind. We have before us the 9th Chapter of St. John's Gospel in Romanized Japanese, the letters raised by stamping, and adapted by their angular form to appeal rapidly to the sense of touch. In Mr. Goble's raised letters, the curves of the Roman characters are preserved, (though he has added small marks to catch this sense) and experience proves that more angular forms are better adapted to the desired purpose. The number of blind people in this country is very large, and they are chiefly employed as shampovers. Ophthalmia and small-pox are the chief causes of the affliction. Will no one undertake the translation and transliteration of Robinson Crusoe, or some such delightful book, for these poor people? Three or four years would be well spent in such a task, (though a good scholar who was very industrious would finish it in two), and the labourer would deserve canonization as the Kobô Daishi of the blind.

Among other unpleasant consequences of the unexpected fall in the value of silver, has been the fact that the Exchange Tables, compiled many years since by Mr. Rutter, have been thereby rendered practically obsolete and useless to men of business. The want of a trustworthy series of calculations was sufficiently obvious to ensure attention, and Mr. A. Major has promptly supplied it in a supplement, the rates of which are calculated from three shillings and six pence to four shillings, at which latter the tables of Mr. Rutter are begun. The work, which is of the same form as Rutter's Tables, commends itself to all men of business.

Mr. Major has, by the bye, anticipated a glory which Rutter —or his shade, peace be to its uneasy manes—must sorely grudge him.

"On publishing the first edition of this book," writes Mr. Rutter in his introduction to the sixth edition, "I stated that "it had been the *amusement* of my leisure hours; and so, as "with each succeeding edition the work has grown upon me, "has the pleasure increased, till now, like Alexander who wept "that there were no more worlds to conquer, so could I weep "that I can find no more tables to make."

It would only spoil this to add to it.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

A notification has been issued by the Prime Minister to the effect that Japanese travelling by foreign steamers on the coast must be provided with passes for which a charge of 25 *sen* will be made, and which must be applied for personally. Persons travelling without these passes, which will be demanded on arrival at destination, will be arrested by the police. The measure is obviously one of protection to the Japanese line of steamers against the competition of the P. & O. Company. We shall present a translation in full in our next issue.

The *Akebono Shimbun* publishes a notification by the Prime Minister to captains and owners of Japanese mail steamers instructing them to keep an accurate list of the names, addresses and distinations of passengers travelling in their vessels. The object, it adds, is to obviate loss of time or inconvenience on the examination of the vessels by the proper authorities.

The *Choya Shimbun* notices the popularity of the *Sekkio Soroku*, a newspaper published under the auspices of the Buddhist priesthood. In order to satisfy the demand for copies, it has been found necessary to print two and even three editions.

A serious fire occurred yesterday at Kanda, Yedo, occasioning the destruction of a large number of houses.

A notification has been issued directing one battalion of the Imperial Body Guard to march towards Nikko on Wednesday next for the purpose of drill.

The *Choya Shimbun* gives the rumour that the Government intends to present from 30 to 50 *yen* to each of the families of the Satsuma troops that were killed or died during the late Formosa campaign, and about 30 *yen* to each of the wounded men.

The *Choya Shimbun* announces with much satisfaction that it has received an order from a certain *ken* for the supply of 400 copies. This, it adds, is the largest single subscription it has yet obtained and will prove a welcome set-off against the numerous fines which have of late been levied upon it.

We observe that Mr. E. M. Satow's dictionary of the Japanese spoken language is among Messrs. Trübner & Co.'s latest announcements and may be expected shortly to appear. The work has occupied the Author and his Japanese *collaborateur*, Ishibashi Masakata of the Foreign Office, for some years past.

The announcement that the Messageries Maritimes Company propose to remove their main eastern terminus from Shanghai to Yokohama on the completion of the Woosung tramway, must add seriously to the apprehension with which the Japanese view the competition of foreigners in their coasting trade. It is not improbable, we conceive, that the newly opened Inland Sea line of the P. & O. Company may foreshadow an important change in the case of this Company also.

Some further press prosecutions are noticed by the Japanese papers. From a *resumé* which has been given it would appear that more than twenty writers have already been lodged in gaol, while many other cases are at this moment pending.

Wednesday the 22nd inst., being the anniversary of the Emperor William's birthday was observed in the customary manner by the German members of the community.

The *Nichi Nichi* reports that the repairs to the Takashima Coal Mine have now been completely effected and that an output of 600 tons of coal daily is being accomplished.

The Mitsubishi Company has make a further appeal for public support in a largely reduced tariff of charges—a one dollar per ton goods rate to Shanghai being the unit—and thus throws down the glove to its competitor. The public will witness with satisfaction a contest by which they may profit so largely.

The drama "The Ticket of Leave man" was acted at the Gaiety Theatre last evening to a fairly large audience. We shall take a later opportunity to speak of this drama and the

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actors, but may here say that the general level of excellence of the performance was highly commendable. The play, which was felt to be somewhat long, was not over until a late hour.

The ingenuity and skill of the police of the capital are exercised in tracing out the contraband dealers in rabbits. The traffic is veiled in much mystery, but the authorities are resolved to suppress it, or at least to keep it within reasonable bounds.

The sins of the late editor of the *Hioron Shimbun* have followed him to Osaka where he has recently become conductor of the revived *Osaka Nippo*. He had hardly taken the reins in hand when a decree from Yedo suspended him from the exercise of his new labours and ordered him to serve an eighteen months term of imprisonment. This is hard; but the *Hioron Shimbun* was also a hard hitter, and one cannot have omelets without the breaking of eggs. What was Mr. Seki Shingo doing in that galley?

An extraordinary fish has been on exhibition for some days past in the native town. It is eight feet in length and profusely ornamented with a natural growth of variously-shaped excrescences. A printed legend informs the spectators that it was caught by Daikokuya Yûhachi of Otzuhama in Ibaraki on the 7th March 1872, but it is suspected that the specimen is another instance of the skill of the Japanese in the manufacture of monsters.

The Chief officials of State and the Representatives of Foreign Nations were entertained by H. I. M. the Mikado at the Imperial Palace at Shiba in Yedo yesterday.

The Messageries Maritimes s.s. *Tanais* will be despatched from Hongkong for this port to-morrow, 26th instant, at noon. She brings European mails to the 13th ultimo.

Some twenty men who have been discovered in possession of rabbits, upon which they had not paid the usual tax, have been arrested in Yedo.

The native papers say that Sanjô Saneyoshi, the Prime Minister, will shortly proceed to Europe upon business of the State.

The success which attended the representation of "The Ticket-of-leave Man" has induced the Dramatic Club to announce its repetition on Monday evening next. The admission to a portion of the theatre will be reduced to one dollar for this occasion.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Yokohama Station.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday 19th March, 1876.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,339.10
Merchandise, &c.	$ 551.95
Total.	$6,891.05

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$9,029.17
Merchandise, &c.	$ 431.79
	$9,460.96

Kobe and Osaka Station.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 12th March, 1876.

Passengers.....20,602.	Amount...Yen	4,483·905
Luggage, Parcels, ...	„	146·49
Goods,.....	„	205·118
Total.....Yen		4,835·513
Corresponding period last year... .....Yen		4,757·761

The Russian steamer, *Batrak*, which arrived in this port, for the first time, last Wednesday, we hear is destined to run as a trader, passenger, and mail steamer, between Yokohama and Vladivostock. The trade between Japan and Russia is evidently on the increase, if we may be permitted to infer as much from the putting on this line of the *Batrak*. —*Rising Sun—Nagasaki.*

WHY NOT?

THERE is one question which stares us all in the face at present, and to which it is very important that we should have a full and true answer. It is this: Is Japan becoming richer or poorer year by year through the operation of her foreign trade? If the former, how is it that trade generally is in such a deplorable condition, that there is a steady flow of the precious metals from the country, that the native merchants complain and fail, that the statistics of trade show a declining instead of an increasing activity, and that no revival comes or is looked for? If the latter, what will be the condition of this country in ten years, or in five, for that matter? That the commercial conditions of the Treaties are such as commend themselves to the only school of political economists which has any real weight in the world, or perhaps rather we should say, which is leading the world out of its old fallacies and prejudices, cannot be doubted. When protectionists say "It is clearly so and must be so, " they are most to be suspected—we speak, of course, of their conclusions, not their motives. A very small experience of life is enough to show any thoughtful man that what men call the obvious explanation is most often wholly erroneous. This is peculiarly the case in natural philosophy, and almost always the case in political economy; and thus it is that the fallacies of protection have lasted so long. There is also another potent reason for the tenacity with which these errors keep their ground. The rapidity with which the earth repairs consumption and waste is such that the worst commercial legislation is not strong enough to defy it. A nation may fail to grow rich because it supports a vast idle class, as has been the case in this country, or excessive armies, as in other countries. But erroneous commercial legislation has never yet succeeded in impoverishing nations. All it can do is to retard the increase of their wealth. And therefore figures which prove this increase are often appealed to in order to support the protection theory. It is said, "How can protection be proved to be unsound when trade flourishes so well under its care?" Experience proves, however, that this prosperity is not the result of protection, but exists in spite of it, and this for the reasons we have given above, It cannot but be regarded as ominous of the gradual but inevitable disappearance of the protection theory that both in France and America, long its favoured haunts, it is clearly on the wane. America has suffered cruelly by it, and France has prospered so wonderfully under the greater freedom of trade she adopted during the late Emperor's reign, that her leading politicians are rapidly adopting the creed of her best political economists.

The commercial conditions of the Treaties being thus economically sound, how is the present condition of affairs to be accounted for? It is useless to cry out "Because the Government mismanages everything." This is the idle cry of all men who will not be at the trouble of thinking out questions. We dare say the Government mismanages many things. We are sure it attempts to do too much, and that its views of the functions of government—of what it can do and cannot do, should and should not do—are often very unsound. There is not incentive enough left to the people to take the initiative for themselves. There is not enough individual liberty, and questions which demand looking at in a western manner are looked at in an oriental manner. Taxation is excessive, and the farmers cannot save enough to increase the area of cultivation. But all these are generalities, and really do not assist the solution of the question.

Is there no possibility of something of the following

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nature?—Cannot some form be devised by which the PRIME MINISTER, speaking for his MASTER and the nation, can address the Foreign Ministers individually and collectively in something of this manner:

"Sir and Gentlemen; I have the commands of His Majesty the MIKADO to invite your attention to the condition of this country, and to give me, with all the loyalty which belongs to your individual characters and the character of the nations you represent, your frank and full expression of opinion regarding the causes which seem to stand in the way of that advance of trade, and those benefits usually resulting from it, which we had every reason to expect from our intercourse with you. In the loyalty to which I have appealed, His Majesty reposes an entire confidence, and the ample experience of successful trade which the history of your own countries—unlike that of Japan—affords you, places you in a position of proffering counsel to us which may be fruitful of good results to yourselves and to Japan. It requires but little of the vast experience of the western nations to discern that our external trade is not a source of wealth to us—rather, indeed, does it appear to be impoverishing us. This cannot be agreeable to your wishes or consonant with your interests: still less can it be consonant with our own. The first axiom of your political economy, and of the policy into which it enters so largely, is that commercial treaties should operate to the equal advantage of both the parties to them. We have no evidence that we have been the gainers by those into which we entered with you, and the worse their effects are on us, the more disappointment they will cause to you. To you, however, the operation of these treaties, though interesting, is of small absolute importance; to us, it is vital."

If diplomacy cannot discover some means by which the results which would legitimately flow from this course could be attained, it is not the art we take it for.

THE NEW TAX.

THE recent Notification of the Government imposing a tax of 25 *sen* upon all native passengers travelling by foreign steamers between the open ports, has several bearings, all of which deserve some consideration. But, speaking generally, it may be discussed most conveniently under two heads; as a measure of police, and as a protective or financial measure.

In regard to the former, the Government is said to view with some apprehension the possibility of a number of men large enough to give momentary trouble, landing at any one of the open ports with intentions which, if carried out, might embroil it with its own subjects or with foreigners. It is supposed to believe and to plead that there is a good deal of discontent in the country; that this discontent is the natural result of a changed order of affairs, and can hardly be expected to subside until the present generation has passed away; and that it would be dangerous, or at least imprudent, to relax precautions against sudden surprises. It is obvious that, if this plea be sincere and founded on actual knowledge of the state of the country, the Government is the sole trustworthy judge of its weight. It knows, as no one else can, the extent of the alleged danger, and as upon it rests the responsibility of preserving order, the repressive measures which may be necessary for this purpose must be held to have been considered in their various bearings upon the welfare of the Empire. But while this abstract proposition may fairly be accepted without demur, it is quite open to observers to believe that this plea is but an excuse for a measure dictated altogether by other considerations, and that under cover of a police regulation, a blow has been aimed at an irritating competition for the carrying trade between the open ports. We shall not hesitate to express our belief that this is the case. We are convinced that the old dreaded danger from the *samurai* is a thing of the past—dead and of impossible revival. There is, of course, more or less discontent, for there is much struggle for existence and heavy taxation. But we must be excused for doubting that there is any serious danger to order from these causes.

We shall assume, therefore, that the measure is mainly one of a protective and financial nature, passed in order to secure for the Mitsu Bishi Company a monopoly of the carrying trade between the open ports. Now, by Article X of the Convention of the 25th June 1866, Japanese subjects may ship goods to any open port in foreign ships, and, by implication, may travel by the same conveyances. To place a tax on them for doing either the one or the other would apparently be, therefore, if not an absolute infraction of this privilege, at least an interference by indirect means with a trade the freedom of which is protected by express agreement. This has a tendency to abridge the stipulations of the treaties, and therefore to produce confusion as to what rights foreigners have or have not in virtue of those instruments. As a question touching the maintenance of good relations between the Japanese and the western Governments, it is of high importance that no indirect means be taken to nullify or neutralize provisions out of which an advantageous trade may arise, or to repress that freedom of carriage, locomotion and communication which stimulates production, increases intelligence, and promotes that free contact between persons of dissimilar capacities or advantages which is so fruitful a source of benefit and improvement to the human race. It cannot be justly pleaded, as is done by a writer whose article from the *Choya Shimbun* we publish elsewhere, that foreigners are trying to wrest the "coast trade" from the Japanese. The traffic between the three open ports, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, though certainly embraced in this term, is the only section in which we have, or care to have, any interest, and it is far from proved that our participation in it will not be of advantage to the Japanese. A large experience of the evils of monopoly in every form has quite convinced the world that it is a bad thing, while countless benefits flow from a healthy competition. Every dollar which is wasted in bad management under a monopoly, and which is sought to be recouped by high freights, is so much added to the cost of exchangeable products. The very existence of many trades is a mere question of the cost of carriage. If this be low, and transport be certain and rapid, such trades spring up and flourish with astonishing vigour; while they droop and die under the heavy taxation of high freights. If the country can get its transport done closely and cheaply by foreign steamers running their own risks and subject to all the competition of rival companies for which money can be found at any moment to bid for a very moderate interest, it is certain that trade will expand more rapidly than under a monopoly with higher freights and slack management. From a purely economical point of view, therefore, it is much to be regretted that any measure should be adopted by the Government repressive of this healthy competition.

But from a different point of view, viz. that of a Government anxious to develope new forms of industry in

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the country, and to encourage in its people the idea of their own national growth, improvement and independence, a competition such as that against which the new tax is a practical though disclaimed protest, must be extremely irritating. The Government has spent large sums of money on its mercantile fleet and subsidizes the Company bountifully—practically, indeed, the Company is the property of the Government. Nor can if be said that, so far as we have hitherto gone, the Mitsu Bishi Line has failed in its duties to the public. It has kept good time, no complaints have been heard about the table and accommodation, there has been no diminution in the average speed, the old standard of the Pacific Mail Line has been fairly maintained, and all this speaks well for the Company. It has therefore neither disappointed the public nor forfeited its claim to their favour.

The basis of the P. & O. Co.'s competition is not so clear. Admitting all that the eastern trade owes the Company—and we should be almost personally ungrateful to forget it—its appearance on this line is accidental rather than premeditated. It had steamers which were useless for its regular work and they were sent here for sale. The Japanese, somewhat overburdened with antiquities of this nature, refused to buy them—to have done so would have been the worst possible policy. "Then," says the Company," we will run them." "By all means" retort the Japanese, and thus the rivalry began. Now we beg to say that this is not a true commercial basis for a competition. So far as the public, Japanese or foreign, can get any advantage from it, by all means let them do so. It will certainly encourage trade, and so far is a good thing. Nor do we mean to say that the Company is not justified in its course. Not the less, however, do we feel that there is somewhat of the taint of original sin in the scheme, from which it had been well were it freer. Still, it is idle to make any point of this. Competition is is competition, and if the hack beat the hunter, he will be called the better horse.

THE TREATY WITH COREA.

NOTIFICATION No. 34.

The following Treaty having been concluded with Corea is hereby made known.

SANJO SANEYOSHI,
Daijio Daijin.

22nd, March 1876.

A Treaty of friendship.

Amity has existed from ancient times between Dai Nippon and Dai Chosen. But its relations never having been clearly defined, it has been thought desirable to base it upon more solid foundations so that it may stand for ever.

To this end the Japanese Government sent its special Envoy Kuroda Kiyotaka, Lieutenant General, Privy Councillor and Chief of the Kaitakushi, together with Inouye Kaworu as Vice-Envoy, to Kokwa Fu in Corea, where they met Shinken, Chief Controller and In Jisho, Vice-Controller.

Here, agreeably to the commands of their respective Sovereigns, the Representatives of the two High Contracting Powers arranged and concluded the following Treaty stipulations.

ART. I.—Corea. being an Independent Sovereignty, and Japan her compeer, in furtherance of their mutual desire for lasting peace and friendship, do hereby settle and conclude the forms and conditions of their intercourse upon terms of equality and mutual regard.

All old rules and observances on either side which have in the past been found vexatious to the opposite party shall be and are hereby abrogated, so that mutual love and peace may for ever be established.

ART. II.—Within fifteen months from the date of this Treaty the Japanese will send a representative to the capital of Corea, where he shall be permitted to communicate freely with the Reiso Hansho in order to arrange between the two countries all the details of mutual friendly intercourse. The Japanese representative shall be free at all times to remain in Corea or return to Japan at will. The Government of Corea may also at any future time send its representative to Tokio the capital of Japan, and there he may communicate freely with the Foreign Office to arrange all affairs of mutual concern between the the two countries. The representative of Corea shall also be free to remain in Japan or return at his pleasure.

ART. III.—In all written communications between the two countries the Japanese Government will write in its native language, giving therewith a translation into Chinese, and the Corean Government shall write in its own language.

ART. III.—Trade having long been caried on at Sorioko in the harbour of Fusan between the Japanese and Coreans, all the old rules and customs of that trade shall be abolished and new trade regulations in accordance with the articles and stipulations of this treaty as in the 5th article shall be provided. Corea shall open two ports upon its coast where Japanese may freely resort for purposes of trade, and may rent land and build houses and stores, or rent houses from Coreans.

ART. V.—Two harbours most suitable for trade shall be sought out on the coast of the five provinces, viz, Keike, Chusri, Zenra, Keisho, and Kankio. After examination of these coasts the locality shall be settled by mutual agreement. The opening of these ports to trade shall be within twenty months from the 2nd month of the 9th year of Meiji according to the Japanese calendar and the 1st month of Heishi.

ART. VI.—Hereafter when any Japanese vessel shall be in distress on the Corean coast, whether in bad weather or in want of fuel of food, and such ship shall be unable to reach either one of the open ports, she shall be permitted to enter any harbour or bay which may be at hand to seek shelter from the winds and waves, and to buy whatever the crew may require, to repair damages or to buy fuel as may be required.

While the Captain of such ship is expected to pay for all the ship may require, yet it is incumbent upon the local magistrates and all the people to show all possible kindness to all ships in distress. Whenever any ship of either country shall be wrecked upon the coast of any part of the other country, the utmost effort shall be made to save life, and the matter be reported to the nearest local magistrates who shall take immediate measures for the relief of the shipwrecked people and for their safe return under official escort to their native land or to the nearest consulate of their government in the country where the shipwreck occurred.

ART VII.—As there are on the coast of Corea many unknown rocks and reefs both above and under the water, Japanese ships shall therefore be permitted to survey all these coasts and make charts, so as to ensure to the ships of both nations safe navigation of the Corean waters by the mariners of either nation.

ART. VIII.—Hereafter Japanese Consuls shall be sent to the ports to be opened in Corea, to govern the people who shall go from Japan to trade or reside there. If at any time any trouble shall arise between the people of the two nationalities, the Japanese Consul shall consult with the local Corea authorities and so settle all disputes by mutual agreement.

ART. IX.—Peace and amity having now been settled between the two countries, the people of either country may freely resort to the other country for purposes of trade and commerce, and officials of either country shall in no wise interfere with or obstruct the trade of the one people with the other.

If the merchants of either country shall defraud those of the opposite country or neglect to pay their just dues, the officers of the delinquent nationality shall examine and rectify the wrong, always providing that the government on either side is not responsible for the debts of its subjects.

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ART. X.—If any Japanese subject living in any open port of Corea commits any crime against any Corean subjects, he shall be judged by the officer of his own government. On either side impartial judgment shall be given, according to the laws of the respective countries.

ART. XI.—Peace being now established between the two countries, commercial regulations must be enacted for the convenience of the merchants of either country, and what has been provided for in general in these articles must be considered in detail, for which purpose officials of both countries being duly appointed by their respective governments shall within six months from this date meet at the Capital of Kokua to consult upon and settle all the necessary rules and regulations.

ART XII.—The foregoing eleven articles of eternal Peace and Amity being now concluded between the two countries, shall take effect and be in full binding force upon both of the high contracting parties from this day onward for ever. In witness whereof see the seals and signatures of the respective officials of either government signed in duplicate.

Being of Dai Nippon the 2536 year and of Meiji 9th year, 2 month 26th.

KURODA KIYOTAKA,

Envoy Extraordinary, Ambassador General and Lieutenant General of Army, Privy Councillor and Chief of Kaitakushi of Dai Nippon.

INOUYE KAWORU,

Vice-Envoy Ambassador of Dai Nippon.

Being of Dai Chosen 485 year of Hei Shi, 2 month 2nd day.

SHIN KEN,

Dai Kan, Hanchiu-sufuji of Great Corea.

IN JISHO,

Fuku kan, Josofu Fukuso kan of Great Corea.

The following is the Notification to which we have referred elsewhere.

NOTIFICATION No. 30.

The following regulations will be observed by those who travel in foreign steamers.

SANJO SANEYOSHI,
Daijo Daijin.

Art. 1.—Any person proposing to embark upon and travel in a foreign steamer, shall, on the day previous to departure, present to the local officer of the port which he propose to leave, a paper stating his native place, present residence, name, status, the nationality and owner of the ship in which he intends to embark, and his destination; and a license will be granted enabling him to do so.

Art. 2.—One license is required for each person.

Art. 3.—The sum of 25 *sen* will be charged for such license.

Art. 4.—Personal application must be made for the license, which will not be granted to a substitute.

Art. 5.—The license must be returned to the police authorities of the port at which the traveller disembarks. If a person stops at an intermediate port—as, for instance, if going from Yokohama to Nagasaki, he stops at Kobe—he shall show his pass to the authorities at such intermediate port.

Art. 6.—The license is only valid for one voyage in one given vessel. Should a traveller disembark at an intermediate port and continue his passage in another vessel, the license must be renewed.

Art. 7.—If any person travel without such a license, he shall be held to violate these rules.

(Here follow instructions to the authorities for the due carrying out of these regulations.)

Our readers will be glad to hear still further confirmation of the safety of Mr. Grosvenor and his party. They had arrived close to the frontier of Yünnan on the 3rd February; all well. They had made an attempt to proceed by overland route from a point near Su-chau-fu *viâ* Chao-Ting-fu in Yunnan to their destination; and we understand that this somewhat retarded their progress.—*Courier.*

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

COREA.

(Hochi Shimbun.)

(Continued from 18th March.)

The domestic animals are dogs, horned cattle, fowls, horses and pigs, and differ but slightly from those of Japan. The cattle and pigs are very fat and the hides of the former are among the exports of the country. The horses are about the size of our colts between one and two years old, or of the ass of China, and therefore only about one third of the size of an Arab horse. We saw no kites or crows in Kokwa. But we saw birds of the size of pigeons of a dark blue colour with white breasts, sharp bills and long tail feathers—possibly a kind of jay. They build in the willows near human dweilings and were called by our people Corean crows. The number of spaarows appears less than in Japan. Wood is very scarce in all parts of the country which we visited. We saw only pines; no cedar, oak, plum or cherry trees, excepting those in the compound of the Japanese Agency at Fusan. But the Coreans said that such trees were to be found in other parts of the country. Orange trees seem very scarce in Corea, and their fruit is purchased from our people at Tsushima. Tea does not seem to grow in the country, nor do the Coreans appear to be acquainted with the taste of it. The chief drink is an infusion of dried ginseng, or ginger and dried orange peel. When ginger cannot be obtained—it does not grow in Corea—honey is used instead. The tobacco which we saw exposed for sale was a very dark colour. Corea produces rice of much the same quality as that grown in Japan. The people are very proud of its excellence, and aver that it is eaten by the Emperor of China.

Goma (sesamum orientalis) of an excellent quality, grows in the country, and its oil is largely used in cooking, eight or nine out of every ten dishes being prepared with it. It is also used for lamp-fuel. No rape is grown. Cotton is probably to be found, but the parts of the country we saw are not suitable to the growth of the plant.

Corea probably possesses mines. The hills are bare of grass and trees and the soil is very dry, so that it is thought there may be much mineral wealth. But the iron mines are the only ones worked; copper, gold and silver, if such metals exist, are yet untouched. It is possible that this has arisen from a foolish notion that their discovery would be prejudicial to the nation, and disturb the *fêng shuey*—a superstition which prevails in Corea. For this reason no gold coins or ornaments are to be seen; silver is used for hair pins, but only in small quantities, and this comes from China. The copper and tin used in the country come from Japan, and the former is to be found in the coins. The Coreans use copper for many purposes for which we employ earthenware or porcelain. The coins are of two sizes, and are called generically *Tohei Tsuho.* One is larger than the other, but both pass as of the same value.

It is said that there are coal mines in the country, but, strange to say, dear as fuel is, the Coreans do not seem to know the value of coal for this purpose.

There is little worthy of record here in respect of the Corean military forces, though I will say a few words about them. Some fifteen or sixteen hundred men came down to Kokwa when we were there. They wore wooden hats and coats of a reddish colour with wide sleeves and bore neither armour nor helmets, They were armed with match-locks of a small size like those used by our Japanese hunters, and with swords, the blades of which, in all probability, are imported from Japan. The number of banners is large in proportion to the number of men, and some had characters upon them, the top of the colour-poles being ornamented with pheasants feathers. The men appeared to be of all ages; some were young, but many were quite old. They appear better drilled than our troops were prior to the arrival of Commodore Perry, as at that time each Daimio had his men drilled as he chose, while the Coreans had one central government and one army. Their dress seems well enough for fine weather, but bad for rain. It is said that they have only adopted the use of the sword recently in obedience to the command of the reigning monarch.

The various fortresses are mounted with cannon. The guns round the city throw four and five pound shot. None of them were on carriages, but are merely placed on stones. They are fired with tow ropes, and a place is provided for the safety of the man who acts as gunner. The position of the guns was such as to lead us to infer that several men would be required to manage each one of them. The forts are usually on the sides of hills, and are loopholed for three or four guns.

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In going up the Kokwa river to get into the Kanko river, we found the current very strong, running between steep banks and very dangerous for small boats. In the Kanko river the current is not so rapid, and large blocks of ice floating down stream struck against us in a rather dangerous manner.

Buddhism prevails, but the priests do not appear to possess as much power as in Japan. It is said that there is a large Buddhist temple called Bongioji at Torai to the north of Fusan, but there are none at Kokwa. The priests dress in the same way as our own, and attend the death-beds of the people, but have nothing to do with their burial, as in Japan. The reason appears to be that the superstition of *Fung Shuey* prevails, and bodies are interred in the paddy fields, in gardens, woods or on the hills, or wherever the inclination of the family may dictate, so that there are no regular burrying places. It is said that stone monuments are erected to men of distinction, but under ordinary circumstances a heap of earth is thrown up over the grave, and when this has disappeared by the operation of natural causes, which it does in thirty or forty years, the soil is again brought cultivation.

It is said that when the French went to Corea, they destroyed the city of Kokwa by fire, and took possession of some precious relics which had been buried with certain of the ancestors of the Corean kings. We went to the site of these tombs. They are two in number, are situated about half way up a hill in a northerly direction from Kokwa, and are encircled with walls three feet high and from twenty to thirty feet in circumference. On the tombstone is inscribed "The tomb of Mansenden." They resemble the tombs of the *samurai* in Japan, and stand in the midst of waste land. The French would not have disturbed them unless they had known they were royal tombs.* At the same time it is wholly improbable that they did know this, so that the story that they disturbed the graves and carried off the valuables contained in them was probably raised by some of the Coreans, who knew that their kings lay buried there, and when Kokwa was in confusion and pressed by the French, dug up and carried off the treasure and afterwards imputed the outrage to the invaders.

The Coreans eat more meat and fat stuff than we do. The beef and pork are excellent. The oil of *goma* and garlic are greatly used in cooking and are even mixed with rice. The Coreans seem to eat but little fish, as we saw no fishmongers' shops, and when we were entertained by the officials there was not a single dish of fish served. At Kokwa we occasionally saw in the shops a small quantity of fish looking like herrings, but this was all we met with. We could not discover whether fish is scarce on account of Kokwa being near the mouth of the muddy Yellow River, or whether the Coreans do not like it.

When the treaty was signed we were entertained with a repast at which music was performed, and I will give a brief description of the dishes served. There was a sort of confectionary made of sugar, flour and oil, cut into squares about two inches each way; a great heap of boiled eggs; a pudding of flour, *goma* and honey; dried persimmons; pine-seeds; honey-like (*sic*) food covered with roasted rice painted red and white, maccaroni soup with fowl; boiled legs of pork, and wine with everything. The wine usually drunk by the Coreans is a strong spirit, but on this occasion was of about the potency of Japanese *saké* of inferior quality. The dishes were of earthenware like the *Imari yaki* (a kind of porcelain) of Japan, or the *yoshi* of China. The table used on the occasion was square, rudely made and painted with persimmon juice. Oiled paper was used for a table-cloth, and the wine was served from copper vessels.

While we were at the hotel we were served with food on common Japanese trays. We presented our hosts with some dried venison, *saké* and oranges, at which they were much pleased and said they would send them to the King.

We saw no wine shops, *geishas* (singing girls) or the like. It is said that all natural sons become priests, and daughters prostitutes; but we could not discover whether this was actually the case. We saw some Japanese hair-oil which they they said was used by the women. The custom of excluding women from the public gaze seems to exist in Corea as in China, and it is said that even among themselves visitors are not permitted to see the wife. Thus we can give no description of the Corean women. Men do not use oil for the hair, which they pin up themselves. We saw no public baths or hair-dressing shops, and we heard that the Coreans do not bathe. In the warmer days of summer they go to the river or sea-shore to wash themselves, and in the hotel where we stayed there was not such a thing as a bath, so that we had to send to the ships for tubs in order to wash. This accounts for the filthy state in which the Coreans keep their persons, and for the dirty hue of their once white clothes.

* i.e, thought they contained treasure.

Précis of a Leading Article.

(Choya Shimbun, March 22nd, 1876.)

A patriotic gentleman named Namiya Shidzuka has written to us bewailing the exertions which certain distinguished fellows among our countrymen are making on behalf of the P. & O. Co. with a view of effecting the fall of the Mitsubishi Company. On first reading this production we could not give credence to it and therefore cast it from our minds, but as what we have recently heard in the streets tends to confirm the greater part of what Mr. Namiya has said, we are compelled to speak on the subject.

It is usual among persons of low standing to disregard what is right for the sake of profit, and that is what has happened among the steamboat touts in Yokohama and Yedo whose vision as to what is just and right has been darkened by bribes, and who when they find a person about to travel by steamboat laud the prosperity and perfection of arrangement which characterizes the P. & O. Company—saying the *Columbian* "which sails on this voyage is "the largest ship in harbour—of 2,383 tons, of such and such "horse-power, of such and such speed, splendid in her interior "arrangements, and is altogether of a class as far above that of the "Mitsubishi steamships as the clouds are above the earth."

With such sayings as these in their mouths they wander about and by them succeed in deceiving even those who had intended to have gone by the Mitsu Bishi steamers.

Among those, however, who do so, there are some, it is said, who are not of the lower classes, who are rich and highly educated, and whose reputations are noised throughout the Empire. Who these may be—whether farmers, traders, or gentlemen we know not—and we cannot yet state their names, but by their selfish regard of their own profits and disregard of what is right, they cause the most serious injury to our possession of the coasting trade. The wrongs which they do the country by exerting themselves on behalf of the rival company are incalculable and the want of any patriotism which they display is worthy of all reprobation.

However, by our advocacy of the Mitsu Bishi interests, we are not to be supposed as urging that the command of our coasting traffic should be given to the Mitsu Bishi Company. If the rival Company were a Japanese one we should not venture to speak of the competition, as whichever gained the day victory would have placed the command of the traffic in Japanese hands, and the competition besides would tend to promote trade. The present case is, however, entirely opposed to this, and every one with any feeling of patriotism must deplore the absence of safeguards for that control of our coasting traffic which we have only recently wrested from foreigners.

In time of war between two countries, if when a fight is as yet undecided and victory uncertain, a soldier were suddenly to reverse his spear and smite the enemy with the blunt end, he would be justly called a traitor, and traitors are hated even more than the enemy, and in all civilized countries punished with death. These Japanese who are now assisting to wrest from us control of our seas cannot be said to be in any way different from traitors, and we shall not fail to endeavour to find their names and publish them. If however we find that Mr. Namiya's letter and the street rumours are based merely on suspicions, we shall say nothing further on the subject.

Law Reform.

(Hochi Shimbun)

In August last we urged that the Government should pass a law of Habeas Corpus, and we were exceedingly glad to find that the many who followed us supported our views. We thought that no long time would elapse before this boon was granted and that the rights of the people would thereby be promoted. Since that time we have been anxiously expecting the passing of the measure, but seven months have flown, and our earnest expectations have not been fulfilled.

When we urged the question for the first time, it cannot be said that we did so prematurely. On the contrary, indeed, it may be said that we were late in bringing it forward. To find now that it has been delayed seven months although so important, proves that a law cannot come into existence by itself but proceeds from the will and power of man. It has not been made because no one has tried to make it, and for the same reason we might wait a thousand years and plead ten thousand times for it without any result. One of the ancients said "Nothing can be [made but by

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making," and these words are indeed true, for nothing made by man comes into existence spontaneously.

This being the case, must we cease to urge this question by argument, and take more cogent steps to gain our cause? By no means. Our duty is limited to writing on the subject and urging it upon those whose duty it is to make the law. On them must lie the responsibility of refusing the concession.

Some writers have urged that the granting of the law of Habeas Corpus, though beneficial as regards the people, would cause prejudice to the Government, whose power would thereby be diminished; and they contend that, under these circumstances, the government is naturally unwilling to grant it. They say that as the power of making laws lies entirely with the Government and is not shared by the people, there is no chance of getting such a law passed except by means of a Representative Assembly.

It must be admitted that there is reason in this argument. Yet it is not perfectly sound, and belies what we have heard on good authority. For it is grounded on the presumption that the Government is disinclined to promote the rights of the people, while we have heard that the Judicial Department is revising the laws with the intention of extending the people's rights, because it shares the opinion of all wise legislators that the extension of the liberties of the people gives additional power to the Government, and that the whole nation is thereby benefited. Were the officials as selfish as these writers presume, their last object would be to promote the rights of the people. It is pleaded that the officials do not take any direct steps to grant the Habeas Corpus act because they think that the Government would thereby be prejudiced. But we are of another opinion, and believe that the Departments have been so pressed with work that they have not had time to devote to the subject. These are the opinions we hold, and if incorrect we have not another word to say. And though we are greatly desirous of seeing a House of Assembly instituted in order that the people may make their own laws, we feel that the happy day on which the law of Habeas Corpus act will be granted is yet far distant.

We only entreat the Government to pass such a law as soon as possible, as there is a strong desire for it on the part of the people.

And, though it does not belong to the question under discussion, we would further urge that lawyers be permitted to plea in criminal cases. This question has been amply discussed and unanimous approval of the step has been expressed. It is thus unnecessary to adduce further argument in support of the plea, and nothing remains for us but to express a hope that the practice will be permitted as soon as possible.

THE BONIN ISLANDS.

By Russell Robertson, Esq.

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan on the 15th March, 1876.

(Concluded.)

H. M. S. *Curlew* anchored in Port Lloyd on the morning of the 26th November, having left Yokohama at 10 a.m., of the 22nd, the voyage being principally made under canvass.

The Japanese steamer *Meiji Maru* with the Japanese Commissioners on board, left Yokohama on Sunday the 21st November at noon, and arrived at Port Lloyd early on Wednesday the 24th.

As we made slowly in the early morning for the entrance of the harbour, the approach to which is clearly marked by two conspicuous crags known as "the Paps," the Islands presented a fertile appearance, and the palm trees twisted this way and that by the action of the winds were a conspicuous feature in the vegetation.

The approach to the harbour is marked by bold rocks, and a sheer wall of dark rock rising up at the South side of the harbour dwarfed almost to miniature the *Meiji Maru*, which vessel we descried at anchor well up the harbour. A canoe propelled by three men was noticed about a mile astern of the *Curlew*, but as no signal was made to us Captain Church did not think it advisable to stop, but proceeding on to the anchorage let go close to the Japanese steamer in about 22 fathoms of water. It turned out that the canoe had on board a Frenchman, Leseur by name, the self constituted pilot of Port Lloyd, whom Captain Peters of the *Meiji Maru* had thought fully sent out with a letter to the *Curlew*, in order that Leseur's services might be availed of if required.

The harbour of Port Lloyd open to the south-west is about a mile and a half in length, and has a breadth varying from half a mile to a mile.

At the upper end of the harbour, and on its northern shore, a coral reef extends for some distance, terminating in a pinnacle rock. Westward of this, and but a short distance from the beach, there is a depth of ten fathoms, the spot styled by Captain Beechey of the *Blossom* as "ten fathom hole"; from this the water deepens rapidly towards the mouth of the harbour.

The general character of the scenery as observable from the harbour is hilly, with here and there bold crags; the cliff line rising straight from the water's edge notably so on the Eastern side of the anchorage, while the western and north western shore is marked by a line of yellow sandy beach to the rear of which the ground is flat for a short distance, backed by hilly slopes and steep ascents. A fringe of trees hides the level ground and forms a natural boundary between the plots of cultivated land and the sea shore.

The hills are covered with verdure, but the luxuriant and almost tropical nature of the vegetation is not fully realized until after landing.

The ordinary palm and cabbage-palm trees abound on the rising ground which surrounds the anchorage.

A solitary hut at the head of the harbour in front of which the American flag was hoisted shortly after our arrival, a few canoes drawn up on the beach, and a canoe or two with small white sail flitting across the anchorage, constituted the only outward signs of life visible from the *Curlew*.

It is not within the scope of this paper to give in detail a narrative of what occurred on each day of my stay which occupied exactly a week, my time moreover was for the most part taken up with matters which would have but little general interest; but I will endeavour to give a faithful picture of the condition of the present settlers and to note such matters of interest as will convey to those who are desirous of knowledge on the subject as much information as I myself possess derived from actual observation.

It must be remembered that in 1830 the little colony which in that year first settled at Port Lloyd consisted of Mazarro, Millichamp, Savory, Chapin and Johnson; that of these Millichamp is now living at Guam in the Marianas or Ladrones group, and the rest are dead, Savory having died as recently as the 10th April, 1874, at the age of 79, leaving a widow and six children now residing on Peel Island. Mrs. Savory was the widow of Mazarro above mentioned, and was married to Savory after Mazarro's death, having also buried another husband in the interval.

In 1853, the time of Commodore Perry's visit, there were residing at Port Lloyd in addition to Sandwich Islanders and natives of other groups, eight foreigners—Savory, Webb, Motley, Gilley, the two Bravas, Cullen and Horton. What befell the majority of these has before been stated. These with the other Islanders made up in 1853 a resident population of thirty-one.

The settlers now number sixty-nine, of whom sixty-six reside on Peel Island, and three on the Bailey or Coffin group, of these thirty-seven are males and 32 females, and out of the whole number about twenty are children whose ages vary from one to fifteen. Amongst the present settlers there can only be said to be five whites, namely, Thomas H. Webb, an Englishman born in Wallington, Surrey; Leseur a Frenchman who hails from Brittany; Allen a German who comes from Bremen, Rose, about whose nationality I am uncertain, some calling him a German others a Dutchman; and John Brava whose real name is Gonsalves, a Portuguese; born in the Island of Brava, one of the Azores.

Of these John Brava, born in 1811, and consequently now 65 years of age was the first to come to Port Lloyd where he arrived in 1831 in the British whaler *Partridge*.

He remembers Millichamp, Savory and Mazarro being there when he came, as also another foreigner, probably either Chapin or Johnson, whose name however he has forgotten. He married at Port Lloyd a Sandwich Island woman since dead, by whom he had two sons George and Andrew Brava, the latter of whom is dead as is also his wife; two of his children, however, Francis and Lucy Brava are still living. The other son, George Brava, a

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man now close on 40 years of age lives close by his father; he married a daughter of Savory's, who died leaving three children, Jose, Rosa, and Andrew Brava now living with their father.

Thomas H. Webb, came as I think I have before mentioned to Port Lloyd in the American Barque *Japan* of Nantucket, some time in 1847, and has thus been nearly thirty years a resident on Peel Island. He married the daughter of an Englishman—Robinson by name—she is living with him now and they have a family of eight children.

George Robinson about whose ultimate fate there is much uncertainty arrived at Port Lloyd in the whaler *Howard* some time in 1849 and took up his residence with Webb, whose home was at that time shared by a man named Gilley (afterwards murdered). Robinson did not remain long at Port Lloyd but removed to Hillsboro' Island, the most important of the Bailey Group, where he cleared and planted out a considerable portion of ground. After a residence of a few years he left with his family for Guam and Seypan and in his absence Motley, of whom mention has before been made, went and occupied his clearing on Hillsboro Island.

Robinson eventually returned and appears to have arranged amicably with Motley for a joint occupation of the clearing. Robinson on his return had brought with him some natives from the Kingsmill Group and discontent soon manifested itself amongst them, fomented, so it is said, by a woman named Kitty in the employ of Motley. This appears to have engendered a quarrel between Robinson and Motley for they separated, the Islanders above mentioned leaving Robinson and taking service with Motley. An Englishman, known as Bob, who had run away from a whaler and found shelter with Motley, left the latter and went over to Robinson. At this time Robinson's family consisted of his sons John, Henry and Charles and his daughters Eliza, Caroline and Susan. There was living with him as nurse to the children a woman, Zipher by name, a native of Raven Island.

Notwithstanding the separation of Robinson and Motley, matters appear to have gone from bad to worse and scenes of bloodshed ensued over which I will not linger. It is sufficient to say that one morning, (the event occurred some time in 1861) an attack is said to have been made by the Kingsmill Islanders on the elder Robinson who with his children John, Henry and Eliza fled in one direction, his daughter Caroline, then a girl of 19, taking with her the younger sister Susan and her brother Charles flying in another. In the fight that ensued the man Bob was killed, whether by or at the instigation of Motley is not accurately known. Motley has since died and is buried on Hillsboro' Island. His name will be remembered as one of those appended to the organization scheme.

It is said that George Robinson and the children with him were picked off by a passing whaler, the *Montreal*, Captain Sole; the rest of his family fled to the opposite side of the Island and making their way to the sea shore subsisted there for a period of eleven months living on shell-fish and berries, until attracted by the smoke of a fire, the captain of a passing whaler the *E. L. B. Jenny*, hove to off the land and going ashore in a boat found the two girls Caroline and Susan Robinson with their brother Charles and the nurse Zipher in a most pitiable condition as may well be imagined. Taking them on board he proceeded to Port Lloyd close by, where the family were sheltered by Webb who subsequently married the girl Caroline, Susan later on becoming the wife of a man named Pease, said to have been an American and whose disappearance at Port Lloyd in the autumn of 1874, is generally well known. Mrs. Pease, Charles Robinson and the woman Zipher are now living on Peel Island.

John Robinson is reported to be living at the Sandwich Islands, which would go to confirm the supposition that with his father they had made good their escape from Hillsboro'. The woman Kitty is still living at the Bailey group, with the man Rose and a Kanaka boy, making up the three resident on those Islands.

The next to arrive at Port Lloyd is the Frenchman Leseur better known on the Islands as Louis. He came in the Hawaiian whaler *Wyola* in 1862 or 1863, but he had made several visits to the Islands before that in different whalers. In one of the years however above-mentioned he took up his residence at Port Lloyd where he has since, with the exception of a visit to Guam continued to dwell. He is a stout hearty-looking Frenchman of about 55 years of age, speaking English remarkably well—his present wife Pidear by name is a nature of Grigan, one of the Ladrones group, and is the widow of a man known as John Marquese, a native of the Marquesas.

By a former wife, who is buried at Port Lloyd, Leseur has three children, Albert, Louisa, and Phillis who are still living. I may here mention that it was at Leseur's house we found the copper plate and board put up by Captain Beechey in 1827. Leseur said he had found it in an outhouse on the clearing he now occupies.

We next come to the German Allen who arrived with Leseur in 1862 or 1863. He appears to be a man of fifty and upwards and has taken to wife a Sandwich Island woman, Poconoi by name. They live on Peel Island about a couple of miles from Port Lloyd and midway between the dwellings of Leseur and Webb.

As regards the man Rose now living on the Bailey Islands, it is uncertain when he actually came to reside there. All that is known of him at Port Lloyd is that he made his first appearance there in the French whaler *Gustav* in 1852. He was left there sick, but shipped again and made his appearance at Port Lloyd from time to time in successive whalers. He was eventually found residing on Hillsboro Island, but the precise date of his arrival there, or indeed how he got there at all, is not known.

The settlers other than those of whom I have made particular mention consist of men and women from the Sandwich Islands; from Grigan or Agrigan as it is sometimes called; from the Caroline Islands; and from the Gilbert or Kingsmill groups,—there is also one man from Bermuda, Robert Myers by name, claiming to be a British subject; a Manilla man named Sino, and two Japanese women the wives respectively of Sino and Myers. Of the 66 settlers now on the Bonins 35 have been born on the Islands. The nomenclature is curious, for I found in the list of residents that I procured when at Port Lloyd the following names, Thomas Tewerab, and his wife Bosan, Charley Papa, Friday, Bill Boles, Samuel Tinpot, Zipher, Hannah Poconoi, Samuel Tinpot, Pease, Mrs. Tinaree, and Mrs. Fanny and Mrs. Betty.

Miscegenation has brought about rather curious results. In the male children the white parentage is very distinct; light olive complexion, dark eyes and clear cut features, in the females the micronesian blood is unmistakeable, and I found in many cases the flat face and coarse features of the Pacific Islanders—on the other hand in some cases the women are in appearance very closely allied to the Hindostanee.

The men dress for the most part simply in shirt and trousers with broad brimmed Panama hat; a cotton shirt being replaced by a flannel one in the winter months. The women in print gowns with a bright colored kerchief on the head.

The two Japanese women above referred to were taken from Yokohama in the schooner *Tori* some time during 1873; four or five others also were passengers, but they elected—to return to Yokohama.

Having thus conveyed a general idea of how the resident population is made up I proceed to describe their dwellings, their occupation and mode of life.

Each family has its holding or clearing of cultivated land close to which the dwelling and outhouses are erected, these are situated for the most part round the harbour, but screened from view by a fringing of hummock trees

Webb, Allen and Leseur have their clearings away from Port Lloyd to the south and west of the harbour in each case to the sea.

To the holdings are given distinct appellations. Thus, commencing from the left hand, or north western side of the harbour, there is *Yellow Beach* on which the Bravas father and son, the Tewerabs a family numbering some 15 members and Charles Robinson have their clearings; continuing along the shore a site known as the *Cove* opposite ten fathom hole is reached; then a spot known as

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Jackson unoccupied. From this it is but a step to the *Head of the harbour*, as the location of the savings is called, and continuing along the eastern and southern shore, we come to *Bull Beach*, the dwelling of the Manilla man Sino and his Japanese wife, and but a short distance beyond this the site known as *Aki* the present residence of the widow Pease and former site of the Japanese colony established at the close of 1861 and broken up early in 1863.

Leaving the harbour and coasting round the sea shore, but bearing to the south, Leseur's place of residence known as *Blossom* or *Clarkson's* village is reached; further on is *Poconoi* the dwelling of William Allen, and beyond this *Little River* where Webb and his family reside; to each of these a land track leads starting from *Aki*, but the road is a rough one, and they are more easily reached by canoe provided the weather suits.

The dwelling houses resemble one another closely and to describe one is to describe all. They consist of two rooms, constructed with wooden uprights, and each has a solid wood flooring; the sides and roof are thatched with the leaf of the cabbage palm neatly secured to the rafters with thin wooden slips. Kitchens and outhouses are all separate from the dwelling. Of furniture there is of course not a very large display; a rough deal table, a few chairs and a seaman's chest go to make up the furniture of one room, while the bedroom opening out from it is supplied with a plain wooden bedstead.

Each cabin, for so it may be called, is supplied with a clock—a few cheap and highly colored prints adorn the walls and from the ceiling hang rifle and fowling piece. A few shelves with plates and crockery-ware neatly arranged complete all that is seen in the interior of these dwellings. Everything is scrupulously clean, from floor and woodwork to linen and crockery.

Of books, with the exception of a few I saw in Webb's house, there are none, and, Webb excepted, no one on the Islands can either read or write.

In the cultivated ground which surrounds each dwelling are seen patches of garden vegetables, sweet potatoes, pumpkin, and wherever there is a little running water, taro, from which the article of diet so well known in the Sandwich Islands under the name of *poi* is made.

The dwellings are all with but one exception, that of the widow Pease at *Aki*, situated on low ground and to the back of the cabins the sloping ground is in some cases laid out with Sugar cane, Maize, and a few Cocoa-nut plantations. Plaintains thrive and are grown close to the homesteads, and lemons of excellent quality abound throughout the Island.

Pigs, geese, ducks, and fowls are kept by the settlers, and appear to thrive well. What with wild goat, wild and tame pig, poultry, fruit and vegetable produce afforded by the shore and excellent fish and turtle from the harbour, the settlers are not so badly off for food. It happens, however, at times that violent hurricances play sad havock with the vegetation and now and then there is actual distress for food, one family that I came across being reduced to Indian corn meal alone for diet.

The occupation of the settlers can very easily be imagined. Rising at dawn work is done either in the garden or about the house until breakfast which is taken about eight a.m. the meal varies according to season and consists of whatever the family may have at hand either fresh or salted turtle, fish, corn meal, taro or vegetables. After breakfast work is resumed; one will go after turtle which when in season in April, May and June are turned over in great numbers—one man securing perhaps 50 a day. Another will go fishing or perhaps taking his gun look after a wild goat or pig; firewood has to be cut or a neighbour wants a helping hand to repair his house or erect a new one.

The evening meal is taken shortly before dusk, it is probably the same in materials as the breakfast, perhaps with the addition of goat's flesh or pork. And after supper to bed—and so on from day to day, an existence varied only by the occasional visit of a whaler, now apparently very rare. In addition to the products of the Island already noted I should mention that arrowroot of very good quality is grown, and that the soil seems eminently adapted both for this and for tapioca.

Of running water there seems no lack.

The settlers have of course an eye to trade, though they seem more inclined to barter than to accept money; and naturally so, for money is of little or no use amongst themselves and they can only hope to pass it off with the next incoming whaler, unless perhaps it is hoarded.

Their wants are notably piece goods of any description, provided they are of light texture and suitable for clothing, stores, salt (much used in salting down turtle for winter consumption) soap, tobacco, hardware, nails, knives, tools of different kinds and ammunition. Against these they are ready to barter turtle, turtle-shell, turtle oil, bananas, lemons, poultry and garden produce. If however the purchaser prefers to pay in cash the following are the island rates: Turtle, each $2; turtle oil $10, $15 and $20 a barrel; turtle shell, 50 cents per pound; lemons, $2 a hundred.

It can be understood, however, that the wants of the settlers, which are in themselves comparatively few, are easily supplied to so limited a population. The *Meiji Maru* took down presents in the shape of blankets, piece-goods, tea, spirits, cigars and a few miscellaneous articles, and Captain Church of the *Curlew*, not unmindful of the settlers' wants, made up for each of those who required them a packet containing shirts, flannel, shoes, knives, soap and other useful ships' stores.

As I personally visited the dwelling of each settler, and as in so doing I had to cross the southern portion of the Island in order to visit Leseur, Allen and Webb at their respective holdings, I was enabled to get a very good idea of the character of the scenery, the vegetation and the general resources of the Island. It is not until landing that the more tropical nature of the vegetation is apparent. Palms, what appeared to be a species of wild pine apple, and luxuriant ferns grow in rich profusion, the hill sides are clothed with verdure and the valleys are filled with a description of wild bean, with here and there patches of taro.

The following are the principal trees and plants. I give their names as known among the settlers,—in some cases probably Hawaiian appellations have been adopted.

Tremana; a beautiful wood and largely used by the settlers. Whalers are in the habit of taking away quantities of this wood which is sold to them at twenty-five cents a foot, and on one occasion a schooner took away from the island a full cargo of it.

Mulberry; used on the Bonins for the uprights of houses and generally for building purposes.

Cedar, so called, furnishes a beautiful wood of which the floorings of the dwellings are nearly all made.

Tea tree and *poison* wood tree; used for making the hulls of canoes.

Spruce; used only for fuel.

Rose wood tree; in use for binding down the thatch of the dwellings.

Shaddock; the wood of which is used for roofing purposes.

Yellow wood; no particular use.

Hake wood and white oak; both employed in dwellings.

Lohala tree. Mats are made of the leaves and fibre of this tree—the fruit makes a good food for pigs.

Milk wood, *red iron* wood and *white iron* wood; in use for building purposes.

Black iron wood; used only for fuel.

Soft Hao wood; of which the hulls and canoes are made.

Swamp *hao* wood and mountain *hao* wood; used for making the arms of canoes with which the outrigger is attached to the hull.

Narrow leaf *hao* tree; the wood of this is used for the handles of hatchets and for garden implements.

Kehop tree or shrub; a beautiful plant resembling an aloe and bearing a sweetly scented flower; the leaves of this are much in request by the settlers as they are supposed to contain certain healing qualities; they are made soft by heating before a fire and are then applied to bruises and sores.

In addition to the above mentioned and those already noted there are on the Islands, wild *plum* and *cherry*, *orange*, *laurel*, *juniper* and *box wood* tree, *sandal* wood, *marmottao*, wild *cactus*, *curry plant*, *wild sage* and *celery*. *Mosses*, *lichens* and various kinds of parasitic plants abound.

Of minerals upon the Islands none are known to the

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settlers, unless I except iron *pyrites* specimens of which are found on Peel Island.

The shores are covered with coral, and these, together with the reefs, are strewn with shells some of which are very beautiful.

Earthquake shocks and tidal waves are frequent, the peculiarity of the latter being that no bore rushes up the harbour, but the water suddenly rises just in the manner as described to me by a settler as water is raised in a bowl by inserting an inverted tumbler, when the water has attained a certain height, it as suddenly recedes. The climate is more tropical than temperate. At the time of our visit during the latter end of November the thermometer at noon stood at 70° and 75° and after Yokohama seemed oppressively warm. Sickness is almost unknown amongst the settlers, the only thing they complain of is that on the changes of season from heat to cold, and from cold to heat, they are liable to chills resulting in violent colds.

I noticed no signs of intemperance, nor did I see in any of the houses either beer, wine or spirits.

To those who visited us on board the *Curlew* beer seemed to recommend itself most, but only to the older men, the younger refusing to take anything but water with their meals, when entertained on board the ship. The use of tobacco is general.

I have before remarked that on our arrival at Port Lloyd the American flag was run up close to a cabin at the top of the harbour. This turned out to be on the holding owned by the widow Savory and her family, though the dwelling itself is obscured from the anchorage by trees.

I had a long chat with this old lady who received Capt. Church and myself surrounded by her family, one or two of the other settlers also being present.

She explained that the hoisting of the flag was out of compliment to us, and that one of her husband's dying wishes had been that the flag should be so displayed whenever a vessel arrived or on any exceptional occasion.

I asked Mrs Savory if she had any ideas on the subject of protection by any particular Power, but the family all gravely shook their heads at this, and said they wanted to be regarded as Bonin Islanders, by which I understood them to mean that they wished to be left alone in undisturbed possession of their holdings, and the less that was said about nationality or protection of any kind the better. Close to the house is Savory's grave, and indeed in most of the enclosures the resting places of the dead are conspicuous features surrounded with neat palisades and in some cases a headstone recording in English the name and date of death of the deceased. While on this subject I should not omit to record that one of the settlers told me he had, when digging near the shore a few years back, come across the the skeleton of a child apparently about ten years of age; the bones fell to pieces at the touch and on exposure to the air, from which it is conceived that they had been there many years.

I have not before noted that English is spoken by all the settlers, unless I except some half dozen from the Kingsmill group, who speak their own language.

There is however no attempt at education on the Islands, nor is there indeed any one there who could improve this state of things, Webb being the only one who reads or writes and this indifferently well. Religion has with perhaps the exception of Webb, no name amongst them; the marriage and burial services are however always read by Webb when occasion requires.

When speaking to Mrs. Savory about her husband's death, I asked if his end had been peaceful. She replied "quite so; that he had given certain directions with great clearness," but when following up my question by asking if he had expressed himself in any way about a future state, the question did not seem to be understood and was received with blank looks. Mrs. Savory rather amused me when in reply to a question I put as to what possible charm there could be in such an existence as she and her family were leading she replied, "Well, I guess we pay no taxes here."

From Mrs. Savory, her son Horace, a young fellow of two or three and twenty, from Webb, Lesceur, Charles Robinson and the Bravas, Captain Church and I received much kindness and attention.

It now only remains for me to make some concluding remarks. Popular rumour had ascribed to the Bonins a colony of semi-savages, murdering one another and altogether leading a barbarous existence. I found a small colony of settlers, living to all outward appearances in decency and order, cleanly in their attire, civil in their address and comfortable in their homes. Such is the bright side.

The dark picture is the utter apathy of the settlers; their indifference to anything outside of what goes to satisfy their immediate wants; their suspicion in some cases of one another. No religion, no education, old men and women hastening to their graves without the one, children growing up without the other—and there is a darker picture than this. This paper records the fact of two men Gilley and Bob (so called) having fallen by the hand of their neighbours. On the 9th October, 1874, Benjamin Pease, a resident at Port Lloyd disappeared and it is believed met with a violent death, while on the 11th June 1875 a negro, Spenser by name, strongly suspected of having been Pease's assassin also disappeared, receiving his death blow it is said at the hands of one of the residents. I was informed by a settler that during his stay on the Bonins, now extending over 25 years, no less than 11 men had met with violent deaths. I would not have it assumed, however, that these tragedies are to be ascribed altogether to the bona fide resident population, if indeed, the word population can be ascribed to such a little band.

It must be remembered that the component parts of the population are a few old residents, a few comparatively new, some born on the Islands and now getting on in years, runaways from whalers and men perhaps purposely left behind, and these latter we may be sure not the most orderly of the crew.

I trust that if communication comes to be established with these islands with anything like regularity that the claims of the settlers on the sympathies of the foreign communities of Yokohama and Yedo will not be overlooked, and that an attempt at ameliorating their condition will be made from one or both these settlements if not indeed generally from the open ports in Japan. I can vouch for it that kindly sympathy expressed either in word or deed will not be inappreciated there, and that in spite of many drawbacks, there are as warm hearts on the Bonins as any that beat amongst ourselves.

Correspondence.

DESIGN AND DARWINISM.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Tokio, March 23rd, 1876.

Sir,—I have just seen to-night, for the first time some remarks which appeared in your valuable journal of 4th March, in reference to a lecture given by me in Yokohama.

The lecture when printed in its entirety may perhaps be a little more intelligible than it seems to have been in the mutilated form in which it was delivered. I am surprised, however, to see questioned, the position which I took in regard to Lamarck and which is certainly that of all who are really acquainted with the subject. Within the last week I have seen for the first time Huxley's latest utterance, in which that distinguished anatomist refers to the Doctrine of Evolution first *scientifically formulated* by Lamarck and solidly built up by Darwin." I regret if any unwisely harsh expression escaped from me in reference to Darwin's indebtedness to Owen.

Huxley in the same article speaks of "Darwin, Owen and Wallace" in the same breath and evidently recognises, as most continental writers have done, the high claims of Owen in this regard.

My position towards teleology is something like this;—take many of the stock arguments in popular works on Design and as *positive proofs* of the Divine existence, love, wisdom &c., the Darwinist at once seems to tear them to tatters. But this result is by no means fatal to the argument from Nature to God. There are some tools for example actually, as we know from observation, designed by intelligence, of which yet an entirely theoretical account similar to that of Darwin's might be plausibly given—not to speak by the way, of such a trite example as Babbage's calculating machine, in which numbers are evolved so to speak naturally.

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Now I had endeavoured to prove that the existence of Beings or or at the very least of a Being of transcendent power and intelligence arose as a necessity even from the extremest demands of the Evolutionists, so then surely there must be found some marks (they might be subtile ones) of that August Being within the field of an influence admittedly so powerful.

I say, however, that in virtue of these atheistic speculations (by which I don't mean to designate Darwin's or all Darwinist work) the telelogical argument must be differently couched from heretofore. Those examples only must be selected which do not admit of a double reading—an objection which is frequently and with some justice, raised. Surely it is useless for us to blink this. It is better to try all the props honestly—cutting away those that no longer give support, and so making room for better ones. There are however not a few indications of formative intelligence ('*design*' is perhaps too limited in its significance) in nature which do not admit of a double reading, and I selected one of these with which I was most familiar—namely the marvellously beautiful valves which assist the return of the venous blood to the heart against gravity, and which would certainly have been checked in their early development by the force they were meant to resist were the principles which Darwin formulates all that had to do with the matter.

Darwin has indeed taught much and clearly of what is both old and true. He has taught some new and useful truths also.

Nothing he has yet established has disproved the inspiration of Scripture. Some of the few important conclusions really *verified* by his school are to my mind wonderfully clear evidences of a miraculous or supernatural element in the Mosaic narrative.

I ventured to criticise on scientific grounds and for the purpose of showing that Darwin's principles were not *final*—the two important and it seemed to me apparently contradictory laws of variation and heredity. I have seen since then, a reference to a lately expressed opinion of Haeckel that "adaptations may be *indirect*—being generated in an organism only to become *apparent* in its offspring,"—on which Wallace remarks—"These form an important class, and seem to suggest that the phenomena of adaptation, thoroughly understood, would go far to explain all the difficult cases of so-called spontaneous variation."

I am not sure if any one ever believed in the creation of forms having no scope for variation from some unalterable type. It is at least usual for careful writers to discriminate between the *creation* of *forms* and the *preexistence* of a *type* or plan after which they are formed and which many supposed to have been *eternally* in the Creator's mind. This idea then if less generally accepted than formerly, still in some form retains a place in the views of many of the leading votaries of so called Positive Science, and variability was *always* recognised to some extent.

I hope you will excuse me referring at this late date to a matter on which a painful degree of ignorance exists amongst highly educated men, while I have to thank you for the friendly wish you express. I would add in reference to an allusion you make—that I am not ashamed of having unmasked spoken out the opinions which in spite of a certain amount of "Purblind Flunkeyism," are held by nearly all foreigners and even by a considerable number of enlightened Japanese in regard to what, now that it is bearing its fruits in other directions, even His Excellency the British Minister himself must feel to have been a most unfortunate blunder.

I am,

Yours truly,

HENRY FAULDS.

HARBOUR MISMANAGEMENT IN ENGLAND.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yokohama, 23rd March, 1876.

Sir,—Captain Calver of 36 years experience in the Surveying Branch of the English Royal Navy has recently addressed a pamphlet to the English public showing the fearful waste of public money on so-called harbour improvements; a few extracts from which I herewith enclose.

1st.—The harbour works at Alderney were first undertaken in 1845. The calculations were that £300,000 would cover the whole outlay, but alterations were made and extensions proposed till in 1855 the estimates reached the enormous sum of £1,300,000.

This work was completed, as far as such a gigantic failure can be said to have been completed, in 1864. In 1866 and 1868 it was very seriously damaged and in 1870 two large gaps were made in the breakwater, and the Committee which investigated the matter in 1871 reported that it would take from £142,000 to £197,000 to repair it, and that it would cost £10,000 a year to keep the work in repair. In 1871 a sum of £44,000 was spent in repairs and in 1872 a Committee of the House of Lords actually considered the propriety of "*blowing up the Breakwater, dispersing the foundation and filling up the harbour.*" Upwards of £1,344,000 has been thus thrown into the English Channel on this useless expensive work.

2nd.—Jersey harbour; this work was commenced in 1847 and the first calculation of two breakwaters was £700,000 and this work had finally to be abandoned after £234,000 had been literally thrown into the sea.

3rd.—Holyhead harbour: the original estimates were, for constructing two breakwaters, £628,063, but *one* breakwater alone has cost £1,285,000 or *four times* the *half* of the original sum.

The proposed works at Dover Captain Calver states will show equally disastrous results, and he concludes by recommending as a remedy for this state of things that Harbour work should be undertaken with the greatest possible caution and I give his own words.

"That which has been already described as involved in the selection and projection of a public harbour, suggests the composition of the proper court for dealing with it. As the subject embraces naval, military, strategical, nautical, and physical considerations, as well as that of marine construction, each of these branches of professional knowledge ought to have two or more representatives."

Your faithfully,

X.Y.Z.

23rd March.

Law Report.

IN H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before Russell Robertson, Esq., Consul.

Friday, March 24, 1876.

This was a petition by Mr. C. J. Frischling to grant a detainer on the proceeds of sale of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Driscoll & Co., now held by Mr. Henry Peacock. The petitioner was formerly a partner of Driscoll & Co., but left the firm in February, 1875,—an award being then given by Mr. J. Hall, as arbitrator, with regard to the share coming to him. This share had, however, not yet been paid him; and now the stock has been sold out, the name of Driscoll & Co. removed from the signboard, and the name of Peacock put over the door.

Mr. Dickins appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Ness for Mr. Peacock.

Mr. Henry Peacock sworn: I took possession of the goods of Driscoll & Co. on the 10th of February last, in virtue of a bill of sale from Driscoll & Co. to Thomas and William Peacock. I had a power of attorney from Thos. Peacock. The amount of the bill of sale was $10,000. To release goods from the Chartered Mercantile Bank, Thomas Peacock became security to the bank for this amount. In Driscoll & Co.'s books I have seen a statement to the effect that goods to that amount were secured to them by the guarantee of Mr. Thomas Peacock. Mr. Frischling left the firm of Driscoll & Co. in February, 1875. There is a bill of sale dated 5th July, 1875, which comprises the whole of the stock and furniture of Driscoll & Co. I bought that bill of sale from Mr. Lockyer. To the best of my best knowledge, Driscoll & Co.'s name wassigned to that bill of sale. I cannot swear who the other party was. I have seen it a few days ago. I cannot say if Augusta Ellis was the mortgagee under the bill of sale.

Mr. Ness here objected to the tenor of Mr. Dickins' cross-examination.

Cross-examination continued: Miss Augusta Ellis, now Mrs. St. George, did not authorise me to enter upon that bill of sale; but Mrs. Lockyer authorised me, and she showed me an authorisation to her from her sister.

Mr. Ness here explained that Mr. Peacock did, in fact, take possession of the goods in virtue of a judgment given, and an order of execution issued in satisfaction of a promissory note given by Driscoll & Co. to Miss Augusta Ellis.

Cross-examination continued: That judgment was assigned to me by a document (document exhibited by Mr. Ness).

Mr. Ness here explained that Mr. Peacock had taken possession under the second bill of sale; and as this bill of sale had not been satisfied, he had had the order for execution served on Driscoll & Co., put an officer in possession, and removed Driscoll & Co.'s name from the signboard.

Mr. Dickins argued that both bills of sale cover property belonging to Mr. Frischling and are so far invalid. He admitted that Driscoll & Co. are indebted to Thomas Peacock, but he denied the extent to which that debt is said to exist. He denied

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Mr. Henry Peacock's right to take possession in the name of Thomas Peacock and William Peacock, when he had only power of attorney from Thomas Peacock. Mr. Ness exhibited a promissory note from Driscoll & Co. to Thomas Peacock for $10,000 and power of attorney from Thomas Peacock to Henry Peacock. The goods have mostly been sold, but the sale has only cleared about $7,000. Mr. Dickins pointed out that the bill of sale from Driscoll & Co. to Thomas Peacock and William Peacock for $10,000 contains the usual clause that possession under it cannot be taken unless 24 hours previous notice has been given by the holders of the bill of sale, and as Mr. Henry Peacock does not hold a joint power of attorney from Thomas and William Peacock but only from Thomas Peacock, he could not give that notice.

Mr. Henry Peacock examined by Mr. Ness: Driscoll & Co. owed Mr. Thomas Peacock about $15,000, against which I hold about $7,000. The expenses of the establishment have lately been paid by me. I and William Peacock are both attornies for Mr. Thomas Peacock.

Mr. Powis, examined by Mr. Ness: As far as I know our firm, Driscoll & Co., owes Mr. Thomas Peacock now about $6,000. When Mr. Frischling retired on the 28th July, 1875, we owed Mr. Thomas Peacock about $16,000. This debt has not been paid, and I am not aware that Mr. Thomas Peacock relieved Mr. Frischling from his share of liability. Mr. Henry Peacock has of late been paying the expenses of our establishment, and his name is over the door. I asked Mr. Thomas Peacock if he could not release some goods of ours that were held by the Bank, and on my giving him a bill of sale of our stock, he agreed to do so.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickins: The money owed by us, when Mr. Frischling retired, was due, not from our Hongkong, but from our Yokohama firm.

Re-examined by Mr. Ness: When Mr. Henry Peacock took possession he asked me to remain and sell for him.

Mr. J. W. Hall, sworn, examined by Mr. Dickins: I acted as arbitator when Mr. Frischling left. I went through the books. At the time Mr. Frischling retired from the firm about $3,000 was due by the firm to William and Thomas Peacock. At the same time a considerable amount of stock was in the hands of the remaining partners of Driscoll & Co. The value of stock on hand was $15,000. Mr. Frischling's share in the business was one-fourth.

To the Court: Mr. Driscoll showed me the account of indebtedness of the firm to William and Thomas Peacock up to the time of Mr. Frischling's leaving.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ness: I asked for all the firm's accounts, but I do not know, if I saw them all. Mr. Frischling's status did enter importantly into the matter on which I was to act as artitrator. (Shown 2 documents.) These accounts I never saw.

Mr. Ness explained that these two accounts reached the firm from London shortly after the period of arbitration. He put the documents in evidence as showing that the debt at that time was about $16,000. Mr. Ness now demanded that these proceedings be dismissed. Henry Peacock is here as the attorney of Mr. Thomas Peacock, and has as such succeeded in recovering about $7,000 out of $10,000 due from Driscoll & Co. to Thomas Peacock. In the commencement of the year there existed a bill of sale of the stock in favor of Augusta Ellis secured by a promissory note, both duly endorsed to Mrs. Lockyer, on which a judgment had been taken and an order for execution issued but not served. It is so far from Thomas Peacock owing Driscoll & Co. any money, that on the contrary the latter yet owe the former $3,000.

Mr. Dickins replied that if Mr. Henry Peacock has been in wrongful possession of the goods, he is also in wrongful possession of the proceeds of the goods. If Mr. Henry Peacock had any right to take possession of the goods, it must be in virtue of the bill of sale to Thomas and William Peacock. This bill of sale stipulates that possession cannot be taken unless demand of payment has been made 24 hours before-hand. But no such demand has been made, and Mr. Henry Peacock had no power of attorney from Mr. William Peacock. The learned gentleman, therefore, agreed that Mr. Henry Peacock is in possession of money belonging to Driscoll & Co., which money he claims for Mr. Frischling. When Mr. Frischling retired from the firm, Driscoll & Co. held a considerable amount of stock, of which a share belonged to Mr. Frischling, and Driscoll & Co. could not, therefore, by a bill of sale dispose of the whole stock to Mr. Thomas Peacock. He asked that Mr. Frischling be paid out of the proceeds of sale, or at least so much of the proceeds of sale as represent Mr. Frischling's share in the goods sold.

Decision reserved.

IN THE GERMAN CONSULAR COURT.

Before A Schaeffer, Esq., *Acting Consul.*

Thursday, March 23rd, 1876.

Frederick Bachmann, ordinary seaman on board the German Brig *Otto*, was charged with being drunk and using insulting and threatening language to the Captain.

Captain Jachtmann, master of the Brig *Otto*, produced his log book, and read an entry in the same, according to which the accused, who on Sunday, the 19th inst, had had permission to go ashore, came on board drunk at about 5 p.m., went to the captain's cabin and asked for an advance of $5. The captain refused him the money, telling him that he was drunk and ordering him to the forecastle. Accused then became extremely abusive in his language and the captain had to call the chief officer to get rid of him.

N. Meyer, chief officer of the *Otto*, deposed that he was called by the captain on the 19th instant at half-past five p.m. to remove Bachmann from the captain's cabin. He brought Bachmann on deck. Bachmann used foul language; he was drunk but not so much so as to be ignorant of what he was doing.

F. Bachmann acknowledged that he had been in the captain's cabin last Sunday to ask for $10, but as for the rest of the charge he was so drunk that he did not remember anything of what happened.

Sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs.

IN H. B. M.'s SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

IN APPEAL FROM HER MAJESTY'S COURT AT YOKOHAMA.

Shanghai, March 14th, 1876.

Edward Fischer, appellant, and John Middleton, respondent.

JUDGMENT.

After perusing the evidence in this case, I have no alternative but to confirm the judgment of the Court below. The promise alleged by the defendant is one too indefinite to be enforced either at law or in equity. The probability is that some general conversation such as that alluded to by the defendant, and partially but only partially admitted by the plaintiff, did take place, and no doubt the plaintiff did intend to make some deduction from the amount of the commission, and it is a great pity he did not act up to his intention; but as the Judge below said, the promise *qua* promise is not only indefinite and uncertain in its terms, but it is, moreover, unsupported by any consideration, and threfore cannot be sustained as a waiver of a clear and distinct legal right to the commission claimed. The appeal is therefore dismissed, with costs.

ED. HORNBY.
Chief Judge.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, 10th March, 1876.

General Dana succeeds General Schenck as American Minister at London.

It is decided that the Queen's title is to be that of Empress of India.

The French Chambers have opened. Mr. Dufaure is Premier.

The Turks have been severely beaten, and lost their artillery with 800 killed.

Bombay, 11th March 1876.

The Prince of Wales shot seventeen tigers at Nepaul. He leaves Bombay on Monday. His progress throughout has been triumphal.

(Straits Times.)

Madrid, 21st Feby.—After severe fighting the Alfonsists have captured Estella.

St. Petersburg, 21st February.—The Grand Duchess Marie, sister of the Czar, has died.

Bombay, 21st Feby.—The *Serapis* anchored in Bombay harbour this morning.

Nepaul, 21st Feb.—The Prince arrived here yesterday.

After dinner, in the evening, Sir Jung Bahadur came in and proposed the Healths of the Queen and the Prince in the most earnest and cordial manner, expressing much the same sentiments as on the occasion of the Prince returning his visit on Saturday.

Splendid sport to-day: seven tigers shot, six falling to the Prince's own rifle.

Upwards of 600 elephants were beating and the sight was most imposing.

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Cairo, 22nd Feb.—A Convention has has been signed by Colonel Stokes and Baron Lesseps for a progressive reduction of the Suez Canal dues to three francs per ton. The arrangement is to spread over a period of eight years, the Canal Company agreeing to spend a yearly sum of one million francs in improvements.

The statutes of the Company have been altered increasing the number of Directors to 24, so as to admit of the three English Directors being placed on the Board.

London, 23rd February.—The Reverend Dr. Mylne, of Keble College, Oxford, has been nominated to the vacant see at Bombay.

Paris, 22nd Feb.—The Senatorial Elections have resulted in a triumph for the Moderate Republicans. Of the 225 Senators elected by the Departments only 61 are Monarchists and 55 Bonapartists.

M. Buffet, defeated in no less than four places, has resigned his post as Minister of the Interior.

Madrid, 23rd Feb.—The Alfonists have stormed and captured Tolosa in the Province of Guipuzcoa. The Carlists are flying to the French frontier.

London, 23rd Feb.—The gross total of the Army votes for 1876-77 is £15,250,000 against £14,525,000 is 1875-76, the net increase being £525,000 comprising the sum of £179,000 under head of regimental pay.

Sir William Gregory, the Governor of Ceylon has been gazetted Knight Commander of the order of St. Michael and St. George.

The Colonial Secretary, Arthur Birch, Esq., and the Auditor-General, J. Douglas Esq., have been gazetted Companions of the same order.

St. Petersburg, 23rd Feb.—Intelligence received here from Russian Khokand announces that the Russian troops entered the capital of Khokand on the 20th instant.

Galle, Thursday Afternoon.—The Ship *Sierra Morena* arrived with twenty passengers and crew of the shipwrecked ship *Strathmore*, long given up as lost. Forty-four souls have been living on the largest of the Crozet group of Islands, latitude 45 S. and longitude 45 E. since the first of July.

When rescued they were in a wretched condition.

They were found by the American whaler, *Young Phoenix*.

They had been living for seven months on sea birds and eggs and were nearly naked when rescued.

Forty souls have been lost.

The *Strathmore* was bound for New Zealand with emigrants.

She was long ago given up at Lloyds.

Galle, 25th Feb.—The *Sierra Morena*, bound for Kurachee has put in here, and landed twelve passengers, and eight of a crew, part of the survivors of the *Strathmore* of Dundee, new iron ship, 1472 tons, on her first voyage from London to New Zealand, wrecked on July 1st, 1875, on one of the Crozet Islands, Southern Ocean. The above and 24 others were taken off the Island on the 22nd January by the American whaler *Young Phœnix* in wretched condition. On the 26th January the *Phœnix* fell in with the *Sierra Morena*, and transferred the twenty landed to-day. Owing to scarcity of water she could not take more.

The names of the three first-class passengers landed here, are Spencer Joslen, Frederick Bentley, and George Crombie. There are four first-class passengers on board the *Phœnix*,—Mrs. Woodsworth, Charles Woodsworth, Alfred Walker, and Hilton Keith.

The Captain and Chief Officer were drowned; the second and third officers saved.

Aden, February 24th.—The steamer *Hydaspes*, with the outward mails of 11th instant, left here for Bombay at 9 o'clock yesterday evening.

London, February 24th.—To-day, in replying to a deputation of merchants and others, whose interests lie in the cotton districts

The Marquis of Salisbury said that the Indian Government for months past, has been instructed to prepare the way for the gradual abolition of the present import duties on manufactured cotton goods and yarns, and also to fix a period for their entire abolition. If the finances of India were fortunate, he hoped the object which the deputation had in view would be speedily attained. The Marquis said he was not prepared to recommend any new tax for India.

Paris, February 24.—The resignation of M. Buffet having been accepted, he will be succeeded in the Ministry by M. Dufaure, the Minister of Justice. In other respects the Cabinet remains unchanged.

Cairo, February, 24.—Late advices from Massowah state that the Egyptian Army having occupied the Province of Hamasin met the force of King John near Adowa. The result was a victory for the Egyptians.

The Gallas tribe have submitted to the Khedive.

DARWIN'S INSECTIVOROUS AND CLIMBING PLANTS.*

(The Nation.)

II.

To a naturalist of our day imbued with those ideas of the solidarity of organic nature which such facts as those we have been considering suggest, the greatest anomaly of all would be that they are really anomalous or unique. Reasonably supposing, therefore that the Sundew did not stand alone, Mr. Darwin turned his attention to other groups of plants; and, first to Bladderworts, which have no near kinship with the Sundews, but like the aquatic representative of that family, are provided with bladdery sacs, under water. In the common species of *Utricularia* or Bladderwort, these little sacs, hanging from submerged leaves or branches, have their orifice closed by a lid which opens inwardly—a veritable trapdoor. It had been noticed in England and France that they contained minute crustancean animals. Early in the summer of 1874, Mr. Darwin ascertained the mechanism for their capture and the great success with which it is used. But before his account was written out, Prof. Cohn published an excellent paper on the subject in Germany, and Mrs. Treat, of Vineland, New Jersey, a still earlier one in this country—in the New York *Tribune* in the autumn of 1874. Of the latter, Mr. Darwin remarks that she "has been more successful than any other observer in witnessing the actual entrance of these minute creatures." They never come out, but soon perish in their prison, which receives a continued succession of victims, but little, if any, fresh air to its water. The action of the trap is purely mechanical without evident irritability in the opening or shutting. There is no evidence nor much likelihood of any proper digestion; indeed, Mr. Darwin found evidence to the contrary. But the more or less decomposed and dissolved animal matter is doubtless absorbed into the plant; for the whole interior of the sac is lined with peculiar, elongated and four-armed very thin-walled processes, which contain active protoplasm, and which were proved by experiment to "have the power of absorbing matter from weak solutions of certain salts of ammonia and urea, and from a putrid infusion of raw meat."

Although the Bladderworts "prey on garbage," their terrestrial relatives "live cleanly," as nobler plants should do, and have a good and true digestion. *Pinguicula*, or Butterwort, is the representative of this family upon land. It gets both its Latin and its English name from the fatty or greasy appearance of the upper face of its broad leaves; and its appearance is due to a dense coat or pile of short-stalked glands, which secrete a colorless and extremely viscid liquid. By this small flies, or whatever may alight or fall upon the leaf, are held fast. These waifs might be useless or even injurious to the plant. Probably Mr. Darwin was the first to ask whether they might be of advantage. He certainly was the first to show that they probably are so. The evidence from experiment, shortly summed up, is, that insects alive or dead, and also other nitrogenous bodies, excite these glands to increased secretion; the secretion then becomes acid, and acquires the power of dissolving solid animal substances—that is, the power of digestion in the manner of *Drosera* and *Dionœa*. And thes talks of their glands under the microscope give the same ocular evidence of absorption. The leaves of the Butterwort are apt to have their margins folded inward, like a rim or hem. Taking young and vigorous leaves to which hardly anything had yet adhered, and of which the margins were still flat, Mr. Darwin set within one margin a row of small flies. Fifteen hours afterwards this edge was neatly turned inward, partly covering

* 'Insectivorous Plants. By Charles Darwin, M.A., F.R.S. with Illustrations. London: John Murray. 1875. Pp. 462. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

'The Movements and Habits of Climbing Plants. By Charles Darwin, M.A., F.R.S., etc.' Second Edition revised, with Illustrations. London: John Murray. 1875. Pp. 208. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

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the row of flies, and the surrounding glands were secreting copiously. The other edge remained flat and unaltered. Then he stuck a fly to the middle of a leaf just below its tip, and soon both margins infolded, so as to clasp the object. Many other and varied experiments yielded similar results. Even pollen, which would not rarely be lodged upon these leaves, as it falls from surrounding wind-fertilized plants, also small seeds, excited the same action, and showed signs of being acted upon. "We may therefore conclude," with Mr. Darwin, "that *Pinguicula vulgaris*, with its small roots, is not only supported to a large extent by the extraordinary number of insects which it habitually captures, but likewise some nourishment from the pollen, leaves, and seeds of other plants which often adhere to its leaves. It is therefore partly a vegetable as well as an animal feeder."

What is now to be thought of the ordinary glandular hairs which render the surface of many and the most various plants extremely viscid? Their number is legion. The Chinese Primrose of common garden and house culture is no extraordinary instance; but Mr. Francis Darwin, counting those on a small space measured by the micrometer, estimated them at 63,361 to the square inch of foliage, taking in both surfaces of the leaf, or two or three millions on a moderate-sized specimen of this small herb. Glands of this sort were loosely regarded as organs for excretion, without much consideration of the question whether, in vegetable life, there could be any need to excrete, or any advantage gained by throwing off such products; and, while the popular name of Catch-fly, to several common species of *Silene*, indicates long familiarity with the fact, probably no one ever imagined that the swarms of small insects which perish upon these sticky surfaces were ever turned to account by the plant. In many such cases, no doubt they perish as uselessly as when attracted into the flame of a candle. In the Tobacco plant, for instance, Mr. Darwin could find no evidence that the glandular hairs absorb animal matter. But Darwinian philosophy expects all gradations between casualty and complete adaptation. It is probable that any thin-walled vegetable structure which secretes may also be capable of absorbing under favorable conditions. The myriad exquisitely-constructed glands of the Chinese Primrose are not likely to be functionless. Mr. Darwin ascertained by direct experiment that they promptly absorb carbonate of ammonia, both in watery solution and in vapor. So, since rain-water usually contains a small percentage of ammonia, a use for these glands becomes apparent—one completely congruous with that of absorbing any animal matter, or products of its decomposition, which may come in their way through the occasional entanglement of insects in their vicid secretion. In several Saxifragers—distant relatives of *Drosera*—the viscid glands equally manifested the power of absorption.

To trace a gradation between a simply absorbing hair with a glutinous tip, through which the plant may perchance derive slight contingent advantage, and the tentacles of a Sundew, with their exquisite and associated adaptations, does not much lessen the wonder nor explain the phenomena. After all, as Mr. Darwin modestly concludes, "we see how little has been made out in comparison with what remains unexplained and unknown." But all this must be allowed to be an important contribution to the doctrine of the gradual acquirment of uses and functions, and hardly to find conceivable explanation upon any other hypothesis.

There remains one more mode in which plants of the higher grade are known to prey upon animals; namely, that of pitchers, urns, or tubes, in which insects and the like are drowned or confined, and either macerated or digested. To this Mr. Darwin barely alludes on the last page of the present volume. The main facts known respecting the American pitcher-plants have, as was natural, been ascertained in this country, and we gave an abstract two years ago of our then incipient knowledge. Much has been learned since, although all the observations have been of a desultory character. If space permitted, an instructive narrative might be drawn up, as well of the economy of the *Sarracenias* as of how we came to know what we do of it. But the very little we have room for will be strictly supplementary to our former article.

The pitchers of our familiar northern *Sarracenia*, which is likewise southern, are open-mouthed; and, although they certainly secrete some liquid when young, must derive most of the water they ordinarily contain from rain. How insects are attracted is unknown, but the water abounds with their drowned bodies and decomposing remains.

In the more southern *S. flava* the long and trumpet-shaped pitchers evidently depend upon the liquid which they themselves secrete, although at maturity, when the hood becomes erect, rain may somewhat add to it. This species, as we know, allures insects by a peculiar sweet exudation within the orifice; they fall in and perish, though seldom by drowning, yet few are able to escape; and their decomposing remains accumulate in the narrow bottom of the vessel. Two other long-tubed species of the Southern States are similar in these respects. There is another *S. psittacina*, the parrot-headed species, remarkable for the cowl-shapee hood so completely inflexed over the mouth of the small pitcher that no rain can possibly enter. Little is known of its efficiency as a fly-catcher; but its conformation has a morphological interest, leading up as it does to the Californian type of pitcher presently to be mentioned.

But the remaining species, *S. variolaris*, is the most wonderful of our pitcher-plants in its adaptations for the capture of insects. The inflated and mottled lid or hood overarches the ample orifice of the tubular pitcher sufficiently to ward off the rain, but not to obstruct the free access of flying insects. Flies, ants, and most insects glide and fall from the treacherous smooth throat into the deep well below, and never escape. They are allured by a sweet secretion just within the orifice—which was discovered and described long ago, and the knowledge of it well-nigh forgotten until recently. And, finally, Dr. Mellichamp, of South Carolina, two years ago mede the capital discovery that, during the height of the season, this lure extends from the orifice down nearly to the ground, a length of a foot or two, in the form of a honeyed line or narrow trail on the edge of the winglike border which is conspicuous in all these species, although only in this one, so far as known, turned to such account. Here, one would say, is a special adaptation to ants and such terrestrial and creeping insects. Well, long before this sweet trail was known, it was remarked by the late Prof. Wyman and others that the pitchers of this species, in the savannahs of Georgia and Florida, contain far more ants than they do of all other insects put together.

Finally, all this is essentially repeated in the peculiar Californian pitcher-plant *(Darlingtonia)*, a genus of the same natural family, which captures insects in great variety, enticing them by a sweetish secretion over the whole inside of the inflated hood and that of a curious forked appendage, resembling a fish-tail, which overhangs the orifice. This orifice is so concealed that it can be seen and approached only from below, as if—the casual observer might infer—to escape visitation. But dead insects of all kinds, and their decomposing remains, crowd the cavity and saturate the liquid therein contained, enticed, it is said, by a peculiar odor as well as by the sweet lure which is at some stages so abundant as to drip from the tips of the overhanging appendage. The principal observations upon this pitcher-plant in its native habitat have been made by Mrs. Austin, and only some of the earlier ones have thus far been published by Mr. Canby. But we are assured that in this, as in the *Sarracenia variolaris*, the sweet exudation extends at the proper season from the orifice down the wing nearly to the ground, and that ants follow this honeyed pathway to their destruction. Also, that the watery liquid in the pitcher, which must be wholly a secretion, is much increased in quantity after the capture of insects.

It cannot now well be doubted that the animal matter is utilized by the plant in all these cases, although most probably only after maceration or decomposition. In some of them even digestion, or at least the absorption of undecomposed soluble animal juices, may be suspected; but there is no proof of it. But, if pitchers of the Sarracenia family are only macerating vessels, those of *Nepenthes*—the pitchers of the Indian Archipelago, familiar in conservatories—seem to be stomachs. The investigations of the President of the Royal Society, Dr. Hooker, although incomplete, well-nigh demonstrate that these not only allure insects by a sweet secretion at the rim and upon the lid of the cup, but also that their capture, or the presence within of other partly soluble animal matter, produces an increase and an acidulation of the contained watery liquid, which thereupon becomes capable of acting in the manner of that of *Drosera* and *Dionæa*, dissolving flesh, albumen, and the like.

After all, there never was just ground for denying to vegetables the use of animal food. The Fungi are by far the most numerous family of plants, and they all live upon organic matter, some upon dead and decomposing, some upon living, some upon both; and the number of those that feed upon living animals is large. Whether these carnivorous propensities of higher plants which so excite our wonder be regarded as survivals of ancestral habits, or as comparatively late acquirements, or even as special endowments, in any case what we have learned of them goes to strengthen the conclusion that the whole organic world is akin.

The volume upon 'The Movements and habits of Climbing Plants' is a revised and enlarged edition of a memoir communi-

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cated to the Linnean Society in 1865, and published in the ninth volume of its Journal. There was an extra impression, but, beyond the circle of naturalists, it can hardly have been much known at first-hand. Even now, when it is made a part of the general Darwinian literature, it is unlikely to be as widely read as the companion volume which we have been reviewing; although it is really a more readable book, and well worthy of far more extended notice at our hands than it can now receive. The reason is obvious. It seems as natural that plants should climb as it does unnatural that any should take animal food. Most people, knowing that some plants "twine with the sun," and, others "against the sun," have an idea that the sun in some way causes the twining: indeed, the notion is still fixed in the popular mind that the same species twines in opposite directions north and south of the equator.

Readers of this fascinating treatise will learn, first of all, that the sun has no influence over such movements directly, and that its indirect influence is commonly adverse or disturbing, except the heat, which quickens vegetable as it does animal life. Also, that climbing is accomplished by powers and actions as unlike those generally predicated of the vegetable kingdom as any which have been brought to view in the preceding volume. Climbing plants "feel" as well as "grow and live"; and they also manifest an automatism which is perhaps more wonderful than a response by visible movement to an external irritation. Nor do plants grow up their supports, as is unthinkingly supposed; for, although only growing or newly grown parts act in climbing the climbing and the growth are entirely distinct. To this there is one exception—an instructive one, as showing how one action passes into another, and how the same result may be brought about in different ways—that of stems which climb by rootlets, such as of Ivy and Trumpet Creeper. Here the stem ascends by growth alone, taking upward direction, and is fixed by rootlets as it grows. There is no better way of climbing walls, precipices, and large tree trunks.

But small stems and similar supports are best ascended by twining; and this calls out powers of another and higher order. The twining stem does not grow around its support, but winds around it, and it does this by a movement the nature of which is best observed in stems which have not yet reached their support, or have overtopped it and stretched out beyond it. Then it may be seen that the extending summit, reaching farther and farther as it grows, is making free circular sweeps, by night as well as by day, and irrespective of external circumstances, except that warmth accelerates the movement, and that the general tendency of young stems to bend towards the light may in case of lateral illumination, accelerate one-half the circuit while it equally retards the other. The arrest of the revolution where the supporting body is struck, while the portion beyond continues its movement, brings about the twining. As to the proximate cause of this sweeping motion, a few simple experiments prove that it results from the the bowing or bending of the free summit of the stem into a more or less horizontal position, this bending being successively to every point of the compass, through an action which circulates around the stem in the direction of the sweep and of the consequent twining, *i.e.*, "with the sun" or with the movement of the hands of a watch in the hop, or in the opposite direction in pole-beans and most twiners.

Twining plants, therefore, ascend trees or other stems by an action and a movement of their own, from which they derive advantage. To plants liable to be overshadowed by more robust companions, climbing is an economical method of obtaining a freer exposure to light and air with the smallest possible expenditure of material. But twiners have one disadvantage: to rise ten feet they must produce fifteen feet of stem or thereabouts, according to the diameter of the support and the openness or closeness of the coil. A rootlet-climber saves much in this respect, but has a restricted range of action and other disadvantages.

There are two other modes, which combine the utmost economy of material with freer range of action. There are, in the first place, leaf-climbers of various sorts, agreeing only in this, that the duty of laying hold is transferred to the leaves, so that the stem may rise in a direct line. Sometimes the blade or leaflets, or some of them, but more commonly their slender stalks, undertake the work, and the plant rises as a boy ascends a tree, grasping first with one hand or arm, then with the other. Indeed, the comparison, like the leaf-stalk, holds better than would be supposed; for the grasping of the latter is not the result of a blind groping in all directions by a continuous movement but of a definite sensitiveness which acts only upon the occasion. Most leaves make no regular sweeps; but when the stalks of a leaf-climbing species come into prolonged contact with any fitting extraneous body, they slowly incurve and make a turn around it, and then commonly thicken and harden until they attain a strength which may equal that of the stem itself. Here we have the faculty of movement to a definite end, upon external irritation, of the same nature with that displayed by *Dionæa* and *Drosera*, although slower for the most part than even in the latter. But the movement of the hour-hand of the clock is not different in nature or cause from that of the second-hand.

Finally, distribution of office being on the whole most advantageous and economical, and this in the vegetable kingdom being led up to by degrees, we reach, through numerous gradations, the highest style of climbing plants in the tendril-climber. A tendril, morphologically, is either a leaf or branch of stem, or a portion of one, specially organized for climbing. Some tendrils simply turn away from light, as do those of grape-vines, thus taking the direction in which some supporting object is likely to be encountered; most are indifferent to light; and many revolve in the manner of the summit of twining stems. As the stems which bear these highly-endowed tendrils in many cases themselves also revolve more or less, though they seldom twine, their reach is the more extensive; and to this endowment of automatic movement most tendrils add the other faculty, that of incurving and coiling upon prolonged touch, or even brief contact, in the highest degree. Some long tendrils, when in their best condition, revolve so rapidly that the sweeping movement may be plainly seen; indeed, we have seen a quarter circuit in a *Passiflora sicyoides* accomplished in less than a minute, and the half circuit in ten minutes; but the other half (for a reason alluded to in the next paragraph) takes a much longer time. Then as to the coiling upon contact, in the case first noticed in this country in the year 1858, which Mr. Darwin mentions as having led him into this investigation, the tendril of *Sicyos* was seen to coil within half a minute after a stroke with the hand, and to make a full turn or more within the next minute; furnishing ocular evidence that tendrils grasp and coil in virtue of sensitiveness to contact, and, one would suppose, negativing Sachs's recent hypothesis that all these movement are owing "to rapid growth on the side opposite to that which becomes concave"—a view to which Mr. Darwin objects, but not so strongly as he might. The tendril of this sort, on striking some fitting object, quickly curls round and firmly grasp it; then, after some hours, one side shortening or remaining short in proportion to the other, it coils into a spire, dragging the stem up to its support, and enabling the next tendril above to secure a readier hold.

In revolving tendril, perhaps the most wonderful adaptation is that by which they avoid attachment to or winding themselves upon the ascending summit of the stem that bears them. This they would inevitably do if they continued their sweep horizontally. But when in its course it nears the parent stem the tendril moves slowly, as if to gather strength, then stiffens and rises into an erect position parallel with it, and so passes by the dangerous point; after which it comes rapidly down to the horizontal position, in which it moves until it again approaches and again avoids the impending obstacle.

Climbing plants are distributed throughout almost all the natural orders. In some orders climbing is the rule, in most it is the exception, occurring only in certain genera. The tendency of stems to move in circuits upon which climbing more commonly depends, and out of which it is conceived to have been educed—is manifested incipiently by many a plant which does not climb. Of those that do there are all degrees, from the feeblest to the most efficient, from those which have no special adaptation to those which have exquisitely endowed special organs for climbing. The conclusion reached is that the power "is inherent, though undeveloped, in almost every plant": "that climbing plants have utilized and perfected a widely-distributed and incipient capacity which, as far as we can see, is of no service to ordinary plants."

Inherent powers and incipient manifestations, useless to their possessors but useful to their successors—this doubtless is according to the order of nature: but it seems to need something more than natural selection to account for it.

SOLUTION OF DOUBLE ACROSTIC OF LAST WEEK.

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ACROSTIC.

THE WORDS.

Favoured by ladies to show off their dress,
(So cynical people are ready to hint)
Though it answers the purpose, we must confess,
While it gives to the lily the rose's tint.

My head's in a whirl with the noise you make—
Stop it, dear children, for pity's sake!

1.—Each half of me black, the whole of me white,
Shrewd you must be if you read me aright.

2.—Once a widow, twice a queen
To kings of different race,
Amongst Albion's early lawgivers
My son's name finds a place.

3.—I'm aught but settled—in fact, a word
That's oft applied to eastern horde.

4.—An adjective affix to me
Expressing antiquation,
My picture books too often cause
The bitterest vexation.

5.—Carried by force away from her father,
Unfortunate source of dire distress,
At the hands of her rival the hapless lover
Met with his doom in blood-dyed dress.

6.—I'm found in all animals old and young
(I fear you 'll exclaim that my verses lack taste),
No theme am I for a poet's tongue,
A thing only fit to make puddings and paste.

Yokohama, 24th March.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 19, *Orissa*, British steamer, Reeves, 1,647, from Shanghai and ports, Mar. 11, General, to P. & O. Co.

Mar. 19, *Amanda*, German barque, Horms, 225, from Takao, Feb 25, Sugar, to F. Knoblauch.

Mar 19, *Nagoya Maru*, Japanese steamer, Young, 1,917, from Shanghai and ports, Mar. 12, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Mar. 19, *Infernet* French corvette, Captain Pierre, from Honolulu.

Mar. 20, *Nettie Merryman*, American barque, Master, 600, from New York, July 1, Kerosene, to Order.

Mar. 20, *Constanca Wilson*, British 3-masted schooner, Spence, 178, from Takao via Amoy, Feb. 18, Sugar, to Nethds. Tradg. Co.

Mar. 20, *Bombay*, British steamer, Smith, 1,325, from Hongkong, Mar. 13, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

Mar. 21, *Balgowaie*, British barque, Jno. Brown, 324, from Takao, Mar. 3, Sugar, to Chinese.

Mar. 22, *Nevada*, Japanese steamer, Williams, 2,145, from Shanghai and ports, Mar. 15, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Mar. 24, *Crocus*, British steamer, Joy, 1,298, from Hongkong, Mar. 16, General. Bound to San Francisco.

Mar. 24, *Caroline*, German 3-masted schooner, Molsen, 238, from Takao, Mar. 6, Sugar.

Mar. 24, *Great Republic*, American steamer, Cobb, 3,882, from Hongkong, Mar. 15, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Mar 25, *Thabor*, Japanese steamer, Pendered, from a cruise, to Lighthouse Department.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 18, *Tsmaura Maru*, Japanese steamer, Stevens, 630, for Hakodate, General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Mar. 19, *Pelham*, British brig, Bisson, 254, for Takao, Ballast, despatched by Knifller & Co.

Mar. 21, *Malacca*, British steamer, Bernard, 1,709, for Hongkonk, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Mar. 22, *Oxfordshire*, British steamer, Jones, 1,227, for Kobe, General, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Mar. 22, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, 2,117, for Shanghai and Ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B Co.

Mar. 23, *Constance*, British barque, Wilson, 350, for Chefoo, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Mar. 24, *Stadt Amsterdam*, Dutch steamer, Boon, 1,300, for Kobe, General, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Mar. 24, *Scotia*, British barque, Duncan, 321, for Newchwang, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Mar. 25, *Orissa*, British steamer, Reeves, 1647, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Mar. 25, *Tokai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Ward, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Mar. 25, *Crocus*, British steamer, Joy, 1,208, for San Francisco, General, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Mar. 25, *Hafersfjord*, Norg. barque, Meyer, for Chefoo, Ballast, despatched by E. Fischer & Co.

Mar 25, *Amanda*, German barque, Harms, 225, for Takao' Ballast, despatched by F. Knoblauch.

Mar. 25, *Tsusai Maru*, Japanese steamer, for Hakodate, General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S Co,

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamship *Crocus* from Hongkong.—950 Chinese.

Per American steamer *Great Republic*, from Hongkong. For Yokohama.—Messrs. F. P. Chapman, T. E. Screven, J. W. Laing, Kitcheido and servant. For San Francisco.—Mr. J. A. Campion, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Pye, Rev. S. R. House, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Redwood and native servant, Mr. C. A. Andrews, daughter and maid, Mr. W. Noyes Morehouse, Mrs. Wendel.

Per *Tokai Maru*, for Shanghai and way ports: Messrs. Hashiguchi, FitzGerald, Wiggins, Hore, Sokinaga, Misaki, Fleicher, Gunster, Clataud, and Austin; 189 Japanese and 11 Chinese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Orissa*, for Shanghai and ports:—H. E. Von Weckerlin, Messrs. R. Dowson, W. R. Bennett, Hee Tong, Kobeiyashi, and Ogi.

Per British steamer *Crocus*, for San Francisco.—Mr. Rees.

CARGOES.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, for Shanghai.—Treasure $10,000.

REPORTS.

Constanca Wilson reports a succession of strong gales during the passage. On the 13th was driven up the Suruga gulf with loss of sails and the jibboom. Anchored in Toovia Bay during a very heavy gale from the southward.

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I, suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

August 1st, 1875. 26 alt.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cotton Fabrics and Yarns.—There is not much change to report in our market, which has continued quiet throughout the last fortnight.

Cotton Yarns 16/24 and good 28/32 continued in moderate demand at previous prices; low qualities of 28/32 are difficult of sale and 38/42 are neglected. In *Grey Shirtings* business has been small, but prices are firm. In *T-Cloth* 7lbs. are saleable in small lots. *Velvets*, in small demand, with lower prices. For *Taffachelass* there is no inquiry and *Drills* are quiet. In *Turkey Reds* light weights have slightly advanced.

The steamer *Orestes*, from Liverpool has been reported as wrecked off Galle; her cargo was chiefly for China.

Grey Shirtings:—					White Shirtings:—				
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce...	$1.02½ to $2.20	60 to 64 reed	40 yds	35 in.	nom. per pce. ...	2.10 to 2.30
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,, ...	2.20 to 2.50	Turkey Reds	24 yds.	30 in.	2¼—3 lb. per lb...	0.75 to 1 05
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ ,,	30 in.	,, ...	2.22½ to 2.50	Black Velvets	... ...			8.00 to 9.00
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,, ...	2.50 to 2.90	English Drills	15 lb. 40 yds,	30 in....	... ...	3.30 to 3.45
					Taffachelass	12 yds,	43 in....	*nom.*	2.00

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24 ... ...per picul...	$31.00 to 34.50	No. 38 to 42... ... ...per picul...	$41.00 to 45.00
No. 28 to 32 ... ...per picul...	$34 50 to 40.00	Reverse Twist ... 16-24 ... ,, ..	$33.00 nom.

Woollens.—The active demand for *Mousselines de Laine* mentioned in our last has again subsided in consequence of a fresh fall in Exchange by which holders are compelled to ask higher prices. These, buyers, as before, are not inclined to pay: business therefore is again quite stagnant. 8lbs. Blankets have found purchasers at previous rates, but other English Woollens remain neglected and rates unaltered.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds. 32 in....	6 50 to 8.00	Figured Mousseline de Laine.. 30 yds. 30 in...	0.25 to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds. 31 in....	4 75 to 5.25	Multicolored ,, ...30 yds. 30 in...	0.35 to 0.40
Chimagoro	30 yds. 30 in....	5.25 to 5.75	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy.. 48 in. to 52 in...	0.80 to 1 20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds. 32 in....	0 25 to 0.33	Presidents ... . 54 in to 56 in...	0 60 to 0 70
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds. 32 in....	6.25 to 7 25	Pilots ... ...54 in. to 56 in...	0.40 to 0.45
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds. 31 in ...18 50 to 19.00		Union ... ... 54 in. to 56 in...	0.40 to 0 65
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds. 32 in....13 00 to 14 50		Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs... per lb...	0.40 to 0.41
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds. 30 in,...	0.19 to 0.20		

Metals.—The market for Iron continues depressed. Bar and Nail Rod Iron in certain sizes are in demand but obtain lower rates.

Iron flat and round... ...per picul...	$3.30 to $4.00	Iron hoop ... ...per picul	$4.00 to 4.50
,, nail rod assorted ... ,, ...	2.75 to 3 50	,, pig ... ... ,, ...	1.50 to 2.00
,, small size... ... ... ,, ...	3.60 to 4.00		

Sugar.—At the close the market for Formosa Sugar is dull at quotations and no sales have been reported. The further arrival of three cargoes may be noted. The market for China descriptions is unaltered and continues quiet as last reported.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag ... ...per picul....	3.45 to 3.50	China No. 5 Kong-fun ... ...per picul ...	4.00 to 4 60
in Basket ... ... ,, ...	3.35 to 3.45	,, No. 6 E-pak ... ... ,, ...	3 50 to 3 70
China No. 1 Ping fah ... ... ,, ...	7 20 to 7.30	Swatow... .. .. ,, ...	2.40 to 2 60
,, No. 2 Ching-pak ... ... ,, ...	6.30 to 6.70	Daitong... ... ... ,, ...	2 70 to 2.80
,, No. 3 Ke-pak ... ... ,, ...	5.20 to 5 80	Japan Rice ... ... ,, ...	
,, No. 4 Kook-fah... ... ... ,, ...	4.80 to 5 20	Kerosine Oil ... ... per case ...	2 70

Kerosene Oil.—The *Nettie Merryman*, which arrived on the 18th instant, brought a further accession to stocks. The market is quiet, but holders are firm in their demands and unwilling to sell at present rates.

Silk.—Since the 10th instant, prices, especially for all Oshiu sorts, have been fully maintained at our quotations of that date. We have at the same time to report that a higher rate of exchange prevailed during the greater part of the fortnight.

Settlements are 200 bales of Oshiu and 150 of Hanks and Kikai filatures, leaving an unsold stock of about 300 bales.

Shipments have been 460 bales making the total export since the 1st January, 11,801 bales against 9,109 last year for the corresponding period.

	At Exchange 3s. 10½ in London.	*At Exchange 4.90 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*		*At Exchange 3s. 10½ in London.*	*At Exchange 4.90 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*
Steam filatures	None.	—	—		
Other do. (Kikai)					
1st order, nom			Common No. 3		
2nd Do. ...	$480 to 665	17s. to 23s.	5d. frs. 47 to 65	Inferior No. 4 & 5	$400 to 420	14s. 2d.	to 14s. 11d.	frs. 40 to 42
3rd to 4th Do.				Oshiu—Best ...	...$520 to 550	18s. 5d.	to 19s. 1d.	frs. 51 to 53
Hanks—				,, Good to Medm.	$490 to 510	17s. 4d.	to 18s. 1d.	frs. 48 to 50
Best No. 1 to 2	$475 to 490	16s. 10d.	to 17s. 4d. frs 47 to 48	H'matski, 1 to 2	...$450 to 460	15s. 11d.	to 16s. 4d.	frs. 44 to 45
Good No. 2	...$450 to 470	15s. 11d.	to 16s. 8d. frs. 45 to 46	,, 3 to 4	...$420 to 440	14s. 11d.	to 15s. 7d.	frs. 42 to 44
Medium No. 2½	...$430 to 445	15s. 3d.	to 15s. 9d. frs. 43 to 44	Kakeda, Best	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
				,, Good	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...

Tea.—Since the publication of our last mail issue the market has been quiet, settlements reported amounting to about 2,400 piculs.

The stock now in native hands amounts to some 3,000 piculs, consisting chiefly of low qualities which natives are eager to sell. Shipments by bearer amount to some 5,670 packages.

We quote:

Common	$14.00 to 16.00	Fine	$31 to 34
Good Common	17.00 to 19 00	Finest	35 to 38
Medium	21.00 to 23.00	Choice	Nominal.
Good Medium	27.00 to 29.00		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Sterling rates have fluctuated considerably during the past fortnight. Shortly after the departure of the last American mail rates commenced to advance, reaching 3s. 11½d. for 6 months' sight for Bank, followed by a sudden reaction and a sharp fall to closing quotations.

Gold Yen have fluctuated in sympathy with the Sterling rates.

Rates close as follows:—

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight	3s. 10d.	On SHANGHAI—Bank sight	73
,, Bank Bills on demand	3s. 9½d.	,, Private 10 days sight	73½
,, Private 6 months' sight	3s. 10¼d. to 3s. 10½d.	On New York—Bank Bills on demand	91
ON PARIS—Bank 6 months' sight	4.80	,, 30 days sight Private	93
,, Private 6 ms. sight	4.85	ON San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	91½
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	¼ per cent disct.	,, 30d. sight Private	93½
,, Private 10 days' sight	⅜ ,, ,,	Kinsatz	399½
		Gold Yen	376

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LONDON.

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ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
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PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
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PEAS, CARROTS, BEANS AND OTHER VEGETABLES
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OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.
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To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.
Every Cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name.

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THURSTON & Co.,

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WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

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in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

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No. 13.

IMPERIAL METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

TOKEI, JAPAN.

LAT. 35° 39′ N. LONG. 139° 44′ E. HEIGHT ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL 67 FEET.

FROM 31ST JANUARY TO 4TH FEBRUARY 1876.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 A.M. (LOCAL TIME.)										OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 3.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.)										OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.)									
		Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	HYGROMETER.						ANEMOGRAPH.			Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	HYGROMETER.						ANEMOGRAPH.			Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	HYGROMETER.						ANEMOGRAPH.		
			Dry.	Wet	Dif.	D. P.	E.F. V.	H.	Direction.	Pressure.	Velocity.		Dry.	Wet.	Dif.	D. P.	E. F. V.	H.	Direction.	Pressure.	Velocity.		Dry.	Wet.	Dif.	D. P.	E.F. V.	H·	Direction.	Pressure.	Velocity.
			Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles		Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles		Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles
M...	31	30.306	31.39	28.40	2.99	20.89	.112	640	NW	0.020	2	30.192	40.02	35.10	4.92	28.71	.157	635	N	0.005	1	30.150	32.89	30.20	2.69	24.75	.134	708	NW	0.020	2
Tu..	1	30.024	35.27	32.00	3.27	26.88	.146	704	NW	0.045	3	29.946	42.80	39.00	3.80	34.42	.199	724	NNE	0.005	1	30.005	32.50	32.20	0.30	31.53	.177	964	—	—	0
W...	2	29.974	35.27	33.70	1.57	31.27	.176	851	NW	0.020	2	29.904	39.53	37.30	2.23	34.40	.199	822	N	0.080	4	29.976	37.45	36.20	1.25	33.53	.199	892	N	0.180	6
Th..	3	30.061	38.83	30.60	5.23	26.73	.145	614	NW	0.320	8	29.942	41.11	34.90	6.21	27.07	.147	571	NNW	0.500	10	29.988	35.07	31.00	4.07	26.14	.142	705	NW	0.080	4
F....	4	30.075	35.86	31.20	4.66	25.92	.140	670	NW	0.405	9	30.074	36.56	32.50	4.06	26.63	.146	672	NW	1.445	17	30.248	29.07	26.20	2.87	15.87	.090	555	WNW	0.405	9
Sums.....		150.440	176.62	158.90	17.72	131.69	.719	3479	...	...	24	150.058	200.02	178.80	21.22	151.23	.848	3424	...	...	33	150.367	166.98	155.80	11.18	131.82	.742	3824	...	...	21
Means....		30.088	35.32	31.78	3.54	26.34	.144	696	...	0.115	4.8	30.011	40.00	35.76	4.24	30.25	.170	685	...	0.218	6.6	30.073	33.40	31.16	2.24	26.36	.148	765	...	0.088	4.2
No.ofCol.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 30 A M (L.T.)				OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 3.30 P.M (LOCAL TIME.)									GENERAL REMARKS.
		Rain in	Clouds		Ozone	SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.							Clouds.		
						IN AIR.						In Vacuo			
		Inches	0 to 10	Form	0 to 10	Max.	Min.	Daily Mean.	Range.	Max S.R.	Min T.R.	Max S.R.	0 to 10	Form	
M...	31	0.000	7	Cir.....	3.0	43.20	24.42	33.81	18.78	61.20	16.00	108.00	10	Cir.	Cir. (Cirrus). Cir.—c (Cirro-cumulus). Cir.—s. (Cirro-stratus.) Str. (Stratus). Cum. (Cumulus). Cum —s. (Cumulo-Stratus). Roll—c. (Roll-cumulus). Nim. (Nimbus). Dry; (Dry bulb). Wet; (Wet bulb) Dif. (Difference). D.P. (Dew point). E.F.V. (Elastic force of vapour). H. (Humidity) S.R (Solar radiation). T.R. (Terrestrial Radiation). Barometer readings are in inches. Thermometer readings are in degrees Fahrenheit.
Tu..	1	0.015	10	Nim & Cum.	6.0	43.85	27.65	35.75	16.20	62.20	25.10	98.20	5	Small-c Cir. & Str.	Morning hazy; solar halo at 4.45 p.m.
W..	2	0.000	10	Cum. Cum-s & Str...	8.0	45.60	28.16	36.88	17.44	46.70	23.00	62.20	10	Cum. & Str.	Rain from 9.00 a.m.—Faint lunar halo 90° dia. at 7.00 p.m.
Th..	3	0.000	5	Cir. & Str.	2.0	43.30	31.59	37.44	11.71	54.20	29.80	101.00	9	Cum. & Str.	A little hail at 10.45 a.m., and 12.30 p.m. Distant thunder from S.E. about 2.15 p.m.
F....	4	0.000	0		4.0	39.57	28.66	34.11	10.91	53.20	21.50	105.00	0		Morning hazy.
Sums		0.015	32	.....	23.0	215.52	140.48	177.99	75.04	277.50	115.40	474.40	34	.....	
Means ...		0.003	6.4	.....	4.6	43.10	28.09	35.59	15.01	55.50	23.08	94.88	6.8	.....	
No.ofCol.		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	

Highest Reading of Barograph on 31st, at 0 midnight.....30.300 Inches.
Lowest Reading of Barograph on 2nd, at 4.00 p.m.....29.928 Inches.

Range..... 0.372 Inches.

Greatest Number of Miles of Wind was on 4th,..... 205 in 24 hrs.
Least Number of Miles of Wind was on 1st,..... 58 in 24 hrs.

Greatest difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 3rd.....6.21° Column No. 14
Least difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 1st.....0.30° Column No. 24

Range.....5.91°

Highest Temperature of Air in shade was on2nd.....45.60°
Lowest Temperature of Air was on 31st.....24.42°

Range.....21.18°

Observations and Calculations made by HENRY B. JOYNER.

(Signed) HENRY B. JOYNER.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 14.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, APRIL, 1, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

MARRIAGE.

At Milwaukee, 10th February, 1876, at the residence of Oscar Mohr, Esq., uncle of the bride, by the Honorable D. J. Pulling, Judge, INA, eldest daughter of FRANCIS FISCHER, M.D. of Madison, Wisconsin, U.S., to PAUL HEINEMANNS, of Japan.

Notes of the Week.

The Government has felt its power so sensibly increased by the success attending the Corean negotiations that the Prime Minister has issued a proclamation forbidding the practice of wearing swords, except when in court dress, to naval and military officers and policemen. About four years ago all that the Government felt itself strong enough to do in regard to this matter was to grant a permission to the two-sworded class to give up the practice of wearing swords. The proclamation to this effect, the issue of which had been much pressed on the Government by the Foreign Representatives in consequence of many dangerous attacks made from to time upon foreigners, had a good influence. It put authority on the side of the change, and as the practice was supposed to be out of harmony with the words "civilization and enlightenment"—at that time in every one's mouth—thousands laid aside the hitherto cherished insignia of their birth or rank and abandoned for ever all idea of resuming them. The public feeling coincided with the change, and of late years the number of men to seen carrying swords has been very small. The proclamation of this week is the death-blow of the practice and marks another step in the progress of the country. Many European authors have pointed out the vast social effects produced upon our civilization by the invention of gunpowder—Buckle especially has devoted a most interesting section of one of his chapters to this subject. It may be hoped that the future historian of Japan will have similar reason to celebrate the effect of this proclamation, which is calculated to produce the same results upon society in this country as the invention referred to produced in Europe. Considering all that the proclamation involves, it tells, in terms admitting of no possible dispute, of a revolution more rapid and thorough than any of which history speaks. It shows also that the forces which have produced and been produced by this revolution, are under control.

A fire broke out in Kanagawa this evening after night fall, and is burning as we go to press.

There appears to be some dissatisfaction in the capital that no mention has been made by the Prime Minister of any apology given by the Coreans for the Kokwa outrage. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* contains an article on the subject which has the appearance of being inspired from official sources, and argues that it would show greater consideration and generosity on the part of Japan to suppress the apology than to publish it. The question is a nice one. The object of Japan certainly is to let bygones be bygones, and begin an era of friendship and commercial relations. Corea seems disposed to accept the same view, though with no great heartiness, for she has little more than a glimmer of what trade means. But the Japanese think that when an apology has been received, honour should be satisfied, and the publication of it is a needles act of braggadocio on one side and an unnecessary humiliation to the other. Under all the circumstances of the case, and in view of a desire on both sides to efface all unpleasant recollections and begin again as friends, we rather side with those who would suppress the apology. But the country should certainly be informed under the Prime Minister's sign-manual that such an apology has been received. It has a right to demand this, and it is bad policy to disappoint or baulk the healthy spirit of a nation. The feeling of chivalry or expediency which dictates the suppression of a document of this kind is worthy of respect. But if it exists—and a public notification to that effect from the Prime Minister would not permit a doubt to remain that this was the case—the nation should be told so, and be satisfied with the assurance. The Japanese have—quite rightly—asked for no indemnity. They satisfied themselves with knocking the offending fort about the ears of the garrison, and have since imposed their terms on the Coreans, who seem to have lied with true oriental readiness when asked why they committed the outrage. People who behave like this must not expect any extreme consideration to their sensibilities On the whole they have come off well and got off easily. But it is idle to cocker up a nation so dirty, so inhospitable and mendacious in the delusion that it has any business with self-respect.

It may be hoped that the exertions made by the Kobe Regatta and Athletic Club will be as well appeciated as they deserve to be. The Committee have provided an excellent programme for the 26th, 27th, and 28th of this month, embracing races of many kinds both on land and water, and opportunities for those feats of strength or activity which constitute the staple of a good day's amusement in athletics. The great feature of the programme is the challenge it gives to our local athletes, and in view of the friendly rivalry it invites we sincerely hope they will take advantage of the occasion to muster strongly and brave the Kobe men on their own ground. These interportal contests are on all hands to be encouraged as means for promoting good fellowship and good sport, and special exertions seem to have been made this year at Kobe to render them attractive and agreeable. The scene of the contests will be the space at the Eastern end of the Bund, granted for the purpose by the courtesy of the Commissioner of Customs, and a hearty welcome is promised to all comers.

As some curiosity may be felt as to the entertainment known as "*No*" of which a representation will shortly be given at Mr. Iwakura's house, we may mention that this form of dra-

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matic representation is the oldest known in Japan and attained its greatest popularity some five hundred years since. The *Shibai*, or ordinary theatrical performance as now known, is an outgrowth from the *No*. The latter performance was given exclusively in the houses of the nobles and personages of high rank, (though the performers were not of necessity confined to those classes,) a consequence of the reverence in which all that possessed the flavour of antiquity was held in days past. The chief difference—and the differences are many—between *No* and *Shibai* is that the actors in the former assume masks, painted in such manner as to represent the sex of the character intended to be portrayed, while the latter employ the aid of paint and powder to produce the requisite illusion. In the *No* performance the rudiments of the Japanese theatre as it now exists may be discovered.

We observe that the proprietor of the late *Bankoku Shimbun* has undertaken to enlighten the public as to the causes which led to the abrupt close of its career by publishing his correspondence on the subject with H. B. M. Vice-Consul, at Yedo. We do not now propose to enter afresh into a discussion of the merits of this case; it has doubtless received every consideration at the hands of the Vice-Consul to whom the appeal for redress was submitted. But we must protest against the unusual course adopted in making this correspondence public, which, whether with the view of arousing sympathy or with other purposes, is in the last degree improper and indecorous. Nor can it be said that its statements are altogether indisputable, the allegation that Mr. Black has "experienced incalculable damage by these acts of the Japanese Government" being assuredly open to serious question.

The thieves, who have been distributing their attentions with perfect impartiality among the dwellers on the Bluff for many months past, invaded Mr. Goodwin's dwelling-house on Thursday evening, while the family was at dinner and the attention of the servants fully occupied by household duties, and carried off the contents of the hall—coats, umbrellas and other gear of greater or less consideration. Though we can scarcely believe the robbers to have been actuated by personal feeling towards a branch of the law which is not regarded with over much kindness by their *confrères* in Europe, we can conceive that the fact of carrying on their depredations on the very threshold of Themis must have imparted a curious and pleasant flavour to the improper business; and as Sydney Smith declared it necessary that a Bishop should be sacrificed in order to procure the abolition of the locking of the doors of railway carriages, we may hope that the robbery of a Judge will produce some commensurate result in the diminution of the thefts which are fast becoming the curse of householders. The hour was unusually early, but it must be remembered that the "Ticket of Leave Man" was advertised for performance, and that the police can hardly be grudged a relaxation which possessed for them a truly professional attraction.

From the "Japan Mail Dail Advertiser."

The *Hochi Shimbun* says that the Corean Envoys, Kuroda and Inouyé will be entertained by His Majesty at the Imperial Palace on an early day. The chief officials of state will also be present.

A new cavalry saddle is about to be adopted for the Army. Several patterns are at this moment under the consideration of the military authorities.

We learn from the *Hochi* that it has been determined to connect the Biwa Lake with the Kamogawa by a canal. It is not stated at what time the work will be begun.

Tanaka Fujimaru, Vice-Minister of the Department of Education is about to leave for Philadelphia by an early opportunity.

The grounds of Uyeno have now been cleared of the tea-houses with which the eastern portion was covered and steps are being taken to proceed with the building of the national Industrial Palace. It is not quite clear as yet where the site will be, but it is to be hoped that the advantages of the position once occupied by the large temple will not be overlooked. We observe that a Japanese newspaper fixes the period of its completion for the 15th year of Meiji.

The movement in favour of Popular Assemblies is making considerable progress in the Yamagata *ken*.

A nobleman named Tzugaru, relates the *Choya Shimbun*, who had been educated in Yokohama, returned some time since to his native province with a mind stored with the fruits of modern learning. He entered largely upon the national art, agriculture, and is now promoting by his example an improved system of cultivation, growing the vine and engaged in other useful branches of farming. Stimulated by the example of their former *daimio*, many of the *samurai* have embarked their means in farming pursuits, and it may be hoped that their success will be sufficiently large to procure them many followers from their own class.

A certain Suyeki of Kofu, whose story is told by the *Akebono*, will not it is to be hoped find many imitators. He sent his son, a child of twelve years, to school. The lad proved to be precociously clever, and rapidly running through the classes soon became head pupil of the institution. His father thereupon took alarm at his boy's cleverness, and, notwithstanding protests from all quarters, removed him from his teachers and sent him to service in Yedo.

The P. & O. Company's steamer *Sunda*, with London mails viâ Brindisi to the 18th ultimo, left Hong Kong for this port on Monday, 27th instant, four days in advance of her contract time.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has heard it rumoured that Tsuruga will probably soon be added to the ports opened to foreign trade. It adds that a Railway will most probably be made to connect it with Kiôto, and that surveys are already being made in this intention.

A new number of *Punch* appeared yesterday. The range of matter has been scarcely wide enough to allow the artist a fitting choice of subjects, but the cartoons 'Peace with Corea' "Nimium ne crede collari" and "Club Civil War" are of the usual average of merit.

The epidemic which has been ravaging the flocks of horned cattle of late is now receiving the watchful attention of the authorities, who hope to check its further dissemination. The *Hochi Shimbun* reports the slaughter of three animals attacked with the disease in Yedo a few days since, which were subsequently burnt. We understand the disease to have originated among the foreign or half-bred herds.

An exhibition will be held in the temple of Zenkogi, in Shinano, for the space of fifty days. It will be opened on the 15th of next month.

Hitherto the native newspapers have for the most part abstained from publishing on the *ichi-roku* days. The new arrangement under which Sunday becomes a legal holiday, and the *ichi-roku* is abolished, has decided the greater number of newspaper proprietors to observe it as a close day on and after the 1st April.

In consequence of an accident to the cable which connects Penang with Madras, all telegrams for India and places west will be sent viâ Russia until further notice.

The following vessels are in course of construction in England for the Imperial Navy.

The *Fusokuan* carrying 250 men, to be armed with 10 Krupp guns.

The *Kongokwan* and *Hiyeikwan*, each carrying nine guns.

All of these will be ready in about two years.

The Shanghai *Courier*, in reference to the receding value of silver, points out that practically the India office has sold no Council drafts for two months past, and that this reluctance to accept the position of the silver market will not improbably occasion a still greater fall when the Government is at length compelled to become a purchaser of bills.

The German Government is said to be vigorously pushing its claims in the *Iltis* piracy case at Peking.

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It is said that Government intends to build a handsome official residence for the Minister for Foreign Affairs at a cost of 15,000 *yen*.

A priest of the *Monto* sect of Buddhists has received permission to preach in the poor-house at Yedo.

Kido has sent in his resignation from the Cabinet on the ground of ill-health. Goto, *Sangi*, no longer holds office in the Ministry.

The Kanagawa *Ken* has presented a sum of 50 *sen* to each of the fifteen coolies who assisted in rescuing the men capsized from a small boat belonging to the *Genkai Maru* on the 15th December last.

The editor of the *Hioron Shimbun*, and a writer on the staff of the same journal, have been sentenced to one year and two month's imprisonment respectively.

We hear that Mr. Nakashima, at present governor of this ken, has been appointed to the office of *Gikuan* of the *Genro-In*. Nomura, a *Gondaijo* or vice-secretary of the Foreign Office, has been nominated to the Vice-Governorship of Kanagawa.

The following notification has been published:

No. 38.

No individual will henceforth be permitted to wear a sword except he be in Court dress, a member of the military or naval forces, or a police officer.

(Signed) SANJO SANEYOSHI,
Prime Minister.

March 28th, 1876.

As might have been expected the publication of this order has created no slight commotion among the *samurai* of the capital.

The *Akebono Shimbun* has heard that certain officials are now largely engaged in considering the question of protective duties upon foreign manufactures, and infers from this that there is a probability of the matter being brought before the Ministry as a Government question.

The U. S. Consul-General has received a report from Capt. Connor, master of the pilot boat *Black Hawk*, that on the 26th instant, about 8 p.m., when he was off Misaki, four miles below Sagami light, a junk, manned with Japanese, armed with pikes and spears, came alongside his boat, and demanded food. He drove off the junk; but the next morning another junk, in which there were twelve armed men, boarded his boat, cut his sails, drove their pikes into the sides of his boat, and took away his four sendos. He was going to abandon his boat, and return to Yokohama overland, when the sendos were sent back to him. The outrage has been made the subjetc of representation to the Kencho.—*Herald.*

The Kunaisho (Department of the Imperial Household) has sent for exhibition at the Yedo Exposition some rare works of art, executed in copper before the Christian era. They are of Chinese manufacture.

Asada, a physician who practises in the Chinese school of medicine, has recently opened a hospital at Asakusa in Yedo to which many sufferers have already resorted.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has heard that on the 4th, 5th and 6th of April an entertainment consisting of *No* (classical dramatic representations of the olden time) will be given at the residence of Iwakura, *Udaijin*. On the first day His Majesty will honour the performance with his presence. The Empress and Empress Dowager will be present on the second day, and on the third day the Princes of the Imperial Family are expected.

Our readers may be interested to learn that the cherry trees which line the road to Mukojima on the Sumida are now coming into bloom and may be expected to be in full blossom in the course of a few days.

A foreigner who was recently convicted of an attempt to defraud a tea-house keeper at Meguro has been dismissed from the employment of the *Kuadzoku Kuaikuan*, or Nobles' Club, in which he was engaged.

The *Nichi Nichi* publishes the news of a calamitous fire in Idzusi which began at an early hour on the 26th instant. At the hour at which the post left the fire was spreading fast, aided by a strong wind, and it was feared that the entire town would be destroyed. It is composed of some 3,000 houses.

The *Nichi Nichi* notifies the intended establishment of a Japanese Consulate at Kushin Kotan in Saghalin, the former settlement of the Japanese in that island.

It is stated that among the *Kucho* and *Kocho*, officials of the Niigawa *ken*, not more than one or two in every ten men can read the Government Notifications. The same complaint has been frequently made in reference to other provinces, and would seem to call for a simplification of the official language.

A person from Yetchigo was arrested in Yedo on Thursday, having been found wearing a sword. The sword was confiscated by the police. This, the *Hochi Shimbun* observes, is the first instance of an arrest under the late regulation.

The Governor of Kioto, departing from the regulations laid down for the governance of the press, has decided that all numbers of the local newspaper shall be submitted to his examination previous to their publication. This occasions a delay and considerable inconvenience to the public, whose modicum of daily news is thus unnecessarily withheld.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS UNDER TREATMENT DURING MARCH, 1876.

Class of Patients.	Remained Feb. 29th.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained Mar. 31st.	Total Treated.
1st	1	2	2	—	1	3
2nd	4	2	2	—	4	6
3rd	12	10	10	2	10	22
4th	—	1	—	—	1	1
Charity	6	2	2	—	6	8
Total	23	17	16	2	22	40

E. MASSAIS.—D.M.P.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 26th March, 1876.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$8,302.97
Merchandise, &c.	$ 560.41
Total	$8,863.38

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$8,248.92
Merchandise, &c.	$ 541.08
Total	$8,790.00

KOBE AND OSAKA STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 19th March, 1876.

Passengers, 20,563¼	Amount	Yen 4,434·86
Luggage and Parcels		„ 135·67
Goods		„ 170·404
Total Amount		Yen 4,740·934
Corresponding period last year		Yen 4,930·572

We hear that some officials belonging to the Military Department in Tokio have arrived here for the purpose of collecting materials for erecting Barracks in Loochoo. They are also engaging a number of mechanics and other workmen to take with them to execute the work It seems that an agreement was made last year between the two nations, giving the Japanese Government the power of concentrating troops upon the Islands.—*Rising Sun.*

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THE TREATY WITH COREA.

THE version of the Corean Treaty which we publish to-day differs slightly from that of our last week's issue, and may be held as an authentic one for all future reference. We shall make no apology for the text which it supersedes—the best which it lay in our power to obtain at the time of publication. But no nicety of scholarship is thrown away upon instruments of this nature, and we shall readily be excused for placing the Treaty a second time before our readers when the mere fact of doing so is a guarantee for the correctness of the later version.

The delay which occured in the publication of a document which is interesting and important alike to the Japanese and foreigners is not easily explainable. A plausible reason has been given, viz, that the extra-territoriality jurisdiction clause which it contains placed the Government between the horns of a dilemma, the choice of either of which was distasteful to it. But it will be observed that a writer in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* who comments upon the Treaty in an article which will be found translated elsewhere, repudiates this supposition with some warmth and such disdain for the intelligence of the mind which conceived it as comports with the rather severe notions of literary decorum held by Japanese writers. The correctness of one of his conclusions, however, does not necessarily guarantee the solidity of the other, and it is far from impossible that the Government felt some little embarrassment at seeing in a treaty of their own Envoys' dictation the admission of a principle against the existence of which in our own treaties they have been vehemently protesting for many years.

The Treaty now before us seems, as a whole, to justify the favourable views which have been generally expressed regarding it. But while some of the commendation it has received seems to us silly and overstrained, we do not think that sufficient justice has been done to the spirit of fair dealing which it demonstrates, and which strikes us as rather remarkable. Nor does this arise solely from the fact that the Coreans have undoubtedly made good terms for themselves, and certainly have held their own very fairly throughout the new terms of intercourse. The spirit to which we allude is that which seems to abandon willingly all claims to a position of superiority or dictation, in the interests of peace and friendly relations. It is hardly too much to say that with five thousand men, who certainly could have been thrown into Corea in the month from any declaration of war, Japan could have dictated her own terms and held the capital to ransom. The accounts we have of the defences of the country prove this amply. There might have been a fair show of resistance for a few days, but two or three brigades of well armed and fairly disciplined men, with a couple of batteries of modern artillery, would have driven everything before them. We do not say this could been done without very considerable expense, or that there was any eager desire to do it. But if the disposition existing in this Government and people twenty years ago had existed at this moment, this is what certainly would have been done, and the absence of any desire of the kind marks an advance among the Japanese, which is in itself sufficiently remarkable, of what may be called the modern spirit. Some objections have lately been raised to the Treaty on the ground that the Coreans had gained much more by it than the Japanese, and that Japan had lost a tributary and gained nothing to compensate her for the loss. But, as we showed in a short answer to these objections, they come with singular inappropriateness from a foreigner. Had they been pleaded by a Japanese *samurai*, they would have been both intelligible and characteristic. To him the abandonment of a position associated in however remote a manner with the anicent military renown of the Empire, would appear like the relinquishment of a solid advantage, for which the offer of commerical privileges was a worthless and degrading mockery. But the true value of this supposed advantage is weill exhibited in an article in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, a translation of which will be found elsewhere in our columns. In the first place it is clear that Corea was in no real sense a tributary of Japan. During the Shogunate the relations between the two countries seem to have been conducted on a footing of equality. Corea accepted no dictation—even if dictation was ever attempted, of which there is no evidence—in regard to the succession of its rulers, its laws, or its calendar—the latter point being one on which considerable stress is laid among the oriental nations. The Chinese seem to have some traditions that the Japanese were formerly their tributalies, and the latter appear to have consoled themselves by a similar fiction regarding Corea. Nor can it be doubted that the existence of the Japanese Agency at Fusankai is a trace of the conquest of the country by Taikosama. But it is no more than this. The trade carried on there, apparently by means of an extremely equivocal nature, was indeed a source of loss to the Coreans, for we have it on good authority that the revenues of certain districts were appropriated to maintain it. It is obvious, however, that the arrangement was one rather of a private than a public nature as far as Japan was concerned, and though the Coreans perhaps could not shake it off, they did not feel that it militated against the actual independence of the country. The truth is, that it was just such a trade as is always found existing between nations of unequal civilization, neither of whom have any solid notions regarding the laws which regulate the creation and distribution of wealth, and whose traders have only the faintest possible perceptions of commercial morality. Each tried to cheat the other, the keenest gained the day, and Japan had the best of it.

But it is surely remarkable that instead of any attempt being made to remodel this arrangement, it has been swept entirely away as a barbarous and even discreditable form of intercourse, not only unjust in itself, but certain to perpetuate among the Coreans feelings of antipathy to this country, and that aversion to trade which it is in no sense remarkable they should feel in view of their experience of it. The intercourse Japan has had with the western nations has at least taught her that such relations as have hitherto existed between herself and Corea are out of all harmony with the form of civilization she is striving to adopt, and she has therefore abolished them *in toto*. In place of them she proposes to frame a commercial treaty on the model of those which have been found so effective among ourselves, to promote friendly intercourse between the two countries, and to convert antipathy and antagonism into amity, and, as far as may be, into cooperation. The writer in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* does well in pointing out that Japan would do ill to seek to extend the sphere of her jurisdiction in Asia. Her insular position is an excellent defence to her against assault, and she would be wrong to perpetuate even the semblance of responsibilities which divert her from her true duty—that of strengthening and enriching herself within her own borders. It may here be remarked that no trace of the spirit which, however carefully concealed at the time of the Formosan expedition not the less certainly animated the Government, the spirit, we mean, of foreign

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conquest, is apparent in the conduct of the late proceedings. Had the Coreans proved obstinate, refused all overtures for negotiation, and all explanation of the outrage at Kokwa, the Japanese were certainly prepared to extort by strong measures the satisfaction denied to their pacific overtures. But we doubt if there be a particle of evidence to prove that they had any idea of holding the country after their immediate object was effected. It was entirely otherwise in the Formosan affair, and abundant evidence exists that their idea at that time was to hold, retain, and colonize the eastern side of Formosa. Will they now doubt on which side true prudence lay? If we reproached them passionately and bitterly with a scheme so visionary—as indeed we did—must they not now acknowledge that in the abandonment of this design they showed a returning prudence which had temporarily deserted them? The late negotiations amply prove that another and a better spirit animates the Government, and it may be hoped that nothing will occur to shake its conviction that its real conquests are to be made here—conquests over poverty by utilizing the capital, skill, intelligence and enterprize of foreigners in developing the resources of the country: conquests over narrow views which foster monopoly instead of competition: conquests over an undue tendency to mistake the fair expression of opinion for contumacy and disloyalty: conquests over the obscurantism of a rapacious and tyrannical bureaucracy, and over the tendency to interference which prevents all the free expansion of the national mind and popular action.

The writer in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* refers to an incident in the negotiations which seems to prove that the Envoys were not disposed to admit claims on the part of China which they willingly abandoned on behalf of Japan. The Corean Commissioners were about to insert the date in the Treaty according to the Chinese style, but this was demurred to by the Japanese on the ground that their recognition of the independence of the country rendered that style of chronology obsolete. Whether or not this may be held to impose upon the Coreans the assertion of their independence in relation to China, does not seem quite clear. Assuredly the abandonment of the Japanese claim to suzerainty does not settle the question of the relations between China and Corea. It is easy enough to dispense with the Chinese style and to date the Treaty "The year of the opening of the country." But China is little likely to acknowledge that the proceedings of the Japanese at all affect the position of Corea in regard to herself. The Japanese, on the other hand, may imagine that they have made a point, as against China, in this little innovation, and it would curious to know the light in which it is regarded by the Cabinet at Peking. Japan would do well to refrain from arrogating to herself the power of setting up or pulling down crowns and empires, which this act very much resembles. That she is destined to produce a very considerable influence upon the quietism of China, we have always maintained and sought to prove. But the more free her action is from all taint of unnecessary self-assertion, the more likely is it that this influence will be considerable in amount and rapid and durable in action. The ambition of effecting "a balance of power" in the east is a dazzling one which will certainly create a smile and may lead in the direction of some dangerous quagmires. A precedent afforded by the example of England, France and Russia in the case of Greece might be pleaded with greater success did the material and moral forces in the one case stand in any calculable proportion to those in the other.

The return of the Fusankai factory to the Coreans, with an offer to rent or purchase it, appears to be the joint act of the conscience and the fears of Japan. Enquiry into the trade of Fusankai seems to have convinced the Envoys that it was about as low a juggle as ever was perpetrated upon people very ignorant of the fair conditions of external trade. In this light the act excites the same admiration as the return of "conscience money" to the Chancellor of the Exchequer—that curious measure and record of the oscillations of the individual British conscience—and is creditable to the Japanese. But the fears of which it tells are groundless. If the Western Powers had treaties with Corea, and the lives of their subjects or citizens, established in the country on the faith of those treaties, were in such danger as reasonably to justify the course, they would send means to protect them, all objections to the contrary notwithstanding. Of this the Japanese may be most certainly assured. Nor should they forget that the presence of the troops of England and France in this country was at one time a source of security which relieved them of one of their worst fears—that arising from their own inability, during the throes of revolution, to give us the protection contemplated by every treaty under which the subjects of one power inhabit the territory of another power.

Lastly, we come to the extra-territoriality jurisdiction clause of which we spoke last week. The Japanese claim that it is more liberal than that of our own treaties, inasmuch as it is reciprocal and permits of Coreans resident in this country being tried by their own laws and authorities. We must be pardoned for saying that we can admit no comparison of any kind between the administration of justice among the leading powers of Europe and the oriental nations. It is more than a difference of degree; it is a difference of kind. Do the Japanese seriously believe—we hardly like putting the question—that if one of their countrymen committed an offence, let us say, in London, he would not have as perfect justice done him as in Tokio, or from an English Judge as from the Japanese Minister? If they do believe it, we can only say that their hardness proves what we have often asserted—in explanation rather than reproach—that the Japanese mind moves in a plane so far below that of the European that he does not and can not see the difference between scientific and empirical jurisprudence. There are many evidences that a great number of the Japanese have, during the past few years, risen from lower to higher intellectual planes, and who would themselves confess that conclusions or processes of reasoning which they were formerly wholly incapable of embracing or following, are now among the solid and daily employed possessions of their minds. Their steady advance in this respect makes the most enlightened of them see how impossible at present is the excision of the obnoxious clause from our treaties; so much so, indeed, that a negative or affirmative opinion on this question might be held as a fair test of the appreciation of any given Japanese of the difference which exists between our own laws—let us say our own civilization—and that of this country.

We have been far too long over the Treaty, and must claim the indulgence of our readers for detaining them so long. But it is an interesting occasion, and while we have shewn what we conceive to be the less solid side of the instrument which records and gives power to the late negotiations, we say without hesitation that it is a document in which the Japanese have every reason to find satisfaction, and which will be accepted by the world as an evidence alike of their good sense and good feeling.

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THE COREAN TREATY.

Treaty of Peace and Friendship.

The Governments of Japan and Chôsen being desirous to resume the amicable relations that of yore existed between them, and to promote the friendly feelings of both nations to a still firmer basis, have, for this purpose, appointed their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say;—The Government of Japan, Kuroda Kiyotaka, High Commissioner Extraordinary to Chôsen, Lieutenant-General and Member of the Privy Council, Minister of the Colonization Department, and Inoüye Kaoru, Associate High Commissioner Extraordinary to Chôsen, Member of the Genrôin; and the Government of Chôsen, Shin Ken Han-choo-Su-Fu-Ji, and Injishô, Fu-so-Fu, Fuku-sô-Kwan, who, according to the powers received from their respective Governments, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles.

Art. I.—Chôsen being an independent state enjoys the same sovereign rights as does Japan.

In order to prove the sincerity of the friendship existing between the nations, their intercourse shall henceforward be carried on in terms of equality and courtesy, each avoiding the giving of offence by arrogation or manifestations of suspicion.

In the first instance, all rules and precedents that are apt to obstruct friendly intercourse shall be totally abrogated, and, in their stead, rules, liberal and in general usage fit to secure a firm and perpetual peace, shall be established.

Art. II.—The Government of Japan, at any time fifteen months from the date of the signature of this Treaty, shall have the right to send an Envoy to the capital of Chôsen, where he shall be admitted to confer with the Rei sohan sho on matters of a diplomatic nature. He may either reside at the capital or return to his country on the completion of his mission.

The Government of Chôsen in like manner, shall have the right to send an Envoy to Tokio, Japan, where he shall be admitted to confer with the Minister for Foreign Affairs on matters of a diplomatic nature. He may either reside at Tokio or return home on the completion of his mission.

Art. III.—All official communications addressed by the Government of Japan to that of Chôsen shall be written in the Japanese language, and, for a period of ten years from the present date, they shall be accompanied by a Chinese translation. The Government of Chôsen will use the Chinese language.

Art. IV.—*Sorio* in Fusan, Chôsen, where an official establishment of Japan is situated, is a place originally opened for commercial intercourse with Japan, and trade shall henceforward be carried on at that place in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty, whereby are abolished all former usages, such as the practice of Sai ken sen (junks annually sent to Chôsen by the late Prince of Tsusima to exchange a certain quantity of articles between each other.)

In addition to the above place, the Government of Chôsen agrees to open two ports, as mentioned in Article V. of this Treaty, for commercial intercourse with Japanese subjects.

In the foregoing places Japanese subjects shall be free to lease land and to erect buildings thereon, and to rent buildings, the property of subjects of Chôsen.

Art. V.—On the coast of five provinces, viz.: Keikin, Chiusei, Jenra, Keisho, and Kankio, two ports, suitable for commercial purposes, shall be selected, and the time for opening these two ports shall be in the twentieth month from the second month of the ninth year of Meiji, corresponding with the date of Chôsen, the 1st moon of the year Heishi.

Art. VI.—Whenever Japanese vessels either by stress of weather or by want of fuel and provisions cannot reach one or the other of the open ports in Chôsen, they may enter any port or harbour either to take refuge therein, or to get supplies of wood, coal and other necessities, or to make repairs, the expenses incurred thereby are to be defrayed by the ship's master. In such events both the officers and the people of the locality shall display their sympathy by rendering full assistance, and their liberality in supplying the necessities required.

If any vessel of either country be at any time wrecked or stranded on the coasts of Japan or of Chôsen, the people of the vicinity shall immediately use every exertion to rescue her crew, and shall inform the local authorities of the disaster, who will either send the wrecked persons to their native country or hand them over to the officer of their country, residing at the nearest port.

Art. VII.—The Coasts of Chôsen, having hitherto been left unsurveyed, are very dangerous for vessels approaching them, and in order to prepare charts showing the positions of islands, rocks, and reefs, as well as the depth of water, whereby all navigators may be enabled safely to pass between the two countries, any Japanese Mariner may freely survey said Coasts.

Art. VIII.—There shall be appointed by the Government of Japan an officer to reside at the open ports in Chôsen for the protection of Japanese merchants resorting there, provided that such arrangement be deemed necessary. Should any question interesting both nations arise, the said officer shall confer with the local authorities of Chôsen and settle it.

Art. IX.—Friendly relations having been established between the two contracting parties, their respective subjects may freely carry on their business without any interference from the officer of either Government, and neither limitation nor prohibition shall be made on trade.

In case any fraud be committed, or payment of debt be refused by any merchant of either country, the officers of either one or of the other Government shall do their utmost to bring the delinquent to justice and to enforce recovery of the debt.

Neither the Japanese nor the Chôsen Government shall be held responsible for the payment of such debt.

Art. X.—Should a Japanese subject residing at either of the open ports of Chôsen commit any offence against a subject of Chôsen, he shall be tried by the Japanese Authorities.

Should a subject of Chôsen commit offence against a Japanese subject, he shall be tried by the Authorities of Chôsen.

The offenders shall be punished according to the laws of their respective countries.

Justice shall be equitably and impartially administered on both sides.

Art. XI.—Friendly relations having been established between the two contracting parties, it is necessary to prescribe trade regulations for the benefit of the merchants of the respective countries.

Such trade regulations, together with detailed provisions, to be added to the Articles of the present Treaty to develope its meaning, and facilitate its observance, shall be agreed upon at the Capital of Chôsen or at Kok'wa Fu in the country, within six months from the present date by special commissioners appointed by the two countries.

Art. XII.—The foregoing eleven articles are binding from the date of the signing hereof, and shall be observed by the two contracting parties, faithfully and invariably, whereby perpetual friendship shall be secured to the two countries.

The present Treaty is executed in duplicate and copies will be exchanged between the two contracting parties.

In faith whereof we, the respective Plenipotentiaries of Japan and Chôsen, have affixed our seals hereunto this twenty-sixth day of the second month of the ninth year of Meiji, and the two thousand five hundred and thirty-sixth since the accession of Zimmu Tenno; and, in the era of Chôsen, the second day of the second moon of the year Haishi, and of the founding of Chôsen the four hundred and eighty-fifth.

Kuroda Kiyotaka,
High Commissioner Extraordinary to Chôsen, Lieutenant-General and Member of the Privy Council, Minister of the Colonization Department.

Inouye Kaoru,
Associate High Commissioner Extraordinary to Chôsen, Member of the Genroin.

Shin Ken,
Dai K'wan, Han-Choo-Soo, Fuji of Chôsen.

In Ji-Shio,
Fuku K'wan, To-sō-fu Fuku-Sok'wan of Chôsen.

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SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

The Corean Treaty.

("Nichi Nichi Shimbun" of March 28th, 1876.)

The Treaty with Corea, which we have been anxiously expecting, was notified by our Government under date of the 22nd instant, and we had the honor of publishing it in our issue of yesterday. This Treaty commences with a preface, which repairs our friendly relations (with Corea), and terminates with twelve Articles. Its wording, however, is exceedingly clear and terse, and embraces the important points of Friendship, Public Relations, Commerce, and Navigation, and it has established the foundation upon which the minor clauses can in after time be suitably determined.

Upon a perusal of the several Articles, we find that in the first Article our Government has recognised the independence of Corea and has acknowledged her possession of rights equal to those of Japan. This is indeed the result of the tolerance of our Government, and must be styled a worthy action that follows in the same track as the cession last year of Saghalin in exchange for the Kurile Islands. In order, as stated in this Article, to prevent *arrogance and hatred* and to do away with *opposition to public relations*, Corea must be considered as an independent country, and, in dealing with her, she must be treated *as on a footing of equality*, or else it would be utterly impossible to *determine the perpetual existence of peace*.

Those persons who feel disappointment in consequence of this 1st Article, and who, worst of all, declare that by treating as an independent country a land that is a dependant and a tributary of Japan, we have openly given evidence of a diminution of our national power, are but short sighted politicians. We will here address a word to such persons. Corea has not, from the very commencement, been a dependency of ours. Distinct mention is certainly made, in our histories, of the payment of tribute after our conquest of the three States of Corea in olden times, but can this be regarded in exactly the same light as the payment of tribute from a dependent country? We cannot but feel much doubt between the two cases. And why so? We beg the advocates of the above arguments to be so good as to glance at the history of China. It is written in her records that, after the dynasty of Tō, tribute was paid by the country of Wa or Japan, but in point of fact Japan certainly never sent either tributary embassies or tribute money to China. It is probable that as ideas of arrogance and self pride were early developed in China, these ideas extended together with her literature, to our country, and that while in actual fact the relations between the two nations were on a footing of equality, she merely boasted to her own people that our land was sending tributary embassies and tribute money to her. We have never been a dependency of China, and yet in the Chinese histories we are considered as being a tributary country. How, then, in regard to ancient Corea too, can we guarantee that there was not something similar to this mode of dealing? The people of Corea have never yet received from Japan directions as to the succession of their Rulers, nor yet our Calendar,—nor have they rendered obedience to our laws and Code. We are therefore all the more desirous to give clear evidence of this fact.

Though, however, we may diverge a little (from the truth) and yielding one step to those who use this argument grant that Corea was in ancient times a tributary country of Japan, still, this does not furnish trustworthy evidence of the truth of a matter of over one thousand years ago. When too the Tokugawas held the Government, did they not always treat with Corea on terms of equality;—and how then can we now on the strength of what took place a thousand years ago say that that country is tributary to us?

Supposing, however, that we by our military strength terrified the Coreans into becoming our tributaries and into accepting our instructions as to the succession of their rulers and their year names what advantage would our country obtain thereby? We regret to say that we can see none whatsoever. Even if Corea had previously been tributary to us and under our jurisdiction, we should in view of the present state of affairs in the East now desire to sever our connection with her and let her become an independent country; and how much the more ought we not to desire this when she has from the first been perfectly free? Careful consideration of the nature of our country shows us that her insular position in the Eastern seas is an excellent defence against the assaults of other countries, and that it is not for us to cross the seas and extend our jurisdiction to the continent of Asia; our doing so would resemble the approaches made by England to the continent of Europe. The provinces of Normandy, Brittany, Guise and Calais on the western coast of France were subject to the King of England and their being so was a continuous source of complication between the two Sovereigns of France and England, and the wars that arose in consequence were never ending. England was greatly impoverished by these possessions, and, in the middle ages, having come to see that she could not count on remaining undisturbed for any length of time, she finally cast them off, and thus freed herself from what had long been a source of misfortune. The positions both of England in the west and of Japan in the east must be said to be adapted for securing their defence and for rendering it inadvisable for either country to advance to the continent. The reasons are not founded on the considerations of weakness or strength of military power, or of wealth or poverty of the inhabitants, but on the impossibility of striving against the natural position which Heaven has assigned to each country.

Territorial advantages are not to be compared with good will. Even suppose one to say, that notwithstanding the disadvantages of the natural position which Heaven has assigned to Japan, we could without any difficulty by our power bring Corea into subjection to us;—we will not deny that we have the strength to do so, but once having made her our tributary, entered into an engagement to protect her and published the same to the world, it would be necessary for our Government to defend her against the attacks of all the world, and in the present state of our foreign intercourse Japan has quite sufficient to do in defending herself against attack, and where will she obtain the extra strength by which she will be able to protect Corea? Supposing then we conquered her and brought her under our jurisdiction or even only rendered her submissive and tributary to us, no profit would be derived from our control over a country separated from us by seas and we should have to guarantee her against assault from foreign countries. These two serious considerations would sooner or later force us to sever our connection with her and declare her independence. This will be plain to all, and, being plain, all will understand how much better is our present plan which has provided against such contingencies. Nor is this the only advantage which we gain from declaring Corea independent, for our having done so is an additional safeguard for the whole of Asia.

Corea has always held the opinion, with regard to Japan, that she is on a level of equality with us; but in her attitude towards China she has yielded a point, styled the latter her Sovereign, and observed her Calendar and her directions as to the succession of Corean Rulers. Of course, the state of affairs at the present date is merely nominal, and the Chinese Government have distinctly declared in public that Corea is not a dependency of theirs; thus, then, there may not be actually visible any especial profit or disadvantage to us (from dealings with Corea), but still it is impossible for us to know what rise or reverse of fortune may not be experienced by China in after years. Thus we have long desired, in view of the march of events in the Eastern Seas, that Corea should be speedily made an independent country. We have heard that when the time came for the signatures to be appended at the foot of the Treaty, the Corean High Commissioners were about to write down the period of "*Kōjo*,"* when our High Commissioners put a stop to this, and said that now that Corea was already an independent nation there was not any reason for making use of the Chinese name of the year,—whereupon there was put down instead such and such a year of the "opening of the country." Did not our Government for some object here press forward the independence of Corea? This was a matter greatly similar to the fact of Russia, England, and France helping Greece to become an independent country, and assisting Egypt to become a Vice-Royalty, and thereby diminishing the power of Turkey. We feel certain that our idea in this regard has in all probability hit the mark. In such case, the 1st Article of the Corean Treaty must indeed be said to have in the first place removed a source of calamity to Japan; in the second place, to have restored to Corea freedom of action; and, in the third place, to have effected a balance of power in the general affairs of the East. Why do not all disputants make use of their eyes, and, observing carefully the condition of affairs both at home and in foreign lands, give due consideration to the question of profit or disadvantage!

The second Article of the Treaty with Corea provides that both countries may send Envoys to the capital of the other to deliberate upon matters connected with the intercourse between them, a period of fifteen months being granted to the Corean Government for the purpose of making preparations for dealing with our Envoy.

The third Article which provides the mode of correspondence between the two Governments says "that of Corea will use the

* *Kōjo*, the name of the reign of the present Emperor of China.

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Chinese language" the term "true style" being used in order to distinguish it from that which is in use in Corea.

The fourth article is the most important of all, and its purport, when taken along with the fifth and eleventh articles, seems to us to be that Corea shall open three ports to Japanese trade, Commissioners of both countries to meet either at the capital of Corea or at Kokwa Fu and decide upon those to be opened, after which trading rules are to be settled by the end of August in the present year. Of the three ports, one, Fusan, is made an open port for Japanese trade from the day on which the Treaty was signed, the two others are to be selected from those along the coast of Keisin, Chinsei, Zenra, Keisho and Kankio, the Corean Government appearing to have the right of selecting these two ports, but the Japanese that of approving of them or not as the case may be at the time of such selection. The date for opening these two ports is fixed to be within twenty months from the second month of this year, and we have heard that it is the intention to open one of them in fifteen months and the remaining one within the twenty months. We suppose however that these points will be left to the decision of the commissioners.

What we find most worthy of praise is the provision in this fourth article for the abolishment by the two Commissioners Extraordinary of the old practices and also of the custom of *Saiken-sen*. As we have previously argued, the Japanese (meaning in this case the people of Tsusima) have been accustomed to inflict great wrongs on the Coreans, to such a degree that the revenue of one whole circuit was devoted to the expenses of the *Saikensen* and the trade, and the result of these being carried on for several hundred years is that the Coreans are convinced that foreign trade is a misfortune which would bring ruin on their country; and these old customs are probably among the reasons persisted in which have caused the Coreans to persist in keeping their country closed against foreign intercourse. We suppose that it is on this account that it is written in the first article that "Rules and precedents "calculated to obstruct friendly intercourse are to be abolished, "and liberal rules adopted in their stead."

The Japanese Factory in Sorio, Fusan, is on a piece of land measuring several thousand *tsuboes*, and on it dwelling houses and godowns covering over three thousand *tsuboes* have been erected at the expense of the Coreans. Not only has it been the custom of the Japanese to pay no rent for the use of these buildings but also to pay nothing for the land. It has now been decided that both these buildings and the land shall be given back to the Coreans, a course by the adoption of which some persons may say we have thrown away a real advantage through our foolish fondness of good fame. This is, however, a very superficial view to take, for a careful consideration of the basis on which this treaty is founded will show that it was not desired by it to secure an unjust profit by means of old practices and traffic, but that it was made with the view of general and public benefit. Looking to that which has already been thus gained, the recording of the independence of Corea and the abolishment of unjust practices, should we grudge the trifling concession that has been made in respect to this single factory at Sorio? And even though the Japanese Government may by this treaty hand back the factory to the Coreans, their doing so will surely be no obstacle to their again renting or purchasing it as a residence for Japanese, a fair rental or price, as the case may be, being paid.

It appears to us that by our action in handing back this factory to the Coreans we have in addition to the direct advantage of removing from their minds the suspicions which they entertained (of our honesty of purpose) gained the more general one of providing for the safety of Corea, in future. We have hitherto been accustomed to look upon this place as a military station far beyond the seas. Now the establishment by foreign countries of a military station in Japan was certainly not for the purpose of protecting this country, but, owing to the incessant assassinations of foreigners which took place at the close of the Tokugawa *régime*, troops were landed in Yokohama both by England and France and that place guarded by them. These foreign troops being there did not actually make Yokohama a military station of those two countries, but, notwithstanding that, until their entire removal last year, our reputation suffered great injury from them. If we now maintain in Sorio an establishment resembling this military station previously in our country, European countries, when on some future day they come to make Treaties with Corea, will most certainly demand a lot for a public office on the same terms as those on which we hold one, nor will Corea be able to refuse it, and once having yielded to a request of this kind she will never be able to go back upon it. And supposing that foreign countries establish their military station on the eastern coast of Corea directly opposite to us, will that, we wish to ask, prove a boon or an injury to our country? Far better is it for us to abandon this very trifling advantage and to gain instead two great ones—the public one—that of making our sense of justice plain to the world, and the one not so open of guarding against a military establishment being ever placed there by foreign countries. Our argument so far effectually proves that praise which we bestowed upon this Article of the Treaty was not undeserved.

A *précis* of Articles 6 to 9 shows that they contain items providing that both countries shall mutually assist each other's vessels in distress, that the Corean Coast shall be surveyed by Japanese vessels, that Japanese Consuls shall be located at the open ports in Corea, that no interference with nor prohibition of trade between the subjects of the two countries shall be made by the officials of either.

Article 10 contains the stipulation providing what is called extra-territoriality, that is to say the right of trial in our or their own respective courts,—a subject which is so much discussed by learned men of the present day. Some one may argue in respect to this point that no matter for how long a time Foreigners may reside in Japan, they should be made subject to our laws, but that if we go to Corea, even for a short while, neither our lives nor properties can be entrusted to the mercies of the Corean Government. Let the justice of this be what it may, we for our part cannot regard this provision with feelings other than those of satisfaction.

The editor of the *Gazette*, a newspaper published at Yokohama, gives vent to the prejudiced opinion that the reason which has hitherto prevented the Japanese Government publishing this Treaty is this extra-territoriality compact contained in it, thinking that their doing so would give rise to difficulties in the deliberations which they are carrying on with the view of bringing foreigners under the control of Japanese law, and that it was only published when, notwithstanding the delay that had taken place, there appeared to be no likelihood that the several foreign ministers would assent to a proposal that extra-territoriality should be abolished and also as both Japanese and Foreigners were waiting in expectation of seeing the Treaty.

In writing such an argument as this the foreigner merely gives vent to his own conjectures. Pray what is there that our Government should dread from foreigners to cause it to make the postponement referred to? If our laws were such that foreigners could place full confidence in them, a hundred thousand treaties containing extra-territoriality clauses concluded between us and savages would not give rise to the slightest difficulty in our deliberations with either Europeans or Americans. The rawest student who knows anything at all of the condition of Japan will understand that the publication of the Treaty could not have been deferred until after the revision of the Treaties with Europe and America. For the sake of editor of the *Gazette* himself we are very sorry that he should have given vent to such a strange theory and exposed himself in doing so to the ridicule of all Japanese.

We have thus pointed out how perfect the Treaty is from first to last, and, looking generally at the state of Asia, our opinion that the prevention of the establishment in future of any military station at Corea by a foreign power, which we have secured by the Treaty, is of far more importance than any advantage which we shall gain from trade opened up by it. Every Japanese will, we think, agree with us in feeling pride over it.

("Nichi Nichi Shimbun" of March 28th, 1876.)

The Treaty with Corea has already been publicly notified, but what can be the reason that the letter of apology from Corea has not yet been published? This point is the subject of general enquiry at the present moment. By reason of their ignorance regarding the affair, all persons give forth their several opinions, based upon their own respective ideas,—while, worst of all, some of them go so far as to entertain doubts as to whether our two High Commissioners have brought back with them any such letter of apology at all. Can we newspaper writers, while hearing the noisy chatter of street-rumours, abstain from enquiry into the facts of the matter or from giving expression to our views likewise?

Confidential points in foreign negotiations are matters which we are from the very commencement, unable, by our own powers of search, to ascertain perfectly. And yet, if we are led by those among the items of news that have hitherto reached us which we consider worthy of belief, we learn our Embassy held communication at Kok'wa with the Corean Government, and caused Corea to send a proper letter of apology. We have heard that when the Embassy first enquired as to the offence of firing upon the *Unyō-kan*, Corea, just as was expected, made use of various equivoca-

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tions. It was said that "the garrison of the fort were not aware "of the fact that the flag blazoned with the Sun was the ensign "of Japan";—that "the Sun-blazoned flag of the gunboat "appeared at the moment to be altered to a yellow colour, which "fact caused the garrison to be unable to know that she was a "Japanese vessel";—that "if it were in order to obtain wood and water a Japanese vessel should go to Fusan;—and that "Kokwa was not a sea-thoroughfare." But though they made these various excuses, each several point was fully explained by our Embassy, and they eventually were unable to find any plea at all. The Corean Government, therefore, eventually wrote out a public document, in which they acknowledged the error of the fault committed by them.

As has been previously argued by us, Corea has hitherto been in the habit of bigotedly adhering to the evil custom of closing her country, and of blindly following old prejudices. Thus, then, her action in having, during a space of several years, refused admittance to our Embassies and obstinately preferred arguments with reference to the three expressions 'Great,' Emperor,' and 'Imperial Decree,' was nothing more nor less than the result of her being led astray by the *Satoi**, which is styled "the Public Laws of all countries." Moreover, astounded at the total change suddenly set on foot by the Japanese in respect to their costume and general ceremonials, there is no doubt but that the Coreans thought within themselves "Ah! Japan has "already become of like mind to that of the foreign barbarians, "and seems to be watching our Corea:—the fact of her spying "out, by means of this gunboat, the very approaches to our capi- "tal is a sign of some evil design, and we must therefore at once "beat her off." Upon a consideration of the state of Japan rather more than ten years ago, it is not difficult for us to form a conjecture as to the spirit of the natives of Corea at the present time. Again, the fort of Yeisō that was destroyed by the *Unyōkan* was situated at a distance of several *ri* from the spot where the boat of the said vessel was fired upon, and the number of the men killed in the fort is reckoned at several hundred whereby there has has been left to the present day a feeling of bitterness that cannot adequately be expressed in words. And therefore, the idea of the Coreans that Japan would accept the one combat at the fort of Yeisō as sufficient to appease her anger in respect to the "*Unyōkan*" is in truth a matter not altogether undeserving of pity.

Upon meeting the arguments put forward by our Embassy, the Corean Government for the first time took into consideration, just as a thick mist becomes dispelled and the full moonshine is perceived, the question of calculating future profit or disadvantage. They then formed the desire of flinging aside their barbarous ideas of suspicion and hatred, and pressing onwards towards the good influences of strengthened intercourse, and so wrote out an apology in terms of regret. How could our Embassy after becoming well acquainted with this state of feeling, and after having received this public document of apology, do otherwise than pardon the offence? There may be some pestilent disputants who wilfully urge that unless indemnity be levied, upon the precedent of the Peking Treaty, there is no actual merit in obtaining an acknowledgment of the fault; but this line of argument is nothing more than an idea of youthful students. Now public relations are animated machinery, and the condition of Corea is dissimilar to that of China. The subject of the negotiations at Peking was explanation of the complications of the Formosan question, and the perfection of our national prestige; while the Kōkwa proceedings had for their object the removal of the old hatred between the two countries, and the prevention, by means of the re-establishment of friendship, of any suspicion at a future date. The former negotiations were principally to settle an affair that had already happened,—the latter had the intention of general civilization in after days. How can we regard in the same light these two ideas and objects that are quite distinct from each other, or measure the worth or otherwise of an acknowledgment of error by the standard of whether indemnity is or is not to be paid? We are of opinion that the fact of our embassy having solved the hitherto existing difficulties by obtaining a written apology, and having then at once proceeded with their desired object—the Treaty, is a matter that derived its root from the above arguments.

After the Treaty had been concluded, Corea at once became a friendly neighbour of ours. Why, therefore, should we be puffed up with pride, and publish both at home and abroad her letter of apology, so as to obtain for ourselves praise merely in our own neighbourhood! Even supposing that by making the letter of apology publicly known, we were to obtain the praise of foreigners and receive the commendation of the street-folk,—pray what merit is to be derived therefrom? The real loss we should sustain by arousing adverse feelings in the people of Corea owing to its publication could never be sufficiently repaired by means of the false advantage of wordy praise from our countrymen and from foreigners! We cannot but consider this to be the reason why our Government have published the Corean Treaty alone, and so deserved the praise of Corea,—but have not published at home and abroad the letter of apology. Should our ideas chance to have hit the mark, we fully believe that the Japanese Government have, in connection with this affair, taken measures that are quite proper. And we moreover believe, that it is by no means a fact that on account of the non-publication of this apology the meritorious action of our two Envoys in bringing it back with them has been made of no avail, nor yet that their successful negotiations will in after time be deemed less or greater on that account.

For the sake of the people of Japan, our desire that this letter of apology should not be published will ever be as above argued. As, however, it is impossible to say but that when the general public consider the matter they may not come to see this, and, worst of all, wilfully assert that there is no actual proof of the apology, and so furnish pleas for turbulent advocates, it would seem that no injury would be caused to the designs of our Government if they were to dispel these doubts by publishing a notification to the bare effect that the letter of apology had actually been brought. We have therefore published what has come to our ears in connection with this point, and have also made known what we think of the same, leaving the affair to the consideration of the public, as herein shown.

The Corean Treaty.

(Hochi Shimbun.)

The Corean question which has been at the root of so many evils, such as the Saga insurrection, the Formosan expedition and the resignation or discharge of so many officials, recently arrived at a crisis, and many urged immediate war. But the Corean treaty which was issued by the Prime Minister and is the fruit of the skill of our Envoys has relieved us from all anxiety, and the prospect of dark days anticipated by many has vanished.

At the same time we are very sorry to find some among the Japanese talking in this wise:—"Japan" say they "sent Envoys to Corea on several occasions, but the Coreans would not receive them; moreover they were so insolent as to fire upon one of our vessels. Our Government, however, instead of instantly declaring war, sent Envoys of peace and they induced the Coreans to agree to our terms. But they made no apology for their misconduct, and in this they were wanting. The Government should have extorted such an apology and placed it on record. But we find nothing of the kind in the Treaty."

Thus it would seem that there are certain Japanese who are dissatisfied with the peaceful solution of the question between us and Corea. But as this view is confined to those who were clamorous for immediate war it hardly seems necessary to argue against it and to convince them of their error. Still, as they form a section of the nation, it seems to be our duty to state what may fairly be said against them.

If we examine the Treaty as a whole, we cannot find a single clause in it calculated to act prejudically to us, while the 4th, 5th, 7th and 8th clauses are clearly advantageous to us. Now these advantageous clauses must be adverse to the Coreans, so that they may be accepted in the light of an apology. Moreover, trade is a thing detested by the Coreans, (we shall not argue the question whether it is a good or bad thing for a nation) and now that they have consented to open up commercial relations with us, is this not an ample acknowledgement of their misconduct?

Now that this long pending question has been settled, we hope that the revision of our own treaties with the foreign powers, the time for which has long past, may take place.

Corea.

(Continued.)

As the Chinese character is extensively used in the names of places, offices and the like, and as Corea itself is close to China, many Japanese are led to suppose that the Coreans must be very learned in Chinese literature and very wise in their actions. But such is not the case, for a Corean expressed his views on this subject in the following terms—"it is true that we are acquainted with the Chinese characters, but we are barbarians for all that. And this is true enough, for the mass of the people are no more advanced than the people of Yezo.

* The Chinese classic *Tsoo chuan*.

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The Coreans believe that there is nothing equal to the literature of China and the doctrine of its sages, and honour them with unbounded respect. When they saw that we we were dressed as Europeans, they showed great anxiety as to how far the doctrines of Confucius, Mencius and the great Chinese sages were still revered among us.

The art of drawing seems in a very backward state among the Coreans. They have pictures in which various colours are used and some in Indian ink only, and seem greatly to prefer the former. But if we compare either of these with their writing, the painting is far behind. The pictures which we saw on the screens in the best room in Corea might be purchased for a *tempo* or so in Japan.

There seem to be some among them who compose poetry or write in prose, but we never could find any of their works in print, which is doubtless due to the small demand which exists for such labour. Some of the writings of Japanese authors, of Kakuseki and Sorai for instance, are praised and honoured by the Coreans, but the books they chiefly read are the writings of Confucius and his commentators.

Corea produces ginseng and other drugs, but our medical men are so well acquainted with them that there is no object in enumerating them.

The country abounds with tigers and leopards.

The cotton cloth is of a very low quality, but very cheap, though we inferred that there was very little of it, as even under the small demand for it made by our vessels, its price doubled immediately.

The Corean silk is useless, and I doubt whether the quantity of hides available is large enough to induce any trade in the article. If the Coreans can be prevailed on to turn their attention to commerce, I imagine they might export sea-weed and dried *awabi* (the "sea-ear" or *haliotis tuberculata*).

The climate is in general cold.

Corea is divided into eight provinces, of which Kankio and Heian are of about the same mean temperature as Yezo. In these the people live on millet. The climate of Kogen is a little milder than that of the former two provinces, while that of Keiki, in which the capital is situated, may be judged of by the fact that while we were there the thermometer fell to 20° Fahrt. at night and rose to about 30° after sunrise. I understand that the province of Zenra is much warmer, the mean temperature being about that of Tokio. Very little snow falls in Corea, and this may account for the soil being so poor. We saw no wheat or barley, and the remains of such crops as cotton and *goma* were still to be seen in the fields. This shows that the agriculturists are indolent and do not work in the winter. Rice is about 3 or 4 cents per *sho* (about 2 quarts) and fowls are 6 or 7 cents a piece. The cost of daily living is therefore small, and this may be the reason why we found so many Coreans lolling about in the streets, smoking pipes two or three feet long, and doing nothing more.

It is stated in the *Shoshoki ban* that there are 1,600,000 families in Corea, which, at an average of three persons to each family, gives 5,000,000 of inhabitants. The population at present cannot vary much from this estimate.

The whole nation appears to be poor, and the protection of the Government seems not to extend to all, so that when famine or pestilence comes thousands lose their lives, and it is even said that the population has decreased of late, which may be true enough.

I do not know what are the yearly revenues of the Government, but the number of officials is enormous, and there seems to be a governor to every district which can yield ten thousand *koku* of rice, so that there is much useless expenditure on the machinery of government. It is said that the revenues of the king can hardly be greater than those of the late Prince of Kaga, but, when told this, I replied that the amount available for the king can hardly be as great as that disposed of by the Prince of Kaga, because the expenses of government are so heavy.

It is said that more than the half of the army was at Kokwa while we were there, and that the government was sorely troubled to find the men in food. Something may be inferred from this of the state of affairs in the country.

The Delay in the Revision of the Treaties.

(Choya Shimbun.)

Our disputes with Russia were settled by the exchange of Saghalin for the Kurile Islands, and our dispute with Corea by our late treaty, which is a cause for congratulation.

But there yet remains an important matter to be settled, viz., the revision of the treaties, the stipulated time for which is already past. The delay has probably arisen from the desire of the Government to examine fully into everything, and to act in such a manner as to make the treaties as beneficial to us as possible. These are good steps for the Government to take, but we imagine that there are other causes for the delay. The Government desires to obtain jurisdiction over foreigners resident in Japan. Foreigners, however, do not think that our laws are yet such as will afford them proper protection, and do not wish to be placed under them. Now the laws of Japan have been much reformed of late and are very different from those which existed some few years ago. But if we compare them with the laws of the western nations, we discover a wider distance than between our laws as now existing and those which they have superseded. We have no law of Habeas Corpus and no juries, lawyers are not permitted to plead in criminal cases, and torture has not yet been abolished. These things constitute ample reasons why foreigners are not willing to place themselves under our laws. But the government intends to make these reforms, which would take but a short time to effect were it to set itself earnestly to work at them.

We have heard, however, that there is still another cause for the delay referred to. Since the Government issued the Press-laws many of the editors and writers for the Press have been punished by fines and imprisonment, and there are at this moment nineteen men in prison on this account. When intelligence of this kind is carried into foreign countries by means of the foreign newspapers of Yokohama, the condition and circumstances of Japan not being well understood in distant countries, people conclude that the Japanese Government is acting somewhat harshly by the Press, and that this has tended to afford a fresh reason for the revision of the treaties. This is what we have heard, though we are unable to verify it. But if it be true, the Press has additional cause for sorrow. The Government made the Press and libel laws from a prudent view that some limitations of the freedom of the Press were necessary, and punishment has befallen so many writers because they acted rashly and thoughtlessly. Our impression is that people abroad mistake the recklessness of these writers for the oppression of the Government, and this tends to delay the revision of the treaties. The newspaper writers should feel a double sorrow that this has been the result of their conduct.

The Travelling Tax.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

Passing through the streets of Yokohama a short time back, I saw a notice at one of the Steam-ship Companies' Office to the following effect—"Rejoice, for the Notification No. 30 of the Prime Minister restores to us the right of navigation on our coasts;" and the employees of the Company were regaling themselves on *saké*. I doubted what this might mean, but on my return home I looked into the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* and found there the notification containing the regulations for those who travel in foreign steamers, and I at once inferred that the rejoicing was on this account. The payment of the 25 *sen* is a matter of no great account, but the 1st and 4th articles of the notification are calculated to give much vexation to travellers. Passengers going from Tokio find it very troublesome to have their baggage examined at the Custom House. But if they are to make a statement first at the Kencho regarding their intended destination and then go to the head quarters of the police to get a pass, this will indeed involve a great deal of trouble! If this were obligatory in travelling by all steamers, there would not be so much to say about it. But when it is unnecessary in the Mitzu Bishi line, and the fares by these steamers are also lower, it is very clear that no one will travel by the dearer and more troublesome line, and the Company named may rightly say that it has regained the monopoly of the coast navigation. But it is equally clear that there must be some companies in as much sorrow as the Mitsu Bishi is in joy. The foreigners will not be silent on this subject, but we hope that nothing will occur to necessitate the withdrawal of the above notification.

We understand that the visit of Mr. Tong King-sing to Foochow has for its object the establishment of a Chinese Banking Company or Corporation, under the auspices of Ting Jih-chang. It is said that there are to be branches in London, Japan, and elsewhere. The principal shareholders are certain Cantonese merchants who we are informed have already subscribed nearly all the requisite capital, consisting of three hundred thousand taels. We do not vouch for the accuracy of every detail of this information, but believe it to be in the main correct.—*Courier.*

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Correspondence.

AN UNCOMMON FISH.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Sir,—A short paragraph appears in your columns of sundries describing an 'extraordinary fish' which is supposed "to be another instance of the skill of the Japanese in the manufacture of monsters." If I do not greatly err, the same specimen was exhibited recently in Tokio and is a very perfect and beautiful example of that highly prized and in England 'Royal' fish the sturgeon. The so called 'excrescences' are normal cartilaginous growths, and are supposed to show the affinity of the sturgeon to the extinct ganoids. The old gentleman in possession pointed out to me with national pride the mystic form of Fusiyama which these cartilaginous scales had assumed.

Your readers should pay the fish a visit, and the Government would do well to secure the specimen for their museum.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
AMATEUR NATURALIST.

Tokio, March 29th, 1876.

[We believe our correspondent to be right as to the identity of the fish. That now shown in Yokohama is said to have been captured in 1872, and though believed by our Japanese informant—probably from its rarity—to be factitious, it is, we are assured, undoubtedly a specimen of the true sturgeon.—Ed. *J. W. M.*]

THE SPRING MEETING.

The following is the programme for the Spring Meeting:—

First Day.—Wednesday, 17th May.

1. The Trial Plate.—For China Ponies that have never won a Race here. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round.

2. The Griffins' Plate.—Value $150, with Entrance Fees added. For Japan Ponies *bonâ fide* Griffins. Weight for inches. Entrance, $10. Five Furlongs. First Pony to receive 70 per cent., Second 20 per cent., and Third 10 per cent.

3. The Celestial Cup.—For all Ponies. Weights as per scale. Entrance, $5. Three quarters of a Mile.

4. ————For Japan Ponies. Winners of two Races at last meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Five Furlongs.

5. The Challenge Cup.—Value $150. For China Ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. One mile and three-quarters.

6. The Stand Cup.—For Japan Ponies that never won an open Race. Winners of No. 4 excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Half a mile.

7. ————For China Ponies. Winners at this meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Once round and a distance.

8. ————For Japan Ponies. Winner of No. 4, and Winners of any open Race at or previous to this meeting 10lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Three-quarters of a mile.

9. ————For China Ponies. Winners in China or of two Races here during 1875, and Winners at this meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5, Once round.

Second Day.—Thursday, 18th May.

1. ————For all Ponies. Winners of the Celestial Cup or Winners of two Races at the meeting, 7lbs. extra. Weight as per scale. Entrance, $5. Once round.

2. The Maiden Stakes.—For Japan Ponies that never won a Race. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Half a mile.

3. The Ladies' Purse.—For all Ponies. Winner of No. 1 (2nd day), or of any Race under a mile, and winner of two races at the meeting, 7lbs. extra. Winners of more than two Races excluded. Weight as per scale. Entrance, $5. Half a mile.

4. ————For Japan Ponies that never won an open race. Winners of Nos. 4 and 6 (1st day) excluded; other winners, 7lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Five Furlongs.

5. The Visitors' Cup.—For China Ponies. Winners of One Race at the meeting, 7lbs; of Two Races, 10lbs, extra. Winners of more than two races excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. One Mile and a half.

6. ————For Japan Ponies. Winners of mixed races, and winner of No. 8 (1st day) excluded. Winners of any open race at or previous to this meeting, 10lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Three-quarters of a mile.

7. ————For China Ponies. Winners at the meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round and a distance.

8. The Yokohama Plate.—For Japan Ponies. Winners at the meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Three-quarters of a mile.

9. The Criterion Stakes.—For China Ponies. A forced entry for all Ponies that have run at the meeting. Winners of one race, 10lbs.; of two races, 14lbs. extra. Ponies that have run twice, and have not been placed, allowed 7lbs. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. One Mile and a quarter.

Third Day.—Friday, 19th May.

1. The Hurdle Race.—Value, $75. For all Ponies. Over Six (6) Hurdles. China Ponies, 10st. 7lbs.; Japan Ponies, 10st. Entrance, $5. Once round and a distance.

2. ————A Handicap for all China Pony winners at the meeting, To be handicapped by the Stewards at the close of the second day's racing. Entrance, $5, *compulsory*. Open also to beaten Ponies at the meeting. One Mile and a quarter.

3. ————A Handicap for all Japan pony winners at the meeting. To be handicapped by the Stewards at the close of the second day's racing. Entrance, $5. *compulsory*. Open also to beaten ponies at the meeting. Once round.

4 The Scurry Stakes.—For all Ponies. Weights as per scale. Entrance, $5. Three furlongs.

5 The Solace Cup.—For all beaten Japan ponies at the meeting. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Five furlongs.

6 The Consolation Plate—For all beaten China ponies at the meeting. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round and a distance.

7 ————A Handicap for all ponies. To be handicapped by the Stewards at the close of the second day's racing, when entries will be received. Winner of No 2 excluded. Winner of No. 3, 7-lbs., and winners of any other race after the publication of the handicap, 3-lbs. extra. Entrance $10. Once round.

Law & Police

IN H. B. M.'S CONSULAR COURT.

Before Russell Robertson, Esq., Consul.

Monday, March 27, 1876.

C. J. Frischling *vs.* Henry Peacock.

Decision was given to-day in the following terms:

I find that Henry Peacock does not owe money to or hold money belonging to William F. Driscoll, Edward Powys and Thomas N. Driscoll. The rule is, therefore, discharged with costs.

Russell Robertson,
Consul.

Ausust Soderberge, seaman on board the British Barque *Truth*, charged with being absent without leave, was ordered to pay costs and sent on board.

Thursday, March 30th, 1876.

Regina *vs* Lookoo and Seyd.

Lookoo and Seyd, Malays belonging to the crew of the steamer *Bombay*, were charged with assault and battery.

Longtai, a Chinaman, whose left eye was closed and his head bandaged, warned to speak the truth, said: I am boy on board the *Bombay*. Last night, about 10 o'clock, as I was walking in the streets I met the two prisoners; the first one, Seyd, had brass knuckles on his fist, with which he gave me a blow in the face and then ran away. I called out for the police, and two policemen appeared, to whom I told what had happened. I went to the police station where they sent for a doctor for me. The man who struck me was arrested by the Japanese police.

P. C. Mansbridge, sworn, stated that when the Chinaman came to the police station his face was swollen and overrun with blood. The two prisoners were both drunk.

San-fook, also a Chinaman, whose left eye was blackened and partly shut, deposed that he is boy on board the *Bombay*. Last night between 9 and 10 p.m. he was standing in the street, when the prisoner Seyd came up to him and struck him in the eye. Witness ran away and afterwards heard that Long-tai had been similarly attacked.

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Prisoners sentenced to pay costs and to imprisonment with hard labor, Seyd during seven days, Lookoo during forty-eight hours.

Friday, March 31st 1876.

Cobb & Co. *vs.* J. Wickers.

J. Wickers was summoned to show cause why he had not complied with a judgment rendered 9th March, 1875, ordering him to pay a debt of $60 odd to Cobb & Co. in monthly instalments of $5.

J. W. Sutherland, partner of the firm of Cobb & Co., appeared for Plaintiffs.

Defendant appeared personally.

Examined by J. W. Sutherland: I was paid 20 rios last month by Mr. Helm for a horse, but it was not my own horse: I have done work for James and Wilson

To Court: I have not paid any instalments because I have not been able to do so. My earnings, which are about $30 or $40 a month, have just been sufficient to pay for my rent and food. My books are kept by a Mr. Bailey, who works for James and Wilson: they show the payments I have received. Some months I have not earned $30 but only $25. I do not think I ever have made more than $50. Sometimes I have not been able to pay Mr. Bohm my house rent, which is 26 rios. I cannot buy my food for less than $15 a month. I have not in a single month since the judgment was passed been able to pay the instalments of $5

Mr. J. W. Sutherland observed that the horse sold to Mr. Helm was the property of defendant, who had offered it to him, Sutherland, in part payment of the debt. He asked that defendant be ordered to produce his books.

Defendant wes ordered to produce his books in Court on Monday next, at 10 a.m.

U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before Gen. T. B. Van Buren, Consul-General,

Wednesday, March 29, 1876.

William Bolton Spratt and Joseph Moses Emanuel, trading at Victoria, in the British colony of Hongkong, plaintiffs, *vs.* George Frank Graham, defendant.

This action was brought to recover $4.443.29, defendant's half share of a judgment debt, and costs paid by plaintiffs, with interest. The petition set forth that in September, 1872, defendant, then a master mariner, purchased the wreck of a sailing vessel, the *Marie*, then sunk in the river at Whampoa, and that the plaintiffs had an interest in the raising and salving of said vessel; that defendant entered into a contract with one Stuart, of Hongkong, to raise the vessel; that in March, 1873, the said Stuart commenced an action against the plaintiffs and the defendant Graham, in the Supreme Court in Hongkong, and judgment was given in favour of the said Stuart for the sum of $5,736.60; that in June, 1873, the plaintiffs, at the request of defendant Graham, paid the whole of the said judgment debt and costs, fees, &c.—in all $7,160.40; that defendant Graham has acknowledged that he is indebted to plaintiffs for his half share of the above money, which, with interest, amounts to $4,443.29.

Mr. H. L. Litchfield, barrister-at-law, appeared for plaintiffs. Defendant, Mr. G. F. Graham, appeared personally.

Mr. Litchfield stated his case, and produced a receipt dated July, 1873, signed by one W. Wotton, for $5,736.60 received from Messrs. Spratt & Co. In proof of the signature of Mr. Wotton he produced an affidavit, stating that the signature of Mr. Wotton is in his usual handwriting.

His Honour refused to admit this affidavit as proof of signature.

Mr. Litchfield stated that the judgment money is $7,160.40, half of which is $3.580.20, and interest added to this makes the $4,443.29. He produced a letter from Captain Graham, dated Macao roads 29th June, 1873, in which Captain Graham acknowledges to be indebted for the half of the judgment money with costs, and promises to pay the same in time with 6 per cent interest. Mr. Graham acknowledged this letter to be in his handwriting.

Mr. Litchfield called upon Captain Graham to produce a letter, dated the 30th June, 1873, in reply to his letter.

Captain Graham declared that he had not got that letter. He had got a bill, but not the letter.

Mr. Litchfield further produced a letter from Captain Graham, dated 22nd June, 1874, and called upon him to produce a letter written in reply on the 28th of July, 1874 by Spratt & Co.

This letter was produced by Captain Graham and read by Mr. Litchfield; it contained an offer to take $300 per month as instalment with 10 per cent interest.

Mr. Litchfield further produced two letters from defendant dated from Yokohama in 1874, also containing acknowledgments of the same debt and promises to settle it. From October, 1874 up to present date, nothing further has been heard from Defendant.

Captain Graham, sworn: In 1873 the German barque *Marie* was wrecked near Hongkong. I had been out of employment for some time, and was then living with Messrs. Spratt & Co., and recommended them to buy the vessel, and in the event of the vessel being raised, and they concluded to repair her. I would take one half interest in her. The wreck was to be sold by public auction by Messrs. Blackhead & Co. W. B. Spratt & Co. commissioned me to purchase the vessel. I attended the auction and bought the ship for W. B. Spratt & Co. for a sum of about $1,100. They made a contract with Mr. Stuart to raise the vessel. I was a mere witness to this contract. The contract was to pay $2,000 for putting the vessel into a dock at Whampoa. Stuart succeeded in raising the vessel, but never got it to Whampoa and eventually gave up the contract. I explained to Messrs. Spratt & Co. that I could put the vessel in dock, and they commissioned me to do so. I put the vessel into the Aberdeen docks in Hongkong; there she was found to be seriously damaged. She was floated out and anchored in Hongkong harbour. It was understood between Messrs. Spratt and myself that the vessel would be taken to Wampoa and repaired. One of the firm of Spratt & Co. left Hongkong for San Francisco, and as soon as he had left, the firm gave me notice that the vessel would be sold at auction, which was done. I do not know how much she fetched. The gear was sold separately, and then the vessel. I myself purchased a part of the gear for about $500 or $600. I had at that time some money with Messrs. Spratt, some $2,000, which I drew in April or May, 1873, and invested in a barque.

Adjourned until 2 p.m.

On re-assembling

Captain Graham resumed his statement. In the meantime the suit entered by Stuart against Plaintiffs and myself was going on. The judge ruled that I was an agent of W. B. Spratt & Co. I was repairing my barque the *Lizzie*, and chartered her to the firm of Jardine, Matheson & Co, and sailed in her. But before I sailed, I received a letter from the attornies of Spratt & Co. (Letter produced). This letter, dated 29th June, 1873, demanded payment before noon the next day of $2,868.40. To avoid the consequences threatened by that letter I gave a letter of acknowledgment. (Document exhibited). When I gave that letter, I fully intended to come back to Hongkong to test the question of my liability, without inconvenience to my charterers. But I never went back to Hongkong since, and in explanation of my letters from Yokohama, in which I promise to pay the debt, I have to say that I was then yet in command of the *Lizzie*, and feared to be taken out of the ship for debt.

His Honor remarked that the judgment passed in Hongkong on the 12th May, 1873, expressly sentenced both Spratt & Co. and Defendant to pay Stuart a certain amount of money, and the question settled by that judgment he was unwilling to reopen. On the other hand the vessel *Marie* has been sold, and if Defendant was part owner in the vessel he is entitled to part of the proceeds of sale, and of these there is no account.

Captain Graham: I was not paid for my trouble in bringing the *Marie* into dock; all the expenses therewith connected were paid by Spratt & Co. I never paid any part of these expenses.

Cross-examined by Mr. Litchfield on a newspaper report of the trial in Hongkong: I was a witness on the trial in Hongkong. My memory is ordinarily good. I attended as witness at the request of Spratt & Co. The evidence I then gave was the truth. I think I remember now what I then said. I did not say then that after I purchased the vessel I made it over to Spratt & Co. to join in a speculation. I am not aware that I at that trial said that "I gave Spratt & Co.'s name at the auction as buyers because they were known to the auctioneers," nor that I said "there had not been one word between Spratt & Co. and me authorising me to use their name." I do not remember to have said at the previous trial that "Mr. W. B. Spratt did not consider the vessel worth more than $2,000." I do not know Mr. Wotton, the clerk of Messrs. Spratt & Co.'s attorneys. My evidence was not taken down on the 9th of May, 1873 by the attorneys of Messrs. Spratt & Co. before I went into Court.

His Honor observed that Defendant may be examined as to what he swore to on the trial, but not as to what he may have said to Mr. Wotton. The letter is no evidence. Therefore the affidavit of Mr. Wotton cannot be admitted, as no evidence can be admitted which Defendant has not had the opportunity to cross-examine.

Cross-examination continued: Stuart got the vessel off the rocks and landed her on the beach. I was in command of a tug boat,

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towing her towards Whampoa. It commenced to blow, and I had to let her go and she sank. I then had to raise her and eventually brought her down to Hongkong. Mr. W. B. Spratt ordered me to put the vessel into dock and afterwards ordered me to sell her. I cannot remember if I said on the former trial that "Mr. W. B. Spratt advised me to sell, and told me that they would bear half the losses." I do not think the question was ever brought up, if Spratts were to bear half the losses. I certainly considered them bound to bear half the losses, if the ship had been repaired; but the ship was not repaired, and my contract with Spratt was broken, when Spratt left for San Francisco. Stuart was supplied with spars by W. B. Spratt in order to raise the ship. When it is said in the newspaper report that "Nelson Spratt bought the spars and that I authorized Spratt to pay for the spars" then the meaning is that my receipt given to the seller, Mr. McDonald, for the spars, was tantamount to an order upon Spratt to pay for them. There was a letter produced on the trial signed by me "F. Graham and on behalf of Spratt & Co." But I do not remember now what explanation I then gave of that signature. My arrangements with Spratt & Co. were not made after the agreement with Stuart, but before. I do not remember to have said on the previous trial that "I proposed to Spratt & Co. to go partners, but that they answered that they would not go partners in a sunken ship." I do remember to have said that "after the ship had been brought into dock Spratt & Co. offered to pay for the repairs and to go partners to the extent of the repairs." I believe the barque *Lizzie* has gone to the Australian colonies. I had a share in her. I left her in 1875 because I sold my interest out of her.

His Honor here observed that Defendant had been sentenced jointly with Spratt & Co. to pay Stuart, and he has repeatedly promised Spratt & Co. to pay his half share of the judgment money.

Judgment would be, therefore, given for plaintiffs with costs.

IN THE GERMAN CONSULAR COURT.

Before A. SCHAEFFER, Esq., *Acting-Consul.*

Monday, March 27th, 1876.

Mr. Julius Helm was charged by the Kanagawa Kencho, with having on the 14th instant passed on horseback over a bridge in Furo ichome, which was under repair and on which a notice was posted forbidding horses and vehicles to pass. A policeman had warned Mr. Helm to desist, but he passed on only giving his card.

Mr. Helm explained that he did not see the notice posted on the bridge, although it may have been there, and it was only after he had passed that the policeman spoke to him.

Fined $1.

Reinhardt Gerstmann and August Muller, seamen on board the German Barque *Amanda*, were charged with not coming on board in due time and with refusal of duty, thereby hindering the ship from going to sea.

The Consul read the charge to the prisoners. Captain Horms, master of the Barque *Amanda*, produced his log book, according to an entry in which the prisoners on the 24th instant obtained leave to go ashore, on condition that they should be on board the same evening, as the ship was to sail next morning for Takao. The prisoners, however, did not return. The Captain had to report them to the police, by whom they were arrested on the night of the 25th and brought on board on the morning of the 26th. On coming aboard they struck work under the pretext that they wanted to see the Consul, and Gerstmann also to see a doctor. In the afternoon they left the ship without leave and returned drunk in the night.

The prisoners acknowledged the correctness of this entry, only they denied having been drunk.

The chief officer corroborated the charge brought by the captain. Witness had made the entry in the log book. The ship should have left on Saturday morning.

The Consul said that as the ship was leaving port he could not sentence the prisoners to imprisonment; he should fine them $10 each and order them to pay costs.

Before A. SCHAEFFER, Esq., Acting Consul;
and
T. PELTZER and H. FRANCKE, assessors.
Tuesday, March 28, 1876.

Frederick Jahrnick, who, on the 22nd February last, was sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment for theft, was again brought before the Court, charged with having, on the 16th inst., stolen a coat, and a pair of trousers and drawers, in the Temperance Hall, No. 86.

Prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, but said that on that evening he was drunk, and that he went to the Temperance Hall—not with the intention to steal but to visit an acquaintance from the *Shalimar*, named Stuart. He did not find this man; and on passing the open door of a room, he saw the coat and pants hanging on a nail on the door. He possesssd himself of these: put on the coat, and took the pants under his arm. When he left the Temperance Hall and had gone a short way down the street he was caught by a man, who brought him back to the Temperance Hall. Since he was released from prison, he has had no regular residence. He had got drunk in the Sailor's Home, where he had met some sailors who had been paid off.

Henry Clayton, manager of the Temperance Hall, deposed that on the evening of the 16th inst. he was told by a boarder that a man had passed down stairs with some clothes. The man was followed, and brought into the office of witness. He had a pair of pants and drawers hidden under his coat, and gave his name as Brown. The police were sent for, and took him away to the station. After he had been taken away, a boarder missed a coat, and went to the police station, where he found his coat on prisoner's back. There was at that time a man named Stuart living at the Temperance Hall; but not in the room where the clothes were stolen.

Sentenced to two months' imprisonment and costs.

IN THE FRENCH CONSULAR COURT.

Before EMILE KRAETZER, Esq., Acting-Consul;
and
A. V. DEVEZE and F. DE FISCHER, assessors.
Saturday, April, 1, 1876.

A. LAPLACE *vs.* J. PAGES.

This was an action to recover the metal gear of a turn-spit given to defendant for repair.

Plaintiff stated that the spit had been returned to him; but that the gear had been changed, and that he understood that his gear was now in the possession of Mr. Bonnat.

Some evidence was produced, which went to show that defendant had, at the time he was in possession of plaintiff's turn-spit, also repaired a turn-spit for Mr. Bonnat.

Defendant acknowledged this, but contended that the gear he had sent to plaintiff, and which the latter had returned as not belonging to him, was really that of plaintiff.

JUDGMENT.

Considering that Mr. Pages has kept the gear sent to him for repairs by Mr. Laplace for a very long time; that he has not sufficiently accounted for what he has done with this gear during the time it was in his possession; that it has been proved that he at the same period has delivered similar gear to Mr. Bonnat; that Mr. Laplace does not recognise as his the gear that has been sent to him, and as it is impossible to ascertain if Mr. Pages really has tendered the gear which he has kept for an unduly long time;

And whereas Mr. Laplace, although he has been deprived of the gear for a certain time, has not therefrom sustained any loss,

Mr. Pages is sentenced to pay Mr. Laplace $8, the amount at which the gear is valued, and to pay costs.

E. JUBIN & Co. *vs.* MESSAGERIES MARITIMES S. S. Co.

This was an action to recover $194.89 from the M. M. S. S. Co. for damage to goods shipped from Marseilles to plaintiffs in the Co.'s steamer *Tanais*.

A survey had been ordered by the Consul and the surveyors had found the cases, containing window glass, badly damaged, and although they considered that the packing could have been better, they attributed the damage to careless treatment on the part of the M. M. Co. They had advised that the goods be sold at public auction; this had been done, and the plaintiffs now claimed the difference between the proceeds of sale and the value of the goods, viz., 194.89 and costs.

Mr. G. T. Blakeway appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Conil for the defendants.

Mr. Conil stated that after the survey had taken place, he had proposed to plaintiffs to examine all the packages, seventeen in number, in order to fix the real amount of the loss. This proposal had, however been rejected, and the goods had been forced to public auction, where they, in the depressed state of the market, had been sacrificed. Out of seventeen packages shipped in Marseilles sixteen were more or less broken: this proportion proved, what the experts had also hinted at, that the packing was faulty. They had been obliged on board to nail new boards on several of the packages because they had become disjointed and could not be handled in that state. There is a clause in the bills of lading

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issued by the Company which in such cases acquits the Company of responsibility.

JUDGMENT.

When a captain replaces and renails boards on the packages and repairs the same, without at his arrival at the place of destination demanding a survey of this stowage, then he creates a presumption against himself, and he cannot in that case throw the responsibility for damages to the cargo on accidents from the sea.

Considering, then, that when cargo is visibly damaged, the captain ought neither to unload nor tranship it without having the stowage surveyed, or he will be held responsible for the damage;

Considering that when a captain has omitted to demand such survey before discharging the cargo, he cannot supply this omission by a latter survey, and that, moreover, in the present case the survey was not even demanded by defendants, who have declared that the agent was only present at the survey as a disinterested party;

Considering that when a captain delivers the packages in a visibly bad condition and does not prove that his cargo was properly stowed, then he becomes responsible for the damage suffered by fragile goods on board his ship, notwithstanding the clause in the bill of lading, which acquits him of such responsibility;

And that the clause in the bill of lading, which relieves the Company from proving proper stowage, cannot be held to extend to packages visibly broken;

And that the sale at auction of the damaged packages took place at the advice of the surveyors;

The Company is sentenced to pay Messrs. E. Jubin & Co. $194.89 with 6 per cent. annual interest from to-day, and also to pay costs, the survey therein included.

T. WALLACE *vs.* E. GIRAUD.

This was an action to recover from Mr. Giraud some wines sold by plaintiff to F. E. White.

Plaintiff stated that he on the 4th of last month, had an auction for Mr. Laplace, at No. 61, when five cases, each containing 24 bottles of burgundy, were sold to Mr. White. When he came to deliver them, he found they had been taken away by Mr. Giraud. He wrote to him demanding them, but received a reply refusing to give them up, on the plea that the price of the wine was limited, and the wine had not been sold.

Plaintiff called as witness,

General Van Buren, who stated that he was at Laplace's auction on the 4th March; that he heard, he thought, six cases of wine offered; one sold for $12, and Mr. White offered to take the balance for $10, and that offer was accepted. Mr. Giraud was there.

Mr. F. E. White: I was at the auction at No. 61. Six cases of wine were offered for sale; one was sold for $12. I offered to take the balance for $10 a case; my offer was accepted, and the wine was knocked down to me. When I afterwards called for it, it could not be found.

Mr. Edward Wallace gave similar testimony, and said that Mr. Giraud was there.

Mr. Antoine Reynaud: I was at Mr. Laplace's auction. I was there at the request of Mr. Laplace, to look after his interests. Mr. Giraud had told me when the goods were ticketed, that this wine was not Mr. Laplace's, and could not be sold under $16 the case. I told Mr. Edward Wallace so at the sale. I offered myself for the wine, and the first case was knocked down to me for $12.

Mr. Edward Wallace denied that any limit had been fixed for the price of the wine.

Mr. Reynaud, cross-examined by Mr. Wallace: I bought in the one case, because I was pushing the sale for Mr. Giraud. The reason why I did not buy in the rest was, that I did not hear them being sold.

Mr. Giraud stated that only one case had been sold; the other five were not offered for sale at the auction at all. He had fixed the limit at $16, and explained the fact that one case was, nevertheless, sold for $12, but that this case was bought in for himself. He was at that moment next to Mr. E. Wallace, the brother of the auctioneer. He saw General Van Buren there. The wine did not belong to witness, and if he parted with it at $10, he would personally lose $30.

Mr. T. Wallace here produced his auction book, in which no limit had been marked for this wine.

Mr. Baptiste Vivet, sworn: I was charged to take notes at Mr. Laplace's auction of all the sales. I heard one case of wine sold for $12. Immediately after the auction Mr. Giraud asked me to let him see my notes, and I told him that his wine had not been sold. At the time of the sale I was quite close to the auctioneer.

Mr. Giraud examined, by Mr. T. Wallace: I have not offered Mr. White $12 a case for the wine.

Mr. White: The day after the sale Mr. Giraud offered me $2 on my bargain, he offered to give me $12 per case.

The court asked Mr. Edward Wallace, if he could swear that no limit had been placed on the price of the wine.

Mr. E. Wallace took his oath that no limit had been given him.

JUDGMENT.

On the 4th of March last, Mr. Wallace held an auction at No. 61, at which Mr. Giraud caused to be offered for sale six cases of wine. Mr Giraud states that he limited the price to $16 per case; but the first case was knocked down for $12 to Mr. Antoine Reynaud, who made no observation to the auctioneer about the price being limited to $16, although he states that he himself had by instructions from Mr. Giraud given the auctioneer this limit before the auction took place. If Mr. Giraud really had the intention thus to limit the price, it appears that the parties have not properly understood each other, as Mr. Wallace does not speak French.

Considering that it has been proved by witnesses that the 5 cases have been knocked down to Mr. White at $10 the case immediately after the sale of the case at $12,

And that Mr. E. Wallace has taken his oath that no limit was given him,

Mr. Giraud is sentenced to deliver the cases sold within five days from to-day, or in default pay an indemnity of $75, and also to pay costs.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, 17th March, 1876.

Lord Hartington's motion was rejected by the Commons, who went into Committee on the titles Bill.

Singapore, 16th March, 1876.

Datusagar who was implicated in the murder of Mr. Birch has been captured and imprisoned.

PASSED CANAL.—*Outward*—"Viking."

London, 14th March, 1875.

The German squadron in China is to be reinforced.

VIA AMERICA.

LYONS, February 29th.—Gambetta, in a speech here yesterday, said that the Republican programme was peace abroad, and progress at home. He urged the necessity for a conciliatory policy, and declared that the Republic should be open to all who came to it in sincerity.

London, February 29th.—The *Times* announces that M. Ferdinand De Lesseps and his coadjutors of the Suez Canal Company have abruptly dismissed Sir David Lange from his position as representative of the English interests in the Canal Company's directorate. This step is taken in consequence of letters writters written under obviously patriotic influences to Earl Granville in 1871, having been inadvertently published among Parliamentary papers relative to the Canal purchase.

London, February 27th.—John Ruskin has been elected to the Slade Professorship of Fine Arts at Oxford University.

The six Greeks and the five others of the crew of the ship *Lennie*, charged with the murder of Captain Hatfield, were arraigned this morning and remanded to to prison.

A Berlin letter says: A colossal statue of Bismarck will be sent to the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia. A copy is to be erected at Kissengen, on the spot where Kulman attempted the Chancellor's life.

LONDON, February 26th.—Robert Watson Boyd has completed negotiations for a four-oared boat's crew to go to America during the coming regatta season. The crew will be composed of Robert Bagnall, bow; W. Nicholson, Robert Chambers, and Boyd himself as stroke. Boyd has challenged any crew in England to row over the champion course on the Thames or Tyne; and if this challenge is not accepted he will assume the title of champion. The four will then proceed to America as a representative English crew.

London, (Noon) February 25th.—Business is flat, and there is almost a panic. All kinds of securities are falling rapidly. The feeling of anxiety is supposed to be in consequence of the elections.

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Paris, February 22d.

It is not yet known to whom President MacMahon will entrust the formation of the new Cabinet. The *Republique Française*, Gambetta's organ, says that the Buffet Cabinet will have to render an account to the country of its administration of public affairs, and declares that any revision of the Constitution, except in a Republican sense, is now impossible. The Republican papers comment on the calm and tranquil manner in which the country associated itself with Republican ideas.

THE WIFE OF JOHN ADAMS.*

(The Nation.)

We welcome this volume as called for by the needs and the spirit of the times: on the one hand, by its faithful portrayal of a New England wife; on the other, by its illustration of the part which such a wife plays in the life of her husband. Abigail Smith was born in 1744 and died in 1818. Of these seventy-four years, fifty-five were passed in wedded life. She married a man who was fast rising into distinction in law, his profession, and who was to be still more distinguished in statesmanship, the profession of all true men of those days. Her education was such as home could give her; she never went to school. With such means, and none other, she was to pass through life with John Adams, partly leading, partly leaned upon: softening the asperities of his temper by her gentle words, *ἀγανοῖς ἐπεσσιν*, and strengthening his higher aspirations by her intelligent sympathy.

"You have this day," she wrote, when he had reached the summit of an American statesman's legitimate ambition, "to declare yourself head of a nation. And now, O Lord, my God, Thou hast made Thy servant ruler over the people. Give unto him an understanding heart, that he may know how to go out and come in before this great people: that he may discern between good and bad. 'For who is able to judge this Thy so great a people?' were the words of a royal sovereign, and not less applicable to him who is invested with the chief magistracy of a nation, though he wear not a crown nor the robes of royalty.

"My thoughts and my meditations are with you, though personally absent; and my petitions to heaven are that 'the things which make for peace may not be hidden from your eyes.' My feelings are not those of pride or ostentation upon the occasion. They are solemnized by a sense of the obligation, the important trusts, and numerous duties connected with it. That you may be enabled to discharge them with honor to yourself, with justice and impartiality to your country and with satisfaction to this great people, shall be the daily prayer of your A. A."

These are the words which make men ardent and resolute in duty, and firm and confident in trial. She had cheering words, also, when the occasion called for them. "I am a mortal enemy," she writes to her husband, apparently in an anxious moment, "to anything but a cheerful countenance and a merry heart, which Solomon tells us does good like a medicine." What a glimpse of herself she gives us in these lines: "I have taken a very great fondness for reading Rollin's 'Ancient History' since you left me. I am determined to go through with it, if possible, in these my days of solitude. I find great pleasure and entertainment from it, and I have persuaded Johnny to read me a page or two every day, and hope he will, from his desire to oblige me, entertain a fondness for it." That Johnny, conning history at his mother's knee, was the John Quincy Adams of after fame.

She applies her history, and quotes Polybius to enforce a practical lesson:

"Did ever kingdom or state regain its liberty when once it was invaded without bloodshed? I cannot think of it without horror. Yet we are told that all the misfortunes of Sparta were occasioned by their too great solicitude for present tranquillity, and from an excessive love of peace they negected the means of making it sure and lasting. 'They ought to have reflected,' says Polybius, 'that as there is nothing more desirable or advantageous than peace, when founded in justice and honor, so there is nothing more shameful and, at the same time, more pernicious when attained by bad measures and purchased at the price of liberty.'"

John Adams is surprised by his wife's statesmanship: "Pray where do you get your maxims of state? They are very apropos." We might fill pages with passages like these, and see her still growing wiser and stronger under the discipline of events, while John Adams also unveils himself in this commerce of the heart. It is not probable that she ever expected to see her letters in print. But he had been too long before the public to be troubled by the thought of publicity; had taken too large a part in great affairs not to know that history is never more truthful than when made up of materials like these: "I write you this tittle-tattle, my dear," he writes her from York, July 2, 1774, "in confidence. You must keep these letters to yourself, and communicate them with great caution and reserve. I should advise you to put them up safe and preserve them. They may exhibit to our posterity a kind of picture of the manners, opinions, and principles of these times of perplexity, danger, and distress."

Here is one such picture:

"I believe I forgot to tell you one anecdote. I first came to this house; it was late in the afternoon, and I had ridden thirty-five miles at least. 'Madam,' said I to Mrs. Huston, 'is it lawful for a weary traveller to refresh himself with a dish of tea, provided it has been honorably smuggled, or paid no duties?' 'No, sir, said she, 'we have renounced all tea in this place; but I'll make you coffee.' Accordingly, I have drunk coffee every afternoon since, and have borne it very well. Tea must be universally renounced, and I must be weaned, and the sooner the better."

Compare this as an expression of public opinion with the following, written the very next day:

"A notion prevails among all parties that it is politest and genteelest to be on the side of administration; that the better sort, the wiser few, are on one side, and that the multitude, the vulgar, the herd, the rabble, the mob only, are on the other. So difficult is it for the frail, feeble mind of man to shake itself loose from all prejudice and habits."

Of Mrs Adams's letters, that of November, 1775, is certainly one of the most remarkable:

". . . Colonel Warren returned last week to Plymouth, so that I shall not hear anything from you until he goes back again, which will not be till the last of this month. He damped my spirits greatly by telling me that the Court had prolonged your stay another month. I was pleasing myself with the thought that you would soon be upon your return. It is in vain to repine. I hope the public will reap what I sacrifice.

"I wish I knew what mighty things were fabricating. If a form of government is to be established here, what one will be assumed? Will it be left to our assemblies to choose one? And will not many men have many minds? And shall we not run into dissensions among ourselves? I am more and more convinced that man is a dangerous creature and, that power, whether vested in many or a few, is ever grasping, and like the grave, cries 'Give! give!' The great fish swallow up the small, and he who is most strenuous for the rights of the people, when vested with power is as eager after the prerogatives of government. You tell me of degrees of perfection to which human nature is capable of arriving, and I believe it, but at the same time lament that our admiration should arise from the scarcity of the instances.

"The building up of a great empire, which was only hinted at by my correspondent, may now, I suppose, be realized even by the unbelievers. Yet will not ten thousand difficulties arise in the formation of it. The reins of government have been so long slackened that I fear the people will not quietly submit to those restraints which are necessary for the peace and and security of the community. If we separate from Britain, what code of laws will be established? How shall we be governed so as to retain our liberties? Can any government be free which is not administered by general stated laws? Who shall frame these laws? Who will give them force and energy? It is true your resolutions, as a body, have hitherto had the force of laws; but will they continue to have it?

"When I consider these things, and the prejudices of the people in favor of ancient customs and regulations, I feel anxious for the fate of our monarchy, or democracy, or whatever is to take place. I soon get lost in a labyrinth of perplexities; but, whatever occurs, may justice and righteousness be the stability of our times, and order arise out of confusion! Great difficulties may be surmounted by patience and perseverance.

"I believe I have tired you with politics. As to news, we have not any at all. I shudder at the approach of winter when I think I am to remain desolate. I must bid you good-night; 'tis late for me, who am much of an invalid. I was disappointed last week in receiving a packet by post and, upon unsealing it, finding only four newspapers. I think you are more cautious than you need be. All letters, I believe, have come safe to hand. I have sixteen from you, and wish I had as many more.

"Adieu. Yours."

We would call particular attention, also, to the descriptions, so full of life and of graphic power, of the closing days of the siege of Boston, and the unconsciousness with which both husband and wife paint themselves for posterity. This volume takes its place by the side of the most valuable documents of our Revolutionary history.

* 'Familiar Letters of John Adams and his Wife, Abigail Adams, during the Revolution. With a Memoir of Mrs. Adams. By Charles Francis Adams.' New York: Hurd & Houghton. 1876. 1vol 12mo.

The Wusung Tramway was officially opened this afternoon at three o'clock. Messrs. Medhurst, C. F. R. Allen, Captain Woolcombe, all in official uniform, Mr. Morrison, the Engineer, the late Acting Secretary of Reuter's Telegram Agency and a group of distinguished citizens too numerous to mention were present. A trip was made on the small experimental engine for a distance of five miles down the line, being as far as the line is already laid without a break. The engine worked well and ran at a speed of some fifteen miles an hour: no interference whatever was received: a crowd of Chinese were assembled at the Shanghai terminus and many at the different crossings along the line. The engine is named Pioneer and a very young one too we should say by its appearance. We trust that this young pioneer will be succeeded by a numerous and healthy posterity.—*Shanghai Courier* (20th inst.).

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DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

We twain, as erst our sires, have sought a foreign strand;
As they returned, so we, with honour to our land.
They brought back trophies gathered with their swords;
Ours have been won for us by honeyed words.
Call us not boasters, bid us not be mute,
Olive, than laurel, beareth fairer fruit!

1.—Horses and cows, fruit, flowers I introduce,
And hope, I may, at last, prove of some use.
2.—A crown is on my head, one by my side;
Yet with defeat my name is still allied.
3.—The sweetest, saddest tale is surely mine.
Such bliss and woe shall ne'er again combine.
4.—A famous painter, of whom all have heard,
Reverse his birthplace and you have the word.
5.—So foolish, insolent, by rank alone made great,
Who pities him of those who shudder at his fate?
6.—Though small and insignificant to see,
When I appear, all yield at once to me.

SOLUTION OF ACROSTIC OF LAST WEEK.

Though at *Tennis* the ladies are always well dressed,
I am sure that no man will refuse
To admit that the charm which attracts, is the skill
With which they the *Racket* now use.

1.—Your *Tartar* first catch to avoid a dilemma,
2.—Then seek out a Saxon Queen who was named *Emma*,
3.—Wits are roving if next at *Nomadic* you stick.
4.—Oh! breathe not his name—call him simply *Old Nick*!
5.—The sorrows of *Iole* call for a sigh
6.—Which *Suet* dispels with a vision of pie!

X.

[A correct solution has also been received from a correspondent A.]

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 27, *Kolga*, German barque, Kiölseth, 380, from Takow, March 12, Sugar, Captain.

Mar. 29, *Colorado*, American steamer, Connolly, 3,727, from San Francisco, Mar. 1, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Mar. 29, *Flintshire*, British steamer, Reynolds, 1,243, from London via Singapore, Mar. 14, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Mar. 30, *Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, Furber, 1,870, from Shanghai and ports, Mar. 22, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Apr. 1, *Saco*, American corvette, Captain McDougall, 900, from Nagasaki, Mar. 27.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 24, *Scotia*, British barque, Duncan, 321, for Newchwang, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Mar. 26, *Great Republic*, American steamer, Cobb, 3,882, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Mar. 26, *Constanca Wilson*, British 3-mast schooner, Spence, 178, for Formosa, Ballast, despatched by Netherlands Trading Co.

Mar. 28, *Volga*, French steamer, Nondedeu, 960, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

Mar. 28, *Otto*, German brig, Jachtmann, 315, for Chefoo, Ballast, despatched by Netherland Trading Co.

Mar. 28, *Tuck Sing*, British barque, Marshall, 388, for Chefoo, Ballast, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.

Mar. 29, H. M. S. *Charybdis*, Captain Smith.

Mar. 29, *Thabor* Japanese steamer, Pendered, for Yokoska.

Mar. 29, *Lady Elizabeth*, British barque, Cobbett, 657, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Mar. 30, *Balgownie*, British barque, Brown, 323, for Takao, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Mar. 30, *Colorado*, American steamer, Connolly, 3,727, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Mar. 30, *Nevada*, American steamer, Williams, 2,143, for Shanghai, and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Mar. 31, *Caroline*, German barque, Molsen, 238, for Chefoo, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamship *Colorado* from San Francisco.—For Yokohama: Lieut.-Commander A. S. Barker, Mrs. Campbell, L. D. Craig, Mrs. G. Howard, Miss M. J. Burrows, T. W. Asana, Lieut. N. W. Lyon, Mrs. L. Rose, W. J. Ankersmith, Lieut. T. D. Bolles, Captain A. Morse, Revd. A. H. Leavitt and wife, Miss K. Megata, Miss A. Starkweather, B. Hazeltine, Mrs. F. Forester; steerage B. Roth. For Hongkong: J. H. Bacon, Miss S. L. Bacon, W. E. Carleton, J. D. Deming, Mrs. E. Mitchell, Mrs. C. A. Douglas, and 105 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—Miss Van Doven, Messrs. A. W. Scrutten, F. I. Marnham, G. A. Edwards, W. F. Harding, J. Catclof, F. S. Wallace, Young, Braess, J. Woodhead, W. R. Bennet, Hawkins and 12 Japanese, cabin, and 364 various in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Volga* for Hongkong.—Messrs. P. Deacon, Leopold Meir, wife and 4 children, H. Michelsen, J. A. Derring, P. L. Paris, Madame Jourdan and child, and Mr. Carl Nielsen.

Per Steamship *Colorado* for Hongkong.—Lieut. Commander Barker, Mrs. E. Mitchell, Miss S. L. Bacon, Mrs. C. A. Douglas, Messrs. Walsh, Cromwell, J. H. Bacon, W. E. Carleton, J. D. Denning, and 105 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Nevada* for Shanghai and ports.—Messrs. Iwasaki Kojiro, D. Craig, A. Center, Geisenheimer, S. W. Bryan, Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Morse and infant, Mrs. Middleton and infant, Dr. Harris, Dr. Tripler, Messrs. Fottiger, Sekimuchi, Cottam, Gorham, Tuskamoto, North, Skedaiya, Mr. and Mrs. England, Captain Morse; 192 Japanese and 4 Chinese in the steerage.

CARGOES.

Per Steamship *Volga* for Hongkong.—

Silk to London	42 bales.
Marseilles	194 „
Total ...	263 bales.
Waste silk	46 bales.

Per Steamship *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—

Treasure value	$171,120.00

Per Steamship *Nevada* for Shanghai and ports.—

Treasure	$9,000

REPORTS.

The *Colorado* reports; Strong westerly gales and a heavy swell from the N.W. during the whole of the passage.

The *Flintshire* reports very severe weather during the passage from Singapore to this port, during a gale which lasted over twenty four hours. Some cargo in the fore hold broke adrift, owing to the heavy sea that was running, and several wine casks with other goods were considerably damaged.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination	*Name*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
San Francisco ...	Belgic	O. & O. S. S. Co. ...	10th Apr.
Hongkong	Bombay	P. & O. Co.	4th Apr.
Shanghai	Hiroshima Maru ...	M. B. Co....	5th Apr.
San Francisco ...	Colorado	P. M. S. S. Co. ...	25th Apr.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS

			Destination.
Bombay	Smith	...	...Hongkong.
Flintshire	Reynolds	...	
Hiroshima Maru	Furber	...	...Shanghai.
Kanagawa Maru	... ...	...	
Kiusiu Maru	Christensen ...	...	
Massilia	Raud	...	
Menzaleh	Pasqualini ...	...	
Naruto	DuBois	...	
Niigata Maru	Walker	...	
Nagoya Maru	Young	...	
Sea Gull	Aefort	...	
Urio Maru	... ...	...	

SAILING SHIPS

Escort	630	Carver ...	...	...	
Gaucho	370	Creighton	...	...	
Hope	797	Hancock	...	...	
Hafersfjord	420	Meyer ...	...	...	..Melbourne.
John Mackean	198	Jordan ...	...	...	
Kolga	380	Kiölseth ...	...	...	
Leicester	1309	Caddy ...	...	...	...at Shinagawa.
Lochleven Castle ...	602	McKechnie	...	...	
Lunalilo	473	Marston ...	...	...	
Mary Jane	165	...	...	...	
Nettie Merryman ...	600	Masters ...	...	...	
Ruric	530	Bergeland	...	...	...at Shinagawa.
Truth	329	Evans ...	...	...	
Ullock	780	Rennie ...	...	...	
Wallace	628	Macormic	...	...	

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

French gun-boat ...	Talisman ...	Captain St. Hilaire.
French corvette ...	Infernet ...	Captain Pierre.
American corvette ...	Saco	Captain McDougall.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,
supplying the
HIGHEST AMOUNT OF NOURISHMENT
in the
MOST DIGESTIBLE & CONVENIENT FORM.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond-street, London and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

June 19, 1875. 1f. 26ins.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics and Yarns.—The import market continues dull. In *Shirtings* but little business can be reported though prices are nominally unchanged. *Yarns*, 16/24, are firm at quoted rates, but 28/32 and 38/42 must be reported weak and declining.

Grey Shirtings:—				White Shirtings:—			
7 lbs.	38½ yds. 39 in.	per pce.	$1.92½ to $2.20	60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nom.	per pce.	2.10 to	2.20
8 lbs.	38½ yds. 44 in.	„	2.20 to 2.50	Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2¼—3 lb.	per lb.	0.75 to	1.05
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ „ 39 in.	„	2.22½ to 2.50	Black Velvets		8.00 to	9.00
9 lbs.	38½ „ 44 in.	„	2.30 to 2.90	English Drills 15 lb. 40 yds, 30 in.		3.30 to	3.45
				Taffachelas 12 yds, 43 in.	*nom.*	2.00	

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul..	$31.00 to 34.50	No. 38 to 42 ... per picul... $41.00 to 45.00
No. 28 to 32	per picul..	$34.00 to 40.00	Reverse Twist 16/24 „ .. $34.00

Woollens.—In the absence of all business in this staple during the closing week we have no change to report. Quotations are nominal, but the tendency of the market may be considered as towards slightly lower rates.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds. 32 in.	6.50 to	8.00	Figured Mousseline de Laine..	30 yds. 30 in.	0.25 to	0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds. 31 in.	4.75 to	5.25	Multicolored „	30 yds. 30 in.	0.35 to	0.40
Chimagoro	20 yds. 30 in.	5.25 to	5.75	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy..	48 in. to 52 in.	0.80 to	1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds 32 in.	0.25 to	0.33	Presidents	54 in. to 56 in.	0.60 to	0.70
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds 32 in.	6.25 to	7.25	Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.	0.40 to	0.45
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds. 31 in.	18.50 to	19.00	Union	54 in. to 56 in.	0.40 to	0.65
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds. 32 in.	13.00 to	14.50	Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs.	per lb.	0.40 to	0.41
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds. 30 in.	0.19 to	0.20				

Sugar.—*Formosa Sugar* is again lower, although no sales have been reported since 26th ultimo. The arrival of one cargo has to be recorded. Stocks are large.

China Sugar is quoted higher, with moderate stocks.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	per picul....	3.35		China No. 5 Kong-fun	per picul ...	4.20 to	4.80
in Basket	„	3.25		„ No. 6 E-pak	„	3.30 to	3.50
China No. 1 Ping fah	„	7.30		Swatow	„	2.60 to	2.80
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„	6.50 to	7.00	Daitong	„	2.60 to	2.90
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„	5.50 to	5.90	Japan Rice	„		
„ No. 4 Kook-fah	„	5.00 to	5.30	Kerosine Oil	per case ...	2.55	

Kerosene Oil is quoted at $2.55 nominal but there are no sellers, the immediate demand having been satisfied by sales made "to arrive" ex *Nettie Merryman*. Holders continue firm in their demands in view of telegrams from the States reporting a higher range of prices.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Since the 23rd ultimo, arrivals are 140 bales, and deliveries 220 piculs. Prices, notwithstanding a rise in the rate of exchange, are not only firm but owing to better advices from the home markets show an upward tendency.

A parcel of the Kofu filature (Koshiu) is held at $630.

Tea.—Transactions have been on so slender a scale—amounting only to some 200 piculs—as barely to demand notice, and the quotations which we subjoin are therefore nominal.

Common	$14.00 to	16.00	Fine ... $31 to 34
Good Common	17.00 to	19.00	Finest ... 35 to 38
Medium	21.00 to	23.00	Choice ... Nominal.
Good Medium	27.00 to	29.00	

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Sterling rates are all but nominal at quotations; the tendency is, however, towards higher rates.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	3s. 10⅝d.	On Shanghai—Bank sight	72½
„ Bank Bills on demand	3s. 9⅞d.	„ Private 10 days sight	73¼
„ Private 6 months' sight	3s. 11⅛d.	On New York—Bank Bills on demand	91
On Paris—Bank 6 months' sight	4.90	„ 30 days sight Private	93
„ Private 6 ms. sight	5.00	On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	91½
On Hongkong—Bank sight	¼ per cent disct.	„ 30d. sight Private	93½
„ Private 10 days' sight	⅜ „ „	Kinsatz	399½
		Gold Yen	383

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INSURANCE.

THE

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

One of the Four Offices of the "Highest Class":—vide, the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864 *(Times 8th March,* 1864*).*

CHIEF OFFICES.—Exchange Street, St. Anne's Square, Manchester with branch offices at 14, King William Street, E.C., London; Liverpool; Glasgow; Birmingham; Bristol; Leeds And Newcastle.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, by ample Power of Attorney, been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, November 20, 1875.

THE

MERCHANTS MARINE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the above Company, we are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS, at the current rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, 19th November, 1875.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association, it is provided that, after payment to the Shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent per annum, One-fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

Established 1809.

Capital £2,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed the Company's Agents at this Port, and are authorised to accept up to $50,000, on First Class risks at the rate of

One and a-half per Cent. per Annum.

FINDLAY RICHARDSON & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 10, 1871.

INSURANCE.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.

YEDO AGENCY.

CHARLES H. DALLAS,
Sub-Agent,
Takekawa Cho, No. 19,
Shinbashi.

March 10, 1876. tf.

The "Java" Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

BATAVIA (JAVA).

The Second Colonial Sea & Fire Insurance Company,

BATAVIA, JAVA.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent at Yokohama for the above Company, is prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

Policies against FIRE issued for "The Second Colonial" at the following Rates:—

Godowns, First-class, 12 months		1½ per cent.
" " "	6 "	1 "
" " "	3 "	¾ "
" " "	1 "	½ "
" " "	10 days	3/16 "

Dwelling-Houses in the Settlement:—

First-class, P.A.	2½ per cent.
Second " "	3 "

Dwelling-Houses on the Bluff:—

First-class, P.A.	1½ per cent.
Second and Third-class, P.A.	2 to 3 "

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

J. PH. VON HEMERT.

Yokohama, April 9, 1873. 12ms.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept Fire and Life risks on behalf of this Company and settle all claims thereon.

STRACHAN & THOMAS.

Yokohama, January 19, 1872.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above, are prepared to accept

MARINE RISKS,

AT CURRENT RATES.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Yokohama, July 22, 1875.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.

BASS & CO.'S ALES.

PROCLAMATION OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

TRANSLATION.

"The British Authorities have complained that certain parties in this Country have been imitating the Trade Mark of Messrs. Bass & Co., a firm of Brewers in the English capital and selling Beer so labelled. The manufacture of Beer is not prohibited in this country, but it is wrong, according to Commercial law, to imitate Trade Marks.

"Henceforward, therefore persons whose business is Brewing Beer must apply for LICENSES, and send in a specimen of Trade Mark not likely to be confused with others.

"The above to be universally notified.

"9th Month, 1871. (Signed) "TOKEI FU."

In consequence of extensive forgeries of our Labels and Trade Mark having come to our knowledge, the attention of the public is called to the above PROCLAMATION.

We, therefore, CAUTION all persons against either selling or purchasing, as our manufacture, beer, whether in bottle or in cask, bearing such forged and fraudulent Labels, Capsules or Trade Mark

BASS & Co.,
London, and Burton-on-Trent.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE.

CAMERON & SAUNDERS,

AGENTS TO BASS & CO.,

INTIMATE THAT ALL

Bass's Pale Ale sold by them in bottle has Messrs. Bass's Label, Cameron & Saunders' Green Caution Label and Capsule affixed to each bottle; and that all three bear Messrs. Bass & Co.'s Signature and Trade Mark (a Red Triangle)

AND ALSO THE WORDS,

"Cameron & Saunders, London."

March 4, 1876. 1-f 13 ins.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

MUSICAL BOXES,

PLAYING 4 to 200 PIECES, with Expression, Mandoline, Drums, Cymbals, Castagnettes, Celestial Voices, &c., &c.

SMALL MUSICAL BOXES,

PLAYING 2 to 16 PIECES, Work Boxes, Cigar Stands, Swiss Houses, Photographic Albums, Writing Desks, Glove Boxes, Letter Weights, Cigar Cases, Tobacco and Match Boxes, Ladies' Work Tables, Bottles, Beer Glasses, Portemonnaies, Chairs, &c., all with Music.

Always the Latest Style by

I. H. HELLER,

BERNE, SWITZERLAND.

Illustrated Catalogues sent Gratis. Only those sending their Order DIRECT *are sure of receiving* HELLER'S BOXES.

March 4, 1876. 3 ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROADWELL'S

BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,

d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Via SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

Established 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List, 60 pages; sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50 To 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD AND 66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

PROPRIETORS, GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co. LEEDS.

OAKEY'S
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

Prepared expressly for the Patent Knife-cleaning Machines, India Rubber and Buff Leather Knife Boards. Knives constantly cleaned with it have a brilliant polish equal to new cutlery. Packets 3d. each; and tins, 6d., 1/-, 2/6 and 4/- each.

OAKEY'S
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

Prevent friction in cleaning and injury to the knife. Oakey's Wellington Knife Polish should be used with his Boards.

OAKEY'S
SILVERSMITHS SOAP

[NON-MERCURIAL],
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-plate, Plate Glass, &c. Tablets 6d. each.

OAKEY'S
WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

In Solid Blocks—1d., 2d. & 4d. each, & 1s. Boxes.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
EMERY · EMERY CLOTH · BLACK LEAD · CABINET · GLASS PAPER & Co.
WELLINGTON EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

Januray 1, 1876. 52ins.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS
Of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT:

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

Caution.—Any one *selling spurious oilmen's stores*, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

June 12, 1875. f. 12ms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARD TABLES.
THURSTON & Co.,
CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,
BILLIARD TABLE
AND
Pilliard Room Furniture Manufacturesr,
Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

By Appointment to
H. M. THE QUEEN;
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES;
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDowell & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.
BOMBAY—Messrs. Grindlay & Co.
SHANGHAI—Messrs. Hall & Holtz.

Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Office of this journal.

Yokohama, July 3, 1875. 52ins.

THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

May 17th, 1873. 6m.

THE BEST INVESTMENT OF THE DAY FOR A SMALL OUTLAY.

And where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as the public taste is so much on the increase for Aerated Drinks. The book of 90 pages of illustrations and information forwarded free.

BARNETT, SON & FOSTER, Engineers, 23c, Forston St., Hoxton, London, ENGLAND.

December 25, 1875. B. 13ins.

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No. 14.

IMPERIAL METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

TOKEI, JAPAN.

LAT. 35° 39′ N. LONG. 139° 44′ E. HEIGHT ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL 67 FEET.

FROM 5TH TO 9TH FEBRUARY 1876.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Observations Taken at 9.30 a.m. (Local Time.) Barometer corrected for Index error, capillarity, and reduced to 32°	Hygrometer. Dry.	Wet	Dif.	D. P.	E. F. V.	H.	Anemograph. Direction.	Pressure.	Velocity.	Observations Taken at 3.30 p.m. (Local Time.) Barometer corrected for Index error, capillarity, and reduced to 32°	Hygrometer. Dry.	Wet.	Dif.	D. P.	E. F. V.	H.	Anemograph. Direction.	Pressure.	Velocity.	Observations Taken at 9.30 p.m. (Local Time.) Barometer corrected for Index error, capillarity, and reduced to 32°	Hygrometer. Dry.	Wet.	Dif.	D. P.	E F. V.	H.	Anemograph. Direction.	Pressure.	Velocity.
			Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles		Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles		Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles
Sa...	5	30.361	35.07	31.40	3.67	26.87	.146	726	N	0.180	6	30.299	40.02	33.70	6.32	25.59	.138	551	NNW	0.320	8	30.352	*	*	*	*	*	*	W	0.180	6
Su...	6	30.400	35.66	31.00	4.66	25.72	.139	677	NW	0.005	1	30.235	44.12	38.30	5.82	31.44	.176	603	SE	0.125	5	30.150	38.76	36.10	2.66	32.54	.185	792	E	0.005	1
M...	7	29.798	35.44	34.90	0.54	34.12	.196	955	—	—	0	29.574	38.66	38.10	0.56	37.35	.223	954	NW	0.125	5	29.689	46.24	42.10	4.14	37.38	.224	722	NW	0.245	7
Tu..	8	30.005	47.15	41.10	6.05	34.36	.199	608	NNW	0.180	6	30.019	55.20	47.50	7.70	40.14	.248	572	*	*	*	30.067	41.70	36.70	5.00	30.54	.171	654	*	*	*
W...	9	30.015	45.43	39.30	6.13	32.23	.182	601	*	*	*	29.982	51.70	41.80	9.90	31.64	.178	471	NW	0.605	11	30.198	34.84	31.39	3.45	25.79	.140	690	N	0.020	2
Sums.....		150.579	198.75	177.70	21.05	153.30	.862	3567	...	...	13	150.109	229.70	199.40	30.30	166.16	.968	3151	...	...	29	150.456	161.54	146.29	15.25	126.25	.720	2858	...	...	16
Means....		30.116	39.75	35.54	4.21	30.66	.172	713	...	0.053	3.25	30.022	45.94	39.88	6.06	33.23	.193	630	...	0.263	7.25	30.091	40.38	36.57	3.81	31.58	.180	714	...	0.080	4.0
No. of Col.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Observations Taken at 9 30 a.m. (L.T.) Rain in Inches.	Clouds 0 to 10	Clouds Form	Ozone 0 to 10	Observations Taken at 3 30 p.m (Local Time.) Self-registering Thermometers. In Air. Max.	Min.	Daily Mean.	Range.	Max S.R.	Min T.R.	In Vacuo Max S.R.	Clouds. 0 to 10	Clouds Form
Sa...	5	0.000	4	Cir. & Cir.-s.	2.0	41.09	23.01	32.05	18.08	55.20	15.00	103.00	5	Cir. .....
Su...	6	0.160	8	Cir.	6.0	46.60	24.52	35.56	22.08	59.20	60.00	102.25	3	Cir. .....
M...	7	1.045	10	Nim.	5.0	39.57	32.20	35.88	7.37	40.20	32.00	45.55	10	Nim. & Cum. .....
Tu..	8	0.000	5	Small-c.	1.0	57.35	36.20	46.77	21.15	76.20	35.06	118.40	9	Roll-c. & Cum.-s. .....
W..	9	0.000	9	Cir. Cum. & Str.....	6.5	53.85	36.20	45.02	17.65	72.20	35.06	128.00	0	
Sums		1.205	36	.....	20.5	238.46	152.13	195.28	86.33	303.00	133.12	497.20	27	.....
Means ...		0.241	7.2	.....	4.1	47.69	30.43	39.06	17.27	66.60	26.62	99.44	5.4	.....
No. of Col.		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	24	43

GENERAL REMARKS.

Cir. (Cirrus). Cir.—c (Cirro-cumulus). Cir.—s. (Cirro-stratus.) Str. (Stratus). Cum. (Cumulus). Cum —s. (Cumulo-Stratus). Roll—c. (Roll-cumulus). Nim. (Nimbus). Dry; (Dry bulb). Wet; (Wet bulb) Dif. (Difference). D.P. (Dew point). E.F.V. (Elastic force of vapour). H. (Humidity) S.R. (Solar radiation). T.R. (Terrestrial Radiation).
Barometer readings are in inches.
Thermometer readings are in degrees Fahrenheit.

Morning very hazy.—Clouds high and thin.
Morning very hazy.
Rain commenced at 7.30 a.m., and ceased at 3.30 p.m.

A very little Cum. on horizon to N.E. and S.E., Str to E. at 3.30 p.m.

Highest Reading of Barograph on 6th, at 10 00 a.m. ..... 30 375 Inches.
Lowest Reading of Barograph on 7th, at 4.00 p.m. ..... 29.590 Inches.

Range ..... 0.785 Inches.

Greatest Number of Miles of Wind was on ..... in hrs.
Least Number of Miles of Wind was on ..... in hrs.

Greatest difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 9th ..... 9.90° Column No. 14
Least difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 7th ..... 0.54° Column No. 4

Range ..... 9.36°

Highest Temperature of Air in shade was on 8th ..... 57.35°
Lowest Temperature of Air was on 5th ..... 23.01°

Range ..... 34.34°

Observations and Calculations made by HENRY B. JOYNER.

(Signed) HENRY B. JOYNER.

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No. 15.

IMPERIAL METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

TOKEI, JAPAN.

LAT. 35° 39′ N. LONG. 139° 44′ E. HEIGHT ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL 67 FEET.

FROM 10TH TO 14TH FEBRUARY 1876.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 A.M. (LOCAL TIME.)										OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 3.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.)										OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.)									
		Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	HYGROMETER.						ANEMOGRAPH.			Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	HYGROMETER.						ANEMOGRAPH.			Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	HYGROMETER.						ANEMOGRAPH.		
			Dry.	Wet	Dif.	D. P.	E. F. V.	H.	Direction.	Pressure.	Velocity.		Dry.	Wet.	Dif.	D. P.	E. F. V.	H.	Direction.	Pressure.	Velocity.		Dry.	Wet.	Dif.	D. P.	E. F. V.	H.	Direction.	Pressure.	Velocity.
			Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles		Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles		Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles
Th..	10	30.299	34.84	30.38	4.46	25.87	.140	703	N	0.005	1	30.236	43.52	38.10	5.42	31.65	.178	625	E	0.320	8	30.263	37.40	35.10	2.30	31.90	.180	810	—	—	0
F ...	11	30.209	42.10	37.50	4.60	31.89	.180	684	—	—	0	30.088	50.40	43.20	7.20	35.64	.208	574	E	0.080	4	30.092	37.84	35.20	2.64	31.59	.178	787	WSW	0.080	4
Sa...	12	30.277	40.12	35.00	5.12	28.37	.156	624	NNW	0.320	8	30.231	46.10	37.90	8.20	28.59	.157	502	NW	0.405	9	30.259	37.45	35.00	2.45	31.61	.178	798	—	—	0
Su...	13	30.003	32.30	32.00	0.30	31.40	.176	977	NW	0.180	6	29.682	33.78	33.60	0.18	33.54	.192	990	NW	0.180	6	29.656	34.28	34.00	0.28	33.55	.192	972	NW	0.005	1
M...	14	29.707	43.40	39.00	4.40	33.76	.194	686	WNW	0.020	2	29.646	50.00	44.20	5.80	38.02	.229	640	ENE	0.080	4	29.825	36.06	35.00	1.06	33.42	.191	905	NNW	0.180	6
Sums		150.495	192.76	173.88	18.88	151.29	.846	3674	...	...	17	149.883	223.80	197.00	26.80	167.44	.964	3331	...	...	31	150.095	183.03	174.30	8.73	162.07	.919	4272	...	...	9
Means....		30.099	38.55	34.78	3.78	30.26	1.692	735	...	...	3.4	29.977	44.76	39.40	5.36	33.49	.193	666	...	...	6.2	30.019	36.61	34.86	1.75	32.41	.184	854	...	...	1.8
No.of Col.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 A.M. (L.T.)				OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 3.30 P.M (LOCAL TIME.)									GENERAL REMARKS.
		Rain in	Clouds		Ozone	SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.							Clouds.		
						IN AIR.						In Vacuo			
		Inches.	0 to 10	Form	0 to 10	Max.	Min.	Daily Mean.	Range.	Max S.R.	Min T.R.	Max S.R.	0 to 10	Form	
Th..	10	0.000	10	Nim Str. Cir.-s.	7.0	44.60	28.16	36.38	16.44	63.40	26.00	108.20	3	Cir.-c. & Cir.-s.....	Cir. (Cirrus). Cir.—c (Cirro-cumulus). Cir.—s. (Cirro-stratus.) Str. (Stratus). Cum. (Cumulus). Cum—s. (Cumulo-Stratus). Roll—c. (Roll-cumulus). Nim. (Nimbus). Dry; (Dry bulb). Wet; (Wet bulb) Dif. (Difference). D.P. (Dew point). E.F.V. (Elastic force of vapour). H. (Humidity) S.R (Solar radiation). T.R. (Terrestrial Radiation). Barometer readings are in inches. Thermometer readings are in degrees Fahrenheit.
F ...	11	0.000	0		5.0	53.60	26.39	39.99	27.21	65.30	20.50	110.00	0		A few flakes of snow from 9.00 a.m. to 9.40 a.m. A little hail at 1.30 p.m.
Sa...	12	0.185	10	Cir. & Cum.	0.0	47.35	30.18	38.77	17.17	61.95	24.00	112.00	1	Cir.	Early morning hoar frost. Hazy all day. Earthquake at 5.36 p.m.*
Su...	13	0.685	10	Nim.	6.5	38.87	29.17	34.02	9.70	39.14	25.00	51.05	10	Cum.....	Very slight earthquake at 5.29 a.m. Commenced rain and hail from an early hour, turning to snow at 11.00 a.m. Snow at 11.45 a.m., turned to rain at 1.00 p.m., ceased at 3.00 p.m.
M...	14	0.000	5	Small-c.	5.0	53.10	30.18	41.64	22.92	69.20	26.00	115.00	4	Cum. Small-c. & Cir...	Morning hazy.
Sums		0.870	35	.....	23.5	237.52	144.08	190.80	93.44	298.99	121.50	496.25	18	.....	* Force of shock 2° 15′ on W. N. W. and E. S. E. arm.
Means ...		0.174	7.0	.....	4.7	47.50	28 82	38.16	18.69	59.80	24.30	99.25	3.6	.....	
No.of Col.		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	24	43	

Highest Reading of Barograph on 10th, at 11.00 a.m. ..... 30.280 Inches.
Lowest Reading of Barograph on 14th, at 3.00 p.m. ..... 29.646 Inches.

Range ..... 0.634 Inches.

Greatest Number of Miles of Wind was on 12th, ... 143 in 24 hrs.
Least Number of Miles of Wind was on 11th, ... 42 in 24 hrs.

Greatest difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 12th ..... 8.20° Column No. 14
Least difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 13th ..... 0.18° Column No.

Range ..... 8.02°

Highest Temperature of Air in shade was on 11th ..... 53.60°
Lowest Temperature of Air was on 11th ..... 26.39°

Range ..... 27.21°

Observations and Calculations made by HENRY B. JOYNER.

(Signed) HENRY B. JOYNER.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

There has been a shower of honours and rewards this week upon those who participated in the negotiations at Peking which brought the Formosan affair to a close. General Le Gendre gets the decoration of the Second class of the new Order of Merit and two thousand *yen*; M. Boissonade the same decoration and 2,500 *yen*; and Yanagiwara, who went as the first Envoy to Peking, and subsequently gave the *pas* to Okubo, one thousand *yen*. Looking on at these matters as spectators, we do not quite like the donations of money side by side with the stars and ribands—or whatever may be the insignia of the new order. The honours bestowed by princes should be among what Burke calls "the cheap defences of nations;" *i.e.* they should rank as superior to, and supersede the necessity for, rewards in money.

The *Hochi Shimbun* gives the following account of the affair:—

Yesterday the three gentlemen below mentioned were summoned to the Household Department. The Imperial addresses to them were as follows:—

To Yanagiwara Sakimitsu, member of the Genrôin, *Shôshi-i*. (Upper 4th Rank.)

Some time back, when serious complications arose with China on account of the matter of the Savage Territory in Formosa and while the High Commissioner Ôkubo Toshimichi had not yet gone thither, you conducted various negotiations with the Chinese Government, whereby the matter was finally arranged. We are exceedingly gratified at this, and consequently bestow upon you as a reward the sum of 1,000 *yen*.

To *Risen-toku*, (Le Gendre.)

From (the time of the origin of) the affair of the Savage Territory in Formosa, until the conclusion of the negotiations with China, you exerted yourself and showed diligence in not one matter only, but laboured to a great extent. We therefore confer upon you the 2nd class of the Order of Merit, and also present you with the sum of 2,000 *yen*.

To Boissonade,

You accompanied the High Commissioner, Ôkuko Toshimichi, and at the time of the negotiations with the Chinese Government you exerted yourself and showed diligence, and achieved no slight merit. We therefore confer upon you the 2nd class of the Order of Merit, and also present you with the sum of 2,500 *yen*.

Nor has this flattering shower descended on the heads of the chiefs alone. On the same day about two hundred policemen who were sent from Tokio to render assistance during the Saga insurrection, were summoned by the chief officer of police to receive Imperial rewards for their services.

It has been pointed out to us that we were in error last week in imagining that the Corean Treaty contains any conditions of reciprocity in connection with the extra-territoriality jurisdiction clause which forms so noteworthy a feature of it. The Japanese do not intend to allow Coreans resident in or visiting Japan to be under Corean jurisdiction. Article X of the Treaty refers only to the "open ports of Chosen," and though it seems superfluous to say that a Corean shall be punished by his own laws in a Corean port, the same singularity is observable in Article V of the British Treaty of 1858. Indeed, a comparison of the two Articles proves that that in the Corean Treaty is almost a *verbatim* copy of that in our own. Apart, however, from this, is it not the case that the Coreans live under the old system of Chinese laws, made during the best times of the Empire, and do they not regard the Tartar dynasty now on the throne as *parvenue*, and far less civilized than the old line from which they derived their laws? We rather think it is so, in which case there is less ground than the Japanese may imagine for the extra-territoriality jurisdiction clause inserted in the treaty. The Coreans may, however, be below their old code, as the Japanese are rising above theirs.

We have on several occasions been requested to publish decisions of the Japanese courts in cases where foreigners have believed themselves to be greatly aggrieved by such decisions. The grounds of dissatisfaction have been sometimes better, sometimes worse; but careful consideration of the whole question has confirmed us in a conviction of the undesirability of publishing such decisions in the absence of the arguments *pro* and *con*. But a case has recently been brought to our notice in which the judgment pronounced is so completely at variance with reason, and appears to us to have such an important bearing upon the question of Japanese jurisdiction over foreigners, that we are not only justified in departing from a general rule, but could hardly justify ourselves for not doing so. The case, in an abstract form, is as follows:—

A. (a foreigner) sues B. (a Japanese) for a sum of money. Judgment is suspended for a while, during which B. sets up a counter claim against A. The Court decides that A's claim is invalid, but orders B. to pay interest on the sum claimed from date of claim to date of judgment.

On no conceiveable theory of law or justice can any such judgment be upheld, but being that of the Court of ultimate appeal, there is manifestly no remedy through this means. In its own interests we would call the attention of the Japanese Government to this decision.

A comparison between the circumstances attending Shimadzu Saburô's departure from Tokio early this week, by a passenger steamer, with a few followers, the swords of the whole party being wrapped up in bundles, like the family bundle of umbrellas, parasols and sticks so well known to paterfamilias travelling on the continent, and the circum-

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stances attending his departure on the fatal day of the Richardson murder, afford a measure of the revolution which has taken place in this country in the last sixteen years. We have no wish to open old sores. The old Satsuma chieftain is a survival of a period and system as completely past as the period of the ichthyosauri. He is a living fossil, and, it must be said, one of singular interest. But fitter and not less interesting forms are taking his place, and if men are even more the creatures of their times than children of their fathers and mothers, he must not be greatly censured for the part he has played in the modern history of Japan.

A Regatta, in which the competitors will be students of the Naval College, the Mitsu Bishi Mercantile Marine School and other kindred institutions, in now in course of organization. We would suggest that the commanders of the vessels of war lying off Yokohama at the time of its being holden, should contribute to excite a somewhat sluggish emulation by entering the boys of their crews for various handicaps, which are to be open to all comers.

Orders have been issued that the Kucho and Kocho of every ward in Tokio shall assemble on the 5th of every month at the principal police station for the purpose of discussing such measures as are demanded by the interests of the city or of their respective wards.

If any one wishes to form a true estimate of the noble manner in which this settlement has been laid out, let him walk up or down Water Street from No. 5 to No. 8, before the stones which have been thrown down as a bed for the road are trodden in. Let him try to escape from the road-way to the side-walks, and carefully watch the phases of his own emotions as protruding shutters or tea-tasting windows may excite them. A settlement with even only one such permanent blot upon it—for permanent it must be—is condemned to an eternity of shame.

From the "Japan Mail Dail Advertiser."

A fire broke out at a village on the Tokaido, a suburb of Kanagawa, on Saturday evening at about half past six o'clock. The fire originated in an outhouse at Motomochi and rapidly spread to the surrounding dwellings in the direction of the railway. The engines from Yokohama were taken to the spot as early as possible, but before the advance of the fire could be stayed some thirty houses were destroyed, nine of these being situated on the main road. The fire was got under at about half past ten o'clock.

The signal gun fired this morning announced the departure of the Lighthouse Department steamer, *Meiji Maru*, which has sailed for the N. E. coast. She carries a quantity of mining stores and material.

The Prime Minister has issued a notification declaring that henceforth the age of twenty will be deemed the age of manhood of males in this country.

The Christian day of rest was yesterday observed for the first time as a holiday in the public offices and by the newspapers. To-day being an anniversary of Jimmu Tenno will also be celebrated as a holiday.

A Japanese newspaper has heard that the brick buildings which line the Main Street of Yedo will shortly be continued in the direction of Nihon Bashi.

A fire which occurred at Nagoya on the 31st instant destroyed twenty-two houses.

The fire at Takata in Yetchigo destroyed some 600 houses.

The Tochigi *Ken* has been invaded by a virulent small-pox. About one in nine of the persons attacked has, says the *Hochi*, succumbed to the disease.

Penalties are accumulating upon the unfortunate editor of the *Yokohama Daily News*, against whom a verdict for a further term of imprisonment of 328 days for a fresh offence has just been registered.

Certain reforms says the *Nichi Nichi* have been taking place in the province of Satsuma of late. *Geisha* and loose women have been proscribed and many persons of these classes who were found to be natives of other provinces have been ordered to leave Satsuma.

The early cherry trees which ornament the grounds of Uyeno are now in full bloom and attract large numbers of visitors to the spot. On Saturday and yesterday many thousands must have been present.

Ex-*Sadaijin* Shimadzu Saburo, the *Hochi Shimbun* has heard, is expected to return to Satsuma on the 6th instant.

The Minister of the Interior has issued a circular to the *Fu* and *Ken*, pointing out that permission to reside outside of the several foreign settlements can only be accorded on special application to foreigners employed by the Government, to their relatives of the same name, and to their servants. No other foreigner may be permitted to reside with them except as a visitor for a short period. The heads of departments are recommended to see that this regulation is strictly observed.

A Chinese newspaper says that Li Hung Chang has memorialized the Throne to repeal the law against poppy planting. India, it says, is now planting tea for fear of her opium being supplanted by that of native Chinese growth.

The *China Mail* (Hongkong) writes:—

It is not expected that the ships of the Flying Squadron will stay here longer than to allow refitting, rigging, etc., say ten or fourteen days, when they will most likely proceed to the Northern ports.

At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Malcolm, Hudson, and Co., in the Japan trade, who failed recently, the statement of affairs submitted showed that the total liabilities were £85,778, including £32,103 to unsecured creditors, £20,386 the liabilities on bills (of which it is expected that £2,000 will rank against the estate for dividend), and £28,159 liabilities on bills payable on account of Messrs. A. Collie and Co. The assets were stated at £6,075. The meeting was adjourned till the 17th April to await the return from Japan of Mr. Malcom, the senior partner.—*L. & C. Express.*

Yesterday being one of the anniversaries of Jimmu Tenno was observed as a Japanese holiday. The native town was decorated in the usual manner and business in the public offices was as far as possible suspended.

The usual Athletic Sports of the pupils of the Imperial Naval College of Yedo will be held on the grounds at Tskidji on Friday afternoon next. Prizes for the reward of the successful competitors have been prepared, and will be presented at the conclusion of the sports.

The Prime Minister has issued a notification for the regulation of the practise of adoption. The age of children whom it is proposed to adopt should not be less than sixteen. Should, however, the adopting household comprise any female, either wife or daughter, whose age exceeds sixteen, the adoption will in such case not be permitted.

Exhibitions would now seem to be much in vogue throughout the provinces. It is announced that one will be opened at Matsmoto in Shinshu on the 15th of this month. Another at Kumamoto will be opened on the 10th instant.

It is intended to exercise the students of the Military College at Toyama at target practise. Monthly exercise will shortly be commenced.

The *Nichi Nichi* announces the approaching departure of the *Kinjo Kan* on an experimental cruise to Vladiswostock and Corea for training purposes.

General Le Gendre, Foreign adviser to the Foreign Office, and Mr. Boissonade of the *Shihosho* had the honour of receiving at the hands of H. I. Majesty yesterday at the Imperial Palace the new decoration.

The U. S. flag ship *Tennesee*, Rear-Admiral Reynolds, which arrived from Shanghai at noon yesterday was received with the customary salutes.

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His Majesty was present at the performance of *No* at the residence of Iwakura *Udaijin*, on the 4th instant.

The *Hochi Shimbun* has heard that since the beginning of the month some ten among the *Kuadzoku* who have not yet obtained appointments in the Jako-no-ma (a sinecure office) have nevertheless kept guard daily at the Imperial Palace.

The *Choya Shimbun* writes: In Hirosaki in Awomori are 8,000 houses, 3,000 of which belong to *samurai*. These 3,000 households, it has been discovered, contain only 200 persons who read the newspapers, while in the remaining 5,000 houses belonging to commoners there are only twenty persons who read them.

It is intended shortly, says the *Nichi Nichi* to illuminate the Gigon machi in Kiôto with gas.

An aged woman residing in Motomachi, Homura was murdered at an early hour yesterday morning. Her son who occupied an adjoining room was roused by her groans and hastened to her help, but found her dying from the wounds inflicted by her murderer.

The Yokohama Normal School for Japanese teachers will be opened to-day.

The *Hochi Shimbun* has been informed that the large sum of $44,000 has been spent in repairing the copper roof of the temple of Kannon at Asakusa, in Yedo. It is believed, however, that at the ceremony of *Kaicho*, or opening of the shrines to the public, the offerings of the devout will be amply sufficient to cover even this heavy expenditure.

An ungroomed pony, with a sore back and tattered carpet saddle cloth, conveyed a prominent official to Court on the 3rd inst. The contrast between dirt and splendour of the horse and his rider excited admiring comment by European spectators of the display.

His Majesty's private band, will commence the study of European music this month, under the tuition of Mr J. W. Fenton, late bandmaster of H. B. M.'s 6th Regiment.

The Messageries Maritimes steamship *Volga*, with European mails from Marseilles to the 27th February, will be despatched from Hongkong for this port at 10 o'clock a.m. to-day.

We are requested to intimate that the firing of the noonday gun on Saturday from the *Tiptree* hulk will be resumed to-day and will be continued until further notice.

Minute guns were fired by the U. S. frigate *Tennessee* yesterday in respect to the memory of Rear-Admiral Stringham whose death has been reported. The men-of-war in harbour carried their flags at half-mast during the day.

An unusually impressive funeral service was held yesterday over the remains of the poor woman, who was murdered by a thief a few nights since in Motomachi, at the Zotoku-In temple in that suburb.

A notification has been issued by the Tokio *Fu* condemning all unnecessary or excessive noise at *matsuri* or *kaicho* (the opening of the shrines). Henceforth the lieges must take their pleasure and devotion more quietly.

Since this notification was issued a temple of the Nichiren Buddhists in Yedo has put forth a placard, entreating the faithful to abstain in future from practising their devotions at midnight; and further begging that they will abandon the usual beating of tom-toms.

A balloon ascent from the Navy Yard at Yedo, which the Mikado was expected to witness, was promised yesterday.

The *Choya Shimbun* reports the destruction by fire of some 28 houses at Okuchi machi, Yedo, on the 6th instant.

A *post mortem* examination, which was made yesterday afternoon by Dr. D. B. Simmons, assisted by Dr. Stuart Eldridge and Dr. Wheeler, of the body of the late Mr. J Stephen, master carpenter, who had died suddenly at his residence, No. 113, Creek, showed the immediate cause of death to have been the rupture of a blood vessel while suffering from convulsions.—*Herald.*

THE SWORD PROCLAMATION.

THE late diplomatic success in Corea has been appropriately followed up by the issue of a proclamation abolishing the practice of wearing swords, nor is it easy to conceive a more happy sequel to a peaceful victory. A vast, half-military population, sufficiently powerful to control the Government, has hitherto paralysed the energies of this Empire, devoured its substance, and obstructed that accumulation of wealth which is absolutely requisite for any solid advance in civilization. Whatever special problems the condition of society in this country may present to the foreigner, there can be no doubt that, compared with that of Europe, it is simple and rudimentary in the extreme. An overpowering predominance has been exercised by the military class, and until quite lately the military or civil service has been regarded as the only form of occupation worthy of men of gentle birth. That vast variety of avocation known to European life, capable indeed of generalization under a few heads yet possessing practically infinite ramifications, is unknown in this country. The politeness of the Japanese manners has been purchased at the expense of a contempt for trade and the trading spirit. The increase of wealth which, in free nations, strengthens the middle classes and gives new impulse to commercial enterprise in all its thousand shapes, has had but little play in this country, while the habit of regarding multitudes as totally destitute of rights has combined with the military spirit among the *samurai* to modify the naturally amiable disposition of the Japanese race with traits of a ferocity equally odious and dangerous. The personal and political liberty which we attained so early in our history—the parent of those municipal institutions which in their turn have done so much to consolidate that liberty—has been practically unknown to the masses of the people of Japan, and the impulse to industry which has ever flowed from this source has been wanting in the social economy of the country. No such powerful influence as that of the Jews or Lombards has been at work here to assist in the commercial development of the nation, and the capital which these classes accumulated in beneficent reservoirs in Europe and directed into channels of reproductive enterprise, has been squandered for purposes or on objects which have done only too little for the national development and advancement.

The edict to which we shortly referred last week promises to be the precursor of a vast change in all these respects, though we must not be impatient if its coming be tardy. The first thing is to secure obedience to the order, against which many a fierce spirit will rebel bitterly. It must not be imagined that the masses of the people of Japan have undergone anything like the change which is observable among the residents of Tokio. Any foreigner so disposed may find in the more distant provinces of the Empire, and especially in the towns or villages along the Inland Sea, ample evidence that the spirit of old Japan survives there in remarkable vigour. The generation which had finished its education—so far as education may be had at school—before the European influence had seized the mind of the leaders of this wonderful movement, is barely yet thirty years of age, and the number of Japanese who have been abroad or who have actually come into contact with foreigners so as to find their minds stirred and transformed by this contact, is yet comparatively very small. The mass of the nation's teachers are still those who were reared up under the old system, and though they have doubtless been greatly influenced by the new movement they are not the children of it, as will be the

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instructors of the next generation. It will be no wonder if some difficulty is found in securing an immediate obedience to the new measure, strong as the Government may now be. Yet its orders are those of men who have not dreaded the drawing of the sword where the national honour dictated this course. The perils of a war with China have been dared, and there was plenty of military spirit behind the prudent negotiations which secured the late treaty with Corea. Let the effect, too, of this proclamation be well understood. It is not the abandonment of this military spirit. It is rather the transfer of the sword from the hands of a vast body less amenable to discipline, to those of a small body much more amenable to discipline. As we said last week, it does for Japan what the invention of gunpowder did for Europe. It takes a rude arm from every one—an arm greatly tending, in a rude state of society, to make its possessor turbulent and defiant—and, laying it aside, places a better one in the hands of those who can only use it in the interests of order, or, at all events, with the authority of the representatives of the Sovereign. So long as men carried swords, two results were certain to follow: the first, a disposition to use it to subserve their personal interests; the second, a disdain for those who had not the same privilege. The practice rendered rebellion easy instead of difficult, and fostered the disposition to make the sword the arbiter of personal quarrels or causes. Under this influence Imperial interests had to give way to local or class interests, the civil law could take no hold on the national mind in its totality, the commercial spirit was contemned and the industrial spirit dwarfed. Now, however, men whom the the force of inseparable association has perpetually kept in more or less of opposition to the civil law, must yield to it on all points, and must forego the demoralising and impoverishing luxury of looking down with disdain upon useful labour. A fresh incentive has been given them to join the ranks of the industrious classes, their union with whom will be a mutual benefit, and an enlightened self-interest among them will be substituted for those emulations, jealousies, conflicting sentiments and insatiable desires which have been the source of so much evil in this country.

The proclamation itself is doubtless the immediate outcome of the memorial addressed to the Throne by YAMAGATA, Minister of War, which will be found in a translation elsewhere. But ARINORI MORI, now Japanese Minister at Peking, was one of the earliest to see the importance of the measure and to urge it upon the Cabinet. It is certain, however, that desirable as it may have appeared to the rest of the Sanghi, some favourable conjuncture was necessary to render its enforcement possible. "There is nothing so successful as success," and the satisfactory result of the Corean negotiations has enabled the Government to do at a stroke that which should do more to consolidate the intellectual and social revolution which has taken place in the country, than any single measure yet passed by the Cabinet.

It is necessary in conclusion to say a word about one at least of the precautions which this measure demands. As we have already shewn, it takes a weapon from the many, and puts it, or another, into the hands of the few. The few will be proportionately more proud of the privilege of bearing it, and this pride has too often shewn a tendency to exceed proper limits. Bodies of the newly made military class are sometimes to be met with in the capital in a half-drunken and therefore dangerous state, swaggering about with their side-arms to the serious alarm of quiet folk. It is not long since, too, that a marine, landed as a guard at a fire at Hiogo, deliberately fired three shots at one of the English employés who was actively engaged in the performance of duties rendered necessary by the emergency. This betrays a want of control which might lead to the most serious consequences, and tallies with some of the complaints made in the local foreign papers of insults passed upon foreigners in the capital during the last twelve months.

THE ARTERIES OF WEALTH.

BEWILDERED as this much-instructed nation has of late years been, by multitudes of counsellors,—in some of whom, if wisdom exist, she lurks under strange disguises—she has received one piece of advice not of the veneering kind, which by dint of repetition in diplomatic colloquy and editorial homily, appears at last to bear promise of result. It did not need a Solomon to discover the fact that good roads would develop fresh sources of wealth, give work to the unemployed in the interior, increase the value of waste land from nil to par, add to customs receipts, and, by causing the country to take higher rank amongst the world's producers, secure for it enhanced respect, and, in the event of pecuniary aid being besought by its agents in foreign money markets, better terms. But in the discussions which settled some months ago the repair of certain military roads and others leading to famous shrines and places of popular resort, the commercial element of the question appears not to have been duly considered. Great undertakings as were the old Roman ways which still remain to mark the transalpine marches of victorious legions, commercially considered, their value is utterly incomparable with that of the shortest existent railway in an iron or coal district, constructed on the basis that they are only to be made where commerce requires them and at a cost proportionate to what that commerce can afford to pay. Viewed from this point, it therefore becomes an important enquiry as to what is the best and cheapest practicable manner of constructing roads which shall afford the utmost facility for rapid transportation of goods and passengers from point to point, and especially where the formation of the country is mountainous, and therefore unlikely to repay the cost of constructing and maintaining a broad highway. Advice on this point does not appear to come forward freely, and those who would fain see the Tokaido and its byways assimilated to the drive from Warwick to Coventry or the postroads of France, have been singularly reticent of counsel as to ways and means. Under these circumstances it may not be inopportune to consider the adoption of some recently preposed schemes for improved communication, which appear suitable for this country in outlying districts where deposits of ore, coal, sulphar and other substances crop out at the surface, valueless and useless till removed.

One of the simplest and best is that patented by Mr. J. F. Cass, of Ontario, which he considers especially applicable for the rapid transmission of heavy freight off of regular railroads. Evidently it is useless to give a road a hard smooth surface twenty or thirty feet in width, when only a few inches breadth of unyielding surface is required for the wheels to run on, and is less suited for the tread of the horse than a reasonably elastic surface. He therefore acts upon this theory, and, if about to construct a way across a country field for carriage traffic, simply beds a longitudinal timber in the earth, flush with the surface, joining each length by iron sockets, and caps

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this with either a hard wood or metal rail. This upper rail, if of oak or maple (two inches by four), will last with considerable traffic for two to three years; but would require to be renewed several times before the bed timber is decayed. This, if of cedar, would be of service and sound after twenty-five to thirty years wear. On either side of the central rail is a gutter filled with broken stone to give a hard smooth surface for the tread of ordinary wheels. The cars to run upon this tram-way are based on a frame consisting of a single beam, suspended at the centre of its length from an ordinary carriage axle and pair of wheels, and also supported at each end by a double flanged wheel, constructed of wood sectors, having thin plate iron runs bolted or rivetted to their sides, the edges of which are turned up over the inside wooden flange, thus increasing its strength. A wheel thus constructed of oak or maple wears the track but little, and is thoroughly durable. Ordinary vehicles can use this tramway by carrying two small flanged wheels beneath their axles, which are lowered into gear with the rail by a screw and rack attached to their iron arbours.

The simplicity of this arrangement and its cheapness admirably adapt it for levels or easy gradients, and whether horse-power or traction engines be used for the propulsion of trains of loaded wagons, the saving in point of friction as compared with that on an ordinary road is self-evident. The cost of constructing these roads in America, where labour is dear, and material about the same price as in this country, is as follows, where no grading is required, per mile :—

264 cedar balks, 20 feet each	at 10 cents	.....	$26.40
3520 feet of maple or oak	at 2 „	.....	70.40
1700 lbs. cast iron sockets	at 3 „	.....	52.80
200 „ spikes	at 8 „	.....	16.00
labour in laying and construction		.....	75.00
			$240.60

This is exclusive of the wheel tracks on either side of the rail, which might, however, in certain districts, be replaced by wood. It is also evident that this system is capable of being extended to moderately steep gradients by the aid of ropes and drums to wind and lower trains of cars. The cost of such an apparatus suitable for transporting such trains across an abruptly rising hill, half a mile in width, viz. two 6 h.p. nominal engines with self-moving and reversing gear, two speeds, winding drums, self-coiling gear and the necessary lengths of steel rope, is given by the eminent engineers, Messrs. John Fowler & Co. at £949. With water-power at hand, the turbine could be utilized at far less cost.

The wire rope system of transporting minerals, now becoming very general in mountainous countries, appears to be peculiarly suited to the needs of Japan. In Norway, where the productive iron mines of Aalsund had long been neglected by reason of the inaccessibility of their sides by other than rugged, steep, zigzag bridle paths, this invention has opened up a vast source of wealth. From the mouth of the mines, which are perched on the summit of a precipitous height, stretch two steel ropes, of forty tons breaking strain, to a point in the valley below, being kept in tension by weight boxes buried in the earth at either end. The incline is an angle of 45 degrees, and the ropes span a distance of 750 yards without support. On each rope is a cage suspended by grooved wheels capable of containing about 12 cwt. of ore. Attached to each is a light steel rope which passes round a brake sheave at the mouth of the mine, checking the speed of the loaded cage when descending the rope by its gravity, and raising the empty case after it has discharged its load into a tramway truck at the bottom. The speed at which the cages run is about 17 miles an hour, in which time they discharge 100 tons load, the sole expense, beside insignificant wear and tear, being the wages of the men required to work it, namely, three at the top, and two at the bottom.

The modification of this system has been perfected by Mr. Hodgson, after years of patient study to improve upon devices by which, when the loads had to be transmitted across wide ravines to a point level with that from which they were started, the conducting or guide ropes were worked by hand power, or by swing beams which, alternately raised or lowered at either side of the ravine, sent off the boxes by their own gravity. It is one peculiarly applicable for cases where the transit is long, over varied levels and land or water of such widths or abruptness of incline as would otherwise present obstacles impossible to be surmounted. An endless wire rope from one to twenty miles in length is supported on a system of pulleys carried by hollow iron posts from the mine to the shipping point, and movement is given to the rope by a drum constantly rotating in one direction, which may be placed at any point of the circuit, but preferably at the loading point. It is driven either by wind, water, or steam, and possesses the advantage of working so steadily that in the great Penrhyn slate quarries it has superseded the tramway, which involved breakage. The iron supporting posts are usually about eighty yards apart, but, in case of necessity, their distance can be increased to a thousand feet, whilst, so long as the line is straight between each post, any angle may be turned or any incline not greater than one in six can be readily attempted. On the rope, which is rotated at a speed of about five miles an hour, boxes containing the loads are hung by pendants, the grippers of which are so arranged that when the load approaches an upright, it swings clear of the support, but resumes its perpendicular immediately after passing it. When arrived at their destination they can either have their contents automatically tipped, or they can be detached from the travelling rope and reattached when it is requisite that they shall be returned to the loading point. The efficiency of this plan is proved by an annual transmission of no less than 30,000 tons of stone from a quarry at Bardon Hill, England, to a railway station truck five miles away. The cost of this line, capable of carrying 200 tons a day, complete with boxes, pulleys, posts, stations and steam power in full working order, was less than £700 per mile.

A modification of this has recently been introduced into San Francisco, to overcome the difficulties of street traffic on one of the steep hills so frequent in that city. The endless wire rope circulates in tubes laid below the level of the street. The cars, carrying from 20 to 30 passengers are attached to the wire by a gripper which descends from the front of the platform of the car, which clutches or releases its hold of the rope by means of a wheel break. Thus no motive power is visible, no obstruction is caused to other vehicles, and the whole force of the engine is availed of throughout the entire length of the rope. A similar difficulty is overcome in Glasgow by the use of Mr. Scott Monerieff's pneumatic car worked by compressed air, the use of which as a motor is rapidly extending. A notable adaptation is one to underground haulage, made by the Uskside Company, Newport, Monmouthshire, which only weighs a ton and a half, and is comprised in a space 6 feet by 4 by 3, and yet is capable

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of doing the work of 20 horses in hauling coal trains underground, and entirely does away with the slavery formerly undergone by boys in pushing or hauling on their hands and knees the loaded cars along low cutttings to the pit's mouth.

In closing this hasty review of some of the most obvious appliances for bringing goods to market from remote districts, it may be remarked that in the majority of cases in Japan, steam power may be dispensed with and wind and water utilised. Few of the country hillsides are without streams running to waste, from which, by means of turbines, sufficient power could easily be obtained to do all the work required, whilst, where there is little, coal and peat occur in plenty. Although the Kanagawa Ken formerly refused permission to Takashimaya to erect a wind-mill upon Nungi hill, it is to be hoped that with recent years enlightenment sufficient has been afforded the officials to enable them to emancipate themselves from the thrall of the opinions of that Tycoon, who ordered the windmill brought to Decima by the Dutch to be destroyed, and none used thereafter in the realm, lest the rice pounders should be deprived of their daily work.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

(From the "Nichi Nichi Shimbun," April 4, 1876.)

Memorial from the Minister of War respecting the abolition of the wearing of swords—(taken from No. 4 of the Native and Foreign Army News.)

It has for years been the established custom for the military class (*i.e.* the *samurai*) in this country to gird on two swords, the reason therefor being that though the advantages of the sword, it being a weapon used in war, were limited to repelling enemies and protecting one's self, still, on the conclusion of war, it was impossible in view of the habits prevalent under the feudal system that it should be laid aside. However, times having changed, the *samurai* are released from the necessity of military studies, the *Han* have restored their lands to the Government, and, in 1873—greatest change of all,—the conscription was enjoined and is now in force throughout the whole country. Previous to that measures had been taken against foreign war or internal disturbance by the establishment of the Imperial Guard for the protection of the Court, and of garrisons for controlling the seven circuits. The safety of town and country, too, had been provided for by the organization of a police force in each *ken* and *fu* and evildoers were arrested by it. By these measures human safety has been sufficiently provided for and the Emperor's behests are observed, and not the smallest distrust of them aroused. Notwithstanding all this, however, a large number of the nobles and gentry throughout the country still continue to wear the swords in accordance with the old custom. These obstinate and unpolished men, unobservant of the changes which have occurred in the spirit of the times and in the military system, trust to themselves to keep off their enemies by the sword and to ensure thereby their own safety. Not only, however, is this practice of wearing dangerous weapons of no advantage to the empire, but owing to it the habit of assassination and wounding lingers under the false name of military spirit. As long as the wearing of the sword is not put a stop to serious trouble may arise to the Government at any time. The fact, besides, of there being persons not soldiers wearing military weapons considerably affects the latter's privileges, and I therefore beg that orders may be speedily issued abolishing the sword, and the Japanese people thus caused to advance in the path of civilization. I reverently await your order.

(Signed) YAMAGATA ARITOMO,
Minister of War.

December 7th, 1876.

ABOLITION OF THE PRACTICE OF WEARING SWORDS.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun, March 29th, 1876.)

We beg our readers' careful atttention to the Notification published to-day, forbidding, on and after the 28th of March 1876, the wearing of swords. No distinction is made between nobles, gentlemen and commoners, but the Notification extends to all Japanese; according to it persons in Court dress and Naval and Military men and police officers in uniform only are to wear swords. Is not this step a great change?

Japanese had been long wont to look upon the sword as an insignia to be highly praised and as being the very essence of a *samurai*, when, at the time of the revolution, civilization having made great advance, persons of superior intelligence came to understand the impropriety of the daily wearing of warlike weapons and the awing of commoners by the sword, and the theory that it was neither an ornament nor the essence of a *samurai* gradually gained ground. The first time that the abolishment of the practice was publicly proposed was in the year 1869 when the member of the deliberative council for Satsuma, Mori Kinnojo (now Mori Arinori, Minister to Peking) brought forward the proposal in the Council. A reference to the Gazette of that Council will show that the members were greatly averse to the proposal as was also the opinion of people in general, and Mr. Mori finally got the reputation of trying to bring about inordinate changes. Though his proposal met with so unfavourable a reception at that time it has since then gained great ground in the minds of all persons of advancement.

From the revolution down to the present time the following gradual changes in the rules as to the wearing of swords have been made. In 1868 on the 20th of October an inquiry was made as to the farmers and traders who had been permitted to wear swords by the Tycoon's Government. On the 24th of December 1869 it was forbidden to allow the wearing of swords when transacting business or attending upon Princes, court or landed nobles and their officers. On the 19th February, 1869, those farmers and traders who had been allowed by the Tycoon's Government to wear swords were forbidden to do so any longer. On the 9th December, 1870 the disciples of the primate were forbidden to carry name boards or swords. On the 4th of January, 1871, farmers and traders were forbidden to wear long *wakizashi*.* On the 13th February, 1871, orders were given to prevent the indiscriminate wearing of swords by farmers, artisans, or traders. On the 2nd of October, 1871, pupils of Tamba† were forbidden to wear swords. On the 12th of November, 1871, the privilege that had been granted to certain farmers and traders by several of the *Han* was taken away from them. By these several notifications the number of sword-wearers was largely diminished and the privilege reverted to its original position of being confined entirely to *samurai*, but there seemed to be no sign of the approach of the abolishment of the practice. The important point in it was that both the name and reality pertained to the *samurai*, but not to priests, physicians, farmers or traders.

Shortly after orders had been given for the abolishment of the *han* and establishment of the *ken*, namely on the 23rd of September, 1871, it was publicly notified that the wearing of the sword was optional by persons wearing their hair in foreign style or in undress or in *seifuku* (regulation dress), but compulsory when in full dress, and this seems to us to have been the first step towards the abandonment of the sword on the part of officials, nobles, and gentlemen. We think that it will prove of some interest for future years if we now explain the meaning of these several terms. The foreign hair dressing is what is now called *zangiri*.‡ The *seifuku* is western clothing. The foreign fashion had already been adopted by that time for the clothing of soldiers and hence the name 'regulation dress.' Full dress meant noble's coats, *hiladari* and such garments. Undress included the mantle and trowsers.

When we consider the state of things in Yedo at that time we see that the wearing of foreign clothes was not confined to military men. Civil officers also, finding their convenience, wore them, and, without awaiting orders from the Government, gave up their swords, even when attending at the offices. Although, however, it became the fashion in Yedo to discard the swords in undress, the orders from the Government amounted only to a permission to discard them, not to a prohibition to wear them, the idea of the Government being that while the sword was the becoming appendage of a nobleman or gentleman it was found convenient to discard it on ordinary occasions, its wearing being enjoined only when in full dress.

The human mind cannot however foresee the changes which time will bring about. After the above single order had been given, the joy with which all persons in Yedo discarded their swords was

* The shorter of the two swords usually carried by Japanese.

† Hereditary Court Physician.

‡ *Zangiri* is written with two Chinese characters meaning 'butcher' and 'cut,' the idea of the Japanese in giving this name to the foreign fashion of hair dressing being that by it the hair is butchered or 'mangled,' and neatness sacrificed to time and economy.

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very unlike the opposition that was given only two years previously to Mr. Mori's proposal that the swords should be abolished. In the month of December, 1872, the Japanese Government, reserving only the cap of ceremony for religious occasions, abolished all the old full dress and appointed instead a full Court uniform for all classes of officials, and also a ceremonial dress to be worn on all general occasions, and, by this, a further change was effected in respect to the wearing of swords; for, in the previous Court dress, the wearing of swords was compulsory, while, in the case of the new one, it was impossible, and, this being so, the only occasions that were left to gentlemen on which they could be worn was when in ordinary Japanese undress. The fashion of discarding them thus gradually extended through Yedo and the other large towns.

Notwithstanding this, however, a number of conservative gentlemen throughout the *ken* still retained their fondness for wearing the two swords together with other relics of the feudal system, and continued to strut about as arrogantly as ever. The Government did not at once forbid this, fearing the ill will which their doing so would provoke among these gentlemen, and also believing that the time therefor had not yet come. After the disturbance in Saga in March 1873 the *samurai* of that *ken* were for a while forbidden to wear swords, but the measure was only a temporary one, applying to Saga and not Japan in general, for the purpose of securing the restoration of tranquility and it was soon done away with.

Since then the measure has been largely discussed, and of all those who have discussed it there has not been a single one (excepting a few conservative gentlemen) to find fault with it. The people of Yedo finally came to point out and deride any person seen wearing the hair in the old style and the swords to such a degree as to make others ashamed to be in company with such a one. A further advance has now been made, in that instead of allowing the discarding of the swords their wearing has been actually forbidden, and Mr. Mori's proposal has after a series of changes been carried out in the month of March 1876.

Our Article on this subject so far bears only on the opinions held in Yedo and the other large towns, but we have as yet not touched upon those of the country in general and we venture to think that our advancing a step and doing so now will not be unprofitable.

This notification affects the gentlemen of all *fu* and *ken* and there will be some places in which its enforcement will be found much more difficult than in others. Of course we must not judge of the condition (of advancement) in which remote places in the country are on the basis of that which we find in Yedo. The sentiments of all *samurai* who reside in this place have been changed by civilization, and not more than one in a hundred thousand of them continues to wear the long sword and to preserve the old military spirit, and, on the other hand, there are in all about six thousand policemen in the several police offices. As therefore the sword can be readily taken away from any one seen with it, we are certain that no one will wear it. Should, however, by chance there be any rowdies who wilfully disobey the notice, resist the police and refuse to deliver up their swords, the police through their numbers will very easily succeed in getting the better of them. We are therefore firmly persuaded that in Yedo this notification will at once have full effect and that there will be no difficulty to prevent it being put in practice.

As regards the *fu* and *ken*, people generally may entertain no doubt that the case will be the same; that, though there are several very obstinate conservatives, no large number will be found so much so as to refuse for a short time to discard the swords which they wear for their protection, and that even those who may appear most likely to resist will be found when they are brought to face the order to yield a compliance to it beyond what could be expected and to afford in the end an illustration of the old proverb "Pains of labour are easier to bear than the anxiety that precdes them." When however we give our attention to the carrying out of any piece of work, we must estimate beforehand the likelihood or otherwise of any difficulties arising to interfere with us, and we will now do this in respect to the putting this notification into effect in the different localities. We cannot say that there may not in the remote places in the east and west of Japan be found some persons who will not render obedience to this order, or that there may not be some rowdies who will oppose the police; the number, too, of those who wear swords in such places is large and the number of the police to restrain them is smaller than in Yedo, and we are afraid that if the local authorities do not in each case consider the disposition of the gentry living in their jurisdiction, and also the strength of the police which they have at their command to suppress opposition, that some difficulty, small though it may be, will be experienced in enforcing the notification.

It seems to us that those persons who violate this order and whose swords are taken from them at once by the police, should be arrested and brought to the police station and there examined, and should it appear that they had continued to wear the sword knowing from the first the breach which they were committing and of the shame attendant upon their doing so, they will have made up their minds beforehand to the censure which they receive from the police, and their case is therefore very different from that of persons arrested for breaches of minor police regulations (where the offence cannot have been premeditated). Supposing, too, they, with their long swords, resist the police who are armed only with staves, the task of the latter will be a difficult one.

This is, however, merely a supposition, and we may seem to be carrying our anxiety too far in suggesting it. If it is yet too soon to prohibit the wearing of swords, when will the time for doing so come? The Government appears to think it has already arrived and has therefore notified that "henceforward &c." We cannot but feel the highest admiration for the wisdom it has displayed in doing so.

It is clear from this notification that swords come under the category of "dangerous weapons," and we therefore think it important that rules regulating their manufacture, sale, and possession should be established, as in the case of fire arms, and that the Government should not be content with simply notifying the prohibition to wear them. There are two kinds of routine followed in the issue of notifications; the first, in which the subject to be dealt with is beforehand stated generally and the leading points afterwards established; the second, in which the leading points are first proclaimed and the general principle afterwards. Recent examples of these are of the first class; the new coinage notification and that for the exchange of the *han satsu* of the second class: the administration of the *Han* and the abolishment of the *Han*. Although the two classes present the above difference in their routine both establish some law, and one cannot be considered as being either better or worse than the other, the important point only being that whichever is best adapted both to the subject contained in it, and the spirit of the times in which it is published, should be adopted. The present notification comes under the second class, and it cannot be denied that in making it of this class the proper course has been followed. The officers of the several *fu* and *ken* will now estimate the difficulty or ease with which the prohibition can be carried out in their several districts and make a full report thereon to the Central Government, which from these reports can judge in what districts the numbers of the conservative *shidzóku* are still large, and also those which have not yet escaped from the darkness of the old feudal system, and then easily frame rules for the regulation of the sale, manufacture and possession of swords which will meet the requirements of each place.

If we are not wrong in the opinion which we hold in respect to this notification the publication to all of the prohibition to wear the sword is not the only good effect which will attend it, but, owing to it, the old clouds of conservatism will be broken, and the evil customs of the feudal system will be swept out of the land by the advance of intellect and the dawning of civilization. We must say that it is now the time for a bold advance in the development of our rights.

Regarding the history of Japan.

(Hochi Shimbun.)

We ransack our old histories for information about our ancestors, but with very unsatisfactory results, a fact which we attribute to the low state of their education. It would be deplorable, however, if our descendants had to speak of us as we of our ancestors, and those who feel this to be true should so act that no such difficulties as we ourselves experience should be in store for our posterity. The late advance of education places us at a great advantage in this respect.

If we examine our books of history we find that they mostly consist of narratives of the struggles of contending parties for the throne; of the troubles caused by ambitious men; of miracles and wonders superstitiously said to have been wrought by our forefathers; and all this cannot be called true history. For more important information we must go to other sources.

First, we must enquire whether we Japanese were really created on these islands or came from other quarters. It is very gratifying to find that the descendants of the Son of Heaven survive to the present day. But the stories told about Jimmu Tenno do not appear very credible. An excavation was lately being

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made in the province of Hiuga,* and a number of articles were found which do not look as if made by the Japanese of those days, but probably came from some foreign country. A friend of ours informed us that in a temple situated in that province there is an image of a man carrying a fishing-rod on his shoulder, and the people of the place have no idea when it was brought to the temple. But the workmanship of it proves that it never was made in this country, but came from abroad If this be true, it proves that our ancestors came from some other land, though they may have found an aboriginal race here. It would therefore not seem improbable that Jimmu Tenno forced his way towards the interior with the aid of men who had more knowledge than this aboriginal race, and, were we to pursue the methods of the European scholars and make a comparative study of the old relics which are to be found in this country, ample proof of this theory might be obtained.

As to our form of government, when the Daimio, Seizanko by name, of the province of Mito, assembled learned men from different parts of the country to consult and write the *Dai Nihon Shi* (History of Great Japan) Awoyama Nobutate, one of the assemblage, said that the political history of Japan might be divided into two great sections, viz.: the establishment about A.D. 645 by Katoku Tenno of the *Kokushi* to govern provinces, and the *Gunshi* to govern districts, the old feudal system then ceasing. In about A.D. 700 the reins of government fell from the hands of Mommu Tenno, the then Emperor, into those of his wife's party, the family of Fujiwara. In A.D. 1155 this power was usurped by the Shoguns who retained it until the downfall of the Tokugawa family, and these are the main changes which our form of government presents.

There is no trustworthy source to which we can go for information about the state of education, religion, foreign intercourse, trade, mining, manufactures and customs. But we may say a few words about our literature.

In ancient times we may have used hieroglyphics as the Egyptians and aboriginal Americans did, but it is probable that we had no distinctive mode of writing until the Chinese characters came over to us. In about the year A.D. 285, in the reign of Ojin Tenno, Onin of Kutara in Corea, brought over the *Rongo* and *Senjiimon* (Chinese classics) which were studied by Ojin Tenno's son, and from this time the diffusion of Chinese literature dates. In the reign of Tenchi Tenno, or about A.D. 660, Chinese literature was greatly cultivated; and, again, in A.D. 720, in the reign of Shomu Tenno, a proclamation was issued that every house in Japan should possess a copy of a Chinese book called *Kokio*. In A.D. 770, Japanese students were sent over to China for educational purposes, and such men as Abe Nakamaru and Kibi Daijin became famous scholars among the Chinese. Down to about A.D. 945, such famous masters as Kobo Daishi, Ono Takamaru, Miyashi Kiyotzura and Kanshojo (or Tenjin Sama) flourished, but from that time literature became little better than a plaything and men occupied their time in writing poetry, forgetful of more useful ends.

After the usurpation of the Shôguns in A. D. 1155 there was a relapse again into barbarism, and the *kuge*, who had been more addicted to literature than any other class, were prevented from occupying themselves any further with it, It took peaceful refuge therefore in the temples. The reigns of the Shogûns of the Genji, Keike, Hojô and Ashigawa dynasties may be called the period of no literature, and, in the time of Iyeyasu, a priest, Fujiwara Saigu by name, became eminent in letters which continued to flourish again from that time.

We have now briefly shewn how and when literature came into existence in Japan, how it declined from its once flourishing condition, and how it was again revived by the priest Fujiwara, who left the ranks of the priesthood about the beginning of the Tokugawa dynasty and became a professor of literature, doing all in his power to advance the cause of education. From that time until the downfall of the Tokugawa dynasty literature flourished and many learned men appeared from time to time. The education sought to be imparted to the people in the present day is, however, very different from that of former days, and the necessity for and power of it have greatly increased. Under these influences the study of Chinese literature has much diminished, and we may expect that the results of the education now pursued will differ widely from those produced by the older system.

It may now be well to make a few remarks upon our religion.

Before the Buddhists arrived in the country Shintoism was the most prevalent form of faith, but the probability is that its founders did not regard it exactly in the light of a religion, a presumption favoured by the absence of anything in it calculated to improve the hearts of men. At the time of Kimmei Tenno, A.D. 553, gold and copper images of Buddha and books containing the Buddhist doctrines were brought over to Japan from Kutara in Corea, and were soon held in high reverence. Soga Iname, then Prime Minister, became a convert to Buddhism, and made a temple of his own residence. But, just at that time, a pestilence broke out which swept away many thousands of lives, and it was currently said that Buddhism had brought this evil in its train. Soga, however, continued in office as Prime Minister, and as his ardour was not in the smallest degree relaxed by this untoward circumstance, he succeeded in making many converts. Yomei Tenno (A.D. 856) assembled his ministers to deliberate whether or not he should embrace the Buddhist faith, and Soga Umaga (the son of Soga Iname), extolling the Emperor's wisdom, declared that it would be an excellent step. But another minister, Monabe Moriya by name, opposed this view, and a division arose between which terminated in the defeat of Monabe Moriya. Soon after this the Coreans sent over to Japan the *Shari* (a small hard substance like a precious stone said to have been left in the ashes after the burning of a Buddhi st saint), and nine priests with carpenters to construct Buddhist temples. A priest, Shotoku Taishi by name, a very able and highly educated man, embraced the Buddhist faith about this time, and by means of his enthusiasm, his zeal and labours contributed greatly to its spread. From that time, although constantly opposed by many able men, it set them all at defiance and maintained its triumphant course until the downfall of the Tokugawa dynasty. It met with but few reverses, and so completely gained the confidence of the people that it became a common saying that "every family in which there is a Buddhist priest will go to heaven."

If we examine into the causes of the success of Buddhism in Japan, we find it due to what we venture to call the power of recoil. When it first arrived many attempts were made to suppress it, but it always thrived in proportion to the vigour of these attempts. Such men as Nichiren the founder of the *Nichiren Shu* sect, and Shinran, the founder of the *Shinshu* sect, were persecuted in every conceiveable manner, but this only fortified their resolution, and their increased zeal thus added immeasureably to the number of believers who joined their standards.

The Confucian doctrines have never made any great impression on the Japanese mind, owing perhaps to their embodying mere moral truths and not religious teaching, and no great efforts have ever been made either to suppress or promote them.

Christianity once existed in Japan and was brought over by a people whom we called *Nanban*—in all probability the Portuguese—who carried on trade with us from the date of the Ashikaga dynasty of Shogûns. In A. D. 1574 two men from Nanban, Uramon and Ataran by name, came to this country, and, as it is said, were asked by Otu Nobunaga, the then Shogûn, what they purposed or desired here. They replied that they wished to diffuse the knowledge of their religion. Nobunaga then placed them in a temple called Riushogi, and assembled his ministers to consult with him whether these men should or should not be permitted to preach their religion. The Ministers were divided, some urging that the permission should be given, others that it should be refused. But as Nobunaga thought that some good would spring out of it, he ordered a church to be built at Kiôto for them, and a piece of land allotted to them in accordance with the custom by which Japanese temples are maintained. The rent of lands was set apart to defray the expenses of the church. Another version of the story is that Nobunaga himself became a convert to Christianity, and that being about to build a castle at Azuchi, he had it planned in European style. It may be added that the term *Tensha* or Lord of Heaven, was applied from this time to the towers of castles, and the Roman Catholic religion is called by the Japanese *Tensha Kio* to the present day. Another story says that Nobunaga afterwards began to dislike the new religion, and that Toyotomi Taiko (Taiko sama) was ordered by him to destroy the Christians. When Taiko became Shogûn, which happened shortly afterwards, he is said to have oppressed and and persecuted the Christians to no small extent, who thereupon fled to Kiusiu in order to be as far beyond the reach of the Government as possible. When Tokugawa came to the Shogûnate, it is said that he made it one of his principal aims to extirpate the Christians, and had edicts prohibiting Christianity posted throughout various parts of the country. Otomo Sorin, Daimio of the province of Bungo, together with all his people, is said to have embraced the Christian faith, and the religion certainly flourished for a while in Kiusiu. Finally, the Christians armed and assem-

* The scene of the descent of Jimmu Tenno from heaven,

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bled themselves in the Castle of Amakusa in Shimabara with the intention of setting the Government at defiance. It was a brave attempt, but proved fatal to them. They numbered twenty thousand, but there were so many aged persons, women and children among them that probably only three or four thousand of the whole could bear arms. They were collected in a fortress far away from the world and none came to their support, yet they kept a hundred thousand men sent against them by the Government at bay for upwards of three years without decisive results on either side. Doubtless this brave defence owes its character to the religious bond which united them, and had not Buddhism been so deeply rooted in the country the Christians would, in all probability, have prolonged their defence and maintained their position and that of their faith. But it was otherwise. They were defeated, and though individual Christians were from time to time arrested in Kiushiu after that date, very few of them survived this struggle.

Christianity is now again reviving in this country, but it is impossible to foretell at present what its future will be.

Such is very briefly the story of the rise and fall of various systems of education and religion in this country.

We should like to have given also a succinct account of the changes which have taken place in regard to intercourse with with foreigners, our habits, customs, &c., but the limited space at our disposal does not permit of this, and we cannot carry the subject further. We have written the above in the hope that some of our contemporaries who may wish to promote the knowledge of the present generation regarding the history of their ancestors and the various changes which have taken place in this country in olden times, may follow our example and treat these subjects hereafter with the minuteness which they may fairly be held to claim.

ONLY A PENNY.

Good Reader! do you feel the *auri sacra fames?* Would you "turn a penny"? You would not have the least objection, methinks I hear you answer. Did you ever try? You didn't. Well! perhaps you'd find the task no easy matter if you did. And yet it's not a ponderous body either, this penny, nor very large; but for all that the turning of it is beset by difficulties. Why should that concern one after all? It is possible to conceive a world which wags unconscious of this puissant penny. Aye; true enough, my friend, but that world is not ours and so needs no consideration at our hands. The penny reigns triumphant here beneath the moon; round it the health, wealth and happiness of all mankind revolve. Of small account is he who has himself no penny to turn, or wants the wit to turn his neighbour's; his blood may be as blue as indigo and his forefather the first historic man; but what of that? He cannot fill his mouth with food, nor clothe himself, nor strut before his friends. Away with him, he's lumber—food for crows; the penny is king, he but the accident, so to speak.

A consideration of this subject will shew that it is involved in paradox. It can hardly be denied, for instance, that this useful coin is in a condition of perpetual motion, and yet many persons can be found to complain that its inertia is so persistent that, do what they will, they cannot move it; no effort of theirs, however well directed and applied, so much as stirs it, or, if they now and then succeed, they find it does not follow Nature's laws, by which it is enjoined that a vacuum should be filled up. A fig for the vacuum! away it flies anywhere and everywhere, but in the direction of the exhausted receiver. Then, again, it is no less extraordinary that with some its possession would seem to be so irksome that they are never happy until they have flung it from them out of sight, and that with the knowledge that they must begin the moment after and grope about and grovel for what they 've just discarded. They cannot plead as their excuse that, like a blind man who drops his staff unwittingly, and by reason of its having rolled down hill cannot recover it, they are the victims of misfortune; rather may they be likened to him who from some senseless whim or other and forgetting the weary road above him, flings far away his trusty *alpenstock*, having first the better to confuse his senses turned three times round with eyelids closed. My word! he'll have to toil and sweat and groan ere ever he's passed another milestone! He'll meet with many on his journey who struggle on a little and then give up and seat themselves beside the path, and trust to passing charity to help them on their way, whilst some few pass him by and gain the top by steady climbing. To sweep away this flimsy metaphor and display the game is easy. To some the penny never comes at all, and they are fain to leave the field to others. Some never even try to turn it, but depend upon their friend's assistance, sitting down cross-handed. Whilst others—a slender company—by dint of industry or luck at last clutch hold of it and win the game.

To "turn an honest penny." Beware of him who "turns an honest penny." He's either half ashamed to earn his bread and must adorn the penny with an ornamental adjective to hide its quality, or else he plays his game dishonestly. The *chevalier d'industrie* turns an honest penny. The—but we've got into the clouds. To enumerate the ways and means employed to "turn a penny" would take a cycle and yet be hardly told. Some are new, others as old as the sun; many ingenious, not a few curious, but none of them surely more curious than that resorted to by Ichitaro of "Our Neighbourhood" when we have our festivals.

Behold him of a frosty morning, clad in a cotton garment, like a shirt—a dirty one; before him on the ground a bucket filled with water, in one blue and mottled hand a brazen bell and in the other a wooden ladle. He can hardly be esteemed a pretty object, this Mr. Ichitaro, with his sodden brutish face, his dirty cotton shirt, a bell in one hand and in the other a ladleful of icy water. Ding, ding ding, he rings his brazen bell, and through his chattering teeth he mumbles something, for aught one knows, a prayer, more like a curse, whilst from the corner of his bloodshot, sloping eye he views the shifting crowd. Will no one notice him this morning? Will no kind soul relieve him and send him off to get his fill of something hot? His presence chills the sunshine! Yes, here's a buxom matron coming towards him with a copper in her dimpled fingers. Ding, ding, ding, how loudly now he rings, how fervently he prays! He takes the welcome coin, and as he makes a slight obeisance towards the donor, he pours a ladleful of water on his shaggy head and shudders. How pleased she looks. It was the shudder called that smile into her face. Ah! me, it is a curious world! What is there can't be purchased for a penny? Here's six pence, villain; pour your cursed bucketful of water on your shivering body and beget a rheumatism, —I can afford to pay thee.

YEDO NAVAL COLLEGE.

Athletic Sports.

On Friday the Athletic Sports so long talked of, and thought of by the students not only of this college but of some of its compeers in the capital,—the Mitsu Bishi and Kaitakushi schools to wit—came off in the Parade ground opposite the College and adjoining Monzeki Temple. For the accommodation of visitors and guests tents were erected, refreshments provided, and all that could be done to afford them comfort and amusement sedulously looked after by the gentlemen who acted as committee. The prizes were provided by the contributions of the officers of the college, and the affair was specially fostered by Captain Jones, and Captains Motiyama and Haiyashi. The Committee consisted of the latter, with, as umpires, Lieutenant E. Etzuki, Mr. St. John, Mr. Chipp and Mr. Hammond, Mr. Bailey acting as starter and timekeeper.

Although this was not the first occasion of the kind, it appeared to have for the boys an entire novelty, and their shyness in the presence of strangers hindered many from exerting the strength and skill they really possessed, and it is this diffidence which has been sought to be exorcised vainly since the former sports two years ago. Their lithe, agile make, and the readiness with which they accomplish some of the more difficult *tours de force* comprised in the French school of gymnastics, indicate latent power to the development of which it is eminently desirable that more attention should be given than is done at present by native officials, whose general practise is to ignore the "sound body" whilst unhealthly cram-

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ming the mind. The government has at last apparently awakened to the necessity of physical education for its youth, and the Benten workshops are now busied with the construction of approved gymnastic appliances for the various Yedo grounds.

Sir Harry Parkes, and other officials witnesed the sports, a programme which will be found below, and several ladies graced them with their presence.

PROGRAMME.

1.—FLAT RACE FOR STUDENTS under 15 years, Dist. 100 Yards.
Sakamoto 1
Hiriei 2
Moratta 3

2.—HURDLE RACE FOR STUDENTS over 15 years, Dist. 300 Yards.
Imi 1
Assada 2
Inouye 3

3.—FLAT RACE FOR STUDENTS under 12 years, Dist. 150 Yards.
Yamada 1
Ito 2
Arai 3

4.—LONG JUMP.
Inouye ..... 14 ft. 6 in.

5.—HIGH JUMP.
Kano ..... 5 ft. 1 in.

6.—THROWING THE SHOT.
Inouye .....

7.—THREE LEGGED RACE.
Iabarra } Katoka } 1
Shiga } Ichige } 2

8.—FLAT RACE FOR STUDENTS over 15 years, Dist. 450 Yards.
Omia 1
Takada 2
(Ito ran very pluckily.)

9.—POLE JUMP.
Kano ..... 7 ft. 6 in.

10.—JAPANESE FENCING.
Niijima 1
Koiké 2

11.—HOP, STEP AND JUMP,
Kano ..... 32 ft. 7 in.

12.—STEEPLE CHASE FOR ALL COMERS Dist. 300 yards. N B Restricted to those belonging to the Naval Department.
A. H. Sakamoto 1
Sukahara 2

13.—CATCHING A PIG BY THE TAIL (Time allowance) no Pig no Prize (Can start twice.)
Nijima 1

14.—THREE STANDING JUMPS (Feet to be close).
Aini 1

15.—THROWING HAMMER.
Tomioka 1
Fuji 2

16.—PIG WITH THE GREASY TAIL.
Niijima 1

17.—TUG OF WAR.
Naval College 1
Artilary Cadets 2
Naval College Cadets 3

By Permission of the Admiralty the Band of the Imperial Marines enlivened the proceedings with some popular music, very creditably played.

The Japanese soldiers in Nagasaki have been under inspection during the past week. Officers from the Military Department arrived here, and took up their quarters at a temple in the native town, and commenced their inspection on the 27th inst. Out of a number of 377 recruits, between the ages of 15 and 20, only 90 passed the scrutiny and were drafted into the army. At Hirado and Shima-bara, in Nagasaki ken, out of 240 only 63 were fit for service.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Yokohama, 8th April, 1876.

SIR,—The Postage question is one of great perplexity to many persons here and to none more than myself.

We English are rather apt to boast of our Post Office and its arrangements, but at present we have little cause to do so; whilst our friends the Americans have promptly set us a good example and the French have been equally accommodating to the public interests.

Letters for Europe by the American Packets are conveyed for 10 cents, by the French packets for 12 cents (except to England), but the English Post Office still charges 30 cents *viâ* Brindisi and 24 cents *viâ* Southampton.

The most curious part of the scheme relates to the mutual accommodation of the French and English Post Offices. The French mail steamers carry English post bags made up at the English Post Office, while, *vice versâ*, the English steamers carry French Post bags made up by the French Post Master. But the letters so carried from this port in this friendly fashion are subject to very different treatment according to the Post Office from whence they are despatched. Letters placed in the English Post Office bags and conveyed either by the English or French steamers, must bear stamps of 1s. 3d. or 1s.- equal to 30 and 24 cents. Letters placed in the French bags and conveyed by either French or English boats need only bear stamps of 12 cents, equal to 6d.

A letter sent by P. & O. steamer to Paris through the French Post Office and thence reposted to London would cost 8d. *i.e.*, 6d. to Paris and 2d. across the Channel, while the same letter posted in the English Office would cost as above 1s 3d., even if carried in a French steamer. Can you afford me any explanation?

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
A BRITISH READER.

[We are as bewildered on the subject as our Correspondent, to whose letter we would draw the attention of the authorities.—ED. *J.W.M.*]

Law & Police

IN H. B. M.'S CONSULAR COURT.
Before R. ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.
Monday, April 3rd, 1876.

J. B. WATSON *vs.* DRISCOLL & Co.

This was a claim for $332.93 and $13.33 costs. Mr. John Such appeared for plaintiff, Mr. F. Driscoll for defendants, who did not dispute the claim.

Judgment rendered for plaintiff for the amount of $332.93 with costs, $13.33.

COBE & Co. *vs.* J. WICKERS.

This case, which was adjourned on the 31st ultimo, was resumed to-day. Mr G. W. Sutherland appeared for plaintiff; defendant appeared personally and produced his book. He claimed to be credited with $16 for work done for plaintiffs.

Mr. Sutherland agreed so far to reduce his own claim for $67.

His Honor rescinded the former judgment, and gave a new order, defendant to pay the debt, as now reduced, within two months from date.

GANDAUBERT *vs.* T. WALLACE.

Mr. Gandaubert stated that he, at Mr. Laplace's auction at No. 61, had bought six marble-top tables, the first of them for $7.50; but this one he found, when he came to take delivery, had been taken away by Mr. Beguex, in Tokio. He had seen defendant about it, who had promised to see it all right, and he had written to Mr. Beguex, but received no reply.

He produced several witnesses, who swore that they had been present at the auction, and heard the table knocked down to Mr. Gandaubert for $7,50.

Mr. T. Wallace deposed that he, on the 6th of March, had sold a marble-top table to Mr. L. Beguex for $7.50; it had been so entered in his books by Mr. Curtis, and Mr. Beguex had paid for it, and received it. As Mr. Gandaubert had afterwards expressed

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a wish to have that table, he (witness) wrote to Mr. Beguex about it, but received an answer that as Mr. Beguex had bought the table, he intended to keep it. (Letter handed in).

His Honor observed that he considered the evidence of Mr. Beguex so important, that in order to obtain the same, he would adjourn the case until Saturday next, at 10 a.m.

N. Sonderberg, seaman of the British barque *Truth*, was brought up on the charge of having been absent without leave.

As this was his second offence of the same kind, he was sentenced to ten day's imprisonment with hard labour.

Tuesday, April 4th, 1876.

George Shaw, an unemployed seaman, was charged with being drunk, creating a disturbance and destroying property last night at Takashimacho. Prisoner pleaded *Not Guilty* to the charge of destroying property.

Police Sergeant Loxton, sworn: The prisoner was brought to the station last night, charged by the Japanese police with having been fighting in Takashimacho.

A Japanese policeman deposed that last night while he was on duty in Takashimacho, he was sent for to arrest prisoner, who was creating a disturbance in a house. There was a screen broken in the house, but witness did not know if it was broken by prisoner or by another foreigner who made his escape.

Mita, a Japanese employed in a house in Takashimacho, stated that last night a party of Chinamen came to the house and ordered some supper. Afterwards prisoner and another foreigner came, and went upstairs where the Chinamen were, and commenced fighting with them. He broke the furniture and flung a *hibashi* across the room so that the live coals were flying about. Witness then went to call the police.

Prisoner, whose head was broken and bloody, stated to the Court that his head was broken by a Chinaman with a stick. He admitted that he was drunk, but said that he was going home when he was attacked by the Chinamen.

Sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment with hard labor.

Wednesday, April 5th, 1876.

George Frank, an unemployed seaman, was brought up charged with having taken part in the affray the night before last in Takashimacho, as reported yesterday, and with having drawn a knife.

Evidence was given to the effect that prisoner was one of four Europeans, who came to a house in Takashimacho the night before last. One of them took off his boots and wanted to dance. Prisoner was drunk and created a disturbance, and when threatened with the police he drew a sheath knife and made a rush at a Chinaman. He was then struck on the head and ran away.

Prisoner, whose head was bandaged, denied having used a knife.

Sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

N. Collins was charged with having assaulted a man named James Clegg. As prosecutor did not appears the case was dismissed.

Saturday, April 8, 1875.

G. Gandaubert *vs.* T. Wallace.

This case, in which plaintiff claimed a marble-top table, sold by defendant at the auction at No. 61, on the 6th ultimo, and now in the hands of Mr. L. Beguex, Tokio, was resumed to-day, having been adjourned from the 3rd inst., in order to procure the evidence of Mr. Beguex.

Both plaintiff and defendant were in attendance.

Mr. L. Beguex, sworn, to defendant: I remember the 6th of March, and the auction at No. 61. I bid for a marble-top table at that auction. I remember that in reply to your letter I wrote you that I had bought the table, and would not give it up.

To Court: The table was a square one, and was in the billiard room. My highest bid for it was $7.25. I do not remember if it was knocked down to me. When I sent my man to take away the things I had bought at the auction, that table was given to him with the other things. I had bought a lot of things, altogether for over $200. I have paid $7.50 for the table.

To plaintiff: I remember you wrote to me asking for the table, and offering to pay the expenses of sending it down to Yokohama.

To Court: I did not agree to return the table.

Judgment reserved.

In the U. S. Consular-General Court a sailor from the U. S. gunboat *Saco* was brought up this morning charged with having been found drunk in the street. He was warned and sent on board.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

Shanghai, 24th, March 1876.—The German Minister has renounced the German Treaty with China.

The Tsung-li Yamen has instructed the Authorities at Shanghai to allow the Woosung Railway to proceed unmolested.

London, 24th March, 1876.—The Queen's Title Bill has been read for the third time. In a long maintained debate Mr. Disraeli dwelt upon the political reasons for the step, especially the advance of Russia towards the India frontier and the conquest of Tartary. It is well known that in India the title Empress would be regarded as an unmistakeable sign of our resolution to maintain the Empire.

Mr. Lowe and Mr. Fawcett strongly censured the allusion to the designs of Russia as incautious and unwise.

Major General Colborne has been gazetted Knight Commander of the Bath and Captain Buller, Companion of the Bath.

SHANGHAI, 22nd March, 1876.

Passed Canal.—Outwards—"Meikong." Homewards—"Priam."

Shanghai, 14th March, 1876.—The Honble. Mr. Grosvenor and party reported to have been all well on the 10th February. They expected to arrive at Yunnanfoo on the 25th.

London, 22nd March.—In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Disraeli said the Queen would not take the title of Empress of England (?) if her children were not to be called Imperial Highnesses. All the amendments were rejected and the Bill passed into Committee.

Singapore, March 20.—Sultan Ismail has been delivered up to the Government by Rajah Quedah, and is expected at Penang to-day.

London, March 18.—The Marquis of Hartington's motion has been rejected. The Commons went into committee on the Title Bill.

Madrid, Feb. 26th.—Carlists, numbering about one thousand, are submitting to King Alphonso. This protracted struggle is now considered to be virtually ended.

Nepaul, February, 26th.—His Royal Highness had a most exciting day's sport yesterday.

The Prince and suite, accompanied by Sir Jung Bahadur, went in pursuit of a wild rogue elephant, a magnificent animal with huge tusks, which, after a long day's chase, was eventually captured by means of Sir Jung's tame elephants.

The party were charged several times by the animal.

The shooting, since the first day here, has been good. Four more tigers and one panther have been bagged, the Prince shooting the majority.

London, Feb. 26th.—A Coroner's inquest on the bodies of Mr. Thomas Quinlin and Mr. William Russell, who were drowned in the *Strathclyde*, has resulted in a verdict of Manslaughter against the Captain of the *Franconia*.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Holms' motion regarding the condition of the Army led to a discursive debate.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy refuted Mr. Holms' statement: and replying to Sir George Campbell, he said there was no hope nor chance of detaining English soldiers in India so long that they would not enter the reserve on their return to England.

Miss Carpenter has arrived as Ahmenabad and visited the Female Training College. She presented the Queen's Journal to the College, and was presented herself with a handsome black and scarlet velvet cushion by the students. In the evening she attended the Brahma Samaj Church.

78,000 deaths from cholera occured in the Presidency of Madras during the nine months ending December last.

London, 28th Feb.—Lord Lytton will leave London on the 1st March. He will remain for a few days in Paris, and embark at Naples.

Replying to a deputation of the Manchester Chamber of commerce, Lord Lytton stated that he coincided with the views of the Marquis of Salisbury, as expressed to a deputation on the 24th ultimo. Lord Lytton pointed out how great was the financial difficulty connected with the removal of the import duties on Cotton Goods in India.

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London, 26th Feb.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh will accompany the Duchess to St. Petersburg before joining the ship *Sultan*.

General Haines will accompany Lord Lytton to India in the *Orontes*.

Paris, 29th Feb.—Don Carlos has re-entered France and the war is ended.

Paris, 1st March.—Don Carlos having been forbidden to remain in the South of France, is going to England.

Vienna, 1st March.—The insurgent refugees are being expelled from Austria.

Madras, 29th February.—A telegram from London to one of the Bombay papers states that Lord Salisbury closes his correspondence with Lord Northbrook in terms of great severity, thus;—"The urgency of the occasion did not justify your failure to inform me of your intention to legislate or render necessary a sudden conversion of proposals into law, proceedings which were little less than a scandal and should have been avoided, even if you were unable to refer home for instructions for fear of information leaking out." The papers say the rebuke was deserved.

The Maharajah of Cashmere has given £200 for placing a tablet in Calcutta Cathedral to commemorate the Prince of Wales' visit.

London, March 2nd.—Lord Lytton left London *en route* for India yesterday evening. His Lordship will meet the Prince of Wales at Suez on the 24th instant, and will then proceed to Bombay, where it is expected he will arrive on the 7th of April.

The question of the great depreciation in the value of silver is exciting serious attention in home circles. It is considered probable that either a Select Committee or a Royal Commission will be appointed to enquire into and examine the subject.

Bombay, March 1st.—The Prince of Wales dines with the Governor on the night of his return here on the 11th instant.

H. R. H. will afterwards will go on board the *Serapis*.

His Royal Highness leaves on Monday, the 13th.

Captain Glyn goes to Allahabad to meet the Prince and be invested with the order of C. S. I.

Small-pox very bad here; forty deaths registered on Monday.

OBITUARY.—Lady Augusta Stanley.

London, March 2nd.—The Navy Estimates for 1876-77 give a total of £11,250,000, against £10,750,000 in 1875-76, showing an increase of £500,000.

In the House of Commons last night Lord George Hamilton gave notice of a motion for to-morrow for the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into the effect of the fall in Silver on exchange on India.

THE LOW VALUE OF SILVER AND ITS EFFECT ON INDIA.

(The Economist.)

When the great gold discoveries were made in Australia and California most people expected that there would be a more or less rapid fall in the value of gold as compared with silver. But, as a matter of fact, the effect has been the reverse. The value of silver as compared with gold was 59¾d per oz, or as 1 to 15·7 in 1849; it now is 54¾d, or as 1 to 17·1. Not only what the best judges expected has not happened, but the very contrary of it *has* happened.

And this has not been the result of any collateral cause; it is the direct consequence of the gold discoveries themselves. The effect of these discoveries has been a great improvement in the currencies of the world, which, without them, would not have been possible. The countries of great commerce and large transactions require a more valuable medium of exchange, bulk for bulk, than countries of petty trade and minor transactions. The labour of paying 1,000,000/ in sovereigns is only a tenth of that of paying it in rupees, and therefore, where millions have to be paid sovereigns are a ten times better currency than rupees. Gold is much the best currency for rich nations of large trade, though silver does well enough, and is in some respects most suitable, for poor nations of little trade. But thirty years ago it would not have been possible for the nations of great commerce to have adopted this best currency. There would not have been gold enough obtainable. The supply from the mines was then barely sufficient to maintain the existing gold currencies; it would have been entirely insufficient for establishing new currencies on a large scale. No one then would ever have dreamed of proposing it. But, as we all know, Germany has just now tried the experiment on a great scale. She is buying gold, and selling off her silver. And in consequence silver is cheaper than it has ever been before.

Probably, if there were gold enough for all the world, it would be best that there should be only a single standard of value throughout the world, and that one—gold, But this is impossible. Some have doubted whether there is gold enough even for the nations which now intend to use it; and there certainly is not enough for all the world. Happily, the East has always been a country which had much silver, and for whose purposes silver was quite sufficient. The transactions of the East are small in comparison with those of the West, and therefore a bulky paying medium is not so inconvenient there as it would be here. Since economical history has been written silver has been always sent from Europe to China, India, and the richer parts of the East, and never more so than in our own time. The payments of England in silver to India during the cotton famine were probably the greatest cash payments ever made in so short a time by one country to another. There is, therefore, in the end a certain market for the silver displaced from Europe; it will ultimately go, as the rest has gone, to the East, where it is the ancient and the best-attainable paying medium.

But for the moment there is a difficulty in disposing of silver. There is no new sudden demand for it in the East. The case is not like that of the cotton famine. Then we had incurred a large debt to India, and we had to pay it in the only currency which she would take. We had to find an immense quantity of silver on a sudden, and France—owing to the peculiar operation of her double standard—found it for us. But now there is no such debt; the present problem is not to find the silver, but to find the use for the silver. And this is a slower process.

Sooner or later, however, the ordinary laws that govern foreign exchanges will do it for us. The consequence of the low value of silver is that the rate of exchange is now 1s 9¼d per rupee (or less), the lowest, or almost, the lowest, ever known. And this operates as a direct discouragement to ship goods to India. These goods are paid for in rupees, and when the merchant wants to bring home those rupees to England he finds that they do not go so far as they used to do. He has to pay much more for every 1,000/ bill on England, and this extra cost destroys or diminishes his profit.

Secondly, the same state of the exchanges is a direct premium on sending goods from India to England. 1,000/ received for those goods here, will go further in buying bills on India than it used to do; in plain English, it will lay down more rupees at Calcutta, in the same time than, formerly, and this increase is so much extra profit. By this combination, therefore, exports from India increasing on one hand, and imports into India diminishing on the other hand, before long a large debt will be created, which this silver, set free from Germany, will have to fill. The process will take time, but the effect is inevitable. The tendency of this great import of silver into India will be of course to raise prices, but the degree in which it will have that effect will depend on the degree in which it is counteracted by the causes which have intercepted its effect before—the hoarding habits of the people; the use of silver in ornaments (the ornaments being a sort of reserve fund to be sold in difficulty); the greater extension of silver in rude districts, where barter is still much used; and the general increase of trade, which rising prices always tend to quicken and develop.

When this rise of prices has taken place the encouragement to exports from and discouragement of imports into India will manifestly cease. The value of the rupee at Calcutta, as against bills on England, may remain as it is now; but the diminution of that value as compared with former times will be compensated by the greater number of rupees which the English exporter to India obtains for the goods which he sells there. The value of the 1,000/ in London in purchasing bills payable on India in rupees may be as unusually great as now, if we compare it with the past, but there will be a corresponding difficulty in obtaining the 1,000/ in London. The merchant in India will have to pay more for the goods which he sends to London, and in the end this loss will be equal to the other gain.

If new silver should still continue to come into the market the same process must go on. The step must be incessantly repeated. The value of the rupee must fall as against sterling money; instead of being 1s 9d, it may fall to 1s 6d. And, then, *mutatis mutandis*, what we have just described as happening will happen again.

The effects, therefore, of the fall in the value of silver on the

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trade of India will be temporary only, but its effect on the financial position of the Indian Government will continue as long as the fall lasts. The Indian revenue is received in silver, and, therefore the less far silver goes in buying, the poorer will the Indian Government be. And this is of more instant importance to the Indian Government than almost any other, because its foreign payments exceed those of most Governments, and those payments are made in gold. It has to pay interest in gold on a very large debt in England, to pay home salaries, maintain home depôts, and buy English goods and stores all in gold; and the less valuable silver is in comparison with gold, the less effectual for these necessary purposes will the Indian revenue be.

On one species of its debt the Indian Government will, indeed, not lose. The interest upon rupee paper is payable in rupees in Calcutta, and therefore the diminution in the value of the rupee is a loss to the creditor who receives, and not to the Government which pays.

How long the fall in the value of silver will continue no one can say. In the last resort, and taking great intervals of time into the reckoning, the relative value of gold and silver will be determined by their cost of production; but in the case of articles so durable, and so liable to be affected by political events like changes in coinage, it is difficult to say how long an average must be taken in order to exhibit distinctly this final result.

MR. MARTINEAU ON MATERIALISM.

(The Spectator.)

Professor Tyndall's reply in the November number of the *Contemporary Review* to Mr. Martineau's criticisms on some of the positions of his Belfast address in 1874, has elicited a rejoinder from Mr. Martineau in the new number of the same periodical, which in the clearness of its positions and the precision of its reasoning, should, at least, protect him against any reiteration of Professor Tyndall's accusation of want of lucidity in his style, and want of accuracy in his apprehensions of the issues discussed between them. Indeed to those who look out so much at the descriptions of physical phenomena referred to for purposes of illustration, as at the exposition of the intellectual assumptions involved in the scientific description of these phenomena, and the rational inferences drawn from them, it will appear, as we ventured to intimate in commenting on Professor Tyndall's paper in the November *Contemporary*, that the charge of vagueness of conception and looseness of exposition may be made with much more truth against his own presentation of the case than against Mr. Martineau's. Indeed, we defy any one to apprehend clearly what it is that Professor Tyndall meant to assert, when he derived all the various elaborate forms of life now existing from what he called the "potency" of matter, and what it is, on the other hand, that he was angry with his opponents for supposing that he meant to assert and earnestly protested that he refused to assert. If we are not mistaken, he will find that Mr. Martineau had a much clearer conception than he himself had of the intellectual creed shadowed forth in the Belfast address; nor need he be much abashed by the discovery, since it has been one of Mr. Martineau's chief works in life to discriminate accurately between the philosophical significance of various systems of thought, while it has been his own duty chiefly to push forward science rather than to analyse its logic, or to distinguish sharply its fundamental assumptions from the rationale of the methods it pursues and the conclusions which it gathers. At the same time, when the purport of a popular address such as that given at Belfast is distinctly philosophical, as distinguished from merely scientific, when it deals boldly with the great question of origin, and calmly relegates religion to the sphere of emotion, bidding it beware of meddling with the realm of knowledge, it is not perhaps too much to expect that the thinker who delivers it would have a clearer grasp of the belief he is endeavouring to spread than Professor Tyndall appears to have had in his Presidential address at the British Association. It will be, we believe, the destiny of that picturesque survey of the achievements and claims of Science to make converts to a system of Materialism in which it is, to say the least, doubtful whether Professor Tyndall has ever held, and tolerably clear that he never accurately understood.

Materialism may be practically defined as the philosophy which lavishes on the elementary material agencies discovered to be at work in the universe, the wonder and admiration which all religious creeds reserve for the Mind by which the believers in these creeds assume that those material agencies are moulded and expanded till they produce the results which we all see. Now, whether Professor Tyndall really intended to imply that this wonder and admiration ought to be lavished on those material atoms which contain, according to him, "the promise and potency of every form of life," or whether, as we somewhat incline to believe, he intended us to suspend our judgments absolutely as to the proper object of this wonder and admiration,—in fact, wished us to indulge the emotion without defining any object for it at all, while we studied the forms in which this feeling would be apt to express itself, if the intellect refused to come to any decision as to the proper object of the emotion,—it would be a rash thing to affirm with any sort of confidence. In criticising Professor Tyndall's thesis that human emotion, not knowledge, is the true foundation for a religious philosophy, Mr. Martineau had replied that so soon as emotion proved empty, he hoped we should stamp it out, and get rid of it. On this Professor Tyndall brought a charge against Mr. Martineau, that he was kicking away the only foundation of his own faith. Mr. Martineau, as we understand him, now rejoins that he did not in the least intend to depreciate the testimony which emotion may supply to the existence of a real object for it, but that what he meant to say was, that if the emotion is felt *without* a real object for it, if it makes us indulge in illusions as to an object which does not exist, if, in fact, it wraps us in a world of phantasm, instead of guiding us safely amid the realities of life, then, and then only, he hoped we might stamp it out. If, on the contrary, it be only a sign of something real, though as yet imperfectly apprehended, above and beyond us, then our effort ought to be to get a solid grasp, as far as our faculties admit, of the reality which arouses these emotions, but not to indulge them in the dark without any conviction that such an object really exists:—

"It is for 'emotion' with a vacuum within, and floating *in vacuo* without, charged with no thought and directed to no object, that I avow distrust; and if there be an 'over-shadowing awe' from the mere sense of a blank consciousness and an enveloping darkness, I can see in it no more than the negative condition of a religion yet to come. In human psychology, feeling, when it transcends sensation, is not without idea, and is but a type of idea; and to suppose 'an inward hue and temperature,' apart from an 'object of thought,' is to feign the impossible. Colour must lie upon form, and heat must spring from a focus, and declare itself upon a surface. If by 'referring religion to a region of emotion' is meant withdrawing it from the region of truth, and letting it pass into an undulation in the medium and with no direction, I must decline the surrender. In thus refusing support from 'empty emotion,' I said 'kick away the only *philosophic foundation* on which it is possible to build religion.' Professor Tyndall is certainly not exacting from his builders about the solidity of his 'foundation;' and it can be only a very light and airy architecture, not to say an imaginary one, that can spring from such base; and perhaps it does not matter that it should be unable to face the winds. Nor is the inconsistency involved in this statement less surprising than its levity. Religion, it appears, has a 'philosophical foundation.' But 'philosophy' investigates the ultimate ground of cognition and the organic unity of what the several sciences assume. And a 'philosophical foundation' is a legitimated first principle of some one of these; it is cognitive begining a *datum* of ulterior *quæsita*—and nothing but a science can have it. Religion, then, must be an organism of thought. Yet it is precisely in denial of this that my censor invents his new 'foundation.' Here, he tells us, we know nothing, we can think nothing; the intellectual life is dumb and blank; we do but blindly feel. How can a structure without truth repose on philosophy in its foundation?"

To this we cannot conceive any reply, unless it be that emotion may be properly aroused by even an unknown cause, when we contemplate the magnitude of the effects produced by it,—which is true, so long as the emotion is limited to one of pure surprise and desire to sound what is nevertheless not to be sounded. But then if it be so limited, it is quite certain that no religion can ever be got out of it. A religion, if it be a religion in anything but name, implies moral trust in something, but moral trust is wholly unwarrantable, if all that we see can be even more securely referred to matter as "the promise and potency of every form of life," than it can to any ulterior spiritual cause beyond matter which gave matter this "promise," and implanted in it, so far as it can be said to contain, this "potency." Mr. Martineau's argumentation in his new essay is wholly devoted to showing that in no sense can the higher forms of life be really educed out of the lower, unless you already assume as latent in the lower, the fullness of power which is eventually expressed in the higher. He analyses with great force and precision the real assumptions of the atomic theory so far only as the chemistry of the universe is supposed to be implicitly contained in its mechanics, and shows, as it seems to us unanswerably, that the only sense in which qualitative differences are explicable by the assumption of differences in the bare form and motion of otherwise homogeneous atoms, is a sense in which the hypothesis does not in the least *explain* the qualities thus resulting, but only finds for us a valuable scientific test and measure of their existence and their intensity—

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just as the assumption as to the length of different waves of light, while it gives us a test and measure of the different colours, and enables us to predict the results of interferences, does not in the least explain the sensation of colour, any more than the expansion of the mercury or the spirit in the tube of a thermometer, while it measures for us the intensity of heat, gives us the slightest explanation of the sensations which accompany the various gradations of that heat in our own frames. Show, if you can, that the chemical qualities of a substance might be connected with the assumed form and vibratory velocities of the atoms of which it is composed, yet this only means that you have discovered certain uniform criteria of the relation between mechanical and chemical phenomena, by the help of which you can predict the latter from the study of the former. Does that make it at all more philosophical to say that the latter are contained in the former? Is the quality which we call heat (of sensation), in any way latent in the criterion which leads us to expect it? Is the beauty of the flower latent in the seed, even in conjunction with the earth and air and moisture which lend that seed the constituents of its growth? If so, as Mr. Crosskey, of Birmingham, finely put it in the masterly sermon which he preached before the British Assiciation last August at Bristol,* "in the attempt to reduce 'spirit' to 'matter,' matter is itself transfigured and becomes spirit." Or to quote the passage more at length :—

"The words 'promise' and 'potency,' as used by Tyndall, do exclude intellectual action or describe an imagined physical substitute for a 'Father in heaven.' 'Potency'—for what? Power exercised according to method is equivalent to power guided by controlling thought—and where there is controlling thought, the Lord of the Heavens and the earth is near at hand. In the last analysis matter itself disappears in any tangible sense, and force alone remains. What is force restricted to definite combinations, but the expression of a determining will? When 'promise' is connected with 'potency,' there must be that forecasting of the future of which we know nothing except as a mental act. If qualities commonly described as mental are referred to the 'promise and potency' associated with 'matter,' mind is not degraded to matter, but matter is uplifted to mind. The tendency of philosophical materialism is not to scepticism, but to idealism. The resolution of matter into force, and the attribution to force of those mighty qualities, connected with ordered intellectual action, render the phenomena of the universe the manifestation of an authority possessed of every characteristic the Christian ascribes to his God. In the attempt to reduce 'spirit' to 'matter,' matter is itself transfigured and becomes spirit."

To apply the same argument in a particular case,—in what sense can the "struggle for existence," which Mr. Darwin has found to be so efficient a cause in superseding lower by higher forms of life, —in other words, in producing a "survival of the fittest,"—be said to contain the "promise and potency" of the higher forms of human pity and sympathy, except only in this, that as a matter of fact, the one can be traced back in lineal descent to the other, though it so far transcends and indeed disguises the features of its ancestor, that the two are more like deadly antagonists than near relations? You can trace the steps of the descent, but it is mere folly to say in the case that the antecedent in any true sense carried within it the essential life of the consequent. And so, too, what spiritualists maintain, they maintain on strictly rational grounds. Man, as a speculative being, finds it reasonable to recognise in such transformations as these the moulding power of a Mind which sees the end from the beginning, rather than the magic transformations of a force which is always adding to its own conquests, without any pretence of being guided by the intellectual plan of a conqueror, and which is always improving on its former achievements without any standard by which to measure the better and the worse, or any goal at which its endeavours are aiming. To go back once more to the atomic theory, with which Mr. Martineau in this paper has chiefly dealt, it seem to us that he has really justified Sir John Herschel and Professor Clerk Maxwell in their assertion that even assuming the atomic hypothesis to be so elaborated and established as to account for the phenomena of chemistry, —which as yet it is far from being,—the atoms so assumed must be regarded as resembling much more closely "manufactured articles,"—*i.e.*, articles fully of properties carefully induced in them,- than those bare and blank units of solidity which the true materialistic hypothesis requires. In other words, the different atoms must already be distinguished by such remarkable differences of form and capacity for vibration, that it is certainly not wonderful that they result in different qualitative properties if they result in qualitative properties at all. Yet the fact that difference in form and vibratory character, is a note of some coming difference of quality, remains just as inexplicable, and as in need of a philosophic assumption to explain it, as the fact that the law of conflict and competition ultimately results in a law of sympathy and compassion. "No connection" says Mr. Croskey, in the admirable sermon to which we have already referred, "that may be established between the act of thinking and the peculiarities of our bodily organisation, can alter the fact that to exist as beings capable of thought and moved by passion, implies relationships which the elements into which our flesh and blood may be resolved, do not share." And till Professor Tyndall can show that it is not a more legitimate intellectual inference to refer the less to the greater, than it is to refer the greater to the less, he will hardly be able to justify his own strange teaching that religion is concerned only with the region of emotion, and that he who tries to evolve a religious creed from the operations of *all* the higher faculties of man, instead of from mere blind feeling, is on a false scent, in which he will only mislead mankind, and prepare for himself a heavy disappointment.

* *The Religious Worth and Glory of Scientific Research.* A Discourse delivered in the Lewin's Mead Chapel, Bristol, on Sunday, August 29th, 1875, on occasion of the Forty-fifth Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. By Henry William Crosskey, F.G.S. London: Whitfield.

SOLUTION OF THE DOUBLE ACROSTIC OF LAST WEEK.

KURODA—INOUYE.

1.—K	aitakush	I	
2.—U	nicorn	N	
3.—R	ome	O	
4.—U	rbin	O	(reversed.)
5.—D	arnle	Y	
6.—A	c	E	

Correct solutions received from A, Hajimete, and others without initial or motto.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Apr. 1, *Saco*, American corvette, Captain McDougall, 900, from Nagasaki, Mar. 27.

Apr. 2, *Willard Mudgett*, American barque, Dickey, 875, from Nagasaki, Mar. 24, Coal, to Pacific Mail Co.

Apr. 3 *Tanais*, French steamer, Reynier, 1,010, from Hongkong, Mar. 25, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

Apr. 5, *Sunda*, British steamer, Edmonds, 1,680, from Hongkong, Mar. 27, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

Apr. 5. *Gaelic*, British steamer, W. H. Kidley, 2,652, from San Francisco, Mar. 16, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.

Apr. 5. *Tennessee*, American frigate (flag ship), Captain Law, 2,100, 14 guns, from Nagasaki, Mar. 30.

Apr. 5, *Eme*, British ship, Sproule, 773, from Hakodate, Mar. 31, Ice to H Allen.

Apr. 6, *Diana*, German brig, Jacobsen 164, from Takao, Mar. 18, Sugar, to Knüffler & Co.

April 6, *Genkai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Connor, 1,917, from Shanghai and ports, March 29, General, to M. B. S. S. Co.

April 6. *Columbian*, British steamer, Harvey, 2,283, from Shanghai and ports, March 29, General, to P. & O. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Apr. 3, *Meiji Maru*, Imperial Government steamer, Peters, for the N. E. coast of Japan with mining stores and material.

Apr. 4. *Bombay*, British steamer, Smith, 1,325, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Apr. 5, *Kolga*, German barque, Kiölseth, 380, for Takao, Ballast, despatched by Captain

Apr. 5, *Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, Furber, 1,869, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Apr. 6. *Gaelic*, British steamer, Kidley, 2,652, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

Apr. 8, *Flintshire*, British steamer, Reynolds, for Kobe, General, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PASSENGERS.

By *Meiji Maru*; four passengers attached to the Imperial Mining Department.

Per Steamship *Tanais* from Hongkong.—F. Augt. Luhdorf and wife, C. J. Van Doom, A. Schenck, C. Hart.

Per Steamship *Bombay* for Hongkong —Messrs. Hudson, Woodhead and Groves, Mr. and Mrs. Lockyer.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, from San Francisco. For Yokohama. —Mr. Norman Wiard, son and servant. For Shanghai.—Mr. E. P. Hague and wife, and 1 European, in the steerage. For Hongkong.—Mr. C. V. Lang, and 56 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Sunda* from Hongkong —Marquis of Kildare, Honb. A Cole, Captain Saunders, Dr Willis, Captain Alderton, Mr. Chung, M. Wukee, and 2 Chinese on deck

Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru*, from Shanghai and ports.— Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and child, Miss Snowden, Mrs. Wise, Mrs. White and child, Mr. and Mrs. Fay, Messrs. R. H. Percival,

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Gunkler, Cuthbertson, Fromliez, Cocking, J. H. Duus, S. Anderson, M. Mariam, Capt. Harper, and 34 Japanese in the cabin. For Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs Scarborough.

Per Steamship *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—Messrs. Ponuta, Nakagawa, Iwasaki, Iwaski, Harde, A. Schenck, Mr. and Mrs. Luhdoof, Shimadzu, Prince of Satsuma and suite, Dr. Perkins Mrs. Toyama, Messrs. Luki, Shimomura, Harada, Saigo, Tokunaga, Sano, Ullman, A. T. Griffin, Shinagawa, Katsa, Ankersmith, Schenten, Ahrens, Nakata, Egawa, Mr. and Mrs. Hague, Mr. and Mrs. Leavitt, Miss Barrons, and Miss Starkweather; and 374 Japanese, 4 Chinese and 5 Europeans in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Columbian*, from Shanghai and ports.—Messrs. Nachtigal, North, J. C. Boyce, W. Jaffray H. W. Daniels, W. Hamilton, H. Joseph, Hickley, McCulloch, Sutor, Miss Odell, Skibara, Asayi, Matsuda, Osturi, and 140 Japanese, in the steerage.

CARGOES.

Per Steamship *Bombay* for Hongkong.—

Silk to France	...	72 bales.
Italy	...	3 "
England	...	96 "
Total	...	...171 bales.

Per Steamship *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—
Treasure 23,970

Per Steamship *Genkai Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—
Treasure $30,000

REPORTS.

The *Sunda* reports leaving Hongkong at 6 a.m., March 27th, and at 9 same morning had to stop the engine for some slight repairs. Proceeded again at noon: had very heavy weather with strong N.E. gales, heavy sea and a good deal of fog.

The *Gaelic* reports: left San Francisco March 16th, 1876, at 12.10 p.m., with 5 cabin passengers, 2 European steerage, 56 Chinese steerage, 730 tons cargo, 9 pkgs treasure, and fifteen pkgs. mails. Experienced variable winds during passage. Arrived at Yokohama April 5th, at 5.30 a.m. Running time 18 ds. 17 hr. 20'

The German brig *Diana* reports very severe weather throughout her passage.

The British ship *Leicester*, came down from Shinagawa yesterday forenoon, and will remain here a day or two to take in any light freight that may offer.

The Norwegian barque *Hafresfjord* having taken in sufficient rice here for stiffening, was towed up to Shinagawa yesterday afternoon, there to complete her cargo for Melbourne.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination	*Name*	*Agents.*	*Despatch*
San Francisco ...	Belgic	O. & O. S. S. Co. ...	10th Apr.
San Francisco ...	Colorado	P. M. S. S. Co. ...	25th Apr.
Hongkong	Menzaleh	M. M. Co.	11th Apr.
Hakodate	Tamaura Maru ...	M. B. Co....	8th Apr.
Hongkong	Sunda	P. & O. Co.	12th Apr.
Melbourne	Hafresfjord	Wilkin & Robison...	10th Apr.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS

			Destination.
Columbian	Harvey	...	
Genkai Maru	Conner	...	
Kanagawa Maru	... ...	...	
Kiusiu Maru	Christensen ...	...	
Massilia	Raud	...	
Menzaleh...	Pasqualini ...	...	
Naruto	DuBois	...	
Niigata Maru	Walker	...	
Nagoya Maru	Young	...	
Sea Gull	Aufort	...	
Sunda	Edmonds ...	...	...Hongkong.
Tanais	Reynier... ...	...	
Urio Maru	... ...	...	

SAILING SHIPS

Diana...	194	Jacobsen ...	...	
Escort	630	Carver	...	...Manilla.
Eme	773	Sproule	...	
Gaucho	370	Creighton ...	...	
Hope...	797	Hancock ...	...	...Iloilo.
Hafresfjord	420	Meyer	...	...Melbourne.
John Mackean... ...	198	Jordan	...	
Leicester	1309	Caddy	...	
Lochleven Castle ...	602	McKechnie ...	...	...Manilla.
Lunalilo	473	Marston... ...	...	
Mary Jane	165	... ...	...	
Nettie Merryman ...	600	Masters	...	
Rurio	530	Bergeland ...	...	...at Shinagawa.
Truth	329	Evans	...	
Ullock	780	Rennie	...	...Kobe,
Wallace	628	Macormic ...	...	
Willard Mudgett ...	875	Dickey	...	

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR

French gun-boat ...	Talisman ...	Captain St. Hilaire.
French corvette ...	Infernet ...	Captain Pierre.
American corvette ...	Saco	Captain McDougall.
American frigate ...	Tenessee ...	Captain Law.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Stentor" s.s.; "Diomed" s.s.; "Patroclus" s.s.; "Agamemnon" s.s.

FOR JAPAN DIRECT

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Banda"; "Tamesa"; "Forward Ho"; "Candia" s.s.; "Orchis" s.s.; "Glenartney."
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FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas. O. Leary"; "Cleopatra"; "J. H. Kimball;" "T. H. Goddard."
FROM HAMBURG.—"Candace.."
FROM LIVERPOOL.—
FROM NEWPORT.—"Monte Rosa."

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—"Antenor" s.s.; "Glaucus" s.s.
AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, &c.—"Naples" s.s.; "Sumatra" s.s; "Cashmere"; "Ada."
AT HAMBURG.—
AT GLASGOW.—

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NAGASAKI.....	China & Japan Trading Co.

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"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I, suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

August 1st, 1875. 26 alt.

BROADWELL'S

BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,

d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics and Yarns.—In the earlier part of closing fortnight there were some indications of a better feeling in the market which the upward movement of exchange tended to strengthen. As we close, however, trade is quiet and prices show, if anything, a receding tendency for many articles, 38 42 *Yarns* and *Taffachelass* remaining unsaleable. Purchases have been restricted to current wants and quotations are nominal.

Grey Shirtings:—					
7 lbs.	38½ yds. 39 in.	per pce....	$1.90	to	$2.20
8 lbs.	38½ yds. 44 in.	,, ...	2.20	to	2.50
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ ,, 39 in.	,, ...	2.20	to	2.50
9 lbs.	38½ ,, 44 in.	,, ...	2.50	to	2.90
White Shirtings:—					
60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nom.		per pce ...	2.10	to	2.30
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2¼—3 lb.		per lb...	0.75	to	1.05
Black Velvets			8.00	to	9.00
English Drills 15 lb. 40 yds, 30 in....			3.30	to	3.45
Taffachelass	12 yds, 43 in....	*nom.*	2.00		

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul...	$31.00	to	34.50	
No. 28 to 32	per picul...	$34.00	to	40.00	
No. 38 to 42	per picul...	$41.00	to	45.00	nom.
Reverse Twist ... 16 24 ...	,, ...	$34.00	nom.		

Woollens.—The market is unusually quiet owing to diminished enquiry and the coming warm season. Few transactions worthy of notice have occurred and prices continue therefore nominal.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds. 32 in....	6.50	to	8.00	
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds. 31 in....	4.75	to	5.25	
Chimagoro	30 yds. 30 in....	5.25	to	5.75	
Italian Cloth	—30 yds. 32 in....	0.25	to	0.33	
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds. 32 in....	6.25	to	7.25	
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds. 31 in ...	18.50	to	19.00	
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds. 32 in....	13.00	to	14.50	
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds. 30 in,...	0.19	to	0.20	
Figured Mousseline de Laine..	30 yds. 30 in...	0.25	to	0.28	
Multicolored ,,	...30 yds. 30 in...	0.35	to	0.40	
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy..	48 in. to 52 in...	0.80	to	1.20	
Presidents	54 in. to 56 in...	0.60	to	0.70	
Pilots	54 in. to 56 in...	0.40	to	0.45	
Union	54 in. to 56 in...	0.40	to	0.65	
Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs...	per lb...	0.40	to	0.41	

Iron and Metals.—Induced to do so by the low rates which prevail, dealers have shown a greater desire to purchase, and fairly large sales of bar and rod iron have been made at current rates. We quote:—

Iron flat and round...	...per picul... ...	$3.30	to	$4.00	
,, nail rod assorted ...	,, ...	2.75	to	3.50	
,, small size...	,, ...	3.60	to	4.00	
Iron hoop	...per picul	$4.00	to	4.50	
,, pig	,, ...	1.50	to	2.00	

Sugar.—In consequence of further arrivals Formosa Sugar continues to decline. No sales have been reported since the 1st instant, and stocks are still large and accumulating.

The market for China descriptions is unchanged.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	...per picul....	3.30			
in Basket	,, ...	3.15	to	3.20	
China No. 1 Ping fah	,, ...	7.30			
,, No. 2 Ching-pak	,, ...	6.50	to	7.00	
,, No. 3 Ke-pak	,, ...	5.50	to	5.90	
,, No. 4 Kook-fah...	,, ...	5.00	to	5.30	
China No. 5 Kong-fun ...	...per picul ...	4.20	to	4.80	
,, No. 6 E-pak	,, ...	3.30	to	3.50	
Swatow...	,, ...	2.60	to	2.80	
Daitong...	,, ...	2.60	to	2.90	
Japan Rice	,, ...				
Kerosine Oil	per case ...	2.47½			

Kerosene Oil.—Quotations are nominal, holders continuing firm in their demands.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Since the 25th inst., settlements are 275 bales of Hanks, 100 of Oshiu and 125 of filature. Exchange has risen nearly 3½ per cent, but we have no change to report in prices, most of which are nominal as supplies being inadequate to the demand the stock on offer is reduced to about 150 bales.

The product of the Imperial steam filature of Tomioka has for the first time been placed in the open market, and is, we understand, held at $710.

The shipments of the fortnight are 407 bales, making the total export since the 1st July 12,108 bales against 9,771 last year for the corresponding period.

		At Exchange 3s. 11½ in London.	*At Exchange 55.0 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*
Steam filatures	$710 nom.	24s. 10d.	frs. 69
Other do. (Kikai)			
1st order, nom	$440 to 630	16s. 0d. to 22s.	3d. frs. 44 to 62
2nd Do. ...			
3rd to 4th Do.			
Hanks—			
Best No. 1 to 2	$475 to 490	17s. 1d. to 17s.	7d. frs 47 to 49
Good No. 2	...$450 to 470	16s. 3d. to 16s.	11d frs. 45 to 47
Medium No. 2½	...$430 to 445	15s. 7d. to 16s.	1d. frs. 43 to 45

		At Exchange 3s. 11½ in London.	*At Exchange 5.05 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*
Common No. 3 / Inferior No. 4 & 5	$400 to 420	14s. 8d. to 15s.	3d. frs. 40 to 42
Oshiu—Best ...	...$520 to 540	18s. 7d. to 19s.	3d. frs. 52 to 54
,, Good to Medm.	$490 to 510	17s. 7d. to 18s.	3d. frs. 49 to 51
H'matski, 1 to 2	...$450 to 460	16s. 3d. to 16s.	7d. frs. 45 to 46
,, 3 to 4	...$410 to 440	15s. 0d. to 16s.	0d. frs. 41 to 44
Kakeda, Best ...	... ..	.....	.....
,, Good ...	.....	.....	.....

Tea.—The business of the closing fortnight has been restricted to some 300 piculs of leaf and calls for no comment.

Early samples of the new leaf have been exhibited.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange closes slightly firmer, but, as usual at this season of the year, there has been very little business doing.

Rates close as follows:—

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight	3s. 11d.	to	⅛
,, Bank Bills on demand	3s. 10½d.	to	¼
,, Private 6 months' sight	3s. 11½d.		
ON PARIS—Bank 6 months' sight	4.95		
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.05		
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	1	per cent	disct.
,, Private 10 days' sight	1½	,,	,,
ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	723		
,, Private 10 days sight	73¼		
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	92½		
,, 30 days sight Private	91½		
ON San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	93		
,, 30d. sight Private	95		
Kinsatz	402		
Gold Yen	386		

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INSURANCE.

THE

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

One of the Four Offices of the "Highest Class":—vide, the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864 (Times 8th March, 1864).

CHIEF OFFICES.—Exchange Street, St. Anne's Square, Manchester with branch offices at 14, King William Street, E.C., London; Liverpool; Glasgow; Birmingham; Bristol; Leeds And Newcastle.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, by ample Power of Attorney, been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, November 20, 1875.

THE

MERCHANTS MARINE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the above Company, we are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS, at the current rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, 19th November, 1875.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association, it is provided that, after payment to the Shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent per annum, One-fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above, are prepared to accept

MARINE RISKS,

AT CURRENT RATES.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Yokohama, July 22, 1875.

INSURANCE.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept Fire and Life risks on behalf of this Company and settle all claims thereon.

STRACHAN & THOMAS.

Yokohama, January 19, 1872.

Transatlantische Feuer Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft in Hamburg.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

Capital: One Million Prussian Thalers.

THE COMPANY, having made arrangements fo the participation in each risk, with eight Re-Insurance Companies representing an aggregate Capita of SIX MILLION PRUSSIAN THALERS, is thereby enabled to offer ample security.

POLICIES AGAINST FIRE,

o the extent of $45,000 in ONE RISK, issued at curren t ates.

L. KNIFFLER & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 16, 1872.

The "Java" Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

BATAVIA (JAVA).

The Second Colonial Sea & Fire Insurance Company,

BATAVIA, JAVA.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent at Yokohama for the above Company, is prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

Policies against FIRE issued for "The Second Colonial" at the following Rates:—

Godowns, First-class,	12 months	1½ per cent.
" " "	6 "	1 "
" " "	3 "	¾ "
" " "	1 "	½ "
" " "	10 days	3/16 "

Dwelling-Houses in the Settlement:—

First-class,	P.A.	2½ per cent.
Second "	"	3 "

Dwelling-Houses on the Bluff:—

First-class,	P.A.	1½ per cent.
Second and Third-class,	P.A.	2 to 3 "

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

J. PH. VON HEMERT.

Yokohama, April 9, 1873. 12ms.

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INSURANCE.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned Agents beg to announce that this Corporation having already reduced their PREMIA FOR YOKOHAMA last year, they continue to charge the following Rates:—

Godowns, First-Class	12 Months	1½	per Cent.
" "	6 "	1	"
" "	3 "	¾	"
" "	1 "	½	"
" "	10 Days	⅓	"

They now Charge, viz:—

Dwelling Houses in the Settlement	First-Class P. A	2½	per Cent.
	Second-Class "	3	"
Dwelling Houses on the Bluff	First-Class P. A.	1½	per Cent
	Second-Class "	2	"

GUTSCHOW & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, December 16, 1871.

Yangtze Insurance Association of Shanghai.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, TLS. 600,000

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS, to all parts of the world at Current Rates.

From this date a return of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD per cent. (33⅓ per cent.) will be allowed on the premia of all LOCAL RISKS accepted by this Association.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

WALSH, HALL & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, February 9, 1874. tf.

Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

Total Invested Funds.....£3,000,000
Total Annual Income.....£ 400,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Yokohama are prepared to Issue Polices AGAINST FIRE, on the usual Terms.

Concurrent Insurances require endorsement on the Policies of this Company only when specially called for by the Agents.

SMITH, BAKER & Co.

Yokohama, October 27, 1873.

INSURANCE.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

Established 1809.

Capital £2,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed the Company's Agents at this Port, and are authorised to accept up to $50,000, on First Class risks at the rate of

One and a-half per Cent per Annum.

FINDLAY RICHARDSON & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 10, 1871.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710

THE Managers of the Sun Fire Office have constituted and appointed the Undersigned as their Attorneys, to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire, on Buildings, Merchandise, and other property in this settlement and on Ships in harbour, to the extent of $20,000 on first class risks, and to adjust Claims which may accrue on the same.

WILKIN & ROBISON.

Yokohama October 10, 1871.

La Compagnie Lyonnaise l'Assurances Maritimes. (Limited.)

Incorporated with le Lloyd Francais and la Compagnie Francaise d'Assurances Maritimes.

Aggregate Capital, Fcs. 17,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company, and are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world, at current rates.

No Policy Fees charged.

HECHT, LILIENTHAL & Co.

Yokohama, July 1st, 1871.

The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1782.

The Manchester Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED are authorized to issue Policies for large amounts, on Buildings and Contents in the Foreign Settlement, or on the Bluff, at current rates of premium.

KINGDON, SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents, No. 89, Yokohama.

Yokohama, June 3, 1874. tf.

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NORTON'S PATENT "ABYSSINIAN" TUBE WELLS.

THESE celebrated Tube Wells, of which many thousands are in use throughout the world, are the most rapid, simple, and economical means of obtaining water, from the wants of a cottage to supplies of upwards of a million gallons a day. In use at Bass's, Allsopp's and other large Breweries.

Full printed directions are furnished with the Driving Tackle, which any ordinary workman can manage. The average time required to drive a Well is *one to six hours.*

LE GRAND & SUTCLIFF,

Proprietors of Letters Patent,

3, Talbot Court, Gracechurch Street, and Magdala Works, Bunhill Row,

LONDON.

March 27, 1875. 12m. 1f.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PICKLES SAUCES, SYRUPS.
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS
PEAS, CARROTS, BEANS AND OTHER VEGETABLES
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA AND PERRINS' "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE."

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from every Storekeeper.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands. *Every Cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name.*

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals, and at Vienna 1873, Two Grand Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions.

June 5, 1875. 1f. 12ms.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Vià SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

Established 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List, 60 pages; sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50 To 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD AND 66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

Januray 1, 1876. 52ins.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

Pilliard Room Furniture Manufacturesr, Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. M. THE QUEEN;
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES;
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDOWELL & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.
BOMBAY—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.
SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Office of this journal.

Yokohama, July 3, 1875. 52ins.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

May 17th, 1873. 6m.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROPRIETORS, GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co. LEEDS.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS, 6D., 1/-, 2/6 AND 4/- EACH.

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

[NON-MERCURIAL],
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D. & 4D. EACH, & 1S. BOXES.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

MUSICAL BOXES,

PLAYING 4 to 200 PIECES, with Expression, Mandoline, Drums, Cymbals, Castagnettes, Celestial Voices, &c, &c.

SMALL MUSICAL BOXES,

PLAYING 2 to 16 PIECES, Work Boxes, Cigar Stands, Swiss Houses, Photographic Albums, Writing Desks, Glove Boxes, Letter Weights, Cigar Cases, Tobacco and Match Boxes, Ladies' Work Tables, Bottles, Beer Glasses, Portemonnaies, Chairs, &c., all with Music.

Always the Latest Style by

I. H. HELLER,

BERNE, SWITZERLAND.

Illustrated Catalogues sent Gratis. Only those sending their Order DIRECT *are sure of receiving* HELLER'S BOXES.

March 4, 1876. 3 ins.

THE BEST INVESTMENT OF THE DAY FOR A SMALL OUTLAY.

And where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as the public taste is so much on the increase for Aerated Drinks. The book of 90 pages of illustrations and information forwarded free.

BARNETT, SON & FOSTER, ENGINEERS, 23C, FORSTON ST., HOXTON, LONDON, ENGLAND.

December 25, 1875. B. 13ins.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 16.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, APRIL, 15, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTHS.

On the 11th instant, the wife of JOHN WALTER, of a daughter.

DIED.

On the 13th instant, at No. 84. Bluff, Yokohama, ELIZA, daughter of the late Paul Lepper, Esq., Quebec and wife of MR. RICHARD J. WALISH, formerly of Yonkers, N.Y., aged 40 years.

(New York, Canada, and St. Paul, Minn. papers please copy.)

Notes of the Week.

The week has been a quiet one, devoted, at least here, more to holiday than to work. There has been apparently little of movement in Tokio or news of interest. The native papers are speculating upon the reasons which induced Kido to resign his post, and led to Goto's being relieved of office, but are barren of all matter of importance.

We read in the *London & China Express:*

The Japanese Government have applied to the Italian Government for three professors to fill three chairs of architectural drawing, ornamentation, and sculptural painting in the Academy of Fine Arts recently founded. These professors must engage themselves for a period of five years; they will receive a payment of 20,000 francs a year, besides lodging, and the expenses of their journey.

Kido's resignation of office as *Sangi* was accepted by the Government on the 28th ultimo. The *Nichi Nichi* has heard that his appointment to the office of *Naikaku Komon* (Councillor) was made on the same day. The emoluments of the office are stated to be 3,000 *yen* yearly.

The *Nichi Nichi* speaks of the ardour with which Buddhists as well as the Christian Missionaries are now engaged in promulgating their respective tenets in Hakodate. But the *Shintó* priesthood, it is added, has apparently disappeared altogether.

After attending the Council yesterday morning H. M. the Mikado proceeded to visit the paper mills of Oji. He was attended by Iwakura and other gentlemen of his *suite*. His Majesty partook of luncheon at a neighbouring tea-house and subsequently honoured Kido with a visit at his house at Somei, where he was met by the various members of the Ministry.

We read the following in the native papers:—

Several officials have received rewards of various amounts in consideration of their services during the Saga insurrection in 1874.

It is reported that eight Chinamen, residing at Tsukidji in Yedo, were apprehended on the 11th instant on the charge of smoking opium.

A hotel in the foreign style has been opened at Uyeno. It is named the Seiyoken, and is a branch of an establishment of that name in Tsukidji.

The streets of Yedo are shortly to be repaired; the large sum of two millions of *yen* have been allotted to the purpose.

Another writer on the staff of the unlucky *Hioron Shimbun* has been before the Yedo Saibansho. We do not find his sentence recorded.

Since the abolition by legal enactment of bull-baiting in England we had imagined all other forms of this sport to be localised in the peninsula of Europe. A bull-fight has, however, narrowly escaped coming off at Takasaki, in Joshiu, where a large number of spectators had assembled together to witness an exciting combat. The bulls would seem, however, to have been of too peaceful a disposition to lend themselves to the diversion, and though no doubt goaded to the extreme limits of their mild temper, could not—much to the annoyance of their patrons—be prevailed upon to fight.

A decided discouragement to bull-fights as a speculation was afforded in the result. The money was returned to the spectators of the failure, but as these included among them many who had not paid for their entrance to the arena, the enterprise of the *impresario* will show a Flemish account of the day's performance.

It is stated by the *Hochi Shimbun* that the noted paper mills of Oji will shortly be purchased by the State for the use of the paper money department of the Treasury.

At a Court held by H. M. The Queen, at Buckingham Palace, on the 25th of February, the wife of Uyeno, Minister to England had the honour to be presented to Her Majesty by the Countess of Derby.

The sudden withdrawal of their "stroke" from illness has somewhat imperilled the chances of the Yokohama crew at the approaching Regatta at Kobé and unless their "coach," fortified with his university experiences, be able to throw these into the scale, some apprehension may fairly be entertained as to their fate. A preliminary "spin" on Tuesday, however, with a scratch crew of boating men exhibited them in excellent training form and well able to give a good account of their adversaries. It is much to be hoped for the honour of Yokohama that Mr. Litchfield may yet be able to take part in the race and lead his crews to victory.

The Spectator, writing of Mr. Crookes late discovery which has attracted so much attention, says:—

Mr. Crookes has applied his remarkable discovery that radiated light exercises a repelling force in a vacuum to *weigh* the light of a candle. He uses the repelling power so as to twist a certain glass thread round and round, and the number of turns required to untwist it again is registered on a scale, and supplies a measure of the twisting power exerted. A little iron weight of one hundredth of a grain which is within the tube is lifted by a magnet on to the little cross-bar, and the torsion caused by its weight is observed in the manner explained Then the light of the candle was tried in the way, and it was

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found that while the iron weight of a hundredth of a grain caused a torsion of 10.021 degrees, the candle caused a torsion of only 1.628 degrees, or a torsion between a sixth and a seventh of that due to the iron bar. In other words, the impulse due to the light of the candle was weighed. Mr. Crookes calculates that the force exerted by the sun's light is equal to 32 grains on the square foot, or 75 tons on the square mile, or three thousand millions of tons on the whole earth, a repellent force which, but for the far more powerful attractive force of gravitation, would drive the earth off into space. As not a little of the invigorating effect of fine weather is said to be due to the increased pressure of the atmosphere, so it is possible that the stimulus certainly given by light to the nervous system may be partly due to this minute pressure.

Does it not appear strange that calculations based upon the theory of gravitation alone, *i. e.* which take no cognizance of the dynamical value of light, and which are yet so perfectly verified as they were in the discovery of the planet Neptune by the inverse problem of perturbations, should accord with observed results, if there is another such force at work as that which Professor Crookes has discovered? We have heard during the week that the force supposed by Mr. Crookes to proceed from light is actually due to the action of heat, and that the true inferences from his experiment are given in *Nature*. But we have carefully looked through the pages of its recent numbers without finding anything of the kind, and it is impossible that the *Spectator* of the 19th February, from which the above note is taken, should be misinformed upon the facts.

From the "Japan Mail Dail Advertiser."

The *Choya Shimbun* announces that Mr. Goto's resignation was accepted by the Ministry on the 28th March.

It is announced that in consequence of the rupture of the cable between Awomori and Hakodate a small additional charge will be made for messages until communication is again restored.

The Tokio *Fu* have issued a Notification concerning street vendors, musicians, &c., intimating that the grounds of Uyeno are to be converted into a public garden, and forbidding them to exercise their several callings there henceforward.

The latest curiosity, the Singapore elephant—a very small and uninteresting specimen by the way—having exhausted all the spare coin of the native sightseers of Yokohama and district will be removed to Tokio within a few days where it is intended to exhibit it at Asakusa.

Narutomi Hiyokage, at present Japanese Consul at Kushinkotan in Sagahlien, has been presented with the sum of $500 in consideration of his services in China during the Formosa negotiations.

The Petroleum Company of Yedo has, according to a Japanese newspaper, announced its bankruptcy after a somewhat unusual fashion. The Company, it would seem, finding itself unable to pay its debt to a foreign creditor formerly in its employment, caused a notice of its bankruptcy to be placed in a finely ornamented frame, hung with purple crape, and placed it in a prominent position in the front of their buildings. The editor moralises upon this mode of celebrating a commercial disaster.

A tolerably severe earthquake shock was felt at a few minutes after 2 a.m., on Tuesday, and a slighter shock at 7.10 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

The former Daimio of Tzuwano has recently presented a sum of 3,000 *yen* to his former retainers.

The students of the common schools of Yedo, we read in the *Hochi Shimbun*, have been undergoing examination since the 4th instant.

It adds that there are in the capital 170 primary schools, and that of these some 55 are private establishments.

The vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Goto, late Vice-President of the *Genro-In*, will, it is said, be filled by Prince Arisugawa no Miya.

Notwithstanding the discouragement offered by the Government to the traffic in rabbits there are, the *Hochi Shimbun* thinks, strong symptoms of the revival of this form of gambling in the capital at present. The secret trade in these animals is suspected to be very large, but there are many, the writer hears, who pay the tax and continue their dealings publicly. It would appear that the demand runs upon white rabbits with black eyes and black rabbits with red eyes: for these abnormal creatures 100 *yen* are willingly paid.

Two serious fires are reported to have occurred in the Interior. One of these took place at Fukuyama in Yezzo and destroyed 200 houses; by the other at Obatamura in Choshiu 220 families were rendered homeless.

The editor of a newspaper published in Shinshu has been adjudged imprisonment for 30 days and a fine of 10 *yen* for having violated the press-laws.

Four new members have been recently appointed to the *Genro-In*.

A hall of about forty-eight feet square will shortly be opened in the Tokio *Fu*. It is intended as a place for holding discussions on public questions, and it is probable that the meetings of *Kucho* and *Kocho* will be held there.

The *Nichi Nichi* hears that a sub-sect of the *Nichi-ren* Buddhists, hitherto prohibited from promulgating its tenets, has obtained sanction from the Government to teach its doctrines publicly.

The late proclamation would appear to have brought a large number of swords into the market. Availing themselves of the low value to which they have now fallen, certain speculative merchants in Yedo are making extensive purchases with the view of consigning them abroad.

The *Hochi Shimbun* relates that as a party of tile-makers were getting earth in a dried-up pond at Udanomura near Osaka, they were surprised to meet with a considerable escape of gas from beneath the ground they were digging, and on the 3rd instant, much to their alarm, a jet of flame issued from the ground. The event has created much excitement locally, and on the 5th instant the Governor of Osaka visited the spot.

A "Daniel has come to judgment" in the unexpected form of a constable of the Yedo Municipal Police, whose judicial acumen is thought worthy of being chronicled by the *Akebono* in the following story:—

A well-dressed man who was passing near the Suyabashi in Yedo hailed a *jinrikisha* man and enquired his fare to Nihonbashi. The coolie replied, "One *shu* and two *sen*." "How," said the well-dressed fellow, "so much! I should not mind drawing it so far myself for two *sen*, and cannot see why you should demand more." "In that case," said the coolie, seating himself, "you shall have an opportunity of gratifying yourself with a little exercise. I will travel and you shall pull me. Drive on." To this however his interlocutor would by no means assent; the dialogue grew warm; and the wordy war between the disputants soon brought a constable to the scene, to whom the contention was submitted with the following result: The would-be hirer, having himself fixed the tariff, was condemned to draw the *jinrikisha*, and the coolie, having undertaken to pay two *sen* should ride as passenger. The verdict was carried out.

The following are the shipments of tea per O. & O. S. S. *Belgic*.

From	to San Fran.	New York.	Chicago.	Total.
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—
Hiogo	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	5,578	1,202	36	6,816

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday 9th April, 1876.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,819.28
Merchandise, &c.	$ 516.66
Total.	$8,335.94

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$8,730.69
Merchandise, &c.	$ 433.26
Total.	**$9,163.95**

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MR. BLACK'S CASE.

BY publishing the correspondence between himself and H. B. M. Vice-Consul in Yedo on the subject of his claim on the Japanese Government for the suppression of his newspaper the *Bankoku Shimbun*, seven days after its birth, MR. BLACK has appealed to public opinion, and must not be disturbed if it does not entirely coincide with his own. Assuming his statement of the antecedent facts to be true, the history of the affair seems to be as follows.

In the year 1872 Mr. BLACK received a special permission from the Japanese Government to publish a newspaper in the Japanese language in Tokio, and accordingly established the *Nisshin Shinjishi*. His outlay upon it was considerable; he conducted it for two years without pecuniary success; but the tide turned at last and the enterprise became profitable. Towards the end of 1874, the Government issued the code of Press laws which has since attracted so much notice, and one of which is that no foreigner should be the proprietor or editor of a Japanese newspaper—obviously because he could not be rendered amenable to Japanese law. Mr. BLACK, however, had received a prior permission to publish his paper, and the question arose how he was to be got rid of. A trick was resorted to, according to Mr. BLACK, and it tallies with everything we know of the oriental character. A Mr. HOSOKAWA HIROYU, one of the Secretaries of the *Sa In*, appeared and asked Mr. BLACK if he would assist the Government in establishing the *Min Sen Gi In* (the Popular Representation Deliberation Assembly)—we use his own words here, on account of the extreme comicality of the whole affair. "A day or two afterwards," the narrative says, "he called again and told me that *Sa In*"—why is this mysterious institution thus spoken of as a personality?—"wished me to become an official of that department, as it would be inconvenient to send to my newspaper office to consult me." The question of salary was arranged, "on the distinct understanding," says Mr. BLACK, "that I should retain my interest in the paper." At a subsequent interview he was informed that as Japanese officials are not permitted to enter into business engagements, it would be necessary, *for form's sake*, for him to take his name off the face of the paper; while at the next interview, the further step was insisted upon that the name of the paper must be removed from the registry of the Mombusho. Objections appear to have been made by Mr. BLACK, but they were one by one overridden by the man in the shining garments,—the whole story will recall the appearance of The Flatterer to Christian and Hopeful, how they fell into his toils, and were released by one of the shining ones, though only after a free use of his whip of small cords—and Mr. BLACK was, as he says, cajoled into accepting the required conditions. Is it always in vain that the net is spread in the sight of any bird? Among these conditions was one that his engagement was for two years, but could be terminated by the Japanese on three months notice. He naturally enough represented that this was merely a three months' engagement, but having no suspicions of the good faith of his employers, he appears to have banished all misgivings and swallowed the glittering bait. No sooner had he entered upon his official duties than he discovered the trick which had been put upon him. He was never required for the purposes stated, and soon saw that he had been made an officer of the *Sa In* for the sole purpose of getting his name off the register as the proprietor of a Japanese newspaper. The Press-laws were issued not very long after, and Mr. BLACK'S services were dispensed with agreeably to the terms of his contract. In order to counter-check the Japanese he betook himself to Tsukidji, the foreign settlement of Tokio, and there set up the *Bankoku Shimbun*, a newspaper which would probably have never been heard of outside Japan had it lived for a hundred years, but which, in a life of seven days, has achieved a name in history:—

A life too short for fortune, not for fame.

Within a week of its birth, the issue of the newspaper was stopped by the Government, and, in twenty-four separate clauses, numbered *seriatim*, Mr. BLACK sums up the grounds of his claim on the Government, which he estimates with scientific accuracy, according to the annuity tables of the British Government, at £13,100 or 65,500 *yen*. This claim, which, Mr. BLACK says, is the very least he can make, was sent in to Mr. PLUNKETT,—at that time in charge of the British Legation during Sir H. PARKES' absence,—who, however, did not feel justified in submitting it to the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, though he expressed to Mr. TERASHIMA his opinion that Mr. BLACK might justly have some compensation awarded him "for his loss of time while engaged on the publication of the paper."

Now, we shall not deny that Mr. BLACK has, if his statements are correct, been very badly treated by the *Sa-In*. To urge one word in extenuation of a trick like that by which he was induced to give up his paper and become an official of the *Sa-In*, for the sole purpose of evading a difficulty which ought to have been overcome by straightforward and open negotiation, would be to abandon the manly frankness of European ethics for the trickery which from time immemorial has constituted the ideal of cleverness among all the oriental nations. But, we would have Mr. BLACK remember that he went into the affair with his eyes wide open—however much their sense may have been shut. He lent himself to Mr. HIROYU'S suggestion to evade the provision of the Japanese official code that no employé of the Government should engage in any occupation external to his official duties, and he bound himself by a contract, which was literally fulfilled by the *Sa In*, though the representations, and even promises, under which he was induced to enter into it, were set at naught and broken. Far from defending any such conduct on the part of the officers of the *Sa-In*, we think it was mean and dirty—there are no other fitting terms—in a high degree. But Mr. BLACK destroys all our sympathy for him in making the extravagant and preposterous claim he sets up, which, indeed, is so absurd, and is yet so seriously urged, that we fear he does not take very solid views of life, its obligations and contingencies. To calculate the revenue derivable from an enterprize like a newspaper, or any other business, on the terms of a Government annuity which is practically as certain to be paid as the sun is certain to rise to-morrow morning, is so exquisitely absurd that we have to go to Mr. Micawber or Harold Skimpole for any analogy for it. These may be the relations of money to human affairs in some other planet, but they surely do not hold good in this world. We do not wish to say anything which shall wound Mr. BLACK'S feelings at a time when the disappointments connected with his enterprises in Japanese journalism must weigh seriously upon him. But his first step in these affairs, as we have shewn, involved an evasion of the rules binding upon Japanese officials, into whose ranks he was entering, while his second step was a deliberate flying in the face of Japanese Municipal law, in which he hoped apparently for the support of the BRITISH MINISTER. This support Sir HARRY PARKES has not thought it consonant with his duty to

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afford, and we have some time since fully stated the grounds on which we think his action will be approved at home. The fears which have been expressed in relation to this question appear to us to have but a small foundation. The word newspaper to which the notification solely applied, is capable of moderately exact definition,and is but of small circumference, however full of meaning within that boundary. We cannot conceive any more radically unjust and unjustifiable interference with the sovereign rights of a Government than that involved in the course Sir HARRY PARKES has been blamed for not pursuing. The liberty of the Press is not an end, but a means—a means whereby nations may advance in the path of good government, and whereby the individual members of the nation may become firmer and stronger members of the body politic. But this liberty cannot be administered as a specific without danger of the imputation and the consequences of quackery, and there is ample reason for thinking that the political state of this country could as little bear the action of a perfectly free press, as a free press in Japan could be trusted to use its vast powers with that wisdom and prudence which alone would render them useful and beneficial.

We doubt whether it would be possible to show the utter weakness of Mr. BLACK's case better than by transcribing the concluding words of his last letter to Mr. DOHMEN, while in doing so we are giving him the opportunity of speaking for himself. He says:—"But the broad stand I take is on my rights as an Englishman, to publish anything I like in any language I please; always, of course, subject to the laws of my country, which are ample to pursue and punish me if I write or publish sedition or libel." If Mr. BLACK will repeat in Russia, Prussia or France the experiment he has made in Tokio, he will soon see how far English law will protect him. It is idle for him to plead that in those countries he is not under English law. We refer him to his "broad stand," the visionary nature of which is only equalled by that of his claim.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

ADVICE TO THE SHIDZOKU.

(Choya Shimbun.)

The wealth of a country depends much upon the manufacturing industry which it possesses. If this does not exist, such articles as clothes and the thousand objects of daily use must be purchased from foreign countries, and this would tend to impoverish a country. Now our foreign trade has assumed very considerable proportions, but we have been seized with a vain desire of imitating foreign countries of a higher condition of civilization. The value of what we buy from them greatly exceeds the value of our exports, and this causes patriotic men to fear the eventual bankruptcy of the Okurasho. It appears to me, however, that there are many ways by which such a catastrophe may be averted, one of which is the promotion of the industries of the country.

The *kadzoku* and *shidzoku* are receiving pensions, and the fruitlessness of this must be apparent even to children, so that it is unnecessary to say much on this part of the question. Latterly some of the *shidzoku* seem to have been persuaded of the violation of natural laws involved in this course, and a desire to pursue some useful avocation has shewn itself among them. Our wish is that the Government should assist these men on the road of industry, in order that those who are only half inclined to this course may commence business and thus support themselves independently. They will find perhaps that manufacturing is no easy task, but it is certainly easier than working under a burning sun during the summer or in deep snow in winter, as the farmers are forced to do, and they will have the further advantage of not being led astray by cunning merchants and involved in bankruptcy by a single transaction, as has been the case with many of the *shidzoku* who went into business. Thus, manufacturing and industries of this nature are the very things to suit the *shidzoku*.

But we have discovered the reason why the *shidzoku* cannot make up their minds to go into business. We see thousands of them seeking for official employment. All of them desire a *maximum* of pay and a *minimum* of work, and as the Government offices are just the places for this, they desire to enter them. There is scarcely a quarter in the whole empire from which *shidzoku* have not come for this purpose to Tokio, and so strong is the desire for office that all the old manly sensitiveness to honour and disgrace has apparently disappeared from among them them and been replaced by an ominous spirit of sycophancy. Were we, by way of trial, to reduce official salaries twenty-five per cent and correspondingly increase the amount of labour, we do not think there is a single official who would resign his post, though he would be a loser to the extent of fifty per cent, for he would know that he could not get so good a salary elsewhere. It would seem therefore that the average rate of official pay is too high. Let us suppose, for instance, that there is some article worth thirty dollars in Europe, but which, transported to an oriental country, fetches a hundred dollars. We cannot say that its actual value is a hundred dollars, for it was a mere piece of folly to buy it at such a price. In all probability it would have been sold cheaper, but the seller naturally wanted to get as much as possible for it, and took this price although aware that it was much above the value of the article. The same process goes on in the minds of the *shidzoku*, and they cannot muster up courage enough to take to industrial occupations. Of course, the blame does not lie with them alone. It must be shared by the Government for paying its servants so much more than their real value.

Some people deny that the *shidzoku* are actuated by these feelings, and say that many of them possess ideas which they desire to turn to the benefit of the nation, which they cannot do except in the channel of official life, and that this is their reason for seeking Government employment. It appears to us, however, that plenty of good might be done to the nation, outside official life, by men who will make resolutions to be industrious and carry them out. We hope, therefore, that the Government will reduce the salaries of officials and increase their duties as much as possible, thus forcing idle men to work. Men of ability, also, ought alone to be chosen for official appointments, and not men whose only accomplishment is flattery. This would soon make the *shidzoku* forsake their foolish craving for office and turn them into industrious men. By these means the wealth of the country would be quickly promoted.

YEDO MIMPEI.

THE MITSU-BISHI AND THE P. & O. CO.

(Choya Shimbun.)

I have lately seen articles in several of the newspapers to the effect that there are some Japanese of note who are rendering assistance to the P. & O. Company which is now an opposition line to the Mitzu Bishi Company—and who say that it is wrong and unpatriotic for Japanese to aid that Company. Now I am wholly unacquainted with the Japanese who are giving this assistance, nor do I know for what reason they are doing so. I think, too, that it may be reasonable for the several newspapers to argue in the above manner. But, for all this, speaking for myself it is my greatest wish the P. & O. may not be beaten by its competitor but may exist for ever.

If any one ask why, I would make the immediate reply that I like to see the rates of passage and freight as low as possible. From the time that the Pacific Mail Company ceased to run its steamers on the coast up to the time that the P. & O. commenced running, the rates were exceedingly high. But as soon as the advertisement that the P. & O. were going to run steamers on the coast made its appearance, the Mitsu Bishi lowered its rates of passage and freight very considerably, and I do not believe that the Mitsu Bishi Company would have made this reduction if the P. & O. Company not had started. But, as things stand now, the conveyance of merchandise to different parts of the country at the present low rates of freight tends to increase the wealth of the country. It is unnecessary to argue this point, for we have actual proofs before us. Before the P. & O. commenced to run, the steamers of the Mitsu Bishi Company did not carry many passengers, nor did they always have enough of freight, but now since the opposition commenced the number of the passengers has vastly increased, and the steamers of both companies have usually been filled with freight each trip, and at times in certain trips the companies have had more freight than their ships could conveniently carry.

We can, after seeing this, say that the P. & O. is benefiting our country and that the Japanese who aid it are patriotic. Some say that it is very well for companies to run opposition lines and to bene-

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fit our country thereby, but it is not very pleasing to have competition between Japanese and foreigners—so, when such occurences take place, all Japanese must put their forces together to overcome such a foreign competition—and when we have overcome it then we must carry on competition among ourselves, for otherwise loss may be incurred on our side I do not believe this, for no competition like the present can be carried on among the Japanese alone. When running under such competition it is true that the companies must lose to a certain extent, but all that loss is more than gained by the travellers and merchants from the low price of passage and freight, and thereby the loss from a single source benefits thousands, so there is not the least harm done to "our side." Now to have such an opposition as this continue for a long time, requires powerful companies, and it can be carried on by no other company in Japan. Moreover, the Mitsu Bishi are extensively aided by the Government, and for a Japanese company to attempt to run an opposition line against the existing line is just like running an opposition against the Government, and this we fear no Japanese will ever attempt. Others say it cannot be affirmed with certainty that the Mitsu Bishi Company will not finally be beaten. I would then reply that the Mitsu Bishi Company is receiving a subsidy from the Government, and this the Government does not give the Company in order that the Company may avail itself of large profits, nor does the Government intend to make money under the name of the Mitsu Bishi Company. It gives that enormous subsidy so as to benefit the nation by affording to the people conveniences of trading and travelling, and this subsidy is therefore very different from such money as that which is lent for the purpose of collecting an annual or monthly interest, and probably will be continued as long as the Government sees that it does actual good to the country, so it is not very probable that the Mitsu Bishi Company will very soon be beaten. The late regulations for Japanese travelling in foreign vessels were probably made for the purpose of protecting the people, and this will surely prevent all Japanese who dislike trouble from travelling in foreign vessels, those of the P. & O. Company especially. If the P. & O. should be beaten by this policy, then the Mitzu Bishi would in all probability lose no time in raising their rates again and thereby prevent so many travellers and so much freight from being carried to the different ports of our country, and this will be prejudicial to trade. Should affairs turn out thus, then the subsidy that the Government would be giving to the Mitsu Bishi Company in the interest of the whole nation would profit the Mitsu Bishi Company solely and not the nation in general. On the contrary, it may cause injury to trade, and it is for these reasons that I expressed my wish to see the P. & O. Company last for ever. For these reasons, too, it cannot be said that the sprit of patriotism does not exist in the Japanese who are giving any support to the above Company. If there are any mistakes in the grounds of my opinion I hope that some person will convince me of them.

The Legal Examinations.

(Chogai Shimbun.)

The Government did wisely in issuing on the 22nd February last the rules for the examination of men desirous of practising as lawyers in our Courts. Previous to the issue of these rules, the Government, desirous that none of its subjects should have cause to complain of any injustice, permitted lawyers to act for them in the Courts. All sorts of men without the slightest knowledge of law immediately became lawyers, and frustrated the very intentions of the Government by betraying the interests of their clients —a sad state of things indeed.

The Government then made these rules binding upon those who desired to become lawyers, and promised licenses to all who passed the requisite examinations enabling them to practice for one year—such license requiring renewal after the expiry of the year, when a more severe examination had again to be undergone, so that none but able men should be able to act as lawyers.

I have heard that when the candidates for licenses in the Tokio *Fu* were examined, they were asked about the Railway rules, and the laws relating to collisions of ships. But none of them had ever even dreamed of acting in such cases; and knowing nothing about them, made no answers. I only heard this as a rumour, for the truth of which I cannot vouch. But if true, it shows that the examinations are very searching, for men who could answer such questions beforehand must be acquainted with all laws, and certainly there are not many such to be found in Japan.

If we go a little deeper, however, and consider that such difficult questions are asked and such strict examinations undergone, we shall hardly be wrong in expressing a hope that the officials of the various courts are thoroughly acquainted with the various notifications of the Government and law generally, from that of enlightened countries like England and France down to those of such barbarous regions as Corea and Formosa. But alas! our own laws are not easy of examination.

Uyeno.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

The grounds of Tôyeizan, or Uyeno, in Tokio, were formerly called Shinobugaoka, and were given by one of the first of the Tokugawa dynasty of Shogûns to a *daimio* Tôdô by name, who had in his own domains in the province of Iga a place called Uyeno, the scenery of which so much resembled that of the piece of ground presented to him by Tokugawa that he changed its name from Shinobugaoka to Uyeno. But in the third reign of the Tokugawa dynasty, in the second year of Kanyei (A.D. 1627) the land was returned to the Shogûn and converted into the family temple grounds of the Tokugawas, and the temple there was called Kanyei-ji from the name of the year in which it was built. In this temple there used to reside a succession of high ecclesiastics, who were always relatives of the Mikado and bore the exalted title of *Ippon Shinô* (first in rank.) The *Shichidô garan* (seven buildings) attached to the temple for various purposes, and thirty-five minor temples, were subsequently built in the most exquisite style, and the surrounding grounds were laid out with the utmost piturесqueness.

But in 1869 the retainers of the Shogûn had a fight in these grounds with the Imperial troops and most of these fine buildings were destroyed by fire. As the scenery is pretty, pleasure seekers frequent the place all the year round, and specially in the Spring when the cherry trees are in blossom.

The Government now intends to lay the grounds out as a public park in European style; and the alterations were begun last month and the improvement is already marked. Carriage and foot ways are to be made to Sannoyama, on the top of which there is to be a tea-house in which both foreigners and Japanese may regale themselves with tobacco and tea, and where newspapers will be provided. When the opening of the new Park takes place it is said that the Imperial band will play. Gardeners will be permitted to exhibit and sell their plants there, and as the people are to be allowed to resort to the Park on their holidays, it will surely be a benefit to the public health.

Ins and Outs.

(Hioron Shimbun.)

Mr. Goto has resigned the office of *Fuku Gicho* (Vice-President of the *Gen-ro-in*), and it is said that Mr. Kido is about to resign his position as one of the *Sanghi* and will become *Naikaku Komon** (a Councillor of His Majesty or the Cabinet). On this account many rumours are abroad the amount of truth in which we are wholly unable to ascertain, but as any such occurrences are of importance to the country we think it well to notice them. Some say that Mr. Kido is a strong conservative and that Mr. Okubo is desirous that power should be centralized in the Cabinet, because now that the Corean affair is over the time has come for making important internal reforms. The views of these two officials cannot, however, be made to harmonize, and thus it is that Mr. Kido proposes to resign. Others says that he is desirous of seeing Mr. Inouye Kaworu—who has acquired a great reputation for his honest views on political economy and the trouble he has had in the Ozarugawa copper mine affair—Minister of Finance. But Mr. Okubo opposes this as he has the greatest confidence in Mr. Okuma who now fills that place. This is said to be one of the principal reasons why Mr. Kido wishes to resign his post, and his appointment to the office of *Naikoku Komon* is a mere pretext for depriving him of power.

Others say, "Kido is wise, and though his opinions may not agree with those of Okubo, he is not a man to become angry readily or to throw up without reason duties which he might discharge with benefit to the country. The probability is that he desires to become *Naikoku Komon* in order the better to serve His Majesty and promote the national welfare."

We do not profess to be in the secrets of the Cabinet, and what we have written has been suggested by the importance of these affairs. We should also like to know whether the public regards these rumours as credible, for it is our duty to know all we can.

After the termination of the Formosan affair certain men of note held a meeting at Osaka, and Messrs. Goto, Kido and Itagaki were reappointed to their offices. The latter resigned again very

* A special referee upon questions before the Cabinet. [Ed. *J. W. M.*]

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shortly, and now that the Corean question has been settled we find the other two resigning. Why are our officials always changing in this manner? The future is indeed dark.

THE TWO LAMPS.—A FABLE.

(Choya Shimbun,)

A torn and ill-used Japanese paper lantern despairingly said to a foreign-made lamp, "Since you came to this house I have been neglected and shunned by all. I have been pushed into the corner of the kitchen or into the serving maid's bedroom, I am now no longer ever seen in the drawing-room, and I am not even kept clean."

The foreign lamp answered with a sympathetic sigh—"I greatly commiserate your fate. Whilst I remained in my native land, I was condemned to the basest duties, but since I crossed the ocean I have been treated with the utmost kindness by all. This is because my spirit (Kerosine) is of a very hot temper, and when I receive any ill-treatment I become furious and dangerous. It is on this account that so much care is taken of me. The reason that you are contemned and ill-used is that you are of too mild a nature. If any one ever attempts to put anything over my head or to stop up the holes through which I breathe, I at once fly into a passion and begin to kick, and if this conduct is persevered in I blow up and burst, and even set the house on fire."

The paper lantern then hid its face in shame and said:—"Your powers are great and exceed mine. I have none such."

"Do not despair," retorted the lamp. "The servants have become somewhat lazy of late, and do not seem to take as much care of me as they did formerly. If this state of affairs continues I intend to blow up and set the place on fire. If this comes to pass, do you fall down and add your oil to increase the blaze I make."

"In good sooth, I will," replied the lantern, with much apparent satisfaction.

REVIEW.*

It is much to be regretted that the author of this little book, which is directed against the doctrines of the materialists, and so far has our entire sympathy, should betray in it so much bad spirit and temper, so much misconception of the subject, so much dogmatic and inconsequential statement, and so much bitter personal feeling, as to more than counterbalance such argument as he adduces in favour of the cause he desires to advocate. When a writer of the calibre of *Tu quoque* goes so far in his first chapter as to apply the epithet 'puerile' to any view of John Stuart Mill—especially to one of his most mature views—we may be prepared for something startling in the shape of censure further on. And of course, we find it in this work. Thus, we are told that "the enemy,"—a generic word with the author for all who do not agree with him, whether naturalists, evolutionists or Darwinists, and whom he otherwise calls atheists generally—'betray the most prodigious capacity for credulity.' Elsewhere they betray 'the most miserable powers of reasoning': they are 'sublimely oblivious of this extraordinary solecism'; 'they are sublimely oblivious of the radical distinctions which exist between the material and the immaterial.' In another place a writer, Huxley indeed, is charged with "the most superb confusion of moral ideas" because he says that a French soldier who was shot in the region of the left parietal bone, and who at certain times developed a remarkable tendency to kleptomania, would 'steal his own things and hide them away.' *Tu Quoque* triumphantly retorts, 'how can a man steal his own things'? and, we presume justifies his charge of 'confused moral ideas' in Huxley by this question. Huxley might fairly reply that he hardly conceived human dulness could be crass enough to find any difficulty in understanding his words. Next, we find that 'the Physicists possess most unparalleled powers of self-assertion,' and that 'if the negative particle were interspersed throughout many of their paragraphs, the grammar would be equally good, the writing as clear, and the sense far nearer the truth.' Darwin's work on *The Emotions* is said always to have appeared to *Tu Quoque* as 'a fine specimen of the serio-comic.' Elsewhere the 'arrogance of these physicists' is bitterly complained of. Worse still, 'even marriage is threatened with their baleful breath'—a passage apparently suggested by some reflections upon bees and other insects made by Sir John Lubbock. (*Tu Quoque* may thank his stars he is not within the reach of Sir John's arm, and there can be no harm in asking him whether he ever read Milton's Treatises bearing on this subject.) Then we have some remarks upon Dr. Bastian's experiments on spontaneous generation made about a year ago, an interesting article upon which appeared in the *Saturday Review* and was republished in these columns. Dr. Bastian's experiments do not, we rather think, fully justify his assertions, and, so far, the most distinguished physicists are against him, as we should have expected both from *à priori* and inductive reasoning. But Dr. Bastian thinks otherwise, and *Tu Quoque* charges him with crying out "self-evolution! no God!" We have no evidence that Dr. Bastian argued from his experiment to the theology or atheology which other people may attach to it. It is nothing less than infamous to make these charges. The sole object of Dr. Bastian was to discover whether generation is necessarily *ab ovo* or sometimes spontaneous. The uses or abuses to which his discovery may be put, whether by theologians or anti-theologians, are independent issues with which the naturalist, as such, is not concerned. *Tu Quoque* cannot roast Dr. Bastian, but the spirit which he exhibits is that which heaped the faggots round Giordano Bruno and would still heap them round Darwin, and Huxley and Tyndall, if it had the chance. We write from memory, but if we recollect rightly, Dr. Bastian's experiment was something in this wise. He took an infusion, of turnips we rather think, in which he found that *bacteria* appeared after exposure to the air for a certain time. He then satisfied himself that life in this form could not survive if the temperature of the infusion were raised to 140° Fah. He heated the water to this temperature, hermetically sealed the glass, and watched the result. In the space of some days the fluid became rather cloudy, and shortly afterwards *bacteria* appeared. It is quite possible that the experiment may not have fulfilled all the conditions of a crucial test, and we rather think Huxley pointed out why it did not, though we speak in doubt on the subject. Dr. Bastian, however, thought otherwise, and claimed to have proved spontaneous generation as a fact. *Tu Quoque's* reflections on the experiment indicate an absolute want of perception of the issue, and, we really think, an incapacity for apprehending it. "As if glass could arrest the creative energy of the Almighty!" he exclaims. The issue is not whether the creative energy of the Almighty can be arrested by glass, but whether the *bacteria* came from the undestroyed ova of other *bacteria*, or from molecules of matter previously uncombined in the form of life. If we state our own opinion on this question it is not because we imagine that the slightest value attaches to it, but because we have no wish to be thought as siding with what we conceive to be an error. The spontaneous generation theory however, seems to us unproved, and until better evidence and authority for it has been produced than any yet existing, we shall continue to hold that opinion. But we should think it a crime to touch one hair of Dr. Bastian's head in violence or anger for holding a contrary opinion, and until we know more than we now do of his opinions in regard to the nature of mind and matter, we think it very shameful and wicked to call him an atheist. Man may measure the gravity of infractions of the various commandments in the Decalogue by their effects upon society. But we have not the slightest certainty that the Deity does so, and, for all we know, there may be as much sin, using a theological term, in bearing false witness, as in breaking any of the other commandments.

The simple fact is that *Tu Quoque* is a survival of those days when men called each other bad names because they differed in opinion about matters many of which will remain open questions to the end of time. The world has been deluged with blood by these wretched disputes and we have fortunately outgrown them. Society has improved, has grown more humane, more courteous, more charitable, more tolerant. The spectacle presented by a priest put in a passion by what he imagines to be a scientific or philosophical error is humiliating and shocking, and recalls the mischief which has been committed in all ages by men who have mistaken their own conclusions or *manière de voir*, for final truths, and persecuted the rest

* The world:—Whence cometh it? or what certain Physicists are saying. By *Tu Quoque*.

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of the world for not seeing the great problems of life and theology precisely in the same light as themselves. We can and should never forget that some of the most detested opinions have been held by men of the purest lives and loftiest virtue and benevolence. Let Socrates and Spinosa bear us witness. Materialism seems to us a baneful error, and atheism as erroneous as we hold it to be incompatible with an elevated and progressive condition of society. But angry and denunciatory invective is not the weapon with which to deal with error, and the evident passion and rancour displayed by *Tu Quoque* from the true measure of his fitness to touch such questions as those which he has approached in this spirit. One sign only of prudence he has exhibited. He has withheld his name—but the courage requisite to call other men hateful names through a mask is any thing but that of a Christian gentleman.

In order that our readers may judge for themselves how far *Tu Quoque* understands certain of the questions he touches, we place his Chapter IV before them. It will be obvious at a glance that he has not a conception of Darwin's line of argument which he here attacks. He seems to imagine that the *desire* of an animal for such and such an adaptation to its external conditions is the cause of subsequent modification in its structure. It is needless to say that nothing of the kind is to be found in Darwin's work. It is the "survival of the fittest" and the transmission by heredity of that which makes it the fittest, which produce the variations in species. Of course Grove's theory of the correlation of forces comes in for equal respect—and fortunately, in this chapter. *Tu Quoque* infers that Grove's doctrine is not true because electricity cannot travel through a vacuum. It must, therefore, he argues, have been created for and on this earth, and is neither a conversion of light into another form of force, nor, by parity of reasoning, convertible into light. But this is not a logical inference. What is there to exclude the possibility that the force of which light is but one manifestation has, in accordance with the power and wisdom of a designing intelligence of which we meet the evidence at every turn, assumed the form of electricity on this earth in such proportions as are necessary for its economy? The delight of theological analysis seems to be to insist upon separate and, so to speak, compensating and almost corrective, manifestations of the Divine power. The delight of science, on the contrary, is in discovering and contemplating the essential unity of things and regarding the universe as one great fact, instead of a multiplicity of unrelated facts, each one of which demands a special exhibition of the Divine power for its creation and maintenance. The further we go back into the history of opinion, the more clearly we see that the human mind is steadily advancing in this conception of universal law. Nothing seems to please the writers of *Tu Quoque's* school so much as to make the water turbid instead of assisting to make it clear, to place obstacles in the way of a clear apprehension of law instead of assisting the vision of men to see law more clearly. The true line of the theologians seems to us to be, first, an enlightened criticism of each successive inference of science—a discipline which would have excellent results on both sides—and second, the reduction of these new inferences into their proper rank and order in the great army of arguments which support the thesis of the existence of the Deity and demonstrate his attributes. But it is only fair to give the whole Chapter, so that the wheat and tares may be seen together. We have chosen it as neither the best nor worst—all the others have the same characteristics in about the same proportion, the last being principally remarkable for the qualities to which we have referred, more in sorrow than in anger, in the earlier portion of these brief remarks. In dealing with the question treated in this work we have to choose between two issues which which may be shortly and roughly stated as follows. We have either to believe that on some given day, a pair of elephants, let us say, appeared on some spot on which, a moment before, there was no elephant, and began to browse on such food as they found suited to them. Or, we have to believe that, endowed by the hand of the Almighty with a richness of prerogative of which we are now only beginning to form a true estimate, molecules of matter, have, according to designing law and formative intelligence, been built up into the various forms of life in which we now find them, and by processes with which we are gradually becoming acquainted. It is not too much to say that the conception of the former issue is practically impossible to any mind at all scientifically trained. The conception of the latter harmonizes very much with what we know of the operations of nature. Once for all, this is not a question of the extent of the Divine Power, but of the mode of its operation.

CHAP. IV.

Evolution untenable in itself.

Evolution, as its advocates explain it, means that, in consequence of certain innate impulses, an animal may gradually produce, *conatus ad motum*, certain organs, or modifications of organs as the case may be. This I believe to be untenable, on many grounds. First, it implies intelligence, and when we think of it, a very high degree of intelligence. For the production of one particular organ would be utterly insufficient: related organs and accessories must be created at the same time. For instance, suppose a crowd of waterfowl; one set takes a fancy for long legs, and by persistent efforts through millions of years becomes at length the crane, or heron, or flamingo; another set conceives a notion for web feet, and ultimately evolves the goose, or swan, or pelican; a third has an impulse for long continued, and rapid flight upon the surface of the waters, and in course of time is transformed into the stormy petrel or the still more wonderful frigate bird; and so *ad infinitum*. But observe, the desire for one particular organ would be of no use; long legs necessitate long neck, &c.; in short, any modification or alteration of any important limb, requires a corresponding alteration of the shape of the whole body; the wings, the head, bill, eyes, in fact everything *external* and *internal*. All these organs, therefore must be *effected* out at the same time and in the same degree. This is Evolution. Now observe what it implies. 1st, that an animal can conceive a new desire for something not yet possessed; 2nd that it knows what is suitable for the attainment of that particular object; 3rd that it understands what organisms will harmonize with the desired change; 4th, that it also has a clear conception as to what degree of effort, and in what direction, effort should be put forth, not only for the elongating of the leg, but the lengthening of the neck, changing the contour of the body, and the modification of the whole system of the creature. But 5th, each series of birds must possess a most extraordinary adherence to one purpose, from birth to death, more than sufficient to make a whole generation of Livingstones;—a decision of character which would delight the heart of John Forster. Sixth, it also implies that one character, and one set of feelings, and the same special definite impulse, have descended from generation to generation, more undeviating than this world has ever seen in any other circumstances; a persistency in aim and effort far eclipsing the proverbial feudal propensities of the ancient clans. Had Byron known of it he might have sung:—

> "Volution's battle once begun,
> Bequeathed from "steadfast" sire to son,
> Though baffled off, is ever won."

But, seriously, consider this matter a little further. Here is a primordial form, or say a few primordial forms; suppose these multiplied into some hundreds. These few hundreds of original animals or birds, strike out each a different path; efforting after a special organization. Their successors keep undeviatingly to the same line; a thousand lines all adhere perfectly to their own course; no intermingling or hesitation on to the grand consummation. What a wonderful thing this! One link missing would have spoiled the whole; or, had several individuals of the series changed their minds in the process,—say conceived an impulse for the glorious wing rather than the half formed web foot,—the developement would have been retarded and perhaps spoiled. What wonderful animals! possessed of such knowledge, capacity, oneness of purpose, and perseverance.

If this be true there certainly has been evolution in this world, but then it has been evolution backward—degradation; for clearly there are no such animals of such superhuman knowledge and capacity on earth now-a-days.

But, 7th, a still more impossible postulate must be admitted if we are to maintain this theory,—a difficulty first pointed out in the *North British Review* for June 1867, and afterwards quoted by Mivart in his *Genesis of Species*, pp. 69, 73; *viz.*, the need for the simultaneous modification of many individuals at the same time, in the same place, and in the same way. That writer shows that the advantage gained by one or more in any direction of development "would be utterly outbalanced by numerical inferiority;" and one individual with a strongly marked variation would be perfectly inadequate to perpetuate the change. One hundred would be insufficient; a multitude would be necessary, and these all working together. The Reviewer says:—

Suppose a white man to have been wrecked on an island inhabited by negroes, and to have established himself in friendly relations with a powerful tribe, whose customs he has learned. Suppose him to possess the physical strength, energy, and ability of a dominant white race, and let the food and climate of the island suit his constitution. Grant him every advantage which we can conceive a white to possess over the native; concede that in the struggle for existence his chance of a long life will be much superior to that of the native chiefs; yet from all these admissions there does not follow the conclusion that, after a limited or unlimited number of generations, the inhabitants of the island will be white. Our shipwrecked hero would probably become king; he would kill a great many blacks in the struggle for existence; he would have a great many wives and children;.....". In the first generation there

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will be some dozens of intelligent young mulattos, much superior in average intelligence to the negroes. We might expect the throne for some generations to be occupied by a more or less yellow king; but can any one believe that the whole island will gradually acquire a white, or even a yellow, population?"

Mr. Darwin himself says of the article quoted: "The justice of these remarks cannot, I think, be disputed. If, for instance, a bird of some kind could procure its foot more easily by having its beak curved, and if one were born with its beak strongly curved, and which consequently flourished, nevertheless there would be a very poor chance of this one individual perpetuating its kind to the exclusion of the common form." Mivart remarks:—"This admission seems almost to amount to a change of front in the face of the enemy!"

But, 8th, if this theory of evolution be true, then it implies that among the remains of former animals we shall find innumerable specimens partially formed, or half way on to their climax—*in all states* of progress and intermediate development. But in the pages of the great book of nature there is no evidence of minute intermediate forms.* Does not this shew that the theory of "Natural selection" instead of being a grand exposition of the mysteries of nature is more like a dream of the imagination? "But" say they "this is only negative evidence which could at any moment be destroyed by one positive fact." And thus the mislead simple minded readers, by veiling the sophism that "negative evidence" is *no* evidence, and if it be scientific to accept without evidence, judge ye.

Again; reverting to our supposed crowd of water-birds. I have further to ask.—At the beginning what caused one to choose web feet; another a three feet throat, and two feet legs; one a large, and another a small body? The environment was the same,—the same swamps, same water, same grass, &c. To predicate any supernatural cause would be most atrocious heterodoxy, which could not be listened to for one moment. All was evolved from the animals themselves: they determined their own form and structures and selected their own habitat. And they have managed everything perfectly, and stopped at the proper places; so that the thousands of species which now exist are fixed, and there is no evolution in our times.

Wonderfully wise evolution!

When analyzed in this way the absurdity of the whole hypothesis comes out in all its vividness and extravagance.

But, further, evolution is at variance with the other departments of nature. Physicists know full well that there is no evolution or mutual convertibility among the sixty elements of matter. Clerk-Maxwell, who has gone into this subject more thoroughly than any man, affirms:—

"We can procure specimens of oxygen from very different sources,—from the air, from the water, from rocks of every geological epoch. The history of these specimens has been very different, and if, during thousands of years, difference of circumstances could produce difference of properties, these specimens of oxygen would show it.

In the case of molecules, however, each individual is permanent; there is generation or destruction, and no variation, or rather no difference, between the individuals of each species. Hence the kind of speculations with which we have become so familiar under the name of theories of evolution, is quite inapplicable to the case of molecules."

Again he remarks:—

"In the heavens we discover by their light, and by their light alone, stars so distant from each other that no material thing can ever have passed from one to another, and yet this light, which is to us the sole evidence of existence of these distant worlds, tells us also that each of them is built up of molecules of the same kinds as those which we find on earth. The molecule of hydrogen, for example, whether in Sirius or in Arcturus, executes its vibrations in precisely the same time as in this world.

No theory of evolution can be formed to account for the similarity of molecules; for evolution necessarily implies continuous change, and the molecule is incapable of growth or decay, of generation or destruction: none of the processes of Nature, since the time when Nature began, have produced the slightest difference in the properties of any molecules."†

These atoms, therefore, must either have been created or have existed from eternity. But the latter is a *Suppositio ab non supponendo*.

If, therefore, these atoms cannot have been evolved from one another, but must have been directly created,—is it more difficult to create a species? And if not only the different species of atoms but every individual atom in inorganic nature has been separately created, is not this a presumption in favour of the fundamental species in animated nature being also created and fixed? If the one needed the intervention of creative power why not the other? To deny this is pure dogmatism.

But there is more on this point. The forces of nature were supposed by many to be transmutable, and it was considered scientific until a few months ago, to regard light, heat, electricity and magnetism as in reality only different forms of the same power. Now, however, almost synchronously, two men in different parts of the world,—experimenting on different forces,—have set this matter in a very different light.

Prof. Crookes has, this spring, demonstrated before the Royal Society that the light of a candle brought to bear on a card with a black and white side revolving on a vertical wheel in the best attainable vacuum, will set this wheel revolving; or, in similar circumstances, cause a pendulum to vibrate; and that "a ray of sunlight allowed to fall on a pendulum will at once set it swinging vigorously."‡

Here then we have light exercising a propulsive power through vacuum. The other experiment refers to electricity, and is the very opposite of this. It has been long known that Rumford's coil would cause a jet of electricity,—say one inch long,—transferred to an ordinary vacuum, to shine forth as a ray from a foot to twenty inches.

It was thus inferred that in a perfect vacuum the pencil of electricity would rise much higher. But no; many experiments have now been made and it has been found impossible with the strongest batteries to send a jet of electricity through such a vacuum even when the points are brought as close as half an inch.* Here we have the undeniable antipodes of the action of light,—proving that they are forces entirely distinct from one another.

This fact also shows that while light may have traversed the void of space, *electricity never could*, and must have been created in this world.

Again, as we have seen, all experiments go to show that the difference between the "living and the nonliving" is absolute; that each bioplast produces only its own kind of life;—a fact fatal to evolution. And when we proceed from life to instinct, and from instinct to reason, we see more and more that the gulf fixed between creatures is absolutely—as far as the most advanced researches go—impassable. This last appears in many ways. Let one example suffice. For instance, an elephant might be able to find out that two and two make four; but reason goes far beyond this. Man can see not only that two *plus* two make four, but *must* make four and cannot do otherwise. Or again, suppose an animal able to measure distance, and to find out that the three angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles; that is all it could do; but man sees that of necessity this *must* be so. And so in infinitely numerous cases—all showing the radical difference between instinct and reason. When we think, we must have an object of thought; this object must be conceived of under certain modes of being, or possessed of certain qualites. The object which thus subjectively becomes a thought may suggest emotions, as I have said, and these emotions may create desires, and both combined may present themselves before the will with the view of influencing it. But that is all this department of our nature can do. At this point Reason steps in and points out which line of conduct will be conducive to our interest, and either strengthens or modifies our desires. Afterwards come Conscience with its authoritative judgments, and places the matter in an entirely new light. But above all stands the Will; and this will determines which course we shall follow, whether *Video meliora proboque deteriora sequor*† or the reverse.

Such is a description of our mental processes. In this we see we have both freedom and responsibility.

To adopt an illustration from Lewis, which Mivart has used in the "Contemporary,"—a circle is circle with one centre and certain definite properties; but depress the edge ever so minutely, and you entirely change its nature. Henceforth it is ellipse with *two foci*. No human eye and no instrument may be able to detect the divergence; but nevertheless the properties and character of the figure are completely changed. So no man may be able to point out how life starts,—or where the vegetable ceases and the animal begins,—where instinct ends and reason steps forth into light,—or where expediency vanishes and moral obligation appears; but, notwithstanding, there is a line which divides every species from one another, and across which none can pass but at the touch of the creating hand and at the fiat of creative power.

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* See Mivart on the *Genesis of Species*. Chap. vi.
† Address before the British Assoc, Bradford, 1873.
‡ See Nature vol. xi, p. 494-5.
* See "Scientific American," 1875.
† Ovid.

The following is from the *Engineer*. The decay of the artistic power of the Japanese must not, however, be assumed from the evidence furnished by the designs on cheap glove-boxes, cabinets, trays &c with which the English market is now supplied.

Among the curiosities of the export business now being done in England we have to state that for some time past at least one of the Birmingham japan firms has been quite busy in making japan trays for Japan. They are iron japanned, and in sets of the usual sizes—namely, 14 inch, 15 inch, and 24 inch. The patterns are designed to suit the market, being chiefly a masonic of Japanese characters, inlaid with gold, and there are as many as sixteen colours used in every tray. So elaborate is the artistic work that in decorators' wages alone it costs the makers 18s. per set. We know the price at which the sets are sold by the manufacturer, but it would be unfair to state it. It may, however, be said that, considering the heavy decorative cost, the figure should not lead to any complaint by the merchant. As far as is known, the trade with Japan in this branch is likely to increase, and there is a decided promise in favour of a growing profitable communication between this country and that. It cannot but come about that the makers of hardwares will be benefited by the active business which the sedulous Japanese manufacturers are themselves doing with our own country; but it is sad to see how Japanese art is suffering.

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Law & Police

IN H. B. M. CONSULAR COURT.
Before Russell Robertson, Esq., Consul.
Tuesday, April 11th, 1876.
Regina *vs.* Alexander McLean.

Alexander McLean, seaman on on board the British ship *Eme*, was arrested on the 10th instant, at the Temperance Hall in consequence of being reported by his captain as being absent without leave since the morning of Friday, the 7th instant.

Sentenced to three weeks' imprisoment with hard labour, but to be replaced on board should the ship leave before the expiry of the time of imprisonment, and to forfeit five days' pay.

Wednesday, April 12th, 1876.
G. Gandaubert *vs.* T. Wallace.

Judgment in the above case was given as follows :—

The evidence that has been adduced by the plaintiff and that given by the witness Beguex who was called by the defendant, goes to show that the table in question was purchased by Gandaubert and not by Beguex.

As the table has, however, passed to Beguex, I am unable to compel specific delivery of the property in question and therefore give a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $6, being the difference between the price at which the table was purchased by Beguex and the price paid for a similar table purchased by Gandaubert at the same auction.

Costs of Court to be borne by defendant.

(Signed) Russell Robertson.

IN THE FRENCH CONSULAR COURT.
Before Emile Kraetzer, Esq., Acting Consul,
E. G. Vouillemont and J. J. Fourcade, Assessors.
Tuesday, April 11, 1876.
Charles Huot *vs.* Hermann Legrand.

Plaintiff in this case claims $526 for 100,000 sheets of rice paper ordered by defendant in the month of February, 1875.

Plaintiff appeared personally; defendant was represented by Mr. Johannes Reynaud.

Plaintiff produced a letter from defendant, dated Paris, 17th February, 1875, containing the above order, without any limit as to the price, and stated that he had supplied the paper through a mercantile firm in Hongkong, but that defendant, when the paper arrived in Paris, refused to take delivery, on the plea that it was too dear.

As the case will have to be decided at Paris, the present suit is only instituted for the purpose of laying an embargo on what may be due to defendant in Japan.

Mr. Joseph Ruel, of Tokio, sworn, stated that he owed Mr. Herman Legrand $350 on three promissory notes of respectively $100, and $150. Two of these notes are already overdue.

Mr. C. Levy sworn, deposed that he held about 320 reams of paper for Mr. Legrand on which about $10 are due to him for insurance premium paid.

Mr. J. Reynaud, sworn, deposed that he held a power of attorney from Mr. Legrand, and that he is in possession of money belonging to Mr. Legrand.

The Court gave the following judgment :—

Considering that Mr. Legrand, in his letter dated the 17th February, 1875, had ordered 100,000 sheets of rice paper from Mr. Huot without limiting either the price or the time of delivery ;

That Mr. Huot has actually through the firm of Degenaer in Hongkong delivered the 100,000 sheets of rice paper to Mr. Legrand, who for several reasons has refused to take delivery ;

That Mr. Huot having on the 14th August, 1875, drawn on Mr. Legrand for francs 2,839, the draft was protested in consequence of Mr. Legrand refusing payment ;

Considering that the evidence, given on oath by Mr. J. Ruel, Mr. C. Levy, and Mr. J. Reynaud, is in conformity with law, and that the opposition made by Mr. Huot to any money belonging to defendant being paid over to defendant is in order ;

The said opposition is declared good and valid to the extent of $750. The said Mr. Ruel, Mr. Levy, and Mr. Reynaud shall pay into the Consular chest whatever moneys they may owe to or receive for Mr. Legrand, to the amount of $750 ; and these moneys shall remain in deposit until final judgment has been given by the judges, at the place where the defendant has his domicile, in *re versus* Legrand.

Mr. Legrand is condemned to pay costs.—*L' Echo du Japan.*

IN THE KANAGAWA SAIBANSHO.
Before Mr. Asaina Kansui, Vice-President.
Tuesday, 11th April, 1876.
Roper *v.* Mitsu Bishi Mail S. S. Co.

This was a claim for $5,320, for alleged breach of agreement and wrongful dismissal.

Defendants, in their answer, pleaded breach of agreement on the part of plaintiff, and disobedience of orders, as justifying them in dismissing him.

Mr. Dickins appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Ness for defendants.

The case had been adjourned from the 24th of December last, in order to take evidence in Shanghai by commission.

Mr. Ness stated that this evidence was now in the hands of the Court. He then called as witness

Mr. Frahm, who deposed as follows : In May last I was second mate on board the *Kanagawa Maru*. I have got a master's certificate, and have been master of a vessel for about two months. I recollect the *Kanagawa Maru* entering the Shanghai river on the evening of the 22nd May last. She passed the lightship about 8 p.m. ; she passed at full speed. She made no signal for a pilot, she only blew her whistle. The customary signal for a pilot at day time is a flag, as given in the commercial code of signals ; at night time there are different signals,—for instance, firing a gun, firing a rocket, showing blue lights. I never heard blowing a whistle used as signal for a pilot. As we passed, a bright light was shown from the lightship. I heard Capt. Roper say to the chief officer when we were close to the lightship, "Mind, I am running a great risk in taking the vessel up the river without a pilot, as I have instructions to take a pilot from the lightship." As a matter of fact, no pilot was taken on board. After we had passed the lightship, between 11 and 12 p.m., the vessel ran ashore. I was not on deck when she ran ashore; it was my watch below, but I felt that she ran ashore. As soon as I felt that, I left my bunk, and ran on deck. I think she remained ashore about three-quarters of an hour. My watch commenced at 12, and I then went on the bridge. About ten minutes after, the vessel was again afloat. About 2 a.m. the vessel ran again ashore off Flag Point. That was during my watch. I was then on the bridge. Captain Roper was also on the bridge. I heard him sing out to the quarter master, "Starboard." The order was obeyed, and the vessel was now mid channel; there she was steadied. Captain Roper then again sang out: "Hard-a-starboard." The order was again obeyed and placed the ship at an angle of about sixty degrees to the bank, and within two ships' lengths' distance from the same.

Witness here said that would be about 600 yards from the bank, but corrected himself by saying that he had a better idea of ships' lengths than of yards—Captain Roper then sang out, "port" and the vessel was ported ; again Captain Roper sang out : "Hard-a-port," and ran to the telegraph. Two or three seconds after the vessel ran ashore. The vessel was then going full speed ahead. I do not know the cause of the vessel being run ashore. There was no steamer in the way, and no vessel could have been in the way without my seeing it. It is not true that the vessel was run so near the bank in order to avoid collision with another steamer. About forty minutes after we had run ashore, a steamer hove in sight. After we had run ashore Captain Roper fretted at the third mate and blamed him for the accident. When we ran ashore the chief mate, Mr. Dubois, was below. Immediately after he came on the bridge. The ship remained aground 49 hours. The cargo was discharged into lighters and sent up to Shanghai.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickins : When it is my watch I always look out for the purpose of seeing that there is nothing in the route, and when we ran ashore I saw no steamer. If passengers have sworn that they at that time saw a steamer I do not say that they have perjured themselves, I can only say that they must have better eyes than people generally, because I see as well as most people, and I saw none. If the captain of the steamer swears that he passed the *Kanagawa Maru* at the moment she ran ashore, he will in my opinion be perjuring himself. My opinion is that Captain Roper's hot temper was the cause of the *Kanagawa Maru* running ashore. I was on watch at that time, but I did not in any way try to prevent him from running the ship ashore, nor did I give him any advice. I do not think Captain Roper intended to run ashore. I cannot say if it was to please or displease his own hot temper. Captain Roper first ordered "starboard" and the ship was starboarded, afterwards the ship was steady, without Captain Roper having ordered so, and Captain Roper then ordered "hard-a-starboard ;" when she was about two ships' lengths from the shore, Captain Roper sang out "port," and she was ported, whereby the ship got closer to the shore. Captain Roper then again sang out ;

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"hard-a-port." When I said that the ship ran ashore through the hot temper of Captain Roper, I mean that Captain Roper got angry with the quarter-master for steadying the vessel without his orders. I saw the usual light on the lightship and a bright light aft on the starboard quarter. The light was moving to and fro. We were about two ships' length from the light. The light was waved all the time till we had passed the light ship. I heard nobody hailing us from the lightship. Perhaps we were too far off considering the noise on board a steamer. There was no particular noise on board at that time, nor any boisterous wind or wave. I am now in the employ of the M. B. M. S. S. Co. As far as my duty goes, I am bound certainly to do the best for my employers. I have commanded a brig for about two months. I have been in charge of a steamer bringing her down from Shinagawa to Kanagawa. The distance is about thirteen miles. It took me about seven hours to bring her down. I brought the *Bohama* from Shinagawa to Kanagawa. That was not the ship to which I just alluded. She was towed down and the tug boat took her ashore because it had not power enough to tow her. After Captain Roper left the *Kanagawa Maru*, I asked the new captain to promote me from second to chief mate. Captain Roper said in my presence that I was not fit to be promoted. That was the morning after I had refused to acknowledge the diagram Captain Roper had drawn of the accident to the *Kanagawa Maru*. I was not angry at Captain Roper not recommending me, but certainly I should have been better pleased if he had recommended me.

Re-examined by Mr. Ness: There was no other steamer visible when the *Kanagawa Maru* ran ashore, I was on the bridge with Captain Roper and if I could not see it, he could not see it. It cannot be true that passengers saw a steamer. I do not say it was through carelessness, but I repeat that it was through hot temper that Capt. Roper ran the *Kanagawa Maru* ashore. I do not consider my duty to the Mitsu Bishi S.S. Company demands from me saying anything else than the truth.

On the re-assembling of the Court, Mr. Ness called

J. H. Dubois: I was chief officer in the *Kanagawa Maru* in May last. I recollect passing the lightship in Shanghai river at 8 p.m. on the 22nd May. The *Kanagawa Maru* passed at full speed. She made no signal for a pilot. The customary signal for a pilot is,—at day time, the blue peter at the fore; at night, firing a gun, rockets, or blue lights. None of these signals was given on this occasion. The *Kanagawa Maru* blew her whistle. A bright light was shown from the lightship. Passing the lightship, I had no conversation with Capt. Roper. After passing the lightship, Capt. Roper told me he ran a great risk in going up the river without a pilot, as he had received instructions in Nagasaki to take a pilot. As a matter of fact, no pilot came on board at the lightship. Afterwards we struck. That may have been about half-past 11. It was a mistake of the captain. It was not my watch, but I was on deck. The vessel was got off within 7 to 10 minutes. Later on the ship struck again. That was about 2 a.m. I felt the ship strike, and immediately went on deck. I saw no steamer. If a steamer had passed at that time I must have seen her, for I came on deck within three-quarters of a minute after we had struck. After the vessel had grounded, the captain had a growl at the third mate; he said "the wheel had been put the wrong way." It was three quarters of an hour after I came on deck that I saw another steamer. That steamer passed us. The *Kanagawa Maru* remained grounded for about 48 hours. The cargo was discharged, and taken to Shanghai in lighters.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickins.—I do not know who paid for taking the cargo to Shanghai. I have only been up the Shanghai river twice. We passed the lightship at about two ships' lengths distance. No rocket nor blue light was thrown up from the lightship. I heard no one hailing from the lightship. I do not know why the *Kanagawa Maru* whistled in passing the lightship. If I had been told that a pilot was waiting for me at the lightship, I should have considered it necessary to signal with rockets or blue lights, although I passed within two ships' length. This might certainly have brought down all the pilot boats from the neighbourhood. On the lightship I observed the usual light at the masthead and a small bright light swinging on the deck. I did not see very distinctly where it was because I was not on the bridge, although I was on deck. It was immediately after the whistle being blown that Captain Roper told me that he had been ordered to take a pilot. There was no answer to the whistling. I do not know why Captain Roper told me that he had instructions to take a pilot from the Lightship. I think it was the Captain's mistake that we ran ashore the first time. There was no moon. When the ship struck the second time, I immediately ran on deck. It took me only three seconds to reach the bridge. Capt. Roper told me then that he had been obliged to get out of the way of a steamer and that was the cause that he had run ashore. I looked round but I could see no steamer. It was about 2 a.m., and there was no moon, but is was not uncommonly dark. I only saw a steamer a little before 3 a.m. I did not report her to the Captain because we were aground. It was not my watch then. I think the fact of the steamer being seen at 3 o'clock is entered in the log book. The steamer was then about a quarter of a mile distant from us. It was about abeam of us. I know Mr. Jones, the 3rd officer, and I know Mr. Bell, the 2nd engineer, and as far as I know they are truthful people. Nevertheless, I think it likely that they would tell an untruth to please Capt. Roper; I myself would not tell an untruth to please anybody. I am in the employ of the Mitsu Bishi Co. As far as it is my duty, I am desirous to promote the interests of the Company. I have not seen Mr. Ness since 12 o'clock to-day. I was asked to give evidence in this case two days ago. A few days after arriving at Yokohama, I was questioned about what had happened. My deposition was not taken down in writing.

Re-examined by Mr. Ness: The bright light on the lightship was visible as soon as the lightship came in sight. I do not know if it was visible after the whistle had been blown, because as soon as we had passed the lightship I never looked. The night was not darker than that I could see as far as a mile. When Captain Roper said that there had been a steamer in the way, he said what was not true. There could have been no steamer without my being able to see her.

This closed the case for the defence. Captain Roper observed that as this lawsuit had been reported in the newspapers he should also like the evidence taken in Shanghai to be published, and he consequently requested the Court's permission to do so. The Court granted his request.

JAPANESE CONSULATE GENERAL, SHANGHAI.

Before E. SHINAGAWA, Esq., Consul-General.

Jan. 22, 1876.

Capt. ROPER *v.* MITSU BISHI MAIL S. S. Co.

Mr. N. J. Hannen appeared for the Mitsu Bishi Company; Capt. Roper conducted his own case.

Captain John Rayner stated: I am commander of the British steamer *Ningpo*. I remember leaving Shanghai on the 23rd May last. I left between the hours of half-past one and two o'clock. So far as I know, no other steamer left previous to me that morning. In going down the river I passed a steamer on shore: a large three masted steamer. I do not know the *Kanagawa Maru (Madras)*. The steamer I saw was a screw steamer, and on shore in about the position marked on Capt. Roper's chart. (Chart put in, and sealed by Mr. Shinagawa.) That is, she was on shore on the south bank of the river. It certainly is not the right side for a ship coming up the river; it depends as great deal upon the position a captain is placed in. I remained upon deck after leaving Shanghai until after passing Woosung Bar. My chief officer hailed me from the forecastle, and said, "There is a steamer ashore ahead." I then looked, and saw the steamer I have mentioned.

Q.—Could your approach have caused that steamer to go on shore there?

A.—It greatly depends upon the captain of the other steamer. One captain might starboard the helm, and another port. When we passed, I looked at the ship. I did not notice that she was going astern. I cannot say that she appeared to have given up efforts to get off. I could not see; it was a very dark night. I did not think any more about what the ship was doing there; I was attending to the navigation of my own ship. I have very often passed the Light-ship *Tungsha*. As a rule I never saw any other lights on board the Light-ship besides the mast-head light, except when one of our pilots is on board. I should not consider it a signal if I saw a man carrying a light about the deck, not unless they shewed a flare-up.

Cross-examined by Captain Roper.

Q.—Can you tell me how the tide was?

A.—Nearly high water when I left the wharf at Shanghai. The time was 2.50 a.m. when I passed as near as I can recollect within 10 minutes or so, or even a quarter of an hour earlier or later on either side.

Q.—Before you saw the hull of the three-masted steamer did you see any lights?

A.—In passing you I saw her mast-head light, and starboard side light (green). It was a dark night and a steamer drawing 18 feet, the screw might have been working without my seeing it.

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We passed about 500 to 600 feet distance, and the steamer was on my starboard side.

By Mr. Shinagawa.

Q.—Is it usual to send a boat for a pilot?

A.—No, it is usual for a pilot to find his own boat.

Q.—Is it not necessary to stop the steamer to wait and send a boat?

A.—No, unless you see a pilot or a pilot's signal.

By Mr. Hannen.—Does a pilot on board the Light-ship keep a boat.

A.—I have never seen a boat kept by a pilot, to come off from the Light-ship.

The Court then adjourned until Monday, the 24th January, at 2.30 p.m.

January 24th, 1876.

Mr. G. H. Fotzli: I am Deputy commissioner of Customs here at Shanghai. I was on board the steamer *Kanagawa Maru* on the voyage when she reached here on 22nd or 23rd of May last as a passenger. I cannot remember if I was on the deck at the time we passed the *Tungsha* light-vessel. I was on deck when the steamer ran aground, the first time. Shortly after the steamer ran aground, a pilot boat crossed the bow and came on the starboard side. She passed on the starboard side within hailing distance. I did not hear any one hail her.

Cross-examined by Captain Roper: I am not able to say whether the pilot boat was a cutter or a schooner, that is to say I do not know the difference in the rigging. I do not know if the vesse had two masts or one, but I think only one. It was not a parti cularly dark night, but I did not attend to whether the sails of the boat were made of canvas or matting.

Mr. Hannen here said that Captain Roper had admitted that a pilot boat did cross the bow and come on the starboard side.

Captain Roper protested against its being recorded, and denied having made such a statement, at any rate it should have been taken down at the time it was said.

The question was then referred to the decision of the Court, and ordered to be recorded.

Examination continued: I do not remember if the pilot boat showed any light or signal. I do not know if it may not have been a pilot boat without a European pilot on board. I was not on board of her. I thought at the time that a pilot boat would not have come to us as she did if there had not been a pilot on board. I did not hear any one hail from either vessel. I should have thought that we were on shore for half an hour, but that may be an exaggeration. As the pilot boat came alongside the steamer was just off.

George Edowes; I am an American. In May last I was second mate of the *Tungsha* lightship. On May the 22nd my watch was from 8 to 12 p.m. I remember the steamer *Kanagawa Maru* passing on that night. She passed the lightship about 9.35 p.m. by our time, which means the lightship time. When the steamer hove in sight, by the way she was steering, I thought she wanted a pilot. I showed a flash light. A flash light is sometimes called a flare-up light. I was then answered with three long whistles from the steamer. I then shewed the light again.

Captain Roper here asked the Court that this witness might be placed upon his oath.

Mr. Hannen made no objection.

Witness was then sworn.

Examination continued: What I have previously stated is all true. After I had shewn the second light I went to call pilot Sutherland who was on board. He came on deck and I shewed the flash light again. The steamer was then very close to us. I was answered by three short whistles from the steamer. The steamer's head was towards the Lightship. She then drew her head off from pointing towards the lightship and proceeded towards Shanghai. There are certain rules for the regulation of persons on board the lightship. There is a regulation with regard to lights. Any light that is shewn above the rail of the lightship is a signal. We were ordered when we wanted to signal to a ship to show a light. If I shewed a light above the rails except we wanted to signal, the officer shewing it would be either fined or discharged. On that night not a light was shewn except the flash lights I have mentioned, and the ordinary mast head revolving light until ten minutes to 12 p.m. when we lowered the revolving lamp to trim. In its place during trimming a small lamp was hoisted and a flash light burned.

Q.—Mr. Hannen: Captain Roper has said that he saw what appeared to be to him a small lamp attached to the awning ridge-rope. Was there such a lamp?

A.—No.

Q.—Was there anything that could have been mistaken for such a lamp?

A.—No. It was more than my place was worth to allow such a thing. The steamer passed close enough to the lightship for me to see the people on board. I think 10 minutes is the outside time it would have taken the steamer to have fetched pilot Sutherland. Steamers always fetch from and take back any pilots they may require. This refers to pilots who stop at the lightship.

Cross-examined by Captain Roper: I am not on the lightship now. I left on account of sickness. I think it was about two months after May last I left the lightship. I went to the General Hospital and was for a time steward there. I remember Mr. Reis, the Mitsu Bishi Agent, calling on me there. I cannot tell the date. I gave Mr. Reis a paper. I cannot tell the date. It was about four months after the 22nd of May. The statement I then gave Mr. Reis was given from memory. I wrote the same as I am speaking now. On other nights there are steamers going in and out. I cannot remember what steamers passed on the 21st of May nor on the 23rd of May, but even after four months had elapsed I can remember one special one going in on the 22nd May. It was a common occurrence to show flare-up lights to steamers or ships. At the time the steamer was passing on the night of the 22nd May I was sure it was an old P. & O. boat, but I did not know it was the *Kanagawa Maru* until McCaslin came down the next afternoon in the *Takasago Maru* and came on board the lightship and stopped there. I had some conversation with McCaslin, the Mitsu Bishi pilot. He did not tell me that the *Takasago Maru* had stuck in the dock at Shanghai. Mr. McCaslin came on board on the 23rd May. When I shewed the first flash light the steamer was a mile and a half to two miles off to seaward. I heard the whistle distinctly. There was an interval of about 3 minutes between the first flash light and the second, and between the second and third flash light, an interval of 5 to 10 minutes. When I shewed the last flash light the steamer was two cables' length off. We keep a log book on board the lightship. Every light shewn above the rail is a signal, and every one that is made is recorded. We use our own discretion as to whether the signal is entered in the log book. If I shewed a blue light I should enter it in the log book. All signals are entered on the slate and copied into the log book, but not by me. I marked on the slate the time the steamer passed, but I do not know if I made any remark about the flash lights. By my not doing so I ran the risk, if it was known, of being fined. By not recording it I omitted to do my duty and ran the risk of being fined or discharged at the option of the Harbour Master. After the lapse of four months I consider that my memory is as accurate as a log book written at the time.

Q. (repeated): Do you think your memory for the accuracy of flash light business, four months after the affair had happened, can be as trustworthy as a log book written at the time of the occurrence?

A.—Yes, I should have remembered the circumstances had they occurred in connection with any other steamer, if I had been, as I considered, insulted as on this occasion. I consider that the way the steamer gave the last three whistles and went off was an insult.

Q.—Is it not an additional reason that it should be recorded that the flash lights had been shewn?

A.—I did not do my duty by not writing them down. When I shewed the last flash light, pilot Sutherland was on deck. No other Europeans but him and myself.

Q.—Have you seen a copy of the lightship's log to refresh your memory?

A.—Yes, in the Hospital, Mr. Reis, M. B. M. Co.'s agent brought it.

Re-examined by Mr. Hannen: The answers that I have given to Captain Roper's questions are true. About the times and distances I was going by guess work. I remember that I shewed the second flash light directly after the three whistles had been given, and that I shewed the third light directly after I had called pilot Sutherland. I cannot be sure as to the times between them. I told Mr McCaslin all the circumstances as I have told them to-day, on the day after the occurrence. He told me he had passed the *Kanagawa Maru* on shore, and this is how the circumstance came to be impressed upon my memory.

By Captain Roper: The Captain of the lightship relieved me at midnight and I told him all, including that I had shewn three flash lights.

Q.—Is the log book an official record of all that occurs on board?

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A.—It is supposed to be a correct official document of everything that takes place on board.

Court then adjourned until Wednesday, Jan. 26th, 1876, at 2 p.m.

January 28th, 1876.

Mr. J. H. Hunt, sworn, stated: At present I am engaged as an officer in the inside Customs Department. On the 22nd of May last I was a passenger on board the steamer *Kanagawa Maru*, bound from Japan to Shanghai. I remember passing the *Tungsha* lightship on that date, about between 9 and 10 at night. I had been on deck before this about an hour, and after passing the lightship about an hour. We passed about 200 to 300 yards from the lightship. I heard the *Kanagawa's* steam whistle sounded before coming to the lightship. Just before I heard that whistle sounded I did not see any flash light or flare-up light on board the lightship. Neither after or before the whistle had been sounded, did I see any flash light or flare-up light. Even within 300 or 400 yards I did not see any flash light. I was on the starboard side of the deck of the *Kanagawa Maru* as we passed the lightship. I was walking up and down the deck at the time. I saw no light or signal of any kind as we passed the lightship. I remember the time that the ship grounded, on the morning of the 23rd May. I was in my cabin at that time. It was on the starboard side of the ship. I heard shouting on deck on board the *Kanagawa Maru*. When I heard the shouting I looked out of the port, and saw a steamer on our starboard bow, close on the starboard bow of the *Kanagawa Maru*. The steamer was coming out from Shanghai, and proceeding on an opposite course to ourselves. I saw her starboard green light and her masthead light. She passed about 300 to 200 yards. I got up to go on deck. I went on deck. The steamer was then on the ground. By the time I got out on deck the other steamer had passed us. I saw no negligence on your part in the navigation of the ship, or inattention to the passengers. I have travelled before with you on board the *Kanagawa Maru*, under your command. I have never seen any carelessness or inattention to your duties.

By Mr. Hannen.—I am fourth assistant in the Custom House. I was a passenger on board the *Kanagawa Maru*. It was not my duty to watch the lightship from the moment we saw her till we passed her.

Q.—Are you so positive as to the flare-up light from the lightship to be able to say that any one who has sworn that they showed one from the lightship while the *Kanagawa Maru* was in sight has perjured himself?

A.—I swear that I was looking at the lightship and I saw no signal nor flash light as we passed. The *Kanagawa Maru* was perhaps an hour in sight of the lightship before we came to her. I did not keep my eye on her for the whole of the time, no matter what the time was. I did not look at my watch when the ship grounded the second time. I was looking at the lightship before and after the whistle sounded. The whistle sounded three times. I swear that I was looking at the lightship all the time after the whistle was sounded until we passed. The noise on deck awoke me when the ship grounded. I was undressed. I put on a pea jacket before I went on deck. I swear that the steamer I saw was not a tug. I should say that it was a large-sized vessel. I know the steamer *Ningpo*. As far as I could see the steamer that passed was about the same size. It was a dark night and I judged by the lights she shewed and her cabin lights.

Mr. Edgeworth Starkey: I was a first class passenger on board the steamer *Kanagawa Maru* about the 22nd May, 1875. I remember passing the *Tungsha* lightship on that date about 1 hour to 1 hour and a half after dinner at night. I am not certain if I was on deck when the lightship was first sighted. To the best of my recollection I was on deck half an hour before we got abreast of the lightship. I was on deck half an hour afterwards. We passed the lightship between three or four ships' lengths aff. I heard the steam-whistle of the *Kanagawa Maru* sounded when we were close to the lightship. I saw no flash light or flare-up light whatever at any time while passing the lightship before or after. I do not think it possible that I could have been mistaken in my statement.

By Mr. Hannen: Without my spectacles I am short-sighted. I was looking in the direction of the lightship off and on from the time we first sighted her. I could not be mistaken in such a matter as a flare-up light. By a flare-up light I mean a large bright light waved in the air, something like a torched dipped in resin and waved about. I am prepared to say that any person who has sworn that she shewed a flare-up light from the lightship while the *Kanagawa Maru* was passing has perjured himself.

By Captain Roper: The person who has sworn that he did shew the flash light may have been mistaken in the date, but I will swear that I must have lost the use of my eyes had it been shewn while I was looking at the lightship. I had my spectacles on that night, therefore I consider I could see as well as any one on board.

Mr. R. Mackenzie, sworn, stated: I was a first class passenger on board the *Konagawa Maru* on May 22nd, 1875. I remember passing the lightship on that date. I think between 9 and 10 at night. I had been on deck previously about one hour and remained on deck until sighting the beacon light about one hour after passing the lightship. We passed the lightship less than a hundred yards distance. That is my supposition. I heard the steam whistle sounded but I cannot remember if it was before or after passing the lightship; my impression was before. I did not see any flash light before I heard the whistle sound. I saw nothing I could call a flash light either before or after. When within two cable lengths of the lightship I did not see a flare-up light; I mean 400 yards. During that voyage I did not notice any negligence on Capt. Roper's part.

By Mr. Hannen.—I had no conversation with Captain Roper concerning a pilot, but he told me that we were to get the pilot from the outgoing steamer. Pilot Mooney also told me so. When approaching the lightship, and while steering direct for it, and not having met the outgoing Mitsu Bishi steamer, as the night was clear and a fair wind, Capt. Roper said that he could take the ship up without a pilot. I went to bed when the beacon light was in sight.

Mr. J. S. Knowles, sworn, stated: I am in the Harbour Master's office (clerk). I remember in October last I had a conversation with Mr. Edowes, and he said that he had a free passage offered him to Yokohama and back, to give evidence in this case, and that he hoped to get a situation either as steward or purser. Mr. Edowes, to whom I refer, was late second mate of the *Tungsha* lightship. He did not say that he had been promised a place.

Mr. Hannen objected to this evidence.

By Mr. Hannen.—I know nothing against Mr. Edowes's character.

The Court here adjourned to the 1st February.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 3rd April, 1876.

THE BUDGET.

The Revenue for 1875 was £77,125,000.

The Expenditure for 1875 was £76,375,000.

The estimated Revenue for 1876 is £77,250,000, and the estimated Expenditure is £78,000,000.

The income tax is to be increased a penny in the £. and exemptions and deductions increased, giving an estimated surplus of £375,000.

Mr. Cave's report has been published. The Khedive's position respecting finances is critical; everything is pledged: but if the floating debt is converted and revenues properly managed there is sufficient to meet all charges.

LONDON, 1st April, 1876.

The Gazette of Berlin explains that the German Treaty with China was renounced in 1872. The German Envoy was lately instructed to propose negociation revision with the support of the other Powers.

LONDON, 30th March, 1876.

The Queen has arrived at Baden, attended by Lord Derby.

The Porte has postponed the payment of April coupons until July.

The Lords have read the Queen's Title Bill a second time. Lord Shaftesbury moves an address against the Title of Empress.

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SENART'S "LEGEND OF BUDDHA."*

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

The story of Buddha's life and teaching has been told so often and with so much wearisome reiteration of legendary details that the title of the book before us is not unlikely to awaken in the mind of the student a feeling of impatience. Should he, however, conquer his repugnance so far as to undertake the serious study of M. Senart's book, we can promise him that he will be well rewarded for his trouble by the fresh and novel interest with which the author, by his mode of treatment, has invested the oft-told tale. The book is written with the object of answering the question, How did the legend of Buddha arise? What were the elements out of which the vast fabric of Buddhist legendary lore gradually shaped itself until it assumed the fixed and well defined form in which we now possess it? M. Senart compares one by one the more prominent Buddhist legends with legends drawn from Hindu literature, and shows that in most cases the correspondence is so great as to involve positive and direct derivation. The inference which he draws is that the legend of Buddha is the offspring of what he happily calls the "popular Brahmmism." He rightly points out that the official Brahmmism of the sacred books is far from giving us a full or accurate picture of the religious condition of ancient India. "It is undeniable," he says, "that under the eyes of the sacerdotal caste there had grown up among the lower classes a whole inheritance of mythological traditions, independent of the authorized systems handed down by the Brahmins; beneath the upper layer of orthodoxy there seethed religious aspirations and ideas which were destined sooner or later to emerge from obscurity. It is equally certain that Buddhism, in spite of its ascetic and disciplinarian tendencies, in spite of its comparative freedom from dogma and entire freedom from polytheism, owed its marvellous success in India to the fact that in a great measure it favoured this national impulse. Hence we find Buddhism embracing elements independent, both by their character and origin, of the narrow limits and tendencies of the orthodox sect. The legend of Buddha is deeply rooted in the soil of that purely popular Hinduism out of which sprang the luxuriant religious vegetation of India."

The particular aspect of Buddhism treated in this bulky volume of 530 pages is one which has hitherto been strangely neglected by scholars. A few valuable hints bearing upon it may be gathered from the writings of Professor Weber; and Burnouf more than thirty years ago raised some of the questions incidental to this subject, without however offering any very definite solution of them. Had he lived there can be little doubt that Burnouf would sooner or later have directed his extraordinary talent and indomitable energy to determining the origin of the legend of Buddha. He died leaving the work unaccomplished, but it has fallen into the hands of a countryman of his who has shown himself competent to deal with it in a masterly manner. After a brief preface the first chapter proceeds to an examination of the Buddhist legend of the Cakravartin or universal monarch, a mysterious personage of superhuman attributes, who, appearing at distant intervals of time rules for a period over the whole globe. M. Senart comes to the conclusion that this mythical being is none other than the Hindu god Vishnu, "but Vishnu viewed in a particular light, and modified in accordance with certain preconceived views." The second chapter deals principally with the 102 personal characteristics with which the Buddhists endow both the Cakravartin and the Buddha, and brings forward a mass of evidence to show that they are drawn from Hindu sources, and are nearly all peculiarities popularly ascribed to several Hindu gods and classes of gods. The two following chapters contain a lengthy but most interesting review of the legendary or miraculous life of Buddha, all the incidents of which, as contained in the "Lalita Vistara" – the incarnation, the miraculous conception, the miraculous nativity, the marriage, the renunciation of the world, and so on to the death and funeral—are subjected to a detailed and searching criticism. The results arrived at are positively startling by their boldness and originality. M. Senart finds in the North Buddhist life of Buddha, not the biography of an historical personage, not even a nucleus of biographical facts encumbered with miraculous additions, but a congeries of popular Hindu legends derived from sources, built up into a systematic narrative, and centring about a being whose very existence may perhaps be called in question. Mayā, the mother of Sākyamuni, is an impersonification of a philosophic idea. The revels of the young Siddhartha before his conversion are but a repetition of the loves of Krishna. The horse Kanthaka is the Brahmanic horse Uchchaissravas transferred to the great Buddhist legend. The war waged by Māra at the foot of the Bo tree is but an echo of the wars of the Devas and Asuras. The Bo tree itself is "the celestial tree familiar to all the Indo-European mythologies." Solar myths, fire myths, Zoroastrian myths, and even Greek myths, are pressed into the service, and one of the most interesting passages in the book is is a comparison between the Greek account of the birth of Apollo and the North Buddhist account of the nativity of Sākyamuni. M. Senart certainly succeeds in showing a striking concidence of detail in the two stories, and his comment is that "in the Buddhist narrative we have a purely mythological scene, handed down from a very early period of legendary development, and amenable to the canons of interpretation supplied to us by the science of comparative mythology.

Nearly a hundred pages are devoted to a study of the Buddhist emblems—the Bo tree, the Wheel, the Nāga, the Stūpa, and so forth. Here the author's researches are to a great extent archæological, and he has shown himself familiar with the works of Fergusson and Thomas, with whose views he is not always in agreement. In an eloquent concluding chapter he sums up the results of his researches, justifies his method, and guards himself against possible misinterpretation. He ends with these words, which contain the keynote of his work:—"The Legend of Buddha is something far better than a collection of fantastic stories and childish fancies: it is a fragment of antiquity, an authentic and valuable witness for the religious history of India."

We have purposely abstained from criticising M. Senart's work, and criticism of a study so special and original, to be effective, must far exceed the limits of our space. Our object will be attained if we succeed in drawing public attention to what is by far the greatest contribution to the literature of Buddhism since the masterpiece of Wassilief appeared, nearly sixteen years ago. It must be remembered that we have here neither a treatise on Buddhism nor a life of Buddha, but a monograph on a particular branch of the great Buddhist question—the origin of the Legend of Buddha; and M. Senart has still further restricted the scope of his inquiries by taking as his basis the North Buddhist version of that legend. That his views will sooner or later meet with opposition we have little doubt; but in the meantime he has done the great service of bringing together with almost exhaustive completeness the data necessary to the solution of this question.

M. Senart is a young but well-trained French philologist who, by a critical edition of Kachchayana's Pali Grammar, published three years ago, won a high place among Orientalists. His new work will more than maintain the reputation thus acquired. We have only to add that he writes with invariable modesty and taste, and with a style which is truly French in grace and transparent clearness.

* "Essai sur la Legende du Buddha, son Caractere et ses Origines." Par E. Senart. (Paris, 1876.)

SHERIDAN KNOWLES ON *MACBETH*.*

(The Saturday Review.)

It is not a little singular that Sheridan Knowles's *Lectures on Dramatic Literature* have never been published. In the quotation from the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* which stands on the title-page of the Lectures now reproduced, Christopher North says, "Knowles is a delightful fellow and a man of true genius." This is a curious instance of the loose way in which the word "genius" is employed by English writers. By the French the title is bestowed with more discrimination, being reserved for the few who tower among their comrades like Saul. With them Sheridan Knowles would rank as a man of true talent, but not of true genius; for there have been many men of equal powers to his. It must be admitted that the precise French demarcation has the advantage over our helter-skelter lavishness of praise. When a man of extraordinary power arises among them, they have his description clear and ready to hand, while we in such a case can only distinguish the supreme from the admirable by a laborious heaping up of epithets. Again, if the title of genius were less carelessly given, it would be less easily usurped. That Sheridan Knowles was not a man of genius in the highest sense of the word is patent from the fact that, although the *Hunchback* is still occasionally performed, none of his plays can be said to have kept the stage. That he was a fine critic, a man who thought well and deeply, and expressed his thoughts in eloquent language, is evident from the *Lectures on Dramatic Literature*, all of which may, we hope, some day be published. Meanwhile, it was no doubt appropriate to select from among them

* *Lectures on Dramatic Literature. Macbeth.* By James Sheridan Knowles. London: Francis Harvey. 1875.

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those which treat of the play that has lately commanded special attention.

It is curious that at the very beginning of Sheridan Knowles's work is found almost its only blunder. The historical materials which Shakspeare had for *Macbeth* were, he says, Macbeth's success against the Norwegians, his murder of Duncan at his wife's instigation, his usurpation, and his death by the hand of Macduff. The opportunity given by the remote period for introducing supernatural scenes and persons was inviting and therefore, "the powers of the air, the mysterious, impalpable ministers that wait on nature's mischief, were summoned to his aid; and in all the potency of prophecy, illusion, and charm, appeared at the invocation of the enchanter." It is easy to believe that, had there been originally no mysterious prompting to spur Macbeth to evil deeds, such a motive might have been added by Shakspeare to the narrative which he took to mould into a tragic drama; but the fact is that Holinshed relates among other facts this one, which he chronicles as simply as the rest, that as Macbeth returned from victory he was met by three women of strange and wild attire, "resembling creatures of an elder world," who greeted him by the titles of Cawdor, Glamis, and King, exactly as they do in the tragedy.

Having noted this slip, we may go on to consider Sheridan Knowles's criticism of the play. As a good deal of one kind and another has been lately said and written concerning the character of Macbeth, it may be well to take the author's estimate of this first. On that subject he observes that "this impression (as to the vastness of the tragedy to be unfolded) is improved in the second scene, in which we are partly enlightened as to the character of Macbeth, by the Sergeant and by Macduff" (here is another slip; it should be Rosse, not Macduff,) "who successively describe his prowess to the King, and whose relation tends powerfully to exalt our opinion of the importance of the hero, and to increase our anxiety to see him." This, a good reason enough for not omitting the dialogue between Duncan and the Sergeant, has been dwelt upon by critics of the present day. A yet better reason is given later by Sheridan Knowles. At the end of this scene, it will be remembered, Rosse announces the treason of the Thane of Cawdor whose death Duncan instantly decrees, and in the same breath sends Rosse to greet Macbeth with the title of Cawdor:—

Except for this preparatory step one of the most striking incidents in the following scene would have been deprived of half its force. The fulfilment of the second witch's prophetic "All hail!" without it would have appeared a mere trick of the dramatist, whereas now it falls out naturally. 'Tis by such means, that of all dramatists Shakspeare comes the nearest to nature. 'Tis thus that he gives plausibility even to the supernatural when he has occasion to resort to it.

One should remember this passage in reading another which comes much later on, and concludes with these words:—"Macbeth is the most melodramatic tragedy in the whole range of the drama, and it is to the credit of Shakspeare that it is so." Melodramatic, that is, in the sense that a constant and overpowering succession of incidents and situations is melodramatic. But the events are exalted into the highest regions of poetry by the dramatist, who commands and knits together the passions and the fortunes of his characters, and never presents a circumstance, important or trifling, with insufficient motive or explanation. A melodramatic writer, to use that epithet in its most common sense, would have thought it much finer to bring the announcement of Macbeth's new title to the audience, as well as to him, straight from the lips of the witches, without any forewarning. He would have been blinded to the truer order by the dazzling effect of a moment.

But consideration of these things has led us away from Macbeth himself. Before he appears "he is described to us by his deeds; deeds of prowess almost superhuman. One single arm decides the multitudinous strife of blood, and it is his." When he has been greeted by the weird sisters and observed by Banquo to start, he "cannot, dares not, trust his utterance, but he cannot refrain from betraying what he feels. The remark of Banquo is the officious tongue of Macbeth's thought; it lays open his soul to you to the bottom, as the salutation of the third witch falling upon Macbeth's ear rouses the slumbering demon within him, like a flash of lightning illuminating a cavern, and revealing to you a startled wretch crouching there." From this and from the description of how the witches vanish when they have accomplished the "quick coming of the evil seed that is to shoot up apace and flourish in baleful, irrepressible rankness," it is evident that the writer supposed, as seems to us natural, that there was at least some vague project of usurpation in Macbeth's mind before he met the weird women. He goes on to point out the deep abstraction which possesses Macbeth after the news of his fresh honour is brought to him, under the influence of which he should, according to the writer, address his thanks to Rosse and Angus mechanically, ignorant that they have changed their place and gone apart with Banquo, so that he should bow to empty air, not turn round deliberately to their new position. In the next scene some fine touches are pointed out:—

From what we perceive of Macbeth when he is first introduced to us he is evidently a man whose nature is not exactly attempered to the commission of crime. He can admit the thought of the murder, but he cannot entertain it without shuddering. He wants provocation to nerve his hand for the dagger, and Shakspeare finds it for him in this scene with the advancement of Duncan's eldest son to the principality of Cumberland.

Further than this, the very occasion for carrying out his "black and deep desires" is given in the same scene by Duncan's proposed visit. An instance of the poet's surpassing truth in every lightest word of each of his characters, which might easily pass unnoticed, is dwelt upon. Banquo's answer to Duncan's kindly greeting is short, clear, and evidently heartfelt. Macbeth's is a vapid, but specious, piece of reasoning. In treating of the soliloquy which opens the last scene of the act, the writer points to various passages which show that the Thane had much that was noble in him; he had a moral sense, was jealous of honour, alive to the beauty of virtue, thoughtful of heaven; and was therefore such a man as could only be urged to execute the murder by such an accomplice as his wife. This soliloquy, he further thinks, should be delivered with infinite discomfiture and confusion; by fits and starts; and by no means with an appearance of coolness and self-command. When we pass to the scene of the murder, we find our attention drawn to the powerful leading up by degrees to the deed, which we await with trembling lest it be done, and longing that it be done quickly:—"Where there is interest, there is generally a charm in gradual progression. . . . The long, fluctuating, rumbling roll of the thunder communicates to us the full conception of sublimity; but a single clap, howsoever sudden and loud, affects us little more than the close report of a piece of ordnance, or even a fowling-piece discharged unexpectedly." Thus it is not Macbeth, but Banquo, heavy with forebodings, who first appears; and, when the Thane himself comes on, there is yet delay and expectation before his purpose is put in force.

The opinion of Sheridan Knowles, which will probably be held a conceit by most readers, is to be noted, that the dagger is not, as Macbeth thinks, "a dagger of the mind," but an actual apparition raised by the weird women, and coming and vanishing as they do themselves. We have not space to dwell on or even glance at all the pregnant suggestions which are found in the criticism of this scene; we must content ourselves with touching upon what is said at the end of the part or chapter which treats of it. The writer asserts what, until a short time ago, one would have thought required no urging, that the effect of the scene is rather to denounce than recommend crime:—

Contemplate Macbeth in this act, and recall the image of the man who in the third scene of the first act presented himself to you, flushed with the honest pride of victory achieved in a virtuous cause. What is he now? A livid, nerveless, quaking coward, whose eyes are plucked out, as it were, by the sight of that with which the havoc of a hundred fields has made them familiar and perfectly at home.

The remarks upon the last act, valuable as far they go, are something too brief; and there is scarcely any mention of the banquet scene. Perhaps, in spite of this, we may be allowed to mention a suggestion which seems to us to have some force. It has been the custom to deliver the address to the ghost as though it were inspired merely by terror. Now, taking into consideration the side of the usurper's character which is too often neglected—his overpowering will—it seems tenable that the words "Hence, horrible shadow! unreal mockery, hence!" might rather be an effort overcoming the first horror, and banning the spectre by the mere force of command. The reaction would follow naturally enough afterwards, and in support of the theory it is suggested that the appearance of the Ghost is the last interference of conscience between Macbeth and his crimes. Till then some human scruple has always clung to him; afterwards, no atrocity appals him. That Macbeth did possess a will which may be compared to that of the first Napoleon is evident from the fact of his placing himself on the throne in spite of all suspicions aroused by Duncan's death; and if, with such a power, he had no weakness of hesitation or remorse, he would have been superhuman.

As to Lady Macbeth's character there has been less discussion than as to her husband's:—

The historical fact [says Sheridan Knowles] that Macbeth was instigated by his wife to murder Duncan, suggested to Shakspeare

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the character of Lady Macbeth. From this single trait he inferred the whole of a character, for fidelity of keeping and force, if not superior to any, at least inferior to none in the wide range of his immortal drama. Here he has, indeed, realized the highest feat of the terrible in romance, by embodying the spirit of a fiend in a human form—a being composed of flesh and blood, and not without the sympathies which result from the living union of such ingredients; but possessing them in utter subserviency to the evil principle. . . . . She takes no more account of blood than if it were water. That from the sight of which unused nature instinctively recoils, though shed for a salutary purpose, under circumstances the most revolting, only serves to furnish her with an image of pleasure—

If he do bleed,
I'll gild the faces of the grooms withal.

She does so, and never hastens to wipe her hands, but brings them reeking, to taunt her pale and quaking husband with their colour.

The writer goes on to speak of Mrs. Siddons's Lady Macbeth. Nothing is so difficult to describe as a fine piece of acting which produces its impression by a gradual harmonious course of effects, some of which, and perhaps among them the touches whose force though the least evident is the greatest, cannot but be slurred in the telling. For this reason anything which conveys so clear a notion to a reader as Sheridan Knowles's writing on this matter is especially valuable. "The Lady Macbeth of Mrs. Siddons," he writes, "was the genius of guilty ambition personified—expressed in form, in feature, motion, speech; an awe invested her. You felt as if there was a consciousness in the very atmosphere that surrounded her, which communicated its thrill to you. There was something absolutely subduing in her presence—an overpowering something, that commanded silence, or, if you spoke, prevented you from speaking above your breath." Every word of the writer's description has weight, but we must be satisfied with quoting that of the sleep-walking scene, leaving readers to find the rest in its own place :—

But the sleeping scene, where she walks and dreams! I could pity a murderess who should look upon that scene. The ghostly group that enter the tent and surround the couch of Richard bring with them not the tithe of the horror that attends that silent woman, Lady Macbeth walking in her sleep. Though pit, gallery, and boxes were crowded to suffocation, the chill of the grave seemed about you while you looked on here; there was the hush and the damp of the charnel-house at midnight; you had a feeling as if you and the medical attendant, and lady in waiting, were alone with her; your flesh crept and your breathing became uneasy; you felt the tenaciousness of the spot which she was trying to rub out upon her hand; while the sigh of her remorse seemed to ascend from an unfathomable abyss of misery and despair.

There is much concerning minor matters in these lectures of which it would be pleasant to speak; but it is enough to say that, if any one wishes to read a fine and eloquent piece of criticism, he cannot do better than go to Sheridan Knowles's *Macbeth*.

THE ROYAL TITLE.

(The Saturday Review.)

In accordance with the precedent established at the time of the Union Mr. Disraeli has brought in a Bill to enable the Queen, not to take a specified title with regard to India, but to take such title as she may think fit. On the present occasion this method of procedure has a great advantage. It enables Parliament to discuss the merits or demerits of the different titles which suggest themselves, without seeming to refuse or question a particular title which it might be supposed the Queen was desirous to obtain. Those who object to the Queen calling herself an Empress can do so frankly and without the painful hesitation which would have been necessarily caused by the knowledge that to be an Empress was what the Queen especially wished. Every one is sure that the Queen only wishes to do what is right. It is not at all in her manner to desire to be a little grander by putting herself on an equality with the Napoleons. There is not the slightest reason to suppose that the Queen will be at all hurt or offended at the meaning of the word Empress being freely discussed. In any case the discussion must do good, as, if the title she assumes is that of Empress, the discussion will help to fix the sense in which she will be called Empress. In one sense the Crown of England has long been an Imperial Crown—that is, the monarch would not allow the supremacy of any other potentate, civil or ecclesiastical. The King entirely denied that the Roman Empire or the Roman See had any jurisdiction over him or his country. The epithet Imperial was thus in some measure relative, and implied independence of others. In this century Emperor has become a word with a new signification. It now merely means a very grand sovereign. Some of these very grand sovereigns have had other sovereigns under them. Napoleon not only had other sovereigns under him, but himself nominated most of his dependent monarchs. The present German Emperor has the several sovereigns of the German States under him. But it cannot be said that this is an essential part of the meaning of the word. The Second Napoleon had no kings under him, neither have the Emperors of Russia and Austria. Some, again, of these very grand sovereigns have been despots. Napoleon was not only a despot, but one of the most wantonly tyrannical despots that ever lived. The Imperial Government of Russia is at this moment despotic. But the Emperors of Germany and Austria are constitutional monarchs. The Queen is a very great sovereign, and in the eyes of Englishmen, and perhaps in the eyes of a not inconsiderable portion of mankind, she is the greatest of all sovereigns. According to modern usage she might properly be called an Empress, even if she were not supposed to have subject princes under her, and although she is the most constitutional of constitutional monarchs. But in England we should excessively dislike her to be called Empress. In the first place, we are accustomed to think that her grandeur is above being augmented by the mere assumption of a grand name. She is the descendant of a long line of kings, and to be King of England is to us as high as earthly grandeur can go. She would be going down instead of going up to call herself Empress here. In the next place, the name of Emperor has an unpleasant sound to us. It has a bad air about. It has been vulgarized by the rococo splendour of the Second French Empire. It associates itself with the ignoble tyranny of the First Napoleon. About the title of Queen we feel that there is nothing of the sham-splendid sort. It expresses in a thousand ways the relation which we wish the monarch to bear to her people.

Whether there should be some addition to the Royal title can hardly be said to be in dispute. India is so very important a part of the Queen's dominions that it seems as if it ought to be recognized in her titles. At least four-fifths of Queen's subjects live there, and if she is Queen of anywhere she must be Queen of the place where four-fifths of her subjects live. When the Crown took over the direct government of India it was discussed whether there should not be an addition made to the Royal title which should mark what had happened. But the transfer took place immediately after the Mutiny, and was immediately due to the Mutiny, and the Ministry of the day rightly judged that it was inexpedient to connect the Royal title too intimately with the memory of a bloody and painful passage in our history. Things are changed now. The rule of England in India is firmly established, and accepted with patient, if not cheerful, acquiescence. It has become securely, and, so far as men can speak of permanence, permanently, a part of the possessions of the Crown. The native princes have cordially acknowledged the Prince of Wales as the son and immediate representative of their Sovereign. England has gradually learnt what the possession of India means. We have interests in it which we must preserve, we have duties towards it which we must discharge. Mr. Lowe has the great merit of daring to say unpopular things, and he ventures to bring forward an argument which must have occurred to many minds, but which no one else perhaps would have had the boldness to use. He urged that we might one day lose India, and that, if this happened, the Sovereign, with a part of his title taken from India, would be in an absurd position, either having to submit to the humiliation of docking his title, or to retain an illusory title like the old misnomer of King of France. The answer to this argument is that the only way to keep India is to proclaim to the world and still more to take it as agreed between ourselves, that we mean to keep it. The addition to the Royal title at the present moment is therefore justified both by the consideration that it expresses the existing relation of the Crown to the princes of India, and that it brings home to Englishmen the intimacy of the connection between England and India. Both these objects have also been served by the very successful visit of the Prince to India; and the occasion of his visit has therefore been chosen as also the occasion of an addition to the Royal title.

These considerations only show that there should be an addition to the Royal title, and not what this title should be. This is purely a matter of sentiment; and the only question is, what weight should be given to conflicting sentiments. Is the Queen to be termed Queen or Empress of India? and is the addition to the title to regard India only, or the Colonies as well as India? It is said that for India Empress is a better word than

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Queen, because Empress is a grander word, and also because there are subject princes in India, and Empress means, in an especial way, the Queen of Kings. This raises the question, what are we to think of these princes? Are they really like sovereigns? Sir George Campbell says positively that they are nothing of the sort. They are, in his view, at the utmost on a level with the Duke of Argyll, chiefs of great clans. Mr. Disraeli urges, on the other hand, that some of them are the descendants of ancestors who were independent princes when Britain was a Roman province. To call the Queen Empress is therefore a tribute to the importance of the native princes. Other speakers added that, if Emperor implies conquest—which it is difficult to see why it should be thought to do, except that the memory of Napoleon is always running in British minds—the truth is that India is a conquered country, and that it is a good thing to express true things. It was also suggested that the natives like personal government, and understand nothing else, and that there is a greater ring of personal government about an Empress than about a Queen. This is an argument from precisely the opposite point of view. There will not be and cannot be, anything in the least like personal government in India, whatever the title of the Sovereign may be; so that in this way the advantage of the title of Empress would be that it would suggest to the untutored native native mind something that was not true. With regard to the Colonies, it was asked by Mr. Lowe and Mr. Forster whether, if an addition to the Royal title was to be made because India was important, the Colonies were not also important, and did not deserve to have their importance marked in the addition? Mr. Disraeli replied that their importance was already marked in a far more significant manner; for, as was expressly decided at the time of the union with Ireland, they are to be regarded as parts of Great Britain and Ireland. An Australina is an Englishman who happens to be in New South Wales, and not in Sussex; and to imply that he was anything else would be to insult him. If this is so, it is obvious that, by an addition to the Royal title referring only to India, a distinction would be set up between the Queen's subjects unfavourable to India At the present moment the Queen's subjects in India must be taken to be included among those persons over whom she rules as Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. To take the Indians out of this class would be, according to Mr. Disraeli, to put them in a separate and lower class. It is quite true that we, in point of fact, do look on the natives of India as a lower class than colonists of English descent, and it is now proposed to record this prepossession. The preference for the title of Empress over that of Queen is quite in accordance with this view. We should think it going down, not going up, if our Queen called herself an Empress. But Empress is thought just good enough for India. It conveys with it a sort of contempt disguised under the show of a compliment. It is supposed to be likely to flatter the vanity of native princes, and it is thought to be calculated to inspire a delusive but pleasing belief in the personal power of the Sovereign, while at the same time it records the fact that India is a conquered country. Empress is in every way a lower title than Queen when applied to India, for it is a word despised by the governing race, and thought specially suited to the governed. When an occasion presents itself for marking the intimate connexion of all the Queen's subjects with each other, it seems scarcely worth while to stamp upon a portion of them this mark of inferiority.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Apr. 9, *Belgic*, British steamer, Metcalfe, 2,652, from Hongkong, Apr. 1, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.

Apr. 10, *Courier*, Russian steamer, Lemasceffsky, 498, from Kobe, Apr. 8, General, to Japanese.

Apr. 10, *Candia*, British steamer, Thomson, 1,342, from Hongkong, Apr. 2, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.

April 12, *Cleopatra*, American ship, 1,315, Doane, from New York, Nov. 20. Oil and General, to Kniffler & Co.

April 12, *Mathilde*, German barque, Dan, 221, from Takow, March 23, Sugar, to Chinese.

April 12, *Banda*, British ship, Stelling, from London, Nov. 24, General, to Kniffler & Co.

April 12, *Meiji Maru*, Japanese steamer, Peters, from the N. E. Coast.

Apr. 12, *Harmonia*, German barque, Weller, 408, from Takao, Mar. 24, Sugar, to Chinese.

Apr. 12, *Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, Froome, 690, from Hakodate, Apr. 10, General, to M. B. Co.

Apr. 12, *Palma*, German barque, Binge, 299, from Takao, Sugar, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Apr. 12, *Traviata*, German barque, Breckwold, 274, from Takao, Mar. 24, Sugar, to Chinese.

Apr. 13, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, from Shanghai and ports, Apr. 6, Mails & General, to M. B. Co.

Apr. 12, *Willie*, German 3-masted schooner, Bodonoch, 270, from Takao, Mar. 25, Sugar, to F. Knoblauch.

Apr. 14, *Volga*, French steamer, Nondedeu, 960, from Hongkong, Apr. 7, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

Apr. 15, *Orissa*, British steamer, 1,647, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

Apr 15, *May Queen*, British barque, Nisbett, 285, from Takao, Sugar, to Chinese.

Apr. 15, *Fyen*, Danish barque, Wskjode, 311, from Takao, Sugar, to Chinese.

DEPARTURES.

Apr. 9, *Escort*, American barque, Carver, 630, for Manilla, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Apr. 9, *Tamaura Maru*, Japanese steamer, Nye, 600, for Hakodate, General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Apr. 10, *Leicester*, British ship, Caddy, 1,324, for London, Rice, despatched by F. B. Watson.

April 10, *Hope* American ship, Hancock, 797, for Iloilo, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

April 11, *Menzaleh*, French steamer, Pasqualini, 1,008, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

April 11, *Belgic*, British steamer, Metcalfe, 2,652, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

Apr. 11, *Willard Mudgett*, American barque, Dickey, 875, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

April 12, *Ruric*, Russian barque, Bergeland, 800, for London Rice, despatched by Wilkin & Robison.

Apr. 12, *Sunda*, British steamer, Edmonds, 1,704, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Apr. 13, *Candia*, British steamer, Thomson, 1,342, for Hiogo, General, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Apr. 13, *Ullock*, British barque, Rennie, 780, for Hiogo, General, despatched by Kniffler & Co.

Apr. 13, *Lochleven Castle*, British ship, McKechnie, 602, for Manilla, Ballast, despatched by J. C. Fraser & Co.

Apr. 15, *Columbian*, British steamer Alderton, 2,283, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Apr. 15, *Nagoya Maru*, Japanese steamer, Young, 1,914, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Apr. 15, *Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, Froome, 690, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Apr. 15, *Lunalilo*, American barque, Marston, 473, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamship *Belgic* from Hongkong.—For Yokohama: Mr. Carl Lutz, Mrs. Carl Lutz, infant and two servants, Mr. C. Wagner, Mr. G. Kitamura and Servant, and 1 European in the steerage. For San Francisco: Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan, and 597 Chinese in the steerage.

Per *Leicester* for London.—Mr. and Mrs. Chapman and family.

Per Steamship *Candia* from Hongkong.—Mr. P. S. Beaters.

Per *Menzaleh*, for Hongkong.—Messrs. Formby, Fermire de Sold, Barelle, Gramer, Louis Favre, Hon. F. Plunkett, Mrs. Plunkett and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Reynvaan and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Bryant and child, Mr. and Mrs. Caill and child, M. le Comte de Sineby, Messrs. Shiono and Masuda.

Per Steamship *Sunda* for Hongkong.—Messrs. Raud & Symonds.

Per Steamship *Belgic* for San Francisco.—Messrs. A. H. Blundell, Revd. D. McLaren, S. Day, T. D. Marnham, Gridnine, A. W. Scrutton, C. J. Melhuish, Miss Snowden, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Mc Vean and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Scarborough, Madame Leonowa, G. Buchanan, Mrs. Buchanan, Mr. McCullogh, and Dr. Wagener; 579 in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Tokio Maru*, from Shanghai and ports.—Lieut. Col. Wilkinson, Messrs. W. H. Macomber, P. Bigelow, L. Gouillard, Tanabe, Marsh, Griffing, Ullmann, Shann, Tada, Matzuhashi, Koide, Monobe, Sahamoto, Konda, Murase, Toki, Matzuo, Nakana, Tsuda, Kukuchi, Minama, Morita. Mr. and Mrs. Forbes and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Kumano and child, Mr. P. V. Grant, Mrs. Mori, Messrs. A. Milsom, Kaneda, Elder, Gittend, Boettiger, Dr. Junker, Miss Asada, Messrs. Gilbert, Wm. Watt, Kufugima, Shimamura, Matzus, Oshino, Kawaguchi, Shibayama, Yetow, Akaba, Arao, Takagi, Miss Miyaki, Mr. and Mrs. Irisawa Messrs. Ohashi, Adachi, Kubo, and 474 Japanese, 14 Chinese, and 5 Foreigners, in the steerage.

Per *Candia*, Messrs. Cobden, Hadley, Richards, Beaton, Newberry, and G. D. Hay.

Per Steamship *Columbian* for Shanghai and ports.—Dr. Hill, Dr. Willis. Marquis of Kildare, Captain Saunders, Mr. Bois, Baron Stillfried, Messrs Benwell, Black, Joseph, Hickling and Daniel.

Per Steamship *Volga* from Hongkong.—Mr. Aramis.

Per Steamship *Orissa* from Shanghai.—Messrs. Geriard, Dumoulin, Rathbone, Middleton, French, Weld, Cooper, Ishabachi, Holliday, Davenport, Donsure.

Per Steamship *Nagoya Maru*, for Shanghai and ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Nyman, Mr. and Mrs. Yoshida, Miss Koda, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Miura, Mr. Ito, Mr. Itagaki, Miss Youngman, Mrs. Harman, Mr. Nakamura, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Kokoshi, Miss Adell, Mr. Shimidzu, Mr. Shimada, Mr. Teranishi, Mr. Andersen, Mr. Kai, Mr. Naudin, Mr. Hirasada, Mr. and Mrs. Fukuzawa, Mrs. Watanabe, Mr. Katayama, Mr. Okamoto, Mr. Chinam, Mr. Sakatsu, Mr. Sugimoto, Mr. Morita, Mr. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and child, Mr. G.

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Farley, Mr. Hezeltine, Mr. Kameya, Mr. Kasaya, Mr. Nakamura, Mr. and Mrs. Correll and children, Mrs. Hepburn, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. Hiratzu, Mr. Smith, Mr. Mookodaiya, Mr. Tsutmi, Mr. Oseke, Mr. Nakamura, Mr. Shimadzu, Mr. Peacock, Mr. Kawaguchi, Mr. Gardner, Mr. Nakai, Miss Fukuzawa, Mr. Sugiyama, Mr. Yorita, Mr. Yamazaki, Mr. Tsutsu, Mr. Tsutsuye. Mr. and Mrs. Matsumura, Mr. Cast and 878 Japanese, 19 Chinese in the steerage.

CARGOES.

Per Steamship *Menzaleh* for Hongkong.

Silk for Marseilles	90 bales.
London	10 ,,
Total ...	...100 bales.
Waste silk	**82 bales.**

Per Steamship *Sunda* for Hongkong.—

Silk to London	32 bales.

REPORTS.

The *Leicester* takes away nearly 1,700 tons of rice, but is not loaded down to her full draught.

The Steamship *Belgic* reports. Left Hongkong 3.10 p.m,. Sat. April 1, 1876, with squally weather and heavy thunderstorms, strong N.E. monsoons with occasional violent squalls and thick weather to Yokohama. Lat. 30.35 W. 134. 30. 5. to Rock Island, heavy gales thick and dirty weather and high confused seas. Anchored at 6.15 a.m., 8 April, 1876.

The Steamship *Candia* reports, a strong N.E. monsoon all the way up from Hongkong.

The *Ruric* takes away 1,100 tons of Rice.

The *Mathilde* reports: had variable winds up to Van Dieman Strait; from there experienced strong gales between N.E. and S.E.

The *Cleopatra* reports having made the passage round Australia. Had a run of 98 days to New Caledonia, but was detained near there for 26 days through calms and light winds.

The *Banda* reports very pleasant weather during the most part of the passage. Whilst passing through Timor Strait, encountered some equally weather, during which lost two top-gallant masts, and sprung the topmast head.

The *Harmonia* reports strong N.E. winds and rain all the passage.

The *Ullock* has been detained here since Saturday, on account of some dispute about a claim made for damage to cargo.

The *Candia* leaving for Hiogo on Thursday morning, arrived in Port on the afternoon of the 10th, and since the morning of the 11th has landed upwards of 700 tons of cargo.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
San Francisco ...	Colorado	P. M. S. S. Co. ...	25th Apr.
Melbourne	Hafresfjord	Wilkin & Robison...	
Hongkong	Volga	M. M. Co.	19th Apr.
San Francisco ...	Gaelic	O. & O. S. S. Co. ...	10th May.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS

		Destination.
Courier	Lemasceffsky... ...	
Genkai Maru	Conner	
Kanagawa Maru	... ...	
Kiusiu Maru	Christensen	
Massilia	Reeves	
Meijii Maru	Peters	
Naruto	DuBois	
Niigata Maru	Walker	
Orissa	... ...	
Sea Gull	Acfort	
Tanais	Reynier	
Tokio Maru	Dunn	
Urio Maru	... ...	
Volga	Nondediu	

SAILING SHIPS.

Banda		Stollery... ...	...	
Cleopatra	...1315	Doane	...	
Diana...	... 194	Jacobsen ...	...	
Eme	... 773	Sproule	...	
Fyen	... 311	Wskjode ...	...	
Gaucho	... 370	Creighton ...	...	
Harmonia... ...	... 408	Weller	...	
Hafresfjord ...	... 420	Meyer	...Melbourne, at Shina-	
John Mackean...	... 198	Jordan	...	[gawa.
Mary Jane ...	... 165	... ...	...	
Mathilde	... 221	Dau	...	
Mary Queen ...	... 285	Nisbett	...	
Nettie Merryman	... 600	Masters	...	
Prima	... 292	Binge	...	
Traviata	... 274	Breckwold ...	...	
Truth	... 329	Evans	...	
Wallace	... 628	Macormic ...	...	

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

French gun-boat	... Talisman ...	Captain St. Hilaire.
French corvette	... Infernet ...	Captain Pierre.
American corvette	... Saco	Captain McDougall.
American frigate	... Tenessee ...	Captain Law.

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IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY Edition, $12 per annum.

WEEKLY Edition. Per annum, $24: Six months, $13: Three months, $7.

FORTNIGHTLY Edition, a summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers *viâ* San Francisco. Per annum, $12; Six months, $7; Three months. $4.

AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON.....	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
,,	F. Algar, 8 Clements Lane, Lombard Street.
,,	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO ..	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG	Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI.....	Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA...	F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI.....	China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers,

CAUTION.

BASS & CO.'S ALES.

PROCLAMATION OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

TRANSLATION.

"The British Authorities have complained that certain parties in this Country have been imitating the Trade Mark of Messrs. Bass & Co., a firm of Brewers in the English capital and selling Beer so labelled. The manufacture of Beer is not prohibited in this country, but it is wrong, according to Commercial law, to imitate Trade Marks.

"Henceforward, therefore, persons whose business is Brewing Beer must apply for LICENSES, and send in a specimen of Trade Mark not likely to be confused with others.

"The above to be universally notified.

"9th Month, 1871. (Signed)

"TOKEI FU."

In consequence of extensive forgeries of our Labels and Trade Mark having come to our knowledge, the attention of the public is called to the above PROCLAMATION.

We, therefore, CAUTION all persons against either selling or purchasing, as our manufacture, beer, whether in bottle or in cask, bearing such forged and fraudulent Labels, Capsules or Trade Mark.

BASS & Co.,
London, and Burton-on-Trent.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE.

CAMERON & SAUNDERS,

AGENTS TO BASS & CO.,

INTIMATE THAT ALL

Bass's Pale Ale sold by them in bottle has Messrs. Bass's Label, Cameron & Saunders' Green Caution Label and Capsule affixed to each bottle; and that all three bear Messrs. Bass & Co.'s Signature and Trade Mark (a Red Triangle)

AND ALSO THE WORDS.

"Cameron & Saunders, London."

March 4, 1876. 1-f. 13 ins.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics.—Owing in part to the Easter holidays, in part to the dulness which usually characterises this season we are unable to report any business during the closing week, nor do the few transactions which took place afford any criterion of present values. Nominally, therefore, our rates remain as quoted last week.

Grey Shirtings:—					White Shirtings:—		
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.90 to $2.20	60 to 64 reed	40 yds.	35 in. nom. per pce. 2.10 to 2.30
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,,	2.20 to 2.50	Turkey Reds	24 yds.	30 in. 2¼—3 lb. per lb. 0.75 to 1.05
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,,	2.20 to 2.50	Black Velvets		8.00 to 9.00
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,,	2.50 to 2.90	English Drills	15 lb. 40 yds.	30 in. 3.30 to 3.45
					Taffachelass	12 yds.	43 in. *nom.* 2.00

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul	$31.00 to 34.50	No. 38 to 42 per picul $41.00 to 45.00 nom.
No. 28 to 32	per picul	$34.00 to 40.00	Reverse Twist 16-24 ,, $34.00 nom.

Woollens.—The market continues weak as last reported. Transactions are on a small scale and rates must be deemed altogether nominal.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	6.50 to 8.00	Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in.	0.25 to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	4.75 to 5.25	Multicolored ,,	30 yds.	30 in.	0.35 to 0.40
Chimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.	5.25 to 5.75	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in.	to 52 in.	0.80 to 1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in.	0.25 to 0.33	Presidents	54 in.	to 56 in.	0.60 to 0.70
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.	6.25 to 7.25	Pilots	54 in.	to 56 in.	0.40 to 0.45
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in	18.50 to 19.00	Union	54 in.	to 56 in.	0.40 to 0.65
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	13.00 to 14.50	Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs.		per lb.	0.40 to 0.41
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in,	0.19 to 0.20				

Sugar.—*Formosa* descriptions are nominal at the quotations we give, as there are for the moment no buyers. Stocks have been increased by heavy arrivals, the vessels which came to hand since our last issue having brought 48,000 piculs. *China* descriptions are without change.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	per picul	3.20 to 3.25	China No. 5 Kong-fun	per picul	4.20 to 4.80
in Basket	,,	3.10 to 3.15	,, No. 6 E-pak	,,	3.30 to 3.50
China No. 1 Ping fah	,,	7.30	Swatow	,,	2.60 to 2.80
,, No. 2 Ching-pak	,,	6.50 to 7.00	Daitong	,,	2.60 to 2.90
,, No. 3 Ke-pak	,,	5.50 to 5.90	Japan Rice	,,	
,, No. 4 Kook-fah	,,	5.00 to 5.30	Kerosine Oil	per case	2.47½

Kerosene Oil.—We have no change to report in nominal quotations, holders continuing firm in their demand for higher prices. Some 35,000 cases are to hand ex *Cleopatra* and only 15,000 are due by the *J. H. Kimball.*

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Since the 7th instant transactions have been quite insignificant and we have no change to report in prices. Arrivals are 56 bales and deliveries about 60 piculs.

The announcement that the produce of the Imperial steam filature of Tomioka has been placed in the open market may be considered as premature, inasmuch as, although sample bales have in one single instance been delivered and sold at prices reported to be $640 to $710, the goods which they represent have not been removed from Tomioka.

So far, therefore, there is no reason to expect that this silk will be diverted from the channel through which it has hitherto been forwarded to Lyons.

		At Exchange 3s. 11½ in London.	*At Exchange 55.0 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*
Steam filatures	$710 nom.	24s. 10d.	frs. 69
Other do. (Kikai) 1st order, nom / 2nd Do. ... / 3rd to 4th Do.	$440 to 630	16s. 0d. to 22s. 3d.	frs. 44 to 62
Hanks—			
Best No. 1 to 2	$475 to 490	17s. 1d. to 17s. 7d.	frs. 47 to 49
Good No. 2	$450 to 470	16s. 3d. to 16s. 11d.	frs. 45 to 47
Medium No. 2½	$430 to 445	15s. 7d. to 16s. 1d.	frs. 43 to 45

		At Exchange 3s. 11½ in London.	*At Exchange 5.05 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*
Common No. 3 / Inferior No. 4 & 5	$400 to 420	14s. 8d. to 15s. 3d.	frs. 40 to 42
Oshiu—Best	$520 to 540	18s. 7d. to 19s. 3d.	frs. 52 to 54
,, Good to Medm.	$490 to 510	17s. 7d. to 18s. 3d.	frs. 49 to 51
H'matski, 1 to 2	$450 to 460	16s. 3d. to 16s. 7d.	frs. 45 to 46
,, 3 to 4	$410 to 440	15s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.	frs. 41 to 44
Kakeda, Best	.....	.....	.....
,, Good	.....	.....	.....

Tea.—The condition of the market affords no matter for report.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	3s. 11d. to ¼	On Shanghai—Bank sight	72¾
,, Bank Bills on demand	3s. 10½d. to ¼	,, Private 10 days sight	73¼
,, Private 6 months' sight	3s. 11½d.	On New York—Bank Bills on demand	92½
On Paris—Bank 6 months' sight	4.95	,, 30 days sight Private	94½
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.05	On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	93
On Hongkong—Bank sight	1 per cent disct.	,, 30d. sight Private	95
,, Private 10 days' sight	1½ ,, ,,	Kinsatz	402
		Gold Yen	386

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BROADWELL'S

BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

d. w. & m.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Vià SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

Established 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 100 page Catalogue and Outfitting List, 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements

PATTERNS FREE.

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Shipped at Lowest Expert Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50 To 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD AND 66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

Januray 1, 1876. 52ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT:

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one *selling spurious oilmen's stores*, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

June 12, 1875. f. 12ms.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

NORTON'S PILLS

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

CONSUMPTION,

INDIGESTION AND WASTING DISEASES.
The most approved REMEDIES are
PANCREATIC EMULSION & PANCREATINE.
The Original and Genuine prepared only by SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond-street, London.
Sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

June 5, 1875. 1f. 26ins.

THE
BEST SEEDS
ARE GROWN AND SUPPLIED BY
SUTTON & SONS

VEGETABLE SEEDS
FLOWER SEEDS
FARM SEEDS
GRASS SEEDS

BEST QUALITY ONLY.

DELIVERED FREE TO ANY PORT IN ENGLAND
PRICED LISTS POST FREE.
TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.
NO AGENTS.
SEE TRADE MARK ON EVERY PACKET
A REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY EVERY ORDER
PROMPT DISPATCH GUARANTEED.

PACKETS SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR EVERY CLIMATE.

VEGETABLE SEEDS 21/- 42/- 63/- 105/- 210/- EACH
FLOWER SEEDS 10/6 21/- 42/- 63/- 105/- EACH
FARM & GRASS SEEDS 84/- 105/- 200/- 400/- & UPWARDS

EACH ASSORTMENT CONTAINS BEST AND MOST SUITABLE KINDS.

SUTTON & SONS THE QUEENS SEEDSMEN
READING. NEAR LONDON. ENGLAND.

February 19, 1876. Once a month, 12ms.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

Pilliard Room Furniture Manufacturesr, Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. M. THE QUEEN;
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES;
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

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SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

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December 25, 1875. B. 13ins.

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1876.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MAIL.

The French Mail Steamer *Volga* arrived this morning from Hongkong with European mails to the 27th February.

We extract from our Indian Exchanges the following summary of telegraphic news :—

Calcutta, March 11th.—In commemoration of the visit of the Prince of Wales to India, the Queen has appointed him Honorary Colonel of the following Native Regiments :—11th Bengal Lancers, 2nd Bengal Native Light Infantry, 2nd Goorkha corps of Guides, Madras Sappers and Miners, 4th Madras Light Cavalry, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, and 2nd Bombay Native Infantry. Of the above Regiments the 2nd Bengal Infantry, the Corps of Guides, the Madras Sappers and Miners, and the 3rd Bombay Cavalry also received the designation of Queen's Own. The remainder receive the designation of "Prince of Wales' Own."

Bombay, March 8th.—The steamer *Jowad* has been wrecked. She left Jeddah on the 16th January with upwards of 400 pilgrims. The same night she struck on a reef known as Comptas, and became a total wreck. 390 pilgrims, the Captain, the Chief Officer, two engineers, and 38 of the crew were drowned. Only 13 persons were saved out of 45.

Galle, Monday Morning.—The P. & O. *Bangalore* has not proceeded to Australia. The passengers are alarmed at small-pox, which has appeared on board. They held a consultation and resolved not to proceed. The alarm is greater than there are grounds for; the steamer doctor who is in hospital, is suspected of suffering, but he is reported not to be affected with small-pox. The Health Officer reports this morning all well on board. Of course every precaution has been taken against the spread of the epidemic. The P. & O. Agent awaits instructions.

The Military correspondent of the *Times of India* states upon authority that the Staff Corps will not be abolished. Ninety yearly retirements are to go on for one or two years more when a number of direct appointments as second Lieutenants will be made to native regiments from England.

According to a Parliamentary paper, the commission to be paid to Messrs. Rothschild for their "trouble and risk" in arranging the purchase of the Suez Canal shares amounts to £99,414. This is 2½ per cent, on the amount paid to the Khedive.

Bombay, 13th March, 11 56 p.m.—To-day a deputation from the Bombay Corporation presented a farewell address to the Prince on board the *Serapis* His Royal Highness, in replying, said: "I feel grateful for having been permitted to carry out my purpose of visiting so much of the widely extended Indian Empire. Nothing has impressed me more in this vast population than those described in the address as the patient, industrious, and loyal people of India. The uniform kindliness everywhere received has more than gratified me; it has left many permanent recollections never to be effaced." At 4 o'clock the *Serapis* weighed anchor under a salute from the land battery. As she steamed ahead a Royal salute from all the war ships was poured forth. The *Raleigh* and *Osborne* followed in the wake of the *Serapis*.

Bombay, 11th March.—The Prince of Wales arrived at 11 o'clock at Churchgate station. H. R. H. was received at the Railway Station by the Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, and the principal Government Officers. There was also a guard of honor. The streets were lined with troops and decorated with flags and evergreens. The crowd was small but enthusiastic. There were a few Europeans at the Dockyard, but many are absent from Bombay. A salute was fired by the war ships as the Prince embarked. The Prince dines with the Governor to-night. His Royal Highness looks very well.

Calcutta, 10th March.—Seven actors in the Theatre at Calcutta have been arrested by the Police under the new ordinance affecting dramatic representations.

Cairo, 13th March—Intelligence received here from Massowah states that the Abyssinian troops were routed by the Egyptians on the 9th inst., and that King John was suing for peace. Meanwhile hostilities have been suspended, and negotiations for peace are proceeding.

Calcutta, 16th March.—An influential meeting was held this afternoon with a view of commemorating the services of Lord Napier, Commander-in-Chief, by the erection of a statue at Calcutta. A Committee was appointed to obtain subscriptions for effecting the purpose.

London, 17th March.—After an animated debate which lasted for seven hours, the House of Commons, by 305 against 200 votes, went into Committee on the Queen's Titles bill, thus rejecting the Marquis of Hartington's motion objecting to the title of Empress of India.

SUMMARY.

(London and China Express, February 25.)

France.—The election of Deputies to the new National Assembly have gone largely in favour of the Republicans.

Germany.—Owing to a sudden breakup of the frost floods have occurred in several districts, which it is feared will occasion serious distress.

Russia.—It is expected that the Government, in accordance with a proposal of the Society for the Protection of Trade and Industry, will shortly agree to grant a subsidy to all Russian vessels trading between Black Sea ports and India or China.

Italy.—A Burmese Embassy has has arrived at Naples.

Ceylon.—Sir W. H. Gregory, Governor of Ceylon, is gazetted a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George and Mr. A. N. Birch, Colonial Secretary, and Mr. John Douglas, Auditor and Accountant-General, Companions of the Order.

Parliament.—The Martini Henry Rifle has been the subject of discussion, and it was stated by Lord Cadogan that care was being taken to correct the defects of the weapon. In the House of Commons the debate upon the purchase of the Suez Canal shares ended in the vote being passed without a division, Mr. Whitbread's motion condemnatory of the Government circulars regarding the treatment of fugitive slaves has been rejected, and a resolution was carried to refer the subject to a Royal Commission.

Naval and Military.—The *Nassau* has been ordered to complete the survey of the Straits of Malacca. Lieut.-General Sir Charles Staveley has been appointed to the colonelcy of the 36th Regiment, and Lieut.-General Sir A. Cunynghame to that of the 60th Rifles. Colonel Colley has been appointed Military Secretary at Calcutta. The Army Estimates for the coming year show a net increase of £603,000. The Duke of Edinburgh will commission the ironclad *Sultan* on the 1st April.

Obituary.—The deaths are recorded of Rear-Admiral Beecher, Captain Sawton, R.A., who served in China in 1860, Dr. Gauntlett, an eminent musician, and Miss Cushman, the American actress.

Lieutenant-Colonel Barne, a Conservative, has been elected M.P. for East Suffolk, Mr. W. Beckett Dennison, a Conservative for East Retford, and Mr. Wroughton a Conservative for Berkshire. A deputation has also waited upon the Marquis of Salisbury to advocate a more restricted cultivation of opium in India; but the Marquis held out no hopes of legistation upon the subject. A deputation has also waited upon Lord Salisbury with reference to the import duty upon cotton goods in India.

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No. 16.

IMPERIAL METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

TOKEI, JAPAN.

LAT. 35° 39′ N. LONG. 139° 44′ E. HEIGHT ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL 67 FEET.

FROM 15TH TO 19TH FEBRUARY 1876.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Observations Taken at 9.30 A.M. (Local Time.) Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	Hygrometer. Dry. Degrees.	Wet Degrees.	Dif. Degrees.	D. P. Degrees	E.F. V. Inches.	H. Sat =1000	Anemograph. Direction.	Pressure. Lbs. per sq. ft.	Velocity. Miles
Tu..	15	29.981	40.02	33.60	6.42	25.38	.137	545	NW	0.720	12
W...	16	30.165	42.60	34.80	7.82	25.36	.137	506	WNW	0.180	6
Th..	17	30.369	39.53	33.00	6.53	24.52	.132	538	N	0.245	7
F ...	18	30.054	34.87	31.70	3.17	26.51	.144	719	NW	0.005	1
Sa...	19	29.855	39.03	38.40	0.63	37.58	.225	950	NW	0.605	11
Sums.....		150.434	196.05	171.50	24.55	139.35	.775	3258	...	...	37
Means....		30.087	39.21	34.30	4.91	27.87	.155	652	...	0.274	7.4
No.of Col.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Observations Taken at 3.30 P.M. (Local Time.) Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	Hygrometer. Dry. Degrees.	Wet. Degrees.	Dif. Degrees.	D. P. Degrees.	E. F. V. Inches.	H. Sat =1000	Anemograph. Direction.	Pressure. Lbs. per sq. ft.	Velocity. Miles
Tu..	15	29.932	44.50	35.30	9.20	24.56	.133	447	NNW	0.720	12
W...	16	30.096	47.00	37.20	9.80	26.22	.142	448	NW	0.180	6
Th..	17	30.273	45.40	37.40	8.00	28.18	.154	504	SE	0.045	3
F ...	18	29.834	39.72	38.00	1.72	35.76	.210	862	N	0.020	2
Sa...	19	29.837	39.33	32.40	6.93	23.36	.125	523	NNW	0.500	10
Sums.....		149.972	215.95	180.30	35.65	138.08	.764	2784	...	...	33
Means....		29.994	43.19	36.06	7.13	27.62	.153	557	...	0.218	6.6
No.of Col.		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Observations Taken at 9.30 P.M. (Local Time.) Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	Hygrometer. Dry. Degrees.	Wet. Degrees.	Dif. Degrees.	D. P. Degrees.	E.F. V. Inches.	H. Sat =1000	Anemograph. Direction.	Pressure. Lbs. per sq. ft.	Velocity. Miles
Tu..	15	30.089	33.09	28.20	4.89	18.48	.100	547	NNW	0.320	8
W...	16	30.218	34.08	29.30	4.78	20.90	.112	587	NNW	0.405	9
Th..	17	30.264	35.07	32.80	2.27	29.21	.161	785	—	—	0
F ...	18	29.739	40.02	39.60	0.42	39.06	.230	966	NNW	0.320	8
Sa...	19	29.968	34.48	31.40	3.08	26.22	.142	711	NNW	0.405	9
Sums.....		150.278	176.74	161.30	15.44	133.87	.745	3596	...	...	34
Means....		30.055	35.35	32.26	3.09	26.77	.149	719	...	0.231	6.8
No.of Col.		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Observations Taken at 9 30 A.M. (L.T.) Rain in Inches	Clouds 0 to 10	Clouds Form	Ozone 0 to 10
Tu..	15	0.000	3	Small-c. & Cum.-s....	2.0
W..	16	0.000	2	Cum. & Cir.-c.....	4.0
Th..	17	0.000	0		2.0
F ...	18	0.420	10	Str.	9.5
Sa...	19	0.000	10	Str. & Cum.-s.....	4.0
Sums		0.420	25	.....	21.5
Means ...		0.084	5.0	.....	4.3
No.of Col.		31	32	33	34

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Observations Taken at 3.30 P.M (Local Time) Self-registering Thermometers. In Air. Max.	Min.	Daily Mean	Range.	Max S.R.	Min T.R.	In Vacuo Max S.R.	Clouds. 0 to 10	Form
Tu..	15	45.35	27.90	36.62	17.45	59.70	21.00	110.00	0	
W..	16	49.60	28.91	39.26	20.69	66.70	20.25	114.75	1	Cum. & Small-c. .....
Th..	17	48.90	27.40	38.15	21.50	62.20	19.00	109.00	1	Cum.-s. .....
F ...	18	42.85	27.65	35.25	15.20	54.20	24.50	74.89	10	Nim.....
Sa...	19	40.58	35.20	37.89	5.38	40.41	36.50	45.80	10	Nim.....
Sums		227.28	147.06	187.17	80.22	283.21	121.31	454.44	22	.....
Means ...		45.46	29.41	37.43	16.04	56.64	24.26	90.89	4.4	.....
No.of Col.		35	36	37	38	39	40	41	24	43

GENERAL REMARKS.

Cir. (Cirrus). Cir.—c (Cirro-cumulus). Cir.—s. (Cirro-stratus.) Str. (Stratus). Cum. (Cumulus). Cum —s. (Cumulo-Stratus). Roll—c. (Roll-cumulus). Nim. (Nimbus). Dry; (Dry bulb). Wet; (Wet bulb) Dif. (Difference). D.P. (Dew point). E.F.V. (Elastic force of vapour). H. (Humidity) S.R. (Solar radiation). T.R. (Terrestrial Radiation).
Barometer readings are in inches.
Thermometer readings are in degrees Fahrenheit.

A little cum. to N & Str. to SE on horizon at 3.30 p.m.
Morning very hazy.
Morning very hazy.
Morning very hazy—a few dops of rain at 10.00 a.m. Rain from 1.00 p.m. to late at night.
Morning very clear a few flakes of snow at 9.00 a.m. at 11.00 a.m., and at 1.15 p.m., with Graupel at 3.00 p.m.

Highest Reading of Barograph on 17th, at 11.00 a.m. ..... 30.350 Inches.
Lowest Reading of Barograph on 19th, at 1.00 a.m. ..... 29.850 Inches.
Range ..... 0.500 Inches.

Greatest Number of Miles of Wind was on 15th, ... 192 in 24 hrs.
Least Number of Miles of Wind was on 18th, ... 70 in 24 hrs.

Greatest difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 16th ..... 9.80° Column No. 14
Least difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 18th ..... 0.42° Column No. 24
Range ..... 9.38°

Highest Temperature of Air in shade was on 16th ..... 49.60°
Lowest Temperature of Air was on 17th ..... 27.40°
Range ..... 22.20°

Observations and Calculations made by HENRY B. JOYNER.

(Signed) HENRY B. JOYNER.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 18.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, APRIL, 29, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

MARRIAGE.

On the 27th instant, ALBERT CHARLES DU BOUSQUET, Captain of Infantry, attached to the Senate of Japan, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, to Mademoiselle TANAKA HANA MARIE, daughter of the late Kuróda hei no jiô and of his relict Kuróda Riu, adopted *in heredem* by the late Tanaka kuma ji rô.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd instant, at the Yokohama General Hospital, in the 30th year of his age, ROBERT MOTZ, Interpreter to the Kanagawa Saibansho.

Notes of the Week.

A rather ominous notification was issued a few days ago by the Prime Minister to the effect that the Mikado was about to visit Oshiu and Ushiu. Is it not also possible that His Majesty may bend his steps towards a great province in the South-west of his dominions?

Attention was lately drawn in these columns to a report that the Government was about to spend a large sum of money upon the improvement of the thoroughfares in Tokio. It is also said that some measures are about to be taken in regard to the water supply for the capital. In close connection with these two subjects stands the question of an efficient system of drainage, which is very much wanted and should be applied to the whole city. Cases of typhoid fever are being constantly brought to the notice of foreigners residing in Tokio, and this means either bad drainage or bad water—possibly both. The large sum of money which has been named in connection with the proposed improvement of the roads would go far towards supplying Tokio with these three great essentials, each of which is intimately connected with the other.

It has been said that there is a strong reaction going on in this country in favour of Chinese learning and thought as opposed to those of the West, and that the Government is more or less actively promoting it. The first part of the statement is undoubtedly true; the latter part we see no reason whatever to credit. It is quite true that the ideas in regard to popular rights and liberties which the youth of this nation are gradually acquiring, suggest problems which the Government is well aware it will sooner or later have to solve. But the idea of all the leading Japanese minds—and the Government has been, and, on most questions, is, well in front of the nation—is that the country can only gain the lead it is striving to take in the East, by adopting Western ideas and discarding the fruitless philosophy of China. That there is any real apprehension on the part of any single man in the nation, of the whole circle of European ideas and their relations to each other, may be well doubted; nor, in view of the enormous circumference of that circle, is this any subject for astonishment or censure. But it is certain that the Japanese now know not only that the studies of the European nations are pursued by sound methods, but that a large measure of positive knowledge has been attained, and that the possession of it is a key to power. This key they are anxious to get into their hands, not perhaps because they love the knowledge for its own sake, or derive that pleasure from the pursuit of it which the true philosopher experiences. They want it for the power which it confers, and we must trust the love of it for its own sake will come later. Meanwhile it is to be hoped that the reaction of which we have spoken will soon expend itself.

As it is sometimes questioned how far the advent of foreigners to this country has really been of benefit to the mass of the people, we make the following extract from one of our translations of last week, in order to draw prominent attention to it.

We know not what was the condition of the country or the form of the Government, but we have not yet heard of a single person who was driven by its oppression to oppose the Government (their nerves having been palsied by it). Was not this a state of profound peace and general content? Men had mouths but they could not speak, they had hands but they dared not write. The implements of torture were ever before them, the prison officials stood for ever behind them and nothing could exceed the arbitrary self-will of the Government, (the reason being that no discussion of people's liberties was permitted.) Oppression such as this and complete content should not exist together, and will any one dare to deny that our countrymen are the most long-suffering of people under Heaven when we see that they were so contented under such a Government?

We wish we could see more unequivocal signs of material prosperity resulting from the operation of the treaties, and we are still of opinion that the absence of these signs betokens a condition of affairs demanding the most serious consideration, not only of the Japanese but of the nations commercially allied with them. The trade is in a most unsatisfactory, if not ruinous, condition, and there appears to be a growing feeling among the Japanese, if we may judge by fugitive reports and paragraphs dropped here and there in the translations laid before our readers, that the presence of the foreigner in this country is directly responsible for this condition of affairs. This statement is undoubtedly entirely fallacious, and we firmly believe that the collapse of foreign trade here which would certainly follow the regimen of quackery which the Japanese are being prevailed on to adopt at least in one quarter, would be followed by something very like national bankruptcy. There are many and various causes which help to explain partially the present untoward condition of affairs, but do not suffice to explain it entirely. There must be something wrong, however, when a body takes wholesome and sufficient nourishment and yet seems to decline in size and vigour. Apart from this source of misgiving, the paragraph before us throws some light upon the condition of affairs which existed prior to the advent of foreigners, and if we add to this what we know of the advance of education throughout the country, we must be forced to admit that a great accession of knowledge and great increase of personal liberty have been among the blessings for which the Japanese nation has to thank the foreigners.

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Among the many inconveniences or, as we ought to say in this case, dangers, arising in various directions from the recent fall in the price of silver, is one to which the attention of the various governments of the world will certainly be sooner or later called. It is this. The nominal value of silver coins is considerably above their actual value. Twenty shillings will buy as much of any given commodity as a sovereign, up to the point at which silver is a legal tender, viz £5. Not only does the nominal value of the shilling include the expense of coinage—which the sovereign does not—but it gives the Government which makes it a profit besides, that is to say, there is considerably less than a sovereign's worth of silver in twenty shillings. Now the coiners of base money have hitherto used a very poor metal. Their coin has no ring in it when struck, and has a greasy feeling to the touch. A practised eye and finger could detect it readily, though the unwary or careless were often deceived. But the illicit coiner can now afford to make as good silver coins as the Government, and still get a a considerable profit out of the transaction. There is not the slightest guarantee that we know of against an enormous issue of spurious coins from illicit presses. The price at which the British Government issues coined silver is 66d. per ounce, while raw silver can be purchased in a falling market at 53d., —a difference which would amply repay the expense of coining.

A very sensible letter addressed to the *Japan Herald* of yesterday evening shows some of the difficulties which would attend the imposition of quarantine regulations here, and the application of them to the ships bearing Chinese coolies which touch here on their way from Hongkong to San Francisco. Small pox—in a slight form, it is said—appeared on board the *Colorado* on her last voyage from Hongkong, the three men who were attacked were landed here and sent to the small-pox hospital, and the vessel proceeded on her voyage. What else could have been done? The idea of small-pox breaking out in a malignant form on one of these vessels while on her longer voyage, is dreadful indeed. But it is a condition inseparable from the nature of this coolie passenger trade, and can only be met by precautions against the appearance of disease, and skill in dealing with it should it appear. Equally bad would it be if an outbreak of small-pox here were distinctly traceable to infection thus introduced. But there is so much good authority against quarantine measures, and they are productive of so much hardship both to passengers and ship-owners, that the application of them to such a case as that of the *Colorado* would be a policy of very doubtful wisdom and benefit. Why Mrs. Gamp, too, should be in such a "canaries" on the subject, we cannot imagine. Can she have forgotten saying to Betsy Prig—"Wishin' you lots of sickness, my darling creetur, and good places. It won't be long, I hope, afore we works together, off and on, again, Betsy; and may our next meetin' be at a large family's, where they all takes it reg'lar, one from another, turn and turn about, and has it business-like."

It is commonly said of April that it comes in like a lion and goes out like a lamb. It has been very much otherwise here this year. The last few days have been strangely raw and boisterous, and winter seems to have returned to vex us with his storms. A month ago the whole country was one vast camellia garden, and spring, lovely everywhere, makes Japan like Bunyan's land of Beulah—a land of enchantment. The Japanese must be wanting in poetic sensibility if their literature does not abound in odes to nature, for the raw materials, so to speak, of poetry are scattered here in rich profusion. Even in Tokio a Japanese Burns would find a thousand suggestions for sonnets. It would be hard to find a single one in Peking. Considering that the Japanese are certainly a musical people, it is quite conceiveable that if they had our gamut to work with, they would produce something new and characteristic in the form of those *Frühling's* or *Maienlieder* which make Germany as full of sweet sounds as Prospero's island. What would be the Japanese form of "Where the bee sucks," or of "Mann soll hören süsses Singen in den Auen überall"? It was Pitt (we rather think) who said that he cared little who made the nation's laws, if only he could have the making of its ballads. Here we are getting new laws, but the old ballads remain. No improvement in this respect is possible until the European gamut takes root here—which, however, we are confident it must do in the course of this generation.

It is not generally known that a native work which may be expected to throw considerable light upon the political history of Japan during the past two hundred years is now in course of preparation. It is entitled "A History of the fifteen successions of the Tokugawa dynasty" and will, when completed, extend to fifteen volumes of which two only have hitherto been issued. The historian—Mr. Nakai Hôkô—is well known in Japanese literary circles. His style is 'Kanban,' or Chinese, Tacitus-like in a brevity which sometimes betrays him into obscurity.

His work commences with the pedigree and birth of Iyeyas and will end with the downfall of H'totsubashi. Under the Tokugawa *régime* nothing in the shape of political history was allowed to appear, and the present work is—so far as we can learn—the first account ever published of the affairs of Japan from the time of Iyeyasu down to the revolution of 1868. Hence in great measure its interest. The author shows how the feudal lords who rose to power under the earlier *Shoguns* were brought into subjection by Iyeyasu, and the consolidation of the Empire effected by him, bringing about thus a state of affairs which endured for two centuries. In the course of the history interesting notices of the relations between Japan and the Christian Missionaries as well as of the intercourse with foreigners generally may be expected. In a word, the history will show the antecedents of one of the most remarkable revolutions on record—that of 1868—and assist in explaining the real nature of the movement and the remote and proximate causes which led to it.

The news of the defeat of the Yokohama crew at Kobe disappointed all and surprised many. We have no account of the contest beyond the telegram published yesterday morning, and must wait until next week for a more detailed history of it.

A telegram from Kobe gives the following as the list of winners at the Athletic Sports held there yesterday. A large share of the honours, it will be observed, has fallen to the Yokohama representatives.

Vaulting.—Posch.
100 Yards Flat Race.—Jonas.
High Jump.—A. Smith.
Ladies' Purse.—1st, Jonas; 2nd, F. Walker.
300 Yards Hurdle.—Henson.
120 Yards Hurdle.—Henson.
Half Mile Flat.—F. Walker.
Walking Match.—A. Sim.
Single-stick.—Sim.

The British ship "*Eme*" will leave for Shinagawa shortly to load rice for Amoy. The "*Wallace*," will also load there for San Francisco.

Mr. Kitatabake Harafusa late President of the Judicial Court of this *ken* and Mr. Tachiki Kaneyoshi his successor gave a dinner at the Grand Hotel last evening to which several of the Foreign Consuls, the Governor of the *ken* and other officials were invited. Mr. Kitatabake has, we understand, been promoted to one of the superior courts of the capital.

From the "Japan Mail Dail Advertiser."

The second performance of "La Périchole," which took place on Saturday evening, calls for little notice. M. Franque was more at ease in the *Viceroy* and sang with better effect. We cannot avoid noticing, however, that one or two of the ensemble pieces showed the want of practise together, and that the singing was in more than one case painfully flat. The opera was preceded by the "Violoneux," also by Offenbach, which was well received by the audience.

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The *Hioron Shimbun* writes: A short time since a number of Yedo policemen out of uniform were sent to various disaffected districts with instructions to arrest such persons as might appear to them to be inciting to rebellion against the State. It is understood that they have succeeded in capturing some twenty individuals. One of these has been already sent to Yedo for trial, the others remaining in gaol in Kioto and elsewhere. They are, for the most part, *samurai* of Choshiu and Tosa. The policemen were despatched secretly and their proceedings made known to the heads of their department only.

At the recent opening of the Government school of Tochigi *Ken* voluntary contributions to the Institution were received from 150 residents of the *Ken*, who presented it with clocks books and other appropriate gifts.

The western school of medicine does not appear to have as yet made much progress in Osaka. The Dôshu Machi in that city is a street lined nearly from end to end with apothecaries shops, whose sales are almost wholly confined to herbs, roots, bark of trees and other vegetable medicines. Of the preparations of the western pharmacopœia they sell but little.

We learn that the necessity for a Pilot Board alluded to in these columns last week, is now under consideration of the Board of Consuls, and that a scheme for its constitution and working will be laid before them in a few days. In all probability, it will be made a penal offence, as in Shanghai, to pilot ships in or out of the Bay without being duly licensed. Whether, however, as in China, the English Minister holds the power of Board of Trade and Commissioner of Customs here, is doubtful, and therefore, probably, any ordinance, even if conjointly assented to by the other Treaty Powers, would require confirmation at home before it became binding on British subjects here, although, until such official sanction should be received, the duly licensed pilots would be in a better position than heretofore.

Odoriferous as are the streets of Tokio in general, of late the choked gutters have exhaled such noisome vapours, that there is every reason to anticipate fever during the hot months. A draught of pure cool water from a street well is almost unknown to the poorer inhabitants, so that as H. M. the Mikado is having the water at the Palace analysed and tested, it were well if the royal care were extended to his humbler subjects and a chance of unpoisoned water and unvitiated air vouchsafed to them.

A disturbance is reported to have occurred in the Awomori *Ken*. No details are, however, to hand.

The *Osaka Nippo* writes that the Superior Court of that city was opened on the 18th instant.

The native papers report that a fall of snow took place in the Nagano *ken* on the 5th instant.

The Revd. J. Goble is now engaged in preparing a Japanese Primer for the use of the Blind. The type adopted is a modification of that know as "sanserif," "gothic," or "Franklin," according to the whim of type-founders, and the characters are readily perceptible to the touch, so that a blind native has learned to distinguish then in an incredibly short space of time. The spelling is of course phonetic. The Gospel of St. John (or a portion of it) has been issued in in somewhat similar manner in Philadephia.

Madame Doriani and Monsieur Pontet gave an entertainment at the Gaiety Theatre last evening, consisting of selections from Offenbach and some miscellaneous music. The house was well filled.—Of *La Vie Parisienne* there is little to be said, the score of the scene presented being as flimsy and wretched as the music of a clever man can well be. We cannot be surprised therefore at the small effect produced by the *artistes* upon their audience, notwithstanding Madame Doriani's best efforts and M Pontet's humour. *La Rose de St. Flour*, too, which closed the performance, however amusing its action, is singularly unattractive in its melodies, and we cannot help thinking the selection unfortunate. Between the operettas Madame Doriani sang the ever charming "*Una Voce*" with good taste and expression and, subsequently, a *pot pourri* of popular dance melodies. Her voice is a of moderate extent soprano and agreeable quality. An amateur possessing a voice of much compass and power was good enough to lend very material support to the entertainment, giving the air from Halévy's *Juive* in a large and broad style and with great effect.

Are we not having an overdose of Offenbach? With two *troupes* in the field, each of them, it must be admitted, enjoying the unexpected patronage of the public, it may not be unreasonable to ask for an occasional change of fare. It is to be hoped that the *répertoire* of the artists will allow of it.

Inouyé Kaworu is said to be entrusted with a special mission to several foreign countries. It is expected that he will leave Japan in June next.

The frightful loss of life at the late fire in the Osaka Theatre is attributed to the fact of the doors having been locked upon the outbreak of the flames. Some minutes elapsed before they could be opened and in the meantime the fire had enveloped the greater part of the theatre. The house was unusually full. Some sixty-three corpses have already been discovered, and a large number of charred bones.

Peace is restored in the Awomori *Ken*. The people were alarmed by a change in the mode of collecting the land tax, but have since been tranquillised by their authorities.

The following from the *Choya Shimbun* appears to require confirmation: The Ministry is said to have requested the U. S. Government to grant them permission to levy such duties as it may deem proper upon articles of American manufacture, imported into this country from the United States and exported thither. The U. S. Government has sanctioned the change.

The *Heiji Shimbun* hears that a water-power mill at Sekiguchi, at present attached to the War Office, has been handed over to the Home Department. It is intended to convert it into a woollen manufactory.

A certain Tarobei, says the *Hochi Shimbun*, has discovered a process by which the fur of rabbits may be woven into cloth. We believe that this has been accomplished without Mr. Tarobei's help elsewhere, the product, however, being found unsatisfactory. Rabbit's hair, it is well-known, forms a considerable article of commerce in Europe, where it is largely employed in the manufacture of felt hats.

A Chinese residing in Yokohama has presented a memorial to the Minister of the Department of Education, recommending that all documents (and books we presume,) written in the old character should be carefully preserved.

A native living near Kioto has been accidentally peppered with shot by a foreigner attached to the Railway Department. The wounds were very slight.

The *Choya Shimbun* intimates the probability of a new school of medicine being opened in Yedo shortly.

The M.M. s.s. *Menzaleh*, which left Hongkong on the 20th instant at 6 p.m., arrived in port at about 5 a.m. this morning, having accomplished the trip in 6 days 11 hours.

The Norwegian barque *Hafresfjord*, which sailed on Thursday, takes to Melbourne about 700 tons of Japanese rice and from 50 to 60 tons of curios and porcelain.

A Japanese newspaper states that the scheme for a railway to connect Kiôto with Tsuruga in Echizen will, in all probability, be abandoned.

The *Hochi* says that Takemoto, a porcelain manufacturer of Takata, near Yedo, began last year to manufacture his wares with foreign appliances. The change, it is found, has materially improved the character of his products, while at the same time allowing of the employment of less highly skilled artisans.

There is a general tone of complaint through the Japanese press that the Government has not caused fitting examinations to be appointed for practitioners in the Law Courts. It is

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said that there are many who are ready and willing to practise in the Courts, but who are unable to obtain a diploma.

The cadets of the Military College of Toyama will shortly leave for Nikkô.

An official notification has been issued by the Prime Minister announcing that H. M. The Mikado will shortly visit Oshiu and Ushiu.

The following telegram was received yesterday afternoon from Kobé and proclaims the defeat of the representative crew from this port.

"Kobé led starting. Shanghai picked up—were leading three lengths—when bow oar broke 300 yards from post. Kobé passed and won in 11¼m. Yokohama 'nowhere'."

Two unexpected and hasty departures were brought to light yesterday. Mr. Wake, Superintendent of the Cemetery, was found to have sailed secretly in the Norwegian barque *Hafresfiord* for Melbourne, leaving behind him debts and unsatisfied liabilities, and Mr. Clayton, late manager of the Temperance Hall, had embarked in the *Colorado* for America. It is understood that the accounts of the latter person are in a satisfactory state. He was discharged recently for having untruly aspersed the character of another man, and, having enjoyed the confidence of the heads of the Institution, it is inferred that a sense of shame and of his sacrificed position drove him away.

We are pleased to observe that the authorities are at length taking action against the manufacturers and vendors of counterfeit foreign drugs and patent medicines, to whose wretched impostures the *Japan Mail* has more than once called attention. The police descended upon the shop of one Yamada, an apothecary in Honcho, Yedo, a few days since, confiscated his stock of spurious chlorodyne with labels, testimonials and the forged English Revenue stamps and closed his shop. An apothecary in Yokohama has also been arrested on a charge of having on sale a quantity of the perilous stuff which Dr. Collis Browne is made to stand sponsor for, and it would appear as if orders had been issued to make a searching investigation and to sweep all counterfeits from the market. Whether this action has originated in an honest intention to allow fair play to the foreigner, or from a paternal desire to protect the *dura ilia* of the lieges from the nasty stuff intended for them, it is not initiated too soon.

It is intended to plant a large number of cherry trees within the grounds of Uyeno.

An inhabitant of the Ibaraki *ken* has recently dug up from their hiding place some 5,000 Chinese cash of various kinds.

Trouble is brewing in the Wakayama *ken*. Some changes in the mode of levying the land-tax have been made and the farmers and the Governor all now in contention on the subject.

Mr. Fredrick Krebs was entertained at a dinner last evening at the new Seiyoken Hotel, Uyeno, by the Foreign employés of the head office of the Mitsu Bishi M. S. S. Co. at Tokio. They were joined by Messrs. Iwasaki and the Directors of the Company, when a congratulatory address was presented to Mr. Krebs in honour of his attainment to the high position of "Kwanji" in the Company. The grounds were pretty illuminated, the decorations appropriate to the occasion, and a most enjoyable evening was spent by all present.—*Herald*, 26th inst.

At Kakigara chô, in Yedo, a new school has recently been erected, named the Arima Gakko after Arima, a former *daimio*, who feels a warm interest in its success. The building is lofty and spacious and built in the European style. It will be opened on Friday next, 5th instant.

A number of the mercantile companies recently formed in Okayama *Ken* have failed.

A party consisting of some sixteen members of the Imperial family were, says the *Akebono Shimbun*, recently entertained at Mitsui's bank at Fukagawa. Sixteen *geisha* were present and enlivened the entertainment with music and dancing.

The Chinese school of medicine would seem to be in the ascendant in the Okayama *Ken*, the science of the western nations being absolutely unknown there.

The *Akebono Shimbun* hears that the Empress and Empress mother propose to visit the paper mills of Oji on Tuesday next.

A large collection of works of art is now being exhibited at the Tôshôgu temple at Nikko. These have accumulated in the course of years, being the offerings of 280 *daimios* to the tombs of the *Shôgûns*.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Yokohama Station.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday 23rd April, 1876.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,797.87
Merchandise, &c.	$ 428.09
Total.	$8,225.96

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$9,819.23
Merchandise, &c.	$ 453.78
Total.	$10,273.01

Kobe and Osaka Station.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 16th April, 1876.

Passengers, 33,319.	Amount.....	Yen 6,262·95
Luggage and Parcels		,, 145·017
Goods		,, 242·972
Total Amount.....		Yen 6,650·939
Corresponding period last year		Yen 6,441·735

The P. & O. ss. *Sunda* which left this port on the 12th instant carried to Hongkong news of the loss of the well-known coasting steamer *Kwangtung*. She had left Hongkong on Wednesday, the 12th instant, on her usual coasting voyage, and at 1.15 a.m. on Sunday, the 16th instant, ran ashore during a dense fog, on the island of Ockseu, near the landing steps of the lighthouse. For some time after she had gone on shore, minute guns were fired, and these attracted the attention of the *Sunda*. It was then found from the position of the *Kwangtung* and the great damage her hull had sustained—the rocks having driven a large hole into the engine-room—that but little hope could be entertained of getting her off or of floating her. Captain Edmonds of the *Sunda* then took the treasure from the wrecked vessel, and, as it was blowing and dark, he proceeded on his voyage taking with him the Chief Engineer, whom he subsequently put on board the steamer *Amoy*, which proceeded to the wreck to render assistance. It is almost certain, therefore, that a considerable quantity of the cargo will be saved—a fact which will doubtless prove interesting to the Insurance Companies. The Captain and all hands were safe on the island.

The Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank have issued a prospectus inviting subscriptions for the balance of the Eight per Cent. Chinese Loan brought out last year. The amount is for £274,915, which we conclude will be speedily subscribed, the merits of the loan and securities having been already approved by those "who do know something" of China and the resources, upon which the loan is based. *The Times* in noticing it says:—"After the experience which the public have had of such wonderful investments it would be surprising if the money was subscribed here. We know hardly anything regarding China or its finances except that missionary and official reports speak of deficit as the normal condition of the latter." We can only regret that such astounding ignorance should be set forth in the columns of our leading contemporary.—*L. & C. Express.*

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TARIFF ALTERATIONS.

A rumour has found its way into the native papers, and from these into the local foreign Press, that the Government of the United States has given its sanction to a proposal from the Japanese Government to assume full control over the Custom's tariff of Japan as far as it affects the United States. A translation which will be found elsewhere mentions and comments upon this rumour, and congratulates the country upon regaining that control of its tariff which it has frequently and bitterly complained that it was unjustly deprived of by the old treaties. The form the rumour has taken in the native papers is curious—so much so indeed that we reproduce it here. It is as follows :—"The news is that our Government has, through a certain foreigner, preferred a request to Mr. GRANT, President of the United States of America, to be granted full control over the Custom's tariff (of Japan) as far it affects the United States, and that the private negotiations for this purpose are already completed."

Now it is probable that this rumour is true. An appeal for what is intended to be a protective tariff is not inappropriately made to a country which manufactures but few commodities which Japan desires to purchase, and which will probably indemnify itself for a concession which practically amounts to nothing, by a demand for the reduction or total abolition of the export duties upon Japan tea, of which it is a considerable and the sole consumer. But, be this as it may, the majority of Americans firmly believe in the doctrine of protection to native industry in spite of the vast injury it has done them, and a Legislature which rather represents the average opinion than the riper wisdom of the nation, will probably consent—presuming the question is referred to it—to a measure which echoes its opinions, costs the nation nothing, and cheapens one of the staples of the breakfast table. The theory that generosity is the sentiment which induces A to give B something out of C's pocket is exemplified by the graceful consent which America will probably give to a measure aimed at the diminution of British trade in this country ; and, as stolen waters are sweet, a peculiar joy will be distilled from the measure inasmuch as it stealthily undermines the policy of united action on the part of the Western powers in this country. So long as the Japanese are taught by irresponsible American advisers that they are merely so many slaves chained to the triumphal commercial car of rapacious and insatiable Britain, their pride will prevent them analysing dispassionately the laws of free trade of which Englishmen have been the principal expositors. To tax the consumer for the benefit of the producer, under the idea that if it is only done for a sufficient length of time the loss which it entails will be converted into a profit, is a doctrine which theologians might almost have adduced to prove that when man's moral nature was ruined, his intellect fell with it. But the fact is that sound theory on the subject of international trade is greatly obscured by the profits yielded even by a trade fettered by unsound restrictions. The great advantage an unfettered foreign trade gives is this, that the countries which pursue it obtain from their united labour and capital a larger quantity of commodities than they would otherwise produce. Each has something which the other wants, and its labour is most efficiently bestowed in producing this. The more it can therefore produce, the greater its advantage ; and presuming that the nation with which it trades acts, as of course it will act, under the same impulse, the extra production stimulated by interchange represents the profit of the trade, which will be equally shared between them. The Japanese are sedulously taught that to buy things at home brings with it a national benefit ; to buy them abroad, a national loss. It is obvious, however, that the importation of foreign commodities can only begin and go on if it is, economically speaking, a national good. It enables people to buy at a lower price that which they or their fellow-countrymen can only produce at a higher price, and the gain to the nation is the difference between those two prices. Similarly, if, by imposing duties, the importation of such commodities is prohibited, the country which thus acts loses the difference between what it might have cost to purchase them abroad and the higher price at which it can itself produce them. It is needless to tell any student of political economy that all this delusion about protective duties has its root in the restrictive and prohibitory policy arising out of what was known as the Mercantile System, the root-error of which was that the paramount object of trade was to bring money into the country, money being at that time universally considered as the only true form of wealth. This delusion has disappeared from the minds of all enlightened governments and educated men, and the wisdom of commercial legislation may be almost certainly measured by the greater or less proportion in which this doctrine is seen to enter into, or to be excluded from it.

Nothing can be more erroneous than to imagine, as the native writer on whose views we are commenting seems to do, that the Japanese were terrified by foreigners into accepting the Custom's tariff. Mr. TOWNSHEND HARRIS, then living alone at Simoda, was engaged for a great length of time in negotiating it, and commercial treaties all the world over are supplemented by tariffs fixing rates of duties which can be altered by neither party until the time for revising them arrives. Such foreign trade as exists in this country would long ago have been ruined had the tariff been open to constant revision, and the germs of trades which we trust will eventurally enrich Japan would have been killed before they had time to take root, much less to bear fruit.

The writer of the article to which we have referred seems to think that because the Americans have granted to the Japanese the full control of the tariff, as regards articles of American manufacture, England will follow her example as regards articles of English manufacture. England has far too large an interest in seeing Japan prosperous to do anything of the kind. She believes that, under a moderate tariff, such trade as the country can carry on will thrive and prove of advantage to it ; and knowing, as she does, that growing trades are most certainly killed by injudicious tariff changes, she will not consent to jeopardize her own interests by a course which is certain to impoverish her customers. Japan may beg never so hard for the liberty of ruining herself, and Britannia like a good, wiser and elder sister, will say to her, "My dear, I really cannot permit you to do anything of the kind."

Journalistic enterprise is not yet dead in Shanghai, for it is commonly reported that we may expect to see ere long another morning paper adorning our breakfast tables. We heard of the project some time ago, but now it is apparently no longer a secret. The sinews of war are said to be plentiful and strong, and the promoters have not decided to commence their literary structure without counting the cost. We have not heard what particular policy the new journal is to advocate ; but it is reasonable to suppose that there is some such specific object in view, the attainment of which renders it worth somebody's while to invest time and money in what appears to us must prove so very serious an undertaking.—*Courier.*

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THE TRAVELLING TAX.

IF the question raised by the imposition of the tax on native travellers by the P. & O. Company's coasting steamers merely touched the special case of the opposition recently established, we could only object to it on economic grounds, as we did in our article on the subject of the 25th ultimo. But it goes much further. It seems to have two separate bearings besides its economic bearing. In the first place it does, by indirect means, and for alleged reasons which constitute a mere subterfuge, so far interfere with a treaty right that the share in the Treaty-port carrying trade which foreigners have always hitherto enjoyed unquestioned, is taken from them without reference to their Representatives. It is quite clear that any provision in the treaty or tariff might be evaded by similar indirect means if adapted to the special emergency, and evasions of this nature, when attempted, do not conduce to the better reputation of the offending nation, or an improvement of the relations between itself and those with which it is associated by treaties demanding intelligent as well as honourable interpretation. For instance, it is clearly not an intelligent view of the clause in a treaty intended to regulate the carrying trade between two treaty ports to say that such transportation refers to goods alone and not to passengers also, when every one must know that a goods trade and a passenger trade depend upon and mutually support each other. Similarly, it is not just to pass a measure as one of police which is a fiscal measure *pur et simple*—not a measure, be it observed, having incidentally a fiscal bearing, but a measure disguised as one of police having only one object, and, practically one result, viz, to monopolize a traffic hitherto shared at least by foreigners without the slightest question ever having been raised to their right to such share. It is not creditable to the foreigners in the service of the Government, or their partisans, that they should supply the defence for an act which cannot be regarded as free from reproach, and so long as the Japanese are taught that they have been unjustly defrauded of their rights by the old treaties, we fear they will better the lesson by oriental methods of evading or attempting to evade them. It would be more to the advantage of this country were all its foreign advisers of a class sufficiently familiar with the motives of honourable men to be assured that into whatever mistakes the early negotiators of the treaties may have fallen, they were for the most part high-minded gentlemen wholly incapable of imposing upon a nation ignorant of ordinary international relations, and as little likely to perpetrate a deliberate fraud upon their host for the time being as to carry off his plate. They certainly made stipulations in the treaties which are not usual with nations of a cognate civilization, that of extra-territorial jurisdiction, for example, and the attachment of the tariff to the treaties. But this was done because under no other condition could the treaties have been made to work satisfactorily. It was not to be expected that the nation which holds India more by *prestige* than by force, would submit to the conditions imposed of old at Desima, and Mr. HARRIS who was Lord ELGIN'S forerunner sketched out and ultimately negotiated a treaty which has precisely the same outlines as that which Americans are now perpetually engaged in vilifying to the Japanese as a monument of the rapacious spirit of England.

The second point which deserves attention in connection with this question is that the imposition of the tax practically deprives not alone the P. & O. Company's vessels of a share of the interportal carrying trade, but all foreign vessels. The object of the 9th and 11th clauses of the Convention was to leave the Japanese as free to trade with foreigners as with each other. The new Regulation certainly establishes an invidious distinction between foreign and Japanese shipping, which has not heretofore existed in the limited arena of the Treaty Ports, the only field in which foreign competition is admitted. The Japanese have still the coast trade in their own hands and abundance of opportunity for making for themselves and employing a merchant fleet without running off every foreign line of steamers that may engage in the trade between Yokohama and Shanghai, touching at the intermedial ports. It is not only the vessels of the P. & O. Company which might run on this line, but those of other associations, and it is greatly to the interest both of foreigners and Japanese that they should be able to do so. Monopoly will assuredly lead to inefficiency, and for one Japanese who will be benefited by the larger dividend the Mitsu Bishi may earn when unopposed, hundreds would be benefited by the cheaper carriage which competition would produce. It is the consumer of "carriage"—the shipper—for whose interests we are solicitous. At his back are all those trades and interests which will be fostered by the low freights resulting from a healthy competition. We should be glad to see the Mitsu Bishi Company successful, but the essence of all efficiency and the mainspring of improvement is competition. The late Regulation imposing the travelling tax seems a small thing at first sight. But it is as fatal to competition as Mercutio's wound was to him:—"No, 'tis not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church-door; but 'tis enough, 'twill serve; ask for me to-morrow and you shall find me a grave man." If these Regulations stand, the P. & O. may say—so far as this trade is concerned—

They have made worm's meat of me.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

TARIFF ALTERATIONS.

(*Choya Shimbun—April* 25 1876)

Japanese writers, in view of the injury which their country suffers from her not yet being vested with the two prerogatives of power of trial and control of the customs tariff, have been long bewailing the fact that she is not yet completely independent nor fully mistress of herself. The time for the revision of the Treaties is already past, notwithstanding which the Government, as though there were any reasons for hesitation, has as yet failed to bring about such revision. Writers in still greater sorrow on this account are incessantly conjecturing as to what the reasons therefor may be, and the delay justifies them in publishing articles expressive of their grief and anger. We are prevented by our ignorance of the reasons for this indecision on the part of the Government from publishing any decided opinions on the subject, and nothing is left for us but in common with other writers to nurse our doubts as to (the wisdom of) this policy.

We have, however, lately heard in the streets an unexpected piece of good news, which will make our country rejoice greatly, and upon which it is to be warmly congratulated. We cannot of course guarantee its truth, but should it prove to be well founded, the independence and self command of our country, which are now incompiete, will at last be fully established. We therefore purpose briefly to make known to our country the good news which we have heard and the incalculable profundity of the policy of the Government to other writers.

The news is that our Government has through a certain foreigner preferred a request to Mr. Grant, President of the United States of America, to be granted full control over the Customs Tariff (of Japan) as far as it affects the United States, and that the private negotiations for this purpose are already completed.

We cannot guarantee the truth of this street report, but we should not wonder if the existence of the report in the streets proves to be the harbinger of the actual reality. Should such turn out to be the case our joy will be great and the wrinkles on

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our brow be smoothed, our country must be congratulated and the far-seeing policy of the Government regarded with awe.

When Japan commenced her intercourse with foreign countries she was as yet unacquainted with their customs and laws, and our ministers at the time, either on this account or owing to their being terrified by the foreigners or being constrained by them in the unexpected juncture, knew not what course to adopt in the perplexities which beset them, the final result being that immense advantage was derived by the foreigners and our status as an independent country impaired and difficulties brewed for us by the deprivation of the two prerogatives of trial and command of the tariff.

The laws of Asiatic countries are very different from those of Europe, and hence the latter could not entrust the power of trial to the former and submit their countrymen to its jurisdiction with any feeling of security. This is fully explained in the work called "International Law." Now this of course tells to the disadvantage of Asiatic countries, and, while they have the name of being independent, prevents them enjoying the full reality thereof, but it must be admitted that, owing to the differences that prevail between Europeans and Asiatics in their manners and customs, in the degrees of severity and leniency in their laws, and in their ideas of justice, it is unavoidable that such should be the case. The right, however, of levying taxes is one which is in no way affected by differences in laws and justice or in manners and customs of the people: it is a right which, irrespective of any such difference, a country should be allowed to possess and apply to its own use as it pleases, and with which no outside country should presume to interfere. It is not stated in International Law that any limitations should be placed upon this right except in the case of subject provinces, and yet excessive limitations of this kind are imposed on such a country as ours. Alas, we must say that Europeans always carry to the furthest point the idea that a country less civilized than their own is to be looked upon as a prize.

According, however, to the present street rumours America is taking the lead in recognizing these wrongs, and in its respect for justice seems to be anxious to repair its errors. We have heard that it is in a country governed by a republic that justice is always most highly reverenced and uprightness respected, and though we would not affirm this is invariably true, we will, in case this street rumour should in the end prove to be well founded, say that it is true of America. If the eagle of America shows such shame of its greed, such respect for uprightness and reverence for justice, the old lion of England cannot but look to itself and feel shame in like way. When once these two have recognized the wrongfulness of their conduct and have amended the same, there will be no doubt that all other countries will do likewise. In that case the restoration to us of one portion of our incomplete independence will soon take place.

We briefly publish this good news now, but we are looking forward with strained neck and on tiptoe with expectation until we have the reward of publishing definite information to the country.

THE TRAVELLING TAX.

(Choya Shimbun, March 24th, 1876.)

The Japanese patriot in great glee on account of the notification by the Prime Minister on the 18th instant, of the "Rules for passengers by foreign vessels," says, "My anxiety ever since the commencement of this second rivalry between the two steamship "Companies has been incessant and I have been unable to devise "any good plan for securing the victory to our side. On the morning however that I saw this notification not only was all the "great anxiety that I had so long entertained scattered to the "clouds but anticipations were roused in my mind of the speedy "driving of these foreign rivals to far beyond our seas and the investment of the entire control (of the coasting trade) in our own "hands."

On the other hand he who entertains gloomy forebodings on account of this Notification will say, "As it has been issued with "the view of securing the control of our seas I must not find "fault with it. I should not however at all wonder if, as the "Mitsu Bishi Company will derive great advantage from it and "the P. & O. Company on the other hand incur great loss, the latter addressed a complaint to their Minister, Sir Harry Parkes, "on account of the interferences caused to their trade by it. Sir "Harry Parkes, if he considers this complaint just, will, I presume, "argue it with the Japanese Government on the grounds that "there is a clause in the Treaty which provides that the Japanese "Government will not interfere with the trade of foreigners. In "such a case it is needless to say that a by no means easy question "is aroused and (in anticipation of it) I cannot now very readily "rejoice on account of the present notification."

A foreigner again when he hears of it will express his ideas in respect to it in this way. "The intention of the Japanese Govern-"ment in issuing it has been to prevent their countrymen tra-"velling by foreign vessels, but, as they could not openly forbid "this, they have endeavored to do so in an underhand way by the "issue of these rules. Not only, however, will the rules fail to "prove of the smallest profit either to the Japanese Government "or the Japanese people, but they will bring about the decline of "foreign shipping in Japan which has been one of the chief sources "of the advancement and prosperity of the country. The Govern-"ment by issuing a Notification of this kind can only be said to be "inviting its own ruin."

While the respective opinions of foreigners and Japanese in respect to these rules present such differences, we are inclined to adopt that of the Japanese first mentioned above and to rejoice along with him. If the mere justice of the matter be argued upon, it would seem proper to allow people to travel without interference by either the Japanese or foreign steamers as they pleased, and unjust to force them to attend at the embarkation office, to receive their travelling certificate and to pay the fee of 25 cents. A full consideration however of the circumstances will show the clear necessity that existed for these rules. All Japanese must desire the increase of their country's wealth, and, if they do so, who among them will instead of availing themselves of the chance of travelling by the cheap and fast Japanese steamers, choose the expensive foreign ones and thus increase the sources of the out go of the country's money which causes so much embarrassment at present? There are however some Japanese so regardless of what patriotism enjoins that they avoid their own cheap and fast steamers and instead use the foreign ones leaving port on the same day and hour (we administered a reproof to these in our article of the 20th instant). No penalties however heavy would be sufficient punishment for the disregard of patriotism shown by such fellows as these, and the aim of the rules now notified by our Government is to secure the supervision of passengers by foreign vessels, the charge of 25 cents being merely the fee for the issue of the certificate and certainly not to be looked upon as a penalty. We cannot therefore consider that the rules are in any way unjust.

As to the argument of him who gives vent to the gloomy forebodings referred to above we cannot now readily say whether these forebodings will prove true or not.

If, however, Sir Harry Parkes does press the matter our answer to him shall not be wanting in reason. The rules have been established for the control of Japanese who are subject to the Japanese Government and they cause no direct interference with foreign trade.

As to the foreigner's argument that the rules are determined to our own advancement and prosperity, he seems to us to have regard in this argument only to his own interest (Lit. to think only of the irrigation of his own rice field). The merchandize that might be shipped by foreign vessels can be shipped just as easily by Japanese, and we should not like to say that there is any difference between the two companies as to the skill of their respective Captains, the efficiency of the crews, or the strength of the vessels. The mere differences of the names of English and Japanese will plainly not make any difference as to the difficulty or otherwise of transporting merchandize.

This Notification gives new strength to the Mitsubishi Company, enables it to exert all its energy for the security of its own stability, and will be the means of the overthrow of its rivals, the P. & O. Company. Along with the patriot before alluded to we will eagerly look forward to the appearance of these good results.

A MEMORIAL UPON THE PRESS-LAWS.

(Hiogon Shimbun.)

The following is a memorial laid before the Government by Mr. Nishimura Shigeki, formerly a tutor of His Majesty the Mikado, on the subject of the Press-Laws and Law-of-Libel. It has been forwarded to us and we therefore publish it.

"Since the issue of the Press-Laws and the Law of Libel there has been much dissatisfaction among the people. The operation of the newspapers upon the Government may be small, but it is great upon the minds of the people, and no one who is anxious for the preservation of order and tranquillity in the nation should now be silent.

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The present Law of Libel as well as that affecting the Newspaper Press has been adopted from the codes of civilized countries, and may be appropriate to them. But I cannot think that they should be brought into sudden operation in Japan. In these more civilized countries there are national, provincial and urban assemblies of representatives of the people, so that the field for the expression of opinion being very wide, a Law of Libel may be necessary and salutary. It should also be observed that these laws are not made by the arbitrary power of the Government, but by the representatives of the people.

Now we have none of these representative institutions in Japan, and, under these circumstances, I cannot think it well that these laws should have been suddenly enforced. To use an illustration, I should compare the respective positions to those of two families, one in the West, the other in the East. The former has means for the punishment of the children, but these children have been so thoroughly instructed in their duty that it is not unjust to punish them even for minor misdeeds. The Eastern family, however, in imitation of that of the West, has adopted the same methods for the punishment of the children. But these children have never been similarly trained to do right. Under these circumstances does it appear just to employ the same system of punishments?

Slander consists in pourtraying a person as bad who is not really so, or in describing a person as guilty of some act of which he is innocent and thus injuring his character, and this constitutes a libel. But if a bad man is pourtrayed as bad, and a guilty man as guilty, I am not of opinion that this could be deemed a slander, as a corrupt and guilty person has no character to injure and thus he could not be degraded by such imputations.

It is said by some that the laws of libel only protect the living and not the dead. But, looking at the matter from this point of view, it seems obviously unjust that if a man's character is proted up to the last moment when he has breath in his body, the protection should cense the moment he is dead. Yet, again, were we to argue that a statement against any men's character whether true or false constitutes a slander or libel, and insist that this law should protect him after death, all veracious and impartial historians must be convicted of this crime, and thus we are placed between the horns of a dilemma and are wrong whichever we may choose.

These two laws indeed exist in civilized countries; but if we examine their historical literature we find that the writers are thoroughly outspoken and veil nothing. In Japan, however, a writer must be ever on his guard not to infringe these laws, and we are not allowed to state events as they actually occurred from fear of punishment. Now it is important that posterity should be informed of things as they actually happened, and it were better to have no histories at all than untruthful ones. The reason we know that Washington was a wise and virtuous man is that the memorials of what he wrote, said and did during his lifetime have come down to us; and for the same reason we know that Louis the Fourteenth was cruel and tyrannical. Had these laws of libel, however, been in operation, the wrong doings of men could not have been recorded and this would have produced a falsification of history. If the misdeeds of Louis the Fourteenth had not been recorded we should know of no difference between him and Washington, and had historians been always thus fettered we could not now distinguish between the characters of men in by-gone ages.

Education is not yet diffused among the people of Japan, and the spirit of former days is not yet extinct, so that if men of high rank or birth act in an unseemly manner they may easily corrupt those who are below them in station. Their exalted position places them above the spoken rebuke of the people, but if their misconduct be published in the newspapers, they may by this means be obliged to reform their lives. This is not only good for such men, but it is also good for the nation; and, indeed, I have already heard of men whom the exposure and reproaches of the press have brought to better conduct. But if none were allowed to make these exposures of which I have spoken, these men would probably become worse and worse and imagine that they were acting in a wise and civilized manner, and the less educated classes, thinking that the conduct of these exalted personages must be correct, would intimate them. In this manner the morals of society might be greatly corrupted and degraded. It is of course not an agreeable task to point out the misdeeds of other men, but I think that under certain circumstances it may be done without injury to character and with great advantage to the public.

Confucius said "Reiko of Ei is a tyrant," and Mencius said "Reio of Rio was a cruel man." Were we to try these two sages by our present laws, it would be impossible to pronounce them innocent.

Some people say that the Pres-Laws and the Law of Libel do not prevent the free expression of opinion, and that there is ample room within their limits for discussing all questions. I am of a contrary opinion, and think that these laws rather resemble traps set at the corners of streets to catch people. Although the trap will not close unless it be touched, men keep as far away from it as possible, and it comes to this at last that people avoid such streets altogether, their fear being greatly increased because they know that the judges can make the penalties light or heavy as it may happen to please them.

If we examine the question of popular rights in Europe, we find they resemble a great tree with an enormous trunk and many branches, so that even if a large branch or two were lopped off, this would not materially injure the tree. But popular rights in Japan are little more than germs, liable to be killed with a mere touch. This is a vast disadvantage to the nation, yet such is the actual state of the case.

Laws which are in thorough harmony with the mind of a nation will be respected and observed, otherwise the people are kept in a perpetual condition of antagonism to the Government. Under the laws of the present Government criminals have not been punished with so much cruel severity as formerly, and this constitutes an improvement in our judicial system. But we are afraid that the Press-laws are not in harmony with the feelings of the people or with our other laws. I will endeavour to prove this. Mr. Tsukahara, the editor of the *Mainichi Shimbun* of Yokohama, published an article against the Press-laws and thus transgressed them. Mr. Yamashina, a *shizoku* of the Kioto *Fu* schemed to have all the high officials of the *Fu* dismissed, and went to the princes *(sic)* to consult them about it. Now it was the universal opinion that the offence of Mr. Yamashina was far greater than that of Mr. Tsukahara, but to the surprise of every one the former was sentenced to pay a fine of five *yen* while the other was fined one hundred *yen* besides being condemned to a term of two month's imprisonment. This is quite enough to show that the Newspaper Press-laws are not in harmony with other laws.

Since the time of the Restoration many new laws have been issued by the Government, but not one of these has been so often broken and so ill spoken of as these laws. Thus there is no injustice in saying that they are too severe. Not only I, but all those whose duty compels them to write, lament this excessive severity.

I therefore entreat the Government that, although these laws may be fit for, and may be observed in, more civilized countries, they may be abolished in this country until representative institutions are established. I am of opinion that this delay would not dangerous. But if this be judged impossible, I hope they may be laid before the *Genro-In*, and if it still be found impossible to repeal them because they have been incorporated into the laws of the nation, I trust that the sections which are too severe may be abolished. As the Law of Libel now stands, punishment is awarded "whether statements be true or false." This should be changed to "when statements are intrinsically false." Then, the heavy penalties should be abolished which are enforced by these laws alone (*i. e.* which are unknown in other Japanese laws); and slanders directed against the Imperial authority, or writings which are calculated to cause sedition, should be punished with the heavier penalties of the criminal law, and all other offences against clauses of Press and Libel Laws with lighter penalties. This would not only be beneficial to the Government, but to the people also.

Toleration.

(Somo Zasshi.)

It is impossible to rely implicitly upon the correctness of public opinion, and, for this reason, we ought not to disparage the opinions of individuals, which are often regarded as foolish by their contemporaries, but are ultimately ratified by time. For example, we may take the case of Galileo, who was the first to declare that the earth is in motion, and who was condemned by current popular opinion for leading the minds of the people astray and imprisoned. We may also cite the case of the great Greek philosopher Sokrates. He founded a new school of philosophy, but was accused of inflaming the people's minds with pernicious follies, and was forced to take poison. After their death, these men have been honoured by the world, and men have learned to acknowledge the virtue of their conduct and the wisdom of their teaching. What had formerly been deemed folly was

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perceived to be sound reason, and those who were accused as being the misleaders of the nation proved to be benefactors to the whole world. And when we see that such mistakes have been made in every age and throughout the world, how much more liable to error is any single country or *kuni*!

It was said by one of the ancients, "The feet of no two people are exactly alike, how much more then are their minds likely to differ?" This means that the opinions of men will differ widely. Some argue for an increase of the power of the ruler, while some attach themselves more warmly to the cause of people's rights and liberties. Some uphold Christianity, others Buddhism, and so wide are their differences that it is impossible to reconcile them. Those who uphold the power of the ruler are anxious to silence the advocates of the popular cause, and wish that every one should be compelled to coincide in their opinions. The Buddhists wish the Christians silenced and that all the world should accept Buddhism. But all this is impossible. It were as easy to make one boot which would fit the whole world.

We think, however, that this desire to suppress the opinions of others does not proceed from bad feeling. It arises rather from the fear that certain opinions may inflame the minds of individuals and thus prove detrimental to the national welfare. The origin of it may therefore be a very pure patriotism, and the holders of it are not to be condemned as bad. On the contrary, indeed, some of them are admirable men. But were they to be allowed to have entirely their own way no advance of truth would be possible, and the civilization of a country would be obstructed, for truth is the result of the conflict of adverse opinions and can only be attained by exhaustive discussion. If only such men as these were to be found, we should remain in the dark condition of our ancestors. Patriotism of this kind does more harm than good to a country, so that this question demands our fullest attention.

OMANO TORU.

THE SITUATION.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

In what state is our country considered to be by those who are interested in politics? This is surely not the time when men should be making efforts to gain wealth or reputation by efforts which their powers do not permit them to sustain.

Speaking upon this question with the limited knowledge I possess, I lay myself open to be upbraided for folly. Let it be so, I care not.

A country has no true foundation whose people possess neither wealth nor independent spirit. Now, it is only by an increase of trade and manufactures that either or both of these desiderata can be acquired, and no single instance can be cited of a wealthy country which does not possess both. But the majority of our people being ignorant of this fact do not regard the increase of our productions as anything of importance. They cling tenaciously to their old methods, and do not see that as times change trades must change with them. Some of them indeed seem to realize this, and are trying to make black tea and to improve the quality of our native silk. Others prefer manufactures, but as their schemes are always far more extensive than their means to carry them out, most of them have failed, and their establishments been assigned to their creditors. Unfortunately, too, those who cling to the old customs see that others who throw themselves into novel enterprises nearly always become bankrupt, and this confirms them in their conservatism. Again, cunning merchants adulterate the commodities they send to foreign countries, and this impairs our good name and contributes to the dulness of trade. Our associations called *Kaishas* (companies) are generally looked upon as certain to fail, for during the past few years thousands of them, as well as manufacturing establishments, have sprung up, while those which still remain in existence may be counted upon the fingers. Thus, the circulation of money has ceased, business stagnates, merchants and manufacturers are daily closing their establishments, and many of the *shidzoku* are on the brink of starvation. Meanwhile the officials revel in degrading pleasures, and the learned men have got their heads stuffed full of foreign ideas and declaim lustily about the rights and liberties of the people, while their wives and children are starving at home because they themselves are marched off to prison. Such is present state of this country.

Now everything must have a foundation, but the Japansse are always looking far into futurity instead of laying this foundation. The officials are bent on raising the pitch of civilization among the people, but are heedless of their sufferings; the merchants and manufacturers are trying to carry on large establishments without the necessary means or the necessary knowledge; while the learned men are clamouring about popular rights which nineteen-twentieths of the people never heard of. Such a condition of affairs cannot last long!

TRAINING NOTES.

Up to this point there has been little to attract those who rise early in the morning with the hope of seeing the ponies exercised, as few owners, until immediately before the entries, get beyond the usual preliminary slow work, and many train in the afternoon or on the Rifle Range, which still further detracts from the morning amusement. The *habitués* of the Race Course, however, are loud in their praises of the morning training time, and many declare that the actual Races do not afford them half the pleasure. But these are a minority. Most of us probably are willing to take this enjoyment for granted and, withal unused to the

Cock's shrill clarion or the echoing horn,

require that our world should be well aired for us before we venture into it. For such as these a few remarks upon the preparations being made for their amusement at the aproaching Spring Meeting may not be without a passing interest.

The programme has met with a good deal of adverse criticism, and is doubtless somewhat hard on many, but only a few who thrive on hard words denounce it entirely. It has been very carefully studied, and it is evident that the Committee have done what they could to bring all the ponies together, a fact supported by the unusually numerous entries. Let us glance at the stables.

The Mystery, have imported a new China pony, *Doncaster*; he is a griffin and is much admired for his good looks. He also goes well for a short distance and being most forward in condition of any of the griffins is at present the general favorite. Of the old ponies *Dibs* looks and moves as well as formerly; *Favori*, on the other hand, is very backward, and *Gladiateur* is reported to be "groggy" which necessitates his being trained very quietly on the Rifle Range. In Japanese ponies besides *Tim Whiffler*—who seems scarcely up to his old form,—this stable have three griffins, one, *Doctor*, is a native of the place, and *Oyama* and *Kagoshima*, two southern importations, have only just arrived. The "native" appears to have both pace and staying power, but the winner of the griffins must be looked for elsewhere.

The *Cherry and Black*. The "magnificent" owners having dispensed with the services of their coloured adviser, and their good genius Mr. Radley having also departed from the scene, the remaining talent seems unable to engineer the stable properly as the poor condition of their ponies testifies. *Picayune* is all but utterly broken down; as much may be said of *Black Thorn*, and *Piastre*, although a long time in training, appears hardly the better for the care bestowed on him. They also possess a Japan griffin of little promise and not at all like *Typhoon*.

The *Tartan* stable have an unusually long string, especially of China ponies, strengthened by two fresh importations, viz: *Tallapoosa* of Shanghai and Hong Kong celebrity and a griffin named *Lintie*. The former is in excellent condition, and the latter is now doing strong work, and—what is rare in a griffin—looks as if able to stay. Both will doubtless make their mark. Of the old ponies *Braemar* looks and goes as well as formerly; *Black Rod* has filled out and withal apparently improved in staying power; and as for *Monymusk* and *Andante* both are in the category of "doubtfuls,"—the former is reported to be in hospital and the latter does not seem to improve much with his work. In Japanese ponies this stable is weak, as *Dash* is of very little use except as a trial pony, and neither of the additions, *Dambrod* and *Discard*, are good enough to win in good company.

"The Doctor" after semi-weekly trials ever since last meeting, has at last succeeded in getting a likely griffin in *Sandboy* who did 90 seconds on his first trial for the five furlongs, but good feeding, although it has added to his general appearance, and increased his weight by 40 lbs., is reported to have also increased his time by six

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seconds. *Sirius* and the non-weight carrying *Stalemate* will gain no honors on the Race Course.

The Russo-Mexican Imperial Japanese Stable having the run of the Government stables and availing themselves of official influence, have obtained three likely griffins, of which *Moh-nai* is the best and first favorite for the griffin's race, with *Moh-ichido* and *Moh-skoshi* next in the order named. Of the old ponies *Moh-stats* is going as well as usual in his quiet training gallops. *Lodi* has been so pampered with slops and feather-beds that it is doubtful whether he will even win the "Solace Cup" for which he is likely to be reserved. *Moonshine* may be passed over as he never will make a race. On the other hand *Moscou* has much improved since last meeting and is a "moral" for the "Fujiyama Cup." This is also doubtless the opinion of his trainer, who, by the bye, appears to have changed his mind since the first publication of the programme.

The Mongolian Stable consists entirely of China griffins, some of which are likely-looking enough, but but they are all at present so backward that it is extremely doubtful if they can be got condition for this meeting; as to "which is wh'ch" or "who is who," it is verily believed the owners themselves are sometimes too perplexed to answer.

The French Combination Stable have, beside *Dixie* and *Lord Harry*, two China griffins viz: *The Judge* and *The Minister*, neither of which will however do any good at this meeting. The latter is the better pony, probably indeed the best of all the new importations; but his training having been somewhat peculiar, and having—if the account of one of his owners may be trusted—come by some accident to his "hock on the near fore-leg," he will scarcely get a fair trial this time.

Number One Stable consists of *Bonito* and *Cyclone*, old ponies, and a fresh arrival from Hongkong in the shape of *Grey Friar*. This stable's jockey seems really unfortunate in having fractious mounts, these three ponies being all more or less untractable. *Grey Friar* is probably the best in the stable; *Bonito* is almost fit to run and will prove a dangerous competitor, but *Cyclone* seems to have gone off somewhat. In Japanese ponies neither their griffin *Bawbee* nor their Kobe pony *Finale* will bring many honors to the stable.

In the smaller stables first comes *Grasshopper* who, if his owner is to be believed, dislocates his shoulder once a week, but nevertheless makes 2 min: 25 sec: for once round, and barring accident is still good enough to beat *Braemar* over his favorite distance. The owner of *Up-a-Tree*, goes about anxiously enquiring for a new set of legs for his Rosinante. During the late favorable weather and the Easter Holidays *Ivanhoe*, *Crusader*, *Drizzle*, *Tsuji-Ura*, *Sirocco*, *All Jams*, and company did good work at picnics and look as well as can be expected under the circumstances.

A JAPANESE SERMON.

(*Taken from the "Shingakudōka:" Fifth volume, 2nd part.*)

Confucius has said "Ye know not yet life:—how can ye then know death?"

This again is an important matter which each one of us should carefully consider, and Kiro, the pupil of Confucius mentioned in my last discourse, made it the subject of enquiry of his instructor. "What is death"? asked he.

Now the meaning of this question was "Whence comes it that man dies? When dead what becomes of him?" And this is what we should each and all lose no time in looking into.

That man who but yesterday was seen wrestling on the high road, fell dead this morning with his breakfast dish in his hand:—that man who but yesterday was deep in business, abacus in hand, buying here and selling there, fell down dead to-day as he was sticking the godown key in his girdle. Alas! it's but a brittle world this, and there's no mistake but sooner or later each and all of us must die. Therefore must we distinctly apprehend what this thing called Death is. There have been many people in the world, but those who have tried to grasp this meaning have, from of old until now, been apparently but very few.

To quote the verse composed by his Reverence Honen

"That all must die each one,
"To know pretends—yet knows not." (1)

Although we all look so wise, the most of us miss the mark in the long run.

But if I prate thus but of a future state some foolish persons will say—"Ah yes, that's it; I too, when dead, will go to heaven," or "I shan't go to hell," or "There's no fear of my being tortured by the demons," hauling out what they have heard and seen for years from their memories like so much rubbish from a dust-heap; and so saying they weep and pray, but for all that there are none who really wish to know what this future state is. So we see that from of old there are but very few who have honestly raised any doubts as to the accepted doctrine of life and death.

But Kiro, on the other hand, appears to have been actuated by honest motives when he asked of Confucius as to the future state. And the reply was:—"Ye know not yet life:—how then can yet know death?" This now is a blessed teaching, and fraught with deep meaning. And why? Rather than enquire into a future state, just take thought of how it is we exist at this present moment. A man who attains forty years of age this year was not in the world forty-one years back:—the one who has attained fifty years was not in the world fifty-one years ago. Now how is it that these men came to be born into, and how is it they now exist in the world? There's where we must begin. Whence comes it that we were born and are as we see ourselves? Not knowing even this, how is it possible to know about a future state, was the reply of the great master.

Now the meaning of this reply was that life and death are virtually one and the same thing—like day and night—like sleeping and waking—that there is really no difference between being born into and dying out of the world.

Still the silly and ignorant one thinks there is somehow or other a difference between the state before birth and that after death, and that being born into and dying out of the world are two different matters. But it is a great misapprehension for all that. And the Buddhist version of the error is that they make use in their teaching of the phrase the 'three worlds'—calling the state previous to birth the 'former world,' the state of existence on the earth the 'present world,' and that after death the 'future world,' (2) just as if, forsooth, the sun and moon were divided into three parts, each doing duty in a separate world—and such like nonsense. And our old men and women are most strongly impregnated with this erroneous doctrine.

But all this again is what the saints and founders of old out of very zeal made use of as a pious fraud, in order, they said, though they deceived in so doing, to guide by hook or crook foolish man into the way of truth. In this righteous wish lay its origin, but, say what one will, men's hearts are in such darkness that they lay hold of the name or the simile only—deceiving their own selves. This truly is burdening the burdened one—seeing a dream in a dream. Oh! that each one of you may perceive the true meaning—that between this living and dying there is in reality no difference, for in knowing this the pain of death is eased—its terror lost. Confucius has also said "At morn to hear the truth, at even to die—such death is sweet." To him who knows his own heart and the true path death is peaceful at any time, at morn or evening.

"But," say the foolish, "here is my body, born into the world, and this body will without doubt die—and yet, say you, there is no such thing as birth and death:—I can't see it at all."

Now, that's just what they say who don't grasp the real meaning of the matter. Their calculation extends only to the body. But now we're on the subject, suppose we just see of what this body is composed. I, therefore, representing all of you, will try and place it before you.

In the first instance, to take the Confucian view of the

(1) *Mina hito no shirigao ni shite*
Shiranu koto
Kanaredzu shiraru narai ari to wa.
(2) *Zense, Gense* and *Raise.*

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case :—Each one of our bodies is composed of the male and female principles of nature, heat and cold—and of the five elements in the firmament of the heavens: thus they contain, each of them, portions of wood, fire, earth, metal and water—these five. That is to say that the temporary combination of these five elements forms this body of ours. Thus it is that the Buddhists call the interval of time while we have being—"this transient world."—Old men and women often say of it, "Ah, this is a short and transient world." "And why a transient world?" say you :—"Well, I don't know, but somehow it is transient" is the reply. Well, the fact is that it is these component parts we borrow from nature that are transient. To look carefully into this. In the first place the heat of the body is the fire borrowed from nature. The blood, saliva, perspiration and tears represent the water. The sinews, bones, nails, and teeth are the metallic substance. The hair of the head and beard are the wood, and the flesh, skin and internal organs are the earth of this temporary system of ours. And the Buddhists, too, call the five elements earth, water, fire, wind and space, 'this temporary body.' Thus if you look at the wooden tablets over graves, you find inscribed on them the characters representing these five elements. And again in the case of the Shingon sect the equivalents of these are written in Sanscrit on the front of the tablet; and, immediately at the back of that, a character which, if looked at from the left side, has the appearance of a man naked, standing upright, with his hands joined straight out in front of him, and this is meant by the Hindoos to represent the human body, I believe. And these words are inscribed on the wooden tablets in order to remind us that what we are in the habit of terming our own bodies, is nought but the combination of the elements which these characters represent. Thus in the Canon we find the words "*Ikken Sotoba Yōri San akudō*"—which signifies that if we but look once upon those wooden tablets one escapes the pains of the three hells. (3) Therefore is there no difference between nature and ourselves—between space and this body of ours. By way of an example let us take ice and water :—it is just like these. By the process of freezing, water changes its name to ice, and its appearance is altered, but still it is nought but water. And when the ice melts again it becomes water, and though it go on freezing and melting again, still it is the same water it was at the first. And so it is with mankind.

Birth and death are no more than names applied to our change of state—the component parts of our bodies remain as they ever were—there is no birth and death to them. While living and dying they still, as it were, neither live nor die. So in the Buddhist Canon called Hanniya Shinkiyo we found this meaning conveyed in the words, "nor living nor dying, neither increasing nor abating."

Then as to this rapid changing of the integral parts of the body at death—it is quicker than the twinkling of an eye. And this is not to be wondered at when we consider the never-ending progress of nature, carrying with it all and every thing earthy in its progression. Now this is exactly what we have already said—that there is no difference between nature and ourselves—between our bodies and space. Confucius, also, when gazing on the waters of a river, once said :—"Do not the dead thus onward go perchance—day and night unceasing."

Then as to being brought into the world, the Buddhists say there is none who shall escape the four pains of birth, age, sickness and death. Take now this article of dress as an example. When this garment is made it may be said to be born—this is 'birth' then. And as it gets old and shabby-looking it attains to 'age.' After that, when the skirts get ragged, and the shoulder torn it may be said to have arrived at the 'sickness' stage. Then Osandon, the maid, patches and sews and washes it ever so often, trying various methods of treatment, till at length in spite of all efforts the garment is nought but rags. Then there's no help for it but to pop it into the rag box :—this then is the 'death' of the garment. But though dead as an article of apparel, from the rags point of view it has but just been born. Thus we see that life and death are after all the same principle. Then when the arrow speeds from the bow it may be called dead, but to the target it is but newly born. That is, it does not return the way it came, but while dead in one sense it is alive again in another.

Hence it was that Confucius taught his pupil saying, "How would ye, knowing not life, yet seek to know death."

Then these rags aforesaid, being put in a rag bag, are shut up in a godown along with scraps of shirts or bits of girdle, and many other rags of the same kind and each relates his experience to the other, as the verse says :—

Nor knowing day from night
The tattered shred
Each to his fellow doth rehearse
The story of his life—and hope
One day again to see the light.
How sad a fate!—(4)

But the world after all ought not to be abused—for, see, when the time comes, the heap of rags is drawn forth from the bin and becomes a duster. Then again from the rag's point of view they are dead, but as a duster they have new life. And from constant use age steals upon the duster also—anon he is declared useless and is thrown into the ash-pit. This is in effect the death and burial of the duster as a duster, but on the other hand he is born into the ashpit. Then the farmers take the rubbish and use it as manure for their rice fields and vegetable gardens, and as the rubbish decays there the crops of rice and wheat live and flourish, so that the grain is none other than our duster reborn. And we mortals who live, move and speak, do so by virtue of the grain, and owe it all neither more nor less than to the duster. Then mankind beget children, and these also owe their birth alike to this duster.

But as these examples are all such as have shape and are visible to the eye, so are the four pains of life, age, sickness and death, to which they are liable, also apparent. But neither are such things as are not visible exempt from the four pains. Take for instance sound or smell.

The sound from yon temple bell tolls out go-o-o: this is the birth of the sound. Then it continues o-o-n :—which signifies age ;—and becoming faint sounds w-a-a-a-n—sickness—and while you yet listen, it ceases—death.

In this way we see how rapid are the transitions of nature, and how the world and all that belongs to it is borne on along with it. And it was only to inculcate this that the four lines said to have been recited to Shaka Niyorai in the mountain by the gods are carved on temple bells.

All things are transient,
They must be born, must die,
And being born are dead,
And being dead are glad
To be at rest. (5)

Every twelve hours they toll out gora-a-a-n—"thus roll we on—thus fade we away"—they seem to say to us.

The meaning of the first line is that there is nothing in this world which can remain at rest. And indeed so it is. While we think 'tis spring, summer is upon us—or while we think 'tis yet summer, lo, autumn is upon us: we think the day has but dawned—it is already sunset. We think we are yet going and we are already returning; that we are yet standing, when we are seated; that we are yet speaking when we are already silent. There is not one thing in this universe which remains at rest, and this is nought but the transition of nature and the laws of life and death, which is explained in the second line.

But, somehow or other, foolish man thinks if you but say birth you mean something that happened some two or three years past, or if you speak of death that you allude to a period long distant, when the human frame totters and fails, and they cannot fathom the fact that those laws are acting now at this present time—that while we are in life, we are in death.

(3) *San akudō*—the three lowest hells, viz :—*Gaki* the hell of hungry spirits; *Shura*, the hell of fighting and murder, and *Jigoku*, the lowest hell.

(4) *Itsuka mata Yo ni den kuto wa*
Kotaito no yoru kiru shirade
Kuraau mi zo uki.

(5) *Sho giyo fujō.*
Shō meppō.
Shō metsu metsui.
Jaku metsu iraku.

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THE GRATEFUL CRANE,

OR THE ORIGIN OF JAPANESE CALICO.

(From "*The Story of the Fox.*" Book iv, section 1.)

KAKU SHO SHU was the name of the dress which now enveloped the lovely creature into whose form the Fox had migrated, her body swaying freely as the bending willow, her features of the cherry-blossom hue as she burst upon the sight of the enraptured Hansoku. Though the legend says that when he played upon his *Shichiriki*, the lark descended in silent rapture and the very dust became mobile, he had never heard such dulcet sounds as issued from her throat. But who was she, and what is Kaku sho shu?

The meaning of this last word is—a cloth woven from the white down of a crane. At this time it was like gossamer, and people thought but one existed in the world, and this is how it came to be made.

Musanokichi, a poor husbandman—who, though he possessed not riches, and had much ado to meet the claims of tax-gatherer and of feu-holder, yet never failed to labour or in yielding loving obedience to his mother—was one day plashing with naked legs in the ooze of his paddy-field, patiently yet listlessly looking forward to the time when the accruing crop should yield his labour a scanty dole, when a plaintive croak aroused him from his musing mood, and he perceived, within a short distance, a wounded crane lying on the bank, an arrow embedd ed in its back. When he approached it, no attempt at flight indicated a fear of man, but the bird bent down its neck in mute submission. In pity, he plucked out the dart, and the crane, after some feeble flutters of its wings, rose from the earth, circled around its benefactor as though to thank him, and flew off towards the mountain.

Days passed on in the old routine of life, until one evening, returning before the sun was fully set, he found seated with his mother a charming girl, who welcomed him with grace in spite of his despicable appearance, after the day's toil in mire.

"Who is she? How comes she in this wretched hut?" asked he, as he made ready for the bath.

"Though you are now a man, my son," replied his mother, "you have as yet no wife. Your virtues of filial reverence, fidelity and politeness are known, and hence this fair damsel is not unwilling to become your wife. But without your consent I could not answer her proposal. What do you think about it?"

This leap-year wooing the young farmer did not feel averse to; but, thought he:—

"Daintily bred, perhaps noble, as she is, if I gratify her desire, how shall it be when she endures our poverty to which we are inured? Will she be patient, or shall we be separated, and the promised love and happiness last but a while only to leave gloom and sorrow behind them?"

As the cloud is driven by the wind, so passed away his fears when again in presence of the damsel he watched her loving reverence for his mother, her self-denial and patience. So, after a while, he married her.

Alas! that year misfortune overtook the household. Their crop was destroyed, and starvation loomed before them. When in the direst distress,

"I can spin," said the wife, "such cloth as never yet has been seen in this province; but I cannot do so in this room, nor weave the web into its intricacies of pattern except in silence and alone. Build me a room, and money will come in."

A doubting heart was that of Musanokichi as the poles rose, and wattle was bedaubed and thatch staked on the place his wife demanded; but his mistrust and his mother's half reproachful sighs were changed for admiring exclamation, when after some weary days, his wife joined the family hearth, bearing in her hand a glorious stuff, of glossy sheen, new snow white,—but with here and there a crimson thread that intensified the whiteness.

"How is it called?" he asked.

"There is none other in the world," she said. "It has no name."

"But I must take it to the Daimio, and he won't buy it if he doesn't know how it is called."

"Then tell him its name is Kaku sho shu."

With the thousand pieces of coin which the Governor gave him for the rarity (which enchanted Her Majesty herself when presented) the family lived in clover, until the husband considered it desirable that his wife's talent should again be put in requisition. She consented.

The spirit of prying impertinence, born of greed and tyranny, may not then have existed in loved Dai Nippon, but curiosity did, and Musanokichi possessed his share of it. Speculating on what the woman possibly could want to be in there all alone for, when his talk might as well chime with the clack of the wheel, and he might learn some art worth informing his lord of, he put down his pipe, and well oiling a sharp knife gently scraped away the mud from a portion of the wall and peeped into his wife's chamber, to see—

Bending over his wife's spinning wheel a great white crane, from whose breast the silky down was twining and twisting into the finest thread that mortal eyes have ever beheld—that would have tried the eyes of a fairy to sew with, but, ah! here and there reddened with a drop of the hearts' blood of the lovely creature who produced it. Astounded, his eye remained glued to the wall, until an exclamation escaped him on hearing his mother call him. Startled by this, the crane turned her head and saw the sparkle of his eye. With a shrill scream, she angrily moved to the door, and, taking flight, was for ever lost to view, leaving her husband a wiser—but, it *is* said, not a better man.

[NOTE.—The family likeness of this tale, from one of the oldest of the native romances, to others of the kind in Europe, is quite as striking as in some of the others quoted in the Journal of the Asiatic Society. The story of the Fox taken throughout is worthy of entire translation by such as have time and means to study international folk-lore. The commencement of the chapter, which is omitted, sets India down as a western province of China, and the reference to the musical power of Prince Hansoku indicates traditionary knowledge of the story of Orpheus.]

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A General Meeting of the Asiatic Society was held in Tokio on Wednesday, the 19th instant, Dr. Faulds in the chair. Notes for a paper "On the Musical Notation of the Chinese with its counterpart in Japan" were read and enlarged on by the Revd E. W. Syle.

At the conclusion Professor Ayrton brought to the notice of the Society various experiments that had been made in his Laboratory by Mr. Takamine, one of the senior students of the *Kogakuriyo* on the methods of tuning employed with the *Samisen*, *Koto* and *Gucking*. At the commencement of the experiments Mr. Takamine's attention was not drawn to the exhaustive paper of Dr. Müller on Japanese music, in order to obtain independent results. The *Samisen* was tuned successively in accordance with each of the six standard methods, the first string, instead of being stretched by a peg as usual, being, however, passed over a small pulley let into the neck of the *Samisen* and strained by means of a weight to ascertain the relative number of vibrations in any one of the six modes of tuning; additional weights were added to No. 1 string to make it sound first in unison with No. 2 string and afterwards with No. 3 string. Then, since the number of vibrations of a stretched string is proportional to the square root of the tension, the relative number of vibrations in any of the six methods of tuning could be ascertained. The *Honchioshi*, *Niagari* and *San-san-gari* gave the same results as those obtained by Dr. Müller. The *San-sagari*, however, instead of giving the 2nd, 5th and octave as stated by Dr. Müller gave the 1st, 4th and flat 7th. Now this is what might be expected, since *San-sagari*, which means lowering the third string, ought to be obtainable from the fundamental, or *Honchioshi*, by flattening the third. It is true that the second, fifth and octave bear nearly the same relation to each other that the 1st, 4th and flat 7th do, nevertheless, the second mode of tuning is considered by Japanese the better. Similar remarks apply to the *Ichi-sagari* (printed by mistake in the *Japan Mail* Itoi-sagari,) and which means lowering the first. This method gives flat 1st, 4th and octave and not as Dr. Müller states prime 5th and 9th. One other method, the *Ichi-sagari*, which gives octave, 4th and prime, the reverse of the *Honchioshi*, and which method of tuning is invariably employed by the orchestra at the theatre when actors are playing on the *Koto* in consequence of the *Samisen* so tuned having a resemblance to

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to the *Koto*, is not mentioned by Dr. Müller. All the results above mentioned were afterwards verified by employing tuning forks and by subdividing the string of a sonometer.

The *Gu-king*, which he had brought for the inspection of the Society, resembled the *Biwa* in having few strings and about the same size, but it differed from the *Biwa* in the mode of tuning, in its body being circular and not pear-shaped, and in the *batchi* with which the strings were struck. The 1st and 2nd string of the *Gu-king* were both tuned to unison with the second string of a *Samisen*, tuned according to the *Honchoshi* method. The 3rd und 4th strings of the *Gu-king* were *both* tuned to unison with the 3rd string of a similarly tuned *Samisen*. The instrument practically therefore had only two notes when using the full length of the strings. It was considered, however, that two strings tuned to unison produced a sweeter note than a single string. The *batchi* was a small piece of tortoise-shell, about two inches long. The *Gu-king* which was originally brought to this country from China was a favourite instrument of the Japanese fifteen years ago.

The *San-no Koto*, or thirteen stringed *Koto*, when tuned according to *Hira-choshi*, reproduced the results given by Dr. Müller, with the exception that the four sharps mentioned by him turned out to be flats. There were also two other methods of tuning the *Koto*, the *Kumoi-no-choshi* ("high up in the clouds") and the *Han-Kumoi-no-choshi* ("half up in the clouds"), which Mr Takamine is at present experimentally investigating. These two latter methods of tuning were not nearly as common as the *Honchoshi*, and could only be employed after payment of a sum of money to the *Kengio* or company of blind.

The speaker disagreed with Dr. Müller in regard to the unimportance of the *Koto* having a small number of strings, remarking that the two-stringed *Koto*, being taught at music schools in Tokio, could not be regarded as a plaything. In this instrument the length of the strings was determined by an ivory or bone thimble, worn on the left hand, the strings being plucked by a similar thimble worn on the right hand. Besides the simple notes thus produced gliding sounds were obtained by sliding the left hand thimble along the string at the moment of removal.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Revd. Mr. Syle for his interesting remarks and the Meeting separated.

THE SPRING MEETING.

The following are the entries for the Spring Meeting:—

FIRST DAY.—WEDNESDAY, 17th MAY.

1. THE TRIAL PLATE.—For China Ponies that have never won a first Race here. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round.

Favori, Doncaster, Blackthorn, Piastre, Taliapoosa, Lintie, Bonito, Grey Friar, The Judge, The Minister, North Mongolian, South Mongolian, East Mongolian, West Mongolian.

2. THE GRIFFINS' PLATE.—Value $150, with Entrance Fees added. For Japan Ponies *bona fide* Griffins. Weight for inches. Entrance, $10. Five Furlongs, First Pony to receive 70 per cent., Second 20 per cent., and Third 10 per cent.

Doctor, Oyama, Kagoshima, Peasant Boy, Dambrod, Discard, Sandboy, Moh-nai, Moh-ichido, Moh-skoshi, Bawbee.

3. THE CELESTIAL CUP.—For all Ponies. Weights as per scale. Entrance, $5. Three-quarters of a Mile.

Dibs, Doncaster, Blackthorn, Piastre, Braemar, Tallapoosa, Andante, Moh-stotz, Lodi, Bonita, Grey Friar, Grasshopper, The Judge, North Mongolian, South Mongolian, East Mongolian, West Mongolian.

4. THE UCHIYATA CUP.—For Japan Ponies. Winners of two Races at last meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Five Furlongs.

Tim Whiffler, Typhoon, Dash, Dambrod, Discard, Sirius, Moscou, Drizzle, Tsuji-Ura, Finale.

5. THE CHALLENGE CUP.—Value $150. For China Ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. One mile and three-quarters.

Gladiateur, Dibs, Braemar, Tallapoosa, Black Rod, Cyclone, Gray Friar, Grasshopper, Dixie.

6. THE STAND CUP.—Presented. For Japan Ponies that never won an open Race. Winner of the Fujiyama Cup excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Half a mile.

Oyama, Peasant Boy, Dash, Dambrod, Discard, Sandboy, Moh-nai, Moh-skoshi, Moscou, All Jams.

7. THE PROFESSIONAL CUP.—Presented. For China Ponies. Winners at this meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round and a distance.

Gladiateur, Dibs, Braemar, Tallapoosa, Monymusk, Black Rod, Crusader, Cyclone, Bonito, Grasshopper, North Mongolian, South Mongolian, East Mongolian, West Mongolian, Mid Mongolian.

8. THE SPRING STAKES.—For Japan Ponies. Winner of the Fujiyama Cup, and Winners of any open Race at or previous to this meeting 10lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Doctor, Typhoon, Sirius, Stalemate, Lodi, Mohstotz, Moscou, Moh-ichido, Drizzle, Finale.

9. THE LEDGER CUP.—Presented. For China Ponies. Winners in China or of two Races here during 1875, and Winners at this meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round.

Doncaster, Piastre, Ivanhoe, Monymusk, Lintie, Kuo-pü-chu, Bonito, Dixie, The Judge, The Minister, Lord Harry, North Mongolian, South Mongolian, East Mongolian, West Mongolian, Mid Mongolian.

SECOND DAY.—THURSDAY, 18TH MAY.

1. THE MITSU BISHI CUP.—Presented by the Mitsu Bishi Company. For all Ponies. Winner of the Celestial Cup or Winners of two Races at the meeting. 7lbs. extra. Weight as per scale Entrance, $5. Once round.

Favori, Gladiateur, Dibs, Piastre, Braemar, Tallapoosa, Andante, Moh-stotz, Moh-ichido, Moh-nai, Bonito, Cyclone, Grasshopper, The Judge, The Minister, North Mongolian, South Mongolian, East Mongolian, West Mongolian.

2 THE KANAGAWA CUP.—(THE MAIDEN STAKES.) Presented by the Kencho, Saibansho, and Customs. For Japan Ponies that never won a Race. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Half a mile.

Cupbearer, Doctor, Oyama, Kagoshima, Peasant Boy, Sirocco, Dambrod, Discard, Stalemate, Sandboy, Moonshine, Moh-skoshi, Moh-nai, Moh-ichido, Drizzle, All Jams, Finale.

3. THE LADIES' PURSE,—Presented by the Ladies of Yokohama. For all Ponies. Winner of the Mitsu Bishi Cup, or of any Race under a mile, and winner of two races at the meeting, 7lbs. extra. Winners of more than two Races excluded. Weight as per scale. Entrance, $5. Half a mile.

Doncaster, Gladiateur, Picayune, Blackthorn, Tallapoosa, Andante, Lintie, Lodi, Moh-nai, Moh-skoshi, Grey Friar, Bonito, Grasshopper, The Judge, The Minister, Lord Harry, North Mongolian, South Mongolian, East Mongolian, West Mongolian.

4. THE TEA CUP.—Presented. For Japan Ponies that never won an open race. Winners of the Fujiyama Cup and Stand Cup excluded; other winners, 7lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Five Furlongs.

Doctor, Peasant Boy, Dash, Dambrod, Discard, Sandboy, Moh-ichido, Moscou, Moh-nai, All Jams, Finale.

3. THE VISITORS' CUP.—Presented. For China Ponies. Winners of One Race at the meeting 7lbs; of Two Races, 10lbs. extra. Winner of more than two races excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. One Mile and a half.

Dibs, Gladiateur, Piastre, Braemar, Tallapoosa, Black Rod, Monymusk, Crusader, Cyclone, Grasshopper, The Judge, The Minister, Dixie.

6. THE CLUB CUP.—For Japan Ponies. Winners of mixed races, and winner of the Spring Stakes excluded. Winners of any open races at or previous to this meeting, 10lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Doctor, Typhoon, Sirius, Stalemate, Moh-ichido, Moscou, Drizzle, Tsuji Ura, Finale.

7. THE ITO CUP.—For China Ponies. Winners at the meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round and a distance.

Dibs, Favori, Gladiateur, Piastre, Braemar, Tallapoosa, Black Rod, Monymusk, Crusader, Kuo-pü-chu, Bonito, Grey Friar, Grasshopper, The Judge, The Minister, Dixie, North Mongolian, South Mongolian, East Mongolian, West Mongolian, Mid Mongolian.

8. THE YOKOHAMA PLATE.—For Japan Ponies. Winners at meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Doctor, Oyama, Kagoshima, Typhoon, Sirius, Stalemate, Moh-stotz, Moh-ichido, Moscou, Tsuji Ura, All Jams, Finale.

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9. THE CRITERION STAKES.—For China Ponies. A forced entry for all Ponies that have run at the meeting. Winners of one race, 10lbs.; of two races, 14lbs. extra. Ponies that have run twice, and have not been placed, allowed 7lbs. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. One Mile and a quarter.

THIRD DAY.—FRIDAY, 19TH MAY.

1. THE HURDLE RACE.—Value, $75. For all Ponies. Over Six (6) Hurdles. China Ponies, 10st. 7lbs.; Japan Ponies, 10st. Entrance, $5. Once round and a distance.

Snob, Dibs, Tim Whiffler, Ivanhoe, Andante, Monymusk, Crusader, Dixie, North Mongolian, South Mongolian, Mid Mongolian.

2. THE MERCHANTS' CUP.—Presented. A Handicap for all China Pony winners at the meeting. To be handicapped by the Stewards at the close of the second day's racing. Entrance, $5, *compulsory*. Open also to beaten Ponies at the meeting. One Mile and a quarter.

3. THE NIPPON CHAMPION HANDICAP.—A Handicap for all Japan pony winners at the meeting. To be handicapped by the Stewards at the close of the second day's racing. Entrance, $5, *compulsory*. Open also to beaten ponies at the meeting. Once round.

4. THE SCURRY STAKES.—For all Ponies. Weight as per scale. Entrance, $5. Three furlongs.

Doncaster, Oyama, Picayune, Blackthorn, Tallapoosa, Andante, Lottie, Moh-nai, Lodi, Grey Friar, Grasshopper, The Judge, The Minister, North Mongolian, South Mongolian, East Mongolian, West Mongolian.

5 THE SOLACE CUP.—For all beaten Japan ponies at the meeting. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Five furlongs.

Cupbearer, Doctor, Tim Whiffler, Oyama, Kagoshima, Peasant Boy, Typhoon, Sirocco, Dash, Dambrod, Discard, Sirius, Stalemate, Sandboy, Lodi, Moh-ichido, Moh-stotz, Moscou, Drizzle, Tsuji Ura, All Jams, Finale, Bawbee.

6 THE CONSOLATION PLATE.—For all beaten China ponies at the meeting. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round and a distance.

Doncaster, Gladiateur, Dibs, Favori, Piastre, Blackthorn, Ivanhoe, Braemar, Tallapoosa, Andante, Kuo-pü-chu, Grey Friar, Cyclone, Bonito, Grasshopper, Dixie, The Judge, The Minister, North Mongolian, South Mongolian, East Mongolian, West Mongolian, Mid Mongolian.

7. THE SAYONARA STAKES.—A Handicap for all ponies. To be handicapped by the Stewards at the close of the second day's racing, when entries will be received. Winner of the Merchants' Cup excluded. Winner of the Nippon Champion Handicap, 7lbs., and winners of any other race after the publication of the handicap, 3lbs. extra. Entrance, $10 Once round.

Law & Police

IN H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before R. ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.

Monday, 24th April, 1876.

Hugh Shields, seaman of the British ship *Emu*, was charged with drunkenness.

Sentenced to pay costs, and to be sent on board ship.

Thursday, April 27th, 1876.

McLEOD *vs.* STEWART.

This was a claim for $50, amount of a promissory note.

Defendant pleaded inability to pay, but acknowledged the debt. He said he would pay if he could get employment.

Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

Saturday, 29th April, 1876.

MENDOZA *vs.* JOSE.

In this case defendant was summoned to show cause why he had not complied with a judgment passed in December last, ordering him to pay plaintiff $25.

Mr White appeared for plaintiff; defendant appeared personally.

Defendant stated that he lost his former employment by being summoned for debt by plaintiff in December last. He is now employed at the Coal Depot of the Pacific Mail Company at $35 a month.

Ordered to pay by monthly instalments of $8.33 cents.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, 13th April.—There is a semi-panic on the Stock Exchange caused by the default of Egypt in not paying the April and May bonds.

Alarming reports have been received from Bosnia and Servia.

A committee of ways and means has been appointed by Congress for the purpose of framing a new tariff, and it has been agreed to leave tea free.

General Dana's nomination has been rejected on account of an unproved charge of literary piracy.

The Czar's retirement has been denied.

M. Gambetta has been elected President of the Budget Committee.

London, 14th April.—An Indian Loan of four millions sterling has been issued in London.

The Title of Empress has been approved by Russia.

The *Surat* has been towed into Lisbon with a damaged shaft. The *Australia* has been despatched to tranship the mails, cargo and passengers. The Brindisi mail has been postponed until the 21st April.

"THE ECONOMY AND SIMPLICITY OF OUR FOREFATHERS."

(The Nation.)

The fall of Mr. Belknap is generally ascribed, and with considerable appearance of truth, to his wife's desire, and doubtless also his own, to live handsomely. She was what is called a "leader of fashion" in that remarkable portion of human society called "Administration circles," and required considerably more money than her husband's income to reach the standard of gentility in the matter of meat, drink, clothing, and carriages set up by the people among whom she sought to shine; and she got it out of the sutlers, and they out of the soldiers and settlers on the Plains. Whether this is an accurate statement of the case or not, it is the one generally accepted by the public, and the moral drawn from it, by a somewhat sweeping generalization, is that extravagance in living is the main source of our political corruption, and that if we would reform the Government we must go back to the simplicity of food and attire and the accompanying personal integrity supposed to have been common in the year 1776 or thereabouts. We confess there is to us something almost as depressing in this kind of talk as in the practice in which many of our newspapers indulge, of drawing consolation for the present corruption of this Republic from the reflection that the corruption of the English monarchy one hundred and fifty years ago was just as great; because both one and the other have a tendency to turn people's minds away from real remedies and throw them back on quackery.

There is, in the first place, always something childish in calling out in times of public danger and distress for things which are clearly unattainable, and nothing is more clearly unattainable than a return to the manners and customs of another age. This would be true even if it were certain that there was any necessary connection between the plain living of the early Americans and their good morals. There is no such connection. No man or woman is kept from knavery by wearing homespun and living on pork and molasses. If we had only to change men's clothes and put them on short commons in order to make them good, we might dispense with religion and law, and the saints of every community would be found in the penitentiary. It may be said, too, with confidence that the people of every age have lived about as well as they could afford. The men and women of the last century wore plainer clothes than we do, and ate plainer fare, because fine clothes and rich diet were harder to get, because, in short, they had less to offer in exchange for them. The steam-engine and the power-loom and the spinning-jenny had not been invented, and nearly everybody had to trust to the produce of his farm for a livelihood, and the difficulties of travel and the absence of periodical literature kept his imagination in a state of virtuous quiescence. He wore homespun, then, not because he was good, but because he could not help it. "Plain living and high thinking" even in our time often go together, but the thinking is not high because the living is plain; more generally the living is plain because the thinking is high. In order to go back to the manners of 1776, we should have to get rid of all the material progress which separates this year from that—that is, all the industry, art, and means of locomotion which the discoveries and inventions of the last century have placed at our disposal. In order to get very much advantage from living like the forefathers, we should have

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to reduce the number and power of our temptations to the level of theirs. If we dressed all modern legislators in serge, and fed them on grits and hominy, it would profit us nothing as long as we allowed Jay Gould to assail them with thousand dollar bills or railroad stock or bonds.

There are, however, some characteristics of the men of the last century which we can imitate and restore, and which in our present plight may do us much political service. First and foremost among these is their thorough practicalness, and freedom from the kindergarten tendency to shape in your own mind the way you would like things to be, and then to make your arrangements as if that was the way they would be. The Rousseau whey had not made its way into their veins. If we look through their speeches, debates, political treatises, and constitutions, we find that the animal they are thinking about and working for is man as they know him and see him, and not man as they would like to see him and as it would be convenient to have him. Jefferson had some of the true Red dreams about the probable effect on human nature of certain political contrivances or material conditions, but on the whole his contemporaries were politicians of the true Anglo-Saxon type, who saw no visions, and did not expect from human nature any extraordinary displays of self-denial in the ordinary work of life. If we run through the volume which is perhaps on the whole the best example of the political thinking of that day, the 'Federalist,' we find the writers occupied anxiously from first to last in the construction of a government which should put the least possible strain on human nature, and offer it fewest temptations, and take most account of its weaknesses. They tried to set up, not something to which truly good men would do well to adapt themselves, but something which the average man—a being who is neither saint nor devil—would find it easy to live under. For instance, when they were fixing the salaries of the high officers of the Government, they did not, as we do now, evolve from their own moral consciousness the sum which an ideal President *ought* to need annually. On the contrary, they found out what the Presidents of Congress under the old Confederation had spent in the year, and they made such additions to it as they thought the new President would require to enable him to live with ease and dignity. In like manner, when they came to fix the salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court, they did not thrust one hand under their coat-tails, and and the other through their hair, and pour forth a stream of blatherskite about the way an ideal judge *ought* to live, and about the smallness of the sum for which good lawyers of their own acquaintance could be got to fill the place. They said: "The Supreme Court ought to contain the best lawyers in the country, and in choosing the judges for it we ought not to be restricted to men of accumulated fortunes. Therefore, to get the best lawyers we must pay as much annually as the leading lawyers actually earn in the centres of the largest practice." Having ascertained that this was about $3,000, they fixed the salary of the Chief-Justice at $4,000 a year, and that of the associate Justices at $3,500. They followed a similar course with regard to all the other offices of the Government. They offered, in short, such salaries as would in the market of that day command the best labor of the kind the public service required, and made absolutely no extraordinary demand on the virtue of the candidates. They no more thought of treating the public service as a monastery, and exacting a vow of poverty from those entering it, than private bankers thought of it. They knew that men would serve the Government from ordinary motives; that good men would need good pay, and security, and the chance of living in the same style as the people with whom they naturally associated in other callings, and they acted accordingly.

Since that period Congress has raised the pay of the Supreme Court judges only one hundred and fifty per cent., although the remuneration of leading lawyers in active practice has increased five or six hundred per cent.; and the very same policy (we have no space for illustrative details) has been pursued through all branches of the service. The rate of pay has been kept far below the market rate, and the result is that in most of them we get the refuse of the market for Government work—that is, the helpless, the dissolute, the sickly, the lazy, the incompetent, and the knavish, and when they steal and cheat we implore them "to return to the economy and simplicity of their forefathers"; and when they refuse, we begin to weep and wail, and ask what is going to become of the country, and what would Washington say if he could see Belknap. There could probably be no better illustration of the darkened state of the public mind about the causes of our present political disease than the approbation with which the present rage for cutting down the salaries of public officers is regarded as a measure of economy. Far from being a measure of economy, it is one more step in the process by which a middle wall of partition has been erected between the honesty, capacity and energy of the American people and the Government which it dearly loves and would fain be proud of.

THE QUEEN'S TITLES.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

All questions in which the Queen's pleasure is involved are exposed to one danger—the danger, namely, of the suppression of public feeling, the silencing of public opinion. But just as the people are loyal to the Queen, so the Queen is and has always been loyal to the people; and it can be no pain to her to know what they feel and what they think on all matters whatsoever; still less in matters where she herself is personally concerned. Therefore we take leave to say that what the English people have so far heard about the change in her Majesty's titles gives them little pleasure; and their pleasure will be less when they learn what happened in the House of Commons on Tuesday.

We all know—to our disquiet—that the Bill which is to give her Majesty some addition to her present titles does not state what the change is to be. Accordingly Mr. Samuelson asked Mr. Disraeli last night "whether he was now prepared to state what was the addition to the Royal titles which her Majesty's Ministers will advise in the event of the passing of the Royal Titles Bill;" and Mr. Disraeli having replied that he was not prepared to make the desired statement, Mr. Samuelson gave notice that on the second reading of the Bill he would move that the House should not be asked to read the Bill a second time "until the addition proposed to be made to the Royal titles shall have been stated by her Majesty's Ministers, and until full opportunity shall have been given for the consideration of such addition." We regret that it should be necessary for any member of the House to bring forward a motion of this kind; but the propriety of the step which Mr. Samuelson has taken seems to us undeniable. The mystery in which the Government have enveloped the matter is surely unwise; and we trust that Mr. Disraeli will anticipate the motion of which notice has been given by voluntarily taking the House into his confidence. If the contemplated addition to her Majesty's titles is that of the word "Empress," the extent to which that title is to apply should at least be publicly stated. If it is to be strictly confined to her sovereignty over her possessions in India, that at any rate should at once be placed beyond doubt, in order to remove certain apprehensions which have already, it seems, obtained a hold upon the public mind. Even as thus restricted, the country has a strong dislike to the title. The style of "Empress," and still more that of "Emperor"—for there is a real difference of idea and association between the two—is wholly foreign to the tastes, the temper, and the traditions of this country. Whether the assumption of the title will be acceptable to the people of India is another question; but even that is a question upon which incredulity is very prevalent and very reasonable. At the best, we imagine, the "people of India" would view the change with indifference. Any supposed feeling in favour of it in India must have its origin (one of very doubtful sincerity) among those Indian princes who would really be only too glad to rid both of the name of empire and the thing. But, however this may be, we see no reason at all why the deeply rooted and most natural preferences of the English people should be sacrificed to an Indian idea. "King" and "Queen" are the ancient and time-honoured names of the Sovereigns of England; and if her Majesty is to make any addition to her present title (which we should greatly regret) it should be made clear at least that, as it is done solely for the sake of her faithful subjects in India, the application of the new title is to have no extension beyond the borders of the country for the supposed benefit of which it is to be assumed. Upon this point the Government cannot speak out too early or too plainly; for it is here that misgiving is so serious. The question, no doubt, is one of sentiment alone; but a Minister takes but a narrow view of the functions of Government, and a perilously incomplete view of the materials with which he has to deal, who does not see that the most important questions of policy may turn upon matters of so-called "sentiment." Nor is the sentiment with which the Government have to reckon in the matter a purely English one—that is, one which begins and ends within the limits of the United Kingdom. The feeling of the colonies on the subject ought not to be overlooked; and the addition of a title which should in any way appear to postpone the claims of the Queen's subjects of English blood to those of the natives of a foreign country won and held by the sword, would be a false step, and one not easily remedied. To us

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it seems, and we believe to nearly all Englishmen, that if the existing titles of the Queen are not thought to bring the English Crown close enough to all who owe allegiance to it, the colonies have the first claim to be considered in any proposed addition to her dignities.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Apr. 24, *Quang Se*, British steamer, Jones, 1,729, from Hongkong, Apr. 17, Passengers, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Apr. 24, *Naples*, British steamer, Flindt, 1,473, from Hongkong, Ap. 17, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Apr. 24, *Lotte* Rusian schooner, Johnson, from Kurile Islands, Skins, Captain.

Apr. 24, *Colorado*, American steamer, Connolly, 3,727, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Apr. 26, *Genetif*, German 3-masted schooner, Kuhse, 169, from Takao, Sugar, to Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Apr. 27, *Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, Furber, 1,870, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Apr. 27, *Lady Elizabeth*, British barque, Cobbett, 637, from Nagasaki, Apr. 14, Coal, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Apr. 27, *Menzaleh*, French steamer, Pasqualini, 1,008, from Hongkong, Apr. 20, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

Apr. 28, *Portia*, British barque, Constantine, 301, from Takao, Apr. 15, Sugar to Chinese.

DEPARTURES.

Apr. 23, *City of Peking*, American steamer, Maury, 5,050, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Apr. 24, *Nevada*, American steamer, Williams, 2,145, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Apr. 26, *Colorado*, American steamer, Connolly, 3,727, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Apr. 26, *Malacca*, British steamer, Pernard, 1,709, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co

Apr. 26, *Hafresfjord*, Norwegian barque, Meyer, 474, for Melbourne, Rice, despatched by Wilkin and Robison.

Apr. 26, *Quang Se*, British steamer, Jones, 1,786, for San Francisco, Passengers, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Apr. 27, *Velox*, German 3-masted schooner, Müller, 223, for Chefoo, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Apr. 27, *Tamaura Maru*, Japanese steamer, Ramsey, 513, for Hakodate and Niigata, General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Apr. 27, *Meijii Maru*, Japanese steamer, Peters, for North Coast.

Apr. 28, *Willie*, British 3-masted schooner, Badenoch, for Chefoo, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Apr. 28, *Genkai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Conner, 1,917, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B Co.

Apr. 29, *Orchis*, British steamer, Butlin, 1,257, for Kobe, General, despatched by L. Kniffler & Co.

Apr. 29, *Orissa*, British steamer, Reeves, 1,685, for Shanghai and ports, General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamship *Nevada*, for Shanghai and ports—Mr. Machida, Mrs. Clara Du Bar, Mrs. Grey, Mr. and Mrs. Yoshitomi, Mr. Sadama, Mr. Yamane, Mr Hibeno, Mr. Ohama, Mr. Koro, Mr. Gilmour. Mrs. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Pilcher, Mr. and Mrs. Van de Pol, Mr. Jaffray, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Myers, Mr. Lester, Mr. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. Watson, Mr. Nakagiri and 138 Japanese, 3 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steamshp *City of Peking*, for Hongkong.—92 Chinese.

Per Steamship *Colorado*, from Hongkong.—For Yokohama: Mrs. C. A. Irving and servant, Count Desfours, Mr. Eda and servant, Mrs. Funaki and servant. Steerage: Miss L. Joseph, Wong Chung. Mrs. Albert, Phil Rich, Ah Beon. Jno. Homan. For San Francisco: Mrs. Philips, Dr. Kerr, wife and 2 children, Mr. Low Tye, wife and infant, Lieut. H. Manney, U.S.N.. Lieut. H. B. Rich, R.E. Steerage: Antonio de Corvy, Petro de Paulo, Alex Macdonald, Chi. Phillips, and 882 Chinese steerage.

Per Steamship *Malacca* for Hongkong.—Lieut.-Col. Wilkinson, and Mr. Stuart.

Per Steamship *Quang Se*, for San Francisco.—Messrs. M. Scott and W. P. Conert, and 960 Chinese, in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Colorado*, for San Francisco.—Mr. and Mrs. Loomis and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Lowry and 2 children, Miss Goedenroth, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Fobes and 2 children, P. V. Grant, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. H. W. Denison, Dr. Ken and wife, W. F. Harding, Long Sai and wife, Miss. N. Van Doren, Lieut. Manney, G. W. Holt, C. Holt, G. W. Bailley, F. H. Elder, A. Wheeler, Rev. R. W. Hunt and wife, W. R. Bridgman, Lieut. Newland, Captain H. Collingwood, H. R. Elliott, P. Bigelow, C. Wiggins, Miss. M. B. North, Miss Fleming, A. Girard, F. Dumelin, Revd. E. B. Benbridge, T. Tanaka and wife, T. Hatakayama, T. Abe, S. Teguma, R. Iduma, and K. Notomi. Steerage: John Walsh, H. Hall, W. S. Lancaster, J. C. Plummer, W. A. Moriarty, H. Watson, and 880 Chinese.

Per *Menzaleh*, from Hongkong.—M. Houssier and 2 daughters, Messrs. Fortans, Horn, Saratier, Dr. Gros, Correspondent of the *Journal des Debats*; Messrs. Thomas and Marcus, M. Bauer and secretary, Llames, M. Percin, M. Micaite, Mr. and Mrs. Barossem, M. Gounsen, and wife, Miss de Bosky, Miss Gounsen and servant.

Per Steamship *Hiroshima Maru*, from Shanghai and ports.—Messrs. F. du Jardin, Miss Plumb, J. Holden, Lieut. Arceo, I.R.N., Guerinan, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Middleton and one child, E. Elliott, L. Van der Polder, Mr. and Mrs. Shand, A. S. Griffin, A. Buscheff, J. Carroll, R. N, and 27 Japanese in the cabin, 417 in steerage.

Per Steamship *Genkai Maru* for Shanghai and ports—Dr. S. Wells Williams, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, Peking; Messrs. Farmer, Grey, Malenda, Low, W. H. Miller, Gerold, Rogers. Mrs. Kimma & Son, Messrs. Fuller, Griffin, Wilson, Buchard, and 28 Japanese in first class cabin. Steerage: 730 Japanese, 7 Chinese, and 3 Foreigners.

Per Steamship *Orissa* for Shanghai and ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Townsend and servant, Mr. Robert, Captain Thomas, Mr. Hyde, Mr. C. W. Goodwin and servant, Goldsmith, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, Mr. Goodison, Mr. McBean, and 5 Chinese and 28 Japanese in steerage.

CARGOES.

Per Steamship *Malacca* for Hongkong.—

Silk for London	61 bales.
France	32 ,,
Total...	93 bales.

REPORTS.

The *Tamesa*, after leaving London, had a good run down channel; since then has experienced light winds and calms throughout, passed through Allas Strait, and met with fine weather in the Pacific; arrived yesterday, 145 days from port to port.

The *Naples* reports strong N E winds during the passage.

[It is elsewhere reported that the *Naples* passed the *City of Peking* off O-osima on the 23rd If by O-osima is meant Vries Island, about 18 miles from Cape Sagami at the entrance of the Gulf of Yedo, the *Naples* must have taken 24 hours to come that short distance; while if O-osima at the entrance of the Kii channel is intended the *City of Peking* has certainly sailed much faster than on her trip from San Francisco, having left Yokohama at daylight on the 23d.]

The *Genetif* reports stormy weather outside.

The *Portia* reports a rough stormy passage, the sea running very cross but the wind not so heavy.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
Hongkong	Tanais	M. M. Co.	3rd May.
Shanghai	Hiroshima Maru. .	M. B. Co.	3rd May.
Hakodate	Hiogo Maru... ...	M. B. Co....	4th May.
San Francisco ...	Gaelic	O. & O. S. S. Co. ...	10th May.
Kobe N'chwang &c.	Tsuruga Maru ...	M. B. Co....	10th May.
San Francisco ...	City of Peking ...	P. M. S. S. Co. ...	21th May.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS

		Destination.
Courier	Lemasceffsky ..	...
Hiroshima Maru	Furber	...Shanghai.
Kamgawa Maru	... ...	...
Kiusiu Maru	Christensen ...	...
Massilia	Reeves	...
Menzaleh	Pasqualine ...	...
Naruto	DuBois	...
Niigata Maru	... ...	...
Naples	Flindt	...Kobe.
Sea Gull	Acfort	...
Tanais	Reynier	...Hongkong.
Tokui Maru	Ward	...
Urio Maru	... ...	...

SAILING SHIPS

Banda	481	Stollery...	...	...Kobe.
Cleopatra	...1315	Doane ...	...	...
Eme	773	Sproule ...	...	...
Gaucho	370	Creighton ...	...	...
Genetif	169	Kuhse ...	...	...
John Mackean	198	Jordan ...	...	...
Lotte...		Johnson ..	...	...
Lady Elizabeth ...	637	Cobbett ...	...	...
Mary Jane	165	...	...	...
Nettie Merryman ...	600	Masters ...	...	...
Portia	301	Constantine ...	...	...
Truth	329	Evans ...	...	...San Francisco.
Tamesa	813	Green ...	...	...
Wallace	628	Macormic ...	...	...San Francisco.

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

French gun-boat	... Talisman ...	Captain St. Hilaire.
French corvette	... Infernet ...	Captain Pierre.
American frigate	... Tenessee ...	Captain Law.
British gun-boat	... Dwarf ...	Hon. E Dawson.

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VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Stentor" s.s.; "Diomed" s.s.; "Patroclus" s.s.; "Agamemnon" s.s.

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Forward Ho"; "Greenartney."
FROM SHIELDS.—"Arimatea"
FROM CARDIFF—"Victua"; "Armanella"
FROM NEW YORK—"Chas. C. Leary"; "J. H. Kimball"; "T. H Goddard"; "Ella Nicol."
FROM HAMBURG—"Candace.."
FROM LIVERPOOL.—
FROM NEWPORT.—"Monte Rosa."

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—"Antenor" s.s.; "Glaucus" s.s.
AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, &c.—"Sumatra" s.s.; "Cashmere"; "Ada"; "Lome."
AT HAMBURG.—
AT GLASGOW.—

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM

	Per	Date
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	M. M. Str.	May 10th
AMERICA	P. M. S. S.	
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Str.	May 2nd
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	M. B. S. S.	

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR

	Per	Date
HONGKONG	P. M. S. S.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	M. M. Str.	May 3rd
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Str.	May 10th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	M. B. Co.	May 3rd
AMERICA	P. M. S. S.	May 24th
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	May 10th

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

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„	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
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March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

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The most effectual remedy will be found to be
DATURA TATULA,
prepared in all forms, for smoking and inhalation by SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond-street, London, and sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

June 12, 1875. 1f. 26ins.

THE
LANCASHIRE
INSURANCE
COMPANY.

CAPITAL
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

One of the Four Offices of the "Highest Class":—vide, the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864 (Times 8th March, 1864).

CHIEF OFFICES.—Exchange Street, St. Anne's Square, Manchester with branch offices at 14, King William Street, E.C., London; Liverpool; Glasgow; Birmingham; Bristol; Leeds And Newcastle.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, by ample Power of Attorney, been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, November 20, 1875.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company
OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

Established 1809.

Capital £2,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed the Company's Agents at this Port, and are authorised to accept up to £50,000, on First Class risks at the rate of

One and a-half per Cent per Annum.

FINDLAY RICHARDSON & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 10, 1871.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics.—The market continues to exhibit languor. There is but a slight inclination to buy on the part of the native trade, the rates now offered by purchasers being progressively lower. Quotations are therefore easier than at the date of our last issue.

Grey Shirtings:—					White Shirtings:—		
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.87½ to $2.15	60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nom.	per pce.	2.10 to 2.30
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,,	2.20 to 2.50	Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2—3 lb.	per lb.	0.75 to 1.05
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,,	2.17½ to 2.50	Black Velvets	*nom.*	8.00 to 9.00
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,,	2.45 to 2.82½	English Drills 15 lb. 40 yds, 30 in.		3.25 to 3.40
					Taffachelass 12 yds, 43 in.	*nom.*	2.00

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul	$30 50 to 34.00	No. 38 to 42 per picul	$41.00 to 45.00 nom
No. 28 to 32	per picul	$33.50 to 39.00	Reverse Twist 16-24	——

Woollens continue quiet. No transactions of importance having taken place during the closing week, quotations may be deemed nominal though exhibiting a downward tendency. *Mousselines de laine* are dull and saleable only in small quantities at easier rates. English goods are without demand.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	6 50 to 7 50	Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in.	0.25 to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	4 75 to 5.25	Multicolored ,,	30 yds.	30 in.	0.32 to 0.35
Chimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.	5.25 to 5.75	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.		0.80 to 1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in.	0.25 to 0.33	Presidents	54 in. to 56 in.		0.60 to 0.70
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.	6.25 to 7 25	Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.		0.40 to 0.45
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in	18 50 to 19.00	Union	54 in. to 56 in.		0.40 to 0.65
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	13.00 to 14.50	Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs.	per lb.		0.40 to 0.41
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in,	0.18 to 0.20				

Sugar.—The market for Formosa descriptions continues very quiet at undernoted quotations, stocks being estimated at about 90,000 piculs. *China* sugars are unchanged in value.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	per picul	3.15 to 3.20	China No. 5 Kong-fun	per picul	4.20 to 4 80
in Basket	,,	3.05 to 3.10	,, No. 6 E-pak	,,	3.30 to 3.50
China No. 1 Ping fah	,,	7.30	Swatow	,,	2.60 to 2.80
,, No. 2 Ching-pak	,,	6.50 to 7.00	Daitong	,,	2 60 to 2.90
,, No. 3 Ke-pak	,,	5.50 to 5 90	Japan Rice	,,	
,, No. 4 Kook-fah	,,	5.00 to 5 30	Kerosine Oil	per case	2.47½ to 2.50

Kerosene Oil.—The market continues steady at quoted prices. Importers are firm in their demands for higher rates.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Since the 22nd instant, arrivals are 45 bales, and deliveries 92 piculs, mostly Oshiu, in the price of which we have no change to report. So little has been done in Hanks that our quotations for these sorts are to be considered as nominal.

		At Exchange 3s. 11½ in London.	At Exchange 55.0 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.
Steam filatures	None.	—	—
Other do. (Kikai)			
1st order, nom	Nominal.		
2nd Do.	$440 to 630 16s.	0d. to 22s.	3d. frs. 44 to 62
3rd to 4th Do.			
Hanks—			
Best No. 1 to 2	None.	—	—
Good No. 2	$450 16s.	3d.	frs. 45
Medium No. 2½	$430 to 445 15s.	7d. to 16s.	1d. frs. 43 to 44

		At Exchange 3s. 11½ in London.	At Exchange 5.05 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.
Common No. 3 / Inferior No. 4 & 5	$380 to 420 14s.	0d. to 15s.	3d. frs. 39 to 42
Oshiu—Best	$520 to 540 18s.	7d. to 19s.	3d. frs. 52 to 54
,, Good to Medm.	$490 to 510 17s.	7d. to 18s.	3d. frs. 49 to 51
H'matski, 1 to 2	$440 to 450 15s.	11d. to 16s.	3d. frs. 44 to 45
,, 3 to 4	$410 to 430 14s.	11d. to 15s.	7d. frs. 41 to 43
Kakeda, Best	.....	.....	.....
,, Good	.....	.....	.....

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Sterling rates are weaker, at quotations which are, however, all but nominal.

Rates close as follows:—		On Shanghai—Bank sight	73
Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	3s. 11¼d.	,, Private 10 days sight	72½
,, Bank Bills on demand	3s. 10⅞d.	On New York—Bank Bills on demand	94
,, Private 6 months' sight	3s. 11⅜d.	,, 30 days sight Private	96
On Paris—Bank 6 months' sight	4.98	On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	93½
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.05	,, 30d. sight Private	95½
On Hongkong—Bank sight	1 per cent disct.	Kinsatz	402½
,, Private 10 days sight	1⅛ ,, ,,	Gold Yen	392

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MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.

BASS & CO.'S ALES.

PROCLAMATION OF THE JAPANESE COVERNMENT.

TRANSLATION.

"The British Authorities have complained that certain parties in this Country have been imitating the Trade Mark of Messrs. Bass & Co., a firm of Brewers in the English capital and selling Beer so labelled. The manufacture of Beer is not prohibited in this country, but it is wrong, according to Commercial law, to imitate Trade Marks.

"Henceforward, therefore, persons whose business is Brewing Beer must apply for LICENSES, and send in a specimen of Trade Mark not likely to be confused with others.

"The above to be universally notified.

"9th Month, 1871. (Signed)

"TOKEI FU."

In consequence of extensive forgeries of our Labels and Trade Mark having come to our knowledge, the attention of the public is called to the above PROCLAMATION.

We, therefore, CAUTION all persons against either selling or purchasing, as our manufacture, beer, whether in bottle or in cask, bearing such forged and fraudulent Labels, Capsules or Trade Mark.

BASS & Co.,
London, and Burton-on-Trent.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE.

CAMERON & SAUNDERS,

AGENTS TO BASS & CO.,

INTIMATE THAT ALL

Bass's Pale Ale sold by them in bottle has Messrs. Bass's Label, Cameron & Saunders' Green Caution Label and Capsule affixed to each bottle; and that all three bear Messrs. Bass & Co.'s Signature and Trade Mark (a Red Triangle)

AND ALSO THE WORDS,

"Cameron & Saunders, London."

March 4, 1876. 1-f. 13 ins.

MUSICAL BOXES,

PLAYING 4 to 200 PIECES, with Expression, Mandoline, Drums, Cymbals, Castagnettes, Celestial Voices, &c., &c.

SMALL MUSICAL BOXES,

PLAYING 2 to 16 PIECES, Work Boxes, Cigar Stands, Swiss Houses, Photographic Albums, Writing Desks, Glove Boxes, Letter Weights, Cigar Cases, Tobacco and Match Boxes, Ladies' Work Tables, Bottles, Beer Glasses, Portemonnaies, Chairs, &c., all with Music.

Always the Latest Style by

I. H. HELLER,

BERNE, SWITZERLAND.

Illustrated Catalogues sent Gratis. Only those sending their Order DIRECT *are sure of receiving* HELLER'S TOKES.

March 4, 1876. 3 ins.

THE BEST INVESTMENT OF THE DAY FOR A SMALL OUTLAY.

And where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as the public taste is so much on the increase for Aerated Drinks. The book of 90 pages of illustrations and information forwarded free.

BARNETT, SON & FOSTER, ENGINEERS, 23c, FORSTON ST., HOXTON, LONDON, ENGLAND.

December 25, 1875. B. 13ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROADWELL'S

BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,

d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

NORTON'S PILLS

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

Januray 1, 1876. 52ins.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT:

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one *selling spurious oilmen's stores*, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

June 12, 1875. f. 12ms.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

Pilliard Room Furniture Manufacturesr,
Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. M. THE QUEEN:
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES;
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDOWELL & Co.
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° Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Office of this journal.

Yokohama, July 3, 1875. 52ins.

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(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

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SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

Established 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 100 page Catalogue and Outfitting List, 60 pages; sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Cooks,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD AND 66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

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Handyside & Co

Limited.

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BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, DERBY

Manufacture all kinds of

IRONWORK,

Structural & Ornamental.

BRIDGES of every description. Girder Bridges. Arch Bridges. Suspension Bridges. H. & Co. make every year for Foreign Countries some thousands of Tons of Bridges.

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See Large New Illustrated Catalogues (B. & C.) with 1,300 *designs.*

Railings, Balcony Panels,	Columns, Column Capitals,
Gates, Street Posts,	Brackets, Gratings,
Lamp-pillars, Lamp-brackets,	Windows, Casements,
Balusters, Newels,	Fountains, drinking Fountains,
Crestings, Terminals,	Vases, Pedestals,
Conservatories,	Band-Stands.

SMITH'S HEARTHS & PORTABLE FORGES,

12 Shapes and Sizes.

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Andw. Handyside & Co., Limited,

LONDON.

April 15th, 1876. 26ins.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

May 17th, 1873. 6m

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 19.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its efluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

In confessing a wish to see the coming assembly of local governors, wherever it may meet, allowed a wider range of subjects for discussion than that allotted to them last year, we are animated by no spirit of distrust of the present administration, nor by any doctrinaire crotchets concerning representative institutions. The assembly of over sixty eminent magistrates who last year in the middle of a summer heat, as trying to the temper as relaxing to the constitution, discussed with so much moderation and assiduity the few financial measures submitted to them for their advice, can in no sense be regarded as representative as that term is understood by Europeans or Americans. The members were dependent on the pleasure of the Government for the tenure of their offices, and any expression of unpalatable opinions could have been check-mated by early removal from office; just as, in fact the converse course was taken by advancing to higher posts those members who made themselves prominent by their advocacy of what were known to be the Government views, in the direction of increased centralization. From such an assembly it would be too much to expect a reflection of the opinions which the governed masses may hold on matters affecting their interests. Such a deliberative assembly is, indeed, incalculably better than none at all; but it would be indefinitely improved by the adoption of a suggestion made, we believe, by one of the members last year, that each member should be allowed to bring with him to the sittings of the body a man elected of the people under his jurisdiction, for the express purpose of assisting the governor by his experience and counsel. If the day of popular freedom is ever to dawn upon Japan, it could surely begin to break with no more gentle aurora than this.

There are not wanting plenty of signs that the people are keeping a close eye on the administration in order to discover how it intends to shape its course in respect of the Deliberative Assembly. It is high time that some indication should be given by the Mikado's Councillors of the extent to which they are prepared to submit to intelligent criticism their management of the national interests committed to their charge. In spite of the restricted margin allowed the press for political comments of any kind, it is no secret that there is a general impression abroad that the Government would gladly shirk, if it could do so with any show of decent excuse, even the small measure of oversight involved by the meeting of the provincial governors. The treatment which that body received last year at the hands of the executive was in all conscience illiberal enough, and the stinging sarcasm lately launched by one of the Yedo journals on the subject was, we think, richly merited. It is reported, says this writer, that the *Chiho-kuan Kuaigi* is not to meet this year in consequence of the assembly-room having to be given up to the expected Corean embassy. We have no fear that in giving extended publicity to the joke we may be bringing trouble on the author of it; for it is one of these shafts of wit which no press-law or libel-law ever framed could guard against or provide for. Despotic authority is powerful in many things, but it is just as little likely to be successful in Japan as in other countries, in finding a device by which to protect itself from being assailed by epigram.

Some eighteen months since the Swamp land-renters sought through the intervention of their respective Consuls for some abatement of the least tolerable nuisances to which the dwellers in that district are exposed. Gutters that do not run, streets without side walks, and an atmosphere to which the habits of the Chinese residents contributed every possible combination of evil odours furnished the *gravamen* of the complaint of which some alleviation was sought, and it was hoped that a remedy was not far distant. But notwithstanding that the Japanese authorities professed their desire to remove the grievances which their tenants endure, and which they fully recognise, there is, we are sorry to learn, no appearance of any action on their part to justify the hope that another summer will not find them unredressed, and, it may be, a source of danger and infection to the Settlement. The renters have addressed the Chamber of Commerce on the subject, and now threaten to cease the payment of ground rent until justice be done to them. We should be sorry to find this extreme measure necessary. It is understood that some $6,000 or $7,000 will amply cover the necessary outlay upon the drains. Stringent regulations to enforce domestic cleanliness upon the Chinese will do the rest. It is inconceivable that for want of so small a sum of money and of so little good management a respectable body of tenants should be wronged, decency and good order offended and the invasion sooner or later of some terrible malady invited and precipitated. We hope that it may be unnecessary for us to recur to the subject.

The question has been raised how far the rights of the entire foreign community to the Race course are represented by the Race Club. At the present moment admission to the Club is the condition on which the use of the Course can be enjoyed, and such admission is restricted, as is usual, by that kind of consensus which has a purely social basis, The question has been brought to an issue, and will be tried before a court of law, and it is well to settle it on such authority. But it has been suggested, and we think with good reason, that no steps should be taken to try the case until the Spring Meeting is over. More or less warmth of partisanship undoubtedly surrounds the arguments *pro* and *con*, and might give rise to incidents compromising the whole character of our sports were its presence to pervade the coming meeting.

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The Japanese Government may be interested in hearing what is being done in other parts of the world regarding duties on imports, and the manner in which they are regarded by high financial authority. The following note in the *Economist* of the 4th March regarding the Indian tariff contains a definite expression of opinion on the subject.

The real reason, however, for objecting to the duties, and seeking to abolish them, is that they are injurious to the people of India themselves. It is not for the interest of our subjects there that native manufacturers should be protected in any way, and a tax thereby levied on the whole population, the proceeds of which do not go into the Exchequer, but give an artificial stimulus to native production. This is the error which is now being committed in India, and although English manufacturers have an interest in bringing the matter before the Indian Government, the latter ought always to remember that they are called upon by their duty to the millions of India, whom we govern absolutely, to abolish such duties, and that consideration for the English manufacturer need not affect their decision at all. We hope that under a settled Government, and with so many natural advantages in its favour, Indian manufacturing will go on increasing, but we must not do our Indian subjects the immense disservice of fostering their manufactures artificially, and so twisting and stunting their growth, as protection has done in all other countries where it has yet been tried.

In Canada, too, a struggle is taking place on the gronnd of protectionism, and the Government of the Dominion is strongly pressed to depart from the more enlightened policy it has for some time been acting upon. The *Economist* writes as follows on this subject.

CANADIAN FINANCE.—We noticed a few months ago the state of Canadian finance, on the occasion of the issue of a new loan for 2,500,000/ in our market. Since then affairs have changed for the worse—at any rate, for the present—and the change is of a kind that, though probably only temporary, deserves some notice both for our interest in Canada and on account of a side question which it has become necessary for Canadian statesmen to deal with. The change is a conversion of the Canadian surplus into a deficit mainly through a falling off of the customs duties, and the political difficulty arising is occasioned by the Protectionists seizing the opportunity to urge the imposition of protective duties, both to fill up the deficit and, as they say, to restore prosperity to the country by encouraging native manufactures. We understand that a strong Protectionist campaign is being organised, and though it may be hoped the Canadian leaders will have enough sense and influence to see through and beat the Protectionists, the situation is none the less interesting as illustrating the vitality of economic error. Although the Canadians have before them the visible evidence of what the United States have lost by Protection, the cry is raised that the Canadian manufacturer is being ruined by the American, and ought to be protected; and as the United States in their folly tax Canadian raw materials, the cry is supported by a good deal of natural irritation. So far, the present Canadian Government is entitled to all praise in dealing with this cry. The Finance Minister, instead of imposing new duties, has done a great deal to fill up the breach in the Treasury by cutting down expenditure to the extent of about 500,000/, which is no small reduction for a State like Canada. The plea for new taxation is thus being successfully evaded, and the advocates of Protection will consequently be forced to argue that question on its merits. That they have no case is, of course, plain, because it certainly will not enrich the Canadian agriculturists to make them pay higher for what they consume, merely that these few manufacturers may receive the price; and this is what the Protectionists propose. It would be much cheaper to vote a subsidy to the weak manufacturers at once, but to propose taxes avowedly for such a purpose would not of course go down. There is fair reason to hope then that the Canadian Government will not be forced to yield to the Protectionist cry. The reduction of customs, it may be added, shows a liability to fluctuation to which we have been unaccustomed in this country, because our tariff is both limited to a few articles of general consumption, and has none but specific duties. In Canada, on the other hand, the tariff is *ad valorem*, and on a great many miscellaneous articles, and the great fall in prices during the last two years consequently means a corresponding reduction of the customs receipts. It is not so much that Canada imports less, though it has had a commercial crisis of some severity, as that the quantities of imports are valued at less amounts. When things turn round again Canadian financiers should keep the lesson in mind, and seek both to make the tariff specific, and to limit it as much as possible to leading articles of consumption.

Some of our shorter translations this week will interest all who are anxious to see Christianity take root in this country. One of them is remarkable as an illustration of the practical effects of our faith on the life of one who declares frankly and bravely how completely it has changed the whole tenour of his character and who calls on his countrymen to follow his example. Another translation speaks of repressive measures being used in Osaka against the native Christian teachers. The Japanese cannot expect to gain the position of equality among nations for which we are striving, without granting a full toleration to Christianity. It is clear that they have now nothing to fear from it, and the translation above referred to shows how much they may legitimately hope for from it. A religion which tends to make men both virtuous and loyal has claims on the attention of a wise ruler who wishes to elevate the morals and secure the obedience of his subjects.

A writer in the *Choya Shimbun* dilates upon the "Importance of the North," and seems to think that schools alone are wanted to bring Yezo into a condition in which it would be a source of wealth and pride to the Empire. But schools bring no wealth, and this is what is first wanted. There must be hard work, industrious habits, and such sound fiscal legislation regarding the fisheries as to develope and not to stifle the resources of the island. Yezo ought to have an enormous fishing industry, for its coasts swarm with life. De Jongh's cod-liver oil should be driven out of consumption, and no herrings, sardines or salmon but those of Yezo, should be known east of the Cape. By the way, it seems strange that the Emperor, who is going up northward as far as Hakodate, is not to go to Sapporo. After an expenditure of some five or ten millions of dollars on the island, there ought to be something to see at the new capital.

Among the most serious labours which have engaged and are still engaging the attention of the Government, is the revision and reconstruction of all the departmental machinery of the State. We have already published some translations showing ample evidence of this, and our readers will find others of the same nature among our translations of to-day.

In our late review of the contents of the last volume of the German Asiatic Society's Transactions, we omitted to mention the second part of a translation from the Chinese entitled "Das Schöne Mädchen von Pao," which forms a supplement to the volume. The original work doubtless has some historical value which compensates the translator for his labour. But he will hardly be displeased or surprised to hear that it excites but a languid interest in the average reader.

Reference was made in our last issue to a work now passing through the native press entitled 'The Fifteen Successions of the Tokugawa Dynasty.' We are authorized to state that a translation of this work has been undertaken by Mr. F. V. Dickins, and will be published in successive parts as the volumes of the original work appear.

The tax of 25 *sen* imposed on native passengers by foreign steamers on the Coast and China lines has been reduced to 10 *sen*.

The performance of "La Belle Hélène" by the Opera Bouffe Company, advertised to take place this evening, has been postponed to Wednesday next the 10th instant.

A telegram has been received from Dr. J. F. Elmore, *Chargé d'Affaires* of Peru for China and Japan, announcing his intention to return to Yokohama by the *City of Peking* which will leave Hongkong on the 15th instant.

We have received from a correspondent an account of the Kobe Regatta and Athletic Sports, but regret to say that it arrived too late for insertion in this issue.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

A curtailed version of *Barbe Bleue* was performed at the Gaiety Theatre on Saturday evening last to a moderately well-filled house, the chief parts being taken by Madame Dorlia and M. Legros with their accustomed spirit and vivacity. Notwithstanding some awkwardness which betrayed a want of care or practise the music was fairly well sung and was highly appreciated by an audience too eager to be amused to be critical. A scene from the "Grande Duchesse" by the same composer succeeded, "Le Sabre de mon père" and "Dites Lui" being very pleasingly rendered by Madame Dorlia.

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The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that it is understood that the Mikado will entertain the representatives of the foreign powers at Uyeno to-day.

The Honble. Mr. Saumarez, Second Secretary of H. B. M. Legation in Japan, arrived this morning by the P. & O. steamship *Sunda*.

Although the *Samurai* of the Sakata *Ken* have obeyed the recent proclamation forbidding the wearing of swords, they have not, it would seem, altogether dispensed with weapons of defence and attack. Some of them have adopted walking canes, and it is by no means unusual to find clubs, six feet in length, in the hands of many.

A correspondent of the *Akebono Shimbun* points out that changes in the *personnel* of the staff of the *Nichi Nichi* and *Hioron* newspapers are far from infrequent. In the case of the former, however, a fat appointment rewards the supporter of the Government, who is soon able to set up his carriage, while the latter only leave their employment to endure the hardship of prison life. The correspondent sagaciously adds that there must be some good reason for these very opposite consequences of newspaper writing, but that he is not at liberty to disclose it.

A theatrical representation of a novel character will take place to-morrow and the next day at Shiba, being the *matsuri* of Benten. The piece to be performed will represent some of the more salient events of the day as related by the newspapers.

The community will learn with satisfaction that a tax of 50 *sen* is about to be levied upon all native-owned dogs in Yokohama. By another regulation, it is ordered, that in consequence of their liability to catch fire, all wooden and thatch roofs shall be removed and replaced with tiles. This order has greatly troubled the poorer class of householders.

The *Akebono Shimbun* says that since his retirement from official life Mr. Goto Shojiro has devoted his leisure hours to study. His liabilities are undoubtedly large, it adds, but his friends have come forward to his assistance and have undertaken to arrange them. For this reason his various foreign creditors abstain from pressing their claims.

Mr. Arinori Mori, Japanese Minister to Peking, is said by the *Eiri Shimbun* to have received a leave of absence of two months from his post, in order to enable him to visit his mother who is seriously indisposed.

The Prime Minister has issued a Notification reducing the tax on steamboat passengers by foreign vessels from 25 to 10 *sen*.

We learn from the *Yokohama Daily News* that the Vice-Governor of Kanagawa *ken* proceeded to Odawara on the 30th ultimo to receive over charge of the affairs of the Ashigara *ken*, which has lately been united with the Kanagawa *ken*.

Mr. Henry von Siebold threw open to inspection his collection of ancient Japanese curiosities at his house at Meguro, near Yedo on Sunday last. Many of the high officials and nobility availed themselves of the opportunity afforded of inspecting them.

The *Osaka Nippo* reports a collision to have taken place between the steamships *Kairiu Maru* and *Yashima Maru* on the 23d ulto., when the former was on her way to Okayama from Kobé. The latter vessel was injured, but no loss of life is reported.

The exhibitition buildings at Yamashita, Tokio were entered by thieves on the 28 ulto. who succeeded in carrying off some of the scales and onaments of gold from the head of the image of a sword fish, which had been brought to Tokio from the castle tower at Nagoya in the province of Owari.

The *Mezamachi Shimbun* attributes to the increased vigilance of the police the fact that on the 27th and 28th of last month but three or four houses were burglariously entered by thieves in Yedo.

The barque *Truth*, which put in here dismasted some six weeks since, has now completed her repairs and will resume her voyage to San Francisco, with her original cargo from Java, in a few days. During her stay here she has received new main and mizen masts, all her yards have been renewed and new rigging has been supplied. The necessary repairs to her bottom have also been effected by the renewal of about two hundred sheets of copper, which had been injured by the wreckage of her masts during the heavy gale she encountered. Her repairs have been carried out in a thoroughly tradesman like manner and reflect credit upon the contractors.

The *Nichi Nichi* says that the journey of His Majesty northward will be begun on the 1st of next month. This, however, will depend to some extent upon the late of arrival of the Corean Embassy.

The Embassy from Corea is expected to arrive at Yedo on the 24th or 25th of this month.

According to the *Akebono Shimbun* several officials of the Treasury meet at a private house in Yedo each afternoon, and devote some hours to the study of the French code.

We acknowledge the receipt of the Official Race Book, published by authority of the Race Committee by the *Japan Herald* office.

The *Akebono* summarises the chief news from Kioto as follows. There are 65 Government schools in the city and 5,000 *jinrikishas*. All the *shidzoku* who invested their commuted pensions in trade have failed.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's s.s. *Tibre* will leave Hong Kong 10 a.m., this morning with European mails to 26th March.

The Opera Bouffe Company repeated *Barbe Bleue* and the scene from the *Grande Duchesse* at the Gaiety Theatre last evening. The audience was small.

The *Choya Shimbun* gives the intelligence, received by telegram, that the *Bosho Kan*, man-of-war, which has been stationed at Fusan Kai in Corea, would leave that port for Yedo on the 3rd instant.

During the month of April 2,590 Japanese arrived in Yokohama by the steam-boats of the Mitsu-Bishi and P. & O. Companies.

H. M. the Mikado will visit the Uyeno Gardens on the 8th instant.

H. M. the Empress and Empress Mother visited the paper mills at Oji yesterday.

The *Yokahoma Daily News* announces a grand display of "Gymnastics" (wrestling presumably) at Ise Cho, Nogé Hill.

The former *yashiki* of Imagawa, at Kanda in Yedo, has been assigned as a residence to the Corean Embassy during their stay in the capital.

The Governor of the Niigata *ken* has, says the *Akebono Shimbun*, arrived in Yedo. His visit to the capital is said to be occasioned by a difficulty which has arisen with some foreign resident within his jurisdiction.

A person at Odawara purposes, we learn, to run a small steamer between Yedo and Atami during the summer months, stopping to take in passengers at Yokohama and Odawarra. If well managed the service will no doubt obtain support from foreigners and natives.

Several of the foreign representatives were entertained at dinner by H.E. Iwakura on the 2nd instant.

The Government of Japan sent to-day a letter to the French Consulate with a present of 300 *rios* for the estate of Mr. Motz, deceased, in acknowledgment of the efficient way in which he had attended to his duties as interpreter at the Kanagawa Saibansho.—*Japan Herald.*

The U. S. sloop of war *Saco* having the undergone the requisite repairs at Yokoska will resume her voyage to San Francisco to-morrow. We learn that the examination failed

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to discover the cause of the excessive leak which rendered her return to port necessary.

After a submersion of some few years the wreck of the *America* has at last been recovered by the energy of Captain Carst and his co-partners. The wreck has been towed on shore may now be seen at Kanagawa.

His Majesty will visit the residence of Seikuanin-no-Miya, to-day to witness the performance of the *No* dances. This lady, who is his aunt, is mother by adoption of the ex-Tycoon Hitotsbashi.

We understand that Inouyé Kaworu, late Vice-Ambassador to Corea, will leave for Osaka and Choshiu on the 5th instant. On his return from the provinces he will proceed to Europe through America.

The theatre proprietors of Kiôto and Osaka have, since the late calamity, adopted the precaution of causing additional doors to be made for use in case of fire.

The *Akebono Shimbun* is informed that numerous offers of service are daily made at the office of the *Hioron Shimbun* by individuals who are desirous to become writers on the staff of that journal. As the first qualification is supposed to be a capacity for tolerating long confinement and prison fare, the postulants for office are careful to apprise the proprietors of the journal—or such of them as remain at large—that punishment for conscience sake and for press offences would be rather agreeable to them than otherwise.

It has been decided by the authorities of the Tokio *Fu* to grant licenses to sell rabbits to only three auctioneers within its jurisdiction. This would appear to indicate a renewed movement in this form of speculation.

The *samurai* of the Ishikawa *Ken* having been deprived of the privilege of wearing their swords have recently adopted the use of large clubs.

A Christian mission in Yokohama has, says the *Choya Shimbun*, adopted the plan of issuing tickets to those who attend its ministrations. When a certain number of such tickets has accumulated in the hands of the holder he is presented with some small gift to mark the regularity of his attendance. Another mission requires that those who attend service should contribute to the support of the mission. But it is discovered that while the congregation of the first mentioned increases that of the latter barely maintains its numbers.

The *Choya Shimbun* writes: The Superior Court of Yedo took fire on the 3rd instant, at 11 p.m., and was burning until 12 o'clock. Both this building and the *Saibansho* were destroyed.

Elsewhere a fire is reported to have occurred at Hakodate, by which 100 houses were destroyed on the 28th instant.

The commercial success of the elephant lately brought from Singapore has inflamed the cupidity of speculators. Acting upon a jocular suggestion a Japanese broker has been enquiring at what price a "well-nourished" specimen of a mastodon or megalosaurus can be laid down in this port. The New Zealand dinornis is also asked for.

According to a usually well informed native journal the Government, having brought its dissensions with Corea to a close, is now turning its attention to the subject of the privileged classes, the *kadzoku* and *shidzoku*. The abolition of the wearing of swords initiated a new course of action, and the general question of the pensions is now under the consideration of the Cabinet. It is understood that a suggestion that the allowances shall be paid in the form of transferable bonds is likely to find acceptance.

The opening of the Public Gardens of Uyeno in Yedo, will take place on Monday, the 8th instant at 9 a.m., in the presence of H. M. the Mikado. It is understood that the representatives of the Foreign Powers and the high officials of the Imperial Government will also be present. Among other amusements there will be horse racing, under—the *Hochi Shimbun* adds—the auspices of the Minister for Italy.

Although present appearances are somewhat unfavourable for the sports of the Tokio Amateur Athletic Association they will, should the weather not absolutely forbid them, be held on the Parade Ground Tsukidji, Yedo, to-day, at one o'clock.

The *Akebono Shimbun* says that a fire broke out a few nights since in one of the theatres at Hongo in Yedo, but, fortunately, was discovered early enough to allow of its being promptly extinguished. The theatre was crowded at the time.

The sittings of the Supreme Court at Yedo, postponed on account of the recent fire, will be resumed to-day.

His Excellency Uyeno, the Japanese Minister in London, will shortly visit the capitals of Spain and Portugal, and present letters from the Mikado.—*L. & C. Express.*

A Reuter's telegram from Berlin states that it is officially announced that the German squadron in Asia will be reinforced in order to suppress piracy in Chinese waters. The *Hertha*, *Ariadne*, and *Cyclop*, which were to have returned home are now to remain on the station, and will be joined towards the month of May by the *Vineta* and *Louise*. The German squadron will then commence operations in concert with British and Chinese men-of-war, and those of other nations. The gunboat *Nautilus* will also leave Germany for China before the end of the present month. It will be a matter of much satisfaction to the large number of German traders in China that at last their Government is about to take steps the protection of their commerce—a measure which has been long felt by them to be urgently required. We fear, however that the announcement is far in excess of the facts or intentions of the German Government.—*L. & C. Express.*

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday 30th April, 1876.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,465.69
Merchandise, &c.	$ 438.61
Total.	$7,904.30

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$8,630.09
Merchandise, &c	$ 407.69
	$9,037.78

KOBE AND OSAKA STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 23rd April, 1876.

Passengers, 22,715½	Amount.	Yen 4,979·02
Luggage and Parcels.	„	136·513
Goods.	„	109·922
Total Amount		Yen 5,225·455
Corresponding period last year		Yen 7,490·72

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS UNDER TREATMENT DURING APRIL, 1876.

Class of Patients.	Remained Mar. 31st.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained April 30th.	Total Treated.
1st	1	2	2	1	—	3
2nd	4	3	6	—	1	7
3rd	10	10	7	1	12	20
4th	1	—	1	—	—	1
Charity	6	—	2	—	4	6
Total	22	15	18	2	17	37

E. MASSAIS.—D.M.P.

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THE PRESS PROSECUTIONS.

THE Government of Japan is in serious danger at this moment of producing upon the mind of Europe and America the same kind of unfavourable impression as it produced by the persecution of the native Christians five years ago, and we would ask, in all seriousness and earnestness, whether the policy which conduces to so lamentable a result can be a sound one. We do not wish to appeal merely to that desire of standing well abroad which has been more or less of a force in urging the Japanese to progress and reform. The defensive pride which lies at the root of so many of the virtues is satisfied to do right as right, "were wisdom in the scorn of consequence," and this must fulfil its own duty. But the desire to stand well in the general opinion of the Western world, provided the object be not secured by good professions subsequently belied by bad deeds, can hardly lead the Japanese far astray. The opinion of Europe is clear enough now-a-days upon the great principles of good government. No one argues for despotism, for persecution, for intolerance of opinion, for cruelty, for the love of strife, for official insolence, for military oppression, for religious restriction, for perpetuating ignorance, corruption and fraud, for sedition and conspiracy. Thanks to the qualities which seem to have inhered in our race from the earliest days in which history mentions it, thanks to the benignant influence of that religion which easily subdued us by reason of our possession of those qualities —the one having a natural affinity for the other—and to the generally sound body of opinion developed by our social and political institutions, there is no danger that those who seek our good opinion will be led in any erroneous direction by their efforts to deserve it. If the Japanese produce in us the conviction that they are acting on sound principles, it can hardly be otherwise—cannot indeed be otherwise—than that they are casting off the despotic character of oriental formulæ and methods of government, and bringing their system more into conformity with that body of principles which has done so much for ourselves. And, *vice versâ*, if they are flying in the face of those principles and violating their spirit at every move, they will not only forfeit our good opinion, —with which, indeed, they may, if they will, dispense— but they will be pursuing methods of government fatal to their rise as a nation, fatal to their legitimate ambitions, and to the fair promise they have given to the world.

We have spoken of the bad effect upon European opinion of their persecution of the native Christians some years ago. The distinguished and able man who is now— if we mistake not—the second in rank of the MIKADO'S Councillors, must be fully aware of the adverse influence produced upon the minds of European statesmen by the accounts of this persecution which preceded him in his mission to the West. Were not representations on the subject made to him, first in America, then in England, then on the Continent of Europe, and not only in official quarters, but from those Societies which watch over and protect in the great centres of European opinion the progress and welfare of our faith and the liberty which is bound up with it? If rumour speak truly, the illustrious Lady whom Englishmen love so well and the world respects so highly, and whose forty years reign of wise constitutional government has done more than all the teaching of statesmen and ecclesiastics to impress the nations with a sense of the paramount value of free monarchical institutions, spoke to Mr. IWAKURA on the subject, and expressed a hope that these persecutions might be discontinued. The Japanese ENVOY felt the full force of all these remonstrances. The imprisoned native Christians were released and joyfully went back to their homes. A great public and world-wide scandal was stopped, wholesome public opinion did its work, the Japanese nation effaced a dishonouring blot from its shield, a new and salutary principle was added to the mainspring of its polity, the State took no injury, while the people were endowed with a fresh privilege.

There is no special Japanese Mission now in Europe, and there are few of those special objects to gain which the Mission of IWAKURA had more or less in view. But the accounts of the Press Prosecutions which have lately left this country will produce almost if not quite as bad an impression abroad as did the former persecutions of the Christians. The necessity for the Press-laws will be generally granted. Public opinion elsewhere has largely admitted this. But the spirit in which they have been administered, the harshness and cruelty of the Judges, the ignominy to which the public writers have been exposed, the tyrannical and oppressive nature of the proceedings, the severity of the sentences and the vindictive character of the whole line of conduct of the Government on this question, have already produced a most unfavourable influence upon public opinion, and have revealed—perhaps opportunely—the real character of the administration of criminal justice in this Empire.

Yet, what is the darling wish of Japanese statesmen at this moment? What has been the prime motive power in half their reforms of the jurisprudence of the realm? Why have they adopted an alien code of laws, set their scholars to translate it, their youth to study and practice it, and their Judges to incorporate its principles into their modes of procedure and decisions? There is but one answer: The desire to obtain jurisdiction over foreigners. But do they imagine that the foreign Powers will hand over their subjects to a jurisdiction which betrays such a spirit as that betrayed by these Press Prosecutions? The laws of the more advanced nations of Europe are like a beautiful instrument every part of which reveals not only a consummate adaptative skill in the constructing mechanician, but a perfect apprehension of the eternal principles of harmony—principles, which, like those of geometry, are necessary truths, because they possess a mathematical basis. These laws, for the most part, are, in like manner, the outcome of principles, so far as is yet known to us, which permit of the freest expansion of the individual mind and character, compatible with the cohesion necessary for the stability of society. By means of our system of free discussion, the ideas which prove their right to exist, by surviving the conflict of opposing ideas, find their way into our legislation, and thus a constructive and reparative process is constantly going on which represents the conclusions of the wisest, and gradually moulds and reinforces the minds of those who are their intellectual inferiors. Liberty, admitted as a regulating and controlling power at the very source of our laws, and finding a place in every compensating, corrective and adjusting part of the mechanism, brings with her a reforming power

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which never sleeps and which nothing escapes, and thus it is that we flourish and go on ever improving—an effect not produced by our Government, but springing from ourselves.

Now this beneficent spirit of liberty, the source of all this security and perpetual improvement, is looked upon by this Government with worse than distaste—with positive aversion. Far from regarding it as a good thing, to be encouraged as far as the present immature knowledge of its operation permits, it is regarded as a bad thing, inevitable perhaps, yet to be repressed by every possible means. Thus, the Japanese, far from travelling on the same lines as ourselves, though behind us in point of time, are travelling in an almost diametrically opposite direction, certainly on widely divergent lines. The principle we worship, they detest ; our fair is their foul ; our Ormuzd is their Ahriman. They may claim that they must not look aside from principles necessary for the good government of the Empire even for so great an object as the acquisition of jurisdiction over us. We, on the other hand say, that if their new polity is moulded by or permeated with these principles, they have no chance of ever being entrusted with such jurisdiction. And we claim further that these principles are not good and not necessary; that, on the contrary, they are bad and utterly destructive.

Put the matter to a practical test. If foreigners were placed under Japanese jurisdiction, the foreign Press would become subject to its control. Knowing this, and seeing the spirit in which the Japanese are administering these Press laws, what will inevitably be the attitude of that Press relative to the question. One, assuredly, of the bitterest animosity, so incessant, so implacable, so biting, as to act most adversely in any attempted approximation to the desired end. Be the fruition of these hopes on the part of the Japanese nearer or further off, on the assumption of their moulding their laws and methods of procedure upon our own, it will be indefinitely delayed so long as the spirit which actuates the Government in these Press Prosecutions is apparent. The point is absolutely vital and representative, because as liberty is the life-blood of our whole system, the abstraction of it involves the paralysis of the heart, and the foreign Governments will never expose their subjects or citizens to this. So long as the administration of Japanese law recognizes a certain spirit of liberty, we can always hope that antiquated edicts can be abolished for more modern ones, and bad methods of procedure can be corrected. But animosity shewn to liberty is fatal to and disqualifying for the concession of jurisdiction. It alienates willing partisans and well-wishers ; converts friends into foes, dries up the springs of admiring enthusiasm, and curdles all the generous sympathies from which nations in their mutual relations gain so much. Yet it does worse than this. These results are only effects produced external to the nation so governed. But the nation itself cannot rise among the orders of the human race. A corrupt despotism must dominate a feeble race of slaves, chained, lashed and cowed into degrading subserviency. Where there is no liberty there is no true light or life, and a race in so artificial a condition gradually disappears before the advancing tide of the freer men who are covering the earth.

If we have any claim to be heard in this matter, we would earnestly hope that some relaxation of the attitude of the Government towards the Press will soon take place. We would deprecate in the strongest manner the truly retrograde position the Government is now taking in regard to a matter vitally affecting the life of the nation. Remember what the steps of this proceeding have been. First, a Press wholly free—or practically so. (Whether this was quite wise or not is another question: it showed at all events a desire to let the people find means of expressing their opinions and feelings.) Then, the Press-laws ; of no undue severity perhaps, yet restrictive of this power of free expression, and embodying one thoroughly bad clause by which all discussion of a law of the Empire was prohibited. Lastly, harsh, cruel, and, we would almost say, vindictive prosecutions of the public journals, with every accompaniment of humiliation and rigour at the trials, and issuing in sentences of fearful severity. There have been days of similar persecution in Europe, but they are now regarded with shame and aversion. More than this ; they obstructed the progress of the nations whose rulers acted thus, brought lasting disgrace on their Governments, and not only failed to effect their real object, but made the popular triumph all the greater in the end.

If Japan is wise she will take warning from our history. Both our failures and successes, and the causes of both, are before her. At present, her efforts, at least in this matter, seem certain to ensure the former, and these alone.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

Initiation and Imitation.

(Choya Shimbun.)

If we cast our eyes over the world we see that most of the states of Europe are in a condition of high enlightenment, while those of the East are but semi-civilized ; that the minds of the people of the West are active, while those of the orientals are indolent ; that the Westerns are jealous of the rights and liberties of the people, while the orientals are indifferent to them ; that the former are daily making new inventions or improving old contrivances and methods of production, while the latter think only of imitating them. The difference between these two conditions of mind is great—as wide indeed as the distance between heaven and earth. Now this difference is not due to the original Creative Power. It does not arise from geographical position or climatic condition. It has its root in the differences between the objects aimed at in the Eastern and Western systems of education. These differences may have been slight at first, but every succeeding year made the divergence greater, and a wide gap now exists between the two systems. It is on this question that we desire to say a few words.

The Chinese think that in the period of the Emperor Gio of the To dynasty, and Shun of the Gu dynasty (about the time of Noah), China was in the highest state of civilization, and that the period during the three succeeding dynasties, the Ka, In and Shu (a period of about 1,800 years) enjoyed a civilization inferior only to that of the preceding age of the To and Gu* dynasty. During the succeding dynasties, the Jiu and Kan, the Chinese say that they declined in civilization, and believe that each successive age was worse than that which preceded it. There is a classical work in Chinese called the *Shosho*, or the biography of the Emperors Gio and Shun of the To and Gu dynasties, and Bun and Bu of the Shu dynasty and so on. This book is revered by the Chinese as the Bible is by the Christians. Confucius constantly spoke of these Emperors Gio, Shun, Bun and Bu in his discourses, and this shows how Chinese men of learning always looked back with reverence to the ancients, to the disregard of

* Is it frivolous to say that the European reader cannot, for his life, take any interest in dynasties called *To* and *Gu* and *Shu* and in Emperors called *Bun* and *Bu*? How can people brought up to believe in Plantagenets and Guelphs, Hohenzollerns, Bourbons, Romanoffs, Hapsburgs, and Wittelsbachs connect serious history with *Tos* and *Gus*, and *Buns* and *Bus*? There surely is something in a name.

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everything that was new. Thus, then, their system of education has pointed always to the past. The sages of China since the time of Mencius have always made the teachings of Confucius their theme, a fact which may be observed by any reader of Chinese literature. The first Emperor of the Jiu dynasty, Yu by name, collected an account of the sayings and doings of his predecessors Gio and Shun, and made them models for perpetual imitation. To, the first Emperor of the In dynasty, made Yu his model, and the Emperors Bun and Bu of the Succeeding Shu dynasty made To their object of imitation. This being the case, all the regulation of the administration, the code of society, morals and customs were modelled on those of ancient times and mere imitations of them. So such an excess was this spirit carried that though the Throne was sometimes usurped by an intruder he would always say that he derived it from his predecessor, simply because the Emperor Gio was said to have ceded his Throne to Shun, and this shows the honour in which precedents and antiquity are held. We do not speak of corrupt Emperors and officials, but all Rulers who were reasonably good desired to act on the model of their predecessors, and the officials under them in like manner. The learned also read, thought and wrote much regarding the administration of affairs, but their highest ambition was to resemble Confucius and Mencius. Thus the minds of these three classes were, and still are, directed towards the past, and never towards the present or future. And thus it is that the orientals cannot invent: they can only imitate.

Europe and America are diametrically different in this respect. They honour and revere freedom, and detest oppression and subservience. They love their rights above all things, and do not cherish absurd notions regarding antiquity. They are not satisfied with the present nor with the condition of civilization they have so far attained. They advance daily, and are continually beginning to know something never previously known by man, and inventing something never previously invented. Thus they are attempting to raise themselves to the greatest attainable height of civilization, and it must be allowed that a wide gap exists between people like this and those who merely advance by imitation.

All men have their natural instincts and habits, and it is sometimes difficult to analyse these. But it is impossible to say that the orientals have become so ignoble and slavish in obedience to their instincts, and, without doubt, the desire in the Western nations for freedom, their indifference to antiquity, and their desire to attain a higher civilization to that in which they now find themselves have their origin in the mental habits of the people, and these habits again have their rise in the education which prevails in the country. Japan is situated in the East, and its education has heretofore largely consisted in the teachings of Confucius, Mencius and such like Chinese philosophers. Its religion has been that of Sakya Mouni, and there is another branch of learning called *Wagaku*, but this deals only with the ancient language spoken in Japan, so that it is unworthy of notice here. Now all the learned men took Confucius and Mencius as their models, and all the priests took Sakya Mouni as theirs. The teaching of these at first formed the mental habits of the people, and finally they moulded the mind of the whole nation, so that our ideas did not differ very widely from those of the Chinese, and this condition of things lasted until the late civil war.

Since the civil war we have begun to carry on freer intercourse with foreigners, and seeing how wealthy, powerful and enlightened the European states are, we have been anxious to become so likewise. Many of our most wealthy and powerful men have entirely changed their habits of mind. The laws and methods of administration have been changed, the *daimios* have been abolished, and a constitutional form of government will be granted by the Emperor. In fact, our system of education, manufactures and dress, our habitations, and even our food are becoming like those of European countries, and even young children have begun to study European books. Some among our people have acquired a knowledge of the more useful sciences, of laws and political institutions, and most of them have been struck with wonder and admiration at the wisdom of foreign writers and try to imitate them. This cannot be deemed the perfect acquisition of European ideas, because if any one is actually imbued with these, he need not attempt to imitate them—they become the parents of other ideas similarly European. If we try to rival the Europeans and Americans simply by imitating them, it is doubtful whether we shall make any solid progress.

The Ancient Military system of Japan.

The mythological epoch of our history is very obscure, and little is known about it. But this may be regarded as certain, that the starting of Jimmu Tennô's expedition towards the north-east, with a number of men and vessels, was the origin of our Army and Navy. In those days there were troops of both sexes, for the army is said to have been composed of both men and women, and their weapons consisted of swords, bows and arrows and spears.

Under the reign of Sujin Tenno, (570 years after Jimmu Tenno and about 896 years B.C.) the office of Shidô Shogûn was established, and consisted of four generals whose duty it was to take command, in case of disturbance, of the four districts into which the country was divided.

In the reign of Jingo Kogo, about A. D. 201, the use of flags, drums and bells was first introduced into the army.

In the 18th year of Yuriaku Tenno, or about A. D. 473, the *Sayemon* (guards of the left gate) and *Uyemon* (guards of the right gate) were established.

In the reign of Keitai Tenno, (about A. D. 52), the office of *Tai-Shogûn* (Generalissimo) was the first time instituted. These are the leading outlines of our military administration in ancient times.

Kotoku Tenno, A. D. 649, instituted eight great departments of the administration, one of which was the War Department, and at this time there was no distinction of a military and an agricultural class. Young men were examined in each of the several provinces, and one-fourth of them were enrolled on the army list and put under drill.

From the time of Monmu Tennô, A. D. 695, for about a hundred years, the Imperial guards were divided into six companies, and one superior officer administered the affairs of each of these companies. At this time, a custom obtained that horses were given to the Government as taxes, and about this date the cavalry was divided into two bodies, each having its own superior officer.

When a hundred or more men were assembled in a district they formed a body called a *Dan*, and one *Daiki* and two *Shôki* were placed in command of them. When the number of men reached 500 but was below 1,000 they were commanded by one *Daiki* and one *Shôki*; and when less than 500, by a single *Shôki*. Every 200 men were placed under a *Koi*, every 100 under a *Risshi*, and every 50 under a *Taisoi*. Ten men formed a *Kwa*, and five men a *Go*. Thus two *Go* of five men formed one *Kwa* (10 men); five *Kwa* formed one *Tai* (50 men); two *Tai* one *Rio* (100 men), and ten *Rio* one *Dan* (1,000 men).

Those who became skilful in riding and archery were put into the cavalry, the remainder were infantry.

The troops kept in the capital were called 'guards,' those quartered on the coast 'defenders.' Among those quartered at Kioto were 600 men who formed the right and left body-guard, while there were 1,200 right and left gate guards, besides 800 other guards.

In time of war when there were more than 10,000 embodied troops, one *Shogûn*, two Vice *Shogûns*, and two generals of brigade were placed in command. When the troops exceeded 30,000 in number a *Tai Shogûn* or generalissimo was placed in command. This *Tai Shogûn* had the power of punishing all officers under the rank of *Daiki* in any manner he pleased, short of death.

There was also a corps of heavy troops called the *Kenji* which were under the orders of the War Department.

From the times of Saga Tenno, about A.D. 810, the office of Prime Minister was kept in the family of Fujiwara family, and the Genji and Heiki retained the command of the army. The eight provinces of *Kwanto*, and the provinces of Mutzu and Dewa were governed by these two families, and the division of the military and agricultural classes had commenced about this time. The former were termed *Bushi* or *Samurai*, those who held large domains were called *Daimio*, and smaller holders *Shomio* or *To*. The families of Genji and Heiki had many partisans and retainers among these two classes.

In the reign of Yotoba Tenno, Yoritomo, of the Genji family, was made at his own request Tzuihoshi of the whole nation, that is the leader of troops against any who rose to defy the Imperial authority, and thus he got the whole military power of the nation into his own hands. His authority extended so far as the appointment and dismissal of the *Shugo* (governors) and *Jitô* (vice governors) of the various provinces or districts. At this time the agricultural and military classes became quite distinct, and feudal institutions came into being and took shape. This system prevailed through the times of Ota, Nobunaga, Toyotomi Taikô, and the Tokugawa dynasty, with but slight changes affecting only the private retainers of the *Daimios*.

The Mikado had no military power until the time of the late

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Restoration, when all the powers of the state reverted to his hands, including, of course, the command of the Army and Navy.

As I am desirous of saying something about military and naval affairs, I have thought it well to mention the ancient condition of these services.

The Importance of the North.

Choya Shimbun, April 11, 1876.

The northern part of Japan which borders on the territory of Russia is a place of primary importance and it has therefore been long called the "lock of the north gate." Owing to the non-definition of the exact boundary which marked the territories of the two countries—Russia and Japan the north of Karafuto (Saghalin) the Tycoon's Government frequently despatched embassies (to the former) with the desire of bringing about such a settlement, but these embassies did not succeed in effecting their object as the Russians had for years entertained the idea of absorbing the whole island and had planned making themselves entire masters thereof. Owing to great domestic troubles our country was unable for several years to being about a final settlement of the question, and the Russians availed themselves of the opportunity that was thus afforded them to develop the resources of the island, and by gradually opening it up, to make preparations for absorbing the whole of it. His Majesty's Government, after the revolution, established the Kaitakushi and divided Yezo into eleven provinces, these again being sub-divided into over eighty districts. The head office of the department was established at Sapporo, a branch being stationed far off in Karafuto and it was intended by means of this branch to effect the opening up of the island. The disputes of many years could not however be put an end to, and, as it could not be judged when an entanglement would not take place between the two countries, owing to the hardships that were inflicted by the Russians on our people there, our Government took steps beforehand to prevent such by giving Karafuto to Russia in exchange for the Kurile Islands, thus finally settling the boundary line between the two countries. This policy must be highly commended, but as this subject is one of vital importance to the whole Empire, all persons of intelligence whether they be in town or country must give their careful attention to it.

Russia in pursuit of the plan and policy that were bequeathed to her years ago by the Emperor Peter the Great exchanges the unimportant for the important, money for land, and, by spreading her religion, secretly gains over to her persons living far away. This is the profound policy of the Greek Church, to plant Russian subjects secretly in the midst of hostile countries. Her Missionaries are all clergymen of high standing in their own country while those who learn from them in Japan are all unintelligible, uneducated rustics, destitute alike of shame and patriotism. If we enquire into the teaching of these Missionaries we shall find that they are entirely confined to enjoining virtue and propriety, the rights of liberty and personal freedom. This teaching should be highly approved of, but still if we examine the hearts of the teachers we shall find them to be as much worthy of fear as devils or serpents. As to their disciples they look to foreigners for all the daily necessaries of life and the more earnest among them entrust their very existence to them, reverence the teachers as being angels, and their inability to make any decided inquiry as to the doctrines which they hear, prevents them entertaining doubts thereof (which the might otherwise do) and all the teacher's instructions are submitted to. This conduct must be reprobated, but on the other hand we cannot but pity the state of mind in which these persons are. Their placing their dependence on foreigners for their livelihood is owing to the darkness of their minds which prevents them knowing themselves. This is the policy which is pursued everywhere by Russia, and if the impregnating of these doctrines is continued for any long time it is impossible to tell what misfortunes may not result therefrom. It is to me a subject of great dread and I therefore think that the rendering our northern territory secure is a matter of primary importance.

Two or three years ago the Kaitakushi transferred a member of northern merchants to Sapporo, giving them money for building and other purposes and caused them to carry on business there. A crowd of persons who were destitute of means of daily livelihood was thus collected together there, and accordingly not one of them remained for any length of time. A number of allotments of land have now been made to yeomanry, stipends for the period of three years being granted to them, and they have been set to work to effect the development of the place. Is it not to be feared that when the three years are up they will follow the example that has already been set to them by the merchants who were previously transferred thither? Ought we not therefore speedily to establish a system for encouraging one good form of instruction and learning among them, for teaching them to know what shame is and stirring up patriotic spirit in them, and for developing their intelligence and mental powers. This is a matter of first importance at the present day and is one not to be neglected even for a short time. There are many talented persons among us who are regarding the north with feelings of grief and who earnestly discuss the subject of dealing with it, but whether it is owing to their abilities not being sufficient for the task or that they have no scheme for warding off the evils, (that threaten) there are few who do not thrust aside the subject of the development of the place. Again it is the habit of some of those who discuss it to say that owing to the great cold and snow that prevails there and also in view of the strength and size of Russia nothing can be done. When I hear of such remarks as these, my tears gush forth and I am struck with sorrow. Yezo lies between 41° and 45° N. Latitude, and the coldest point to which the thermometer falls is about 5 degrees, a degree of cold which is unknown in the main island. To defend ourselves against the cold is, however, a very easy matter and it is only the defence of Russia which is difficult. Learned men may say that there is no means of doing so, but I on the other hand persist there is. As I have already said the way to open up the northern part of the empire is to develop the intelligence of the people and encourage feelings of shame in them, and these results cannot be attained without instruction and learning. Such a work as the development of the country depends upon the strength of mind which the people give to it, and the result of the instruction which I have described, if really persevered in for any length of time, will be that the minds of the people in the North will become assimilated to those of the people in the mainland. Mr. Mitsukuri says that people who live in cold regions have great powers of endurance while on the other hand those who live in hot regions are feeble and nerveless. If therefore learning and instruction are caused to spread among the people in the region of which we are now speaking, who knows but that at some future day an illustrious and eminent people may be generated there; and for these reasons I think that the instruction of the people is of main importance as regards the north at the present day. This article of mine may be derided as its subject matter is one that has been long known, but the anxiety which I have long felt in regard to it has caused me to produce it stupid though it be, and I am anxious to hear through your journal the opinions of learned on the subject and also the plans which they have for the development of that region.

(Signed) Shina Miki,
of Sarui in Fukagawa, Yedo.

Penalties for Officials.

("Nichi Nichi Shimbun" of April 15th, 1876.)

No. 34.—The following list of penalties for officials having lately been determined is hereby under known.

April 14th, 1876. (Signed) Sanjō Saneyoshi,
Prime Minister.

Rule I.—For the future all offences committed by officials in respect to their duties,—the same not being private offences,—shall be punished by the chief of the Department to which such officials belong.

Rule II.—The penalties shall be three in number;—firstly, reprimand,—secondly, confiscation of pay,—thirdly, dismissal from office.

Rule III.—Reprimand is the mildest form of punishment, a lecture of censure being given from the Chief of Department.

Rule IV.—Confiscation of pay consists of deprivation of salary for a period not less than half a month and not exceeding three months. In carrying this out, there shall be confiscated every month, half of the salary for that month, which shall be sent into the Board of Finance when the total sum is complete.

Rule V.—As regards a person to be punished with dismissal, there shall in the case of a *Shi-nin* official,* be sent in (to the Government), upon the desire of the Chief of the Department, a written detail of the circumstances, after which the said official shall be dismissed, and his certificate of rank restored to the Government.

Note.—In the case of an official to be dismissed, the same, however, being not as a punishment, the Chief of the Department shall explain the matter and cause such official himself to send in a petition to be allowed to resign, after which he shall be dismissed.

* *I.e.*—One appointed by the Mikado on the recommendation of the Chief of the Department.

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Rule VI.—The several Chiefs of Departments shall inflict the penalties upon their respective subordinates, both *Sōnin* and *Hannin*† officials.

Rule VII.—*Sōnin* officials of the *Fu* and *Ken* shall be punished by the Prime Minister; and *Hannin* officials of the *Fu* or *Ken*, or of the Police Department shall be punished by their chiefs.

Rule VIII.—*Hanji* (Judges) of the 4th rank and downwards shall be punished by the Head of the Judicial Department. Those officials of the *Fu* or *Ken* who hold the additional office of *Hanji* shall punish their subordinate *Hannin* officials after having consulted on the matter with some other official of the *Fu* or *Ken* who is of *Sōnin*, or higher, rank.

Rule IX.—When the Chief of a *Fu*, a *Ken*, or of the Police Department shall punish a subordinate *Hannin* official otherwise than by reprimand, he shall take the steps that he may think good for effecting the confiscation of pay or the dismissal from office, and shall at once report the same to the Minister of the Home Department.

When *Fu* or *Ken* officials who hold the additional office of *Hanji* punish their subordinate *Hannin* officials by confiscation of pay or by dismissal from office, they shall take the steps that they may think good, and shall at once report the same to the Minister of the Judicial Department.

Rule X.—Those officials who may be guilty of intentional private offences shall, even though they may have committed those offences in their public capacity, be handed over to the Judicial authorities, and their superior Chief shall not have power to deal with them.

No 35.

To *In*, *Shō*, *Shi*, *Chō*, *Fu*, and *Ken*.

In connection with the recently determined penalties for officials, the following instructions showing the method of the administration of punishments by the Chiefs of Departments, are to be observed.

April 14th, 1876.

(Signed) SANJO SANEYOSHI,
Prime Minister.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BE OBSERVED BY CHIEFS OF DEPARTMENTS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF PUNISHMENTS.

I.—The several Chiefs of Departments shall always look after their subordinates, and in case of any faults being committed by the latter, shall deal with them according to the rules relating to penalties.

II.—By "faults" are meant those results caused by errors, inadvertence, or negligence. The results of dilatoriness are also considered "faults." Those persons, too, who by not regulating well their general behaviour bring discredit upon the name of officials shall also be considered guilty of a fault and be subjected to punishment.

III.—Those faults that occasion evil results shall be considered as being grave;—but those which even though they occasion evil results, still can be rectified, or those which do not cause any evil results shall be considered as being lighter.

Note.—It is, however, left to the discretion of the Chief to determine the lightness or the gravity of the fault, according to the circumstances of the case.

IV.—In the case of several officials of the same Department uniting in the commission of some fault, the responsibility of the same shall rest with their immediate superior,—as, in a Department, with the Chief of Department;—in an office, with the Head of Office;—in a (police) Bureau, with the Superintendent of the same;—and in all minor offices with the official charged with their supervision. The official next to the Chief, and those coming after him shall also be proportionately dealt with. In the case of subordinate officials who have received the consent of their Superior to carry out some matter in accordance with their own ideas, the responsibility shall rest with both the Superior and the subordinates alike. In the case of subordinates who (commit faults while) in the execution of matters within the extent of their duty or powers, their Superior is not responsible, But those subordinates who exceed their duty or powers and act according to their own ideas, shall be deemed to be guilty in a graver degree.

V.—In case of subordinate officials themselves detecting their own errors and sending in an enquiry as to whether they shall or shall not tender their resignation in consequence, their chief shall institute enquiries into the matter, and shall deal in accordance with the Rules, with those who have merely been guilty of an unintentional fault: those wilful and intentional offenders, however, who ought to be delivered up to the Judicial Authorities, shall be handed over to the latter by their Chief, in accordance with Rule X of the scale of penalties, either to the Head of the Judicial Department, or else to the *Kenji*, or, in places where there is not a *Kenji* stationed, to the *Hanji*. Should the Judicial Authorities ascertain clearly that the offence was not intentionally committed, or again, that it has nothing to do with the Penal Code, the offenders shall be returned to their Chief of Department, who shall then deal with them according to the scale of penalties.

VI.—It is not permitted to re-employ persons who have been dismissed as a punishment, unless after the expiration of a period of two years or more.

VII.—Whenever it is desired to employ, at some other Government Department, any one who has previously been dismissed from office,—whether as a punishment or otherwise,—reference must in each case be made to his former Chief of Department, and enquiry made of the latter as to his opinion of the person to be engaged.

VIII.—In the case of an official being dismissed, but not as a punishment, his chief shall explain the matter and cause him to send in his resignation. Those, however, who do not accept these directions, and refuse to send in their resignation, may at once be dismissed.

IX.—In the case of those persons who have during some former office committed faults which came to light after such persons have been appointed to another office,—or of those who themselves confess their own errors, reference shall be made to the Chief of the Department to which they formerly belonged and punishment shall then be inflicted by their new Chief.

† Approved by the Chief himself at will.

THE IMPERIAL JOURNEY.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun, May 2nd, 1876.)

It is said that the arrival of the Corean embassy in Yedo will take place about the 24th or 25th instant.

It is believed that it is His Majesty's intention to start for Oshiu and Dewa on the 1st proximo, but if the above embassy arrives earlier than the date mentioned the start may according to circumstances be made at the end of the present month. The nobles in the suite accompanying His Majesty will be as follows. Iwakura and Kido, Ministers: Hijikata and Kune-i-Secretaries: One Sangi whose name is not yet known: Tokudaijo-minister of the Household: Higashi Kuze, Lord-chamberlain: Suge, Vice-minister of the Household: Kagawa: Kodama: Tsutsumi: Takasaki: Yoneda: Iwasa.

His Majesty will proceed to Hakodate, but we understand it is not the intention to extend the journey into Yezo. The inhabitants of Yezo will greatly regret this.

The Minister of the Interior will, it is reported, start beforehand on the 10th inst for the purpose of examining the royal route.

PRECIS OF LETTER TO THE *Choya Shimbun* FROM TETSUKA ARATA —A COMMONER RESIDENT IN YEDO—REPROVING PERSONS WHO ARE ADDICTED TO WINE AND DROWNED IN LUST.

There is a proverb that wine is the best of all medicines and it is true that it drowns sorrow and increases joy. This is, however, the language of tipplers, used by them in their own defence, and so far from wine drinking being to the good of the body, it is the direct reverse. From ancient times down to the present there have been numerous examples of princes who have been rendered silly by it, of persons in authority who have been led by it to abuse their power, of officials who have been led to regard only their own interests to the neglect of the public ones, of old and young men and women who have been ruined by it. Even now the newspapers contain numerous instances that prove this. By it dissipated persons are led into debauchery and to neglect their families. If we inquire as to the persons who give way to this vice, we shall find that they are middle class men who have always civilization and enlightenment in their mouths and who understand what is right and proper. But while such practices are in vogue civilization cannot advance, and when I think that this is so my tears fall.

When ages ago God created man, he fixed the great relationship of husband and wife, but men disregarding this, reduce themselves to the level of beasts by giving themselves over to lust and debauchery. God punishes them therefore by the infliction of such plagues as syphilis and the like diseases. Those who give themselves up to wine and women defend themselves by saying that it is the custom of the world, but let them be never so high in rank or so distinguished for learning I shall still think them only savages. If they were in reality only savages I might pass by their conduct without notice, but it is inexcusable to see high officers and

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learned men, who know well what is right, behave in such a way.

I myself was formerly given over to wine and women, and both my health and reputation suffered in consequence. I induced numbers of friends to follow my example and deserved both human and divine punishment. The true God was however so kind as not to forsake, but to extend his mercy to me and reform me. I was cleansed in the redeeming and true blood of Jesus Christ, and owing to the teaching which I have received from Him I am to-day living in accordance with the divine law. Changed from my former feelings, I now yearn for what is good and loathe what is wrong, and I cannot endure to see my brethren pursuing now the same wicked course as I did formerly. I therefore, though I am a person destitute of learning and ability, publish this letter, and I beg my brethren to learn their own and their country's value, to reverence God, and esteem their Saviour, and appreciate the doctrine for which we should be grateful. By so doing their intelligence will be increased, they will become truly civilized, defend themselves against the contempt of foreigners and ensure the everlasting safety of their Imperial country.

Is it So?

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun of April 28th 1876.)

In a letter which we have received from Mr. Homma Shigeyoshi of Kioto, that gentleman says :—

"The remark in the description of the state of things at Kioto "which appears in your journal to the effect that the preaching of "Christianity by the *Doshi* (like-minded) Society is being pushed "on with more and more vigour, is quite mistaken. I am one of "the students of the present schools and also a servant of Jesus, "and as I am therefore well acquainted with the facts, I beg leave "to say a few words. They are of course desirous with their whole "hearts to instruct those in the school who are wandering in "darkness in the way of salvation, but as this is strictly prohibited "by the Local Government here, they refrain from teaching, much "though they regret to have to do so. Mr. Niishima, however, a "gentleman who returned from America a few years ago, with "some other teachers and believers have greatly exerted themselves, "and meetings are held every Sunday at the teachers' houses at "which the Holy Scriptures are explained. The number of hear-"ers has increased and at present about one hundred persons "attend every meeting. We listen in the glad hope that the time "is not far distant when we shall be able to hold public meetings "as well. These are probably the facts which have led to your "error."

Under the tyrannous rule of the Tokugawa family, it (the Christian Religion) was long prohibited by law, and none might either teach or learn it, but at present it is as good as tolerated by the Government, and we do not believe that there is any probability whatever that the Holy * Religion of Jesus will be suppressed by the State. We therefore believe that our previous statements are not incorrect.

Easter Day.

(Choya Shimbun, 21, April.)

We understand that the 16th was the day on which Christ returned to life. On the evening of the 15th the great gate of the house of the Russian missionary Nikolai at Surugadai was opened and great lanterns suspended around it. All the rooms were illuminated and about five hundred men and women assembled therein. The figure of a cross was made in cakes and fruit, and dyed eggs were piled up like a mountain. Flags with the figure of the cross on them were fixed in a back room. The service commenced at 12 o'clock. Mr. Nikolai wore a golden head dress. At his right stood a Russian priest and on his left a Japanese. These three preached in turns in Russian, Greek, and Japanese and the service lasted over two hours. When it was over the three priests displayed their affection to the disciples by kissing them all, old and young, men and women alike, after which the disciples all kissed and took each others' hands. They then joyfully eat fruit and drank tea and all went away about dawn.

It is Not So.

(Choya Shimbun, May 4th, 1876.)

A small ticket is given every day to each of those persons who come to hear the doctrine of Christ preached in Yokohama. It is said that rewards are given at the end of the month in proportion to the number of these tickets (held by each person) and consequently the number of those who come to hear the preaching is very large.

[We have submitted this report to one of the leading local Protestant missionaries, who entirely denies it, and we have little doubt that the Fathers of the Apostolic Mission can do the same. Ed. J. W. M.]

Competition.

(Choya Shimbun.)

Since the Government began to give large subsidies to the Mitzu Bishi Company the native coast line has flourished greatly, and it is doing now what no Company could do without the aid of the State. But latterly, the P. & O. Company has been running an opposition line and the Mitzu Bishi has in consequence lowered its rates of freight and passenger-money in order not to be beaten, so that it would appear that had rates been more moderate at first there would have been no opposition. The Government surely does not give these large subsidies to the Mitzu Bishi Company for the purpose of carrying on a competition when opposition is started, but in order to promote the general convenience of the people.

Now it may be observed that the line towards the south-west and China is very cheap and the people are greatly benefited by it. For the small sum of five *yen* they can go to Kobe and back, and for ten *yen* they can go to Shanghai and back. But the rates to Hakodate and Oshu are very high ; they have not been reduced and remain two or three times as high as those on the southern branch. So much is this the case, that when intending travellers are informed of them, they prefer to go by land.

It would thus seem as if the above Company were not acting in accordance with the object the Government is desirous to promote, and the public, forgetful of the benevolence of the Government, is beginning to hope that foreigners will start an opposition in other directions.

A Popular Assembly.

("Hochi Shimbun" of April 22nd, 1876.)

We have hard that in a certain Ken, name unknown, a People's Assembly was opened on the 6th of March last, and that a similar meeting took place on the 6th instant also. Mr. District Superintendent acted as President, and the Mayors formed the members; and thus, somehow or other, it came to much the same as the former gatherings, in the various villages, of Heads of five to talk about sowing seed. No *Shidzuoku* being present, but some 300 or so farmers having attended, it came to pass that although, at the first, careful attention was given to what was said, matters gradually grew worse. Quiet talk branched off to extraneous affairs, and these branches, again, bore fruit, so that the point under discussion, and the replies or explanations regarding it disappeared no one knew whither. One person shouted out, "Mr. "so and so, of such a village, has unfortunately had every single "one of his potatoes rooted up by a wild-boar!" Another gave the news that "some time back, on such and such a mountain "a wolf had come out of a manure-tub, and on being pursued, "climbed up a tree and so escaped!" Just as these wondrous tales began to come pouring forth, the signal was given with the clapper, and the meeting was happily closed!

NOTES UPON JAPANESE MUSIC.

By Dr. Muller, late of the Imperial Medical College.

(Translated by permission from the Transactions of the "Deutsche Gesellschaft für Natur und Völkerkunde Ostasiens.")

I must ask the readers of this paper to bear with me if I have again to begin my essay with some corrections of my preceding papers. I feel assured, however, that all who have endeavoured to collect information upon such subjects in Japan will not reproach me with my occasional inexactitude. So vague and superficial, indeed, is the knowledge of even those best informed upon the subject, that it is only by collating the details obtained from a variety of sources, and from close personal observation that it has been at all possible to obtain accurate and trustworthy results. I am not a scientific musician, and I have only attempted this series of essays upon a hitherto little known subject with a view to open the road, as it were, to its study, and to stimulate further enquiry, but without any pretension to form an exact or conclusive study of the subject.

* A space is left before "Holy Religion of Jesus" in the same way as in speaking of the Mikado by way of honour.

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A slight error has also slipped into my description of the *wanggong*. The Empress in whose reign the six strings were arranged together was named Dsing go koku. The general who ordered this mode of arrangement was named Takeno Udshi no Sukune. The warrior's name is, however, unknown.

I will here add a few historical notes, for which I am indebted to an eminent Japanese *savant* and archæologist, Mr. Ninagawa.

The *wanggong* has been known in this country for about 1,500 years; the *Kanguro fuye* and *Biwa* for some 1,200; the *Musumé no Kôto* (or girl's harp,) differing only from the thirteen-stringed *Sono-kôto* in the thickness of its strings, 500; the *Samisen*, 300 and, finally, the *Kokiu* about 160 years. The true origin of the *Shaku-bioshi* was the following. In ancient times the nobility, when appearing before the Emperor, were compelled to hold before their breasts, with both hands, a long and flat board of prescribed shape known as *shaku*, and also used for the purpose of inscribing notifications, addresses and such purposes. After being used these boards were sawn through lengthwise, and the two sections employed for the purpose of marking time, besides serving as a certificate, pass-port or means of recognition. The custom obtains to the present day, when any one appears at Court in native dress, and seems to have been known in China, where it is alluded to as being in existence as early as more than 2,000 years B. C. According to the sacred book Chonking it served to enable the nobles to conceal their countenances in all humility in the presence of their monarch. It was styled *Kouei*, and varied in shape according to the rank of the person using it, being decorated with different symbols. The Emperor was furnished with three descriptions of *Kouei*, which he used to conceal his features when granting an audience, the largest employed being some three feet in length. In the year 2,042 B.C., the nobility appeared at court with black *Koueis* for the purpose of making known the fear which recent inundations had occasioned among the people.—Finally, and as a great antiquarian curiosity, I was made acquainted with the *Ishibuye*, or stone flute, of which until recently a specimen might have been seen in one of the temples of Yedo, but which, having incomprehensibly disappeared, I have only been able to obtain a close description of. It would appear to resemble the clarionet more closely than the flute, being about two feet long, four-fifths of an inch in diameter and formed of a single stone, bored out in the same manner as the tube of a cannon. One side was cut off sharply and slanting, resembling a fife, and forming a mouth-piece through which the instrument was blown, and on the other side of the cylinder were several finger-holes.

The position of the pipes on the *Shô* which I examined was not given correctly. The following will describe their order more accurately.

1st	Pipe.....	*fis‴* *
2nd	„	*g″*
3rd	„	*fis″*
4th	„	*e″*
5th	„	*cis″*
6th	„	*gis″*
7th	„	*h′*
8th	„	*e‴*
9th	„	blind
10th	„	*cis‴*
11th	„	*h″*
12th	„	*a″*
13th	„	*d‴*
14th	„	*d″*
15th	„	*a′*
16th	„	blind
17th	„	*c″*

* We have here followed the nomenclature of the German gamut in which *es* affixed to the letter indicating a note, signifies its flat, and *is* its sharp. Thus with *G*, *ges* is *G* flat; with *D*, *des* is *D* flat. *Fis* is *F* sharp, *Cis*, *C* sharp, and so on. *H* is our *B*, and *B* our *B* flat. The small marks (′) to the right of the letters indicating the notes, indicate the octave to which those notes belong. Thus *a*, *b*, *c*, without any mark, would be the *a*, *b*, *c*, of what is called the first octave, viz that between our bass *C* and tenor *C*. The same letters with one mark (′) would be in the octave above; with two marks (″) in the octave above that; and with three marks (‴) in the octave again above that.

The fifth pipe is closed with the right not with the left thumb, the middle, or ring finger, being occasionally used for the fourteenth or fifteenth. In giving the mode of tuning, also, I observe that some errors have slipped in. The month of the third string of the *Koscho toshi* should be July, May (*g*) being assigned to the seventh and twelfth strings in place of April, (*ges*).

The tuning of the *Kino-koto* should read as follows:

1st	string.....	*a*
2nd	„	*h*
3rd	„	*d′*
4th	„	*e′*
5th	„	*ges′*
6th	„	*a′*
7th	„	*h′*

I will now describe the *Gagaku*, its constitution, instruments, mode of notation &c. This, as I have already said, is an Institution to which the State has since the earliest times confided the study and charge of the ancient sacred and secular music introduced from Corea. It is, indeed, the only institution in which this music—which is now lost to China and Corea—has been preserved, or in which it is possible to obtain any information upon the subject. Here, too, the passion for novelty which has seized this nation has at length begun to manifest itself among the younger musicians, who exhibit a susceptibility to the influence of the European school, and it is therefore all the more desirable to record, as precisely as may be, all that may be gathered upon so interesting a subject ere it be too late.

The professors in the *Gagakku* are paid by the State and give no instruction elsewhere; the number of their pupils is at this moment forty. Instruction is only given here in ancient music, partly with vocal accompaniment. In former times the greater number of pieces, if not all, had vocal parts; now, however, in many cases the parts, or more strictly speaking the text, has been lost, the melody however, which is in unison with the *Shô*, being preserved in the orchestra. The newest piece of music performed by the band is some five centuries old.

The mode of instruction is as follows. The pupil, being furnished with the notes and general plan of the melody, studies it at leisure at his own home through the medium of the *katakana* symbols. When he has thoroughly committed it to memory the instrument is placed in his hands, and he is instructed in the fingering and mode of playing the particular *morceau*, which must always be performed without the assistance of notes. It will thus be perceived that the art is purely mechanical: the fact, also, that very few performers, even in the *Gagakku*, are able to give any conclusive information upon the subject of their own profession is thus rendered easy of comprehension. The ancient and precious instruments committed to the charge of the band are undoubtedly of great interest. Of their great antiquity there cannot, I conceive, be the smallest doubt. They are all richly lacquered, ornamented with coats of arms, and carefully wrapped up in silk bags and numerous outer boxes. They are preserved with the most jealous care and are seldom used.

The orchestra is thus arranged.

1st is the human voice. There is but one singer who marks the time with the *Shakubioshi*, or, in full orchestra, several voices in unison but with only one *Shaku bioshi*, the other instruments of percussion being omitted. The voice is always in unison with the *Shô*. To our ears the effect of the frequent, half-suppressed guttural sounds—a sort of impure shake, I should perhaps better call it a bleat,—emitted by the singer is eminently distressing although highly pleasing to the tutored ears of a native listener. The vocal part exists only in true Japanese music—the *Saibara* for instance, which is then known by the words with which it begins—there being no vocal part to the Chinese and Corean sacred music.

2nd. The *Shô* which leads the melody. In Chinese music harmonies insupportable to our ears are given, but in Japanese pieces a single note only is sounded.

3rd. The *Hitschiriki*, which as I have already said is calculated to spoil an otherwise acceptable composition by its shrill and impure notes.

4th. The *Ohteki*, a flute of agreeable tone but frequently impure. These three instruments are always pre-

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sent in an orchestra in equal number. Five or more is the number *de rigueur* for a complete band, which is then named accordingly ; thus, for instance, a five-flute orchestra is spoken of. To five of each sort of wind instrument two of every stringed instrument and one of each instrument of percussion is assigned.

5th. The *Biwa* is used only at the beginning of a bar, its collective strings being rapidly swept with the *batshi*. Single strings only are sometimes struck. This instrument resembles our guitar, though from its being made of a solid, dense wood its sound, though full and round, is somewhat heavy.

6th. Like the preceding, the *Koto* is used to mark the commencement of a bar as well as to execute *fioriture*. These embellishments retain the same character and style throughout such pieces as are found in the *repertoire* of the *Gagakku*. Both of the preceding instruments possess an extremely agreeable and sonorous quality of tone, and, together with the *Shô*, would meet with much approval from *connoisseurs* in Europe.

7th. The *wanggong* is now only occasionally used instead of the much richer *Koto*.

8th. The *Kakko* which should, in theory, be tuned in accordance with the fundamental note. Practically however this is not always the case. There are eight modes of beating recognised, the three most frequently used are indicated in the accompanying piece.

9. There is no especial mode of tuning the *Taiko*. It possesses a full tone and would, in many cases, advantageously replace our big drum, especially in theatres, where the small space it requires and the elegance of its decoration would be much in its favour. There are ten modes of playing this instrument, consisting, however, chiefly of piano, forte, double stroke and single stroke in 2, 4 and 8 time. I have listened to a piece in which the *Taiko* and *Kakko* executed throughout a description of duet while the other instruments were playing. No Chinese or Japanese drum or kettle-drum is furnished with strings running over the surface of the parchment.

10th. The *Shôko* has no particular mode of tuning. It has a feeble sound, and as I sat at some distance from the performer, I can only judge of its merits from what I could observe.

The left stick with which all these instruments are struck is known as the *Mebatshi*, which, with the exception of the roll executed by it on the *Kakko*, is used softly. The right, known as the *Obatshi* (or male), is, on the contrary, played with force and vigour.

11th. The *Yôko* is used in playing certain Corean pieces and also on festive occasions.

12.—The *Shaku-bioshi* occasionally, and especially in pieces accompanied by vocal music, took the place of the three instruments of percussion.

As I have already remarked, the foregoing observations refer to the *Gagakku* which executes, for the most part, only music of Chinese or Corean origin. The ancient Japanese music, such, for instance, as that accompanying the *No* dances, requires only the *Kangura fuye*, *Wanggong* and *Shaku-bioshi* with the vocal part. I have only had one opportunity of studying the music exactly, and, in this instance, a man and a woman sang the slow monotonous music of the piece in unison, the man marking the first note of each bar by striking the two halves of the *Shaku bioshi* together. At the close of each bar the note was struck with a brisk *sforzando*, the *Kangura fuye* accompanying meanwhile chiefly in unison, its impure notes being only too perceptible. The *wanggong* was not used. When played, the strings are swept sharply by the player with the *kotosangi*, five of them being stopped with the fingers of the left hand while the sixth is left free to accompany the voice.

To return to the *Gagakku*. The instruments I have named may be combined in many varying arrangements. I possess, for instance, a collection of melodies adapted for *Sho* and *Taiko* alone. On examining closely the pieces collected in the *Go Dshioh Raku* I found the following arrangement.

1st piece. Two singers, one of whom played the *Shaku bioshi*. In unison with them were: one *Hidschiriki*, one *Ohteki*, two *Biwa*. Two *Koto* marked the time and performed the ornamental passages or *fioriture*.

2nd piece. Three each of *Sho*, *Ohteki* and *Hidschiriki*. One each of *Biwa*, *Koto*, *Taiko*, *Kakko* and *Shôko*.

3rd piece. Wind Instruments, six of each ; stringed instruments three of each; instruments of percussion one of each. In all twenty-seven musicians. The *morceau* ended in a solo performance by the leading artists, with one *Hidschiriki*, one *Biwa* and three *Koto*. All of these pieces ended on the fifth, the fundamental note being afterwards added ; and all instruments were played in unison. Formerly it was usual to play in various parts, but this is no longer customary.

There is no special arrangement of the orchestra. On certain public performances instruments of the same description are placed together, and when the *Gagakku* perform they are usually seated in horseshoe form, the open side being presented to the spectator. The players of each instrument sit in such manner as to enable them to overlook or follow each other. There is no band-master or director. In pieces in which a *Shaku-bioshi* is played its performer is usually looked upon as giving the time. In other cases the various performers follow the leading instrument. The uniform playing of the instruments of each description is singularly accurate. There is no full score, the single parts of each instrument being alone written.

The following are the symbols of the notes of the various instruments.

No. 1, The *Sho*. The accompanying diagrams represent the symbols in their order thus :

No.	1	named	*Sen*	represents	April	or our	*fis'''*
„	2	„	*Itsu*	„	May	„ „	*g''*
„	3	„	*Gé*	„	April	„ „	*fis''*
„	4	„	*Otzu*	„	February	„ „	*e''*
„	5	„	*Ku*	„	November	„ „	*cis''*
„	6	„	*Bi*	„	June	„ „	*cis''*
„	7	„	*Ichi*	„	Septbr.	„ „	*h'*
„	8	„	*Hachi*	„	February	„ „	*e''*
„	9	„	*Ya* (blind)	„	—	—	
„	10	„	*Gonq*	„	Novb.	„ „	*cis'''*
„	11	„	*Shshi*	„	Septbr.	„ „	*h''*
„	12	„	*Giyoh*	„	July	„ „	*a''*
„	13	„	*Djioh*	„	Decbr.	„ „	*d'''*
„	14	„	*Bo*	„	Decbr.	„ „	*d''*
„	15	„	*Kotow*	„	July	„ „	*a'*
„	16	„	*Mo*	„	—	—	
„	17	„	*Ili*	„	October	„ „	*c''*

The notes have been corrected in accordance with the latest Parisian tuning-fork

In the performance of Japanese music the single note alone is sounded. In the Chinese, on the other hand, the full chord of five or six notes is given as follows :

To	*á*	as	key	note	belong	*a''*,	*h''*,	*e'''*,	*h'*,	*fis'''*
„	*cis''*	„	„	„	„	*a''*,	*h''*,	*gis''*,	*d''*,	*e''*.
„	*e''*	„	„	„	„	*a''*.	*h''*,	*d'''*,	*e'''*,	*fis''*
„	*g''*	„	„	„	„	*a''*,	*h''*,	*d''*,		*fis'''*
„	*a''*	„	„	„	„	*h''*,	*d'''*,	*e'''*,		*fis'''*
„	*h'*	„	„	„	„	*a''*,	*h''*,	*d''*,	*e''*,	*fis'''*
„	*d''*	„	„	„	„	*a''*,	*h''*,	*e'''*,	*e''*,	*fis''*
„	*fis''*	„	„	„	„	*a''*,	*h''*,	*gis''*,	*d'''*	*fis'''*
„	*gis''*	„	„	„	„	*a''*,	*h''*,	*d'''*,	*e'''*,	*fis''*
„	*e''*	„	„	„	„	*a''*,	*h''*,	*d'''*,	*e'''*	*fis''*

By what law these harmonies have been so determined I have been unable to discover, though it may be probably arrived at by calculation. I first thought it probable that only one or two of these sub-notes was used to support the fundamental, but I was set right by the player who assured me that all the six notes were simultaneously sounded. As however neither I nor two musical amateurs who accompanied me were able to hear the discordant effects of the combination I must conclude that these were silenced by the more agreeable harmonies, a fact all the more intelligible when we remember that the principal note of the melody is supported by the other

* A short time ago I have the opportunity of satisfying myself how much our music displeases the Japanese. There were in Yedo two excellent professional Italian singers, and when, after their concert, asked a highly cultivated Japanese for his judgment upon their performances, he said that a good and well sung Japanese song was vastly preferable.

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instruments. The symbol *Shiku* indicates a prolongation of the note through the following bar, and a junction of two notes by a red stroke shows the first of the two to be an *appoggiatura*.

2nd. The *Hidschiriki*. In order to read the symbols correctly the diagram must be so placed that the mouthpiece shall be on the right side, the seven holes above and the single hole on the lower side, counting these from right to left.

The 1st	hole is named	*Gch*	& belongs to	July, our	*a'*
„	lower „	„	*Dioh*	„	„	June „	*g''*
„	2nd „	„	*Itchi*	„	„	April „	*fis''*
„	3rd „	„	*Shi*	„	„	Febr. „	*e''*
„	4th „	„	*Roku*	„	„	Decb. „	*d''*
„	5th „	„	*Bo*	„	„	Oct. „	*c''*
„	6th „	„	*Ku*	„	„	Sept. „	*h'*
„	7th „	„	*Go*	„	„	July „	*as'*
	—		*Setzu*	„	„	June „	*g'*

Where a note is placed a little above another an *appoggiatura* is indicated. *Udzu*, a symbol used for this instrument, means that the note should be sharply sounded.

3rd. The notation of the *Ohteki* is similar to the preceding. The symbols for the finger-holes which should remain uncovered are alone given.

The 1st	hole named	*Roku*	is used for	Dec. or our	*d''*
„	2nd „	„	*Tschinh*	„	„	Sept. „	*h'*
„	3rd „	„	*Saku*	„	„	July „	*a'*
„	4th „	„	*Djoh*	„	„	June „	*g'*
„	5th „	„	*Go*	„	„	April „	*fis'*
„	6th „	„	*Kang*	„	„	Feb. „	*e'*
„	7th „	„	*Shi*	„	„	Jan. „	*dis'*

Between the first and second hole there is yet another symbol named *Gch*, which corresponds to October (*c'*) and indicates that the first and third holes should be stopped and the second left open. As I have already said each hole will produce three octaves, according to the force with which it is sounded; the selection of the octave is left to the discretion of the player in all cases where it is not specially prescribed by the notation. There are also other symbols in use for the *Ohteki*:—(*a*) *Udzu* indicates a rapid movement of the finger; (*b*) *Shiku*, shows that the note should be prolonged; and (*c*) *Kuri* signifies a rapid passage to the following note, resembling an *appoggiatura*.

4. The red points used in the notation for the *Kakko* are written in the middle. The seven upper symbols represent rolls *(Rai)*. Those to the reader's right are struck with his right and those to the left with his left hand. The three first points indicate a roll by both hands. After the fifth and seventh this is performed with the left hand alone, beginning slowly and gradually continuing *accelerando*. To the right of the fourth point is the symbol for a short beat *(Sai)*. Eight various modes of beating are recognised according to the force and rapidity of the passages or, custom, but these are not specially indicated, being left to the taste of the player where not prescribed by tradition.

5. The various modes of beating the *Taiko* are indicated by thick red dots. Two are recognised: The first are double dots, joined by a red stroke, the left of which is somewhat smaller and is placed higher than the other. The left of these indicates the left, or female, drumstick with which a low beat is given about half a bar in advance; the right, or thicker dot, indicates the right, or male, drum stick with which a smart stroke is given at the beginning of the bar.

In the second a single dot indicates the right stick, a sharp single blow.

6. The *Shaku hioshi* has a notation resembling that of the *Taiko*, but with black in place of red dots.

7. The symbol for the *Shiko* is known as *Kin*, and is written right and left of the dots as in the case of the *Kakko*, showing whether the vigorous *Obatshi* or the gentler *Mebatshi* is to be employed by the player. Rolls and such like are not performed upon this instrument. Where a sign is placed on either side of the dot an *appoggiatura* is indicated for the *Mebatshi*.

8. The notation of the *Biwa* varies with the mode of tuning. The following are the names and notes.

Hiôdjo.*

February *e*, fundamental note.

Strings.	1	2	3	4
Full Length.	*Itchi* February *e*	*Otsu* September *h*	*Pio* February *e'*	*Djo* July *a'*
First Fret.	*Ku* April *gis-fis*	*Gch* November *des'-cis'*	*Shizi* April *ges-fis'*	*Hachi* September *h'*
Second Fret.	*Bo* May *g*	*Djû* December *d'*	*Hi* May *g'*	*Boku* October * *c''*
Third Fret.	*Su* June * *as-gis*	*Bi* January * *dis-es*	*Gong* June * *as-gis'*	*Sen* November *des-cis''*
Fourth Fret.	*To* July *a*	*Kô* February *e'*	*Shi* July *a'*	*Ja* December *d''*

Itchikotsu.

December *d*, fundamental note.

Strings.	1	2	3	4
Full Length.	July *a*	December *d*	February *e*	July *a*
First Fret.	September *h*	February *e*	April *ges-fis*	September *h*
Second Fret.	October * *c*	March * *f*	May * *g*	October * *c*
Third Fret.	November * *des-cis*	April *ges-fis*	June * *as-gis*	November * *des-cis*
Fourth Fret.	December * *d*	May * *g*	July *a*	December *d*

Sodjo.

May *g* or *as*, fundamental note.

Strings.	1	2	3	4
Full Length.	May *g*	July *a*	December *d'*	May *g'*
First Fret.	July *a*	September *h*	February *e'*	July *a'*
Second Fret.	August * *h*	October *c'*	March * *f''*	August * *h'*
Third Fret.	September *h*	November * *des-cis'*	April *ges-fis'*	September * *h'*
Fourth Fret.	October *c'*	December *d'*	May *g'*	October *c''*

Oshiki.

July *a*, fundamental note.

Strings.	1	2	3	4
Full Length.	July *a*	October *c'*	February *e'*	July *a'*
First Fret.	September *h*	December *d'*	April *ges'-fis'*	September *h'*
Second Fret.	October *c'*	January * *dis'-es'*	May *g'*	October *c''*
Third Fret.	November * *des'-c'is*	February *e'*	July * *gis'-as'*	November * *des''-cis''*
Fourth Fret.	December *d'*	March * *f''*	July *a'*	December *d''*

* The notes which are preceded by a dot are not used in playing.

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BANSHIU.

September=*h*, fundamental note.

STRINGS.	1	2	3	4
FULL LENGTH.	April *gis-fis*	September *h*	February *e'*	July *a'*
FIRST FRET.	June *gis-as*	November *dis''-cis''*	April *gis''-fis''*	September *h*
SECOND FRET.	July *a*	December *d''*	May *g''*	October *e''*
THIRD FRET.	August *b*	January *dis''-as'*	June *gis''-as''*	November *dis'''-cis'''*
FOURTH FRET.	September *h*	February *e''*	July *a''*	December *d'''*

THE YOKOHAMA CRICKET CLUB.

A special general meeting of this Club took place at the Grand Hotel on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

Mr. E. J. Fraser was called to the chair.

Mr. Montague Kirkwood, the Hon. Secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed. He then stated that, in conformity with the resolutions passed at the last meeting, he had written to the Lawn Tennis Club, and to the Football Club, to ascertain their willingness to contribute towards the expenses of the cricket ground. The Lawn Tennis Club had replied that it was willing to contribute $150 annually; and the Football Club had offered to pay $30 for the use of the ground during last winter, and declared its willingness to forward a yearly donation according to the state of its exchequer.

It was then proposed by Mr. Kirkwood, and seconded by Mr Hutchison—"That the committee accept the donation of $30 from the Football Club for the use of the ground during last season, and that they place the ground at the disposal of such Club on such occasions, and in such manner as they may think fit for the coming season, in consideration of such further donation as that Club may be willing and able to give."

This was carried unanimously.

Mr. Kirkwood then proposed, and Mr. Fraser seconded —"That the Lawn Tennis Club, in consideration of a yearly sum of $150, payably quarterly in advance, be allowed use of a part of the cricket ground on three days weekly during the months May to October, and on four days during the remainder of the year, except when the ground be required for matches, or it be closed to all games as unfit for play, and of which due notice is to be given to that Club. This arrangement to commence from the 1st of this month, and to remain in force for twelve months."

Carried *nem. con.*

The Hon. Secretary next read a letter from Mr. R. Robertson, soliciting the Club to contribute towards the maintenance of the public garden, in consideration of their own gratuitous enjoyment of the cricket ground, and stated that the committee had replied that the matter would be laid before the next meeting of the Club, of whose willingness to contribute the committee entertained no doubt, although the Club might not for the moment be in a position to afford any substantial aid.

It was proposed by Mr. Fraser, seconded by Mr. Hall—"That the Hon. Sec. be empowered to communicate with H. B. M.'s Consul, in reply to his letter requesting the consideration of the Cricket Club in the matter of aid towards the monthly expenses of the Public Gardens, and to express the willingness of the members of the Cricket Club to contribute, if necessary, such an amount, either in the form of a monthly or yearly subscription, as the state of the funds will admit."

Mr. Kirkwood then proposed, as an amendment, and Mr. Henley seconded—"That the Hon Sec. communicate with H. B. M.'s Consul, confirming his previous letter, and that he further inform him that the matter will be taken into consideration at the next general meeting."

On being put to the vote, the original resolution was lost, and the amendment was then carried.

The Hon. Secretary next observed that the cricket ground sadly wanted a covered place where members might dress have a meal, &c.; that it has been proposed to invite private subscriptions from members of the various Clubs using the ground, for building an ornamental pavilion, which would cost $500. There was a prospect of obtaining the building place from the Japanese.

This, being put as a resolution, was carried, and the meeting, after a vote of thanks to the Chairman, broke up.

THE KOBE REGATTA.

(Hiogo News.)

If there be one thing on which Kobe people pride themselves more than another it is their climate.. Not that they have necessarily anything to do in producing it—but then people oftener boast, perhaps, about natural gifts and lucky accidents than about their actual acquirements, and permitting, therefore, the form of speech, the boast is a just one. But for once in a way the fates have been adverse on a Kobe holiday—a holiday, too, which was to be an extraordinarily important one, and be altogether a time to talk over in years to come. Interport gatherings had been held elsewhere, but never before here, and three ports were to be represented which had never before met on any water. At Yokohama in 1871 Kobe, with a crew avowedly not of first-class materials, and hastily go together, had been beaten, and at Nagasaki last Spring she had met and beaten, in addition to a local crew, a picked crew sent over from Shanghai. The present meeting here was therefore looked forward to with much interest, for though it was considered Kobe could turn out a better crew at home and certainly on this occasion a better trained one, still it was quite a mystery how good the Yokohama crew might be and it was known that the available material at Shanghai was very fine, and that at Nagasaki the Shanghai boat was of an inferior model, added to which there was no doubt in the minds of judges that the China port would not be slow to see that a more sweeping style of stroke and more careful training were necessary for salt water harbors. Of the sports on water and land contemplated in this gathering, the postponements necessitated by the weather have at the moment of writing enabled only some of the races to be rowed, so that to them we must for the present confine ourselves. Of the appearance of the two strange crews we spoke in our last. Everyone who knew the temper of Shanghai people were aware that no stone would be left unturned to turn the tables, and as soon as the crew were seen in their boat, their power, swing and condition at once installed them in high favor. The Yokohama crew, on the other hand, did not please, their style being considered stiff and the stroke not well pulled through. The result showed how nearly public judgment was correct. After six weeks of weather during which at some period of nearly every day and often during all the afternoon the water was suitable for racing boats, Wednesday morning, the day appointed for the Regatta, opened dull and threatening, and by one o'clock, the time fixed for the opening event, rain was falling hard and an East wind was bringing up a sea that outriggers could not face. This was but the beginning of a most wretched afternoon, and during the next four hours the ladies and as many spectators as could obtain sitting or standing room were huddled under the shed adjoining the pavilion. Desultory attempts were made by some to eat something in the refreshment tent, but as that had only a mat roof, everything on the table was more or less sodden.

The first race on the programme, a race for two-oared Dingies, was started somewhere about two o'clock and resulted as follows:—

Mr. J. K. Taylor's.....1
Messrs. Carroll & Co.'s.....2
,, Board & Co.'s.....3

The Comprador's race was next started. Messrs. Nachtigal & Co.'s and Tillson & Co.'s boats were entered, and a tolerably fair start was effected. At the second stroke, however, the handle of one of the sculls of Tillson's boat broke. The men hailed the other boat to wait, and the latter obeyed them at first, but seeing that Tillson's boat did not follow at once, they again went on, and finally "walked over" the course; their opponents coming back.

Messrs. Nachtigal & Co.....1
,, Tillson & Co.....0

The Gig race for Japanese was also started and resulted in an

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other "walkover." The two boats which started belonged to H. B.M.'s Consulate and the I. G. Railway. The course lay round two vessels at the extreme western end of the bay, off the Railway Works, with instructions which would have kept the vessels (as is usual) on the starboard hand. "Railway's" coxswain thought that it mattered little which way the course was taken so long as he covered the distance, and took the wrong ship first. His opponent split the difference by pulling in between the two vessels and taking up the running when the other came up to him. Both were of course disqualified, and seeing the superior power and build of the Railway boat, the other refused to pull again. The "Railway" accordingly pulled over the course in the wet and took the prize.

The wind after a while veered round to the North-West, and the rain having to a considerable extent laid the sea, the course was inspected, and it was announced that an effort to bring off the interport four-oared race would be made at 4 o'clock. With laudable obstinacy most of the spectators sat on, but when the appointed time came the wind had veered to the Southward, and was developing an additional independent swell from that direction. An effort, however, was made, the Shanghai and Kobe crews getting afloat and the Yokohama crew starting in a steam launch with their boat in tow. By this time it was 5 o'clock, and it becoming obvious before the boats got to the starting place that to row the race then was out of the question, the boats returned, and a general adjournment was ordered till next day.

Thursday again broke dull, but the threats of rain were not fulfilled and 1 o'clock saw a goodly muster on the premises of the K. R. & A. C. A breeze had come on from the South-East, but no particular swell being as yet apparent, an immediate start was ordered for the great race. Shanghai and Kobe paddled all the way to the post, but Yokohama, as on the previous day, towed their boat for about a mile of the distance. It was 2 o'clock before the boats took up their positions, Yokohama nearest the shore and Shanghai outside,—and not a moment too soon, for the breeze was freshening and the sea increasing. About 10 minutes past 2 the report of the starter's gun dismissed them on their journey, and the first thing evident was the comparative slowness of the Yokohama boat in getting up any pace. Of the other two, Kobe may have had an advantage of a few feet, but if so, she did not retain it long, for Shanghai had soon a slight lead, which she gradually increased for three quarters of a mile, rowing in the rough water with a steadiness which surpassed even that of the Kobe boat, though it was thought the latter would have shewn to the greater advantage under the circumstances. What was the greatest distance by which the Shanghai boat led during the race it is not easy exactly to say. At the outside there was probably never a clear length between them and about a quarter of a mile from home the Kobe boat crept up till the gap was nearly closed up, when, at some two hundred and fifty yards from the winning post, No. 1 in the Shanghai boat broke his oar inside the leather, and to make matters as bad as they could be, the oar jammed in the rowlock and could not be released. Kobe of course drew level directly, and her opponents then ceasing to persevere, she shot ahead and won. Yokohama seemed quite unable all the way through to get on terms with the other boats and was never in the slightest degree dangerous. Universal sympathy was felt for the Shanghai crew, for though Kobe had undoubtedly improved her position before the accident occurred, it is scarcely conceivable that at that period of the race anything short of some such mishap as did occur could have prevented Shanghai from winning. She was certainly the best crew on the day, and we attribute the fact principally to the advantage which the superior physical strength and weight of her crew gave her in the rough water in point of steadiness :—

KOBE.—Red, White and Blue.....1

1 J. Henson	10st.	2lbs.
2 M. T. B. Macpherson	10st.	13lbs.
3 J. W. Henderson	10st.	13lbs.
A. C. Sim, stroke	11st.	11lbs.
A. Vivanti, cox	8st.	5lbs.

SHANGHAI.—Blue and Gold.....2

1 O. M. Wyatt,	11st.	9lbs.
2 J. Andrew	13st.	4lbs.
3 R. Mackenzie	13st.	4lbs.
D. Glass, stroke	11st.	6lbs.
C. Dowdall, cox	9st.	4lbs

YOKOHAHA.—Red and Black 3

1 H. J. Snow	11st.	8lbs.
2 W. F. Towse	11st.	13lbs.
3 F. G. Davidson	12st.	4lbs.
H. C. Litchfield, stroke	11st.	9lbs.
J. Hodgkins, cox	9st.	7lbs.

The two compradores crews who had raced on the previous day having arranged to try their skill again "for love," were started by the Club for a race from a starting point off the Home stake boat, round *Cathcart* and then round a stake boat off the Kobe Iron Works and home. The two boats behaved very fairly all the way out to the *Cathcart* especially when we consider that it is a custom of their rules of racing to foul or otherwise disable an opponent if you possibly can. When rounding the bows of the ship, however, the outer boat (Tillson's) ran *perhaps* accidentally but probably the reverse into the starboard quarter of her opponent, carrying away the aftermost pintle on that side. Nachtigal's men were much enraged; some of them jumped into the other boat and, after securing the two together, commenced a vociferous argument in favor of towing her home. The steam-launch carrying the starter and two or three officers of the Club went up to interfere, in the expectation that the foreigners might be hurt, but seeing that the Japanese confined their attention solely to amusing themselves and abusing each other amongst their own set, they retired—such amenities not being unusual in these races. After finally separating, Tillson's boat went round the remainder of the course and Nachtigal's boat came on shore at the landing stage and after sundry bad language, the crew stood ready for a renewal of the courtesies on the arrival of the others. Tillson's boatmen, however, thought that the affray might just as well be postponed, and pulled past the stage, amidst the execrations of their opponents. It is but fair,—not only to the compradores whose names are attached to the boats, but also to the Europeans who are nominally in charge whilst racing,—to point out to outsiders the fact (well known by residents) that in Japan the boatmen equal only the stablemen in their venom, and though in other countries other trades occasionally indulge in the amusement of head-breaking, the above two are here particularly lawless. In the above affair the European would have probably had an involuntary bath had he interfered.

By the time the first pair of crews were ready for the Club Fours, the sea was too rough to make the race under the original conditions possible, but the wind having gradually somewhat moderated, the captains of the crews consented, rather than cause any further delay in the proceedings, to row a three quarter mile course from the beach at Shindin to Board's Point, and the following crews proceeded to take up their positions:—

Sylvia.—Blue and White.....1

1 B. H. Burns	10st.	11lbs.
2 B. A. Valentine	12st.	7lbs.
3 H. J. Gorman	12st.	0lbs.
T. C. Thornicraft, stroke	10st.	12lbs.
C. R. Simpson, cox	8st.	13lbs.

Leven.—Red and White 2

1 A. W. Gillingham	9st.	0lbs.
2 G. H. Pole	9st.	12lbs.
3 W. S. Lockhart	11st.	0lbs.
W. F. Page, stroke	10st.	6lbs.
J. Gillingham, cox	9st.	4lbs.

Thornicraft's crew had an immense advantage in the matter of boats, as they had theirs to practice in, while the *Leven*, being "bottled up" for the interport race for fear of accidents, Page's crew were unable to sit her comfortably in the lumpy water or feel at home with the unfamiliar oars. The result was a crab and a beating of four lengths. The following second pair then occupied the thwarts :—

Sylvia.—Yellow and Black 1

1 W G. Skipworth	10st.	11lbs.
2 R. G. Walsh	10st.	4lbs.
3 F. Upton	11st.	5lbs.
F. Walsh, stroke	13st.	0lbs.
M. Sangster, cox	7st.	12lbs.

Leven.—Red and Black.....2

1 E. Bonger	11st.	7lbs.
2 H. J. Titjen	9st.	4lbs.
3 A Oestmann	11st.	2lbs.
C. F. Walsh, stroke	15st.	0lbs.
A. Vivanti, cox	8st.	5lb.

The result was the same as in the last race, and had been fully foreseen in both cases, which of course, deprived the race of much interest. The crew of the *Leven* were figuratively as well as literally at sea and their opponents went immediately a length ahead. A lurch buried the stroke's oar (of the *Leven*) close up to the leather and in recovering it the button slipped through the rowlock. The result was the loss of four or five strokes and ultimately the race by about two lengths.

The sea having sufficiently subsided to allow of the proper mile course being taken for the deciding heat, Thornicraft and F. Walsh then drew for boats and got the *Sylvia* and *Leven* respectively. The *Sylvia* had the best of the start and despite the efforts

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of the *Leven* maintained the lead throughout, winning by something over two lengths. This race requires little comment.

Sylvia.—Thornicraft's Crew.....1
Leven.—F. Walsh's Crew.....2

We are far from saying that the best crew on the day did not win, but they themselves will be the first to admit that the circumstances of their opponents were disadvantageous.

This was all that was possible that afternoon, everyone being too much "played out" to think of attempting to bring off the canoe race, which accordingly stands over.

In taking temporary leave of the aquatic sports we are sure that we have the Club and the community entirely with us in expressing their sense of the great obligation they are under to E. C. Kirby, Esq., and the Kobe Iron Works Company for placing at their service both on many previous occasions a steam launch and again this week supplementing the gift by the use of another decked launch, which was placed at the service of the ladies.

A notice posted at the dressing room informed the public that fencing, &c., would take place in the Gymnasium at half past eight in the evening, and accordingly those on sport intent mustered in considerable strength. Vaulting opened the proceedings, and remarkably good vaulting it was, as the following return will show:—

W. Posch, Kobe, 5ft. 9in.....1
A. J. Smith, Yokohama.....2
P. S. Symes, Kobe.....3
F. Vivanti, Yokohama.....0

This was a fair and well earned victory for Kobe and was succeeded by Singlestick. F. Vivanti came forward on behalf of the visitors and was confronted by A. C. Sim, our versatile and well tried local champion. The first twenty-one hits were to win, and Sim succeeded in scoring them to his opponent's six. No visitor coming forward to fence, P. Roulez had a bout with Sim, which ended in favor of the latter, and some rounds with the gloves closed the proceedings.

Friday, April 28th, 1876.

Those who were longing for favorable weather on Friday for the Athletic Sports on the bund felt their spirits fall at the appearance of the morning, but the sky, which continued to threaten rain all day, never got beyond bestowing a few scattered drops in the middle of the day and the proceedings were never interfered with. Publishing our report so soon after the occurrences, we cannot review at any length the performances, and must content ourselves with the remarks appended to each event. Almost the only remark which it is necessary to make is that the quality of the performances, almost equally on the part of visitors and residents, suffered from the previous training for the interport boat race, it being almost an impossibility for any man to prepare himself equally well for more than one kind of athletics at the same time. It was also unfortunate for Kobe that Mr. Macpherson had injured his ancle, as in one or two of the things that he most excels in he could scarcely have failed to score a win if in any form at all. On the other hand there are the gratifying facts that although we could not offer Yokohama a cinder path she well and honestly won three of the principals events, and made one of the finest fights ever seen for that severe trial, the two-mile walking race; that "the hammer" was won by the longest throw ever scored in Kobe; "the shot" by a griffin with the remarkable throw of 37 feet 3 inches; and the mile race in splendid style by another "young beginnner," who is certainly entitled to rank as one of the best "distance" men on the Club books Mr. Lockhart, Mr. Upton and Mr. Symes (long jump) are three as promising men in their respective "walks" as we remember to have appeared at one meeting for years past. Many ladies were kind enough to grace the stand by their presence, and express themselves much gratified with the sport, and there is now no doubt whatever that the plan of utilising the bund on this occasion has been—with the one unfortunate exception of throwing the cricket ball, when two Japanese children were hurt,—a most complete success.

1.—Compradores' Cup.—Flat Race—100 yards.—(Club Handicap). Two Prizes.

J. Gillingham (10 yds.).....1
A. C. Sim (9 yds.).....2
J. Henson (scratch).....3
W. Sharp (3 yds.).....0
H. J. Gorman (7 yds.).....0
J. J. Cowderoy (10 yds.).....0
A. Vivanti (12 yds.).....0

Sim was quickest on his legs and soon got the lead, but was passed before half the distance was run by Gillingham, who kept the lead till the finish, winning by two yards. Henson about the same distance behind Sim. Time, 10⅔ sec.

2.—Putting the Shot.—(Interport and Handicap). Two Prizes.

F. Upton (scratch) 37ft. 3in.....1
H. J. Gorman (3ft.) 34ft. 2in.....2
R. Mackenzie (scratch) 34ft. 2in.....3
G. H. Pole (4ft.) 33ft. 6in.....0
A. C. Sim (scratch) 33ft.....0
A. Wilson (scratch) 30ft. 11in.....0
P. S. Symes (3ft.) 29ft.....0
W. S. Lockhart (4ft.) 30ft. 11in.....0

Sim was not up to his usual form, and the winner's performance was the best Kobe has yet seen. Gorman took the Handicap prize.

3.—Consular Cup.—Flat Race—100 yards.—(Interport).

F. M. Jonas, Yokohama.....1
J. Henson, Kobe.....2
H. J. Gorman, Kobe.....3
A. C. Sim, Kobe.....4

Jonas took the lead immediately and, increasing his advantage, won by two yards. The same distance between Henson and Gorman, who was three yards in front of Sim. Time, 10⅔ sec.

4.—Bankers' Cup.—High Jump.—(Interport and Handicap). Two Prizes.

A. J. Smith, Yokohama (scratch) 4ft. 11in.....1
A. H. Groom, Kobe (2in.) 4ft. 11in.....2
G. H. Pole (3in.) 4ft. 7in.....0
A. C. Sim (5in.) 4ft. 8in.....0
H. J. Gorman (5in.) 4ft. 9in.....0
W. Sharp (5in.) 4ft. 10in.....0
A. W. Gillingham (6in.) 4ft. 9in.....0

Smith and Groom both stuck at 4ft. 9in. but they cleared it after a fresh start. Groom failed at 4ft. 10 in. and Smith then got over 4ft. 11in., scoring the second win for Yokohama. The handicap fell to Groom.

5.—Tossing the Caber.—(Interport).

After a considerable time was wasted over this without any satisfactory result, it was decided to postpone it till a future occasion.

6.—Ladies' Purse.—Flat Race—¼ mile.—(Interport)

F. M. Jonas, Yokohama.....1
J. Henson, Kobe.....2
F. Walker Yokohama.....3

Won by 3 yards, with 2 feet between second and third. A good race, though the time—58 seconds—was the slowest at any sports here.

7.—Throwing the Cricket Ball.—(Club Handicap).

Owing to the crowd of native spectators, this event had to be postponed, but unfortunately not before two children had received severe blows.

8.—The Merchants' Cup.—Hurdle Race—300 yards, 12 Flights.—(Interport).

J. Henson, Kobe.....1
H. J. Snow, Yokohama.....0
A. C. Sim, Kobe.....0

Henson and Snow kept together for about half way, Henson holding a slight lead, which he increased to the finish. Sim gave up about half way, and Snow about 10 yards from home. Time, 45¾ secs.

9.—Hurdle Race—120 yards, 9 Flights—(Club Handicap). Two Prizes.

A. H. Groom (10 yds.).....1
W. Sharp (9 yds.).....2
A. W. Gillingham (15 yds).....3
G. H. Pole (8 yds.).....4

A very fine race between the first two. Won by half a yard. Time, 18¼ secs.

10.—Chaaszee Cup.—Long Jump.—(Club Handicap). Two Prizes.

P. S. Symes (scratch) 16ft. 6in.....1
J. Gillingham (scratch) 15ft. 7in.....2
A. C. Sim (scratch) 15ft. 4in.....3
W. Sharp (scratch) 15ft. 3in.....0
J. J. Quin (scratch) 14ft. 7in.....0
A. W. Gillingham (1ft.) 14ft. 4in.....0
H. J. Gorman (scratch) 14ft. 2in.....0

11.—Osaka Cup.—Hurdle Race—120 yards, 9 Flights.—(Interport)

J. Henson, Kobe.....1
A. J. Smith, Yokohama.....2
A. C. Sim, Kobe.....3

A good race. Henson had slightly the best of it all the way and won by a yard. Time 18 sec.

12.—Flat Race—150 yards.—Married Men. (Club Handicap).

J. Gillingham (18 yds.).....1
R. Hughes (scratch).....2

Won by the distance given. Time, 15¾ secs.

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13.—THROWING THE HAMMER 16 lbs.—(Interport and Handicap).

A. Wilson (scratch) 89ft. 6in. 1
M. T. B. Macpherson (10ft.) 84ft. 2
F. Upton (6ft.) 82ft. 6in. 3
A. C. Sim (scratch) 82ft. 4in. 0
H. J. Gorman (8ft.) 78ft. 10in. 0
W. S. Lockhart (10ft.) 76ft. 4in. 0
F. Walsh (5ft.) 70ft. 0

This was an easy win for Wilson, whose throw has not been equalled at any previous sports in Kobe; the stiffish breeze blowing at the time, however, was something in his favor.

14.—KOBE CUP. FLAT RACE ½ mile. (Interport).

F. Walker, Yokohama 1
H. J. Gorman, Kobe 0
J. Henson, Kobe 0
A. C. Sim, Kobe 0

Henson and Walker soon drew away in front, the former leading. Sim gave up at about 400 yards and Henson at about 500 Gorman did not persevere to the finish and Walker came in alone in 2 m. 21 secs.

15.—RAILWAY CUP.—WALKING MATCH.—2 miles. (Interport).

A. C. Sim, Kobe 1
C. Esdale, Yokohama 2
F. Walsh, Kobe 3
A. Wilson, Kobe 0

Esdale led at a hot pace, with Wilson and Walsh close up, Sim lying behind. At the end of half a mile they were about equal distances apart in the order named, but after a mile had been traversed Wilson fell back to fourth place and Sim began to close up. Before long he had caught Esdale and taken a lead which he maintained till close to the end, when Esdale drew level and a magnificent race ensued to the finish, Sim winning by a foot. Time, 18m., 10½ secs.

16.—MERCHANTS' CUP.—Flat Race 1 mile.—(Interport).

W. S. Lockhart, Kobe 1
F. Walker, Yokohama 2
A. C. Sim, Kobe 0
J. Henson, Kobe 0

This race requires very little description. Henson and Sim soon gave up and Lockhart and Walker ran together till the last lap, when Lockhart came away and won in 5 m. 3 secs.

In the evening about a Hundred of the Club and their guests sat down at the Hiogo Hotel, under the able presidency of H. St. J. BROWNE Esq., President of the Club for the year. A very good dinner having been done justice to, the following toasts were proposed: "The Queen and the Rulers of our respective countries," by the Chair; "Our Visitors," by the Chair—acknowledged by J. Le Kie, Esq.; "The Losing Crews," by the Chair—acknowledged by H. C. Litchfield, Esq.; "Prosperity to the K. R. & A. C." by C. Dowdall, Esqr acknowledged by the Chairman; "The Press," by C. Richersby, Esq.—acknowledged by C. F. Walsh, Esq.; "The Ladies," by E. Byrne, Esq.—acknowledged by D. Hay, Esq. Several good songs having been sung and various other toasts proposed—among them "Our Entertainers," by J. Hodgkins, Esq., replied to by H. St. J. Browne, Esq. on behalf of the Club the company broke up after a very pleasant evening, to meet again on the Bund this afternoon, when it is to be hoped that the weather will permit of the few remaining events being decided.

Law & Police

IN H. B. M.'S COUNSULAR COURT.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.

Monday, 1st May, 1867.

Robiallay, an Indian, was charged with being drunk last night and breaking the door of a Japanese house at No. 157, thereby causing damage to the extent of 25 cents.

A Japanese woman corroborated the charge.

Prisoner stated that he had hitherto been living in Tokio and was now on his way to Shanghai. Last night he got in company with three or four Japanese, whom he treated with *saké*. He got drunk, and then they robbed him of his money and gave him in charge of the police.

Sentenced to 48 hours' imprisonment with hard labour, and to pay 25 cents.

Tuesday, May 2, 1876.

Curnow & Co. *vs.* the Captain of the British steamer *Flintshire*.

This was a claim for $240 for short delivery of cargo, consisting of sherry shipped in London in the steamer *Flintshire* for plaintiffs.

Mr. A. Mitchell appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. C. H. Cobden, representing the firm of Jardine, Matheson & Co., for defendants.

Mr. Mitchell, sworn: Four casks of sherry were shipped to us in London, in good order and condition, in the *Flintshire*, and only two were received here. I have had a survey of the two other casks, but I have not got the survey report. Of these casks, one was entirely empty, and the other broken, was in fact landed in staves. I saw the empty cask the day it was landed. The captain said he had extended a protest about the empty casks. I had no notice of the casks being damaged.

Mr. Bayne, sworn: I was asked by Mr. Mitchell to go to the Hatoba and inspect two damaged casks. I do not remember the date. One of them was entirely empty, and the other about half empty. In the empty cask one stave was broken, and it leaked out of the head. The damage appeared to me to be due to improper stowage. On the half empty cask one of the hoops was missing, and it was leaking too. This, however, Mr Mitchell took delivery of. A third cask was perfectly sound. The fourth cask I did not see.

To Mr. Mitchell: I do not think it customary to give any special notice to the consignees of cargo when their cargo is damaged. There is generally no further notice given than that consignees are, by an advertisement, called upon to take delivery from the ship.

Mr. Cobden handed in a protest extended by the captain of the *Flintshire*. It is there stated that, after leaving Singapore, the ship was badly beaten about, and its boats carried away in a gale, in which also the cargo shifted, and the steamer was obliged to slacken speed in order to right the cargo. The captain does not deny that one cask was entirely empty, and another landed in staves, but he pleads non-liability for damage due to the perils of the sea. The captain objects to the amount claimed, as it is considerably in excess of the invoice price.

Mr. Mitchell contended that there must have been bad stowage from the commencement, or the bad weather experienced since leaving Singapore could not have so entirely deranged the cargo.

Mr. Cobden called as witness

Captain D. Scott, sworn: I examined the casks in the hold of the steamer.

Mr. Mitchell: You have given a certificate that the damage was due to the perils of the sea; how do you know that?

Capt. Scott: If bad stowage had been the cause the casks would have been out of place, but they were not out of place.

Mr. Mitchell: How do you account for one cask going to pieces?

Capt. Scott: That is due to the strain of the ship.

Mr. Mitchell: You are employed to land cargo; have you ever given a report against a ship?

Capt. Scott: Yes, I have; but I do not remember the name of any such ship.

Mr. Mitchell: Don't you think the consignees of cargo should have been given an opportunity also to survey the cargo in the hold.

Capt. Scott: I don't think so.

To the Court: As far as I did observe three of the casks were empty, and one of these three was stove in.

Judgment reserved.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before Gen. T. B. VAN BUREN, Consul General

Friday, May 5th, 1876.

THE PEOPLE OF UNITED STATES *vs.* W. A. WOOD

This was a complaint by the Custom authorities against Mr. W. A. Wood for alleged assault upon two tide waiters during the night of the 25th March last.

Ariaki Seizo stated that he was a tide waiter. On the night in question four foreigners, Mr. Wood included, came to the Eastern Hatoba. A package was carried either by a jinriksha man or a servant of No. 18 (International Hotel). I told the man to carry it into the Hatoba, when the owner came up and said it belonged to him. Mr. Sakamoto, another customs' officer, was present, and Mr. Wood shoved both him and me away, took the package and went to the boat. I told him he could not leave with the package. Up to that time nothing had been said by either Wood or the owner of paying duty. Before the owner went to the boat he said if he could pay the duty on the Hatoba he would do so. I attempted to stop the boat by putting my hand on it. Wood then struck me with his open hand on the face, and then he stood up in the boat with the cross bar of the boat in his hand threatening to strike me with it. Afterwards they paid the duty. Morino came up to assist me, and then Wood jumped out of the boat on the Hatoba and struck Morino with his fist in the breast. This was about half past ten at night, and the night was dark, but there were many lanterns, and I was not

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standing more than six feet apart from Morino. After the owner had offered to pay duty Wood took the package away from the servant and into the boat. The package had not been put into the Hatoba shed.

Morino Nagatado: I went to the assistance of Ariaki. I had been told by Sakamoto that there was some trouble. When I came up to Wood he struck me with his fist in the chest and knocked me down. Ariaki came up and Wood struck him and went into the boat. Then the owner of the package paid the duty, and was allowed to go. No one laid hold of Wood or struck him.

Takemoto, third class tide waiter: On the night of the 25th March at 10 p.m. I was on duty at the Eastern Hatoba when Wood and others brought goods to be examined. I told them there was one package upon which duty had not been paid, and then went up to Kato and asked if it was an article upon which duty should be paid. Kato said duty must be paid at the Western Hatoba. I told Wood he could not take the package unless duty were paid. Then Wood shoved me aside. I then said to Ariaki, I think he will not pay, so I will bring some one else. I then brought another Custom house officer, Morino, and a Japanese policeman. I then saw Mr. Wood strike both Morino and Ariaki. I was standing about 6 feet from them.

Mr. W. A. Wood, sworn: I remember the time spoken of by the last witness. I was in the employ of the International Hotel. It was part of my duties to assist passengers off with their luggage and see the same through the Custom House. On the day in question I had passed some luggage through the Custom House and paid duty thereon. When we arrived at the Hatoba, I think the jinrikishaman held the package in his hand and at the request of the owner, I asked the tidewaiter to receive duty thereon. The tidewaiter refused, and referred me to the Custom House. I told the owner so, who said that he did not think he had time to go to the Custom House as the steamer was to go at 12 o'clock. Somebody, not I, took the package and placed it inside the house in the boat. I went down the Hatoba, the tide was running out very fast, leaving the boat dry on the steps. It was very dark and I had no lantern, and while I was standing about half way down the steps a Japanese came up, seized my arm and told me I could not go off. I pushed him away without striking him and jumped into the boat, but some of the Japanese seized the rope and detained the boat. I then jumped out of the boat, took hold of the rope and putting my shoulder to the boat I pushed it out and jumped in. The owner was standing at the top of the steps and settled the duty there. I did not take the package into the boat, nor was the package mine. I only wanted to go to the steamer and had no contraband about me. The former witness told me that I had struck him; I told him, I had not, but that if I had I was very sorry. I did not strike anybody with my fist, I only pushed and shoved them away from me. I knew none of them, and had no intent to injure any of them. I am now in the employ of Mr. Douglas.

Fined $3, and sentenced to pay costs of the prosecution; payment to be made within 5 days, or to be confined for 5 days,

IN THE FRENCH COURT OF COMMERCE AND MARINE.

President: E. Kraetzer, Esq., Acting-Consul of France.

Judges: M. Pasqualini, Commander of the M. M. steamer *Menzaleh*; M. Hurtel, Lieutenant, and M. Signon Boatswain of the same ship, and M. Fourcade, Merchant.

Friday, May 5, 1876.

Norbert Pascal, seaman on board the M. M. Co.'s steamer *Tanais*, was charged with having deserted his ship 24 hours before its departure, and having been arrested at the moment he tried to engage himself on board another ship. This was his third case of desertion in this year.

Prisoner stated that he left the ship last Saturday, but that he, on Tuesday, the 3rd instant, gave himself up at the Police Station.

Police Constable Toms stated that it was known in the station that prisoner was in No. 133, and the inhabitants were told by the police to bring the man.

SENTENCE.

Considering that the prisoner Norbert Pascal has been unlawfully absent during 48 hours, that he has missed the departure of the ship, that he has already been convicted of similar offences, and that there are no extenuating circumstances that speak in his favour.

He is, in conformity with Art. 35 and 66 in the Act dated 24th of March, 1802, unanimously sentenced to undergo one month's prison and one year's service on board a man-of-war on two-thirds pay.

IN THE KANAGAWA SAIBANSHO.

Before Mr. Asaina Kansui, Vice-President

E. Antoine *vs.* Yasuoka Kihaichi and Kataoka Koichiro.

Saturday, May 6th, 1876.

This case being a claim for $74.000 for breach of contract, which was adjourned on the 14th of February last, was resumed to-day.

Mr. Antoine handed in different documents as vouchers and explained how the amount of damages originally demanded by him had naturally increased, partly by interest accruing, partly by the expenses of his living in Yokohama for the last two years, during which he was prosecuting the present claim, and whereof the charge ought properly to fall on defendants. Of these expenses he promised to forward a specified account.

Asked by the Court to produce his contract with Yasuoka o June, 1873, Mr. Antoine stated that he was not in possession of the same. After he had signed it Yasuoka took it away, and he, plaintiff, received from the government permission to go into the interior and work the copper mines, and with the conditions of this permission he has complied.

Asked for detailed account of the expenses of his voyages during 1873 and 1874, of which he has only given the sum total, plaintiff promised to forward the same.

With regard to an item of $1,680 in gold, which figures as a loan from the plaintiff to defendants, plaintiff explained that when he left the mines he was anxious that all the employés should receive what was due to them. He consequently paid them, and the sum paid, exceeded by the above amount, what he had in hand for defendants. This excess came out of plaintiff's own pocket, and he naturally claimed to be reimbursed by defendants. The workmen's receipts for wages are among the vouchers.

As to the engagement of Mr. Francois Mangard at a monthly salary of $150, plaintiff stated that the Government had only given permission for two foreigners to go to the mine, viz., himself and an engineer. The engineer he had engaged did not wish to quit Kobe, and with the consent of Yasuoka he engaged Mr. Mangard, who is by profession a miner, to superintend the mining operations.

As to his being sick as alleged by defendants, plaintiff stated that he was certainly morally sick because he was left at the mine without money, but bodily sick he was not. He engaged Dr. Massais, but that was for the mine, not for his own personal cure. With regard to the contract of 1st May, 1873, he contended that it has never been more than a project, it was returned to him after being signed, because the Government refused to approve of it.

The Court adjourned *sine die*.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

We extract from our Indian Exchanges the following summary of Telegraphic news.

London, April, 1.—There was a panic in London yesterday, the partial cause of which originated through unfounded rumours of a change in the Eastern policy of Russia, and partly to a rumour of a difference between Count Andrassy and Count de Novikow, the Russian Ambassador at Vienna. The panic has now subsided.

April 3rd.—The Chancellor of Exchequer made his annual financial statement this evening. The public revenue for 1875 was £77,125,000 and the expenditure £76,375,000. The estimated revenue for 1876 is £77,-250.000 and the estimated expenditure £78,000,000. Sir Stafford Northcote recommends the increase of a penny in the income tax, exempting incomes that are under £150 and he would allow a deduction of £120 from incomes under £400. The Chancellor estimates that this will give a surplus of £375,000.—The Honourable Mr. Cave's report on Egyptian finances has been printed and distributed. It states that the finances of Egypt are in a critical state. Everything is pledged, but if the floating debt becomes converted and the revenues properly managed there would be sufficient to meet all charges.—After a long debate this evening, Lord Shaftesbury's motion for an address to the Crown was rejected by 137 against 91 votes, and the Titles Bill passed into Committee.

Paris 5th April.—Consequent upon a vote of the Chamber of Deputies Marshal Macmahon has issued a decree for the abolition of the state of Siege in Paris, Lyons, and Marseilles.—A Universal Exhibition is fixed to take place here in May, 1878.

Bombay, 7th April.—Lord Lytton, accompanied by Lady Lytton and children, landed punctually at the ap-

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pointed hour. The usual salutes were fired. His Lordship was met by Lord Napier, Sir Charles Staveley, General Haines, Lady Haines being also present, and the Honorables Messrs Rogers and Gibbs, the Members, of the Legislative Council, the Judges, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Salar Jung, and others.

Cairo, 5th April.—Latest advices received from Massowah state that the war between Abyssinia and Egypt has terminated, but that peace parleying continues. Prince Hassan Pasha is returning to Egypt.

St. Petersburg, 5th April.—The Czar has issued a decree conferring full civil rights on the inhabitants of Khokand.

Cairo, 7th April.—The French Cabinet, responding to an appeal from the Khedive, is actively supporting a company of French financiers to launch an Egyptian loan with the object of converting the floating debt, and it is still hoped that English financiers will cooperate.

London, April 7.—The Royal Titles Bill was read this evening in the House of Lords a third time. No amendments were introduced. The bill passed without division

The trial of Captain Kuhn, of the steamer *Franconia*, has resulted in a verdict of manslaughter. The sentence was deferred. Captain Kuhn contested the jurisdiction of theCourt on the ground that the *Franconia* at the time of the collision was bound on a foreign voyage.

A FEW LAST WORDS ON CHARLES KINGSLEY.

No "life" has yet been published of Charles Kingsley, and there is, we suppose, little chance now that one ever will be issued. We rather regret this, for though Charles Kingsley will be remembered chiefly by his works and not by his deeds, still he was the centre of a group whose memory will last many years, and the life, though not the soul, of a movement which has greatly influenced the progress of the country. His life was at least as eventful as Sydney Smith's, he must have left behind him many unpublished letters, and his talk, though it lacked the racy humourousness of the monologues which the Canon of St. Paul's used to pour out, had in it much of that power of making others cheerful and energetic which is the characteristic of his book. It is vain, however, to regret, even if we are in the right in regretting, the absence of such a work, and we must content ourselves with the prefatory memoir which Mr. T. Hughes has prefixed to a new edition of "Alton Locke." It is devoted almost entirely to what may be called the political life of Canon Kingsley, the period from 1848 during which he became conspicuous as an advocate of the "Charter and something more," of the Christian Socialism which was at that time such a bugbear to society, and its main interest in our eyes is the new proof it affords of the accuracy of the view published last year of the Canon's intellectual character. There never was a man who was less of a "Red," as all men on the Continent and most Englishmen understand that epithet, who had less wish to confiscate property or upset the Church, or even disturb the English order of society, At the very time when he was hottest, when he was supposed to be preaching Socialism, and arguing for the levelling of all ranks and for elevating gamekeepers and tailors into regenerators of society, and was in consequence denounced in the newspapers as a firebrand and "cut" by his own class as a renegade, he was, what he remained to the end of his life, essentially an English squire, given to fishing and field-sports, proud and even vain of his prowess as a hunter, full of admiration for courge, eneragy, beauty and all the physical side of humanity, and firmly convinced not only that there must be government, but that there must be "gentry," if England was to be a happy land. As Mr. Hughes says,—"He was by nature and education an aristocrat in the best sense of the word, believed that a landed aristocracy was a blessing to the country, and that no country would gain the highest liberty without such a class, holding its own position firmly, but in sympathy with the people. He liked their habits and keenly enjoyed their society;" or as Kingsley himself says:—"A true democracy, such as you and I should wish to see, is impossible without a Church and Queen and, as I believe, without a gentry. On the conduct of statesmen it will depend whether we are gradually and harmoniously to develope England on her ancient foundations, or whether we are to have fresh paralytic governments succeeding each other in doing nothing, while the workmen and the Manchester School fight out the real questions of the day in ignorance and fury, till the '*culbute generale*' comes, and gentlemen of ancient family, like your humble servant, betake themselves to Canada, to escape, not the Amalgamated Engineers, but their 'master,' and the slop-working savages whom their masters' system has created, and will by that time have multiplied tenfold." There is the very spirit not only of a squire in that, but of a particular kind of Tory squire—the Sir Harry Inglis or Sir Tatton Sykes kind—which likes the people well enough, and wishes them well, but has at heart a grudge againt and suspicion of the capitalist whose "plant" is not the land. Mr. Kingsley had even deep in him the squire's dislike of the unusual or unconventional, the feeling that a human being with a respectable character had no business to be *outré* or singular in outward ways and appearance. Nothing can be more characteristic of his permanent state of feeling or more delightfully comic than this account of his aversion to beards and oddities in dress:—"In a new social movement, such as that of association as it took shape in 1849-50, there is certain to be great attraction for restless and eccentric persons, and in point of fact many such joined it. The Beard movement was then in its infancy, and any man except a dragoon who wore hair on his face was regarded as a dangerous character, with whom it was compromising to be seen in any public place,—a person in sympathy with *sans-culottes*, and and who would dispense with trousers but for his fear of the police. Now, whenever Kingsley attended a meeting of the promoters of association in London, he was sure to find himself in the midst of bearded men, vegetarians, and other eccentric persons, and the contact was very grievous to him. 'As if we shall not be abused enough,' he used to say, 'for what we must say and do, without being saddled with mischievous nonsense of this kind.' To less sensitive men the effect of eccentricity upon him was almost comic, as when on one occasion he was quite upset and silenced by the appearance of a bearded member of Council at an important deputation in a straw-hat and blue-plush gloves. He did not recover from the depression produced by those gloves for days."

Charles Kingsley, who seemed to his readers sometimes so wilfully defiant of other men's opinion, had even a doubt whether separateness, even when quite honest, was quite right, and in a remarkable letter to his friend, Mr. J. M. Ludlow, who believed in separateness and individualism to a rather inconvenient extent, pleads that a man who listens only for the voice of God within him is very apt to forget the voice of God without him, and losing his sympathy with men, to lose also his tenderness for men. until he makes his own conscience the standard for God, and his own character the standard for men—that most widely-diffused of all blunderings—and ultimately becomes an undeveloped Inquisitor. He should not, he says, teach his children to believe the watch-word, "Never mind what people say." "On the contrary, I shall teach them that there are plenty of good people in the world; that public opinion has pretty surely an under-current of the water of life, below all its froth and garbage; and that in a Christian country like this, where, with all faults, man (sooner or later) has fair-play and a fair hearing. the esteem of good men, and the blessings of the poor, will be a pretty sure sign that they have the blessing of God also; and I shall tell them, when they grow older, that ere they feel called on to become martyrs, in defending the light within them against all the world, they must first have taken care most patiently, and with all self-distrust and humility, to make full use of the light which is around them, and has been here for ages before them, and would be here still, though they had never been born or thought of." If that is not the governing thought of the best kind of Tory squire, though expressed in literary language, we entirely fail to understand the species. Where Kingsley differed from most of them was not in reverence for the conventional—he had too much of it—but in a passionate humanitarianism, a hatred of dishonour to human beings, which he gratified, not by an effort to throw down anybody—unless, indeed, he was a strict game-preserver, a character for whom Kingsley had no more respect than Cooper's Natty Bumppo would have had, being hunter to the heart of him—but to raise in the lowly the passion of self-respect. That, expressed in a hundred forms, sometimes with rushing eloquence, sometimes with Biblical fire, sometimes in "high-falutin'," windy epigrams about God, the Devil, and Man, was the secret of Charles Kingsley's method. He did not believe in the gospel of getting on. He did not believe in equality one jot. We doubt whether he believed strongly in civilisation as understood in England, at all, whether the sympathy in his blood was not with an earlier, ruder, and less conscious life; but what he did believe in was self-respect, the right and duty of the lowest to be, in his function, king of himself, free, self-

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assured, and daring. Snip was to be a man by the consent of all, his own consent coming first, and then snip on manfully. He hated drunkennesss, not as teetotallers seem to do, because it causes crime or wastefulness, but because it interferes with self-respect; and he worshipped courage and self-will even in some brutal manifestations of those qualities, mainly, we believe, because he thought—indeed, Sandy Mackaye, whom he calls, in a letter to Mr. Hughes, the real hero of "Alton Locke," is made to say so—that while those qualities remain, the capacity of self-respect does not die out. He was right in his method, particularly when he regarded it from the religious side of his mind—and he had a deeply religious side to his mind, had even his trace of superstition—but he pushed it somewhat far, till he doubted whether ambition was moral, and forgot how difficult self-respect is made by excessive differences of caste, tastes, and culture. His self-respecting ploughman is quite possible, but a self-respecting night-soil man is perhaps not so easy. Anyhow, this was his panacea, described sometimes in the oddest way; it is the secret of "Alton Locke," of his cult of the flesh—he holding that self-respect can never be perfect while man holds his body to be evil—and we think, of his abhorrence of creeds which, like Calvinism and Romanism, are based on self-contempt, on a conviction of the hopelessness of man without external, granted, supernatural help. He was as far from a Leveller as it is posible for man to be, and latterly became, as he avows, an optimist of a rather too contented school. In 1856, he said to his friend:—"The long and short of it is, I am becoming an optimist. All men, worth anything, old men especially, have strong fits of optimism—even Carlyle has—because they can't help hoping, and sometimes feeling, that the world is going right, and will go right, not your way, or my way, but its own way. Yes; we've all tried our Holloway's Pills, Tom, to cure all the ills of all the world—and we've all found out, I hope, by this time that the tough old world has more in its inside than any Holloway's Pills will clear out."

We noticed incidentally last year Kingsley's deficiency of humour. There is but one humourist in all his books, old Sandy Mackaye, the bookseller in "Alton Locke," and the fun of the "Water-babies" is rather gently satirical than truly humorous. It is necessary, however, in order to justify this remark, to draw a distinction. Kingsley lacked the keen perception of the incongruous which Sydney Smith possessed, and which is the foundation of humour, as distinguished alike from wit and from satire, and there is in this memoir a letter (page lvi.) which displays this peculiarity in what is to us a painful way; but he had in him that possibility of humour which is always in any man who has the power, without strain on himself, of perfect *abandon*, of letting his mind act for itself, and twizzle the kalcidoscope without control from the will. When really content, he used to do this in conversation, and sometimes in his letters, and there is a metrical note in this memoir which is a perfect specimen. We would extract it, but that we want to quote nearly entire the best thing in the little monograph, and as far as we can remember, the only genuinely humorous copy of verses of any length the Canon ever wrote:—

"Come away with me, Tom,
Term and talk is done;
My poor lads are reaping,
Busy every one.
Curates mind the parish,
Sweepers mind the Court,
We'll away to Snowdon
For our ten days' sport,
Fish the August evening
Till the eve is past,
Whoop like boys at pounders
Fairly played and grassed,
When they cease to dimple,
Lunge, and swerve, and leap,
Then up over Siabod
Choose our nest, and sleep.
Up a thousand feet, Tom,
Round the lion's head,
Find soft stones to leeward
And make up our bed.
Eat our bread and bacon,
Smoke the pipe of peace,
And ere we be drowsy,
Give our boots a grease.
Homer's heroes did so,
Why not such as we?
What are sheets and servants?
Superfluity.
Pray for wives and children
Safe in slumber curled,
Then to chat till midnight
O'er this babbling world.
Of the workmen's college,
Of the price of grain,
Of the tree of knowledge,
Of the chance of rain;
If Sir A. goes Romeward,
If Miss B. sings true,
If the fleet comes homeward,
If the mare will do,—
Any thing and everything,—
Up there in the sky
Angels understand us,
And no 'saints' are by.
Down, and bathe at day-dawn,
Tramp from lake to lake,
Washing brain and heart clean
Every step we take.
Leave to Robert Browning
Beggars, fleas, and vines;
Leave to mournful Ruskin
Popish Apennines,
Dirty stones of Venice
And his Gas-lamps Seven;
We've the stones of Snowdon
And the lamps of heaven.
Where's the mighty credit
In admiring Alps?
Any goose sees 'glory'
In their 'snowy scarps.'
Leave such signs and wonders
For the dullard brain,
As æsthetic brandy,
Opium, and cayenne;
Give me Bramshill Common
(St. John's harriers by),
Or the Vale of Windsor,
England's golden eye.
Show me life and progress,
Beauty, health and man;
Houses fair, trim gardens,
Turn where'er I can.
. . . . . .
Tho' we earn our bread, Tom,
By the dirty pen,
What we can we will be,
Honest Englishmen.
Do the work that's nearest.
Though it's dull at whiles;
Helping, when we meet them,
Lame dogs over stiles;
See in every hedge-row
Marks of angels' feet,
Epies in each pebble
Underneath our feet;
Once-a-year, like schoolboys,
Robin-Hooding go,
Leaving fogs and fogies
A thousand feet below."

(*Spectator.*)

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

May 1, *Sunda*, British steamer, Lee 1,029, from Hongkong, Apr. 24, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

Apr. 7, *Oceanic*, British steamer, Parsell, 3,707, from San Francisco, Apr. 18, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Apr 29, *Orchis*, British steamer, Butlin, 1,257, for Kobe, General, despatched by L. Kniffler & Co.

Apr. 29, *Orissa*, British steamer, Reeves, 1,685, for Shanghai and ports, General, despatched by P. & O Co.

Apr. 29, *Eme*, British ship, Sproule, 773, for Shinagawa, Ballast, to load for Amoy.

Apr. 3', *Wallace*, American barque, McCormick, for Shinagawa, Ballast, to load for San Francisco.

May 1, *Naples*, British steamer, Flindt, 1,473, for Kobe, General, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.

May 2, *Courier*, Russian steamer, Lemasceffsky, 495, for Hiogo, General, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.

May 2, *Willie*, British 3-masted schooner, Badenoch, 274, for Hongkong, Kerosene, despatched by E. Fischer & Co.

May 3, *Tanais*, French steamer, Reynier, 1,010, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

May 3, *Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, Furber, 1,870, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

May 3, *Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, Vroom, 690, for Hakodate, General, despatched by M. B. Co.

May 5, *Truth*, British barque, Evans, 481, for San Francisco, Sugar, despatched by Butterfield & Swire.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamship *Orissa* for Shanghai and ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Townsend and servant, Mr. Robert, Captain Thomas, Mr. Hyde, Mr. C. W. Goodwin and servant, Goldsmith, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, Mr. Goodison, Mr. McBean, and 5 Chinese and 28 Japanese in steerage.

Per Steamship *Sunda* from Hongkong.—Houble. J. Saumarez, Messrs. Grundy, Hendry, Harpster, Collet, Ward, and 3 Chinese.

Per Steamship *Courier* for Hiogo.—Mr. Gustav Schmidt.

Per Steamship *Tanais* for Hongkong.—Messrs. Falcon de Cimier, Franci-, J. C. Hawkins, S. Inoué, Pontet, C. L. Bruhn, and one Chinese.

Per *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—Prince and Princess of Tosa, Daughter and suite (13); Messrs. Yamada, Du Jardin, Peyton Jaudon, Tera-hima, Wakatani, E. A. Watts, Ishiwara, Matsudairi, Omishi, Mrs. Holliday, Mr. Onidzuka, Mr and Mrs. Eusden, Messrs. Hamilton Blanc, Rodgers F. Jones, C. H. Baldwin, Anaga'a, Shimani, Inoye, Kusugi, Horea. Steerage: 408 Japanese, 10 Chinese, and 4 Foreigners.

Per Steamship *Oceanic* from San Francisco.—Messrs. H. Scheuning and wife, P. Heinemann and wife, H. J. Hunt, wife and 2 children, W. S. Edmonds and wife, J. P. Fearon, W. B. Chalmers, E. J. Geoghegan, H. Tutgien-, G. L. Montgomery, Alfred Weiler, J. Graham, Jno. L. Anderson, Lieut. Stevenson, and 74 in the steerage.

CARGOES.

Per Steamship *Tanais* for Hongkong—

Silk for France	136 bales.
England	57 ,,
Italy	6 ,,
Total...	199 bales.

Per *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—

Treasure	$8,987.00

REPORTS.

The Steamship *Oceanic* reports: pleasant weather throughout the passage, which has been made in 17 days and 2 hours including six hours slowed down, the fastest passage recorded yet.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Stentor" s.s.; "Diomed" s.s.; "Patroclus" s.s.; "Agamemnon" s.s.

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Forward Ho"; "Glenartney," s.s. "Ada"; "Sumatra" s.s.

FROM SHIELDS.—"Ariadne."

FROM CARDIFF.—"Vichna"; "Armanella."

FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas. O. Leary"; "J. H. Kimball"; "T. H. Goddard"; "Ella Nicol."

FROM HAMBURG.—"Candace."

FROM LIVERPOOL.—

FROM NEWPORT.—"Monte Rosa."

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—"Antenor" s.s.; "Glaucus" s.s.

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, &c.—"Cashmere"; "Lorne" s.s.

AT HAMBURG.—

AT GLASGOW.—

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VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination	*Name*	*Agents.*	*Despatch*
San Francisco ...	Gaelic	O. & O. S. S. Co. ...	10th May.
Kobe, N'chwang &c.	Tsuruga Maru ...	M. B. Co....	10th May.
Hongkong	Sunda	P. & O. Co.	10th May.
Shanghai	Nagoya Maru ..	M. B. Co.	10th May.
San Francisco ...	City of Peking ...	P. M. S. S. Co. ...	24th May.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS

		Destination.
Kanagawa Maru	... ...	
Massilia	... Reeves	...
Menzaleh	... Pasqualine ...	...
Naruto	... DuBois	...
Niigata Maru	... ...	...
Oceanic	... Parsell	.. Hongkong.
Sunda	... Lee...	...Hongkong
Sea Gull	... Aefort	...
Tokai Maru	... Ward	...
Urio Maru	... ...	...

SAILING SHIPS.

Banda	... 481	Stollery... ...	...Kobe.
Cleopatra	...1315	Doane	...
Eme	... 773	Sproule	...Amoy, at Shinagawa.
Gaucho	... 370	Creighton	...
Genetif	... 169	Kuhse	...
John Mackean ...	... 198	Jordan	...
Lotte...	...	Johnson	...
Lady Elizabeth	... 637	Cobbett	...
Mary Jane ...	... 165	... ...	...
Nettie Merryman	... 600	Masters	...
Portia	... 301	Constantine ...	...
Tamesa	... 813	Green	...
Wallace	... 628	Macormic ...	San Franc., at S'gawa.

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR

French gun-boat	... Talisman	... Captain St. Hilaire.
French corvette	... Infernet	... Captain Pierre.
American frigate	... Tenessee	... Captain Law.
British gun-boat	... Dwarf	... Hon. E. Dawson.

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

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LONDON.....	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
"	F. Algar, 8 Clements Lane, Lombard Street.
"	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO ..	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG	Lane, Crawford & Co.
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BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

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"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I, suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

August 1st, 1875. 26 alt.

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USUI,—Artist.

CORNER OF OTAMACHI, NEAR THE KENCHO

Yokohama, January 12, 1875. tf.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to attend to the **Landing, Clearing, or Shipping of Cargo** at this Port, at Reasonable Rates.

CAPT. D. SCOTT,
Custom House.

Yokohama, August 3, 1872. tf.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—The business done during the closing week has been exceedingly small, even yarns participating in the general stagnation. We have also to report a further decline in the prices of certain goods. We quote.

Grey Shirtings:—					White Shirtings:—		
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce....	$1.87½ to $2.15	60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nom.	per pce. ...	2.10 to 2.30
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,, ...	2.20 to 2.50	Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2—3 lb.	per lb...	0.75 to 1.05
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,, ...	2.17½ to 2.50	Black Velvets	*nom.*	8.00 to 9.00
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,, ...	2.45 to 2.80	English Drills 15 lb. 40 yds, 30 in....		3.25 to 3.40
					Taffachelass 12 yds, 43 in....	*nom.*	2.00

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24 ... ...per picul...	$30.50 to 34.00	No. 38 to 42 ... ...per picul...	$41.00 to 45.00 nom
No. 28 to 32 ... ...per picul...	$33.50 to 39.00	Reverse Twist ... 16-24 ... ,, ...	——

Woollens generally remain very quiet; transactions continue on a very limited scale at previously quoted rates. There has been some enquiry for printed *Mousselines de Laine* but at prices showing a further decline, whilst *plain Mousselines* continue neglected.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds. 32 in....	6.50 to 7.50	Figured Mousseline de Laine...	30 yds. 30 in...	0.25 to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds. 31 in....	4.75 to 5.25	Multicolored ,, ...	30 yds. 30 in...	0.32 to 0.35
Chimagoro	30 yds. 30 in....	5.25 to 5.75	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy...	48 in. to 52 in...	0.80 to 1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds. 32 in....	0.25 to 0.33	Presidents	54 in. to 56 in...	0.60 to 0.70
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds. 32 in....	6.25 to 7 25	Pilots	54 in. to 56 in...	0.40 to 0.45
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds. 31 in ...	18 50 to 19.00	Union	54 in. to 56 in...	0.40 to 0.65
Lastings, Japan...	22—30 yds. 32 in....	13.00 to 14.50	Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs....	per lb...	0.40 to 0.41
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds. 30 in,...	0.18 to 0.20			

Sugar.—The market for Formosa descriptions continues very quiet at last week's quotations. A sale of 11,000 piculs at $3.08 is reported, but the quality is said to be of inferior Taiwanfoo in bags. China descriptions remain without change.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag ... ...per picul....	3.15 to 3.20	China No. 5 Kong-fun ... ...per picul ...	4.20 to 4.80
in Basket ... ... ,, ...	3.05 to 3.10	,, No. 6 E-pak ... ... ,, ...	3.30 to 3.50
China No. 1 Ping fah ... ... ,, ...	7.30	Swatow ... . ,, ...	2.60 to 2.80
,, No. 2 Ching-pak ... ... ,, ...	6.50 to 7.00	Daitong ... ... ,, ...	2 60 to 2.90
,, No. 3 Ke-pak ... ... ,, ...	5.50 to 5 90	Japan Rice ... ... ,, ...	
,, No. 4 Kook-fah... ... ... ,, ...	5.00 to 5 30	Kerosene Oil ... ... per case ...	2.52

Kerosene Oil has improved, being now quotable at $2·52. At this price, however, importers still show a disinclination to sell.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Since the 22nd instant, arrivals are 200 bales, and deliveries 25 piculs, nearly one half of which was, owing to the inferiority of the assortment, rejected after inspection.—Thus, settlements are about 160 bales of Oshiu and 20 of Hanks. Under these circumstances our quotations for Hanks, common and inferior excepted, are nominal. For Oshiu sorts prices are unchanged.

		At Exchange 3s. 11½ in London.	*At Exchange 55.0 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*
Steam filatures	None.	—	—
Other do. (Kikai)			
1st order, nom	Nominal.		
2nd Do. ...	$440 to 630	16s. 0d. to 22s.	3d. frs. 44 to 62
3rd to 4th Do.			
Hanks—			
Best No. 1 to 2	None.	—	—
Good No. 2	...$450	16s. 3d.	frs. 45
Medium No. 2½	...$430 to 445	15s. 7d. to 16s.	1d. frs. 43 to 44

		At Exchange 3s. 11½ in London.	*At Exchange 5.05 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*
Common No. 3 / Inferior No. 4 & 5	$380 to 420	14s. 0d. to 15s.	3d. frs. 39 to 42
Oshiu—Best ...	...$520 to 540	18s. 7d. to 19s.	3d. frs. 52 to 54
,, Good to Medm.	$490 to 510	17s. 7d. to 18s.	3d. frs. 49 to 51
H'matski, 1 to 2	...$440 to 450	15s. 11d. to 16s.	3d. frs. 44 to 45
,, 3 to 4	...$410 to 430	14s. 11d. to 15s.	7d. frs. 41 to 43
Kakeda, Best ...	.....	.....	.....
,, Good ...	.....	.....	.....

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Sterling rates close firm, the best rates for private paper being 4/ while in the absence of any demand Bank Bills are nominal at quotations.

Rates close as follows:—

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight	3s. 11⅛d.
,, Bank Bills on demand	3s. 10⅝d.
,, Private 6 months' sight	4s.
ON PARIS—Bank 6 months' sight	4.98
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.05
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	1 per cent disct.
,, Private 10 days' sight	2 ,, ,,
ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	73
,, Private 10 days sight	73½
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	93
,, 30 days sight Private	95½
ON San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	93½
,, 30d. sight Private	95½
Kinsatz	400½
Gold Yen	388

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THESE celebrated Tube Wells, of which many thousands are in use throughout the world, are the most rapid, simple, and economical means of obtaining water, from the wants of a cottage to supplies of upwards of a million gallons a day. In use at Bass's, Allsopp's and other large Breweries.

Full printed directions are furnished with the Driving Tackle, which any ordinary workman can manage. The average time required to drive a Well is *one to six hours.*

LE GRAND & SUTCLIFF,

Proprietors of Letters Patent,

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LONDON.

March 27, 1875. 12m. 1f.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS.
PEAS, CARROTS, BEANS AND OTHER VEGETABLES
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA AND PERRINS' "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE."

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from every Storekeeper.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands. *Every Cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name.*

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MARTELL & Co.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

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AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

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INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,

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Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

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Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

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Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD AND 66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

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Limited.

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BRIDGES of every description. Girder Bridges. Arch Bridges. Suspension Bridges. H. & Co. make every year for Foreign Countries some thousands of Tons of Bridges.

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12 Shapes and Sizes.

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WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to look up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

May 17th, 1873. 6m.

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THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,

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AND

Pilliard Room Furniture Manufacturesr, Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. M. THE QUEEN:
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Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

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CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.
BOMBAY—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.
SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Office of this journal.

Yokohama, July 3, 1875. 52ins.

CAUTION.

BASS & CO.'S ALES.

PROCLAMATION OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

TRANSLATION.

"The British Authorities have complained that certain parties in this Country have been imitating the Trade Mark of Messrs. Bass & Co., a firm of Brewers in the English capital and selling Beer so labelled. The manufacture of Beer is not prohibited in this country, but it is wrong, according to Commercial law, to imitate Trade Marks.

"Henceforward, therefore persons whose business is Brewing Beer must apply for LICENSES, and send in a specimen of Trade Mark not likely to be confused with others.

"The above to be universally notified.

"9th Month, 1871. (Signed)

"TOKEI FU."

In consequence of extensive forgeries of our Labels and Trade Mark having come to our knowledge, the attention of the public is called to the above PROCLAMATION.

We, therefore, CAUTION all persons against either selling or purchasing as our manufacture, beer, whether in bottle or in cask, bearing such forged and fraudulent Labels, Capsules or Trade Mark.

BASS & Co.,
London, and Burton-on-Trent.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE.

CAMERON & SAUNDERS,

AGENTS TO BASS & CO.,

INTIMATE THAT ALL

Bass's Pale Ale sold by them in bottle has Messrs. Bass's Label, Cameron & Saunders' Green Caution Label and Capsule affixed to each bottle; and that all three bear Messrs. Bass & Co.'s Signature and Trade Mark (a Red Triangle)

AND ALSO THE WORDS.

"Cameron & Saunders, London."

March 4, 1876. 1-f. 13 ins.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 20.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

In view of the accounts given in history of the extravagance, the cruelty, the extortion and oppression which have constantly characterized the progresses of oriental monarchs through their dominions, the instructions which will be found elsewhere, issued to the different *ken* along the road, relative to the Mikado's intended journey northward, present a model of benevolent simplicity and considerateness. Nothing can be more admirable than the spirit in which these instructions have been conceived and drawn up, and we venture to think that they will strengthen the excellent impression which already exists abroad of the good sense and kindly feeling of the Imperial Family. It is clear that His Majesty's object is to see for himself something of the condition of his people, and to strengthen their feeling of loyalty and devotion to his person. As the old superstitions in regard to his descent are vanishing before the light of education and enquiry, he is wisely appealing to the affections of his subjects, and, so far as his own personal influence is concerned, he can hardly do so more effectually than by showing himself among them as their father and protector, jealous of adding to, and bent, as far as may be, upon lightening, their burdens, solicitous to help, encourage and reward. Such a document as that now laid before our readers, will touch the hearts of the people, and of many in distant lands whose interest in this country, however warm, can never be gratified by personal experience of it. There is not only good feeling, but great wisdom in this simple record of instructions, and we trust that His Majesty's journey may be as conducive to his own health and pleasure as it can hardly fail to be to the welfare and increased devotion of his subjects.

It may fairly be hoped that the journey of His Majesty the Mikado into the northern part of his dominions will draw the attention of the Ministers who accompany him to three important points which force themselves upon the notice of every traveller in this country:—

The insufficiency and badness of the roads;

The large amount of waste land, and the room it affords for increased industry on the part of the people; and

The absence of sheep and cattle.

We had occasion last week to refer to hopes of a different order in connection with the progress of this country, viz. an entire toleration of Christianity, and the introduction of the European gamut. Let as see whether these two cannot be bracketed together with the points above referred to.

How long, then, must it be before a Japanese musician, stirred by the picture presented to him by one of the lovely scenes of his own country, and with mind and heart alive to the beauties of the poetry of the 'sweet singer of Israel', shall write an anthem according to the rules of European muscial composition, with the following text for his subject:—

"The pastures are clothed with flocks, the valleys also are covered with corn; they shout for joy, they also sing?"

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has got its teeth closed in the very throat of the Press-laws, as will be seen from one of our translations this week. The case treated is that of Mr. Seki which we brought prominently forward on the 22nd of last month, and to this case is added that of Messrs. Suwada and Kumana, who as principal and accessory to the same offence were convicted in different Courts and under different clauses of the Press-laws, as shewn in our article above referred to. The position of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* is wholly impregnable, while that of the Government resembles the position of a King on his own square, hemmed in by pieces right, left and in front, and attacked by a pawn which he cannot take. This is check-mate.

The discrepancy between the rulings of the two Judges who have condemned Messrs. Sawada and Kusama, the one in Tokio under the 13th clause of the Press-laws, and the other in Ehimé under the 12th clause, both having been concerned in the same offence, is like one of those accidents in warfare which, small in itself, multiplies enormously the forces on one side and paralyses those on the other. The public writers make the most of it—as, of course, it is quite natural they should—and are executing a laughing chorus (though in their sleeves) at the expense of the Government. The accident will be useful if only in showing how extremely difficult it is to apply to one country laws made in and for another, and not, so to speak, the outcome of the legal mind of the importing country. The Press-laws are undoubtedly taken bodily from the French code, and being placed in the hands of the Judges cause them as much embarrassment as a musician would feel if compelled to perform on an instrument hitherto unknown to him. A story is told of a landsman, who had seen only so much of ship-life as to catch up a few nautical terms, shipping as a seaman. Being ordered to go into the chains and heave the lead, after the first cast he sang out, in the usual cadence, something which the captain could not understand. "Bless your heart, Sir," cried the skipper, "why don't you speak plain, I can't make out a word you say." "All's one for that," returned the man, "I know nothing about the words, all I have learnt is *the tune*." The Judges in like manner seem to have taken lessons in the tune they are expected to play, but care little about the words. The readers of the finest novel in the English language may remember the following passage:—"Mrs. Western said, 'She knew the law much better; that she had known servants very severely punished for affronting their masters,' and then named a certain justice of the peace in London, 'who,' she said, 'would commit a servant to Bridewell at any time when a master or mistress desired it.' 'Like enough,' cries the Squire, it may be so in London; but the law is different in the country.' And apparently the law is

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one thing in Tokio, and another thing in the Ehimé *Ken*. Mr. Ogi, the Minister of Justice, must be tearing his hair in secret at this embarrassing miscarriage of justice. He has put his new code into the hands of the Judges, and one reads it in one way and the other in another. Handel once engaged a new chorus singer, who told him he could sing at sight, but who went hopelessly wrong before the end of the first line. "Vat for, Sir, you did tell me," cried Handel in a fury, "you could sing at sight"! "Please, Sir," answered the delinquent, "I never said I could sing at *first* sight." The Japanese Judges are in much the same plight with their new Press-laws.

The cause which the Temperance Hall was established to promote is so excellent a one, that the proceedings of the institution well deserve the sympathetic attention of the public. A record of such an entertainment as was given there on Thursday evening is not only a just tribute to the spirit which animates the committee of management, but assists in bringing the institution to the notice of those whom it was intended to benefit, as well as of those who are entrusted with their temporary guardianship. These institutions are a real godsend to the commanders of ships and their officers. They afford the sailor a place of amusement and recreation, where he is entertained, body and mind, at small expense, and kept from haunts where he incurs serious dangers, if not always from his own excesses, at least from the vile compounds too often supplied to him. We do not care to dwell on more important advantages still—the mental and moral improvement and elevation among seamen which these institutions are calculated to promote. We take them on the lowest ground, and even on this, they demand the support and sympathy of the whole community. Some months ago we devoted an article to the subject of this institution, showing the aims of its conductors, the benefits it had conferred on sailors visiting the port, and the claims it had upon the good will of the foreign community. Our appeal was responded to in the generous and liberal spirit which two or three successive years of commercial depression and disaster have failed to extinguish, much as they have impaired its power. A sum of $1,200 was raised and devoted towards the more pressing necessities of the Hall, the conductors of which feel that they cannot, yet-a-while at least, again trespass on the bounty of the community. If they have now to turn towards more distant quarters for assistance, it is with no shadow of forgetfulness of what has been done for them here, or of reproach that enough has not been done. The fund applicable to purposes of this nature has been steadily drawn upon, but not as steadily replenished. Trade has been cruelly unremunerative, and be the disposition to give never so active, it must have the wherewithal to display itself. Our daily issue of yesterday morning gave a short account of the entertainment of the previous evening, and there is no need to enlarge upon this. It is not from an æsthetical point of view that these entertainments must be judged, though some of the performances of Thursday evening would bear the test with credit. It is rather from the great stand-point that, in some real sense, each of us is his brother's keeper, bound to use his influence, his means and his talents, be they never so small, in the service of those who may be benefited by them. It is a true source of gratification to assist in producing such a sense of pleasure as was expressed by the plaudits of Thursday evening, and nothing but advantage to the frequenters of the Hall can arise from such efforts as were made on that occasion for their entertainment.

The destruction of wealth in this country through the agency of fire seems to demand more attention from the Government than, so far as we know, it seems to receive. Hardly a day passes that the native papers do not record the destruction of a large number of houses in this manner, and it may safely be inferred that many serious fires occur of which we hear nothing. The reports published in our morning issue of occurrences of this nature are taken very promiscuously from the native papers—possibly only from a section of them—and it is equally possible that if there are paragraphs of greater interest, the record of a fire is passed over by our translator in their favour. But a rough estimate of the number of houses reported to have been destroyed by fire during the month of April last places it at 1,200, and probably the actual number is not less than 2,000. In some months it may be more, in some less, but we shall hardly be very wrong if we assume that some 20,000 houses, with the contents of ten per cent of them, are destroyed every year in this country. The number cannot very well be less; it may easily be very much greater; but let it be assumed at this. We shall not be far wrong if we estimate the value of these houses with the contents of ten per cent of them, at $150 each, and we then have the value of three millions of dollars yearly destroyed by fire. No one of course expects that thirty-three millions of people can live in a vast number of villages and towns without fires breaking out among them. But it is certain that in proportion to the number of houses in this country and its accumulated wealth, the destruction of that wealth by fire is vastly greater than in European countries. There are perhaps more houses in Japan than in Great Britain, which contains about the same population. But it is certain that there are not five thousand houses destroyed yearly by fire in Great Britain—probably the number is very much smaller indeed. We doubt whether the Chinese suffer nearly as much from this source as the Japanese, one cause of which is that they use bricks much more largely in building, and another that they make fire-resisting brick partitions between their blocks of houses. Is not this question worthy of some serious consideration at the monthly meetings of the *kuchō* and *kochō* which it is understood are now to be held throughout the country?

The fine grounds of Uyeno were officially opened to the public by the Mikado on Tuesday morning last. His Majesty, accompanied by the Empress and the Princes of the Imperial family, arrived on the ground at about 9 o'clock under escort of a squadron of the Household Cavalry and were received by the Chief Ministers of State. They were driven through the park and subsequently visited the Shinto temple. After a brief stroll through the grounds, which were thronged with many thousands of their subjects, their Majesties partook of refreshments and returned to the Imperial Palace. At a later hour of the day the grounds were visited by a number of foreign residents of the capital, for whom refreshments were provided at the Seiyoken restaurant. Two military bands enlivened the scene with a selection of popular music, and an agreeable afternoon was passed by the guests of the day.

We publish in our present issue the remaining portion of Dr. Müller's notes upon Japanese music published in the journal of the German Asiatic Society, which will be found to embrace some interesting remarks upon Chinese music and musical instruments. The original is accompanied by numerous diagrams, without which indeed a perfect comprehension of the subject is scarcely attainable—and to this we must refer our readers for further information, as also for the notes of the three pieces of Chinese music which have been communicated by Mr. Stein.

Those of us who may remember the remarkable talent for humorous drawing possessed by Dr. Scanlan, of H. M. 10th Regt., quartered here some time back, will be pleased to hear that he has brought some excellent examples of it before the public. In "A to Z, being Twenty-six notes on a Soldier's Trumpet,"* Dr. Scanlan's object, according to the *Army and Navy Gazette*, "has been to hit off the peculiarities of the different arms of the Service, and very successfully he has done it. A is represented by an Adjutant, B by a Brigadier, and so on throughout the alphabet. The cartoons are splendidly drawn and the colouring is executed with due regard to the official Dress Regulations of the Army." The notices of the work in the London papers leave no room for doubt that it is very cleverly conceived throughout and as cleverly executed.

* Houghton and Son and Hatchard's, London.

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A distressing accident occurred on board the ship *J. H. Kimball* on entering the bay yesterday morning. A young Norwegian named Olsen fell from the foretopgallant yard on to the forecastle. He survived the accident only two hours.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 8th.

We read in the *Hioron Shimbun* that on learning that Shimadzu Saburô had decided to return to his native province Saigo Kichinosuke at once disappeared. He has been sought for in vain throughout the 124 castle towns of Satsuma. Referring to this event Torii Masakata remarks, It is impossible for me to decide what may be Saigo's motive for concealing himself, but it is currently believed that when he retires troubles are sure to arise in Satsuma, their duration depending upon the length of his seclusion. True, in these piping pipes of peace, there would appear to be little to excite our apprehensions, but it has ever been so.

Komatzu Masatane also professes himself unable to explain the cause of Saigo's movements. But, he adds, I may assure the nation thus much, that Saigo will never return to office under the present Government, nor be indebted to their favour. At the same time, so patriotic is the spirit which animates his soul, that when the country is really in danger and troubles menace the State, Saigo will leave his obscurity, will take the question into his own hands and will settle it.

An examination of the police constables has taken place recently at Yedo with the view to discover the men most skilful in the use of the spear. It would appear that a number of men are to be attached to Okubo Toshimitchi, who proceeds to Oshiu on the 10th instant for the purpose of making preparations for His Majesty's forthcoming visit, and it is thought desirable that they should understand the use of that weapon.

The two newspapers of Kioto, the *Shimbun* and *Shinpo*, have ceased to exist. The Governor would seem to have ordered the examination of their contents before publication, and this has proved a fatal difficulty.

The Department of Justice is about to enlarge the prisons.

A change in the military uniform is at present under consideration.

Tuesday, 9th.

We are authorised to say that the P. & O. Company's Directors have sent instructions to their Shanghai Agent to keep the Shanghai and Japan line running. The *Orissa* and *Columbian* will continue to run.

The *Kôriu Maru* which left port on the 3rd instant, having on board certain officials of the Foreign Office, has gone to Corea. She will bring back the Embassy from that country.

A party of *Samurai* from Saga have come to the Capital in all haste. The journey is thought to betoken approaching troubles in that Ken and the *quidnuncs* of Yedo are on the alert to obtain further news.

Mr. Makajima, lately of the *Hioron Shimbun*, has just been liberated from confinement. Prison life, he announces, has furnished him with both leisure and matter for reflection and study, and he purposes, at an early date, to resume his contributions to the journal he is connected with.

Mr. Atkinson, a missionary we believe, and two Japanese *samurai* have recently been preaching Christianity at Matzayama in Yehime *Ken*. This has led to representations being made to the Buddhist Bishop, who referred the question as to how far the promulgation of the Christian faith was lawful in the Interior to the department of public worship. A reply has been sent to the effect that, though the preaching of Christian doctrines may be permitted at the open ports, it cannot at present be sanctioned in the Interior.

The *Athenæum* has the following paragraph among its Literary Gossip:—"A recent decree of the Mikado gives "complete freedom of postage to journalists, each of whom "is now allowed to send whatever communication he may "think fit from one part of the empire to the other, free "of expense. Japanese journalists must be a favoured "race."

We had not heard of this exception to the advantage of journalists. We had believed the favour of the authorities to be limited to the free lodging and maintenance to which a large number of the press writers appear to have recently entitled themselves.

Small-pox is said to have broken out in the province of Awa in Shikoku.

Gion Machi in Kioto was lighted with gas for the first time on the 1st instant.

The *Hochi* says: Mr. Marutomi has been appointed Vice-Consul to the Russian settlement at Kamtschatka and will leave for his post on or about the 20th instant.

Wednesday, 10th.

A representation of *La Fille de Madame Angot*, by Lecoq, half the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the General Hospital, will be given at the Gaiety Theatre on Saturday evening next. The great acceptance which this lively opera has had in all quarters of the globe is the best guarantee of its attractive nature, and we hope a full house will be present to enjoy it. The performance will terminate about half-past eleven.

It was supposed that Mr. W.J.S. Cannon, lately Assistant-Paymaster of H. M. ship *Vigilant* had taken passage for this port in the *Gaelic*, which was accordingly boarded by the British Consular constables on her arrival yesterday morning. A strict search was made, but failed to discover the deserter.

Mr. Nakakji, one of the Secretaries of the Japanese Legation in London, returned to Yedo on the 7th instant.

The *Hochi Shimbun* notices some attempts that are about to be made to raise the wreck of the Messageries steamship *Nil*, which was lost off the coast of Idzu some two years ago. Several of the officers of the Home Department are now on the scene of the wreck, and fourteen skilled divers arrived there from Amakusa a few days since for the purpose of conducting the necessary operations.

A shock of earthquake was felt at 12.40 a.m. this morning.

Mume no miya, H. I. Majesty's daughter, is said to be suffering from illness for some days past.

Monsieur de Struve returned from his visit to Nagasaki in the Imperial Russian corvette *Haydamack* yesterday.

That the solitary hours of prison life tend to develop and strengthen the poetical faculty is a fact which the dungeon walls of the Tower of London, the Bastille and, it is said by Fielding, the condemned cell of old Newgate have amply testified in the past. Our readers will therefore learn without astonishment that the state prisons of this country would seem to have proved a "meet nurse" for her poetic children, and to have stimulated to some extent the exercise of their powers. We learn, for example, that Nakajima, of the *Hioron* paper, whose liberation from confinement we announced a few days since, has presented the editor of the *Akebono Shimbun* with sixteen verses of poetry composed by himself and co-editors in prison. The lines are said to be of considerable beauty and to bear evidence of polish in their composition.

The editor of the *Hioron Shimbun* has been ordered imprisonment for one month. The same penalty was adjudged to another writer for this journal who is already in prison for a previous offence.

The *Nichi Nichi* has heard that the Corean Embassy will be composed of eighteen members. They are expected to arrive in the Capital on or about the 15th instant.

Thursday, 11th.

"La Belle Hélène," a little Comic Opera of Offenbach's founded on classical story, was given last night at the Gaiety Theatre by the *troupe* of M. Launay-Céphas, with the assis-

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tance of a few amateurs. Madame Dorlia took the part of the frail queen, M. Legros that of Paris, M. Emanuel played Menelaus, while the part of Calchas was assumed by "Mr. X." Every one did their best for the little piece, M. Launay-Céphas playing the accompaniments with his usual zeal and assiduity. We regret to say that the attendance was exceedingly small.

A fire broke out at about 11.15 last evening in the premises No. 70, in the occupation of Messrs. Lohmann, Kuchmeister & Co., outfitters, &c. We have been unable to learn its supposed origin at the moment of writing, but it would appear to have been confined to the outbuildings and tailor's shop which are altogether destroyed.

Another effect of cheap silver and, we may add, of the leisure forced upon Silk Inspectors by quiet times.

New "Japan Silk Tables" have just been issued from the press in the shape of a neat little pocket-book. They run from $350 to $800, at exchange from 3.6 (*absit omen*!) to 4/10, and 4.45 to 6.09. The method adopted for calculating the cost of silk laid down and sold in London and in Lyons is fully and clearly explained in the preface. The little work recommends itself to all merchants by its timely appearance, accuracy and portable form.

An exhibition of the various products of the island of Yezzo was opened at the Kaitakushi, Yedo, on Tuesday last.

It is now arranged that the Corean Envoys shall leave Corea on the 18th instant, arriving at Kobe on the 21st and at Yedo on either the 23rd or 24th instant.

A commission, we read in the *Hochi Shimbun*, has been appointed to consider the reforms necessary to be made in the criminal laws of this country. Among the officials nominated for the purpose are Ito, *Sangi*, Minister of Public Works, and Ogi, *Sangi*, Minister of Justice.

Disturbances are said to be threatening among the farmers in the Wakayama *Ken* in consequence of the late readjustment of the land tax. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* hears that troops have been sent from Osaka to act in case of need.

Friday, 12th.

An entertainment was given yesterday evening at the Temperance Hall to the men of the U. F. Flag-ship *Tennessee*, towards which, however, they themselves largely contributed. The proceedings were opened with a substantial meal, after which, in such order as was most fitting, came a short address from Dr. Maclay, followed by music and recitations, with all which a crowded audience seemed extremely gratified. Selections of instrumental music were played by the Band, and a few of the resident ladies, desirous of promoting the excellent objects furthered by this institution, lent a special grace to the evening by assisting in some beautiful four-part vocal music. An excellent delivery of Sullivan's fine song from "Cox and Box," "Rataplan," produced enthusiastic applause and the audience demanded and redemanded a repetition of it. It is needless to enumerate all the various items of the entertainment; suffice it, that it was extremely successful, and in every way, worthy of the cause it was designed to assist. The meeting broke up after a few words from the Secretary in acknowledgement of the assistance given by those who had contributed in various ways towards the the success of the evening.

We are informed by the agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Company that communication between Shanghai, Amoy and Hongkong has been re-established.

The following, for which we are indebted to the *Eiri Shimbun*, is an amusing illustration of the internal economy of the Capital. The Tokio *Fu* has recently made some alterations in the mode of regulating the traffic in rabbits, and has notified that henceforth purchases or sales shall be made known to the authorities by dealers within three days of their occurrence. It is ordered that any increase by births or diminution by deaths must be intimated to the ward officers within three days. The Tokio *Fu* would appear to be alarmed by indications of a return of the seductive *furore* which led to so much gambliug three years ago.

The first public "spelling bee" in Yokohama will be held we understand at the Temperance Hall after the conclusion of the forthcoming races. Due notice by advertisement will be given.

Messrs. Whitfield and Dowson, of the Yokohama Iron and Engineering works, have shipped to the order of a San Francisco firm by the *Gaelic*, a pair of diagonal steam-launch engines, of 5½ inch cylinders with propeller and shafting complete. We understand that this firm is in a position to compete successfully in the production of engines of this class with American machinists.

Alexander McLean, a seaman of the British ship *Eme* now undergoing imprisonment in the British Consular gaol, made an attempt to destroy himself yesterday morning. Fortunately, his suspenders, by which he attempted to hang himself to an iron window-bar, gave way and he fell to the ground. He is now doing well.

The ship *Cleopatra* is about to proceed to Shinagawa to load with rice for a foreign market.

The disturbances in the Wakayama Ken appear to have created some little apprehension in the south. The *Osaka Nippo* learns that the insurgents are led by a former official of the Home Office and that the *Kencho* show themselves much perplexed us to how they shall deal with the revolt. Troops have been asked for and have been despatched.

It is intended, says the *Hochi Shimbun*, to present each of the officials in the *suite* of His Majesty on his approaching journey northward with a map of the northern provinces.

Saturday, 13th.

On the 8th instant a notification was issued to the various *Fu* and *Ken* by the *Naimusho* to the following effect.

A great portion of the drugs used in Japan are of native preparation and, notwithstanding the prejudice existing in favour of medicines imported from foreign countries, are really superior to them in purity. The faith in foreign drugs is, however, considerable and unprincipled dealers do not hesitate to avail themselves of it to import large and increasing quantities of impure and sophisticated medicines to the great injury of those who may employ them. Henceforth, therefore, it has been determined to examine all chemicals of native manufacture and to grant certificates of character to such as may be found equal to the test. Chemists, whether engaged in the preparations of drugs for healing, or chemicals for manufacturing and scientific purposes, must henceforth present specimens of the same to the authorities for examination, with a statement according to the form which has been prepared, when, if found admissible, they will receive certificates allowing of their sale.

The manufacture of opium will be permitted for the present under terms of the Notification No. 156 of last year.

The insurgents in the Wakayama *Ken* are seemingly gathering power; a *Kucho* is said to have been killed.

Mr. E. Blancheton, in the service of the proprietors of the Grand Hotel, died suddenly on Thursday night from rupture of the abdominal aorta.

The Committee of the General Hospital acknowledge in our advertising columns the gift of One Hundred Dollars to the Hospital Funds by Count Desfours.

Messrs. Fukuchi and Numa intend to deliver a lecture at Mashi-ten-cho Yedo this afternoon on European history and jurisprudence.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Kobe and Osaka Station.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 30th April, 1876.

Passengers, 22,892.	Amount.....	Yen 5,244·66
Luggage and Parcels	,,	153·472
Goods	,,	120·842
Total Amount.....		Yen 5,518·974
Corresponding period last year.....		Yen 7,323·97

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SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

The Mikado's Journey.

Chōya Shimbun, May 12, 1876.

With reference to His Majesty's visit to Oshiu and Dewa the following instructions have, it is said, been issued to the different *ken* along the road. They are of a very simple nature.

Item. When His Majesty is passing through the *ken* the police are to be turned out and one or two officials not more—are to proceed in advance of His Majesty.

Item. It is unnecessary to erect a bamboo railing along the sides of the road, to erect temporary bridges where there are ferries, to hide the gates of Buddhist temples, or to cover up unclean things. (This does not apply to the sweeping of the roads.)

Item. The procession may be viewed with pleasure. No check need be placed on persons passing to and fro. The people are to continue their occupations as usual.

Item. Presents to His Majesty are altogether forbidden.

Item. Suitable resting and sojourning places are to be selected, but no extraordinary expenses need be made.

Item. Officials from those of Government appointment upwards may come to the resting and sojourning places to inquire as to His Majesty's health. They are however to wear undress.

Item. One officer of Departmental appointment is to be stationed at each resting and sojourning place.

Item. An inquiry is to be made in respect to filial children, devoted servants, faithful wives, and other meritorious persons, as to their conduct, and any rewards that may have been hitherto conferred, and the result of the inquiry is to be submitted to His Majesty on his arrival at the Kencho.

Item. A map of the Ken and also a table of the statistics are to be prepared and submitted to His Majesty.

Item. A collection of the antiquities, pictures, productions, etc., that happen to be in the vicinity is to be made and submitted to His Majesty.

Item. As mess furniture, chairs, tables, bath, etc., will be brought along with His Majesty no preparations in this respect need be made. Steps are to be taken after consultation with the officials of the Kunaisho to provide bath rooms.

Item. The lodgings for the officials accompanying His Majesty are to be selected from places not separated from him, and except in the inns occupied by His Majesty no interference is to be caused to travellers resting or sojourning.

Item. An inquiry is to be made as to the full names of all persons aged eight years or more in the Ken.

Besides the above it is reported that instructions have been given that one day's allowance of the best white rice, consisting of three measures, is to be prepared at the sojourning places, and also specimens of the best qualities of wine, soy, eggs, fish, fowl, vegetables, &c.

These instructions are simplicity itself. The purpose of His Majesty, to see whether there is distress among his people, is sufficient to provoke tears of gratitude. Consider what was the case so recently as eight or nine years ago whenever the Shogun was pleased to make a progress. From the previous night it was forbidden to light fires (Literally—smoke was forbidden) along the line of road, the windows were closed, shutters affixed to them and paper pasted on the interstices. Did a sick man groan or a child cry they were immediately reproved for it. A kitchen contained in innumerable large cases was carried along with the party, and not to speak of fish and vegetables, even the very drinking water was also brought with them. In the words of the proverb food was cooked in each of the seven furnaces of the Tycoon three times in each day even while on the road, making in all twenty-one. Ought we not then to be grateful for the simplicity of the present day?

Changes in the Ministry.

(Precis.)

("Chōya Shimbun" May 9, 1676.)

If asked what is that on which the spread of enlightenment in our Empire depends at the present day I would say on the administration of the Government by our enlightened Ministry, and if asked on whom the administration of the Government depends, I would say on the Prime Minister and Councillors of State. If asked who is pre-eminent among those latter I should answer that all of them are the pick of the Japanese people and all understand the state of the times, but, at the same time, street conversation invariably gives the highest honor in this respect to Kido and Okubo. And there are good reasons for specially esteeming these two Ministers as being the mainstay of the Government and the good servants of the people, for they are the only ones who, through all the many changes that have taken place in the cabinet, ever since the restoration of order in the country down to the present time, have continued to remain in it, not indiscriminately retiring from it and entering it, and who have, regardless of clamour, made the development of the country their chief object. In talking of them one might reasonably compare them as regards their share in the promotion of the civilization of the country to the two wheels of a carriage, and I have therefore (in view of their merits) been long praying in secret that every blessing and prosperity might attend them. When I heard recently that Kido had resigned his position as a Councillor of State and had been appointed 'adviser' I was greatly astounded, sorry for the sake of the two ministers and grieved for the sake of the country.

What were the reasons that influenced Kido's resignation, whether a difference with Okubo or another reason it is impossible to divine, or whether there is any connection in the duties of 'Adviser' and Councillor of State I know not. By his resignation, however, and consequent release from his previous duties his authority will be very different from what it previously was, and Okubo will therefore become the most influential man in the Government. His well known firmness and talents will however prevent his being perverted by popular clamor and will enable him to attend easily to the promotion of the country's enlightenment.

Whenever I read the history of the Sung dynasty in China my grief is aroused by seeing men of such pre eminent merit as Kojien, Kingaku, Oo, Riyo, Kang, Hang, Fu, and Shiba unable when they took up the administration of the Government to unite their minds and strength therein, and the country instead of profiting by their talents falling into decay on account of them. The reason of this was that on every change of ministry those who had chief charge of the administration were changed at the same time. Nor were these changes confined merely to the administrators, the policy that they had pursued being also altered. The changes in our Government though resembling those of the Sung dynasty in reality differ from them. In the latter case great changes of policy were produced by the changes of ministers, the result being that not only the advancement of the country was retarded but even its decline brought about. As regards our country the case is different, as, during the nine years which have elapsed since the revolution, the two ministers who have had the chief direction of the Government have not either entered into or withdrawn from office unless actuated by grave reasons, and no change has been made in their policy. Hence the high development which our civilisation has attained to-day, and the non-attendance on the changes of the Government of the ill effects that followed those under the Sung Dynasty.

I have thus far spoken of the uniformity that has been hitherto observed in the administration of our Government. When I consider the future it seems that one of the two ministers whom I have called the wheels of the Government having ceased to be connected with it, the discharge of all matters will be thrown upon Okubo alone, and the excessive anxiety attendant thereon may make him ill and necessitate him giving up his high commission and retiring for the benefit of his health. In such a case if his high powers be conferred on some other person it is not impossible that the mode of the administration of the Government may be altered and the possibility of such an event causes me great distress. For this reason I am to-day contemplating the future with great anxiety on Okubo's account. Though, should it unfortunately come to pass that at a future day a change should take place in the Minister who exercises chief influence in our Government, I am certain that such change would not be attended with the same ill results as were those under the Sung dynasty in China. I cannot say whether a change in the form of administration would prove to the country's good or the reverse.

I have given this lengthened expression of my views on the subject of Kido's retirement and I ask for the opinions of writers in general in respect to it.

When I thought, having gone thus far, to have concluded this letter, I heard a strange piece of street news, to wit, that the Prime Minister, Sanjo, is about to visit Europe. Although this, being merely street rumour, is unworthy of acceptation, there may, in view of its being so widely reported, be some foundation for it. One person says that owing to Kido's retirement great disputes have taken place in the cabinet and that it is Sanjo's deep design to separate himself from these by making an excursion to the far West. Another says that it is the intention to make extensive reforms in the Government, and the Prime Minister is therefore about to visit the several countries of Europe and America with a view of gleaning what may be

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worthy of adoption in the systems of Government of each. Such reports as these convince me that the rumour of Sanjo's intended visit is unfounded. Is it likely that the splendid Minister who has administered the Government ever since the revolution would on appearance of trouble lay himself open to a charge of cowardice by making an excursion beyond the seas at such a time? A report of this kind is certainly untrue. Again, if our Prime Minister wished to investigate the customs of other countries and glean therefrom whatever was worthy of adoption, it would be unnecessary for him to proceed in person to those countries, as he might despatch one or two officers for that purpose. This again shows the untruth of the above report. Although I am thus firmly persuaded of its falsences, I cannot think that the prevalence of such baseless rumours at the present time is a matter to be pleased at, and the anxiety which I feel on account of Kido's resignation is increased by such a rumour as that which I have alluded to. I am forced therefore to add this to what I had written in respect to Kido and to request the opinions of writers upon it.

(Sd.) HIGASHIYAWA TAKIKATA,
Madman in the West.

THE SENTENCES AGAINST MESSRS. SEKI, SAWADA AND KUSAMA, FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PRESS-LAWS.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

The unwillingness of foreigners to place themselves under our jurisdiction has set them casting about for reasons to justify it. And they have found ample arguments in the recent trial of Mr. Seki, the former editor of the *Hioron Shimbun*, and at present editor of the *Osaka Nippô*: in the judgments given against Mr. Sawada, the editor of the *Choya Shimbun*, and against Kusama, the writer of a letter and article which appeared in the *Akebono Shimbun* of the 21st April. The *Japan Mail* of last Saturday has already taken the question in hand and discussed it. Had this taken place before the issue of the Press-laws, we should have translated the article for the benefit of the public and appended our own ideas to it, but as this would now constitute an offence against the 9th Article of the Press-laws, we are reluctantly restrained from doing so.

The three events to which we have referred have not only confounded the public writers, but have produced great general misgiving. We will now briefly state the grounds of this misgiving, though the public is doubtless already acquainted with them.

The *Akebono Shimbun* says that Mr. Seki, together with Messrs. Yokose, Mitzuki and Tanaka of the *Hioron Shimbun*, has been punished for publishing in the *Hioron Shimbun* an article translated by Mr. Mitzukuri and published in the *Bankoku Sowa*, a journal edited by Mr. Yoshida, to which article they appended their own opinions, and it goes on to question the reason why Messrs. Mitzukuri and Yoshida were not punished. We hold it to be utterly impossible to furnish any such reason. Were we forced, however, to make some answer, we should say that, to our mind, there was no offence in the publication of the article, but that the *Hioron Shimbun* had transgressed the law by appending the opinions expressed regarding it. We should be glad to carry the subject further, but from the fear of being bound in ropes we say no more.

In its issue No. 84, the *Hioron Shimbun* publishes an account of the trial of Mr. Seki Shingo, copied from the *Osaka Nippô*. Now if that account of the trial is correct, and if Judge Kiyoka actually said "This country is an Empire, and no man in this "whole Empire should say that the people have any concern in the "Government. All the officials in the Empire from the Daijodaijin "to the lowest officer of the lowest rank are the servants of His "Majesty the Mikado, and the people have not the slightest "concern with them. You have become intoxicated with foreign "ideas about the rights and liberties of the people; you have "forgotten our customs and this is treason"*—: If, we say, the Judge said this, and these words are upheld as containing sound doctrine, we then say that this doctrine is directly contrary to that contained in the Decree of His Majesty the Mikado, of the 14th April 1875, in which he expressed a desire to bring about gradually a constitutional form of government. Yet, in the face of this, Mr. Seki has been sent to undergo imprisonment for a year and a half, Messrs. Mitzuki and Yokose for three months, besides being fined 20 *yen* each, and Mr. Tanaka for one month. It is impossible to answer this.

* Vide *Japan Weekly Mail*, 22nd April.

Mr. Sawada, the editor of the *Choya Shimbun*, has been ordered to undergo imprisonment for one year for breaking Article XIII of the Press-Laws, while Mr. Kusama, tried at the Saibansho of the Ehimé *ken*, was punished for writing this very letter, by imprisonment for two months and a fine of 10 *yen* for violating Article XII of the same laws. Mr. Sawada was regarded as principal and Mr. Kusawa as an accessory. But if one is principal and the other accessory, how can they be found guilty of violating *different* articles of the Press-Laws, the crime in which they were implicated being one and the same? Is the writer supposed to have written his letter with one feeling, and the editor to have published it with another? And are the judges to decide cases according to what they imagine to be the feelings of those whom they try?

All this overwhelms us with doubt, and how much more shall it produce this effect upon foreigners! We cannot say that *The Mail* has treated the subject with the slightest injustice.

It is impossible for us to give any explanation of these two contradictory acts, and we must leave them to be explained by those who have a larger knowledge of law than ourselves.

THE SAME.

(Hioron Shimbun.)

I observe that Mr. Seki Shingo, the former Editor of the *Hioron Shimbun* has been convicted of a violation of the 13th clause of the Press-laws for having published an article on the overthrow of the Government which had already appeared in the *Bankoku Sowa*, and appending to it his own remarks, and has been sentenced to imprisonment for a year and a half. I observe, too, that Messrs. Yokose, Mitzuki and Tanaka of the same newspaper have been punished for the same act. But I also observe that Mr. Mitzukuri, who translated the article, and Mr. Yoshida, the Editor of the *Bankoku Sowa*, in whose paper the article originally appeared, have not been punished in the smallest degree. What is the explanation of this? The people generally are thrown into a state of doubt by it, and so am I.

I must now express a hope that this question will be thoroughly sifted in order that the truth may be arrived at and all doubts dissipated.

AWOYAGI EDAMORI.

Hioron Shimbun.

I, Torii Masakoto, of the *Hioron Shimbun*, say: That the matter referred to above has also been the subject of great misgiving to me, and I have never been able to arrive at any conclusion by which that misgiving could be dispelled. The first publisher and the translator of the article may not have been punished because it was of world-wide application and did not specially concern any individual country. But were we to imagine that this plea would suffice to secure immunity from prosecution under the Press-laws we should be greatly mistaken. When Mr. Oka, the Editor of the *Hochi Shimbun* was being examined, the Judge picked out the word "rulers" from the article for which he had been placed on his trial, and remarked that as the Mikado of Japan is one of the rulers of the world, Mr. Oka was guilty of slander against him, and thereupon passed a severe sentence upon him.

While Mr. Yokose, the editor of the *Hioron Shimbun*, was undergoing his trial for having contended that an oppressive government should be overthrown, the Judge asked him what special object he had in writing thus. Mr. Yokose replied that he had no special object, but wrote regarding oppressive governments generally in all countries. The Judge then said that Japan being a country, it was comprehended within the meaning of the term 'countries in general,' and thereupon passed upon him a most severe sentence. It is mostly in this way that all the public writers have been convicted, i. e., for indirect arguments.

We ourselves republished that article from the *Bankoku Sowa* in a condensed form, but without in the smallest degree altering its meaning, and I fail to see why one person should be punished for doing this and another not punished.

While Messrs. Yokose and Tanaka of our staff were being examined, Judge Tzuda Hironiehi said to them that Mr. Mitzukuri, the translator, would in all probability be punished also. But since the publication of the article by the *Bankoku Sowa*, some eight months have elapsed and no steps have yet been taken in that direction. Why is this?

We hear that the Kenji have said that Mr. Mitzukuri should be put under examination, but Mr. Ogi, the Minister of Justice is reported to have opposed this step and it was therefore abandoned. Now our own view is, that if any one has done anything for which he may justly be put on his trial, he should be tried, and that the

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Minister of Justice ought surely not to object to Mr. Mitzukuri's being examined, or to detend him in an arbitrary manner simply because he is an official of rank in his department. But we see that he has acted thus, and there must be some reason which we cannot understand for a Minister of Justice having done so. Mr. Ogi, however, evidently does understand the reason, and it must be for this reason that he holds his position and is liked by the people.

THE SAME.

I, Komotsu Masatane, of the *Hiogo Shimbun*, say that I have heard that Mr. Mitzukuri, the present *Dochi* of the Judicial Department, whilst he held the position of a translator in the *Sei-in*, translated the French Press laws into Japanese, and this translation became the foundation of the present newspaper-laws, and further that Mr. Mitzukuri now holds an office in which he is called on to decide difficult cases brought from the various *Saibanshos* in the country. Now the article which we published in our paper is a translation by the very person who translated the Press-laws, so the article itself is, beyond all doubt, not punishable under the Press-laws. But we did not alter the meaning of the article in the smallest degree, and as it is impossible that an article can be an offence in one paper and no offence in another, it would appear as if the members of our staff were punished solely for the few words which were appended to the article. At all events it is certain that Mr. Mitzukuri is very clever for having evaded punishment, and Messrs. Seki, Yokose, Mitzuki and Tanaka are great fools for having incurred it.

DISTANT THUNDER.

(Hiogo Shimbun.)

It is in the nature of men to love safety and avoid danger. Yet there are times when they become indifferent to danger, and though such occasions are extraordinary, they still occur.

I have recently read in the work of a European writer that moderate laws will be generally obeyed, while laws of excessive severity will be constantly transgressed. Now, rigid laws are terrible to the people, and it is difficult at first sight to understand why men should break them. Why, then, do men refuse their obedience to such laws, and deem it no disgrace to be punished under them? If they are men of virtue, learning and intelligence, they cannot surely be without shame. Yet if not shameless, they could not be indifferent to being punished as the violators of the law, knowing as they must, that the world will then regard them as men of bad character and look down on them with contempt. Yet though the fact that they are incurring punishment is known to them beforehand, they are continually breaking these laws, and thus provisions made for the punishment of offences only become instruments for increasing them. Penalties intended to bring contempt upon those on whom they are visited, and to warn others against crime, only tend in these cases to make the world respect such men with admiration, and thus they acquire honour and others are encouraged to commit the same offences. When the judgment pronounced against any man for an offence is regarded by the nation as fair and just, the offender himself feels a sense of shame and others are warned against a similar course of action. But when a man feels that he has been unjustly punished and the public thinks so too, such punishment neither tends to warn others nor to make the person so treated ashamed of his conduct. On the contrary, indeed, he does, under certain circumstances, acquire the admiration and esteem of others.

Whether laws of this character deserve rather to be called laws or the roots of great evils, it is impossible for us to decide. Regarded with the eyes of learned men who respect the rights and liberties of the people, they seem utterly detestable. Yet tyrannical officials regard them as excellent things by means of which they can bring their own arbitrary views into action.

From the most remote times much injury has been done to mankind under the name of law. Look, for instance, at the execrable Inquisition which existed in Europe during the Middle Ages. By this tribunal all who did not believe in the doctrines of the Romish Church were arrested and tortured in every imaginable manner—put into dungeons and starved or burned to death. In the year A.D., 1806, certain of the Sovereigns of Europe formed themselves into what was called The Holy Alliance, and when men spoke of their rights and liberties they were imprisoned or killed, and even the military power was called in to suppress such views. But those who resisted became ever stronger and stronger, and finally ceased altogether to fear these laws. All this proceeded from their inherent injustice, and people at last were quite prepared to sacrifice their lives to show their sense of the injustice of the laws. When this is the case, it is a sign that laws are bad and ought to be reformed. If rulers fail to realize this, it will be in vain to try to keep the people down by actions of tyrannical cruelty. Such actions become causes whereby their own powers are eventually lost.

About the time of the termination of the Tokugawa Dynasty, the Government treated those who adversely criticised its action with great severity, and laws and regulations were made by means of which the judges and officials acted with the greatest arbitrariness, and finally the Dynasty fell. Now had the former Government been sagacious enough to see that this arbitrary course of action was thoroughly unsound, it would, in all probability, not have have met this fate—at all events not when it did. And it is for this reason that we say that if punishment is to be efficacious it must be recognized as just by him who is convicted and by those who surround him, and he and they must be impressed with the shame attending it. If, on the other hand, the punishment of any person by the Government tends to advance him in the estimation of the people, the Government is disgraced in the face of the whole world. In this condition of affairs all feeling of obstinacy should be dropped and the necessary reforms at once made. If a different course is pursued not only is a sign-board hung over Japan which will bring her into scorn among all other countries, but some terrible yet unavoidable calamity may overtake her.

FIRST AND SECOND CAUSES.

(The following is the *gist* of a (very diffuse) letter of Mr. Tedzuka Arita which appeared in the *Chuge Shimbun*.)

Brothers and sisters, go up to the altar of Jehovah with burning incense, and with true hearts render thanksgiving unto the Lord, for the Corean trouble has been settled by the Envoys who were sent to Corea. "O, clap your hands, all ye people, shout unto God with the voice of triumph." "O, come ye and behold the works of the Lord, what destruction he hath wrought upon the earth. He maketh wars to cease in all the world, he breaketh the bow and knappeth the spear in sunder, and burneth the chariots in the fire".

Now I hope to be listened to with attention. Since the time when trouble arose between us and Corea, it seemed as though war were unavoidable if the Envoys made a single false step, and very general anxiety was the consequence. All that was within my power was to pray to Heaven, and when I heard the glad tidings of peace I was profoundly happy. This blessed result may be said to have been achieved through the virtue of the Emperor and the zeal of our Envoys; but in reality it was the work of God.

Yet when we glance around us we see that there are none who recognize that it *was* the work of God, and, thinking that it was the work of men, they omit to praise Him. It is for this reason that I now write, although I am afflicted with my pen, and I trust that the people, convinced of the truth of what I have said, will believe in Jehovah and render thanks to Him.

REPLY TO THE ABOVE.

(Chuge Shimbun.)

In No. 785 of the *Chuge Shimbun*, a person named Tedzuka, rejoicing in the peaceful settlement of the Corean question and the negotiation of a treaty of amity by our Envoys, tells his brethren to render thanks to Jehovah. He says that it is through the mercy of God that the late Corean trouble has been peacefully settled. He seems to talk much as the missionaries do, and, taking extracts from the Bible, speaks as if he were the only person who knew anything about the Bible and tries to induce people to believe it.

Now, so far as I have heard, Jehovah is the Ruler over the whole earth, and as the Bible says that war is wrong, it must be wrong everywhere—without reference to any special place or country, but generally, in respect of all countries. When, then, the peaceful settlement of the Corean affair is claimed as specially the act of God, we find that it is not exactly thus. The believers in Christ in this country are but a small number, while in France, Prussia and America Christianity prevails almost universally. Yet in the late Franco-Prussian war, and in the civil war in America thousands have fallen. Now, can Mr. Tedzuka inform me why God in his mercy did not prevent these wars among people who so faithfully trust in him, and why he stepped in to prevent war among the Coreans who hardly ever even heard of His name? And what is the amount of faith in Him in Japan that he should bestow upon us these blessings?

Mr. Tedzuka is very probably only stating what he has heard from others, but this is not in accordance with the reason of the

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present day. I desire, therefore, to inform him that we were saved from war with Corea and negotiated a peaceful treaty with her by means of the virtue of our Mikado and the skill of our Envoys. The reason why so many people fell in the Franco-Prussian war is that Napoleon acted with excessive haughtiness. And the civil war of America with its enormous attendant loss of life originated in the Slave Question, and in the violation of natural laws involved in slavery.

If Mr. Tedzuka thinks otherwise, he is at liberty to defend himself, not, however, by texts from the Bible, but by arguments from reason.

NANA FUNSHITZU,
of Shimasa.

THE MODERN MARTYRS.

(Akebono Shimbun.)

It has been currently rumoured that numerous applications are made daily at the office of the *Hioron Shimbun* for admission upon the staff of that journal, by men who declare an entire indifference to imprisonment. We have discovered that this rumour is perfectly true. Some people on hearing it may say that the applicants must be poor students, who, being pressed by their creditors, can no longer remain in the schools, and have therefore applied to the newspapers for the honour of being admitted among the writers for the Press. But it is not so. These men are men of both European and Chinese learning, and we do not believe that students, however poor, would, for the sake of a mere subsistence, become newspaper writers and subject themselves to be imprisoned like thieves or other criminals, to be disgraced and looked down upon with contempt by the whole world. When, however, men of learning voluntarily place themselves within the reach of punishment and imprisonment by becoming writers for the Press, they must deem it an honour to undergo punishment for the sake of the Press. The laws of a nation should be observed by all, and those who violate them should be regarded as disgraced. Yet there are now numbers of men who deem it no disgrace to be punished for violations of the Press-laws. There must be some good reason for this, and that reason is that a vast and radical difference of opinion exists between the Government and the people on this subject. We should be glad to argue the whole question more fully, but the fear of one thing prevents our doing so.

NOTES UPON JAPANESE MUSIC.

BY DR. MULLER, LATE OF THE IMPERIAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(Translated by permission from the Transactions of the "Deutsche Gesellschaft für Natur und Völkerkunde Ostasiens.")

(Continued from J. W. M., May 6th.)

In playing the *biwa*, the first finger of the left hand is placed upon the first fret, the second finger upon the second, the third finger upon the third and the little finger upon the fourth. The thumb is only used for the second fret of the third string. A *biwa* note indicates that the strings are to be swept more or less rapidly backwards by the *batshi* from the note indicated, the upper strings remaining in their full length. Two notes of equal size and connected by a red tie indicate that both of these are to be struck, the remaining strings remaining in their full length. If, on the other hand, the notes are smaller, as, for example, g' *fis'* g', the *batshi* is passed over g' and c'', then *fis'* instead of g' is sharply struck, returning to g' without touching the string again. A small red half-circle indicates that the movement over the strings is to be made from below upwards in place of from above downwards, as is more common. The chords on the *biwa* are always played in *arpeggios*.

9. Each separate string of the *Koto* is numbered, the three last only being indicated by symbols other than the usual cyphers. In whatever mode the instrument may be tuned, the sign of the string to be struck remains the same, so that it is impossible to give the special signs of certain notes.

10. The mode of notation for the *Wanggong* is precisely similar to that employed for the *Koto*, only in an exactly opposite direction. Thus, the string which on the *Wanggong* lies at the greatest distance from the player is nearest to him on the *Koto*.

11. The *Kagura-fuye* has special names for each hole, which are used to indicate the notes.

The following also require consideration.

TIME. The distinctions made are:

Haya, or fast, which is chiefly employed in short pieces.

Nobe, or slow, used in longer or festive performances. I have attempted to arrive at some exact mode of determining this by metronome, but abandoned the attempt as hopeless. Having caused the *Haya* to be counted to me I found it to amount to 92 quavers in the minute. I then timed the performance of the instruments separately, and found that the time varied between 60 and 80. Later on, when they played together, I found that in the same piece it varied from 40 to 60. A precise time is not observed, for as a prolonged note upon the wind instruments is highly esteemed, the time is necessarily dependent upon the long-windedness of the performer. Hence, too, it follows that in the same piece the time is slower in the beginning than towards its close. It may also be remarked that time and notation in the case of wind-instruments are alike for old men and children.

The time is indicated in two ways. Small red dots signify in every case the beginning of a bar, each of these being divided into four equal parts. These last, however, are not specially indicated in the notation, but are marked by the student while he is preparing the piece by clapping the hands together vertically at the beginning of the bar and bringing them close together in rhythm at each of the following quavers. In secular music I have sometimes heard 2 4 or 2 8 time. In the *Gagakku*, however, only 4 4 time is employed.

Besides these dots, small black circles are placed between the notes at regular intervals of two or four bars, which serve merely to guide the performers. For the *Ohteki* these are replaced by short strokes. They are not used for the *Koto* or instruments of percussion.

In addition to this division by the help of dots, another mode of sub-division by larger dots exists. These are used for all instruments and recur at regular periods. They are either red, and indicate a beat of the *Taiko* with the *Obatshi*, or black and prescribe a clapping together of the *Shaku-bioshi*. Beats on the *Taiko* may also be indicated, as, for instance, in the final repetition of the second part of the piece. They must however recur at some exact place, the piece being then named accordingly. The piece given as an example is called "eight part" from the *Taiko* being used regularly at every eighth bar. There is a yet further subdivision, in *Go-dshio-raku*, for instance, consisting of two parts with sixteen bars. The symbol indicating repetition, the *Nikaishi*, is placed after each part. As the beat of the *Taiko* occurs for the first time at the third bar, three bars must also follow its repetition—eight bars later—before the part is finished and the *Nikaishi* symbol can be employed. This is also repeated in the second part.

The instruments begin after each other in order, and do not cease simultaneously, so that the first part is played as it is written only on being executed for the second time, and the second in like manner on being first played. In the European notation I have marked the points at which the various instruments begin with E. and their suspension with a pause, but there is no mode of indicating this in the Japanese system of notation, and it is accordingly relegated to the notes, or commentary which accompanies each piece. It is also employed to signify that the piece may be played *ad libitum* after the last beat of the *Taiko*, though the order of the instruments' cessation must be strictly adhered to. There is also a symbol (*Kwairu*) signifying that on a second repetition beats on the *Taiko* and *Shôko* are to be interpolated. The score of the piece then reads as follows: The part of each instrument is separately written. The title and red dots, large and small, being alike for each, the appropriate notes may be easily discovered. It is unnecessary to add that the various parts—like all Japanese and Chinese writing—must be read from above downwards and from right to left.

I will now proceed to describe more closely the mode of notation in use for the *Shô*, referring particularly to the accompanying diagram. The uppermost symbol (*Shô*) indicates the instrument for which the part is written. To the left of this are two letters, the upper meaning *Hiodsho* or key, and the lower *Taisoku* or

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February, being the key of *e* minor.* The three upper symbols of the third row are known as *Goodshio-raku* the name of the piece ; I have been unable to discover their meaning. The fourth symbol is known as *Kiu*. In each piece this is either *Dsio*, which does not specify the time, *Ha* a long piece, or *Kiu*, a short one. The symbols following are *Shokioku*, a short piece ; *Haya*, quick time ; *Hoshi hachi*, indicating that a part is formed of eight bars ; or *Kwairu* which refers to the instruments of percussion.

The title is repeated for each instrument's part, with a change of course of the first symbol. The notes now follow in the order of the several bars, written on the left side of the red dots, the thick red dot used for the *Taiko* being repeated for each instrument. *(Here follow references to the diagrams which accompany the original text.)*

I must add a few further remarks on the *Koto*. When two notes are joined together by a red line they are played as indicated on the score. The fourth string is first struck with the first finger and held for a quarter bar. The second finger then passes over the third and fourth strings and glides rapidly over the fifth, the first finger and thumb then striking the sixth and eighth strings simultaneously. The seventh is not sounded. In order to indicate this more precisely, it is usual to describe a red vertical line and to write the leading and subordinate notes in small characters on either side of it. This, however, is not incorporated with the ordinary notation, but finds a place in the accompanying commentary.

As I have already said, the students do not commit the music to memory from these notes. They use the parts of which I have given an illustration in the accompanying table, for *Hidchiriki* and *Ohteki*. The bars are indicated in the usual manner. Then follow on the left the ordinary Japanese *Katakana* symbols (one form of the seventy-two Japanese written characters), and, to the left of these again and smaller, the proper notes, as may be easily seen by comparison. The sounds of these *Katakana* symbols for the *Hidchiriki* as far as the first *Taiko* note are as follows : *Fe, e rû, ré, e, ta, â, re e ;* the comma in every case signifying the red dot. These sounds are sung before the pupil, the hands indicating the time in the manner already described, and he studies them at home until he has fully committed them to memory.

The correct notes are properly speaking intended only as a guide to the teacher. For the *Ohteki* a row of *Katakana* symbols is first written, the first bar being *ti i ra a* &c. instead of *tô ô rô hô*, signifying that for the first time these notes should be taken an octave higher.

Having now explained as far as has been possible the Sacred Music, I purpose to add a list of the Chinese instruments employed in war or in religious ceremonies, closing my paper with an abstract from the ancient Sacred Chinese book compiled by Confucius, the *Chouking*†.

Instruments used in War.

The *Dzin daiko*, a drum held in the hand and beaten with a stick. Also another description beaten upon the back.

Dzin gane ; a metal gong.

Dzin-gai ; a large conch-shell with a mouth-piece of metal ; yields a loud noise on being blown.

All the foregoing instruments are employed to summon the soldiers together, as well as for signals, which consist of long-drawn, rhythmical notes. These are systematically written, but I have failed to procure a specimen of their notation.

The drums and shells are used on the march. The metal instrument on the cessation of the fighting.

Instruments for Secular Music.

The *Shaku Hachi* (*i.e.* one foot, eight inches) is a description of clarionet, though without a mouth-piece. It is made of bamboo cut from the lower part of the stem on account of the position of the knots and retaining its natural curve. The *Nito-nogiri* (or single-knot flute) is exactly similar to this, though without the curve.

The *Shime-daiko* (or drums bound together), is beaten with two drum-sticks.

Instruments used in Buddha-worship.

It is to be remarked that the number of instruments played by the priests is regulated by the amount of their salary. A slenderly remunerated bonze performs generally on two or three instruments.

The *Han Sho* (or half-bell) is the small bell which is suspended behind the temple and is used to summon the priests. It is also used at burials when the coffin is brought into the temple, the soul being supposed to leave its earthly habitation on the first notes being struck and to belong thenceforth to the other world.

The *Dora* is the Chinese cymbals

Wani gutsi (fishes' mouth) is an instrument which is hung up at the entrance to temples. It is beaten with the long stick, which hangs from it, to summon the god's attendance.

Smaller drums, known also as *Taiko*, are used in the temples to accompany Buddhist rites. They are employed to recall the souls of the departed from purgatory.

The *Hioshigi* is used like the *Shaku bioshi*, but in faster time.

The *Nio hashi* is a metal vessel which rests upon a cushion placed on a wooden settle. The clapper is covered with leather.

The *Shôko* is laid flat and used as in the *Gagakku*, a different form of stick being however employed.

The *Lin* is the *Nio hashi* in reduced proportions for domestic use. The clapper is attached to it to avoid the possibility of loss.

A small *Shôko* is also used by pilgrims and for domestic purposes.

Rei is a bell used by pilgrims in their ascents of Fujiyama.

Bangi is a wooden platter employed to summon the priests.

The *Tsuri gane* is a large bell suspended in a specially constructed scaffolding and sounded by means of a heavy wooden beam. In some of the temples in Yedo and Kioto these bells are of enormous dimensions They are employed to mark the time. At the close of the year each bell is struck 108 times.‡

Instead of the *bangi* a fish of wood or metal is used.

The *Yu* is a recumbent tiger in metal. The sound is given by a bamboo drawn backwards and forwards over the wrinkles of the back. The bamboo is brush-shaped.

The *Ke* is properly speaking of stone, but occasionally also of bronze.

The *Mokugio* is a fish-shaped instrument, the scales being marked by carved work in gold or green lacquer, while the remainder of the instrument is commonly coloured red. It is hollow within, the joints being concealed by means of lacquer. The *Batsi* used is covered with leather.

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* The Japanese and Chinese are ignorant of the major keys, a fact upon which the paper of Dr. Wagner on the origin of the first five tones—touching necessarily upon the minor scale—has thrown much light.

† Le *Chouking*, un des livres sacrés des Chinois, qui renferme les principes de leur gouvernement et de leur morale ; ouvrage recueilli par Confucius, traduit par le pere Gaubil, missionaire en Chine, revu et corrigé sur le texte Chinois par M. de Guignes, Paris, Tilliard, 1770.

‡ Up to January 1873 the Japanese mode of reckoning time was in use. From sunset to sunrise, and from sunrise to sunset respectively, the time was divided into six equal parts, or *toki*. At the equinoxes each *toki* was of the length of two hours, varying somewhat each 14 days as their period approached. The time was given in the following manner. First three strokes were sounded as notice, the first two being slow and the last quick. To these followed from three to eight slow strokes, the last of these somewhat quicker than the others.

Thus at noon	9	strokes	were	given.	
,, 2	8	,,	,,	,,	
,, 4	7	,,	,,	,,	
,, 6	6	,,	,,	,,	
,, 8	5	,,	,,	,,	
,, 10	4	,,	,,	,,	

not counting the first, or warning strokes, and so on *da capo*.

The European mode of reckoning time was adopted in 187?. The three preliminary strokes are now first given followed by the European hours. The last stroke is always quickly given. The beam hangs in a scaffolding of woodwork, fastened with four cords, and is set in motion by a priest appointed to that end, the number of the movements between each two strokes, or rather pushes, regulating the time.

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Shaku dzŭ are wooden [illegible] and rattled together. They are [illegible]

In Satsuma [illegible] *Sudzu*, a [illegible]

The following [illegible] owing to the [illegible] country they are now [illegible] performances.

The *Yamisen* [illegible] but with round [illegible] skin in place of [illegible] used for this purpose. [illegible] group, the [illegible] fingers without *Bats*.

The *Koto*.—The [illegible] of wood, the [illegible] underneath; a [illegible] strings of the [illegible] cover to the [illegible] the bow and [illegible] strument is [illegible] and the strings, [illegible] tuned in six, [illegible] second and [illegible] of the bow is used. A [illegible] upper part of the [illegible] during his performance the [illegible] bow. Lively [illegible] for instance a piece by the name *Gi-ryu* [illegible] however is somewhat [illegible] have seen an old instrument [illegible] consisting of a thick bamboo [illegible] piece was inserted. One [illegible] the other was closed by the natural knot of the bamboo which was pierced. It had no pegs.

The *Biwa* known in Japan by the Chinese name perfect form of the Japanese [illegible] are precisely [illegible] others are [illegible] of the volume of sound.

The *Teshiuca* [illegible] mouthpiece. Below it is [illegible] allowing of [illegible]

The *Rara* in its body resembles the *Hidzchiriki*, with the exception that it is furnished with metal orifices above and below. The mouthpiece is similar to that of the *Hidzchiriki*, but much smaller and is tied in the middle with a thread. It is made of a thin reed. There is another form of *Malagin* used, which is not lacquered and is employed by merchants to attract the attention of passers-by.

The *Yangking*, or western *Koto*, is only played by the daughters of illustrious houses, and hence it is difficult to procure much information about it. The body of the instrument resembles a zither, the strings being of steel; two circumstances which, taken in connexion with its name, would seem to indicate a western origin. The strings are fastened upon pegs which are turned with a tuning hammer. Two long bridges, pierced with holes, are fixed upon the sounding board, the strings running alternately through a hole in one bridge and over the top of the other in such manner that they cross each other in the middle of the board. One of the lower and thicker and two of the upper strings produce a note. The instrument is so placed as to present its broadest side to the player. The Chinaman, (a person of low social condition), who explained the use of the instrument to me, informed me that the middle only was used for the low and single stringed, the left division for the upper, notes. This, however, would seem to me incorrect, as I have had an opportunity of examining a *Yanking*, the moveable bridges on which were so placed that the two parts of the lower strings to the right and left of the bridges differed by about two octaves, those of the upper about a fourth, so that twenty-eight different notes could have been produced. The tuning as explained to me by the Chinaman was D E F G A H *c* (*sic*) for the lower strings and *g a h b d', dis', g'* for the upper. It is played with two small hammers, made of bamboo or tortoise-shell.

The *Tsuzu* and *Hanko* belong to the same class of instrument. They are wooden drums, covered with skin and tuned in fourths, yielding upon being beaten a clatter-[illegible]. They rest [illegible] made of six bamboos [illegible] They are beaten with bamboo [illegible]

The *Shakuhachi*, or tenor [illegible] which may be [illegible] each other [illegible] to escape if necessary. It [illegible] for announcing proclamations and by mandarins' [illegible] and yields a shrill note.

The *Daiko* is a flat parchment drum, suspended by three [illegible] and beaten with a bamboo drum-stick.

I must not omit to add some observations upon the *Gekin*. This instrument consists altogether of wood. A [illegible] which is passed obliquely through the body, one end [illegible] moved to swing loose. This wire imparts a more metallic quality to the sound of the instrument and lends support to the bleating shake of the vocalist. It is furnished with two pairs of strings, one of these tuned a fifth higher than the other, and is played with a small *batshi*. I have noted, as specimen, a piece "Manpan Rinsiu", which is played first by two *Gekins* and accompanied on repetition by a *Koto*.

Before closing my list of the instruments of the Far East, I must not omit to add the one peculiar to the Ainos of Yezo, a sort of Jews' harp. This is a thin piece of wood, about four inches long and two in breadth. In the middle there is fixed a pointed wooden tongue, about one line wide and fifteen in length, grooved on three sides and resembling the metal tongues of the *Shō*. The wood is held before the mouth and the tongue set in vibration by the breath and singing. I have also seen an iron instrument of this sort in the possession of the Ainos. It resembles our Jews' harp, with the exception that the outer bow is closed in front of the tongue and has not like it a free end. Nevertheless, I am inclined to believe the instrument to be of western origin.

I now propose to add a brief epitome from the sacred work *Chouking*, to which I have already referred, which I think likely to throw some light upon the origin and nature of the old Chinese music, closing my paper with some remarks on the relations of Chinese and Japanese music which, together with three specimens, have been communicated by Mr. Stein.

The Chinese entertain a very exalted opinion of the old music of which they have now lost all traces. They name it *Yo*, believing it to have originated in the remote and mythological period of their history. One of their Kings named Teho Yang, who reigned long before Foki (about 3000 B. C.; the dates vary between 2952 and 3,300) was so captivated by the song of birds that he composed music whose harmonies penetrated every heart, soothed the spirits and calmed the passions of men. Their faculties were rendered perfect, the humours of the body brought to fitting proportions and their lives prolonged. This music was known as *Tsuven*, or proportion and grace. Its chief aim was the harmony of all the proper virtues. This was brought to perfection by the relations of body and soul and the subjection of the passions to the voice of reason. It was joined to the spirit of courtesy. That, say they, which is manifested outwards must come from within. This harmony, which reposes in the heart, should spread its spirit outwards. The Chinese speak commonly of their ancient music as the Greeks did of that of Orpheus and of the lyre of Mercury (?). They had certain officials, whose duty it was to teach the sacred music employed to accompany the rites of the religious festivals.

The Abbé Arnaud, who has had the opportunity of examining a treatise upon ancient classical Chinese music, from which he has made the copious extracts published in his "Variétés Littéraires", observes that it rests upon the same foundations as that of Pythagoras and the Egyptians. "The chief aim of music, say all the Pythago-"reans, is to modify the strength of the passions, to "inform the understanding and to lead to the love and "practise of virtue." To preserve an equal mind, to be modest and upright, conscientious and constant, to love ones' fellow-beings—and, above all, those to whom one owes life itself,—these, say the Chinese, are the virtues to which music leads and which we must above all things seek for if we would deserve the name of musician. Such are the high ideas which the Chinese and Pythagoreans have in their day formed of music.

This pure and perfect form, however, soon degenerated, and we read in the *Chouking* that music is blamed for

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having hastened the corruption of morals.* No doubt the words which this music illustrated may have had some such effect.

The Chinese have at present an instrument named *Pepang*, consisting of several slips of hard wood, a foot in length, four fingers wide, and narrower towards the top where they are bound together. They use them like our castagnettes for marking time.

Of the instrument named *Kin*, the discovery of which is attributed to Fohi, wonderful things are related. It is said of this prince that he first fixed the laws of music, and that after having organised fishing he composed a song for the fishermen. Thus *Chin-mong*, the inventor of the plough, is said to have composed a song for the husbandmen. *Fohi* took a piece of the wood known as *Tong*, hollowed it and fashioned from it the *Kin* of seven feet two inches in length. The strings, twenty-seven in number, were of silk. He named this instrument *Li*.

The Chinese are not unanimous as to the number of its strings. Some say that they numbered twenty-seven, others twenty-five, twenty, ten and some even five. Again its length is variously stated at seven feet two inches, and three feet, six inches and six lines. Its upper surface was, it was said, round like the heavens, its lower part flat like the earth; that the sea of the *Tong* or dragon (a part of the instrument) measured eight inches so as to correspond with the eight winds, and the sea of the *Fong* or phœnix, four inches in order to represent the four seasons. Those who maintained the existence of only five strings supposed these to represent the five planets. Fohi imparted a celestial tone to this lyre, and played a piece named *Kia-pien* in praise of the beneficence of the intelligent spirit and in order to bring heaven and men more closely together. Others say that the instrument dispelled evil enchantments and drove away impure thoughts from the heart.

The Chinese disagree as much as to the form and inventors' names of the following instruments as of the origin and shape of the *Kin*. The strings, I have already said, were made of silk, and to the present day no other material is used for stringed instruments‡ in China. There is, however, a great variety of these. Those, it is maintained, are by far the best which come from silk worms fed with the leaves of a tree named *Uchi*, the strings having a fuller and rounder volume. This tree resembles the mulberry and bears fruit of the size of a nut. The shell is black, the flesh white and edible. The tree is employed by dyers to produce orange-tawny.

The tree used by Fohi was the *Tong*. There are several descriptions known, the black alone bearing no fruit and both leaves and branches being of blackish hue. The white *Pe-tong*, with white leaves, bears yellow and violet flowers in the beginning of spring; the leaves appear only at the Equinox. The flowers and leaves are employed in medicine. There are also other descriptions whose leaves and bark are gray, and which bear a fruit of the size of a peach, from which an oil is made used in dying. Its fruit is not edible. There are also other varieties with green leaves and bark and with edible fruit of the size of a hazel-nut. Some have blossoms without fruit, others fruit without blossoms.

A tree named *Ye*, called by the Chinese the King of Trees, is used for the same purpose.

The *Se*† is another instrument attributed to Fohi. He is said to have formed it from a wood named *Sang*, and to have furnished it with thirty-six strings. It served to render men more virtuous and just. Some writers maintain that this instrument had originally fifty strings, and that Hoang Ti made one of twenty-five as Fohi's instrument produced too mournful a sound. Others again allege that Fohi's wife, Niu-va, undertook its reduction, whereupon everything in the universe was brought into order. The instrument was eight feet one inch long and one foot eight inches wide.

The *Ming-Kieou*, or simple *Kieou*, was a three-cornered instrument, though sometimes round, both forms being mentioned in Chinese books. It was made of stone and yielded harmonious sounds. It is referred to in the chapter *Yu-tsi* of the *Chou king*.§ This was hung within a frame in the manner shown in the diagram. In the *Lo-king-tou*, or catalogue of the sacred books, these instruments are represented carrying two rows of eight such stones in triangular form. It was called *Pien-King*.

There is also another and much larger instrument known as *Ta King*.

The Chinese possessed many varieties of flute. The simplest, known as *yo*, had only three holes and was held diagonally like our flute.

The *Tchong* was also a description of fife or trumpet, for it is difficult to distinguish between these instruments. It was made of metal and was pierced with five holes on the one side and one on the other. Tchong was also the name of an old musician whose brother Pe was equally versed in the art. The united names Tchong-Pe thus became as symbolical as those of the brothers Castor and Pollux.

The *Tie* was another flute which was similarly played and had five holes.

The *Kuon* was a double flute, each with six holes.

The *Tchi* was a flute, made like all the preceding from reed. There were two descriptions, the larger being 16 inches long and 3 inches in circumference, and the smaller 14 inches long. Some believe them to have had eight holes and others only seven.

The instrument named *Siao* consisted of twenty-three pipes and was four feet in length. There was a smaller one with only sixteen pipes and fourteen inches in length. The sound of this instrument, it is said, resembled the song of the Fong Hoang,‖ and the form its wings.

The *Seng* was a description of portable organ, four feet in height and respectively of nineteen and thirteen pipes. Its invention is attributed to Niuva, wife of Fohi, who is said to have played it on the hills and waters. It is said to have possessed a very delicate tone.

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* This is constantly repeated in the *Chouking*. A considerable number of the good Emperors invented meritorious music, while the bad rulers are reproached with having corrupted the art or persecuted its professors. The Emperor Chon (2255 B.C.) invented music which tamed wild beasts. This was called *Tachao*.

A similar importance is attributed to the connexion between music and dancing. Lo-pi says that the life of man depends upon the union of heaven and earth and of the use of all created matter. The *fine matter* (also called spirit or vapour) circulates in our bodies. If the body be not kept in motion the matter does not flow but collects, and hence sickness which invariably proceeds from obstructions. Under a peaceful government we observe no sickness (in the body politic); under a bad king everything is in disorder. Thence, says the *Liki*, one of the sacred books, we may judge of the condition of a country from its ordinary dances. It is also said that we may judge of a man's morality by observing the manner in which he performs on the *Se*. This dancing is a movement of the body which is also in relation with the state of the Government precisely as this music.

‡ The *Yanking* with steel strings would not appear to have been known at that time.

† Lopi (between 954 and 1279 B.C., under the Sang dynasty) in his history of the Emperor Tchusiangchi, (before Fohi), says that Se Koui was ordered to make a *Se* with five strings, in order to adjust the harmony of the universe which was disturbed by storms and the irregularity of the seasons. This is the earliest musical instrument mentioned. Lopi here remarks that music is only the agreement of the two principles *Yang*, or active, and *Yin*, or passive, upon which the preservation of the visible world rests. The beautiful order of the universe is indeed harmonious, and whether we consider the physical world, that is to say heaven and earth, or the moral world, that is to say men, or the political world, or all of these together, we invariably encounter these principles which must agree or harmony is impossible. Lopi adds: the wise man brings the discords of the *Yin* and *Yang* into agreement and harmony, and discovers instruments to express their unity. The *Kin* and *Se* are the instruments to which he chiefly refers as being present in this harmonious concert. The first rules the active, the latter the passive principle. The monarch possesses both. The tributary princes have only the *Se* and may not possess the *Kin*. The *Kin* is prominent in life and hence provokes joy; the *Se* governs death and hence raises sorrow and commission.

§ This chapter treats of the period 2253—2049 B.C. The Emperor *Yu* says: When I wish to hear music, its five tones and eight modulations, I look into my good and evil conduct and wish that I may hear the songs that are adapted to the five tones. The Minister, named Kouei, who regulated the music, says: When the *Ming-kieou* is sounded, or the *Kin* or *Se* are played, accompanied with songs, then come father and grandfather (*i.e.* the dead take part in the festival. Yu's guest (the dead Emperor Tantchou) takes his place: all the tributary princes take their places. Amid the sound of flutes and small drums (*tao-kou*) begin and end simultaneously the *tchou* (a description of *shuh-hi-chih*, and the *yu* (a description of castagnettes). The bells and organs peal in turn, and the Foang-Loang (a fabulous bird) flaps his wings with joy on hearing the nine chords of the *Siao-Chao*. When I strike my stone (*Kieou*) even the wild beasts jump for joy.

‖ A fabled bird which previous to the adoption of the dragon was the symbol of the Emperor and, later, of the Empress.

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The *Yu* was also an organ, with thirty-six pipes of four feet two inches in length.

The *Taoku* was a little drum employed in religious festivals. Besides this the Chinese had many other descriptions of drum, used in making offerings to the spirits or gods to whom the festival was dedicated. They were:

The *Feng-ku* or *Fuen-ku*, used in military expeditions. It was eight feet long and hung in a frame.

The *Hui-ku*, or thunder drum, had eight sides which were beaten. It was used at the festivals of the superior gods, called *Chin*.

The *Lu-ku* was another drum, having four sides and employed at the festivals of the *Kuei*, or lesser Gods and ancestors.

The *Ling Ku* had six sides and served for all secular festivals. Like all the preceding drums it was hung in a frame.

There were also several drums used for ordinary purposes and borne by men. One of them was the *Tong-Leao*, a description of tambourine.

The *Tcho* was a lacquered wooden vessel whose inner wall was beaten with the *tchi*. This instrument was used on the first introduction of music.

The *Yu* was another instrument resembling a recumbent tiger in bronze. The hairs of the back were moderately high and formed a sort of keyboard¶ which was struck with a wooden clapper a foot in length. It was played shortly before the close of the performance. There was also an instrument known as *Hien*, or *Hiuen*, which was employed in ancient music and attributed to Fohi. It resembled a shell and was pierced with six holes.

Another instrument, the *Ting*, invented by Fohi for offerings to the Gods (*Kiao-chen* or *Fong chen*) is made the subject of a special dissertation by Lopi. This instrument, he contends, is the origin of all harmony. When the orifice is underneath, the instrument resembles the bell, the basis and foundation of all music; when above, it becomes a vessel fitted for offerings. The three feet are the emblem of the Trinity.

The *Yong*, or *Tchong*, is a bell. A double row of these, each consisting of eight bells, was hung together and the instrument was then known as *Pientchong*.

The *Po* was a description of small bell. Similar bells were fastened to the drums, such as the *Tcho, Chao* and *To*.

The clappers of the bells were called *Che*, tongue; bells with wooden clappers were *Mota*, or if of metal *Kin-to*.

I have observed that the bell is everywhere spoken of in the *Chouking* as the oldest instrument. Ling Lung took a piece of reed in the valley of Hiaki, cut holes and breathed into it so as to imitate the sounds of the bell. He distinguished between the different notes from which six *liu* and six *lu* are named and with these imitated the song of the *Fong-hoang*.

The Minister Yong Yueng invented twelve bells having relation to the twelve months. As the five tones harmonised the seasons were divided.

It is related of Kiu (1900 B.C.) that he played western music, but I have been unable to discover any particulars.

¶ This explanation differs from that which I have given under the head of instruments in use in Buddha-worship. I, however, believe mine to be the more accurate of the two, as it is still in use and seems to correspond better with the form of the instrument.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 7th May, 1876.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,503.25
Merchandise, &c.	$ 406.82
Total	$6,910.07

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$8,808.36
Merchandise, &c.	$ 387.20
Total	$9,195.56

A COMPARISON BETWEEN CHINESE AND JAPANESE MUSIC.

(By Mr. Stein. Translated from the Transactions of the German Asiatic Society.)

In several contributions to the German Asiatic Society the subject of Japanese Music has been treated with much fulness of detail. As a pendant to the melodies which have been reduced into our notation by Mr. Holtz I would offer the following three Chinese pieces, the last of which has probably given offence to the ears of many of my readers. I desire permission at the same time to make a few comparisons between Chinese and Japanese music.

Although the music of the Chinese is the mother of that of the Japanese—as indeed we find that the greatest similarity exists between the industries, arts and sciences of the two nations,—it is observable that in this, as in other departments, the mother has been outstripped by the daughter. Although the barbarous element is common to the music of both nations in the drum, clapper, bell, and instruments of percussion, and each appears anxious to rival the other in the size of their kettle-drums and cymbals, still Japanese music has the more earnest and sustained tone. In one of the contributions of Mr. Holtz there is especially a Spring-song "Haru-no-uta" which has a very pleasing melody, whereas in the generality of Chinese music melody will be sought entirely in vain. The theory of Chinese music, with its mystical and speculative relations and combinations (the Japanese analogues of which are very fully detailed by Dr. Müller in the VIth volume of the "Transactions") embraces indeed the twelve semitones of the octaves; but the practical application of them is hardly reducible to a theory, and much more do the few sounds which assume any prominence amidst the noise of a full orchestra appear perfectly arbitrary and devoid of all coherence. This is intelligible enough among a people so absolutely destitute of fancy as the Chinese, as they found for their melodies no such prototypes in nature as for their lacquer paintings, ivory carvings and similar elegant ornamentative works.

At Chinese new-year, I heard some orchestral music in Shanghai composed for nine noise-instruments,* a vase-shaped drum, small drums and kettle-drums, gongs, cymbals, clappers and bells, and, as the only instrument capable of yielding a melody, a small flute. The latter was only sounded when the big drum had a bar's rest, and the whole constituted a heathenish hubbub which seemed intended to thrown even their wooden idols into agony and terror.

An approximative idea of Chinese vocal melody may be obtained from hearing a Chinese read or relate anything in the mandarin dialect, the chief difference being that the sounds in speaking are less extended and less sharp. The speech moves constantly in a scale of about an octave up and down, and the observance of the correct tone is so important that a word of two syllables which, for example, would be pronounced between the notes D and G, might have an entirely different meaning if sounded between G and F. When I first heard on my travels a long narration made by a Chinese lady to her husband, I thought it was intended for singing, but I was set right by the steward, who said. "This no belong Sing-song, this belong Talky-talky."

The three following pieces are melodies for the violin; the most popular of them I took down from my servant while in Hongkong. I afterwards often heard it in Shanghai, and even in Yokohama it has caught my ear while passing by some of the Chinese houses on the so-called Swamp. It is remarkable as showing the constitution of their sense of sound, that so soon as this servant heard his favourite air played in single notes on the piano, he recognized it at once, but denied any relation with the original when I harmonized it or even played it only with thirds and fifths. I have noticed the same thing among the Japanese. The Haru-no-uta, which is known to every child, is never recognized if fully harmonized or even played in thirds, while the added octave finds immediate recognition. Even after they have heard it played with harmonies several times, and can hear the melody distinctly through the harmonies, the hearers

* *Lärminstrumente.* It is impossible to give the force of this combination in English.

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invariably express their conclusion that it sounds far better in single notes.

With this apparent total absence of all perception of harmony it seems paradoxical that two Japanese musicians of the Imperial Band, who had only been under their English instructor for three years and a half, were instructed, and naïvely accepted the commission, to put together, instruct, and conduct, upon European principles, an orchestra for the Imperial Court.

The Japanese are certainly not wanting in a power of imagination, they can themselves do in wonderfully short time all, and even more than all, that their former teachers can do—so the Band master above referred to assured me.†

THE KOBE REGATTA.

(From a Correspondent.)

More than ordinary interest was felt in the Kobe Regatta and Athletic Sports this year owing to the fact that, both afloat and ashore, several events are down on the programme for which visitors from other ports could compete. The principle event was, of course, the Interport Boat Race for Four-oared Canton Cutters, to compete for which Shanghai and Yokohama had both sent a crew. Previous to the arrival of the Shanghai crew they had been held rather cheaply by their Kobe rivals, probably on account of their easy last year defeat at Nagasaki; but their superior strength and weight, combined with the excellent style of their rowing, changed public opinion as soon as the blue and gold appeared on the Kobe course; and the good opinion then gained was fairly maintained until the day of the race, though the Kobe people had, I am bound to say, full faith in their own crew.

The Yokohama Crew laboured under the disadvantage of arriving at Kobe on the 24th April, only two days before the race, and that after a very rough and disagreeable passage. Their first appearance was looked for with interest, but after that they caused no anxiety to their opponents from either of the other ports.

Wednesday was a dull day, and just about one o'clock rain began to fall, but yet proceedings were opened with a race for two-oared Dinghies and a Compradores Boat race, which excited little interest. The great race of the day was defered until four o'clock, and then finally postponed until next day as the state of the water would not allow of it being rowed.

Thursday was again a wretchedly dull day but the rain luckily kept off, and the attendance at the pavilion of the K. R. & A.C. was every bit as good as it had been on the previous day; many ladies again being present. About two o'clock Shanghai and Kobe paddled to the starting post, Yokohama being towed by the Committee's steam launch. The water was lumpy a fact which was supposed to be an advantage to Yokohama and Kobe but a disadvantage to Shanghai. After a short delay a start was effected, Yokohama being inshore, Kobe in the middle and Shanghai outside. Kobe got away with a good lead rowing 20½ strokes for the first half minute. Shanghai was impeded at the start by bow "catching a crab," but the crew soon settled down to their work in good style, rowing 18½ strokes for the first half minute, while Yokohama seemed unaccountably slow in getting away and was almost at once left hopelessly behind, rowing only 16½ strokes for the first half minute. After the first burst the rate of both the Kobe and Shanghai stroke fell to 18 strokes per half minute, at which it was kept up nearly throughout the race, while Yokohama increased the rate to 17. Shanghai speedily challenged Kobe for the lead, and, rowing in excellent form, obtained it at the mile stake boat. The Kobe crew were by no means so steady as Shanghai though they rowed very well. On three different occasions one of their oars got buried by a wave rolling up to the rowlock of the boat, which had all the bad effect of a "crab." Shanghai gradually increased the lead, being at Board's Point, about 300 yards from the winning post, at least two clear lengths ahead, when at this point Kobe put on a fresh spurt and considerably lessened the gap. What would have been the ultimate result of the race had no accident happened is of course impossible to say with certainty, but there is every reason to believe that it would have been favourable to the Shanghai boat. Her crew were rowing well within themselves, and could doubtless have met any dangerous spurt on the part of their opponents with an equally telling one on their side. Just when the bow of the Kobe boat was drawing to a line with the stern of the Shanghai boat, the bow in the latter, perhaps through over eagerness to make sure of the race, caught a "crab" or got his oar buried in a wave. Be the cause what it may the effect was that the necessary recovery was not made, but the rowlock twisted out of shape and the oar snapped inside the button and under the leather. For some time it was jammed inextricably in the rowlock, impeding the boat in its course and No. 3 in his stroke. Immediately this mishap took place everything was in favour of the Kobe boat, which shot ahead in a few strokes and won. Yokohama, strange to say, was never in the race, which resolved itself into a splendid contest between the other ports. It was impossible not to sympathize with the Shanghai crew on account of the misfortune which had deprived them of the race. They were received with consolatory cheers; and the Kobe and Yokohama crews, the ladies, the committee, visitors and residents vied in expressing heart felt regrets at their mishap. The time, 11 m. 25 sec. was not fast, but considering the lumpy state of the water was as good as could be expected.

KOBE.—Red, White and Blue		1
1 J. Henson	10st.	2lbs.
2 M. T. B. Macpherson	10st.	13lbs.
3 J. W. Henderson	10st.	13lbs.
A. C. Sim, stroke	11st.	1lb.
A. Vivanti, cox.	8st.	5lbs.
SHANGHAI.—Blue and Gold		2
1 O. M. Wyatt	11st.	9lbs.
2 J. Andrew	13st.	4lbs.
3 R. Mackenzie	13st.	4lbs.
D. Glass, stroke	11st.	6lbs.
C. Dowdall, cox.	9st.	4lbs.
YOKOHAMA.—Red and Black		3
1 H. J. Snow	11st.	8lbs.
2 W. F. Towse	11st.	13lbs.
3 F. G. Davidson	12st.	4½lbs.
H. C. Litchfield, stroke	11st.	9lbs.
J. Hodgkins cox	9st.	7lbs.

A race for Club Fours, in heats, followed which resulted in favour of Thornicraft's crew. Two other events on the programme were looked forward to with much interest, viz.: a Single Sculls race, over a mile course, for the Ladies' Purse, and a Double Sculls race, also over a mile course, for the Kobe Cup. For the former Wyatt of Shanghai was to contend against Sim of Kobe, and for the latter Glass and Wyatt of Shanghai against Sim and Henderson of Kobe. On account of the rather unsatisfactory result of the Interport fours race the above two events excited more than ordinary interest, as the result would more decidedly have shown which port had the superiority over the other. The excuse of rough water was the cause assigned for not rowing either of the races in question, but it is to be much regretted that strenuous efforts were not made to carry out the programme for the sake of the ladies, who so patiently sat through the bad weather to witness the races, if for no other reason.

Full particulars of the Athletic Sports having already appeared in your columns, recapitulation is needless, but it may be as well to point out that, out of the thirteen interport events contended for, Kobe won nine and Yokohama four. Of course it was to be expected that the majority would fall to Kobe, as that port was naturally better represented than the others. It was thought that Henson would carry off the 100 yards and and quarter mile races; and he probably would have done so if he had been in his usual form, which was, however, much interfered with on account of the training he had to undergo for the interport Boat Race. As it is, it must be borne in kind that on previous occasions Henson's time never exceeded 10¾ for the 100 yards, and in 1874 he did that distance in 10¼ seconds, whereas it was run this year in 10¾ sec. The quarter of a mile time, 58 sec., was not good, it having been done in 1874 by Eaton in 53 sec. and in 1875 by Henson in 52 sec. Kobe was at a decided disadvantage in that Macpherson was unable, through a sprained ancle, to compete, as he can jump 5ft. 2in. and is a most formidable antagonist for the half mile and mile. These remarks are made in no disparagement of Yokohama Athletes, but only to advise them not to rely for the future on what has been done this time, but to try and excel it, or they may find that on another occasion Kobe may score more wins then even now. The Walking Match was especially well contested, being won by Sim only by a foot, and the mile was run in the good time of 5min. 3sec. by a Griffin.

Saturday was devoted to such of the Club events which had not

† If we mistake not, there is an intentional ambiguity here in the original, which is cleverly managed so that the reader shall be left in doubt whether the Japanese are credited with extraordinary conceit or extraordinary aptitude. The original is as follows, and our readers must judge for themselves. "*Eine grosse Einbildungskraft fehlt den Japanern sicher nicht, sie können Alles in wunderbar kurzer Zeit selbst machen, wo möglich besser als ihre früheren Lehrer—so erzählte mir der betr. Capellmeister.*"

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taken place, and wound up with the Tug of War between Kobe and visitors, which resulted in an easy victory for Kobe, notwithstanding the great weight of obligation the visitors had on their side for the great kindness, hospitality and attention which they had received from the residents of that delightful little watering place of Kobe.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Yesterday was everything that could be wished as regards weather. A strong wind had, luckily, dried up the running path and so done away with the disadvantage which might have been expected from the heavy rain which fell on the previous day; the course being in a favourable condition for running. There were fewer spectators on the ground than usual, although the grand stand was well filled with ladies. All that was wanted was the attendance of a band to while away the tedium of the unavoidable intervals between the races.

100 YARDS FLAT: HANDICAP. TWO PRIZES.

1ST HEAT.

F. M. Jonas, scratch 1
D. Scott, jun., 7 yards 2

Jonas at once took the lead and won easily in 11¼ sec.

2ND HEAT.

J. Y. Henderson, 7 yards 1
A. T. Waston, scratch 2
A. Brooke, 10 yards 3

Watson could never catch Henderson who won with plenty to spare, time 11¼ sec.

3RD HEAT.

F. Walker, 7 yards 1
H. J. Snow, 8 yards 2
J. J. Dare, 4 yards 3

The result was in favour of Walker by a full yard; the time being a little better than the previous heats—11 sec.

THROWING AT WICKETS. ONE PRIZE.

D. Scott, jur 1
W. J. Hancock 0
F. J. Smith 0
T. R. H. MacClatchie 0
A. H. Dare 0
J. Y. Henderson 0
T. G. Richmond 0
J. J. Dare 0
C. H. Cobden 0
C. P. Hall 0
F. M. Jonas 0
H. J. Snow 0
C. Esdale 0
F. Walker 0

Scott won this in the throw off for ties by two hits out of three.

150 YARDS FLAT: HANDICAP. TWO PRIZES.

1ST. HEAT.

H. J. Snow, 12 yards 1
W. J. Hancock, 11 yards 0

Only two started, and as Hancock gave up Snow finished as he liked. Time 17½ sec.

2ND HEAT.

F. Walker, 10 yards 1
A. T. Watson, 2 ,, ... 2
F. M. Jonas, scratch 3

Walker was never headed and won a capital race in 16½ sec.

THROWING THE HAMMER, 16 LBS.: HANDICAP. ONE PRIZE.

F. J. Smith, 10 feet 1
A. J. Smith, 10 ,, ... 2
A. Brooke, 20 ,, ... 0
C. Esdale, 15 ,, ... 0

The best man being absent no great throw was made, F. J. Smith winning with 79 ft. 8 in. including his allowance of 10 feet.

HIGH JUMP: HANDICAP. One Prize.

F. J. Smith, 3 inches 1
A. H. Dare, scratch 2
J. J. Dare, 4 inches 0
C. Esdale, 6 inches 0
A. J. Smith, scratch 0

A. H. Dare and A. J. Smith both cleared five feet, the latter winning by his allowance.

ONE MILE WALKING: HANDICAP. One Prize.

Geo. Hamilton, 20 secs. 1
C. Esdale, scratch 2
W. J. Hancock, 30 secs. 3

Hancock was never in this, which became a well contested match between Hamilton and Esdale, resulting in favour of the former by about five yards in the good time of 8min. 25sec.

LADIES' PURSE. HALF MILE FLAT: HANDICAP. ONE PRIZE.—"THE PURSE."

A. H. Dare, scratch 1
J. Y. Henderson, 45 yards 2
A. Brooke, 60 yards 3
W. J. Hancock, 40 yards 0
F. J. Smith, 50 yards 0
T. R. H. McClatchie, 15 yards 0
D. Scott, jun. 60 yards 0
G. Hamilton, 50 yards 0
J. J. Dare, 25 yards 0
F. M. Jonas, 30 yards 0
M. J. Snow, 35 yards 0

This was the race of the day and for which eleven started. Scott kept the lead for more than half the distance, but was passed by Henderson at the top of the straight. A. H. Dare, who had run through his opponents, here came up and in turn passed Henderson, securing the race by at least four yards in the excellent time of 2 min. 9 sec.

The Purse, in the shape of a belt, was presented to the winner by Mrs. Wilcox with some appropriate remarks, which were suitably replied to by Mr. Dare. Three cheers were heartily given for the ladies, and the winner of the purse carried off by his companions in a position more honourable than comfortable.

HURDLE RACE: 120 YARDS OVER 10 FLIGHTS: HANDICAP. TWO PRIZES.

F. J. Smith, 10 yards 1
A. H. Dare, minus 5 yards 2
T. R. H. McClatchie, 2 yards 0
H. J. Snow, 2 yards 0

This was an easy victory for Smith who was never headed. Time 20¼ sec.

FINAL HEAT. 100 YARDS FLAT.

F. Walker, 7 yards 1
J. Y. Henderson, 7 yards 2
F. M. Jonas, scratch 3

This was a very close race. Walker kept the lead from the first but was hard pressed by the others, winning only by about six inches. Time 10½ sec.

A race for sailors and marines concluded the proceedings; the race for Honorary members being postponed until to-day.

SECOND DAY.

The Members may be congratulated on again having favourable weather for their sports, although yesterday was not so beautifully bright as Thursday was. The attendance within and without the enclosure was about the same as on the first day.

11.—FINAL HEAT. 150 YARDS FLAT.

H. J. Snow, 12 yards 1
F. Walker, 7 ,, ... 2

This was an easy victory for Snow as Walker could never catch him, the time being good: 15 ⅛ sec.

12.—LONG JUMP: HANDICAP. One Prize.

A. H. Dare, scratch 1
C. Esdale, 24 inches 2

For this only two contended, and though Esdale had the very large allowance of 24 inches he failed to win, as he only cleared 16 ft. 1 in., against A. H. Dares' 18 ft. 2½ in.

13.—440 YARDS FLAT: HANDICAP. Two Prizes.

H. J. Snow, 20 yards 1
J. Y. Henderson, 20 yards 2
A. Brooke, 40 yards 3
W. J. Hancock, 40 yards 0
T. R. H. McClatchie, 25 yards 0
D. Scott, jr., 35 yards 0
F. M. Jonas, scratch 0
F. Walker, scratch 0

Brooke made the running being followed by Scott, but both had to succumb to Snow and Henderson in the straight. Time, 55½ sec.

14.—POLE JUMP: HANDICAP, One Prize.

F. J. Smith, scratch 1
A. J. Smith, ,, ... 2

This was a match between F. J. Smith and A. J. Smith resulting in favour of the formed by three inches. Height cleared 9 ft.

15.—100 YARDS FLAT: HANDICAP. For boys under 12 years of age. Entrance free. Three Prizes.

E. Brooke 1
Vincent 2
Braga 3

This was run in heats, the three prizes falling in the order above named.

16.—ONE MILE FLAT: HANDICAP. Two Prizes.

A. H. Dare, scratch 1
A. Brooke, 200 yards 2
F. Walker, 70 yards 3
W. J. Hancock, 150 yards 0
T. R. H. MacClatchie, 120 yards 0
Geo. Hamilton, 80 yards 0

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This was by far the best race of the meeting. Brooke, who had 200 yards allowed him, looked very like winning as he kept the lead nearly to the post. Dare, who had started from scratch, gradually but surely passed M'acClatchie, Hancock and Walker, and coming down the straight for the last time put on a terrific spurt to catch Brooke, passing him only about 30 yards from home. This race was run in the extraordinarily short time of 4 min 45 sec—the shortest time on record in the East. The winners time was.

1st lap	1. 3
2nd ,,	1.13
3rd ,,	1.18
4th ,,	1.11

17.—VAULTING: HANDICAP, One Prize.

A. J. Smith, scratch	1
F. Vivanti, 6 inches	2

Vivanti failed to make any advantage of his allowance of 6 inches leaving the prize to A. J. Smith who cleared 6 ft. 4 in.

18.—CONSOLATION. ONCE ROUND.

F. M. Jonas	1
F. Vivanti	2
W. J. Hancock	3

Vivanti pressed Jonas hard at first but could not last, and the latter came in an easy winner of a slow race in 59½ sec.

HONORARY MEMBERS' AND STRANGERS' RACE. 150 YARDS HANDICAP.

Rich, scratch	1
Macleay, scratch	2
Remers, 15 yards	3
Cope, 10 ,,	0
Lilburne, 5 ,,	0
Permewan, 10 yards	0

Six entries were made on the ground for the ground for this, which Rich won by about a yard. Time, 17¼ sec.

19.—STEEPLE CHASE: HANDICAP. Two Prizes.

F. J. Smith, 75 secs.	1
Geo. Hamilton, 40 secs.	2
T. R. H. McClatchie, 40 secs.	0
J. J. Dare, scratch	0
F. Walker, 50 secs.	0

The misfortunes which were expected of the competitors excited great interest—though more in the way of curiosity than pity—and when the bell rang a rush was made by the spectators to the first water jump, in order to secure a good place to witness those starting come to grief. One unfortunate wight failed to clear the first jump: but he lost no time in scrambling out of the water and following the others in their struggle up and down hills, through mud and water, down precipices and over hurdles. Dare actually came in first being closely followed by Hamilton, though Smith, who was a good third, won by his time allowance. McClatchie was last, but gallantly keeping on was rewarded for his perseverance by receiving second prize, as all the others were, for some fault or another, disqualified.

Before the steeplechase which closed the events on the programme, proceedings were diversified by a "Tug of War," England *v.* The World, which England lost, but there was a great difficulty in restricting those engaged to an equal number on either side.

At the conclusion the prizes were presented to the several winners by Miss Smith, who very aptly congratulated each as he appeared. Three cheers were given for the ladies; and so closed a meeting redeemed from the obscurity into which such meetings usually fall by the splendid time in which the mile race was run.

Law & Police

IN H. B. M.'S COUNSULAR COURT.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.

Monday, May 8th, 1876.

A. MITCHELL, TRADING AS CURNOW & Co., PLAINTIFFS,
vs. G. REYNOLDS, MASTER OF THE STEAMSHIP,
Flintshire, DEFENDANT.

JUDGMENT.

By the Bill of Lading the Master acknowledges to have received four casks of wine in good order and condition, and agrees to deliver them in like good order and condition subject to the usual exceptions.

It has been proved and, indeed, it is not disputed, that only two of the casks have been landed in good order, that one of the remaining two was landed empty, and the other landed in staves.

Unless, therefore, the Master show that the loss is included in one of the exceptions of the Bill of Lading, he is liable to pay to the plaintiffs the value of the goods.

The only exception relied upon for the defence is that the loss was occasioned by the act of God, and a protest made by the master, mate, and carpenter of the vessel has been handed in to show that after the vessel left Singapore she encountered heavy weather, and on the 26th March, was struck by a tremendous sea which caused her to lurch over and which shifted the cargo in the hold. The engines were stopped in order to get cargo right again. The statement in this protest can only be taken as admissions against the master, but even admitting the statement as to these occurrences to be evidence there appears to be nothing in the facts stated to release the Master from his liability.

His vessel is struck by what is called in the protest a tremendous sea and the cargo shifts.

Now, it is to be observed that this sea which causes the cargo to shift does not seem to have done any other damage whatever. It appears, moreover, to have been the first rough weather that the vessel encountered after leaving Singapore.

The inference which I draw from these facts in the absence of any evidence as to the proper stowage—for the general declaration of the protest that she was properly stowed is not evidence—is that the vessel was not properly stowed at Singapore.

The evidence of Mr. Scott that the vessel was properly stowed when she arrived here does not affect this, as it is admitted on the part of the Master that the cargo was restowed at sea.

It appears, then, that the Master has not made out his defence that the damage was caused by the act of God, and judgment must be for the plaintiffs. The amount of the damages is what the, goods were worth to the plaintiffs on the day the goods ought to have been delivered. The plaintiffs' evidence is that the market value of the wine is $240, and that this is the market value has not been disputed by the defendant.

Judgment will, therefore, be for the plaintiffs for $240 and costs which I assess at ten dollars.

Tuesday, May 9th, 1876.

Alexander McKean, seaman of the British ship *Eme*, now lying at Shinagawa, was charged with refusal of duty, abusing the master, and assaulting the mate.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

J. Sproule, master of the *Eme*, sworn: The accused had been in prison and was discharged on the 2nd instant; since that time he has refused duty. Yesterday, while I was below, I heard a row on deck, and when I went up I found the prisoner assaulting the chief officer with a belaying pin, and using very insulting language. I ordered him to be put in irons, he threatened to take the mate's life and mine at the first opportunity, and to set the ship on fire. He was extremely abusive towards me. I did not see him strike the mate, nor did I see him with the belaying pin in his hands.

Prisoner stated that he had sore eyes and the doctor had ordered him to get some liniment for his eyes, but the captain would not give it to him. The captain had threatened to "lick" him, and prisoner had asked to see the Consul, but the captain would not let him. Yesterday, prisoner went to the poop and asked to see the captain, but the mate kicked him away, and the captain came up, struck him, abused him, and had him put in irons until this morning when the constable took him off. He did not deny using abusive language to the captain. His sore eyes prevented him from working, and the captain would not let him have the medicine ordered by the doctor.

D. C. Godfrey, apprentice on board the *Eme*, sworn: I saw the prisoner take up a belaying pin and run after the mate with it to strike him. The boatswain took the belaying pin away, and the captain came up and had the prisoner put in irons. The prisoner made use of very abusive language to the captain.

Sentenced to 3 weeks' imprisonment, but to be replaced on board if the ship should leave before expiration of the term of prison.

Wednesday, May 10th, 1876.

TANABE YASUZAEMON *vs.* ALEXANDER STEWART.

This was a claim for *yen* 9 and 75 *sen* damages for a wound alleged to have been inflicted on plaintiff by defendant's dog in the public street.

The parties to the suit appeared personally.

Plaintiff stated that he was a jinrikisha man, and that on the 5th of last month in the afternoon a little before 5 o'clock he was dragging his vehicle through Hatoba street, and as he was passing defendant's house a white dog rushed out and fastened on his leg. A policeman came up and took him to the Police Station. He had still some traces of the wound. From the 5th of last month until the 5th of this month he has not been able to work his jinrikisha. He fell on his back.

To Mr. Stewart: The dog that fastened on his knee was a white bull dog.

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Mr. Stewart called as witness Sesi, who stated: I am a servant at No 82. I did not see tho dog bite the plaintiff; when I came out in the street I saw plaintiff looking at a wound on his knee that bled profusely, and a man from whom I made enquiries at the order of my master told me that the dog had been running after the jinrikisha man, plaintiff, who fell on his hands and knees. The jinrikisha man was sober.

To Mr. Stewart: I do not think the wound was from a dog's bite, it looked as if it was from a fall. I told you the jinrikisha man was drunk, and so he was.

A Japanese policeman deposed: When I was on duty at the street corner opposite No. 82, I saw a jinrikisha man come running past with his jinrikisha, and two dogs came out from No. 82, which ran after the jinrikisha man, and one of them fastened on his knee and he fell. I had the jinrikisha man taken to the police station, and I called the attention of the inhabitants of No. 82 to what had passed. The account of expenses was sent by the jinrikisha man himself to the station.

To Mr. Stewart: I looked at the wound, it was about an inch deep and an inch and a half long, and had every appearance of being made by a dog's teeth. When I came up the jinrikisha man was lying on his back.

Yokomicho, a Japanese doctor: The wound presented the appearance of a dog's bite. I attended the plaintiff every other day for a month after the accident. Plaintiff is not quite well yet, but will be cured in time.

To Mr. Stewart: The wound is on the upper part of the man's leg. The skin was not scraped off round the wound. The plaintiff was brought in a jinrikisha to my house at Noge. It was about six o'clock p.m. The man did not appear to me to be drunk.

Mr, Stewart: I think the whole case is a trumped-up one. It is a most improbable thing for a dog to bite a man on the front of his leg. Hatoba street was at that time in a very rough state, covered with pebbles and sand. I was informed at that time by Japanese eye-witnesses that the noise of the man and his jinrikisha running past, attracted the dogs, who gave chase; the man got frightened and fell, and in that manner hurt his knee.

Verdict for plaintiff for 9 *yen* and 75 *sen* without costs.

IN THE KANAGAWA SAIBANSHO.

In the case of Alfred Roper *vs.* the Mitsu Bishi Mail S. S. Co., lately heard in the Judicial Court of Kanagawa Ken, the following documents were handed into Court as evidence by plaintiff:—

EXTRACT FROM THE LOG OF THE S. S. *Kanagawa Maru* FROM NAGASAKI TOWARDS SHANGHAI.

Saturday, 22nd May, 1875.—4.30 a.m. commenced foggy and a little wet. Slow down engine. 8 a.m. the same. Sounded whistle every five minutes. 8.26 p.m. sighted lightship. 9.40 p.m. passed lightship. About midnight between light and small beacon tucht (touched) the grond (ground) for a moment.

(Signed) J. H. DUBOIS,
Chief Officer.

Sunday, 23rd May, 1875.—About 2 a.m. passed one steamer on the starboard bow, so we had to put starboard helm. After we port the Captain sung out port helm and hard port, and so I looks (I saw) the third mate and quarter master what was standing on the wail (wheel) put the helm port but slowly. We stop the engine for about half an hour but impossible. During the afternoon fine weather and light breeze. Discharging cargo out fore and aft hole (hold).

(Signed) J. H. DUBOIS,
Chief Officer.

EXTRACT FROM THE LOG OF THE S. S. *Kanagawa Maru* AT SHANGHAI RIVER.

Monday, 24th May, 1875.—The boatswain and scalors (sailors) bishi (busy) to made two small anchors ready, and pooler (pull) them out from the stern of the ship. Received from the shore a new howser (hawser). Every man in the ship was working well to get ship afloat. During the afternoon working the same. Fine weather.

(Signed) J. H. DUBOIS.
Chief Officer.

Tuesday, 25th May, 1875.—With high water we troying (trying) again, but we could' nt get en off.

(Signed) J. H. DUBOIS
Chief Officer.

Wednesday, 26th May, 1875.—3 a.m. we start again, had three tug boats, one large size, and one anchor and chain brought out from the stern and working with steam. About 5 a.m. we got here (her) off in float water, and we drop our port anchor.

(Signed) J. H. DUBOIS,
Chief Officer.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

1.—It is hereby agreed between the Mitsu Bishi Steam Ship Company of Tokio, Japan, on the one part and Captain Alfred Roper a Native of Great Britain on the other part, that the said Captain Alfred Roper will take Command of the Steam Ship *Kanagawa Maru* under the management of the Mitsu Bishi Steam Ship Company and will hold himself in readiness to proceed and navigate the said steam ship *Kanagawa Maru* to any place designated by said Company, within the navigable waters of the North Pacific Ocean, the Japan and China Seas, or to any port or ports, without the limits of either, as the said Company may direct, and will further engage the undermentioned Officers and Crew, subject to the sanction of the said Company.

2.—The Mitsu Bishi Steam Ship Company agrees to pay the said Capt. Alfred Roper one thousand eight hundred and seventy yen per month for disbursements as above, to be paid to each officer and man in full.

3.—This agreement to be binding for the space of twelve months, say from the fifth day of February 1875 to the first day of February 1876, but if the said Steam Ship should be sold or laid up for want of business or from being disabled, this Agreement will be finished and all officers and crew discharged and their wages will be paid up to the end of the current month.

4.—The said Captain A. Roper agrees to have good and competent officers on board, and in case of any misbehaviour, sickness, drunkenness, or any cause that makes them unfit for duty to report it to the Company's officer and have others appointed, and further in the event of discharging or engaging the above or other officers and crew only the exact number of days they have been on duty must be charged on the portage bill.

5.—It is further agreed that neither the said Capt. Roper himself nor any of the foreigners on board shall leave the Steamer to go ashore in any unopen port without the consent or in company with the Japanese purser.

6.—The Mitsu Bishi Steam Ship Company agrees to give the said Capt. Roper full discretionary power in the navigation of the said steam ship *Kanagawa Maru* and Captain Roper agrees to receive all sailing orders from the Purser or the proper Company's officer and to conform to these orders as near by as possible as the safety of the Steamer will allow.

7.—The said Captain Roper agrees not to order any stores or repairs, nor allow anything to be ordered without the consent of the Japanese Purser or the proper Company's officer and not to leave an anchorage until the Purser allows him to do so, except when it is necessary to get underweigh for the safety of the Steamer, and further not to be absent from the Steamer longer than necessary and always keep on board sufficient officers and engineers &c. while in port to take care of the Steamer in any emergency.

(Signed) ALFRED ROPER.

Personally appeared before me this 16th day of February 1875, Alfred Roper and acknowledged the foregoing to be his signature.

(Signed) RUSSELL ROBERTSON,
Consul (Seal).

S. S. *Kanagawa Maru*.
Woosung, 26th March, 1875.

TO CAPTAIN ROPER.

DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned passengers on board your vessel, are desirous, before we leave, of expressing our high appreciation of the skilful way in which the ship has been handled under circumstances of difficulty.

Disabled and removed from assistance you successfully adopted measures which brought the vessel into a safe position, and for this as well as for your uniform kindness during the short voyage, we are truly grateful.

We are, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,

(Signed) S. Fred. Ronewald, Alfred Bean, J. N. Beaumont, H. F. Abell, M. Robins, J. McColl, Jas. R. Thompson, A. S. Tough, H. Barnett.

HEAD OFFICE MITSU BISHI SHOKWAI.
Tokio, 19th April, 1875.

DEAR CAPTAIN ROPER,—Enclosed please find the letter you received from passengers on your last trip, and I am very much pleased to learn by it that the passengers appreciated the way in

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which you handled the steamer while disabled, and I sincerely trust you will not again be put in such a difficult position as on your last voyage to Shanghai, and I myself thank you for the great care you took with your steamer, the *Kanagawa Maru*.

Believe me,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) IWASAKI YANOSKE.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 26TH APRIL, 1876.

The Russian Gazette states that the Great Powers are unanimous in their designs to pacify the East of Europe, and that they have dissuaded the Porte from offensive action against Montenegro. The Sultan disavowed aggressive intentions.

The Queen has returned.

The Prince of Wales at Madrid was much feted.

Shanghai, 24th April, 1876.

PASSED CANAL.—*Outwards*—"Sumatra," "Chefoo," "Amazone," "Lorne," "Ajax." *Homewards*—"Stentor."

London, 24th April.—The Emperor of Germany has visited the Queen at Coburg.

The Prince of Wales has visited Malta, Gibraltar, Cadiz, and Seville.

20,000 Colliers have struck in Derbyshire and Yorkshire in consequence of a reduction in wages.

There have been heavy snow falls in England and France.

Lord Lyttleton has committed suicide.

Spain insists upon religious liberty and the suspension of parleying with the Vatican.

There is an Arab rising in Algeria.

LONDON, 23RD APRIL, 1876.

The Porte has ordered the formation of a camp on the frontier of Montenegro and threatens to occupy the Principality unless it remains neutral.

(London, no date; probably 22nd.)

The Queen is at Gotha, Lord Carnarvon being in attendance. Lord Derby in returning to London had a lengthy interview with Decazes at Paris.

A revolt has broken out in Northern Bosnia. Horrible cruelties are committed by the insurgents against natives not joining them.

LONDON, 20TH APRIL, 1876.

The alarmist rumours are denied at Vienna, Berlin and St. Petersburg. The *entente cordiale* between Austria, Germany and Russia is declared to be intact.

There is continuous fighting on the frontier of Montenegro.

THE *ALABAMA* JOB.

(The Nation.)

Under the award of the Geneva Court of Arbitration the United States received the sum of $15,500,000 in gold for damages caused through the negligence of the British Government in permitting the escape of Confederate cruisers during the Rebellion. The Treaty of Washington, drawn up in the spring of 1871, was very definite and precise in its provisions. By the first article, reference was made to "differences" between the two Governments "growing out of the acts committed by the several vessels, which have given rise to the claims generically known as the 'Alabama Claims,'" and agreeing that "all the said claims" "be referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration," to be composed of five arbitrators. By the sixth article, the Treaty provided three rules of international law with regard to the duties of neutrals, and, having laid down the law, proceeded to define its application in the seventh and tenth articles by the following very strict clause:

"The said Tribunal shall first determine as to each vessel separately whether Great Britain has, by any act or omission, failed to fulfil any of the duties set forth in the foregoing three rules, or recognized by the principles of international law not inconsistent with such rules, and shall certify such fact as to each of the said vessels. In case the Tribunal find that Great Britain has failed to fulfil any duty or duties as aforesaid, it may, if it think proper, proceed to award a sum in gross to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for all the claims referred to it.

"In case the Tribunal finds that Great Britain has failed to fulfil any duty or duties as aforesaid, and does not award a sum in gross, the high contracting parties agree that a board of assessors shall be appointed, to ascertain and determine what claims are valid, and what amount or amounts shall be paid by Great Britain to the United States on account of the liability arising from such failure, as to each vessel, according to the extent of such liability as decided by the arbitrators."

By the final article, the Treaty provided that "the result of the proceedings of the Tribunal" or of the "board of assessors" should be "a full, perfect, and final settlement of all the claims." Under these rules the Tribunal, having the whole case left to them by both Governments, decided: 1st, that Great Britain was liable for "direct losses"—*i.e.*, losses of ships and cargoes, etc.; 2d, that she was not liable for any indirect losses, such as the enhanced rates of insurance caused by the war; 3d, that the United States had no claim for what were known as "national losses," such as the transfer of the commercial marine to the British flag, or the prolongation and increased expense of the war.

They also decided that the only cruisers for whose acts under the Treaty the United States could recover were the *Alabama* and *Florida* (with their tenders), and the *Shenandoah* (after leaving Melbourne). Having thus determined the extent of the liability "as to each vessel," the only remaining questions were, first, whether the Tribunal would award a lump sum or send the case to assessors; and, second, whether they would allow interest, and if so, at what rate. As to the first, the question was merely one of convenience. It has since been suggested that the "lump sum" was really a means of giving damages indirectly for claims which the Tribunal had in so many words directly ruled out. If this country had been represented in the court by B. F. Butler, and Great Britain by Dr. Kenealy, there might, perhaps, be some ground for such a suspicion; but, inasmuch as the American and English representatives were Mr. Adams and Sir A. Cockburn it is no more than fair to suppose that they did not perjure themselves when they agreed to determine judicially, in accordance with certain rules laid down by the parties, the amount of damages to be awarded, and did not stultify themselves by first unanimously declaring that certain claims were not allowable by international law, and then admitting them by a contemptible quibble. There is certainly no trace of any such intention in the record of the proceedings. With regard to the rate of interest, seven per cent. was claimed by our Government, and six per cent. was allowed by the Tribunal.

Thus far, the reference of the Alabama Claims to the High Court had produced the following results: The Tribunal had decided that Great Britian was liable for the acts of the three cruisers mentioned above, and also expressly decided by separate votes that she was not liable for the acts of the *Georgia*, *Sumter*, *Nashville*, or any of the others. It had also decided that the United States had no claim for "national losses," nor for "indirect damages"; that the "war-premium" men had no claim; that the total amount of direct damages caused by the three cruisers was, with interest, $15,500,000, or in round numbers, calling the time during which interest was running twelve years, $13,500,000 principal, and $2,000,000 interest. This sum the Tribunal gave to the United States as a "trust-fund," to be distributed "according to the tenor and spirit of the award" (we quote the language of the counsel of the United States) among the claimants. It could keep none of it itself. It had collected it as an agent, and must pay it over as an agent. These claimants were now reduced to three principal kinds—shippers, ship-owners, and insurers. As to the latter class, there was no dispute before the Tribunal that all underwriters who had paid as for a total loss stood in the shoes of the original owners, and were, in the technical language of the law, "subrogated" to their rights.

Now, what has Congress done with this trust-money? For nearly two years after the decision of the Tribunal—namely, till the passage of the act of June, 1874—absolutely nothing whatever was done. For nearly four years, during which time it has accumulated from $15,500,000 to more than $20,000,000 drawing interest at five per cent., it has remained in the Treasury. By the act itself the insurers, who had been from the first, by our Government and by all the arbitrators, decided to have the same rights to the money which the claimants themselves would have had, were deprived of half their rights; and a new Court of Alabama Claims was convened, directed not to allow insurer's claim unless he could show that the sum of his losses exceeded the sum of his premiums, and then to no greater extent than the difference between the two—or, in other words, was expressly directed not to give to the insurers the money which the Government had just collected in court for them.

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In the second place, the act provided that the claimants should be entitled to interest at four per cent., the difference between this rate and that of six per cent. awarded by the Tribunal being kept back, on what ground nobody has yet had the assurance to state. This, however, was only a beginning. After all the payments that may be made under the act of 1874 there will be a large surplus, and it remains to be decided how it shall be distributed. The majority of the House Committee have accordingly gravely recommended that the money be paid, first, to the claimants who lost by the vessels for whose acts the Tribunal expressly decided Great Britain was not liable, and for whose acts she paid none of this money; second, to the war-premium claimants, whose claims were expressly ruled out; and then, if there shall be any money left, to the insurers, who are the only one of the three classes who have any valid claims at all. Meanwhile, the State Department, which collected the claims and turned the money into the Treasury, stands by as if if had nothing to do with the case.

It is difficult to say whether the case is made more or less monstrous by the fact that the Committee is very evenly divided in its report, there being a bare majority in favor of the bill reported. This shows that the decision arrived at has been no hasty determination, but is the result of discussion, argument, and examination of evidence: so that it appears, taking this bill and the former act together, that the result of judicial discussion of private rights in a Committee of the House of Representatives is more likely on the whole, after due consideration, to be in favor of simple robbery than anything else.

But the effect of the disposition of this fund made by Congress upon the rights of the particular claimants is a matter of comparatively small concern. The disastrous part of the whole business is the effect upon the reputation and character of the Government and the nation. The *Alabama* Treaty and the subsequent proceedings have not been transacted on a narrow and provincial stage; we have called in the world to witness the noble example set by the two foremost nations of modern times in substituting peaceful methods of settling quarrels for violence, bloodshed, and war. We not only virtually, but in express terms, offered to show a benighted and barbarous generation our love of justice and law by submitting a grave international dispute to the decision of a court of justice. The submission of the Alabama Claims to a *court* was received the world over as a harbinger of the new gospel which was finally to do away with war altogether and put justice in its place. There is now no escape for us. The result will be judged in the light of the promises; and the question that the public will ask will be, not simply has something been substituted for violence, but what is presented to us in exchange? Can it be fraud? When we recall the glowing language that was used six years ago about the "principle of arbitration," it is difficult to believe that the management of the business by the Government has not been from first to last a roaring farce, got up for the purpose of bringing arbitration into contempt. Certainly, if that had been the object, no means could have been better adapted to the end than the submission of a dispute by a trustee to a voluntary court of justice and to rules of law until judgment was rendered in the plaintiff's favor, and then, walking off with the money out of the reach of the process of the court, defying it to enforce its decree for the distribution of the trust-fund, and proceeding to do what he pleases with the money. Bismarck and Moltke, when they hear of this queer triumph of justice over and barbarous instincts of human nature, may well doubt whether there are not some things that are even worse than war and bloodshed. Isolated as America is from the rest of the world both by position and circumstances, and exempted as we are by our immense material wealth from many of the consequences which bad government would naturally have brought in its train, we are always inclined to look on "the bright side" even of our worst errors. But such mistakes as the *Alabama* business has thus far been have no bright sides. It would have been a thousand times better than what has happened that all the money we received from England should have been sunk in the sea, and that the High Court should never have met to illustrate the "principle of arbitration" at all. We should have been then, at least, spared the shame of seeing the Government submitting to rules of law to evade those of justice, and swindling its citizens at home to disgrace them abroad.

THE USES OF CONTROVERSY.

(The Saturday Review.)

The new number of the *Contemporary Review* contains a very able and interesting article by Mr. Mark Pattison on the "Religion of Positivism," which is in fact, if not in form, a reply to a paper on the same subject in an earlier number of that *Review* by Mr. Frederic Harrison. We have no intention of explaining here exactly how far we agree with Mr. Pattison's view of the matter; still less do we propose to discuss that strange creation of M. Comte's brain in his declining years—which has found an energetic and by no means dreamy apologist, or rather protagonist, in Mr. Harrison—the Positive Religion. For ourselves we confess, though it may be a very old-fashioned, if not obsolete, superstition, that the idea of religion has alway seemed to us, as it does to Mr. Pattison, to imply the idea of worship, and therefore of an object of worship; and that the founder of a new faith who, "though he rejects Gods, will not therefore reject religion," appears to be twisting ropes of sand. We are almost inclined to add, what will perhaps be thought the still more humiliating confession, that if "the sentiments, the worship, the ritual, the sanctities, even the sacraments, of the old religion are to be retained," we had rather have them still associated with the old creed of Christianity than with the new creed of M. Comte. However, that is not the question before us just now. Nor shall we stop to inquire whether the reviewer is right in supposing that Mr. Harrison's Positivist enthusiasm is inspired, not so much by genuine faith in his new religion, as by antipathy to Broad Church theology, or at least to Broad Church theologians; though it is impossible not to feel a passing surprise at his perplexing jeremiads over the extinction of that school of thought. One cannot help thinking that if, since "Maurice and Robertson and Kingsley are gone," the Broad Church party itself "has melted into vapour," it is strange that a party consisting in its palmiest days of three divines—differing, we should have imagined, pretty widely from each other—should have exercised the influence and roused the apprehensions so widely connected with the Broad Church name. But this by the way. It is not on the controversy between the disputants in the *Contemporary* that we propose to comment, nor on the relative merits of "theosophy" and Comtism. Mr. Pattison opens his attack by laying down a very broad principle quite independent of the particular discussion he has in hand, and which indeed, if it were heartily accepted, would go far to prove that this and all other discussions of the kind are mere waste of time and trouble. The writer admits as much himself; he takes pains to assure his readers that "it is with full conviction of the unprofitableness of his undertaking" that he has nevertheless commenced and carried it out. But few men, least of all men of mark, care to expend their time and labour on what they really believe to be at best a mere *tour de force*, and we may be pardoned for doubting whether Mr. Pattison has not been hurried by a feeling of impatience or disappointment or irony into saying more than he seriously means. His recent criticism, in another periodical, on the present condition of Oxford studies, though containing a great deal of unquestionable, however unpalatable, truth, seems to betray a certain want of moral perspective in his way of looking at things which keenly interest him. Be that as it may, *litera scripta manet*. His thesis is worth examining, whatever may be thought of his consistency in putting it forward.

"Of investments of time writing controversy," we are told, "is one of the most wasteful. Your antagonist is confirmed by what you say in his own opinion. The readers, *if readers there are*, carry away no conviction beyond that which *they have before reading*—namely, that there is much to be said on both sides. No man was ever written down but by himself. Like the soldier of a democratic army, a controversialist is *chiefly dangerous to his side*. There is no more barren province in the realms of print than that of 'answers' and 'replies.'" We have ventured to italicize a few words here and there in the extract for reasons which will appear in the sequel. Now it is obvious at first sight that there is much in this statement of the case which cannot be disputed. There are many writers on all subjects, controversial or other, who have few readers or none; and there are many readers who go away after all with only a vague impression that the point at issue is a difficult one, and that there is about an equal chance of one side or the other being right. There are many controversialists who are chiefly dangerous to their own side, whence it has passed into a proverb, "Save me from my friends"; and it is oftener true than not that "your antagonist is confirmed in his own opinion by what you say." But, after admitting all this, the question still remains whether it is true on the whole, and putting aside accidental causes, such as violent or ignorant or feeble methods of argumen-

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tation, strong popular bias on a particular side, and the like, that controversy is mere idle expenditure of time, which can produce no result. It is hardly enough to reply that, if so, controversial writing would long since have become extinct; for, on the one hand, the old and dreary saying, *quantulâ sapientiâ regitur mundus*, may be applied to the literary as well as to the political world; and, on the other, many persons feel a keen enjoyment in controversy for its own sake, and independently of the effect which their arguments may be expected to produce. Their main object is rather to strike or startle than to convince, and if they can extort admiration for their own ingenuity or learning, they are comparatively indifferent to the triumph of their cause. Still, after making all necessary deductions on these accounts, it seems hardly conceivable that so many writers, who are not pedants or egotists or fools or mere literary prizefighters, should continue to cultivate the field of controversial discussion in philosophy, theology, politics, and other subject-matters, if experience had been found to bear out Mr Pattison's estimate of the practical value of their labours. But the fact is, that experience does not bear it out, in the sense and to the extent here assumed. Dean Milman after commenting on the gigantic controversial achievements of the schoolmen, observes, with less than his usual discrimination, that, "of those vast monuments of theology which amaze and appal the mind, *the sole remnant to* posterity is that barren amazement." The statement at best requires a very great deal of qualification, as he might have learnt from so uncongenial a critic of the schoolmen as Mr. J. S. Mill: but, in so far as it holds good, it is not at all because theological controversy, as such, is barren and unproductive, but because the particular points selected for dispute between the rival doctors of scholastic theology are trivial or have ceased to interest us. Thus, again, Dr. Dollinger says somewhere that four-fifths of the religious controversies among Christians are pure logomachies. Of course, wherever this is the case, controversy must be little better than ingenious hair splitting, which is most successful when it most adroitly keeps out of sight the true nature of the matter in dispute. But that also is because the wrong subjects have been brought into debate, not because polemical discussion is in itself unprofitable. We have spoken of theological controversy as being that which commands the most general interest, and still more as being evidently the special branch of discussion immediately present to Mr. Pattison's mind in what he has written, and we shall for the same reason proceed to illustrate our meaning from the same subject-matter. But it need hardly be pointed out that what is true of one particular department of controversy has a general application to controversial literature as a whole.

We have said that experience does not bear out Mr. Pattison's sweeping statement, as he has framed it But there is something like an *ignoratio elenchi* in his way of framing it. If the main object of a polemical argument is to convince the particular opponent to whom it is addressed, no doubt it is usually a failure. Athanasius did not convert Arius to orthodoxy, nor did Laud convince Fisher of the truth of Anglicanism; and most likely neither of them anticipated any such result. But it does not follow that their labour was thrown away. The polemical writings of Athanasius are read by theologians to this day, and, what is more important, they very materially contributed to the ultimate victory of the orthodox over the Arian conception of Christian doctrine in the Church. Bossuet's famous *Variations* may not have converted French or German Protestants whom at the moment he had in his eye; but the work has probably done much since then towards winning or retaining the allegiance of members of his Church. We need not, however, appeal to history in evidence of the inadequacy of Mr Pattison's estimate of the facts. The Oxford movement of our own day offers a sufficient refutation of his theory. And here we must observe, by the way, that if it is a mistake to suppose that the crucial test of controversial success is the conversion of "your antagonist," it is also a mistake, though a less fundamental one, to speak as if no result worth mentioning had been achieved, when readers are left under the impression that there is much to be said on both sides. This is by no means always, or generally, "the conviction they had before reading," as Mr. Pattison puts it. The chances are, on the contrary, that they had, if not a conviction properly so called, a very decided prejudice one way or the other; and the writer who has persuaded them that the side to which they were perhaps violently—opposed has as much to say for itself as the other, has done a good deal towards the removal of their antagonism to what he regards as the true view. Forty years ago the immense majority of Englishmen who thought at all on such subjects—we might add, of those also who did not—detested Popery as a mischievous or effete superstition, and regarded everything at all going beyond the somewhat limited range of Protestant opinion familiar to them as Popish, and therefore odious or contemptible. Now whether the change is for the better or the worse may be disputed, but there can be no doubt that a considerable change has taken place in this matter during the last two or three decades, and that it is mainly owing to what, for want of a better name, may be called the Tractarian movement—or, to put a more definite issue, to the writings of such divines as Dr. Newman, Dr. Pusey, Mr. Keble, and their associates. It may be quite true that these eminent divines have failed to convert their "antagonists," that is, the particular Evangelical, or Broad Church, or other opponents with whom they have from time to time been engaged in controversy. But it is not the less true that they have converted a considerable number of their readers to substantial agreement with their own views, and have convinced many more, whose previous range of vision was strictly bounded by the horizon of the Evangelical Alliance or the *Record*, that at all events "there is much to be said on both sides." Whether this result is beneficial or otherwise we are not now arguing, but we insist that it is a fact. And the fact, which is not an isolated, but a typical one, is fatal to Mr. Pattison's theory of the unprofitableness of controversial writing.

Many reasons might be given why controversialists seldom convince their antagonists, but it may suffice to state one here. It has been said with much force that a man may steadily change an opinion which he entertains in his own mind, but the change becomes more difficult if he has avowed it, while he will obstinately adhere to what he has maintained in wrong; and if he has committed himself still further by publication the case is almost hopeless. Viewed in this light, a literary duel is pretty sure to end in a drawn battle. But conquest of this sort is not the object of controversy among reasonable disputants, any more than a Prime Minister or leader of Opposition expects to bring over his rival, then and there, to his own views by the most brilliant and masterly exposition of them. Yet his speech is not wasted, for it is addressed, in fact, not to the individual opponent he is answering, not even to the Opposition benches, but to the outside public, who are not too heavily handicapped, so to speak, to be able to weigh its force dispassionately. And in just the same way a Roman Catholic, or Protestant, or High Church, or Low Church, dissertation is not really intended to influence the rival divine at whose arguments it is ostensibly aimed and who is most likely, what Archbishop Whately calls "proof-proof" on the points at issue, but is an appeal to the bystanders, that is, to the religious world generally, to judge between the rival systems. And, when so understood, a controversial discussion need by no means be barren of result, except through the fault or incompetence of the controversialist who conducts it. It follows, of course, that mere personal sparring is usually stale and unprofitable, because it turns, not on some question of common interest, but on the meaning or value of the respective arguments of A and B, which can hardly be of much interest to any one but the writers themselves and their personal friends or admirers. There are whole volumes *e.g.* of Warburton's works which very few readers, whether they happened to agree with him or not, would fail to put down in sheer weariness before they had got through half a dozen pages, and from which fewer still would carry away any new conviction, except of amazement that so able a man should have wasted his time in composing them But then Warburton is for the most part occupied, not professedly, but really, far more in demonstrating his own superlative superiority to his opponents than in demonstrating any principle true or false, which is worth the trouble of mastering, and his principal work, though it is spread over six volumes, leaves much the same sort of impression on one's mind as Whately's *Historic Doubts*. But Mr. Pattison is speaking of *bonâ fide* controversy on questions of genuine human interest, such as the contest between Christianity and Positivism. And of such disputation we cannot agree with him that "there is no more barren province in the realms of print." We are not indeed quite sure, if we may judge from his example as well as his words, whether he is even entitled to say with the Irishman that he "has his own consent."

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

May 7, *Tahai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Hubenet, 550, from Kobe, May 2, General, to M. B. Co.

May 7, *Nagoya Maru*, Japanese steamer, Young, 1,914, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

May 9. *Gaelic*, British steamer, Kidley, 1,712, from Hongkong, May 3, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.

May 8, *Tsuruga Maru*. Japanese steamea, Hussey, 800, from Osaka and Kobe. Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

May 8, *Meiji Maru*, Japanese steamer, Peters, 1,010, from Kamaishi, Japanese Government Service.

May 9, *Haidamack*, Russian corvette, Captain Tirtoff, 1,200, 7 guns, from Nagasaki, May 5.

May 9, *Talisman*, French corvette, Captain St. Hilaire, 1,386, from Yokoska.

May 10, *Iris*, British 3-masted schooner, Taylor, 258, from Takao, Apr. 12, Sugar, to Smith, Baker & Co.

May 10, *Irma*. German barque, Sasky, 460, from Cardiff, Nov. 14, 1875, Coal, to M. M. Co.

May 10, *Tibre*, French steamer, Girard, 1,600, from Hongkong, May 3, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

May 11, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, 2,112, from Shanghai and ports, May 4, Mails and General, to M. B. Co

May 13, *John H. Kimball*, American ship, Humphreys, 1,266, from New York, Nov. 24 1875, General, to Chipman. Stone & Co.

May 13, *Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, Vroome, 690, from Hakodate, May 10, General, to M. B. Co.

DEPARTURES.

May 6, *Lady Elizabeth*, British barque, Cobbett, 657, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

May 6, *Saco*, American sloop of war, Captain McDougall, for San Francisco.

May 7, *Oceanic*, British steamer, Parsell, 3,707, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

May 9, *Banda*, British barque, Stollery, 481, for Kobe, General, despatched by L. Kniffler & Co.

May 10, *Sunda*, British steamer, Lee, 1,682, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

May 10, *Nagoya Maru*, Japanese steamer, Young, 1,214, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M B. Co.

May 11, *Gaelic*, British steamer, Kidley, 2,626, for San Francisco, mails and general, despatched by O. & O. Co.

May 11, *Talisman*, French corvette, St. Hilaire, 1,386, for Kobe.

May 11, *Portia*, British barque, Constantine, 301, for Newchwang, Ballast, by Captain.

May 12, *Genetif*, German 3-masted schooner, Kuhse, 169, for Newchwang. Ballast, by Captain.

May 13, *Tsuruga Maru*, Japanese steamer, Hussey, 800, for Kobe, N'chwang, &c., General, despatched by M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamship *Oceanic* for Hongkong.—Messrs. Graham, Anderson and Wagner, Lieut, Stevenson, U.S.N., and 74 in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Tahai Maru* from Kobe.—Messrs. Drumond Hay, A. J. Smith, Walker, 1 European and 3 Japanese in the cabin.

Per Steamship *Nagoya Maru* from Shangai and ports.—Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Bisset and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hull. His Ex. A. Mori (Japanese Minister) Messrs. S. Ezuwa (Secretary), R. S. Crighton, Revd. Dean Butcher, Dr. B. Frossblad, Revd. S. J. Smith, J. H. de Carvalho, Jr, J. P. Donovan, C. Nakai, A. Thorburn, J. Cooper, J. J. Howard, J. Hesley & Son, B. Lopes, Olorovsky, Revd. H. Stout and family, H. W. Hagart, Mr. and Mrs Fuller, Messrs. Scott, C. Esdale, Reid, J. Leckie, H. A. Towse, F. G. Davison, F. Viranti, J. R. Hodgkins. H. J. Snow, F. M. Jonas. H. C. Litchfield, Bryner, Farmer, Grey, Donker Curtis and family, G. Van der Vlies, and 25 Japanese in the cabin. For San Francisco: Captain C. W. Low and wife, and C. Blethen. For Liverpool: Revd. J. Stranach and J. A. Maitland. 565 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Gaelic* from Hongkong.—Honble. Mr. and Mrs. Bramston, Baron Overbeck, Captain McCook, Lieut. Ingersoll, Mr. Trembette, Mr. Hall, Mr. Fingelli.

Per Steamship *Sunda* for Hongkong.—Mr. F. G. Davidson, Mr Harvey, Mr. Frank Pitman, Mr. J. R. Hughes, Mrs. Bourne and family, W. Rathbone, J. P. Donovan, H. Weston, and 20 in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Tibre* from Hongkong.—Messrs. C. de Ryschman, Rebdich and Ikuda.

Per *Nagoya Naru* for Shanghai and ports.—Daté Prince of Sendai, Daté Jr., Dr. and Mrs. Focke, Messrs. Domoney, Damman, Nicholayson, D. B. Taylor, Gregory, Pagdon, Chalmers, Gorelloude. Shunck. Mr. and Mrs. Edmond, Mr. and Mrs. Plummer and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, child and Maid, Mrs. Green and 3 children, Messrs. B. de Carvalho, Jr., Vander Polder, G. Van der Vlies, M. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Tissen, Mr. and Mr. Schoening, Madame Doriani, Messrs. Halsey and Son, Such, G. Nachtigal, Fearon, and 24 Japanese in the cabin. Steerage: 656 Japanese, and 3 Chinese.

Per *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports —Mrs. Carruthers, Mr. and Mrs. Webb, Miss A. D. Stockinger, Van der Osten, Otto Menser. Aug. Morel, M. Castelli, Thos. Scott, S. D Hepburn, Captain Ward, Dr. Tripler, A. W. Haggart, Skinner, Todd, Forsyth, Stronach, and 29 Japanese in the cabin, 287 in the steerage.

Per *Gaelic*, for San Francisco.—Count Desfours, Baron Overbeck, Lieut. Ingersoll, Lieut Arcas, Rev. H. H. Hall and wife, Commander McCook, U.S.N.; Lieut. McLean, U.S.N.; Mr. W. C. Law, wife and child, Messrs. E. C. Daniel, Clark' Blethen, J. Maitland, J. L Scott, A. Burchett, E. Eliot, J. R. Middleton, J. J. Howard, T. Hall, G. Wauchope, C. F. Frumlette; 6 Europeans and 598 Chinese in steerage.

Per Steamship *Tsuruga Maru* for Kobe, Newchwang, &c.—Mr. Stevens, and 6 Japanese in the cabin, and 174 in the steerage.

CARGOES.

Per Steamship *Nagoya Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—
Treasure $569,500

Per *Tokio Maru*, from Shanghai:—
Treasure $1,800
Yen 1,590

Per *Nagoya Maru*, for Shanghai:—
Treasure $22,500
Yen 19,000

REPORTS.

The *Iris* reports:—Easterly gales nearly all the passage, especially during the last 10 days. Lay under Cape Idsu on Sunday to escape the heavy sea. 28 days from port to port.

The *Irma* reports: Heavy gales out from Cardiff; afterwards fine weather and light winds. Latterly heavy N. Easterly gales

The *Tokio Maru* reports: had a very strong wind all last night but no rain.

The American ship *John H. Kimball* reports: Left New York, November 24th, and met with the usual winter weather down to the equator which was crossed in 32° West, 25 days from port. Thence had to beat along the coast from Cape St. Roque to Bahia. S.E. trades were very light, and had many head winds up to Tristan d'Acunha; experienced many easterly winds thence right down to the coast of Australia, and had none of the strong westerly winds usually met with after passing the Cape of Good Hope. Sighted N.W. Cape of Australia, March 7th, and were 21 days from there till clear of the Gillolo passage. Had light winds in the Pacific and for 10 days after making the coast of Japan met with strong gales and stormy weather. Saw no ships for at least 70 days before making the land.

During the voyage the steward Calvin Bush, a colored American, died just outside of the Gillolo passage on the 4th April, and yesterday morning after the Pilot came on board a young Norwegian, named Gustava Olsen, fell from the foretop gallant yard to the forecastle and died about two hours afterwards. The deceased never recovered conciousness after the accident.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
Hongkong ...	... Menzaleh ...	... M. M. Co. ...	... 17th May.
Shanghai ...	... Tokio Maru...	.. M. B. Co. ...	... 17th May.
San Francisco	... City of Peking	... P. M. S. S. Co.	... 24th May.
H'kodate & Niigata	Tamaura Maru	... M. B. Co.... ...	... 25th May.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS

		Destination.
Hiogo Maru	Vroome	
Kamagawa Maru	... ...	
Massilia	Reeves	
Menzaleh	Pasqualine ...	...Hongkong.
Meiji Maru	Peters	
Naruto	DuBois	
Niigata Maru	... ...	
Sea Gull	Aefort	
Tokai Maru	Ward	
Tahai Maru	Hubenette	
Tibre...	Girard	
Tokio Maru	Dunn	...Shanghai.
Urio Maru	... ...	

SAILING SHIPS.

Cleopatra	...1315	Doane	San Franc., at S'gawa.
Eme	... 773	Sproule	...Amoy, at Shinagawa.
Gaucho	... 370	Creighton	
Iris	... 258	Taylor	
Irma	... 460	Susky	
John Mackenn ...	... 198	Jordan	
John H. Kimball	... 690	Humphreys	
Lotte...	...	Johnson	
Mary Jane ...	... 165	... ...	
Nettie Merryman	... 690	Masters	
Tamera	... 813	Green	
Wallace	... 628	Macormic ...	San Franc., at S'gawa.

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

French corvette	... Infernet	... Captain Pierre.
American frigate	... Tennessee	... Captain Low.
British gun-boat	... Dwarf	... Hon. E. Dawson.
Russian corvette	... Haidamack	Captain Tirtoff.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—We have but little to report of the condition of our market during the week now closing. Transactions have been throughout on a retail scale and the tendency of the market is again towards lower rates.

Grey Shirtings:—					White Shirtings:—				
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.85 to $2.15	60 to 64 reed	40 yds.	35 in.	nom. per pce.	2.10 to 2.30
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	„	2 20 to 2 50	Turkey Reds	24 yds.	30 in. 2—3 lb.	per lb.	0.75 to 1.05
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ „	39 in.	„	2.07½ to 2 50	Black Velvets			*nom.*	8.00 to 8.75
9 lbs.	38½ „	44 in.	„	2.45 to 2 80	English Drills	15 lb.	40 yds, 30 in.		3.20 to 3.35
					Taffachelass		12 yds, 43 in.	*nom.*	2.00

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul	$30 00 to 33 50	
No. 28 to 32	per picul	$33 00 to 38.00	
No. 38 to 42	per picul	$40.00 to 44.00 nom.	
Reverse Twist	16-24 „	——	

Woollens.—Stagnation still prevails in the market for Woollens, and the week has passed with scarcely any business. Things remain therefore much the same and the quotations are quite nominal.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	6 50 to 7 50		Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in.	0.25 to 0.28	
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	4 75 to 5.25		Multicolored „	30 yds.	30 in.	0.32 to 0.35	
Chimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.	5.25 to 5.75		Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.		0.80 to 1.20	
Italian Cloth	—30 yds	32 in.	0 25 to 0.33		Presidents	54 in. to 56 in.		0.60 to 0.70	
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds	32 in.	6 25 to 7 25		Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.		0.40 to 0.45	
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	18 50 to 19 00		Union	54 in. to 56 in.		0.40 to 0.65	
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	13 00 to 14 50		Blankets, scarlet & green	7 to 8 lbs.	per lb.	0.40 to 0.41	
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in.	0.18 to 0.20						

Sugar.—Formosa descriptions are quiet at present quotations. Stocks are heavy and further arrivals expected. China descriptions are unchanged with limited business in them.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	per picul	3.05 to 3.10		China No. 5 Kong-fun	per picul	4.20 to 4.80	
in Basket	„	2 95 to 3.00		„ No. 6 E-pak	„	3 30 to 3 50	
China No. 1 Ping fah	„	7 30		Swatow	„	2.60 to 2 80	
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„	6 50 to 7 00		Daitong	„	2 60 to 2.90	
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„	5 50 to 5 90		Japan Rice	„		
„ No. 4 Kook-fah	„	5.00 to 5 30		Kerosene Oil	per case	2.50 to 2 52	

Kerosene Oil has undergone but little change in price, but importers are bent on holding for higher rates. The *John H. Kimball* has arrived from the States with 15,000 cases.

EXPORTS.

Our fortnightly report dated 10th instant, was to the following effect:

Silk.—Since the 22nd instant, arrivals barely amount to 200 bales, and nearly one-half of the silk purchased had, owing to the inferiority of the assortments, to be rejected after inspection. Thus, settlements are only 50 bales of Hanks and 200 of Oshiu sorts. We have heard of no transactions in "filature." Our quotations for Hanks are of course almost nominal and prices for Oshius are unchanged. The stock, almost entirely composed of the latter, is reduced to about 100 bales.

The shipments of the fortnight are 302 bales, making the total export since the 1st July, 12,799 bales against 10,930 last year for the corresponding period.

In most of the Hank districts the silk worms have hatched and in the most advanced localities are between the first and second stage. There is some talk of damage done by frost in Oshiu; but in mountainous districts such damage may be purely local. On the whole, the crop is reported so far to be progressing well.

		At Exchange 4s. in London.	*At Exchange 5.05 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*
Steam filatures		—	—
Other do. (Kikai)	None.	—	—
1st order, nom			
2nd Do.	$440 to 630 16s.	1d. to 22s.	5d. frs. 44 to 62
3rd to 4th Do.	Nominal.		
Hanks—			
Best	No. 1 to 2 None.	—	—
Good	No. 2 $450 to 460 16s.	5d. to 16s.	9d. frs. 45 to 46
Medium	No. 2½ $430 to 445 15s.	9d. to 16s.	3d. frs. 43 to 45

		At Exchange 4s. in London.	*At Exchange 5.05 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*
Common No. 3			
Inferior No. 4 & 5	$380 to 420 14s.	1d. to 15s.	5d. frs. 39 to 42
Oshiu—Best	$520 to 540 18s.	9d. to 19s.	5d. frs. 52 to 54
„ Good to Medm.	$490 to 510 17s.	9d. to 18s.	5d. frs. 49 to 51
H'mateki, 1 to 2	$440 to 450 16s.	1d. to 16s.	5d. frs. 44 to 45
„ 3 to 4	$410 to 430 15s.	1d. to 15s.	9d. frs. 41 to 43
Kakeda, Best	—	—	—
„ Good	—	—	—

Since the above was written arrivals are 35 bales, and deliveries 100 piculs mostly Oshiu.

Tea.—Heavy arrivals of New Crop coming in at the commencement of the present week, holders showed some inclination to accept reasonable offers and a considerable business ensued, most settlements, however, showing a decline of from $5 to $8 per picul on first purchases; prices paid are somewhat irregular, according to the ideas of various operators, but the following represent the average:

On Fine:—Light liquor but lacking strength, rough leaf	$33 to $35
Fine fair good cup fairish leaf	$36 to $37
Finest fresh liquor good leaf	$38 to $41
Choice full fresh liquor handsome leaf	$42 to $45

Good Medium grades can hardly be considered as represented, although some few small lots have been shown; and no settlements are yet reported as holders have too high ideas of their value.

Settlements of new leaf since the 6th instant amount to piculs 2,800, leaving but light stocks in first hand. Native merchants are endeavouring to establish higher rates; but when answers are received from New York to telegrams already sent reporting extensive operations to date, recommending, as they doubtless will, more caution in purchasing, prices must tend downwards or a stoppage of business will be probable.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Since the departure of the American mail rates have remained firm, with but little business doing.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight		3s. 11¾d.	
„ Bank Bills on demand		3s. 11d.	
„ Private 6 months' sight		4s.	
On Paris—Bank 6 months' sight		5.00	
„ Private 6 ms. sight		5.06	
On Honkong—Bank sight		1¼	per cent disct.
„ Private 10 days' sight		1½	„
On Shanghai—Bank sight		73	
„ Private 10 days sight		73⅛	
On New York—Bank Bills on demand		93½	
„ 30 days sight Private		95½	
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand		94½	
„ 30d. sight Private		96	
Kinsatz		401	
Gold Yen		392	

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INSURANCE.

THE
LANCASHIRE
INSURANCE
COMPANY.

CAPITAL
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

One of the Four Offices of the "Highest Class":—vide, the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864 (Times 8th March, 1864).

CHIEF OFFICES.—Exchange Street, St. Anne's Square, Manchester with branch offices at 14, King William Street, E.C., London; Liverpool; Glasgow; Birmingham; Bristol; Leeds And Newcastle.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, by ample Power of Attorney, been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, November 20, 1875.

THE
MERCHANTS
MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the above Company, we are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS, at the current rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, 19th November, 1875.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association, it is provided that, after payment to the Shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent per annum, One-fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company
OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

Established 1809.

Capital £2,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed the Company's Agents at this Port, and are authorised to accept up to $50,000, on First Class risks at the rate of

One and a-half per Cent. per Annum.

FINDLAY RICHARDSON & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 10, 1871.

INSURANCE.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.

YEDO AGENCY.

CHARLES H. DALLAS,
Sub-Agent,
Takekawa Cho, No. 19,
Shinbashi.

March 10, 1876. tf.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept Fire and Life risks on behalf of this Company and settle all claims thereon.

STRACHAN & THOMAS.

Yokohama, January 19, 1872.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above, are prepared to accept

MARINE RISKS,

AT CURRENT RATES.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Yokohama, July 22, 1875.

The "Java" Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
BATAVIA (JAVA).

The Second Colonial Sea & Fire Insurance Company,
BATAVIA, JAVA.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent at Yokohama for the above Company, is prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

Policies against FIRE issued for "The Second Colonial" at the following Rates:—

Godowns, First-class.	12 months	1½ per cent.
" " "	6 "	1 "
" " "	3 "	¾ "
" " "	1 "	½ "
" " "	10 days	3/16 "

Dwelling-Houses in the Settlement:—

First-class,	P.A.	2½ per cent.
Second "	"	3 "

Dwelling-Houses on the Bluff:—

First-class,	P.A.	1½ per cent.
Second and Third-class,	P.A.	2 to 3 "

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

J. PH. VON HEMERT.

Yokohama, April 8, 1873. 12ms.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BROADWELL'S

BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,

d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

CAUTION.

BASS & CO.'S ALES.

PROCLAMATION OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

TRANSLATION.

"The British Authorities have complained that certain parties in this Country have been imitating the Trade Mark of Messrs. Bass & Co., a firm of Brewers in the English capital and selling Beer so labelled. The manufacture of Beer is not prohibited in this country, but it is wrong, according to Commercial law, to imitate Trade Marks.

"Henceforward, therefore persons whose business is Brewing Beer must apply for LICENSES, and send in a specimen of Trade Mark not likely to be confused with others.

"The above to be universally notified.

"9th Month, 1871. (Signed)

"TOKEI FU."

In consequence of extensive forgeries of our Labels and Trade Mark having come to our knowledge, the attention of the public is called to the above PROCLAMATION.

We, therefore, CAUTION all persons against either selling or purchasing, as our manufacture, beer, whether in bottle or in cask, bearing such forged and fraudulent Labels, Capsules or Trade Mark.

BASS & Co.,
London, and Burton-on-Trent.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE.

CAMERON & SAUNDERS,

AGENTS TO BASS & CO.,

INTIMATE THAT ALL

Bass's Pale Ale sold by them in bottle has Messrs. Bass's Label, Cameron & Saunders' Green Caution Label and Capsule affixed to each bottle; and that all three bear Messrs. Bass & Co.'s Signature and Trade Mark (a Red Triangle)

AND ALSO THE WORDS,

"Cameron & Saunders, London."

March 4, 1876. 1-f. 13 ins.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

NORTON'S PILLS

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

WE have this day commenced business as GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, at SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, and KOBE, under the name and style of

FEARON, LOW & CO.

JAMES S. FEARON.
FRANCIS LOW.

Yokohama, May 1, 1876. 1m.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to attend to the **Landing, Clearing, or Shipping of Cargo** at this Port, at Reasonable Rates.

CAPT. D. SCOTT,
Custom House.

Yokohama, August 3, 1872. tf.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

HAVING been taught by Foreign Artists we undertake to produce first-class Photographs. Should the first likeness not give satisfaction, we will take others, without extra charge, until our patrons are completely satisfied. If necessary we will attend at our patrons' residences.

USUI,—Artist.
CORNER OF OTAMACHI, NEAR THE KENCHO

Yokohama, January 12, 1875. tf.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT:

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one *selling 'spurious oilmen's stores,* under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

June 12, 1875. f. 12ms.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,
supplying the
HIGHEST AMOUNT OF NOURISHMENT
in the
MOST DIGESTIBLE & CONVENIENT FORM.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond-street, London and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

June 19, 1875. 1f. 26ins.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

Pilliard Room Furniture Manufacturesr, Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. M. THE QUEEN;
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES;
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDOWELL & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.
BOMBAY—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.
SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

° Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Office of this journal.

Yokohama, July 3, 1875. 52isn.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

Established 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List, 60 pages; sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Prodnce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50 To 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD AND 66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

May 17th, 1873. tf.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street, London.

March 4, 1876. MARTELL & Co. 52 ins.

THE

BEST SEEDS

ARE GROWN AND SUPPLIED BY

SUTTON & SONS

VEGETABLE SEEDS
FLOWER SEEDS
FARM SEEDS
GRASS SEEDS

BEST QUALITY ONLY.

DELIVERED FREE TO ANY PORT IN ENGLAND

PRICED LISTS POST FREE.
TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

NO AGENTS.

SEE TRADE MARK ON EVERY PACKET
A REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY EVERY ORDER
PROMPT DISPATCH GUARANTEED.

PACKETS SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR EVERY CLIMATE.

VEGETABLE SEEDS
2/- 42/- 63/- 105/- 210/- EACH
FLOWER SEEDS
10/6 21/- 42/- 63/- 105/- EACH
FARM & GRASS SEEDS
84/- 105/- 200/- 400/- & UPWARDS

EACH ASSORTMENT CONTAINS BEST AND MOST SUITABLE KINDS.

SUTTON & SONS THE QUEENS SEEDSMEN
READING. NEAR LONDON. ENGLAND.

February 19, 1876. Once a month. 12ms.

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No. 20.

IMPERIAL METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

TOKEI, JAPAN.

LAT. 35° 39′ N. LONG. 139° 44′ E. HEIGHT ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL 67 FEET.

FROM MARCH 7TH TO 11TH 1876.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 A.M. (LOCAL TIME.) Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	Hygrometer. Dry.	Wet	Dif.	D. P.	E. F. V.	H.	Anemograph. Direction.	Pressure.	Velocity.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 3.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.) Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	Hygrometer. Dry.	Wet.	Dif.	D. P.	E. F. V.	H.	Anemograph. Direction.	Pressure.	Velocity.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.) Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	Hygrometer. Dry.	Wet.	Dif.	D. P.	E. F. V.	H.	Anemograph. Direction.	Pressure.	Velocity.
			Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles		Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles		Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles
Tu..	7	30.116	50.00	46.40	3.60	42.60	.273	764	N to SE	0.062	3.5	29.930	55.50	54.10	1.40	52.75	.399	907	S	0.738	12.1	29.723	55.10	55.00	0.10	54.91	.431	993	S	0.380	8.7
W..	8	29.691	51.10	44.50	6.60	37.67	.226	601	NW	0.738	12.1	29.781	50.30	47.50	2.80	44.55	.295	812	NNE	0.198	6.3	30.006	39.43	33.80	5.63	26.47	.144	592	NNW	0.340	8.2
Th..	9	30.166	39.53	35.00	4.53	29.06	.160	663	N	0.053	3.3	30.094	46.40	42.10	4.30	37.22	.222	712	NE	0.045	3.0	30.118	40.22	38.60	1.62	36.52	.216	861	NE	0.021	2.0
F....	10	30.030	39.82	37.00	2.82	33.33	.190	774	NNW	0.021	2.0	29.862	48.50	44.00	4.50	39.10	.238	700	E	0.015	1.8	29.927	44.00	39.50	4.50	34.20	.197	680	NW	0.423	9.2
Sa..	11	30.198	42.60	35.00	7.60	25.80	.140	510	WNW	1.143	15.1	30.130	50.80	40.40	10.40	29.60	.164	442	NNW	0.198	6.3	30.218	40.02	33.60	6.42	25.36	.137	545	NW	0.263	7.3
Sums....		150.201	223.05	197.90	25.15	168.46	.989	3312	...	...	36.0	149.797	251.50	228.10	23.40	203.22	1.318	3573	...	...	29.5	149.992	218.77	200.50	18.27	177.46	1.125	3671	...	...	35.4
Means....		30.040	44.61	39.58	5.03	33.69	.198	662	...	0.259	7.2	29.959	50.30	45.62	4.68	46.44	.264	715	...	0.174	5.9	29.998	43.75	40.10	3.65	35.49	.225	734	...	0.250	7.1
No.ofCol.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 A.M. (L.T.) Rain in Inches.	Clouds 0 to 10	Clouds Form	Ozone 0 to 10	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 3.30 P.M (LOCAL TIME.) Self-registering Thermometers. In Air. Max.	Min.	Daily Mean.	Range.	Max S.R.	Min T.R.	In Vacuo Max S.R.	Clouds. 0 to 10	Form
Tu..	7	2.005	4	Cir. & Cir-c.....	9.0	59.10	39.20	49.15	19.90	74.95	37.10	126.00	10	Nim. & Cum. .....
W...	8	0.190	10	Nim.....	6.0	55.10	44.22	49.66	10.88	55.20	43.19	68.16	10	Str. Cum.-s. & Small-c.
Th..	9	0.000	10	Cir.-c. & Str.....	6.5	46.10	33.20	39.65	12.90	61.20	33.02	98.00	10	Cir.-c. .....
F....	10	0.000	10	Str.....	8.5	50.10	30.68	40.39	19.42	60.20	27.00	92.40	10	Str. .....
Sa...	11	0.000	0		3.0	51.85	32.20	42.02	19.65	67.80	30.00	117.75	1	Cir. .....
Sums		2.195	34	.....	33.0	262.25	179.50	220.87	82.75	319.35	170.31	502.31	41	.....
Means ...		0.439	6.8	.....	6.6	52.45	35.90	44.17	16.55	63.87	34.06	100.46	8.2	.....
No.ofCol.		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	24	43

GENERAL REMARKS.

Cir. (Cirrus). Cir.—c (Cirro-cumulus). Cir.—s. (Cirro-stratus.) Str. (Stratus). Cum. (Cumulus). Cum—s. (Cumulo-Stratus). Roll—c. (Roll-cumulus). Nim. (Nimbus). Dry; (Dry bulb). Wet; (Wet bulb) Dif. (Difference). D.P. (Dew point). E.F.V. (Elastic force of vapour). H. (Humidity) S.R. (Solar radiation). T.R. (Terrestrial Radiation).
Barometer readings are in inches.
Thermometer readings are in degrees Fahrenheit.

A few drops of rain at 2.20 p.m. Rain commenced at 3.30 p.m.
Rain ceased between 3 and 4 a.m., recommenced at 9.30 a.m., and ceased about 3.00 p.m.
Morning hazy. *Earthquake at 12.7 30 p.m.

*Force of Shock 3° 30′ on WNW and ESE arm.

Highest Reading of Barograph on 11th, at 12 midnight.....30.218 Inches.
Lowest Reading of Barograph on 8th, at 5.00 a.m.....29.582 Inches.

Range.....0.636 Inches.

Greatest Number of Miles of Wind was on 11th.....246 in 24 hrs
Least Number of Miles of Wind was on 10th,.....68 in 24 hrs.

Greatest difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 11th.....10.40° Column No. 14
Least difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 7th.....0.10° Column No. 24

Range.....10.30°

Highest Temperature of Air in shade was on 7th.....59.10°
Lowest Temperature of Air was on 10th.....30.68°

Range.....28.42°

Observations and Calculations made by HENRY B. JOYNER

(Signed) HENRY B. JOYNER.

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No. 19.

IMPERIAL METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

TOKEI, JAPAN.

LAT. 35° 39′ N. LONG. 139° 44′ E. HEIGHT ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL 67 FEET.

FROM MARCH 2ND TO 6TH 1876.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 A.M. (LOCAL TIME.)										OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 3.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.)										OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.)									
		Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	HYGROMETER.						ANEMOGRAPH.			Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	HYGROMETER.						ANEMOGRAPH.			Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	HYGROMETER.						ANEMOGRAPH.		
			Dry.	Wet	Dif.	D. P.	E.F. V.	H.	Direction.	Pressure.	Velocity.		Dry.	Wet.	Dif.	D. P.	E. F. V.	H.	Direction.	Pressure.	Velocity.		Dry.	Wet.	Dif.	D. P.	E.F. V.	H.	Direction.	Pressure.	Velocity.
			Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles		Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles		Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles
Th..	2	29.979	37.05	36.80	0.25	35.87	.211	978	NW	0.045	3	29.846	47.30	43.40	3.90	39.04	.238	739	NE	0.125	5	29.969	35.37	34.60	0.77	33.44	.191	927	N	0.080	4
F....	3	29.991	37.05	33.00	4.05	27.24	.148	677	NNW	0.125	5	29.927	44.80	36.30	8.50	26.43	.143	473	NNW	0.605	11	30.024	34.77	29.00	5.77	19.54	.105	538	N	0.605	11
Sa..	4	30.020	41.01	35.10	5.91	27.62	.151	586	NNW	0.080	4	29.981	41.80	34.60	7.20	25.72	.139	528	NNW	1.620	18	30.115	34.18	28.80	5.38	19.44	.105	546	NNW	0.605	11
Su..	5	30.282	39.03	33.50	5.53	26.22	.142	598	N	0.500	10	30.228	47.60	39.20	8.40	29.90	.166	496	NNE	0.125	5	30.313	33.88	32.00	1.88	28.77	.158	811	E	0.020	2
M...	6	30.319	38.54	34.10	4.44	28.18	.154	660	N	0.080	4	30.202	48.40	43.60	4.80	35.84	.210	686	SE	0.080	4	30.183	44.40	43.80	0.60	43.12	.278	956	SE	0.005	1
Sums.....		150.591	192.68	172.50	20.18	145.13	.806	3499	...	...	26	150.184	229.90	197.10	32.80	156.93	.896	2922	...	...	43	150.604	182.60	168.20	14.40	144.31	.837	3778	...	...	29
Means....		30.118	38.54	34.50	4.04	29.03	.161	700	...	0.135	5.2	30.037	45.98	39.42	6.56	31.39	.179	584	...	0.370	8.6	30.121	36.52	33.64	2.88	28.86	.167	756	...	0.168	5.8
No.ofCol.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 A.M. (L.T.)				OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 3.30 P.M (LOCAL TIME.)								GENERAL REMARKS.
		Rain in	Clouds		Ozone	SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.						Clouds.		
						IN AIR.						In Vacuo		
		Inches.	0 to 10	Form	0 to 10	Max.	Min.	Daily Mean.	Range.	Max S.R.	Min T.R.	Max S.R.	0 to 10	Form
Th..	2	0.060	10	Nim. & Cum.....	8.8	48.10	32.20	40.15	15.90	62.20	34.54	97.00	1	Small-c. .....
F....	3	0.000	9	Cir-c.	5.0	46.60	29.17	37.88	17.43	65.50	27.00	115.00	8	Cir.-c. Cum. & Cum.-s.
Sa...	4	0.000	0		3.0	45.60	22.00	33.80	23.60	61.70	15.00	112.30	0	
Su..	5	0.000	0		5.0	48.85	28.06	38.46	20.79	65.95	19.00	115.75	0	
M...	6	0.005	3	Cir.	8.0	52.10	23.31	37.70	28.79	68.20	18.00	115.80	10	Cir.-c. & Cir.-s.....
Sums		0.065	22	.....	29.8	241.25	134.74	187.99	106.51	323.55	113.54	555.85	19	.....
Means ...		0.013	4.4	.....	5.0	48.25	26.95	37.60	21.30	64.71	22.71	111.17	3.8	.....
No.ofCol.		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	24	43

Cir. (Cirrus). Cir.—c (Cirro-cumulus). Cir.—s. (Cirro-stratus.) Str (Stratus). Cum. (Cumulus). Cum.—s. (Cumulo-Stratus). Roll—c. (Roll-cumulus). Nim. (Nimbus). Dry; (Dry bulb). Wet; (Wet bulb) Dif. (Difference). D.P. (Dew point). E.F.V. (Elastic force of vapour). H. (Humidity) S.R. (Solar radiation). T.R. (Terrestrial Radiation).
Barometer readings are in inches.
Thermometer readings are in degrees Fahrenheit.

Rain commenced in the early morning; hail at 10.00; snow and rain at 10.15 and ceased at 10.45 a.m., a little more rain at 7.00 p.m.
Morning foggy.
Morning hazy.
Evening hazy.
Morning very hazy a few drops of rain at 5.30-6.15 and 8.00 p.m.

Highest Reading of Barograph on 6th, at 10.00 a.m. ..... 30.305 Inches.
Lowest Reading of Barograph on 2nd, at 5.00 p.m. ..... 29.895 Inches.

Range ..... 0.410 Inches.

Greatest Number of Miles of Wind was on 4th, ... 220 in 24 hrs.
Least Number of Miles of Wind was on 6th, ... 70 in 24 hrs.

Greatest difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 3rd ..... 8.50° Column No. 14
Least difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 2nd ..... 0.25° Column No. 4

Range ..... 8.25°

Highest Temperature of Air in shade was on 6th ..... 52.10°
Lowest Temperature of Air was on 4th ..... 22.00°

Range ..... 30.10°

Observations and Calculations made by HENRY B. JOYNER.

(Signed) HENRY B. JOYNER.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 21.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

Prince Arisugawa-no miya was appointed to the office of President of the *Genro In* on Thursday last.

The stars were somewhat against Races this week. Wednesday was excessively hot, and the high temperature of the previous ten days had worked on the condition of many of the ponies to such an extent as to baffle the predictions, and disappoint many of the hopes, of their owners. On Thursday the wind rose toward mid-day, and by one o'clock the road leading to the course, and the ground immediately surrounding the grand-stand, were beset with clouds of a fine penetrating black dust, which besmirched everything and played havoc with the very best complexions. Veils were unavailing, pink turned to burnt umber, and white to russet. The beauty of Helen could not support this, and misgivings in regard to appearance imperceptibly, but surely, affect the brilliancy of conversation. Women rarely talk their best when they do not feel, or think, that they look their best. The diamond cannot sparkle when its facets are obscured, and if we stop short at this extremely rare metaphor it is because we have not space to show what all the worshipful things in creation cannot do under unfavourable conditions. On Friday it began to rain at about nine a.m., and poured in torrents during the whole day. The races were postponed, and will not be finished before late this afternoon. As regards the racing itself, a superficial judgment is not worth very much, but there appeared to be some well contested runs and a fair amount of good sport. But the lottery system, which seems to have become inextricably bound up with the Races, makes them far more the subject of financial strategy than of good, sturdy, straight-forward, English sport. The entries of course are swelled by the names of ponies never intended to run for all the stakes or prizes for which the payment entitles them to compete; and it is conceiveable that a special joy may be added to life by an owner hearing one of the uninitiated bidding highly for a pony which he has determined to scratch for the race he is tacitly under some obligation to compete for. One of the excuses for the continuance of the present system is that as every one is concerned in blinding every one else to his tactics, any confidence bestowed upon what would, in all other sports, constitute an obligation, is an idiotic act of misplaced confidence. How far this tends to make racing the worthy sport of men otherwise honorable, may be called a question by some, but appears to us no question at all, or, at most, one which answers itself. One of the wittiest books ever written had for its object the exposure of the casuistry of the Jesuits, and we have sometimes thought that a pretty parody of some of the *Lettres Provinciales* might be made, showing the ingenious sophistries resorted to by racing men to defend practices which, to do them justice, many of them would not for a moment resort to except in the disturbing atmosphere of the turf. That some of them may leave this atmosphere and go to the duties of daily life without permitting the inversions of the one to affect the obligations of the other, we are entirely prepared to believe. But that many, less analytical, will, on the contrary, gradually accommodate their practice to this convenient standard, is as certain as that two and two make four.

That we shall do much good by these reflections either to ourselves or others, we are not so sanguine as to imagine, and we can assure our readers that far from deriving any gratification from making them, we approach the whole subject with intense aversion—we do not speak of the sport, of which we are rationally fond. But we are persuaded that these lotteries are bad things. The English law has denounced and made them criminal offences, punishable by regulated penalties. We do not like the idea of a premeditated violation of that law. The Indian Government, in view of the harm they have done, has lately abolished them by a special edict,—recent Indian papers report this—and though anything of the kind is impossible here, we think all sturdy men who detest that a fine, and, in itself, really noble, sport, or one which might be made such, should be associated with one of the basest tendencies of our nature, and tainted—it is idle to deny it—with all kinds of sharp practice, should set their faces against these lotteries or put their heels on them. We regard them as a poisonous parasitic growth upon a fine manly pastime, and the public announcements of them as incentives flaunted in the faces of Englishmen to do that which their law forbids. The very fact that there exists no power here to enforce this law renders us all the more bound to obey it uncompelled. The voluntary obedience of free men is the only acceptable incense to the gods.

Whatever annoyance and irritation the local foreign Press may at times occasion to the Government, Japan owes it a very deep debt of gratitude, and there is no man of any penetration or enlightenment in the Cabinet who will for a moment venture to deny or even dispute this. It has fulfilled two important duties. First, it has painted on the mind of the Western world a picture, fair and truthful on the whole, of the progress, the condition and aspirations of this Empire. Nor has Japan any reason to be dissatisfied with the picture. If not actually flattering, no one can say that the more winning features have not been placed in the best light, or that a kindly shade or drapery has not here and there been so disposed as to deserve the gratitude of a sitter not devoid of the love of approbation. Second; it has very fairly reflected to the Japanese Government the opinion entertained by foreigners of its course of action, and whether this has been more or less sound or favourable, it is of high importance to the Government to know that opinion. If we were desirous of blowing the Press's trumpet very loud, we think we could show other claims which it has on the gratitude of the Government. We shall content ourselves, however, with these two, and put a question which the facts suggest. How

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is it, then, that on important public occasions, invitations or tickets of admission, as the case may be, are not always sent to the representatives of the Press and to a reporter of each section of it? We shall not at present imagine that the omission is an intended discourtesy, but it is certainly the omission of a courtesy extended throughout the world to the Press, and confers at least as much advantage upon one side as upon the other. We say 'always sent,' because some of the Departments have from time to time conformed to the established practice, though we imagine that the attention has in many of these cases been rather a personal than a professional one. We had rather have said nothing on this subject, and only do so now because the practice we should wish to see established may not be known to the Japanese, in whose own interest it were well that a time honoured custom should find due acceptance here. To avoid any future misunderstanding which might arise on these grounds, we may mention that it is not always possible to do honour to such invitations. The staff of any foreign paper in this country must necessarily be small, and, for one reason or another, neither the editor of a journal nor his reporter may find it possible to be present on the occasion for which the invitation is sent. But the effort to do so will always be made, and no discourtesy must be inferred if it is not always made successfully.

A translation will be found elsewhere of an article from the *Hôchi Shimbun* giving an account of a religious excitement which prevailed in this country some ten years ago, and of the means by which it was produced. It deserves the special study of the Japanese, and republication in every newspaper in the Empire. To the European student of the history of religion, religious excitement and religious opinion, it presents no new feature, except the extremely frank confession of the author, which is as unusual as it is gratifying. It is as certain as any thing undemonstrated can be, that the sceptics who refused to believe in the miraculous nature of this visitation were abundantly denounced as atheists, infidels &c., &c.; by the priests who were not in the secret. And it may be considered equally certain that the manifestations of excitement among the people were appealed to by the more earnest among the priests as evidences of a special outpouring of divine influence. Here we are admitted behind the scenes, the door is opened, and we can see "the works." A true religion must approve itself both to true physics and metaphysics, and the reason that scepticism is so rife among the best and fullest minds in Europe is that the teaching of so many of the priests of all denominations defiantly or ignorantly sets at nought both.

One of the native papers complained this week that it had been forbidden to publish the price of gold, which was an item of interest to its readers. Really this is too bad. The Finance Minister set an admirable example in this country of the duty and value of publicity in the Imperial affairs, and gave his Budget out to the world like a man who realized the obligations of a State anxious and determined to keep its accounts square and hold up its head as nations alone can do which pay twenty shillings in the pound. What is the consequence? Japanese stock keeps its place, the credit of the Empire is remarkably good, and while almost universal distrust surrounds the paper of the less known borrowing States—especially since the publication of the Report of the late Committee of Enquiry into Foreign Loans—Japan is really in excellent credit. One fine day, out comes a prohibition to some paper in the capital to restrain it from publishing the price of gold! What may be published in this Empire? May the date of the next solar eclipse or transit of Venus be made known? Is there no danger of some indiscreet revelations which might affect the celestial mechanism—or compromise the reputation of the Land of the Rising Sun.

The Press prosecutions still continue, why or wherefore it is difficult to say. The editor of the *Hioron Shimbun*—which resembles the Hydra in so far that when one of its heads is cut off, two immediately spring up in its place—has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for having erroneously stated that the Government intended to increase the severity of the Press-laws, but subsequently determined not to do so. His sub-editor suffers a smaller penalty as an accessory to the offence. (Under the same, or another, clause?) A former editor of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for an offence against the Press-laws committed on the 19th January last. When is this to stop, or what will be the end of it? One thing is clear; no building up of a vigorous race, no free men, no real intellectual life, no unforced and willing obedience, no affectionate loyalty to the State, no devotion to the principles on which the government is conducted. One of the papers says that the now notorious case of the punishment of Messrs. Suwada and Kusama, under different sections of the Press-laws, for one and the same offence, is under consideration of the Government—whatever that may mean. And it will be observed that one of our translations to-day deals with the case much as Gratiano does with Shylock. It never tires of repeating the circumstances of the mistake, and the words 'principal' and 'accessory' are rolled out over and over again with exquisitely irritating solemnity, frequency and iteration. The Judicial Department is down on its back like Gulliver at Lilliput, and the moment it moves, a shower of tiny arrows is discharged by the little men moving about and around which make it smart and tingle again.

Two details in our account of the Temperance Hall in last week's issue require correction. We stated the amount recently contributed by the Residents towards the Hall as $1,200: it is over $1,650. And this money was devoted strictly to the reduction of the debt on the establishment; not in any way to defray current expenses.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 15th.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Astronomers have a favourite and forcible method of illustrating the distance between the heavenly bodies by stating the time occupied by a ray of light from the one in travelling to the other. We are keenly reminded of the immense distance Japan is from the civilized world by something of a similar process. It is now some years—we know not how many—since "*La Fille de Madame Angot*" was first produced on the Brussels stage. It put the Belgian capital into a high fever, and every city on the continent rapidly caught the infection, which of course crossed the Channel and seized upon the more serious Londoners. Travellers complained that they could hear but one opera. If they left Paris, where *Madame Angot* was all the rage, for Munich, where they looked for *Tristan und Isolde*, there they found *Madame Angot* again. They rushed off to Pesth in hopes of a change:—nothing there but *Madame Angot;* to Warsaw, *Madame Angot* again; to Vienna, again *Madame Angot*; to St. Petersburg; *Madame Angot* again. Down to Italy; *Madame Angot;* at Malta, *Madame Angot;* down to Algiers, of course *Madame Angot*; across the Atlantic, *Madame Angot* in New York, in Boston, in Philadelphia, in New Orleans, in San Francisco, in the Havannah, in Mexico, in Rio, *Madame Angot* everywhere. There was no relief but in Japan, the vast distance of which from civilization may be roughly computed from the fact that her celebrated daughter only made her first appearance on the Yokohama stage on Saturday evening last under the auspices of M. Launay-Céphas.

An opera of such wide celebrity deserves perhaps a more detailed analysis of its plot than we are in a position to give, and we are strongly impressed with the idea that a frank avowal of our incapacity in this respect will find an abundant response from nineteen-twentieths of the audience of Saturday evening. It would be ungracious to these to place ourselves in a position assuming a superior intelligence to their own, and, if only in obedience to this instinct, we shall arrogate to ourselves no knowledge they do not themselves possess. That the play is cast in the times of the Directory, that certain inscrutable mysteries attach to the origin and parentage of

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Clairette, that she could neither refuse nor marry *Pomponnet*, that she loved *Pithou*, who in his turn loved *Mademoiselle Lange*, who proved to be an old school-fellow of *Clairette*, that by writing a letter to each as from the other, she brought them together at the *Bal de Calypso* and overheard their mutual declaration of love—all this of course we know, in common with the rest of the audience; and even one or two other discoveries may be in their and our possession. But it certainly was not easy to put all these things together, and no one can feel at all satisfied that *Clairette's* fate after all was to marry "*cet imbecile*" *Pomponnet*.

Be all this as it may, the audience was delighted with the performance, and repeatedly expressed this by loud and hearty plaudits. The more prominent airs of the Opera were, of course, familiar to all, and the music is unquestionably very clever, very sparkling and lively, and an excellent mixture of the comic and the serious. Madame Dorlia, as *Clairette*, played with admirable spirit, and sang her part, not indeed always with faultless intonation, but with intelligence and the best possible will. She carried the sympathies of the audience with her thoroughly well from the first moment of her appearance to the fall of the curtain, and, in view of all the difficulties incidental to the production of such a piece with the limited resources at the command of the *troupe*, she presented the character of *La Fille de Madame Angot* with great and undeniable success. Miss Ella Herbert fairly took the house by surprise as *Mademoiselle Lange*. Her appearance and manner, the vivacity and grace of her action, the excellence of her singing, her self-possession, ease and even elegance, astonished every one. These must have been remarkable to dispel the sense of incongruity which naturally arises when a lady sings in a voice an octave lower than that usually bestowed by nature on her sex. Yet no such sense arose in the mind while listening to her, and this can only be explained, we think, by the perfect illusion produced by the appearance and manner. Miss Herbert's success was not only distinguished, but we only do her justice when we say that it was very remarkable. That an amateur should be able to learn the music of a part of this kind, and of a subsidiary part which she played in the first act, in a few days—as Miss Herbert must have done—and assumed the two characters with an ease supposed to only come with long practice, argues no ordinary quickness of apprehension and power of memory. In the part of *Pithou* M. Legros displayed to advantage the excellent qualities which distinguish him as an actor. He looked his part well, and played it with spirit and cleverness throughout. M. Henri as *Pomponnet*, too, did himself great credit, and, if admirably ridiculous, was so in virtue of the intelligence with which he assumed his *rôle*. M. Alexandre, as *Larivaudière* added his share to the success of the piece; while the sergeant, who abandoned the severity of his stern duties for the lighter steps of the waltz in the ball-room scene, showed a facility of disposition and movement in a high degree entertaining. If the *gens d'armes* were somewhat wooden, the fact may be attributed to over severe discipline. Entire freedom of volition is not the privilege of the soldier.

We must not forget how much was due to M. Launay-Céphas for his direction and accompaniments—the latter played with the greatest intelligence, and showing throughout truly musician-like qualities.

The piece was an entire success, and we should be pleased to hear that it was to be given again for the benefit of Mde. Dorlia, to whom in a large measure this success is due. The stars have been somewhat against the French *troupe*, but we may hope that the happy combination of Saturday evening promises more encouragement.

The *Choya Shimbun* has heard that a new department, the *Kousho Kioku*, or bureau of Commercial Industry, will shortly be established under the superintendence of the Naimusho.

The celebration of the festival of "Daijingû" was held yesterday and will be continued to-day by the Japanese townspeople. The temple at Nogé Hill was thronged with crowds of the devout during the day yesterday and the streets were illuminated at dusk.

The *Nichi Nichi* is informed that the Judicial Department has despatched officials to the provinces to investigate the customs peculiar to certain remote districts.

The *Akebono Shimbun* refers to the invention of a new abacus for the use of blind which has been examined and reported on favourably by the Education Department. Mr. Komagai, its inventor, is about to open a school for the instruction of the blind in arithmetic.

The designs for the new Imperial Palace having been completed and approved the bulding will be begun next year. It is estimated to cost about one million of *yen*. The construction will occupy about five years.

Tuesday, 16th.

We learn from the *Hongkong Times* that H. M. S. *Thalia*, having been relieved by the *Juno*, had proceeded on her way home.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* reports that certain parties have been arrested for shipping adulterated tobacco from the province of Shimôsa to Tokio.

The *Shichi Ichi Zappo* says that some seven or eight recent converts to Christianity have been baptized at Nagasaki.

The *Hochi Shimbun* reports that on His Majesty's return from the *Genroin* on the 22nd inst., he will visit Hamagoten and there be entertained by His Highness Arisugawa no Miya and H. H. Fushimi no Miya. The *Daijin* and *Sanghi* will also be present.

The same paper reports that a fire broke out at Morioka in the Iwaté *ken* a little after midnight on the 14th inst., and destroyed 53 houses. Another fire broke out in the same town at 4 a.m. and destroyed 13 houses.

The *Osaka Nippô* says that Mr. Seki Shingo, the former editor of the *Hioron Shimbun*, was summoned from prison to the Saibansho or the 11th instant, and was tried for an article published in No. 12 of the *Hioron Shimbun*.

The same paper reports that in the province of Awaji the banks of a lake over two miles in length gave way, and the water rushing out carried away the banks of two other smaller lakes and flooded an area of 400 acres and 14 hamlets.

Wednesday, 17th.

It is rumoured, says the *Akebono Shimbun*, that towards the end of last month some 120 *Shidzoku* of Satsuma, Bizen and other provinces, arrived at Shinagawa. They were dressed in ordinary Japanese costume, but immediately after landing put on clothes of the foreign fashion, and went off to different parts of the capital carrying their swords wrapped up as bundles. These facts being remarked by the police, extra guards were stationed at the houses of the *Daijin* and other officials of high rank.

The same paper says that the pictures of the 500 disciples of Buddha will be exhibited to the public from the 31st of the month to the 3rd proximo in the temple of Zojioji, Shiba.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

His Majesty the Mikado will visit the *Kuadzoku Kuaikwan* (Nobles' club) before leaving the Capital on his intended journey northward.

From the *Hochi Shimbun*.

Mr. Ito, the Minister of Public Works, will leave Tokio on the 18th inst on a visit to the Sado mines.

From the *Kobe Minato Shimbun*.

A large rice merchant, Kita Kaze by name, having closed his establishment, there are over a hundred junks laden with rice in the harbour and waiting to sell their cargoes, while the price of grain is daily declining.

From the *Hochi Shimbun*.

A party of Loochooan officials arrived in the Capital some five or six days ago, and another party on the 14th inst. Their errand, it is said, is to take exact instructions from the

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Home Department in regard to the connection between China *(sic)* and Loochoo.

The *Kansho Kioku*, or Bureau of Commercial Industry, was opened on the 11th inst.

From the *Heiji Shimbun*.

We learn by telegraph that the disturbance in the Wakayama *ken* has been quieted, but troops from Osaka are still stationed there.

The War Department has summoned to Tokio the heads of the Hospitals in the various military stations throughout the country.

The M. M. S. S. *Tanais* is announced to leave Hongkong for this port, at 6 p.m. to-day, bringing the European mails of 9th April.

The *Japan Herald* says:—

Through the kindness of a friend, we have been placed in possession of the following telegram, which was received here last night:—

"Revolution in Mexico. Mintage and shipment of dollars stopped."

The effect of this news on the London Silver Market has been to drive Mexican dollars up to 53½*d.* per oz., whilst Bar Silver is only 53⅛*d.* per oz. Mexican dollars are ·900 fine, and have for some time past been only quoted at their melting value, 1½*d.* per oz. below Bar Silver (·925 fine) standard.

Thursday, 18*th*.

The *Hochi Shimbun* says:—

The former residence of Imagawacho at Ogawamachi, Tokio, is now being prepared for the reception of the Corean Embassy, and a tea-house keeper at Shinbashi, Bichotei by name, has had instructions from the government to supply meals daily for seventy persons for the Ambassadors and their *suite*.

Further:—We have up to the present published daily the market price of gold coin, but having been ordered by the *Naimushô* to discontinue this, we must refrain from doing so for the future.

Further:—The statement made yesterday by a native paper that Mr. Ito, the Minister of Public Works, is to start for Sado proved to be incorrect, for the same paper states that Mr. Ito will embark to-day on the *Tokio Maru* for Ikuno, in the province of Tajima, for the purpose of inspecting the silver mines there.

Mr. Torii, the editor of the *Hioron Shimbun*, was sentenced on the 16th inst to four months imprisonment for violating the newspaper laws by publishing in No 80 of the *Hioron Shimbun*, a statement that the Government had intended to add several new clauses to the Press-laws, but did not carry out its intentions. Mr. Komatzu, on the staff of the same journal, was sentenced to two months imprisonment for the same offence.

The *Nichi Nichi* says:—

A general meeting of the *Kucho* and *Kocho* of Tokio took place on the 15th at the chief Police Station, and an animated discussion took place.

Friday, 19*th*.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

Mr. Hokiyama, the former editor of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, was sentenced on the 19th inst., to imprisonment for three months, for having published, in its issue of the 19th January last, a letter which was an offence against the Press laws.

From the *Osaka Nippo*.

A notification was issued by the Prime Minister on the 8th inst to the effect that, in consequence of the journey of His Majesty the Mikado northwards, the *Chihokuan Kuaigi* will not meet again this year.

From the *Hochi Shimbun*.

The *Korio Maru*, which started from Kobe on the 13th instant for Corea, is expected to arrive in Fusan on the 17th inst.; will take the Corean Ambassadors on board on the 18th, and will immediately start for Japan. She is expected to arrive in Shinagawa on the 23rd instant.

Saturday, 20*th*.

The performance at the Gaiety Theatre of *La Fille de Madame Angot* on Saturday last, half the proceeds of which were destined for the General Hospital, resulted in an accession to its funds of $166, the receipt of which was acknowledged in the following letter, which has been handed to us for publication.

[*Translation.*]

Yokohama, 15th, May 1876.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of this day enclosing $166, the proceeds of the performance which you kindly gave on the 13th instant, for the benefit of the Hospital.

In the plaudits elicited by the talent of the artists who acquitted themselves so well under your able management there was also true gratitude, and it is of this feeling I am more particularly requested by the committee to give you the most sincere assurance.

I am, &c.,

H. ALLEN,
Honory Secretary, of the Yokohama, General Hospital.

To Mr. L'AUNAY-CEPHAS.

The *Osaka Nippo* says:—

Kônoike Jutaro, a famous banker of Osaka, became bankrupt on the 15th instant. This, with the late bankruptcy of Kita Kaze, the great rice merchant of the same city, has caused no slight excitement in and around Osaka and Kioto.

We learn from the *Choya Shimbun* that eleven Loochooan officials were received at the *Sei-in* on the 15th instant.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says:—

A fire broke out at 1 p.m., on the 17th instant, at Kurume, in the province of Chikugo, which destroyed five houses; and another at 9.30 p.m., on the 18th instant, at Reigan-jima, Tokio, which destroyed ten houses.

The same paper says:—

Some twenty law students presented themselves at the *Tokio Fu* on the 18th instant, to undergo their examinations, the results of which have not yet transpired.

The *Akebono Shimbun* says:—

The *suite* of His Majesty the Mikado on his northern journey will consist of 148 persons.

AWAKENED.

(FROM THE JAPANESE.)

I rambled over hill and plain,
Where roses, girt with verdure, reign
Through summer's golden weather;
In each cool shade a joyous bird
With rustling wing the silence stirred,
He and his mate together.

At length my little cot appeared,
And round it every leaf endeared
A grateful guard was keeping:
I gently move the yielding door,
I lightly step across the floor,
And find my young wife sleeping.

I watch the silver moonlight rest
Upon her brow. To balmy breast
It wraps her in its splendour.
And, bending o'er her rosy cheek,
With love more fond than words can speak,
I breathe some fancy tender.

Her bright eyes open, and she cries
"What is it love?" Her colour flies;
Her red lips softly quiver.
"The matter is—How sweet you are!"
She smiles one happy smile, then far
Floats forth on sleep's dark river.

KAJIN.

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THE ENGLISH PRESS ON SIR H. PARKES' PRESS-NOTIFICATION.

THE articles in the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *London and China Telegraph* on the BRITISH MINISTER's recent Notification forbidding British subjects to publish newspapers in the Japanese language, have doubtless been seen by most of our readers, but we publish them elsewhere as fairly belonging to the history of an important case. The writer of the former article expresses himself cautiously, and falls into an error in supposing that anything had appeared in the *Bankoku Shimbun* of a nature to merit the disapproval or arouse the apprehensions of the Japanese Government. This was not the case, nor, truth to tell, was there much danger of it. But the paper might have fallen into other hands, or other papers conducted by men of different intellectual calibre and temperament might, and would, soon have made their appearance, and there would shortly have been some pretty bidding for circulation among a people long unaccustomed to speak of their authorities in a voice above a whisper. The anomaly and injustice would have been this, that in a country where there are Press-laws one of the first of which is that no foreigner shall be the proprietor of a newspaper published in the native language, foreigners should establish and conduct such papers, proclaim themselves free from all Press control, and defy the Japanese under the protection of their own Governments. If the Japanese interfered to prevent their people from engaging in such enterprises, there would be endless protests, endless representations on both sides, infinite bad blood, and a perpetual disregard of their own laws by Japanese subjects protected in the infraction of them by foreigners. Complications more certain to bring about bad relations between ourselves and the Government, it is impossible to conceive. Above all, it would have brought foreigners not indeed actually under Japanese law, but within the sphere of its operation. Japanese officials would be summoned to give evidence in regard to facts, and also to their opinions regarding the probable effect of incriminated writing. Is any one so simple as to believe that a jury would convict on such evidence? Never. Would this be a fair ordeal to which to expose the Japanese Government, and, above all, our friendly relations with it? Of course it would not. The remainder of the article in the *Pall Mall Gazette* consists of matter which we are estopped from saying much about, still less praising, because it is practically a *précis* of our own remarks. We shall not impugn it on this account certainly, and the Government may learn from the tenor of the whole article in how fair a spirit towards itself the home press canvasses matters which concern this country. It may also learn that while quite ready even to make a concession in its favour upon a right so jealously guarded as the liberty of the Press, there is no sympathy at home, and can be none, with the spirit in which the Press prosecutions in this country have been conducted. "If, therefore," the writer says, "the Japanese Government be wise, it will permit "as far as possible the free expression of opinion "in the native Press, and only seek in the interests "of peace and order to exercise such power of repression "or punishment as may be absolutely required to that end." Of course. We have never thought it would be wise in the Government to divest itself of the power of checking and even punishing writing which was vicious in intention and inflammatory in its tendency. The outcry against the Press-laws has always appeared to us a most glaring evidence of the often noticed impossibility of getting Europeans, and especially Englishmen, to see that what may suit them perfectly well may be as unsuitable to orientals as snow-shoes to a Brahmin. But in regard to the hardship, the severity and practical injustice of the Press prosecutions, we have never wavered for a moment, either as a question of right or policy. They are all wrong and unsound in degree from beginning to end.

The writer in the *London & China Express* takes a wholly different view of Sir HARRY PARKES' notification. He thinks it unwarranted by any powers delegated to a British Minister by the Order in Council, and evidently believes that a conviction under it would be reversed on appeal to the Supreme Court in Shanghai. He quotes Clause VI of the Order to prove that no act can be created an offence under it which would not be deemed such by the common law of England. But he takes no cognizance of the clause in the Order which empowers Her Majesty's Minister "to make such regulations as may "seem fit for the peace, order and good government of "British subjects in or resorting to Japan * * * and "for the maintenance of friendly relations between "British and Japanese subjects and authorities." On this Clause of the Order in Council no question can for a moment exist of Sir HARRY PARKES' power to make the Regulation under consideration, and the omission of all reference to it, though doubtless accidental, is not the less destructive of the writer's argument.

Of the justice and expediency of the prohibition made in the Notification, *vis-à-vis* of the Japanese, we remain strongly convinced. Regarding the exact form under which that prohibition was issued, we are not so clear, though we do not at all see how the question could have been dealt with otherwise. The objections to bringing British subjects under, or even within the sphere of the operation of Japanese law are absolute. All nations have a kind of criterion of what may and what may not be published in a newspaper. To have insisted on our own, would have been most unjust; to have submitted to that of the Japanese, absurd and humiliating. Sir HARRY PARKES' notification cut all the ground away on which any possible interruption to our friendly relations with the Japanese could arise from this source; and, in view of the possible damage which might have been done in the manner contemplated, the inherent injustice—as it seems to us—of the course Mr. BLACK thought it right to pursue, and the many various channels by which all the good can be done which any such newspaper as his could do, we think it would have been extremely difficult to find any means of effecting the desired object other than those adopted by Sir HARRY PARKES.

We would only beg for attention on one other point. We were promised "a howl of moral indignation at home" when the Notification reached England, and there was certainly some noise made here which deserved the application of this graceful term. Nothing, however, can be more perfectly quiet, calm and sensible—whether more or less correct in argument—than the only two articles which have yet reached us on the subject. A self-respecting Press, worthy to assist, as does that of England, in the government of the country, does not set itself to "howl," and this is one of the reasons why it extorts the respect and admiration of the world.

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THE YUNNAN COMMISSION.

THE English Commissioners, Messrs. GROSVENOR, BABER and DAVENPORT, left Yunnan-fu on the 26th of March, on their Homeward Journey. It is stated that when they arrived they were treated with marked and ostentatious civility, and that they found that the investigation into the circumstances of Mr. MARGARY's murder had commenced. Nothing could exceed the punctilious courtesy of their reception by the mandarins at Yunnan-fu, and throughout the whole of the journey they met with civility and respect. But it is said *they have achieved no definite result.*

If this should prove to be the case, we might expect that the Press and the Public will reopen their batteries on the British Minister and taunt him with the futility of his plan. The phrases "we told you so" and "we knew how it would be" will very naturally reappear with irritating frequency, and we shall hear that the Briton has once more allowed himself to be deceived by his over confidence in the professions of Asiatics. We shall be called on to deplore for the hundredth time the evil fate which has placed the destinies of England in China in the hands of a diplomatist who is so credulous that he believes the professions of men to whom mendacity is second nature, and who is above all persistently deaf to the Cassandra voice of warning which rings ever in his ears from the residents of Hongkong and Shanghai.

We cannot help thinking that perhaps certain considerations come in here to which sufficient weight has not yet been attached. Without pretending to have access to any peculiar sources of information, we may perhaps throw light upon the real situation by remembering what was the position of affairs in India when the unfortunate disaster occurred in Yunnan. Every thing was being prepared for the reception of the "immediate heir of England." The long promised dream of the PRINCE of WALES was about to be realized, and he was to visit the vast and superb Empire which English genius and energy have founded in the East. Now it was essential that this visit should be in every sense a success. It was necessary that the troops should be gathered together in large numbers, that the great Princes should be summoned to the conclave and the pageant, that war-ships should thunder forth welcomes in the harbours, and serried lines of swarthy warriors protect and compose the processions on shore. Thus during the year 1875 every sepoy we could muster was required in India. If any native regiments had been excluded from their share in the pageantry of the "annus mirabilis," they would have felt aggrieved and disappointed, and, like the soldiers who were at home when Agincourt was won, would have "held their manhoods cheap" when their more fortunate comrades told of the splendours they had witnessed at royal Delhi and holy Benares, of the tigers that were slain, and the elephants that were ridden, of the stately durbars and the yet more glorious investiture of the Order of the Star. During the months immediately following the murder of AUGUSTUS MARGARY and the attack on Colonel BROWN it was imperatively necessary that all the Indian troops should be in India. The PRINCE of WALES could not put off his visit. It had been announced, and it would have been a fatal blunder had it been deferred or shorn of any of its peculiar and distinctive magnificence. It was one of those things which must be done well or not done at all. Now, had we proceeded to the punishment of the Chinese for their cowardly and treacherous assassination of our gallant young officer at once, we should have been obliged to withdraw troops from India when they could not with any propriety have been spared. This seems to explain why the British Minister at Peking devised the expedient of the Commission. He played off their favourite game of procrastination on the Chinese, and delayed because he was anxious to gain time himself, not because he saw his opponents desired it—knowing all the time that every week he waited increased the efficiency of England for the struggle, and rendered China less able to resist when the crisis should come. Of course it is possible that a peaceful solution may yet be found of the Yunnan difficulty, but we cannot see that the few months which have been allowed to pass have in any sense weakened our position. On the contrary, they have distinctly and emphatically strengthened it. We have acted with singular forbearance and temper. We have exhibited nothing but an earnest desire to discover the exact truth. The most scrupulous advocate of the policy which recognizes all nations, civilized and barbarous, as entitled to equal rights, might be satisfied with the course taken by Sir THOMAS WADE. The Chinese Government have had every chance. If they are innocent of complicity in the murder of MARGARY, they have had the fullest opportunity given them of proving their innocence. If they have failed to do so, it is no fault of ours. The gentleman who acted as Chief Commissioner is a man of the highest character and of very wide experience. His associates are recognized as Chinese students of sufficient attainments. We may be sure that if the Chinese had a plain story to tell they would have been listened to patiently, and the best construction would have been put upon any extenuating circumstances they may have had to allege. If, however, they have failed to justify themselves in the eyes of the Commissioners, we are perfectly warranted in believing that they have no case, and we must conclude that directly or indirectly the Chinese officials are guilty. Then of course the question rises; what next? If we are to have a war, how much better we are prepared for it now than we were a year ago! We have at our command an Indian Army in a state of unexampled efficiency, prepared by the recent sham fights and reviews for the more serious business for which these trials and spectacles are the needful rehearsals. We have ships at hand just at the right moment to add the necessary emphasis to our demands for justice. Very different indeed is the position of China. If she was ill-prepared for war in May, 1875, she is far more 'unready' in May 1876. The boasted military reforms which were to fit China for a contest with European troops were found to be a sham when their practical value was tested in Formosa. The "ever victorious" army when opposed to the well-drilled Japanese was found to be an utter failure. It is painful to think of the ill-fed and ill-clothed rabblement, without arms of precision, attempting to stand against the disciplined and well-armed sepoys supplied with breech-loaders. But there is another reason why China is less prepared for war now than she was a year ago. Not only has the vague prestige attached to her newly equipped army vanished into thin air, but she has very serious troubles within her borders. "Rumour, painted full of tongues," asserts that the Mohammedan rebels are preparing for a rising. The secret societies which honeycomb the land are causes of peril not the less dangerous because they are subterranean. If the Amir better known as YAKOOB BEG has not actually entered Kansuh, he is menacing that province. If, then, the Chinese Government is so ill-advised as to try and befool the Yunnan Commissioners, under the impression that we were playing her own game of delay to mask unpreparedness for action, she is fatally mistaken. The year that has passed since the murder has been as well employed by us as it has been ill employed by China.

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SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

The Sentences upon Messrs. Suwada and Kusama.

(Choya Shimbun.)

In No. 787 of our issue we published the sentence passed upon our Mr. Sawada, and that passed upon Mr. Kusama, the writer of the article for the publication of which our editor was convicted of an offence against the Press-laws, and after stating our own misgivings upon these sentences, we appealed to the public if possible to dispel them. Many days have elapsed since this appeal was made, and yet not a single person has responded to it. We are therefore, however reluctantly, compelled to ask whether a mistake has not been committed by our Government. Moreover, we have frequently read over the newspaper laws, but have come to no clause in them which provides that a principal and accessory to the same offence are guilty of a violation of two distinct clauses of those laws, and this remark does not apply solely to the newpaper laws, but to all the laws of the country. This it is which causes our great misgiving.

However wise a person may be, it cannot be said that he is infallible, and as the duties of the Judges are onerous, it is possible that some of their decisions may at times be erroneous, nor must it be said on this account that such men are useless. On these grounds we have no intention of seeming to reprove the Judges. At the same time it must be borne in mind that laws and penalties are important things in the government of a nation. In semi-civilized countries it happens that although two cases of exactly the same nature are brought before one Judge in one court, different decisions will be pronounced upon them, on account of the Judge liking the suitors in one case, and detesting them in the other. Under these conditions, judgments become lamentably arbitrary. Now we should not have imagined that anything of this nature could take place among the Judges in Japan. But when we see that two men, accused as principal and accessory to one offence, are punished under two distinct articles of the Press-laws, we cannot but ask whether some mistake has not been made by the law-officers.

Now, both our government and all our prominent men are desirous that we should have jurisdiction over foreigners resident in Japan, while the foreigners are of opinion that our laws are not yet perfect and our judgments not always just, for which reasons they show but very little inclination to entrust themselves to those laws. They were therefore desirous of proving their case against us, and, just at the moment when this feeling was strong on both sides, these two judgments made their appearance, and the foreigners have very naturally adduced them to substantiate their argument. The whole question has been fully dealt with by the *Japan Mail*, and this has tended to increase the doubt which foreigners feel regarding the justice of our laws. It tends also to give us a bad reputation for the administration of justice in the face of the whole world.

Some people say:—"When a Judge pronounces a decision, he makes our code the basis of that decision. But he is not solely guided by it. He may also be guided by his own views, and when two judges find one man guilty of and one man accessory to a certain offence, and punish them differently, this discrepancy of view must arise from their having a discretion in regard to heavier or lighter sentences."

But we are not arguing here about heavier or lighter punishments. We are speaking of the principal and accessory to the same offence being punished under different clauses of the law. We are of opinion that the Judge has a discretion in regard to increasing or diminishing punishments as he may think proper; but he cannot be right in arbitrarily punishing two men who had committed one offence as violators of two different laws. If this is admitted to be correct, the administration of justice will become a very confused thing. For example, let us suppose that one man assisted another in the commission of a theft. Both are arrested in one place, but they are tried in different courts. One of them is adjudged as a thief, and condemned to hard labour for a certain length of time, while the other is adjudged guilty of having broken into a house with arms, and is sentenced to decapitation. Could this be regarded as correct, and the proper manner in which to administer justice? Now Mr. Sawada was the Editor of the *Choya Shimbun*, and Mr. Kusama was the person who forwarded to him the article for publication; and, as we have said in an earlier issue, the former was tried for publishing the article at the Tokio *Saibansho* and adjudged guilty of violating the 13th Article of the newspaper press laws, which provides that "any one advocating a revolution in the Government, or the subversion of the State, or who attempts to stir up revolution, &c." The latter was convicted in the Ehimé *ken*, for writing this very article, under the 12th clause of same law, in which it is stated that:—"Any person who in a newspaper or magazine shall incite to the commission of any crime, &c." Can it be said that the analogy we have just adduced is otherwise than perfectly fair?

Again, some say: "Although men who have committed the same offence are condemned by two different laws, still if they have expressed their assent to the judgment passed on them, they cannot plead that they have been unjustly treated." But, we reply, it is the duty of a Judge to see that the innocent are not pronounced guilty, and he certainly has no right to take advantage of the confusion and excitement of mind incidental to a person's being tried, to punish him in an arbitrary way simply because he confesses his crime and expresses approval of the judgment.

Confucius has said "Never fear to repair a wrong." Some days have elapsed since we last wrote on this subject, but these two men have not been ordered a fresh trial, nor has the wrong committed in their case been repaired. What is the reason of this? We hear that the question is now under the discussion of the Government. But is not the case too clear to require any discussion at all?

None of the punishments for the violation of the Press-laws exceed three years imprisonment and a fine of five hundred *yen*. Thus although the Judges may make mistakes in administering these laws, the worst that can happen is that the term of imprisonment or the fine may be excessive as regards the offence. But in offences of another nature such mistakes might issue in the loss of life, and it is in the fear of this that these words have been written.

The Anatomy of a Revival.

(Hôchi Shimbun.)

The following words from Mr. Fujii Shigeaki of Osaka will tend to explain what has been a mystery to the majority of our countrymen for some years past.

"The *Shigonja* (an order of priests) worshipped the gods by blowing conch shells and burning sticks of wood. The *miko* (a priestess of the Shintô religion) rang bells in order to avert calamities. Those who pretended to raise the spirits of the dead by means of striking fire with flint or by striking two pieces of wood together, were the Nakayamagioja branch of the Hokke sect of the Buddhists. Those who clapped their hands and beat drums and said that they could bring the spirits of gods from *Fukamagawara* were the *Yuichi-Shinto*. Those who supposed that they had been bewitched by a fox or a badger prayed to *Inari*. Those who desired to evade damage by floods or to be preserved from danger in travelling by water prayed to Kompira. Those who desired to evade suffering in bearing children worshipped Jizosama, and those who wished for the cure of any disease prayed to Yakushi. Those who desired to become wealthy prayed to Bishamonten or Kankiten, and those who wished for muscular strength prayed to Marishiten. Whether it were Kobo-daishi, Nichirin Shonin, Hônen Shonin, a Shintô god, a Buddhist god, a wooden or a stone god, the people used to pray to and worship them by making offerings of rice, flowers, or incense, and the very pious used to squat down with their heads to the ground, thinking that their prayers would be answered, and kept on repeating the words *Namu mio ho ren ge kio** or *Namu amida butsu** or *Takamagahara ni kami todomari*† Up to about ten years ago there scarcely was a moment from morning to evening that voices repeating the above words ceased. It mattered not whether it was a Buddhist or a Shintô priest. So long as he acted cleverly he was able to make his living, and I also, being acquainted with Shintôism, was making my living by it. Now, a little over ten years ago, cards with the names of various gods written on them and also figures of gods descended from heaven in different parts of the country, and a dance called *Yejanaika* originated in Osaka and then prevailed in many parts of the Empire. I am one of those who planned and originated all these mysteries and excitements. But now that education has so far advanced in our country and that I have become ashamed of myself, I will confess all and entreat that my countrymen will grant me pardon. The education of the present day differs in very many respects from that which prevailed ten years ago, and Japan has almost become a different country from what it was then. Even the aged and children in the interior have begun to know something about the earth, the sun and moon, that the Europeans are not savages, that when it thunders and lightens it is not because the devils beat drums or kindle fire. I

* Buddhist mode of praying.
† Shintô " " "

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have also read some translations of European works, and repent greatly of my past conduct. I have made confessions already to some people, but, as they seem to doubt me, I now make this known by the aid of the press. I formerly had in my possession a figure of Yebisu (a god) which was made at Nishimiya. Finding it of no more use to me, I left it one night quietly in the front of a merchant's house in Osaka, and on the morrow the merchant found it and said that the god of fortune had descended from heaven to him. He assembled a large party of his friends and gave a great entertainment to rejoice with him at his good luck, and I was one of the party thus entertained. I then thought that I had discovered something of great interest, and I got a quantity of cards with the names of Yebisu, Daijingu and other gods printed on them, and left them secretly in different parts of the houses in various quarters of the city. The effect that this had was enormous. There was an outburst of joy over the whole city. What I did, I did for amusement only; but others, seeing the great results of my acts, took up my cue and did the same, and within ten days there was scarcely a place in Osaka where there was not prodigious rejoicing, with songs and dances. A friend of mine went to the province of Bitchu and did the same, and the priests who figured in these transactions did indeed make enormous sums of money. The excitement was great and universal. Men would dress like women, and women like men. The tailors were kept continually busy at their trade. The price of *saké* rose greatly, and in fact the people were in general half beside themselves. This strong excitement prevailed from Shimonoseki to Yedo, and the whole of it originated simply in my deceiving a single merchant. Thousands were misled, and, enlightened as the people have now become, they are yet liable to be misled again to a certain extent. For this reason, I, being the originator of this delusion, am now the first to confess my deeds through the medium of this newspaper, in hopes that the people may see what a farce most of these excitements are, and will not in future be deceived by them.‡

The introduction of the Cotton Plant.

(Yoyoshadan.)

It is stated in a work called *Nihonkoki Zanpen* that in the 18th year of *Yenriaku* (A.D. 799,) an east Indian landed from a small boat on the coast of the province of Mikawa, and had with him some seeds of a plant which proved to be the cotton plant. This is said to be the first time that cotton was known in this country. In another book called the Ruiju Kokushi, it is stated that in the 19th year of *Yenriaku* (A.D. 800) some cotton seeds were found by certain officials in a boat which had drifted to the shores of Japan from Konron (?) Some of the seeds were sent to the provinces of Kii, Awaji, Awa, Sanuki, Iyo, Tosa, and Dazai fu (Kiushiu) and the government ordered that they should be set about an inch in the earth with some four seeds in a single place. Though no one seems to have been acquainted with the name of the seed at that time, it was known that a warm climate was necessary for them. But the plant seems to have become extinct again, for in a work called Shinsen Rokujo which was composed in the first year of Kangen (A.D. 1248) there is a piece of poetry, composed by Prime Minister Kinugawa Fuyuyoshi, which states that the cottont plant had become extinct. This shews that cotton had once been planted and that it disappeared. Another work called *Sejidanki*, written about the year 1570 states that cotton seeds were again introduced into Japan, but it does not seem as though the plant had spread to any great extent.

In a book called Chino it is stated that when Iyemitu, the 3rd Shôgun of Tokugawa dynasty, was about to ascend the throne, there was no cotton to put under the papers when they were to be sealed. Some of the ministers asked whether they should send for some. But Matzdaira Idzumi no Kami on hearing this said that they had better use the cotton that came wrapped round various articles imported from Nagasaki. This shews that cotton was produced in certain parts of the country to a greater or less extent, but not in any of the districts near Yedo, and it must have been from about this period that cotton plantations spread throughout various part of the country.

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‡ The above affair took place about ten years ago, and the people actually thought, and the majority of them still think, that the images and cards were really sent from heaven. About one half of the Empire was thrown into a great state of excitement, and wherever it prevailed the people became more or less beside themselves. After continuing for about six months, it disappeared with great rapidity before the revolution, and this event was regarded by some as the reformation of the world. [Trans.]

BRITISH CONSULAR TRADE REPORT FOR KANAGAWA FOR 1875.

British Consulate,
Kanagawa, 8th May, 1876.

Sir.—I have the honour to furnish you with a report of the Trade of this Port for the year ended December 31st, 1875, accompanied with the following returns.

Enclosure 1.—Return of the Import Trade.
Enclosure 2.—Return of the Export Trade.
Enclosure 3.—Return of Shipping.
Enclosure 4.—Return of Export and Import of Treasure.
Enclosure 5.—Return of the duties collected on Imports and Exports, with a Return of Shipping (Entrance and Clearance) fees, and storage charges.
Enclosure 6.—A Return showing the number of British Residents and British firms, and the number of Foreign residents and Foreign firms at this Port.

I proceed to compare the Trade of 1875 with that of 1874. The figures for 1875 show as follows.

Imports	$21,953,909
Exports	$12,466,730
	$34,420,639

being an increase of $5,125,768 on the trade of 1874.

The following are comparative tables for the two years.

	1875.	1874.
Imports	$21,953,909	$16,716,298
Exports	$12,466,730	$12,578,573
	$34,420,639	$29,294,871

or, to particularize :—

Imports.

	1875.	1874.
Cotton Manufactures	$7,299,603	$7,092,252
Woollen Manufactures	2,867,543	1,210,824
Mixed Cotton and Woollen	1,072,292	884,121
Metals	655,408	742,039
Arms and Ammunition	42,520	16,342
Miscellaneous, foreign	7,009,960	4,069,790
Miscellaneous, local	3,006,583	2,700,930
Total	$21,953,909	$16,716,298

Exports.

	1875.	1874.
Silk, Raw	$5,424,916	$5,295,190
Silkworm Egg Cards	474,921	731,275
Tea	4,813,458	4,843,357
Copper	184,710	265,378
Cocoons	248,416	242,862
Lacquerware	128,334	164,955
Tobacco	43,925	31,660
Wax	2,640	2,579
Coal	23,957	14,870
Dried Fish	153,414	193,196
Miscellaneous	968,039	793,251
	$12,466,730	$12,578,573

In Imports.

Cotton manufactures exhibit an increase of	$207,351
Woollens an increase of	1,656,719
Mixed Cotton and Woollens an increase of	188,171
Metals a decrease of	86,631
Arms and Ammunition an increase of	26,178
Miscellaneous foreign an increase of	2,940,170
Miscellaneous local an increase of	305,653

In Exports.

Silk shews an increase of	$129,726
Silkworm Egg Cards a decrease of	256,354
Tea a decrease of	29,899
Copper a decrease of	80,668
Cocoons an increase of	5,554
Lacquerware a decrease of	36,621
Wax an increase of	61
Coal an increase of	9,087
Dried Fish a decrease of	39,782
Miscellaneous an increase of	174,788

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The above figures shew an increase in the Import Trade for 1875 of $5,237,611 as compared with 1874, the Export Trade of the past year exhibiting only a small decrease namely, $111,843 on that of 1874.

In my summary for 1874, I had to chronicle a diminution in the Import Trade of this port as compared with 1873 of $2,819,460, and the above figures show that the trade has quite recovered itself, being $5,237,611 in excess of the Import Trade of 1874, and $2,418,151 in excess of that of 1873; taking into consideration the fact that the values of most articles of Import have ruled very much lower during the last year, it must be acknowledged that, so far as the elasticity of the trade is concerned, the above figures are by no means discouraging.

It does not, however, always follow that a profitable trade results from an increased importation, and I am still induced to believe that the number of merchants here continues to bring about active and very serious competition, moreover the fact of so many commercial disasters having occured in the China and Japan trade shows that profits have dwindled down almost to nothing, whilst losses are at times very heavy.

The successively declining rates in the Home Markets for all classes of textile fabrics during the last year have naturally had their effect here, and when the depreciation in the value of silver, which of course affects the remittances made from here, is considered, the fall in goods has been a very serious one. Most of the merchants here endeavour to sell at the best rate obtainable on arrival, but in a limited market like this, such a course is I fear very difficult and at times probably impossible. As those interested in the trade know better than I do, the large difference in prices ruling at the close of 1874, compared with those in 1875, it would serve no good purpose in a report of this nature to go into detailed particulars—there is no doubt that goods have been bought on a lower basis but not sufficiently so in most cases to come out without loss.

I proceed now to make some remarks on those articles of Import which seem most to demand comment.

Cotton Yarn again shows a considerable increase, being 34,302 piculs in excess of the previous year, but probably this has only been obtained by considerable concessions in price being made by importers.

The chief demand is for the lower qualities of 16 24, the best yarns not realizing as a rule as comparatively good prices.

Shirtings exhibit a decrease of over 10,000,000 yards; there is little doubt that the increased consumption of yarn has somewhat militated with that of shirtings, the natives probably finding that they can work up yarns into cloth more adapted to their requirements than the ordinary shirtings imported here. As has been the case in yarns the demand has been for lower qualities. It would therefore seem to be useless to raise a voice against the alleged use of injurious ingredients in their manufacture when shirtings so made up appear to suit the tastes of native customers, who are fully alive to what they are purchasing.

T Cloths seem to require no comment, the demand is fitful and, like *drills*, is to a great extent dependent on the requirements of the Naval, Military or other departments of the Government.

Chintzes:—The small importation of these goods in previous years has caused them somewhat to recover their position, for I find that the importation is more than double that of the previous year.

Cotton Satins or *Imitation Italian Cloth* figures in the Returns for nearly four times as much as in 1874, and prices which I am led to believe have been by no means favorable to Importers have probably stimulated consumption.

Taffachelas:—The importations have been on a par with the previous year, a fact somewhat difficult to be accounted for, unless the fact of prices having ruled considerably cheaper than last year and yet failing to attract buyers, and of stocks being reported by the Chamber of Commerce at 64,260 pieces against 25,000 in 1874 seems to confirm the remark made in my last report as to the native manufactures of this description of goods having been resumed.

The variation in other cotton goods is unimportant; they show however for the most part an increase.

The comparatively insignificant item of cotton singlets and drawers should not be passed over without comment. In 1873 the import of this class of goods figured at 139,913 doz. valued at $508,146, in 1874 the import had fallen to 48,337 doz. valued at $169,202 while during the past year only 6,382 doz. were imported valued at $50,579. This would go to show either that the taste for Western clothing has not been maintained, or what is perhaps a sounder conclusion, that the importations in former years were largely in excess of the native requirements.

Woollen Goods:—The import in 1875 is valued at $2,867,543 against $1,210,824 imported in 1874, an increase of $1,656,719, accounted for by the large importation of *French Mousselines* which figure alone for $2,393,157 in 1875 against $971,325 in 1874.

In a memorandum on printed mousselines (written in Paris) which has been kindly placed at my disposal, the difficulties attendant on the manufacture of Printed Mousselines are commented on, more particularly in respect to two classes of these goods known as *Itashimes* and *Yuzens* so as exactly to suit the taste of native consumers; these difficulties are summed up under three headings.

1.—The impossibility of producing the exact shade of a silk crape.

2.—The difficulty in matching a given shade of a dyed or printed mousseline.

3.—The difficulty of guarding against different shades appearing in the various designs, even when these are printed at the same time.

"These differences result," (I here quote from the memorandum), "from the nature of the designs, some "requiring a deeper engraving and deposing, consequently, "more colour upon the cloth than others. Complicated "designs, presenting much detail, are apt to come up paler "than those showing much ground. The state of the "weather at the time of washing and steaming the goods "has also a varying effect upon the shades."

The above remarks apply more particularly to the quality known as *Itashimes*.

In respect to *Yuzens* great perfection has been attained in the designs of these. Owing to difficulties raised on account of alleged differences in shade or other trifling variations, printers refuse to accept orders unless some latitude is allowed to them, and further as the printers are dependent on the engravers they refuse to guarantee delivery of goods by a fixed date.

It would seem that the printers enjoy, owing to their limited numbers, a monopoly of the business and are thus in a position to compel compliance to their conditions.

From the specimens of printed mousselines that I have seen I am fully able to confirm all that is said of the excellence to which the printers of these in France have attained.

Check Lustres, known to the Japanese as *Shimagoros*, figure as a separate item in the returns for the past year; it is probable that they have been previously included under the heading *Wool fancies*.

Blankets:—An increased import in these is a noticeable feature.

Cloth:—Although the import of this has remained stationary and stocks decreased, prices have not improved, which leads me to the belief that the natives are not as a rule sufficiently well off to pay a remunerative price for the staple.

Mixed Cotton and *Woollen Goods* exhibit an increase of $188,171.

Italian Cloth for which there has undoubtedly been more demand at a reduction in price, figuring for an increase of $158,308, and *Orleans* and *Lustres* for $350,583, while under the heading Woollen and Cotton mixtures there is a decrease of $297,443. It is difficult however to reconcile the quantity of the last mentioned (Woollen and Cotton mixtures) with the value given in the Custom House Returns.

Arms and *Ammunition*:—The increased import is attributable no doubt to the Formosa difficulty and the prospect at one time of hostilities with Corea, but it will be seen from a note under the heading "miscellaneous for-

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eign" that although the quantity of Arms and Ammunition on the market was comparatively small, yet a large amount was imported on Government account.

Metals:—Import in 1875, $655,408 against $742,079, in 1874, the decrease in the Import value of Metals appears to have been caused more by their lower value than by anything else as there is an increase in the quantity of Pig and manufactured Iron, markedly in the latter, forming apparently, the chief feature in the business, which has, I am informed, resulted in considerable losses.

Miscellaneous Foreign:—The total under this heading in the returns for 1874, was set down at $4,069,790, but of this $1,259,115 were in respect of articles on Government account which are made out on a separate return in the statistics of trade kept at the Board of Revenue. The miscellaneous foreign returns might therefore have been stated at $2,810,675 exclusive of articles on Government account.

The returns for the past year exhibit under the heading of miscellaneous foreign an amount of $3,890,425, while articles on Government account shew for the same period a total of $3,119,535. The total import of 1875 under miscellaneous foreign amounts to $7,009,960. The increase as regards articles other than those on Government account is markedly in *Kerosine*, *Beer*, *Wines* and *Spirits*, *Medicines*, *Clocks*, *Canvas*, *Stationery* and *Silk piece goods*.

As regards medicines and clocks the opinion is that the trade has been overdone and that prices have not been on the whole remunerative.

Kerosine exhibits a considerable increase over 1874 but to the disadvantage of those engaged in the business, some outlet must however be found for the surplus production in America.

Of the amount of $3,119,535 for articles on Government account, $1,808, 609, are for arms and ammunition, ordered, I presume, in anticipation of hostilities with China in connection with the Japanese expedition to Formosa.

Blankets also under this heading figure for $179,020.

Miscellaneous Local exhibit an increase of $305,653, the chief item *Sugar* showing an augmented import of over $700,000, in spite of general complaints of the unsatisfactory condition of this trade which to a great extent is in the hands of the Chinese.

Raw Cotton shows a diminution of over $200.000, which, however, is considered a good feature as this diminished import has increased the consumption of cotton yarn.

In a general summary of the trade which is usually made at the Legation on receipts of the Reports and Tables from the different Consulates, the sale of four steamers to the Japanese at this port in the year 1875 is doubtless worthy of note. Of these one was British, sold for $166,250, and three were American sold for $585,800. total $752,050.

I proceed to review the business done in the Staple articles of export.

The Export of Raw Silk in 1875 figures according to Custom House returns at 11,813 piculs 87 catties, valued at $5,424,916, the export for 1874 having been 9,775 piculs 73 catties valued at $5,295,190, an increase is thus exhibited of 2,038 piculs 14 catties in quantity and of $129,726 in amount. A glance at these figures will show that much lower prices have been ruling for this staple throughout 1875 than during the preceding year.

Computing the quantity shipped in bales, I find the export in 1875 to be 14,598 bales against 11,985 bales exported in 1874.

The season's shipments for 1874-1875—that is calculating from the 1st July 1874 to the 30th June 1875—a mode of calculation more in favour amongst business men both with regard to silk and tea than the one which comprises the export between January 1st and December 31st,—amount to 11,941 bales, which is the shortest export of the 14 seasons commencing from that of 1861-1862 with exception of 1870-1871 when the Franco-German war was raging and the consumption of silk was considerably curtailed in Europe.

In reviewing the silk trade of this port I have to consider the circumstance that the season's export was comparatively a low one; my remarks will consequently be based on this fact and I shall endeavour to show the causes that have induced this falling off in the export, notwithstanding that the year's returns show a large increase over 1874 in the quantity shipped and a small increase in the value of the shipments.

Before going into the cause of this decline I proceed to trace briefly the course of the silk market throughout the year 1875.

The year opened with an unsold stock on the market of about 1600 Bales. Business throughout January was very limited, the native silkmen being unwilling sellers and holding off in expectation of higher rates. Owing, however, to the general inferior quality of the silk offered, the tendency of prices was downward, all round parcels of hanks ranging from $465 to $490 per picul.

In February there was a little more doing than in the preceding month; native silkmen, whilst still holding their best silk out of the market, showed more disposition to part with the current and inferior descriptions at reduced prices. All round parcels of hanks No. 2½ ranged from $450 to $475 per picul, current and inferior descriptions No. 3 to 4 fell from an average figure of $440 to 420. *Oshius* meanwhile remained scarce and firm.

In the early part of March the chief business done was in medium and common hanks at a further reduction, best sorts being still held firmly and kept out of sight whilst *Oshius* were scarce and maintained at high prices. At the close of the month medium hanks were neglected and the better sorts attracted more attention. *Oshius* were in active demand and several parcels were settled at an advance. Common hanks No. 3 to 4 fell from an average price of $440 in February down to $375. No. 2½ parcels ranged from $430 to $470. Good *Oshius* $500 to $520, best *Oshius* $540 to $560.

April witnessed a considerable activity in all descriptions, the native dealers meeting the market freely. Hanks having been much pressed for sale, settlements of medium and common qualities were effected at a further reduction but became much firmer again at the close, especially the better kinds.

The continued scarcity of *Oshius* and the firmness of the native silkmen hampered transactions, common hanks ranged from $330 to $360, good all round parcels No. 2½ from $410 to $450, *Oshius* without variation.

Business in May was much restricted by the diminution of stocks and the undesirable quality of the silk offered. The near approach of the new crop caused dealers to be less firm in their demands, but previous quotations remained without notable change.

The season 1874-75 drawing to an end some of the dealers were induced in June to dispose of their remaining stocks of hanks whilst others still held out. Prices were therefore irregular and in some instances lower, mainly owing to the mixed and inferior quality of the parcels settled. *Oshius* remained firm and without change, stocks at the end of June being reduced to about 200 Bales. Common hanks ranged from $330 to $360, all round No. 2½ from $390 to $420

Two small parcels of the new hank silk made their appearance on the market before the end of the month and fetched respectively $355, and $380. They were mixed in size, cased, and far from clean.

In July the settlements barely amounted to 150 bales, of which 40 only were new silk, the latter fetching from $360 to $380 per picul. Old silk consisting of common and inferior hanks fetched $330. The arrivals of new silk during the month did not exceed 50 bales, reelers in the country having looked more to the requirements of the native manufacturers than to those of Foreign buyers, in consequence probably of the reports of low prices ruling in Europe.

In August, silk coming in freely from the country met with ready buyers at a considerable advance on previous quotations, with a continuance of good demand nearly up to the end of the month, when enquiries appeared to be checked by the growing pretensions of the holders. Good all round parcels of hanks No. 2½ ranged from $400 to $420, medium to common No 3 to 4 $370 to $400. The quality of the medium hanks showed scarcely any improvement over the last year's produce, but a few parcels of superior hanks fetched from $460 to $480. Several lots from Oshiu native filatures were settled for Continental

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buyers at $600 to $630. Good ordinary Oshins $520 to $550. At the end of the month the stock had increased to 500 bales.

In September business was again very brisk with gradually advancing prices for hanks, with the exception of common sorts, notwithstanding heavy arrivals and increasing stocks. Oshins remaining in good demand and firm. Hanks ranged from $460 to $490 for best, $400 to $435 for good all round No 2½, common sorts No. 3 to 4 $360 to $400. Best Oshins $530 to $550. Good $500 to $520. At the end of the month the stock amounted to nearly 1,000 bales.

October saw some fluctuations in the demand, but on the whole business was very active with stiffening prices. After the middle of the month the enquiry ruled chiefly on medium and common hanks as well as on coarse Oshins (Hamatsuki's), whilst the best description of both hanks and Oshins were comparatively in less demand with a weaker tendency. Some parcels of filature silk fetched from $550 to $670 for the continent of Europe and a small parcel for America. Stocks were again augmented, the arrivals from the country having been large. Best hanks ranged from $470 to $490, good all round No. 2½ from $420 to $435, medium to common No. 3 to 4 $370 to $415. Stocks at the end of the month about 1,300 bales.

In the beginning of November transactions continued large and prices remained unchanged, but unfavourable advices from the home markets having subsequently induced the native dealers to submit to a reduction in order to realize their stocks, a large business resulted at a decline of $10 to $20 on all classes of silk, the heavier portion of the reduction falling on the better sorts of hanks, whilst medium to common descriptions were affected in a less degree. Oshins, being in short supply, took but a small share in the decline. Prices ranged for the best hanks from $450 to $470. Good all round No. 2½ from $410 to $425. Common No. 3 to 4 $360 to $380. Good Oshins $485 to $510. Hamatsukis from $430 to $470.

December opened with a fair amount of business at the prices last established, the demand bearing chiefly on the common and inferior sort of hanks, whilst the better kinds were removed from the market by the native dealers. Later in the month very bad accounts from Europe caused buyers to offer considerably lower rates, but the silkmen were indisposed to give way and transactions became consequently very small. Best hanks ranged from $430 to $450. Good all round No. 2½ from $390 to $405. Common and inferior No. 3 to 4 $350 to $360. Settlements of Oshins were limited Good Oshins $500 to $520. Hamatsukis nominally $420 to $450. The month closed upon a stock of about 1,200 bales.

I have thus traced briefly the general character of the business in silk at this port during the year 1875, and while I have found it necessary to give quotations, for without these any review of the business would be very imperfect, I have endeavoured to avoid anything like complications of figures or calculations which would be of comparatively little interest. Before going into the causes of the depression of the silk trade during the season under review, I proceed to give a brief retrospect of the business done in 1875. The first six months of the year cannot but have been very discouraging to the native silkmen owing to the diminished value of the staple apparent in the monthly quotations already given. Exporters, on the other hand, seem to have had little reason to congratulate themselves, as prices at home were declining quite as fully and uninterruptedly as here; there is good reason for believing that the purchases of silk made at Yokohama from January to June, however low the figures at which they may have been made, left at best but a small margin after realization, whilst in not a few cases they resulted in more or less serious loss.

As has been mentioned before, only a few bales of raw silk made their appearance in June, that which arrived on the market in July gave rise to a variety of opinions about its quality as compared with the produce of the preceding year.

The new hanks were found generally fuller in size and of a good nervous body, but they were also much mixed, cased, and generally foul; in short, very little, if at all, better than the silk of 1874, being considered even by some as not so good on the whole as that of the preceding year. It is known that at the end of June there was still in the interior a quantity of silk, the produce of 1874, estimated at from 2,000 to 3,000 bales which remained unsold and which must have eventually found their way to this market mixed with the new silk and sold as such.

As to quantity, the silk crop of Japan in 1875 is considered to have been abundant, more so than in 1874, but the quality of cocoons in general does not appear to have improved. Some provinces, that of Oshiu in particular, have shown a superiority over others in the quality of cocoons of 1875; the greater portion of ordinary hank silk from Joshiu and Shinshiu, on the contrary, seems to have been more than usually deficient in clearness.

Whatever may be the general opinion about the silk of 1875 it would be unjust not to mention that a marked improvement has been found in the produce of several filatures erected in various provinces, especially of Oshiu, Joshiu and Shinshiu, from which silk has been turned out, reeled upon the European system, in a manner which reflects much credit upon their owners and managers. Considerable quantities of silk from those filatures have been sold at Yokohama during the latter half of 1875 at prices ranging from $500 to $680, independently of the produce of the Imperial establishment at Tomioka. There are good reasons for believing that the silks in question gave satisfaction to the Continental manufacturers who have used them, but it is not known that British consumers have tried them yet to any extent, nor am I in a position to furnish information as to the profit or otherwise which has accrued to the exporters of those kinds. As they come nearer to Italian and French silk than the ordinary old fashioned Japanese product, it is not improbable that they may partake in some measure of the present depression and neglect which weigh on the best classes of European silk.

I now proceed to offer an opinion as to the causes that bought about the depression in the Japan silk trade and on the prospects of the industry and the trade of the future. I would beg here to recall attention to the fact that I am dealing with the season's export 1874-1875, that is from the 1st July 1874 to 30th June 1875 and which with the exception of the season 1870-1871 exhibits the shortest export since the season 1861-1862.

The falling off does not seem to have been due to a deficiency in the crop of this country, but is probably to be ascribed on the one part to the diminished consumption of Japan silk in Europe, owing to a generally acknowledged deterioration of quality, and on the other part to the increasing production in France and Italy of fine silk, the competition of which drove the Japanese product in a great measure out of the European markets.

It must also be admitted that the unremunerative state of the foreign markets, as against the high prices which were ruling here, must have acted as a check on the operations of a good many of the shippers.

It is no less curious that the demand for the best kinds of French and Italian silk has for some months past considerably diminished, causing a gradual and continuous fall in prices, and that contrary to the hitherto universal practice it is the lower classes of silk which are now more especially enquired after by reason of their low prices. The change in fashion has lately brought low-priced goods into favour for which certain descriptions of silk are well adapted—notably China silk, the import of which into Europe has been largely increasing for some years past, whilst the cost of it is so low as almost to defy rivalry. Japan silk from its having been generally reeled fine for foreign use is assimilated in a greater degree to French and Italian silk, and consequently, like the latter, suffers proportionately from the disfavour and decline of prices which have attacked the European products.

A fact deserving of notice is that while in the first six months of 1875, an export of about 5,088 bales only is recorded, in the latter half of the year some 9,510 bales were shipped from this port. This increase however I am informed was not due to a revival of demand for Japan silk but can be safely ascribed to the unprecedented fall in the exchanges, which on the one hand was a no small

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incentive to speculators, whilst on the other hand the foreign houses who had returns to make for imports sold were almost driven to resort to the shipment of produce, or say silk, instead of remitting bills. It is asserted that fully one-third of the shipments of silk in the latter half of 1875 was in return for imports.

A somewhat novel feature has characterized the Japan silk trade of the past year in that there has been an increased demand by native manufacturers for the raw material. It would appear that the serious decline in prices which took place in the spring of 1875 caused a considerable increase in the consumption of silk by the native manufacturers; certain descriptions of foreign woollen fabrics in particular, which enjoyed a ready sale in the interior, have been in a great measure replaced lately by mixed stuffs of silk and cotton of native manufacture.

In July and August last when the new season's silk made its appearance, the dealers who attended the inland markets to buy silk for Yokohama found themselves in the presence of manufacturers attracted by the low rates which were then ruling, and who drove them pretty hard especially for the lower grades of silk. The demand for home use has been pretty well kept up since, the native looms seeming to be still busily occupied. This will explain to a great extent the scarcity which has been noticed for some time past of the commoner descriptions, and the late gradual elevation of prices of those kinds.

It may thus reasonably be contended that the falling off in the exports of the first six months of 1875, is made good to a certain extent by the increase in the native consumption, and that the competition of the native silkmen, if it continues, as is probable, so long as prices remain low, will tend to cause the retention in this country of a good proportion of the crop of 1875, abundant as it was. As a natural consequence it is not unlikely that the total export from this for the season 1875-1876 will not exceed the ordinary average of about 14,000 Bales.

Having thus offered an opinion on the causes that have tended to bring about a decreased export of silk for the season under review, I proceed to offer a few remarks on the future prospects of the Japan silk trade, and in doing so it will be necessary to touch on the prospects of the same trade or industry in Europe. The fall in prices of all kinds has been so gradual, and yet so continuous, since 1870 that it is next to impossible to say whether or no the lowest point has been touched.

Doubtless Japan Silk has never been so depressed in Europe as it is at present, but it will be remembered that in 1860 and 1861 it was, or at least several kinds were, sold in this market at rates even below those which rule to day and yet offered at the time a sufficient profit or a sufficient inducement to producers to bring their silk here for sale.

What has taken place before may occur again. It is therefore not impossible that prices in this country may remain for some time at the present level, or even further decline, should they not be supported by demand for shipment. It is true that the native manufacturers are now competing in this very market with the foreign buyers, probably because the change mentioned as having taken place has cleared the Inland market of the commoner descriptions which had hitherto been generally discarded by the shippers, but were sought after for the native looms, the possessors of which did not require so good a quality of silk as the foreign manufacturers.

It is probable also that a considerable portion of cocoons from which the full-sized and commoner sorts of silk were formerly produced before the erection of filatures on the European system, has been diverted to the use of the latter, that consequently the qualities of silk adapted to the native consumption have been replaced by finer or better reeled sorts, which by reason of their higher cost and fine quality are less convenient for native consumers and are in consequence neglected. On the other hand, the disposable quantity of commoner sorts having proportionately diminished, their market value has naturally increased in the same ratio, and explains the fact, which is very rare, of country dealers coming to Yokohama to buy silk in opposition to the foreign houses. Hence the possibility of prices being maintained on this market so long at least as the demand continues to prevail.

The fact, however, must not be lost sight of that there are in the interior considerable stocks of cocoons which are not reeled yet and the produce of which will eventually find its way to this or the Inland markets in one shape or another. Again, the better classes of home reeled or filature silks, which the holders are indisposed to part with at present, cannot be held on for any great length of time, and will have to be sold sooner or later at such prices as circumstances will admit.

So much for the prospects of the silk industry in Japan. In Europe they are affected by considerations of a different order. Foremost there is the existence of very large stocks everywhere abroad, which proves a yearly increasing production in Europe as well as in Asia, notwithstanding that the consumption of silk has for the last year or two been going on at an unprecedented rate, production has it would appear everywhere exceeded consumption. Hence the continuous depreciation of prices which are now at a point unknown since 1848, but nevertheless silk continues to be pressed on the markets apparently regardless of cost. The Continental markets, and Lyons in particular, have shown far more weakness as regards prices, for certain classes of silk at least, than London, and the reason would seem to be obvious enough. In addition to French silk, the whole of which is consumed in France, Lyons has not only received a large portion of Italian silk very little of which goes now to England, but three-fifths of the exports from China and Japan found their way in 1875 to the French or Continental markets, whilst the usual proportion previous to that time was almost the very reverse, that is to say, two-fifths of the direct shipments for France or the Continental markets, and three-fifths for England.

The change which has taken place in this respect is now considered as disadvantageous. Lyons is far more a market for consumption than for speculation. The French houses, either from inability or indisposition to hold their stocks so firmly or so long as the London merchants, are generally looked upon as more ready sellers, especially so when stocks accumulate on their hands as they did in the last six months of 1875. It can be readily understood that in the face of a heavy production in France and Italy, and at the same time of heavy arrivals from China and Japan, the Lyons merchants had to press consumers and tempt them with low offers in order to move off their stocks, a notable portion of which (the best kinds of French and Italian silk) are, as has been mentioned above, for the moment without demand. Prices have been gradually declining and, although efforts have been recently made to arrest the fall, there is nothing to show that these efforts have been or are likely to be successful.

The London market has felt matters less than those of the Continent. Its stock is much lighter than that of Lyons although the latter is nearer at hand to the bulk of consumers, and much lighter also than it has been for three or four years past, but it has now only a very limited Continental demand to support it and the requirements of the British consumers alone are unable to give it buoyancy and animation.

I pass on to the question of production. In France and Italy it does not pay the agriculturists who rear silkworms to go on with their culture if they cannot count upon selling the cocoons at prices higher than those which they obtained in 1875, and yet, low as those prices were, the reelers who paid them have had to sell their produce at ten to fifteen per cent below cost. It follows then that the latter will look to reduced rates in 1876 to make up for what they lost or stand to lose by their purchases of cocoons in 1875.

It then becomes a question whether cultivators in France and Italy, having found last year's prices unprofitable, will be tempted to continue in the face of possibly lower prices or whether they will give up silkworm culture altogether and turn their attention to something else? It is generally considered that nothing short of a deficient crop will restore courage to those engaged in the industry.

The reduced export of Japanese silkworm eggs to Europe in 1875, as well as their doubtful quality, and moreover the possibility of unfavorable weather while the

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new crop is being reared, have been discussed by some as grounds for anticipating a shorter produce in the spring. But it is obvious that such an occurrence is not to be relied upon, however acceptable it might prove to those who are in the position of profiting thereby. There is little doubt but that it is chiefly the low range of prices which has brought consumption to the present unparalleled state of activity on the continent of Europe. Either, therefore, prices will remain much about as they are and consumption continue on the present footing, or prices will rise and the demand may be checked to such an extent as to cause production to be seriously in excess of consumption, when a fresh reaction is pretty sure to follow. Any way it would seem to be clear that if with the appliances they possess at present, and under the prevalence of moderate, not to say low rates, manufacturers can hardly work off the produce which is offered to them, they would still less be able to do so were it to be had in greater abundance. On the other hand, if a general impression of a somewhat diminished production was created, even temporarily, the immediate effect of it would be to bring back a firmness which seems to have more or less forsaken all the silk markets of Europe.

It is now ascertained that the low prices at which silk piece goods can be, and have been produced within the past year in Europe, fail not only to sufficiently remunerate the manufacturers but even to induce consumption on an adequate scale. Fashion apparently remains favorable to woollen goods and adverse to plain black silks, especially in America, from whence direct orders or commissions are far more restricted than previously; whilst in lieu of them manufacturers have resorted to large consignments on their own account and risk, the result of which has been lately anything but satisfactory.

Whether the falling off in the direct demand from that quarter is owing to the excessive import duty of 60 per cent, to the successful competition of native manufacturers, or to a preference for woollen goods over silk, it is no less certain that the American market, which used to be one of the greatest consumers of European silk goods, offers far less advantage to the English, French, or Continental looms than it did some years ago.

Silk manufacturers have therefore to contend at the same time with an increasing production of the raw material, a fashion adverse to their products, failing markets of consumption, and the difficulty of finding new ones where they may realize their accumulating stocks.

I cannot close this somewhat lengthy review of the silk trade without acknowledging the obligation I am under to Mr. J. M. Jaquemot of this port for his assistance in its compilation. It will be remembered that this gentleman, accompanied by his son Mr. Ronald Jaquemot, made a tour through the principal silk districts at the close of the summer of last year, and a very interesting report was furnished by them on their return to Yokohama. Their journey occupied from the 3rd July to the 14th August and embraced the silk districts of Oshiu, Echigo, Shinshiu, Kōshiu and Bushiu.

Silkworm egg cards:—Export in 1875, cards 727,463 valued at $474,921 against 1,334,625 valued at $731,275 exported in 1874. The number of cards offered on the market in 1875 was about 820,000, but of the above number 727,463 only were shipped, and of these about 550,000 cards went to Italy, 150,000 to France and the balance to other countries.

The decrease in the export is conspicuous.

Graineurs arrived from Europe towards autumn, but in small numbers and determined only to buy at low prices. The native dealers brought their cards down to Yokohama much later than usual in the season, and kept them off the market for nearly three weeks in the hope that buyers, on account of the short time left to them within which to make purchases, would yield to their high pretensions. But the *graineurs* stoutly refused to operate except at reduced figures. With the exception of some choice parcels of white Oshiu seed, which fetched from $1.20 to $1.60, the bulk of the purchases were settled at from 40 to 60 cents per card and a not inconsiderable quantity at from 25 to 5 cents.

(To be Continued.)

KAMAISHI.

Satius sero quam nunquam sapere.

That Kamaishi likes fish is undisputed. But then Kamaishi is Buddhist to the backbone, and must on no account deprive a living thing of life. Kamaishi is therefore uncomfortably seated between the horns of a dilemma. Starvation on the one hand, and, on the other, eternal—ahem!—well, an unpleasant hereafter, are hardly satisfactory alternatives to a gentleman with an empty stomach and an eye ahead. That such a restraint upon the appetite is inconvenient in a northern climate, where the breezes from the sea whet up the appetite, may fairly be conceded. Nay more, that it is a grievous and insupportable arrangement might almost be asserted with little fear of contradiction, when it is remembered that a perpendicular chain of mountains, snow-capped for full half the year and lost in clouds the other half, shuts out this nook from all the world, and compels the people who dwell therein to look at home for sustenance. Nor would this dependence on their own resources be altogether unsatisfactory perhaps in a district where, fish being tabooed, a more sustaining crop than thistles could be depended on. But it has yet to be proved, granting that the crop is ample, and has not been washed out of the stony ground by annually recurring floods, that as an article of diet the thistle is as palatable and nutritious to the human as to another family not yet so far developed. Under such circumstances, what course is open to a true believer? *Aut piscis aut nihil.* Death or—But life is sweet and so is salmon trout. Cod's head and shoulders have attractions, and to those whose taste lies that way, shark's flesh has much to be urged in its favour. It cannot be denied, it is true, that to eat one's grandmother is a doubtful way of exhibiting respect for her memory, but then the dear old lady may have migrated to a higher vertebrate, she had a restless way about her when alive and—, but what a splendid silver back! How it flashes in the sunlight! The season's short too. They're glorious fish these salmon trout. To-day they're here, and gone to-morrow, just like that fellow, now, he's surely underneath this stone. Dear, dear! I've killed him. What shall I do? Well, there is no help for it now, in for a penny in for a pound; I may as well have a couple more, this three-pronged spear is so convenient. How strange that I should have brought it with me. And so Kamaishi decides against the thistles year after year, and grandmama perforce must find another lodging. "'Tis chance directs the affairs of men" say these rude fishermen, "and so he might," says Seikitchi the philosopher, "if men did not so often take him by the hand and shew him where he ought to go." But then Seikitchi is a cynic or his opinion would count for more. Which is much to be regretted in a person of his great and varied attainments. For doth not all Kamaishi know full well that he can go three figures on the *soroban*? And if there be some who affect to disbelieve that he can read, of what account is their opinion against the testimony of his housekeeper? "What would he have a book amongst his belongings for if he could not read it?" she is wont to enquire, with a snap of her fingers and protrusion of the lower jaw. A pantomime which is intended to convey at one and the same moment, defiance, contempt, disgust and a variety of other compound emotions difficult of analysis. To the generality of sceptics, such an argument, as may readily be supposed, is conclusive; there is, however, unhappily a stratum of humanity so dense that not even a dribble from the spring of knowledge finds its way beneath the surface. Demonstrate conclusively that black is black and they'll be dissatisfied Place Seikitchi before them book in hand and they'll still be unconvinced. To such as these the *argumentum baculinum* is the only one, and the village doctor can certify if need be that the old housekeeper is mighty handy with such polemics. In view of these particulars then, Seikitchi's distrust of the element of chance in the killing of the salmon trout with yearly recurring regularity should command attention if it were not for that cynical turn of mind which distinguishes him. And perhaps, after all, there is something in it. On one subject, however, there

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can be no difference of opinion, and that is that Kamaishi is by no means deficient in a lively sense of the proprieties. Whatever may be its faults or shortcomings, a sturdy uprightness, amounting it might be said to bluntness, is ever a characteristic of the simple-minded people. If they have done wrong they'll frankly confess to it—after the fact. And when the season is over, and the last fish poked from underneath the stones, they are content to fish no more that year, but folding their arms across their breasts and laying aside their three-pronged spears, with touching honesty they admit their sins and—repent; nay more, they let the world know of it and are not ashamed. For each succeeding year beholds a pair of wooden pillars erected at the river's mouth on which are painted with great care and nicety appropriate texts and verses from the Buddhist Bible. By this means, and a donation to the priest, the houseless souls who had their lodging in the fish are satisfied, and Kamaishi's conscience is cleansed from guilt intolerable.

SPORTS AT YEDO.

(From a Correspondent.)

On Saturday afternoon the Monzeki Parade Ground was occupied by the members of the "Tokio Amateur Athletic Association," who held there what was entitled a Spring Meeting—a horsey term, hardly appropriate to the occasion. The proceedings call for no comment, their vapidity being thorough, except in the case of the run in for the "Ladies Purse," the finish of which was fair, and the "game" manner in which Hancock struggled in the last round of the mile race against a hopeless certainty for his opponent, who, putting on a "spurt," easily distanced his only other competitor who ran the entire course, by over 100 yards. The pole jumping and height and long jump were supremely bad, and if the boys of the Naval College cannot discount the "Athletics" at their own games—should their bickering suffer the body to hold together long enough for an "Autumn Meeting"—the writer will be considerably surprised. Indisposition prevented one member from competing, who might have somewhat justified the title of the club, but what kept others from doing so, who could have easily redeemed the absurdities of there being three times as many prizes as competitors, and of pumping out those who made up the entries by repeated exertion before their specialty came round?

The Marine Band enlivened the proceedings, which were directed by committee men Messrs. G. Charlesworth, W. Dillon, J. Hall, C. W. Lagden, W. B. Mason, F. Prowse, F. W. Strange (secretary), J. Johnstone (treasurer), W. F. B. Sams (starter) and E. St. John (judge). There was a fair attendance of spectators.

It may be as well to inform the committee that it is usual in all communities to afford admission to the representatives of the press, and that their presence is even sometimes invited.

EVENTS.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.—Strange.
LONG JAMP.—Charlesworth.
FLAT RACE, 100 yds.—Peacock.
THROWING THE HAMMER.—E. Dillon.
HOP STEP AND JUMP.—E. Dillon.
FLAT RACE, 150 yds.—Aberdeen.
PUTTING THE SHOT.—W. Dillon.
FLAT RACE, 220 yds.—Peacock.
HIGH JUMP.—E. Dillon.
HURDLE RACE :—Charlesworth.
POLE JUMP :—Charlesworth.
FLAT RACE, Ladies' Purse (¼ mile.)—Aberdeen.
HEIGHT AND DISTANCE JUMP :—E. Dillon.
FLAT RACE (1 mile).—1st, Strange; 2nd, Hancock.
CONSOLATION RACE :—Tempest.
VISITORS' RACE,—200 yds :—Grant.
FLAT RACE, for Cadets of the Naval College only. 300 yds :—1st. H. Sakamoto; 2nd, Kano.

A Jinrikisha Race, and one between the boats of the Naval College on the Canal concluded the proceedings.

THE SPRING RACE MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

Wednesday, 17th May.

A lovelier day than yesterday could not be wished for or expected; the course was in capital order and everything bid fair for good racing. Race time is not now, however, what it used to be. Formerly every one went to the races and the Grand Stand and enclosure were thronged, but now many residents take advantage of the race week holiday to make excursions into the country, and the attendance at the races themselves seems to fall off year after year. The comparatively small numbers within the enclosure yesterday caused a feeling of dulness to prevail, notwithstanding that many Ladies graced the Grand Stand by their presence, and the excellent band of the *Tennessee* did all that was possible to dissipate the ennui attendant on the long intervals between the races. During the early part of the afternoon the jockeys found the heat of the sun excessive.

1. THE TRIAL PLATE.—For China Ponies that have never won a flat Race here. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round.

Mr. Morrison's *Lintie*, 10st. 2lbs.	1
,, John Peel's *Grey Friar*, 10st. 5lbs.	2
,, J. Robertson's *Favori*, 10st. 5lbs.	3
,, Pringle's *Blackthorn*, 10st. 5lbs.	0
,, Sinbad's *The Judge*, 10st. 8lbs.	0
,, De Benter's *North Mongolian*, 10st. 8lbs.	0

Just about half an hour after the appointed time six ponies, out of fourteen entries, went to the post. *Grey Friar* almost immediately took the lead and kept it to the quarter-mile post, but was there overhauled by *Lintie*, who took a decided lead on entering the straight and eventually won in a canter. The rest were nowhere—the race having resolved itself into a match between the two ponies above named. Time, 2 min. and 20 sec.

2. THE GRIFFINS' PLATE.—Value $150, with Entrance Fees added. For Japan Ponies *bonâ fide* Griffins. Weight for inches. Entrance, $10. Five Furlongs, First Pony to receive 70 per cent., Second 20 per cent., and Third 10 per cent.

Mr. J. Robertson's *Doctor*, 10st. 6lbs.	1
Dr. Buckle's *Sandboy*, 10st. 4lbs.	2
Mr. J. Robertson's *Oyama*, 10st. 2lbs.	3
Mr. Pringle's *Peasant Boy*, 10st. 2lbs.	0
Mr. Morrison's *Discard*, 10st. 6lbs.	0
Mr. Ola's *Moh-ichido*, 10st. 8lbs.	0
Mr. John Peel's *Bawbee*, 10st. 6lbs.	0

This brought out a field of seven who were got off with, strange to say, but one false start. *Sandboy* started off with the lead, being followed closely by *Discard*, *Doctor* and *Oyama*, the rest tailing off. This order was maintained until entering the straight where *Discard* began to shut up and *Sandboy* ran wide, giving a chance to *Doctor* which was taken advantage of, as his rider cleverly landed him a winner by about a length. *Moh-ichido* pulled up lame. Time, 1 min. 21 sec.

3. THE CELESTIAL CUP.—For all Ponies. Weights as per scale. Entrance, $5. Three-quarters of a Mile.

Mr. J. Robertson's *Dibs*, 10st. 8lbs.	1
Mr. Ola's *Moh-stotz*, 10st. 6lbs.	2
Mr. Morrison's *Tallapoosa*, 10st. 8lbs.	3
Mr. Pringle's *Blackthorn*, 10st. 5lbs.	0
Mr. Morrison's *Andante*, 10st. 11lbs.	0

Moh-stotz quickly jumped off with the lead which he kept so well that he looked very like winning. At the quarter-mile post *Dibs* challenged the leader and the two made a splendid race down the straight, the China pony securing the prize only by a neck. The favorite, *Tallapoosa*, of whom much was expected, was a bad third, thereby greatly disappointing his backers. Time, 1 min., 38 sec.

4. THE FUJIYAMA CUP.—For Japan Ponies. Winners of two Races at last meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Five Furlongs.

Dr. Buckle's *Sirius*, 10st. 6lbs.	1
Mr. Reid's *Drizzle*, 10st. 8lbs.	2
Mr. Morrison's *Discard*, 10st. 6lbs.	3
Mr. J. Robertson's *Tim Whiffler*, 10st. 12lbs.	0
Capt. Costigan's *Tsuji Ura*, 10st. 6lbs.	0
Mr. John Peel's *Finale*, 9st. 12lbs.	0

Sirius started off with the lead and was never headed, winning by nearly two lengths. *Finale* kept well up to the leader until reaching the straight, but was passed by *Drizzle* and *Discard*, the former just securing second place. *Tim Whiffler* put his foot in a hole immediately after starting and fell, of course throwing his rider, who, however, luckily escaped with very slight injury. Time, 1 min. 20 sec.

5. THE CHALLENGE CUP.—Value $150. For China Ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. One mile and three-quarters.

Mr. William's *Grasshopper*, 10st. 5lbs.	1
Mr. Morrison's *Black Rod*, 10st. 8lbs	2
Mr. John Peel's *Cyclone*, 10st. 11lbs	3
Mr. Sinbad's *Dixie*, 10st. 8lbs	0

Only four started after some delay caused by *Cyclone's* usual bad temper. *Cyclone* led, being followed by *Black Rod*, *Dixie* and

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Grasshopper—the latter several lengths behind—which order was kept on passing the Grand Stand the first time, the race being as slow as can be well imagined. At the three-quarters *Grasshopper's* rider called upon his pony who passed his opponents and took the lead without any apparent exertion. *Dixie* was completely done at the half-mile and *Cyclone* shut up at the Trees, leaving *Black Rod* alone to contend against *Grasshopper*; but he was, however, never able to catch the latter who won with plenty to spare. Time, 4 min. 21 sec.

6. THE STAND CUP.—Presented. For Japan Ponies that never won an open Race. Winner of the Fujiyama Cup excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Half a mile.

Mr. Ola's *Moh-nai*, 10st. 1
Dr. Buckle's *Sandboy*, 10st. 4lbs 2
Mr. Morrison's *Dash*, 10st. 2lbs 3
Mr. J. Robertson's *Oyama*, 10st. 2lbs 0
Mr. Pringle's *Peasant Boy*, 10st. 2lbs 0

Half the number entered started for this race after less delay than was looked for. *Peasant Boy* almost immediately fell far in the rear, the others being well together led by *Sandboy* and *Dash*. At the quarter-mile post *Moh-nai* came to the front and, as the other three ran wide at the turn, won an exceedingly fast race by several lengths. Time, 61½ sec.

7. THE PROFESSIONAL CUP.—Presented. For China Ponies. Winners at this meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round and a distance.

Mr. Morrison's *Braemar*, 10st 8lbs 1
Mr. J. Robertson's *Gladiateur*, 10st 11lbs. 2

This was a very uninteresting race as only two ponies appeared at the post out of thirteen of those entered and not disqualified to run. The result was never in doubt, as *Braemar* took the lead at the start which he maintained throughout, winning easily in 2 min. 47 sec.

8. THE SPRING STAKES.—For Japan Ponies. Winner of the Fujiyama Cup, and Winners of any open Race at or previous to this meeting 10lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Marlborough's *Typhoon* (10lbs. ex.), 10st. 12lb. 1
Dr. Buckle's *Stalemate*, 10st. 8lb. 2
Mr. Ola's *Moscou*, 10st. 4lb. 3

But three put in an appearance at the post. *Typhoon*, as usual, jumped off with the lead which he kept throughout and won with ease, notwithstanding his extra weight. *Moscou* made a desperate attempt at one time to catch the leader but failed, and finally had to concede second place to *Stalemate*. The public very generally evinced their pleasure at the success of the old Yokohama favourite by hearty cheers and congratulations.

9. THE LEDGER CUP.—Presented For China Ponies. Winners in China or of two Races here during 1875, and Winners at this meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round.

Mr. De Benter's *South Mongolian*, 9st. 13lbs. 1
,, Sinbad's *The Minister*, 10st. 5lbs 2
,, Morrison's *Mongmusk*, 10st 11lbs 3
,, J. Robertson's *Doncaster*, 10st. 5lbs 0
,, Pringle's *Piastre*, 10st. 11lbs 0
,, Marlborough's *Ivanhoe*, 10st. 5lbs 0
,, Alphonse's *Kwo-pu-chu*, 10st. 11lbs 0
,, John Peel's *Bonito*, 10st. 8lbs 0
,, De Benter's *West Mongolian*, 10st. 5lbs 0
,, do. *Mid Mongolian*, 10st. 5lbs 0

This, the last race of the day, brought out a capital field of ten who got away, after but slight delay, with an excellent start, though *West Mongolian* unfortunately bolted for the outside rails, fouling *The Minister* and causing him to lose four or five lengths. *Bonito* led the best of the way round, being closely followed by *Mongmusk* and *Ivanhoe*. Near the quarter-mile *South Mongolian* and *The Minister* ran through their ponies, took the lead and raced down the straight together, the former eventually securing the prize by a length and a half. Time, 2 min. 22 sec.

The rider of *The Minister* entered an objection against *South Mongolian* on account of the foul at starting above mentioned, as both *South* and *West Mongolian* belonged to the same stable, but the committee, after consultation, decided that there were not sufficient grounds to disqualify the winner on account of the objection raised.

SECOND DAY.

Thursday, 18th May.

The day broke dull, but during the morning the clouds cleared away and by noon it was as clear and bright as on Wednesday. Unfortunately a strong breeze sprang up which raised the dust very considerably, and so rendered the journey by road to the course anything but an unmixed pleasure. The wind kept up, with more or less violence, throughout the afternoon. There was no escape from the dreadful dust which permeated everywhere, trying everyone's temper and making everyone thoroughly uncomfortable; while the breeze seemed in no way to mitigate the great heat of the sun. There were more ladies present than on the previous day, but the general attendance was about the same. Thanks to Captain Low and the Officers of the U. S. S. *Tennessee*, the band of that vessel was again present in the enclosure and rendered most efficient service.

1. THE MITSU BISHI CUP.—Presented by the Mitsu Bishi Company. For all Ponies. Winner of the Celestial Cup or Winners of two Races at the meeting. 7lbs. extra. Weight as per scale Entrance, $5. Once round.

Mr. Morrison's *Tallapoosa*, 10st. 8lbs. 1
Mr. Ola's *Moh-stoz*, 10st. 6 lbs. 2

Although nineteen ponies were entered for this only two appeared at the post. The race was a certainty for the Hongkong crack, who won easily in 2 min. 18 sec.

2. THE KANAGAWA CUP.—(THE MAIDEN STAKES.) Presented by the Kencho, Saibansho, and Customs. For Japanese Ponies that never won a Race. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Half a mile.

Mr. Ola's *Moonshine*, 10st. 6lbs. 1
Mr. J. Robertson's *Oyama*, 10st. 2lbs. 2
Mr. Reid's *Drizzle*, 10st 8lbs. 3
Mr. Smith's *Cupbearer*, 10st 8lbs. 0
Mr. Marlborough's *Sirocco*, 10st. 4lbs. 0
Mr. Morrison's *Dambrod*, 10st. 4lbs. 0
Dr. Buckle's *Sandboy*, 10st. 4lbs. 0
Mr. Ola's *Moh-skoshi*, 10st. 2lbs. 0
Mr. John Peel's *Finale*, 9st. 12lbs. 0

After the long delay which is expected when Japanese ponies run, and several false starts, they got away leaving *Finale* at the post. *Sandboy* led, having the ruck close by, but most of them running wide on entering the straight gave a good chance to *Moonshine* who had been coming up strong from the quarter-mile. *Oyama* did all he could to pass *Moonshine* but could not manage it, the latter winning by a nose. Time, 64 sec.

3. THE LADIES' PURSE.—Presented by the Ladies of Yokohama. For all Ponies. Winners of Mitsu Bishi Cup, or of any Race under a mile, and winner of two races at the meeting, 7lbs. extra. Winners of more than two Races excluded. Weight as per scale. Entrance $5. Half a mile.

Mr. De Benter's *South Mongolian*, 9st. 13lbs. I
Mr. Ola's *Moh-nai*, (7lbs. extra.) 10st. 7lbs. 2
Mr. Sinbad's *The Judge*, 10st. 8lbs. 3
Mr. J. Robertson's *Doncaster*, 10st. 5lbs. 0
Mr. Pringles's *Picayune*, 10st. 5lbs. 0
Mr. Ola's *Lodi*, 10st. 4lbs. 0
Mr. John Peel's *Grey Friar*, 10st. 5lbs. 0
Mr. William's *Grasshopper*, 10st. 5lbs. 0

This, of course, was the race of the day though only eight ponies started out of twenty entered *Grey Friar* gave much trouble at the post and several false starts were made; the ponies eventually getting away with a very bad start. *South Mongolian* jumped off with the lead and kept same to the three furlongs where *Moh-nai* came up and pressed *South Mongolian* hard, but the latter came away when called upon and secured the race, neatly, by half a length. Time 65½ seconds.

After weighing in Mr. Herhausen, the winning jockey, was led to Miss Jaquemot at the Grand Stand to receive from her the prize. When handing the winner the purse—a blue satin saddle-bag pendant from a hunting crop and embroidered with a cleverly designed monogram—Miss Jaquemot gracefully congratulated him on his success on this occasion, which she hoped would be a precursor of much more at this and future meetings. Mr. Herhausen, though he expressed his willingness to ride and had confidence in his pony's power to win, yet deplored his inability to make a suitable reply to the fair representative of the Ladies, whom he begged to thank for their kind present; and on behalf of the jockeys presented Miss Jaquemot with a bouquet.

4. THE TEA CUP.—Presented. For Japan Ponies that never won an open race. Winners of the Fujiyama Cup and Stand Cup excluded; other winners, 7lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Five Furlongs.

Dr. Buckle's *Sandboy*, 10st. 4lbs. 1
Mr. J. Robertson's *Doctor* (7lbs. extra.), 10st. 13lbs. 2
Mr. Morrison's *Dambrod*, 10st. 4lbs. 3
Mr. Pringle's *Peasant Boy*, 10st. 2lbs. 0

A start was quickly effected when *Peasant Boy* was left at the post, *Sandboy* leading, being closely followed by *Dambrod* and *Doctor*. *Dambrod* bolted soon after passing the half-mile and again on entering the straight, and so was quite out of the race, which lay between *Sandboy* and *Doctor*. The former kept the lead, and running across to the outside rail, taking *Doctor* with him, won by three quarter of a length. The rider of *Doctor* entered an objection against *Sandboy's* jockey on account of a cross, which objection the Committee proceeded to take into consideration at the end of the day, but were obliged to defer their decision on account of the absence of one of the interested parties. The result of the race, therefore, remains uncertain for the present.

5. THE VISITORS' CUP.—Presented. For China Ponies. Winners of One Race at the meeting 7lbs; of Two Races, 10lbs. extra. Winner of more than two races excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. One mile and a half.

Mr. Morrison's *Braemar* (7lbs. ex.), 11st. 1 lb. w.o,

This was unfortunately a walk over for *Braemar* although there were thirteen entries.

6. THE CLUB CUP.—For Japan Ponies. Winners of mixed races, and winner of the Spring Stakes excluded. Winners of any

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open races at or previous to this meeting, 10lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. J. Robertson's *Doctor*, 10st. 6lbs 1
Dr. Buckle's *Sirius*, 10st. 6lbs 2
Mr. Reid's *Drizzle*, 10st. 8lbs 3

Only three went out. *Sirius* started off followed by *Drizzle* *Doctor* lying behind; but the latter came up at the quarter-mile and gradually overhauled *Sirius*, who, notwithstanding a most game effort, had to succumb, being beaten by a length. Time 1min. 37½ sec.

7. The Ito Cup.—For China Ponies. Winners at the meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round and a distance.

Mr. Savile's *Crusader*, 10st. 5lbs 1
Mr. Sinbad's *The Minister*, 10st. 5lbs 2
Mr. Pringle's *Piastre*, 10st. 11lbs 3
Mr. J. Robertson's *Favori*, 10st. 5lbs 0
Mr. Alphonse's *Kuo-pü-chu*, 10st. 11lbs 0
Mr. John Peel's *Bonito*, 10st. 8lbs 0
Mr. Sinbad's *The Judge*, 10st. 8lbs 0
Mr. De Benter's *North Mongolian*, 10st. 8lbs 0
Mr. De Benter's *West Mongolian*, 10st. 5lb..... ... 0

There were nine starters who got away at once. *The Judge* made the running at a good pace and passed the Grand Stand the first time followed by *Bonito* hard held, with *Piastre* and *Favori* close at hand, then *Crusader* and *Kuo-pü-chu*, and finally *The Minister* and the two *Mongolians* well behind. At the top of the hill *The Judge* was collared and *Minister* began to join those in front of him, while at the half-mile *Crusader* began to go ahead and took the lead at the quarter which he never relinquished, winning easily in 2 min. 11 sec. *The Minister* also came through his ponies at the quarter-mile and in the straight made a splendid effort, but without success, to catch *Crusader*, securing second place, with *Piastre* third.

8. The Yokohama Plate.—For Japan Ponies. Winners at the meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Dr. Buckle's *Stalemate*, 10st. 8lbs..... 1
Mr. Ola's *Moscou*, 10st. 4lbs..... 2

Only two started and kept well together to the straight where *Moscou* shut up and *Stalemate* won by two or three lengths.

9. Criterion Stakes.—For China Ponies. A forced entry for all Ponies that have run at the meeting. Winners of one race, 10lbs.; of two races, 14lbs. extra. Ponies that have run twice, and have not been placed, allowed 7lbs. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. One Mile and a quarter.

Mr J. Robertson's *Dibs*, 11st. 4lbs..... 1
Mr. Morrison's *Andante*, 10st. 11lbs..... 2
Mr. Morrison's *Tallapoosa*, 11st. 4lbs..... 3
Mr. Pringle's *Blackthorn*, 9st. 12lbs..... 0
Mr. William's *Grasshopper*, 11st 11lb..... 0
Mr. John Peel's *Cyclone*, 10st. 8lbs..... 0
Mr. De Benter's *Mid Mongolian*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0

Cyclone again gave trouble at the post, and by his gyrations fully exemplified his name. They got off with a bad start, *Mid Mongolian* leading on passing the stand closely followed by *Blackthorn*, and at an interval *Cyclone*, with the rest in a ruck behind. At the half-mile *Dibs* was let out and joined those in front. At the quarter *Dibs*, *Blackthorn*, *Andante*, *Tallapoosa* and *Grasshopper* were all well together and it might have been anybody's race, but after entering the straight *Dibs* drew away and won the best race of the meeting with ease. The 'Tartan' ponies secured second and third places. Time, 2min. 56 sec.

Third Day.

Saturday, 20th May.

Owing to heavy rain on Friday the third day's racing had to be postponed until to-day, when, fortunately, the weather was again beautifully bright. Riders and visitors—and for that matter ponies too—were spared the infliction of the dust storm which was so distressing on Thursday, and the heat was by no means so oppressive as on the two previous days. The band of the U.S.S. *Tennessee* was again in attendance, for which sincere thanks are due to the Captain and Officers of that vessel. At this meeting Mr. Walter acted as Judge, Mr. Russell Robertson as Time-keeper and Mr. F. A. Cope as Starter, and the whole proceedings may be considered to have been very successful.

1.—The Hurdle Race.—Value, $75. For all Ponies. Over Six (6) Hurdles. China Ponies, 10st. 7lbs.; Japan Ponies, 10st. Entrance, $5. Once round and a distance.

Mr. Robertson's *Tim Whiffler*..... 1
Do. *Snob*..... 2
Mr. Marlborough's *Ivanhoe*..... 3

Only three started. *Ivanhoe* baulked at the first and other hurdles and was never in the race, which was left to the two Blue and White ponies who went round together without refusing a hurdle; *Tim Whiffler*, however, leading all the way and winning easily. Time 2 min. 41 sec.

2.—The Merchants' Cup.—Presented. A Handicap for all China Pony winners at the meeting. To be handicapped by the Stewards at the close of the second day's racing. Entrance, $5, *compulsory*. Open also to beaten Ponies at the meeting, One Mile and a quarter.

Mr. J. Robertson's *Dibs*, 11st. 10lbs. ..... †... 1
Mr. Morrison's *Lintie*, 10st. 3lbs..... †... 2
Mr. John Peel's *Grey Friar*, 9st. 12lbs..... 3
Mr. Pringle's *Piastre*, 9st. 10lbs..... 0
Mr. Robertson's *Gladiateur*, 10st. 12lbs..... 0
Mr. Morrison's *Braemer*, 11st. 5lbs..... 0

Grey Friar of course gave lots of trouble at the post and seemed to have a decided objection to face the starter. They eventually got off to a wretched start, *Gladiateur* making the running, closely followed by *Grey Friar*, *Lintie* and *Piastre*, and in this order they passed the Grand Stand the first time round; *Dibs* and *Braemar* lying far behind. After ascending the hill *Dibs* began to close up and *Gladiateur* to fall back, and after passing the Trees the former ran past the others and challenged *Lintie* for the lead. These two made a most exciting race down the straight, finishing with a dead heat. Time, first heat 2 min. 56 sec.

The deciding heat was run off after the Sayonara Stakes, and resulted in an easy victory for *Dibs*. Time, 2 min. 55 sec.

3.—The Nippon Champion Handicap.—A Handicap for all Japan pony winners at the meeting. To be handicapped by the Stewards at the close of the second day's racing. Entrance, $5, *compulsory*. Open also to beaten ponies at the meeting. Once round.

Mr. Marlborough's *Typhoon*, 10st. 10lbs..... 1
Dr. Buckle's *Sirius*, 10st. 4lbs..... 2
Mr. Ola's *Moh-nai*, 10st. 10lbs. 3
Mr. Ola's *Moonshine*, 10st. 0lbs..... 0
Mr. Robertson's *Doctor*, 10st. 12lbs..... 0
Mr. Robertson's *Tim Whiffler*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0
Dr. Buckle's *Stalemate*, 10st. 2lbs..... 0
Dr. Buckle's *Sandboy*, 10st. 0lbs..... 0

There was great delay at the post and several false starts were made, the ponies finally getting away with a very bad start, in which *Moh-nai* had all the disadvantage. *Sirius* led with *Moonshine*, *Tim Whiffler* and *Typhoon* well up.

At the five furlongs *Typhoon* took the lead, and *Moh-nai* came well up. In the straight *Typhoon* led, *Sirius* being second, and *Moh-nai* third, and the three made a splendid race home, the little Yokohama favourite winning a capital race by three-quarters of a length in 2 min. 19 sec. The same distance divided the second and third ponies.

4.—The Scurry Stakes.—For all Ponies. Weight as per scale. Entrance, $5. Three furlongs.

Mr. De Benter's *South Mongolian* 9st. 13lbs. 1
Mr. Ola's *Lodi* 10st. 4lbs. 2
Mr. Sinbad's *The Judge* 10st. 8lbs. 3
Mr. John Peel's *Grey Friar* 10st. 5lbs. 0
Mr. De Benter's *East Mongolian* 9st. 13lbs. 0

The ponies got off to a bad start after the usual fractiousness on the part of *Grey Friar*. *The Judge* jumped off with the lead, *Lodi* being second and *South Mongolian* third. On entering the straight *Lodi* went ahead and looked very like winning, but unaccountably shut up near the post, when *South Mongolian*, who had passed *The Judge* shot by and won very cleverly through good riding by a neck. Time, 2min. 47 sec.

5.—The Solace Cup.—For all beaten Japan ponies at the meeting. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Five furlongs.

Mr. Robertson's *Oyama*, 10st. 6lbs..... 1
Mr. Ola's *Moh-stotz*, 10st. 6lb. 2
Mr. Morrison's *Discard*, 10st. 6lbs..... 3
Mr. Smith's *Cupbearer*, 10st. 8lbs. 0
Mr. Reid's *Drizzle*, 10st. 8lbs..... 0
Mr. John Peel's *Finale*, 9st. 12lbs. 0
Do. *Bawbee*, 10st. 6lbs..... 0
Mr. Marlborough's *Sirocco*, 10st. 4lbs..... 0

Cupbearer made the running with *Sirroco* well up to the quarter mile where *Moh-stotz* came up, and the two latter raced hard down the straight together, but *Oyama* gradually over hauled the leader and just won by a head. Time, 1 min. 21 sec.

6.—The Consolation Plate.—For all Beaten China ponies at the meeting. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round and a distance.

Mr. Morrion's *Blackrod* 10st. 8lbs..... †... 1
Mr. John Peel's *Bonito* 10st. 8lbs..... †... 2
Mr. Robertson's *Doncaster* 10st. 8lbs..... 0
Do. *Gladiateur* 10st. 11lbs..... 0
Do. *Favori* 10st. 5lbs..... 0
Mr. Pringle's *Piastre* 10st. 11lbs..... 0
Do. *Blackthorn* 10st. 8lb..... 0
Mr. De Benter's *Mid Mongolian* 10st. 5lbs..... 0

A false start was made when *Mid Mongolian* bolted and threw his rider. On getting away *Black Rod*, *Doncaster* and *Mid Mongolian* led past the stand, but on ascending the hill *Bonito*, *Piastre* and *Blackthorn* closed up. At the quarter-mile *Blackrod* and *Bonito* were well ahead, and from that point the race lay between them, as they came down the straight neck and neck and made a dead heat of it. *Favori* came up very well for third place.

The deciding heat, at the close of the meeting, was won by *Blackrod* by two lengths. Time, 2 min. 46 sec.

7.—The Sayonara Stakes.—A Handicap for all ponies. To be handicapped by the Stewards at the close of the second day's

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racing, when entries will be received. Winner of the Merchants' Cup excluded. Winner of the Nippon Champion Handicap, 7lbs., and winners of any other race after the publication of the handicap, 3lbs. extra, Entrance, $10. Once round.

Mr. Malborough's *Typhoon* 10st 2lbs.	1
Mr. Morrison's *Tallapoosa* 11st. 0lbs.	2
Mr. William's *Grasshopper* 11st 0lbs.	3
Mr. Sinbad's *The Judge* 10st 0lbs.	0
Mr. Pringle's *Blackthorn* 10st. 0lbs.	0
Mr. Robertson's *Tim Whiffler* 10st. 0lbs.	0
Mr. John Peel's *Cyclone* 9st. 12lbs.	0

Tallapoosa lost several lengths at the start, but closed up on reaching the hill, all being well together, led by *Grasshopper*, and so kept to the Trees. Here *Tallapoosa* and *Typhoon* come ahead, the latter leading down the straight and winning an exciting race by half a length. Time 2 min. 19 sec.

The objection made by the rider of *Doctor* in the Tea Cup on Thursday against Dr. Buckle on *Sandboy* was not allowed by the Committee, so that the race remains with the latter.

Law & Police

IN H. B. M.'S CONSULAR COURT.

Before R. ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.

Tuesday, May 19th, 1876.

KIMOTO SHIMPEI *vs* R. F. LIVINGSTONE.

This was a claim for $55.32 balance of wages.

Both parties to the suit appeared personally.

Plaintiff stated that on the 13th March last year he was employed by defendant at a salary of $20 a month to go as captain in the whaling schooner *Kaisi Maru*. The vessel was lost up North on the 14th July following, and on the 27th August plaintiff was back in Yohohama. Before he started in the vessel he received an advance of $30, and his wife had received $6 monthly during four months; he claimed wages from the 13th March until the day of his return, or for five months and fourteen days, minus the $54 already received.

Defendant would only admit to be indebted to plaintiff in $14.68. Plaintiff was engaged as captain of the schooner *Kaisi Maru*, belonging to defendant and Mr. Colemann, but he was not engaged by defendant but by a Captain Kennett, and defendant stood guarantee that he should receive $20 monthly as long as he remained on board, From the moment the vessel was lost, that is, from the 14th July last year, defendant considers his guarantee to have ceased. Plaintiff's wages did not commence on the 13th of March but a few days later, and he and his wife have already received $54.

Verdict that defendant pay to plaintiff wages $78, after deducting from this amount the $54 already paid.

Wednesday, 17th May 1876.

REGINA *vs.* RICHARD KING.

Prisoner, who is an engine driver on the railway, was charged with threatening to shoot, and to set fire to some buildings belonging to the Japanese Government.

Prisoner pleaded that he had only threatened to shoot his own horse, and burn his own premises.

Thomas Bellamy, sworn: I am an engine driver. On the 12th inst. I received a letter from Mr. Christy, stating that Mr. King was to deliver up to me the keys and furniture belonging to the department. I went to Mr. King the same day, and told him the order I had received. Mr. King answered, "All right; we can manage together for a few days." On Monday night King and I went out together; when we came home I went into King's room, and told him my orders must be complied with. He went out into the back yard, and I heard him say something to a servant about the keys. He commenced to make a row, and I could hear him say in a neighbouring room that he would blow my brains out. The next morning I told Mr. Christy what had happened. This took place at the buildings at the Yokohama Railway Station.

Prisoner: The premises belong to me. Before I go away I want to sell them; others want me to give them to them, and I have said that before I give them away I will set fire to them.

The case was adjourned until the day after to-morrow, and prisoner admitted to bail in his own surety of $100, and another surety of $100.

Friday, May 19, 1876.

REGINA *vs.* RICHARD KING.

This case, which was adjourned last Wednesday, the 17th instant, came again before the Court to-day.

The prisoner presented himself at the bar in discharge of his bail.

Mr. G. P. Ness appeared on behalf of the Japanese Railway Department, and stated that the premises had now been vacated by Mr. King, and that the charge against him was withdrawn.

His Honor cautioned prisoner against future use of violent language, and ordered him to pay costs of summons.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before Gen. T. B. VAN BUREN, Consul-General.

Wednesday, May 17, 1876.

THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES *vs.* JAMES BUTTLER.

James Buttler, seaman of the U. S. man-of-war *Tennessee*, was charged with being drunk, assaulting Japanese, and destroying property last night.

Prisoner pleaded ignorance of what had happened.

A Japanese policeman stated: Last night, about 7 o'clock, a Japanese came to the Police Station, and asked for police assistance. I went with him, and found prisoner had broken some paper windows and a sideboard. The prisoner was lying down on a mat. The tenants of the house complained that prisoner had broken windows and sideboard. Arrived in the street. the prisoner tried to run away from me, but I caught him.

Totzuke: Prisoner came yesterday at 3 p.m. in a jinrikisha to my house, and went directly to lie down on a mat to sleep. I roused him, and he then first behaved indecently in the house, and afterwards broke the paper window and the sideboard. I estimate the damages at $1.50.

Prisoner was sentenced to pay damages and costs,—total, $3.

IN THE GERMAN CONSULAR COURT.

Before A. SCHAEFFER, Esq., *Acting Consul*, Mr. H. FRANCKE, AND Mr. H. DE LA CAMP, *Assessors*.

Monday, May 15th, 1876.

GUSTAV SCHMID *vs.* P. BOHM.

This was a claim for $200 with interest and costs, based upon a promissory note issued by defendant to a Mr. Hoffmann, originally for $300, on which, however, an instalment of $100 had been paid, said note now being in plaintiff's possession.

Both parties to the suit appeared personally.

Plaintiff stated that Hoffmann, the original owner of defendant's promissory note, left Yokohama at the commencement of last month, and on the eve of his departure plaintiff advanced him $200 and received in return from him defendant's promissory note and an acknowledgment of having received $200 from plaintiff. Shortly afterwards plaintiff asked defendant for payment of his promissory note and defendant promised to pay on the 6th of April, but has since refused to pay.

Defendant acknowledged his note and indebtedness to Hoffmann in $200, but he objected to pay plaintiff because plaintiff has no power to collect and give receipt for the money, nor is the promissory note transferred to plaintiff by any endorsement from Hoffmann. Besides he has counter claims against Hoffmann. As for his promise to take up the note on the 6th April it arose from his erroneous impression that plaintiff was duly authorized to receive the money.

Verdict for defendant with costs againts plaintiff. Plaintiff asked if he could appeal, which question was answered by the Court in the affirmative.

Thursday, May 18, 1876.

A. LUBOWSKY *vs* P. BOHM.

This was a claim for $25, remuneration for inspecting and appraising a lot of otter furs.

Both parties to the suit appeared personally.

Plaintiff stated that last year he was requested by defendant to inspect and appraise a lot of furs, for which work he was to be paid $20, or more if he would wait for the payment. He made the appraisement, and has waited long enough, but now payment is refused him.

Defendant acknowledged to have engaged plaintiff for the work just mentioned, and to have promised him $20 if the furs were sold in Europe to advantage. Plaintiff appraised the furs at $5,500 to $6,000, and they sold in Leipzic for only 16,500 marks: thus there was a loss on the furs, and this was partly due to their bad packing, and plaintiff had undertaken to give proper orders for the packing. He had not promised plaintiff more than $20 if he would wait for his payment. Under these circumstances, he asked that the case be dismissed.

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Plaintiff replied that his remuneration was not made dependent upon the more or less advantageous sale of the furs, and he denied to have undertaken any duties with regard to the packing of the furs. He did not value the furs at a higher price than $4,500.

Defendant said that he wished to call as witnesses Mr. William Smith and Mr. Carl Roepke.

The case was adjourned until Thursday, the 25th inst., at 10 a.m., when defendant's witnesses will be examined.

IN THE SPANISH CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before Señor Don EMILIO DE OJEDA,
Consul-General.
Thursday, May 18th, 1876.

Pedro Gomez, a Manilla man, seaman on board the *Meiji Maru*, was charged with assaulting and wounding another Manilla man, Manuel Lorente.

Manuel Lorente, whose head was shaved in 5 different places, each place exhibiting a wound on an average 2 inches long, deposed that yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock when he passed in the street prisoner came rushing out of No. 133 and with a link of an anchor chain, which he had drawn over his hand as a knuckle duster, knocked witness repeatedly on the head, the blood flowed copiously, and at last witness fell down insensible. Witness believes that the reason of prisoner's attack was that prisoner, who is to be discharged from the *Meiji Maru*, knows that witness is to take his place.

A Japanese policeman, who had arrested prisoner and picked the former witness up in the street, corroborated this statement.

The weapon with which the injuries had been inflicted had been found on prisoner and was produced in Court.

Prisoner was sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment

IN THE NETHERLANDS CONSULAR COURT.

Before W. C. VAN OORDT Esq., Consul.
Dr. De Jong and J. H. Doncker Curtius, *Assessors.*
Thursday, May 18th, 1876.

Chachul, a Javanese seaman on board the *Malacca*, was charged with stabbing a Japanese last night.

Kubaja Tajiro, the wounded Japanese, deposed: Last night about half-past eight I was stabbed by prisoner at the Chinese shop No. 147 in the Swamp. I was in the shop when the prisoner entered drunk, and spoke something to me which I did not understand. I do not live at that place and wanted to leave it, when the prisoner attacked me and stabbed me in the back of the neck. There was another foreigner of the same colour along with prisoner. I think I was stabbed with a knife. I am a bumboatman, but I am now unable to work on account of weakness caused by my wound. A Japanese doctor attended to me last night.

At the request of the Consul Dr. De Jong here went with Kubaja into another room to inspect his wound. On his return he reported that a superficial examination showed the wound to be about an inch long and apparently made with a knife. He did not wish at present to remove the bandages.

Witness continued: The prisoner afterwards hid himself between the house and the privy, and I called a policeman and had him arrested. The Japanese doctor has told me that my cure will take twenty-one days at a cost of 6 sen a day, and besides I claim 20 sen a day as compensation during the time I am unable to work.

A certificate of to-day's date from the Chief officer of the *Malacca* was here produced, stating that prisoner had been on board for twelve months and not shown any quarrelsome disposition.

Prisoner stated that he belonged to the *Malacca*; he went yesterday to Kanagawa and from thence to the Chinese house No. 147, where he was attacked by plaintiff with a piece of wood. He defended himself, but he had no knife about him and did not use any.

A Japanese woman said that she saw prisoner strike Kubaja, but with what weapon he struck or stabbed him with she is unable to say because it was rather dark.

Police Constable Mansbridge said that about half-past nine last night prisoner was brought to the station by a Japanese policeman. Prisoner was not quite sober. Kubaja also came to the station and was there attended to by a Japanese doctor, who probed the wound, and it appeared to witness about 2 inches deep.

Sentence deferred until the wounded man has been properly examined and reported upon, and the Court thus enabled to form an opinion of his injuries.

Friday, May 19, 1876.

Chachul, who was remanded yesterday on a charge of stabbing a Japanese, was again brought before the Court.

Kabaja Tajiro, the Japanese who had been wounded last Wednesday night, was present.

The following certificate from Dr. Goertz was read in Court: —"I have this day, at the request of the Netherlands Consulate, examined the Japanese, Kubaja Tajiro, and find that the wound, which has been inflicted on his neck, is entirely without danger. The wound is as good as healed to-day, and a week at the utmost will be required to heal it up definitively."

Prisoner was sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment, and to pay damages and costs, amounting to 16 francs.

ADMINISTRATIVE POWERS OF THE BRITISH MINISTERS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

(London and China Express.)

In the House of Commons last week Sir Charles Dilke asked a very pertinent question of the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs bearing upon the powers exercisable by the Ministers in China and Japan by virtue of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act and the Orders in Council framed under it. The question was whether the Government approve of Sir Harry Parkes's notification to the effect that any British subject in Japan who shall print or publish a newspaper in the Japanese language shall be deemed guilty of an offence, and upon conviction before any British Consular or other Court shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour. To this the Under-Secretary of State replied, in somewhat vague terms, to the effect that the notification had been issued in consequence of representations which were made to Sir Harry Parkes by the Japanese Government respecting the publication of newspapers in Japan, and in the Japanese language, by persons who were British subjects; and he added, that the full particulars were expected by the next mail, and in the meantime he could not say whether the British Minister's regulation would be approved or not.

We think that the full consideration of the subject can lead to only one conclusion. A reference to the preamble of the Order in Council of 1865, by which all matter relating to civil and criminal proceedings in regard to British subjects in China and Japan are regulated, will show clearly that Sir Harry Parkes has exceeded his powers in the issue of this notification, and that no British Court in Japan would be justified in enforcing the regulation which he has taken upon himself to make. Prior to the issue of the above-named Order in Council the Superintendent of Trade had powers to make such regulations as he deemed necessary for the peace, good order, and government of Her Majesty's subjects in China. Originally these powers were exercised in Hong Kong with the advice of the Legislative Council there; but when the seat of the Ministry was transferred to Peking by virtue of the treaty of 1860, the Governor of Hong Kong was divested of authority to frame Ordinances applicable without the limits of the colony, and the Minister at Peking retained the power of issuing regulations for the government of British subjects at the treaty ports or in other parts of China. These regulations, known as Consular Ordinances, are (according to the seventh section of the preamble) left undisturbed as to administrative and general matters by the Order in Council of 1865; but that order limits the power of the British Minister in regard to the issue of regulations affecting the judicial rights of British subjects by a most important provision. Under clause six of the order in question it is laid down that "any act other than an act that would by a court of justice "having criminal jurisdiction in England be deemed a crime or "offence making the person doing such act liable to punishment "in England, shall not in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction un-"der this order be deemed a crime or offence making the person "doing such act liable to punishment." Since the passing of the Order in Council of 1865 regulations have been issued by the Minister at Peking even affecting judicial matters—one, for instance, which admits of suing only a portion of the partners in a firm instead of the whole—but no regulation has before been promulgated infringing broad principles of right, or purporting to make anything an offence in China or Japan which is not an offence in England, unless the act prohibited be such as to contravene the stipulations of the Treaty.

The notification just issued is based upon the the 85th and 86th sections of the Order in Council, which provide that the British Minister may from time to time make such regulations as seem fit for the peace, order, and good government of British subjects resident in or resorting to China (or Japan), subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and may enforce such regulations by means of a penalty not exceeding $500, or imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding

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three months; but it is clear, in view of clause six above quoted, that these sections relate exclusively to matters provided for in the Treaty, the more so as the sections in question are subdivisions of Art. VII., which is headed "Treaties and Regulations." Unless therefore, Sir Harry Parkes can show that the publishing a newspaper in the Japanese language is contrary to the Treaty—which is absolutely silent on the subject—he has evidently gone *ultra vires* in his recent edict. Upon only one ground could he be justified—taking an extreme view of the case in his favour—in the course he has adopted, namely, that the act which he purposed to provide against was one which, though not specifically prohibited by English law is still—to borrow the language of the Roman jurists—contrary to *natural* law; that is, such an act as it may be reasonably concluded all nations would recognise as wrong. So far, however, from this being the case, it is nowhere considered an offence merely to publish a newspaper, though there are differences of opinion as to the lengths to which criticism may go; and our own laws amply provide for the punishment of those who exceed legitimate bounds. Where, therefore, the act of publishing becomes an offence of any kind it is already provided for by the Order in Council, and Sir Harry Parkes has fallen into a serious error—which is the more strange in one who usually displays a marked sense of justice and equity—in issuing the recent notification on the subject. If his right be conceded, it will be within his power at any time to alter any of our civil or criminal laws by a stroke of the pen—a power which the Order in Council of 1865 is expressly designed to limit and control. The proper course for the Minister to have adopted would have been to recommend the Japanese authorities to bring the proprietor of the newspaper publishing any objectionable article before the Consular Court, when the whole question would have been gone into on its merits, and would have been subject to the ruling of the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, or, if need were, of the Privy Council upon appeal.

JAPANESE JOURNALISM AND PRESS LAWS.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

Sir Charless Dilke's question in the House of Commons with reference to a regulation recently issued by Sir Harry Parkes, our Minister in Japan, is one of considerable interest. The regulation itself is a great novelty, if not wholly without precedent in the history of our relations with Eastern countries. It enacts that—"Any British subject who shall within the dominions of his Imperial Majesty the Mikado print or publish a newspaper in the Japanese language shall be deemed guilty of an offence, and upon conviction thereof before any British or other consular court shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour."

It must be confessed that at first sight this seems to be a law of an unusual and stringent character. Before coming definitively to any conclusion, however, it is essential that we should know all the circumstances; and in the meantime the English press in Japan supplies a good deal of information as to the preceding conditions which must have been present to the mind of our Minister. It appears that a newspaper under the title of the *Bankoku Shimbun* was published in the Japanese language, but owned and edited by Mr Black, a British subject, and was therefore English property, and removed from Japanese jurisdiction. It is to be inferred that the matter thus circulated among the Japanese under the ægis of British exterritoriality was not of a nature to meet with the approval of the Government of the country, since we are told in the Minister's notification that the Japanese Government had represented to him that the publication of newspapers in the Japanese language by persons who are not subject to the Japanese press laws "may be subversive of internal order, and cause grave injury to the public interests of Japan." Upon this appeal, having, we must assume, a fair foundation in fact, Sir Harry Parkes framed his regulation prohibiting and making it a penal offence, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any British subject within the dominions of the Mikado to print or publish a newspaper in the Japanese language.

Although the proprietor may not have published, or intended to publish, "seditious matter calculated to embarrass" or prejudice the Japanese Government with its own subjects or with foreigners, we think the *Japan Mail* is quite right in its conclusion that "it is neither conformable to reason nor justice that foreigners residing in this country should have the power to override laws deemed necessary for the regulation of the relations between the Japanese Government and its own subjects." What that Government did, however, before appealing to the British Minister was, as is usual in the far East, as much a violation of reason and justice as the act of the British offender against the press laws. Not being able to reach the person or the property of Mr. Black, they prohibited their own subjects employed in its production to do any further work upon it, stopped its sale, and finally its transmission through the Post Office. As a Japanese Minister is once reported to have said to a foreign representative contending for the right of missionaries to teach:—"Well, they may teach, but we will exercise our right to cut off the heads of all Japanese who listen to them."

We gather from various sources that the relations between the Government and the native press are not of a satisfactory character. The Cabinet is said to be divided upon the question whether the press laws as they now exist should be increased in severity or relaxed. How far this untoward state of affairs is to be attributed to the unfitness of the Japanese for a free press and uncontrolled liberty of speech, or to the unreasonable fear of an absolute Government of such an instrument of public influence being employed so as to endanger its existence or the maintenance of order, is a question on which much diversity of opinion, both native and and foreign, is to be expected. The issue raised is wholly new for such a country as Japan. And to us it derives a sort of reflected interest, because something very similar arises in connection with a free press in our Indian Empire. In both we find if we look at the native press, a great deal of desultory writing, often of a very turgid or vapid kind, which does no great injury to any one. While side by side there is much of a better stamp, indicating fair insight into the existing state of affairs, and a laudable desire for further information. But we also see in both a good deal of incendiary matter, equally vicious in expression and aim, which may do a great deal of mischief among an ignorant and excitable people. No Government would willingly, or wisely, divest itself of the necessary power to restrain such writers and hold them responsible in penal consequences. But it would be a misfortune if any undue stringency of press laws were to deprive the rest of the world of the means of ascertaining the mind of the people, whether in Japan or in India. Mr. Cowen was quite right in saying in his speech on the Royal Titles Bill that those who have lived longest in Eastern countries are the most reticent about the feelings of the people and their thoughts. And Lord Salisbury might well admit that one of the greatest difficulties with which our statesmen had to contend in India was that they did not know the mind of the people. All through Asia, and among Asiatic races from the Bosphorus to the Japan Seas, there is the same difficulty. "The mind of the native population is truly to us Westerns as a sealed book." And what it is to us it is also in a lesser degree to their own rulers. If, therefore, the Japanese Government be wise, it will permit as far as possible the free expression of opinion in the native press, and only seek in the interests of peace and order to exercise such power of repression or punishment as may be absolutely required to that end. To do otherwise will be to deprive themselves of the most valuable aids to good government and security; and for the sake of the advantages only thus to be obtained they may be well content to accept some of the inconveniences more or less inseparable from a free press in all countries.

SPELLING-BEES.

(The Spectator.)

It is evident that Spelling-Bees,—which should, by the way, certainly be called "spelling hives," and not "spelling-bees," for nothing can be more anomalous than to give the name of the individual to the industrial association to which he belongs,—answer to some social want in the community, or they would not prosper and multiply as they do. There is hardly a town in England which is not getting up, or thinking of getting up, its Spelling-Bee; nay, not only getting it up, but reporting its small failures and successes with the sort of enthusiasm which implies a keen social interest. We suppose the reason is that these "Bees" bring together many classes on terms of real equality, without the embarrassment which is caused by any attempt at general social intercourse between classes of different habits and different degrees of culture. We say 'real equality,' because it is certainly true, and very curious that it should be true, that men and women of comparatively little literary knowledge, and who have had not a tenth part of the experience of books which their competitors have had, often spell as well or better than those competitors, in spite of this familiarity. We know of a recent instance in which a University man of a highly

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literary family only just succeeded in beating a butcher's boy at one of these Spelling-Bees, while his younger brother, a University undergraduate, was actually beaten by the butcher's boy. In another case within our own knowledge, the interrogator, an experienced journalist of middle-age, whose whole youth had been spent in University studies, confessed that the winner of the first prize, a young man engaged in a thriving manufacture, spelt certainly no worse, and probably better, than he himself could have done. Evidently in this spelling rivalry, a subject of competition has been hit upon in which the apparent disadvantage of want of culture is nothing like as real as it seems, so that those who start at a disadvantage are not unfrequently able to reap not only the success they court, but the additional distinction of winning that success against odds, and what seem at least to be great odds. No doubt one great reason of this is the fact that the knowledge required implies, of course, no real mastery of either thoughts or things, but only of the instruments of thought and the names of things,—and hardly even so much as this. The very best spellers will spell correctly names of things of which they have no correct notion at all; nor is this in any way more true of the little-taught than of the well-taught. At one Spelling-Bee, for instance, the interrogator, having asked for the spelling of the word 'newt,' was requested by the candidate to state what it meant, whereupon he replied rather doubtfully and very erroneously, that he believed it was the name of the creature into which the tadpole grows. Evidently he did not himself in the least know the difference between an eft and a frog,—nay, worse still, confounded the immature form of the eft with the ultimate form of the tadpole. Yet he knew, of course, how to spell 'newt,' and, as it may be concluded, nothing else in the world about it,—surely a typical piece of modern 'education.' But it is precisely this shallowness of the knowledge required which makes the Spelling-Bee so useful and popular as a social amusement in which different classes of society can participate. The girl or boy fresh from the primary school who has a good eye for the appearance of words, will spell better than many a carefully-educated Eton boy who has got beneath his first acquaintance with words, and has confused his mind with etymologies—which are often as misleading for the purpose of correct spelling, as a superficial knowledge of a whole family is misleading for the purpose of directly identifying a particular member of it. For example, the word 'anonymous' is much more likely to be misspelt 'anonomous' by a boy who has just acquired the knowledge that the word is derived from 'onoma,' the Greek for 'name,' than it is by a child perfectly innocent of its etymological origin. Nay, to say nothing of etymology, we fancy that a literary feeling for the effect of words often tends to confuse people as to the proper spelling. Every one almost must have experienced the curious emotion with which a very familiar word, when looked at simply as a sound, is apt to affect one. Is it possible, we ask ourselves, that *q-u-a-s-h* can really be the right way of spelling the word which expresses the sudden and complete undoing of an elaborate procedure? The word, carefully considered, looks so silly; we begin to doubt if there be such a word at all, and to be quite sure we must have made some serious mistake as to its component elements. Well, that sort of uncertainty.—that swimming of the head with which we look at a word and ask if it can really mean the thing which we have in our mind,—is not a complaint to which the beginners in literature are liable. It is due to the same kind of wonder with which dreamy people sometimes look at themselves in the glass, and ask if that really is the creature with whose inward history the gazer has had such a long and melancholy acquaintance. It is when the first familiarity of the association between the word and the thought or thing for which it stands, has worn off, and you begin to be able to think of the thing without the word, and the word without the thing, that this sense of wonder and doubt begins. And no feeling is more disastrous than this to the presence of mind necessary for a Spelling-Bee. You must go at your words as a good old hunter goes at a gate—without losing yourself in contemplation, or you are lost. If the horse could realise how odd it was that the gate was there, and that he was just going to be maniac enough to lift himself and his rider high enough in the air to get over it, though he is just as well on one side of the gate as he would be on the other, and perhaps a little better, clearly he would never rise to the emergency, and would not clear his gate. And so the literary competitor at a Spelling-Bee is not unfrequently at a disadvantage. The word gets steeped for him in the curious cross-lights of a reverie, and he cannot go at it in the old, mechanical way, as a mere series of sounds. And so he collapses while a boy fresh from the National School will take the word easily in a canter.

A worthy person who recently presided at a Bath Spelling-Bee, and who was evidently very much pressed indeed to invent introductory remarks such as he thought it due to his position to prefix to the amusement of the evening, ventured on the prediction that if 'Bees' were to continue the fashion, they might "eventually include the whole range of educational requirements." That was as magnificent a generalisation as that of the journalist who proposed to substitute for "the balance of power" "the Equilibrium of Universal Justice." But just imagine what a bore it would be if this truly fearful prophecy were realised,—what a society of competitive prigs we should soon have. No, the merit of the 'Spelling-Bee,' if it has a merit, is the extremely superficial character of the qualification on which it relies for winning in the race. Whatever may be said of the inadequacy of the ordinary English dictionary as a tribunal of appeal in case of dispute, it is at least a much more satisfactory tribunal than it would be possible to find on any other subject. Imagine comparing Froude with Lingard, to make out the correctness or incorrectness of an answer in a 'Historical-Bee;' or Huxley with Owen, to determine the right solution of a question in a 'Biological-Bee;' or "Hansard" with the "Parliamentary Mirror," to find the proper authority for the decision of a moot-question in a 'Political-Bee.' The truth is that this sort of thing is tolerable only because it embraces a very wide area of competitors, and therefore cannot well be made pedantic. Also there is a good deal of luck in it,—a good deal of the nature of a lottery,—and that, again, rather recommends it as an amusement, instead of constituting an objection. If there were not a good deal of luck in whist, how many would play whist? If there were not a good deal of luck in a Spelling-Bee, how many would join in the Spelling-Bee? Of course every one knows that his neighbours may get the words which he could not himself spell, and he only the words which he can spell, and this encourages him to join in the competition. But if the chances were greatly against him, as they would be against nine persons out of ten, if any substantial amount of real knowledge were required for a decent prospect of success, only the few proficients in the subject would join in the 'Bee,' and then all the fun and life of it would be over. A very large number of young people may fairly hope to be able to spell four or five words out of every six which may be set them, and to escape the sixth. But how many young people would seriously hope to be able to answer four or five geographical, or historical, or mathematical, or chemical questions out of every six which should be set them? Of course, only the few who had made a study of the subject; and so instead of an animated competition, covering a very wide area, in which chance has almost as much to do with success as skill, there would be a little knot of young prigs, proud of some special acquirement, and always ready to dispute the decision given and to appeal to half-a-dozen authorities on their side. If the knowledge required were not very superficial, and the number of persons who possess enough of if to give them some hope of success, very large, these New Olympic games born of the Education Act of 1870, would be the most intolerable of nuisances, They are tolerable only because they are trivial, and bring very different classes to compete together for the prizes, and this too in relation to a struggle in which failure is not seriously felt, and even success is more of a joke than a glory.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

May 13, *Lord of the Isles*, British 3-masted schooner, J. Watt, 317, from Takao. Apr. 20, Sugar, Captain.

May 15, *Amanda* German schooner, Harms, 225, from Takao, Apr. 18, Sugar, to F. Knoblauch, Esq.

May 15, *Malacca*, British steamer, Edmonds, 1,709, from Hongkong, May 8, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

May 16, *Shalio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Wynn, 600, from Osaka, May 12, General, to Mitsu Bishi Co.

May 17, *Genkai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Connor, 1,917, from Shanghai and ports, May 9, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

May 17, *Edmond Gressier*, French barque, Fauquet, 300, from Takao, Apr. 27, Sugar, to Chinese.

May 19, *Johann Schmid*, German barque, Rokkar, 434, from Takao, Apr. 28, Sugar, to Chinese.

DEPARTURES.

May 15, *Ene*, British ship, Sproule, 775, for Amoy, Rice, to Wilkin & Robison.

May 15, *Chiri-Maru*, Japanese steamer, Drummond, 800, for Osaka and Kobe, General, to Mitsu Bishi Co.

May 17, *Menzaleh*, French steamer, Pasqualine, 1,008, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

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May 17, *Toyoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, Thompson, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

May 17, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, 2,119, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

May 19, *Cleopatra*, American ship, Doane, 1,315, for San Francisco. Rice and General.

May 18, *Meiji Maru*, Japanese steamer, Peters, for Kamaishi, Stores, despatched by Light-house Department.

May 19, *Iris*, British 3-masted schooner, Taylor, 258, for Keeloong, Ballast, despatched by Smith, Baker & Ce,

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamship *Malacca* from Hongkong.—Mrs. Ramsay and 3 children, Mr. Matthews.

Per Steamship *Menzaleh* for Hongkong.—Messrs. Ullmann and 2 children, Rieux and Lopes.

Per Steamship *Genkai Maru*, from Shanghai, & ports.—Mrs. S. D. Hepburn, Miss Harshberger, Miss Seele, Miss Youngman, Lieut. Towling R.N., Messrs. J. L. Mater, N. Newwitter, U. S. Consul, E. C. Kirby, W. Pagden, S. I. Fagan. 22 Japanese in the cabin, and 398 in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai & ports.—Mr. Tietgen, Captain Carst, Mr. Bonger, Baron Von Gutschmid, Mr. Dunlop, Mr. McLeod, Mr. Perregaux, Mr. Van der Pot, Mrs. Davenport, Mr. F. J. Smith, Mr Jensen, Mr. S. Norris, Mr Cooper, Mr. Taylor, Baron Von Siebold, Mr. Beretta, Mr. Redlich, Mr. and Mrs. Evers and infant, Comdr. Bauer, Mr. Celestin, Mr. A. Schunk, Mr. Forsblad, Mr. Burnheim, Mr Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Webb and child, Mr. Guissani, and 17 Japanese in the cabin. Steerage: 455 Japanese, 4 Chinese and 1 Foreigner.

Per American ship *Cleopatra* for San Francisco.—Messrs. Poatte, March and Maclay.

CARGOES.

Per Steamship *Malacca* from Hongkong.—
3,525 packages.

Per Steamship *Menzaleh* for Hongkong.—

Silk to France	108 bales.
England	9 „
Total	117 bales.

Per Steamship *Genkai Maru*, from Shanghai, & port —

Treasure	$161,527

REPORTS.

The *Tsuruga Maru* is the pioneer vessel of a line to run between Japan and the Northern ports of China, but as freights are now ruling in China it is a question whether it will prove a profitable trade for the Company.

The *Lord of the Isles* reports, strong easterly gales and heavy sea, lost a portion of the bulwark. Barometer fell very low on nearing the coast of Japan, but did not experience any very severe weather after the fall.

The *Amanda* reports, had moderate weather after leaving Takao. Some heavy gales from the N. E. between Van Dieman's strait and O-osima, and afterwards rainy weather.

The *Eme*, takes away above 800 tons of rice, but is not fully loaded.

The American ship *Cleopatra* leaving for San Francisco to-day, takes away 600 tons of rice, and the *Wallace* to follow in a day or two will take 750 tons of same, beside other general cargo.

The American barque *Wallace* arrived to-day at noon from Shinagawa, with rice for San Francisco, and will probably leave on Tuesday for that port.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
Hongkong	Malacca	P. & O. Co.	24th May.
San Francisco ...	City of Peking ...	P. M. S. S. Co. ...	24th May.
H'kodate & Niigata	Tamanra Maru ...	M. B. Co....	25th May.
Shanghai	Genkai Maru ...	M. B. Co.	
San Francisco ...	Oceanic...	O. & O. S. S. Co. ...	10th Jnue.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Stentor" s.s.; "Diomed" s.s.; "Patroclus" s.s.; "Antenor" s.s.

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Forward Ho"; "Ada"; "Sumatra" s.s; "Lorne" s.s.

FROM SHIELDS.—"Ariantes"

FROM CARDIFF.—"Vichua"; "Armanella"

FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas O. Leary"; "T. H. Goddard"; "Ella Nicol."

FROM HAMBURG.—"Candace.."

FROM LIVERPOOL.—

FROM NEWPORT.—"Monte Rosa."

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—"Ajax"; "Deucalion".

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, &c.—"Cashmere"; "Lothair"; "Peeress"; "F. S. Thompson"; "Tartar" s.s.

AT HAMBURG.—"Bonita."

AT GLASGOW.—

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MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

			Destination.
Genkai Maru	Connor	...	...Shanghai.
Hiogo Maru	Vroome	...	...
Kanagawa Maru	... ...	...	...
Massilia	Reeves	...	...
Malacca	Edmonds ...		...Hongkong.
Naruto	DuBois		...
Niigata Maru	... ...	...	...
Sea Gull	Acfort	...	...
Shalio Maru	Wynn	...	...
Tokai Maru	Ward	...	...
Tahai Maru	Hubenette ...	...	...
Tibre...	Girard	...	...
Urio Maru	... ...	...	...

SAILING SHIPS.

Amanda	225	Harms	...	...
Edmond Gressier ...	800	Fauquet ...	...	...
Gaucho	870	Creighton ...	...	...
Irma	460	Sasky	...	...
John Mackean... ...	198	... ...	...	...
John H. Kimball ...	690	Humphreys ...	...	...
Johann Schmid ...	434	Rokkar	...	...
Lotte...		Johnson	...	...
Lord of the Isles ...	317	J. Watt... ...	...	...
Mary Jane	165	... ...	...	...
Nettie Merryman ...	600	Masters	...	...
Tamesa	813	Green	...	...
Wallace	628	Macormic ...		...San Francisco.

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

American frigate ...	Tennessee ...	Captain Low.
British gun-boat ...	Dwarf ...	Hon. E Dawson.
Russian corvette ...	Haidamack	Captain Tirtoff.

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A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

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P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

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August 1st, 1875. 26 alt.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—Owing to the Race-week holidays business in general has been almost entirely suspended and quotations may be considered quite nominal.

Grey Shirtings:—				White Shirtings:—			
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.... $1.85 to $2.15	60 to 64 reed	40 yds.	35 in. nom. per pce.	2.10 to 2.30
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	„ ... 2.20 to 2.50	Turkey Reds	24 yds.	30 in. 2—3 lb. per lb.	0.75 to 1.05
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ „	39 in.	„ ... 2.17½ to 2.50	Black Velvets	... ...		*nom.* 8.00 to 8.75
9 lbs.	38½ „	44 in.	„ ... 2.45 to 2.80	English Drills	15 lb. 40 yds, 30 in.	... ...	3.20 to 3.35
				Taffachelass	12 yds, 43 in.		*nom.* 2.00

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24 ... ...per picul...	$30.00 to 33.50	No. 38 to 42 ... ...per picul...	$40.00 to 44.00 nom
No. 28 to 32 ... ...per picul...	$33.00 to 38.00	Reverse Twist ... 16-24 ... „ ...	——

Woollens.—Since our last there is nothing of importance to report, the same absence of demand for English and French Goods still prevailing.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds. 32 in.... 6.50 to 7.50	Figured Mousseline de Laine	..30 yds. 30 in... 0.25 to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds. 31 in.... 4.75 to 5.25	Multicolored „	...30 yds. 30 in... 0.32 to 0.35
Chimagoro	30 yds. 30 in.... 5.25 to 5.75	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	...48 in. to 52 in... 0.80 to 1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds. 32 in.... 0.25 to 0.33	Presidents	...54 in. to 56 in... 0.60 to 0.70
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds. 32 in.... 6.25 to 7.25	Pilots	...54 in. to 56 in... 0.40 to 0.45
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds. 31 in ...18.50 to 19.00	Union	.. 54 in. to 56 in... 0.40 to 0.65
Lastings, Japan...	22—30 yds. 32 in....13.00 to 14.50	Blankets, scarlet & green	7 to 8 lbs....per lb... 0.40 to 0.41
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds. 30 in,... 0.18 to 0.20		

Sugar.—Formosa descriptions have further declined and prices are nominal at quotations given. Three cargoes have arrived since the 13th instant. China descriptions are still unchanged; the market being very quiet and business in them confined to retail sales only.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag ... ...per picul....	2.10 to 2.95	China No. 5 Kong-fun ... ...per picul ...	4.20 to 4.80
in Basket ... ... „ ...	2.80 to 2.85	„ No. 6 E-pak ... ... „ ...	3.30 to 3.50
China No. 1 Ping fah ... ... „ ...	7.30	Swatow ... . „ ...	2.60 to 2.80
„ No. 2 Ching-pak ... ... „ ...	6.50 to 7.00	Daitong ... ... „ ...	2.60 to 2.90
„ No. 3 Ke-pak ... ... „ ...	5.50 to 5.90	Japan Rice ... ... ,, ...	
„ No. 4 Kook-fah... ... ... „ ...	5.00 to 5.30	Kerosene Oil ... ... per case ...	2.50 to 2.52

Kerosene Oil is entirely without change since our last, and we have no further arrivals to announce.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Since the 8th instant, arrivals are 150 bales. Settlements about 50 bales of Oshius and 25 bales of Hanks.

On the receipt of advices implying the probability of a reduced crop in Europe, the market was cleared during the closing week of nearly all the remaining stock, which consisted almost entirely of Oshiu sorts. These were at full rates—as much as $455 being paid, we hear, for good Hamatsukis. The following quotations are therefore nominal.

	At Exchange 4s. in London.	*At Exchange 5.05 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*		*At Exchange 4s. in London.*	*At Exchange 5.05 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*
Steam filatures	—	—	Common No. 3 / Inferior No. 4 & 5	$380 to 420 14s.	1d. to 15s. 5d. frs. 39 to 42
Other do. (Kikai)	None.	—	—		
1st order, nom / 2nd Do. ... / 3rd to 4th Do.	$440 to 630 16s. Nominal.	1d. to 22s.	5d. frs. 44 to 62	Oshiu—Best ...	...$520 to 540 18s. 9d. to 19s. 5d. frs. 52 to 54
				„ Good to Medm.	$490 to 510 17s. 9d. to 18s. 5d. frs. 49 to 51
Hanks—				H'matski, 1 to 2	...$440 to 450 16s. 1d. to 16s. 5d. frs. 44 to 45
Best No. 1 to 2	None.	—	—	„ 3 to 4	...$410 to 430 15s. 1d. to 15s. 9d. frs. 41 to 43
Good No. 2	...$450 to 460 16s.	5d. to 16s.	9d. frs. 45 to 46	Kakeda, Best ...	— — —
Medium No. 2½	...$430 to 445 15s.	9d. to 16s.	3d. frs. 43 to 45	„ Good ...	— — —

Tea.—An extensive business has been done during the closing week and settlements have exceeded 3,500 piculs. Prices have gradually declined; and though not yet sufficiently easy to offer much inducement for general purchasing, yet some desirable parcels have changed hands at rates approximating to the laid down value in New York.

Good Medium and lower grades, so far, are not well represented, and the few lots of the former offering at about $30 per picul show comparatively poor value in comparison with higher grades.

Arrivals continue coming in freely and with fine weather we may count on a well stocked market.

To-day's prices rule as under, the market being quiet and buyers still looking forward to a further decline.

Good Common	None.	Fine	...$33 to 35
Medium	Nominal.	Finest	36 to 39
Good Medium	Nominally. 28.00 to 32.00	Choice	40 to 45

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—The business of the week has been interfered with by the Race holidays, but at the close a good amount has been done in Private Bills at a considerable advance in rates.

Rates close as follows:—

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight	3s. 11¾d. nom.
„ Bank Bills on demand	3s. 11d. „
„ Private 6 months' sight	4s. 0¼d. to 4s. 0⅛d.
ON PARIS—Bank 6 months' sight	5.00
„ Private 6 ms. sight	5.07
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	1½ per cent disct.
„ Private 10 days' sight	2¼ „ „
On SHANGHAI—Bank sight	73
„ Private 10 days sight	74 nom.
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	94
„ 30 days sight Private	94⅛
ON San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	94
„ 30d. sight Private	95
Kinsatz	401
Gold Yen	392

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

THE YOUNG MEN'S

Christian Association

LECTURES,

delivered during the season of

1875-76.

SEND YOUR ORDERS

Quickly to the Publishers,

F. R. WETMORE & CO.,

No. 28, Main St., Yokohama.

Yokohama, May 16, 1876. d l w. w l m.

BROADWELL'S

BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,

d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

NOTICE.

WE have this day commenced business as GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, at SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, and KOBE, under the name and style of

FEARON, LOW & CO.

JAMES S. FEARON.
FRANCIS LOW.

Yokohama, May 1, 1876. 1m.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to attend to the **Landing, Clearing, or Shipping of Cargo** at this Port, at Reasonable Rates.

CAPT. D. SCOTT,
Custom House.

Yokohama, August 3, 1872. tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE "HIOGO NEWS."

PUBLISHED AT HIOGO EVERY

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION $24 per Annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at

"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE.

Yokohama, February 12, 1874 tf.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

Billiard Room Furniture Manufacturesr, Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. M. THE QUEEN;
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES;
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDOWELL & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.
BOMBAY—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.
SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Office of this journal.

Yokohama, July 3, 1875. 52ism.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

May 17th, 1873. tf.

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NORTON'S PATENT "ABYSSINIAN" TUBE WELLS.

THESE celebrated Tube Wells, of which many thousands are in use throughout the world, are the most rapid, simple, and economical means of obtaining water, from the wants of a cottage to supplies of upwards of a million gallons a day. In use at Bass's, Allsopp's and other large Breweries.

Full printed directions are furnished with the Driving Tackle, which any ordinary workman can manage. The average time required to drive a Well is *one to six hours.*

LE GRAND & SUTCLIFF,

Proprietors of Letters Patent,

3, Talbot Court, Gracechurch Street, and Magdala Works, Bunhill Row,

LONDON.

March 27, 1875. 12m. 1f.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS.
PEAS, CARROTS, BEANS AND OTHER VEGETABLES
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA AND PERRINS' "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE."

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from every Storekeeper.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands. *Every Cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name.*

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals, and at Vienna 1873, Two Grand Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions.

June 5, 1875. 1f. 12ms.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

Established 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List, 60 pages; sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
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Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50 To 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD AND 66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 22.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

The announcement that the meeting of the provincial authorities is not to be held in consequence of the Mikado's absence from the capital on his progress though certain portions of his dominions, has caused a good deal of dissatisfaction, to which the native newspapers give vent. It is pleaded that if he makes a progress every year, and his absence is held to be a sufficient reason for not summoning the Assembly, the present adjournment may be indefinitely extended. Why the Assembly should not sit even in the Sovereign's absence, does not seem very clear. The subjects of discussion are of a purely local character, such as Police, Roads, Poor-relief, Primary Education, and so on, and thus the Assembly resembles our own meetings of magistrates. It has no analogy whatever with a Parliament, either in such powers as it may wield, or in the nature of its discussions. It would be very gratifying to have a debate in this Assembly upon the results of the centralizing tendency of the present form of administration, so that some estimate could be formed of the advantages and disadvantages of it. We have no doubt that it has checked a good deal of extravagance and peculation in the provinces. But we are not so certain that it has banished them altogether, and, as we have elsewhere stated, there is a strong feeling abroad in very influential native quarters that the capital is invested with an appearance of progress and prosperity, which, if not fictitious, is at all events procured at the expense of the provinces, which are proportionately impoverished. We doubt whether the newspapers have yet encouraged anything like provincial correspondence; but they might do good service both to the *ken* more remote from the capital, and to the Government, by moderate representations of the grievances under which the provinces are said to labour. It is of high importance, if they lay themselves out to become channels for the expression of such views, that their correspondents should be sound and moderate men, and not merely factious grumblers.

We are informed on good authority that two foreigners have been making considerable purchases of silk in the interior, in contravention of the clause in the passports which forbids all trading out of the foreign settlements. The act is not a *malum in se*, but it is a *malum prohibitum*, and if overlooked in one case will be resorted to in others. As one or two foreigners have got into trouble by acts of this nature, which, however, would hardly take place if they were not profitable, and as it is important that rules made for all nationalities should be observed by all nationalities, we draw attention to the facts as reported to us.

An announcement has been made that a Weekly German paper called the *Ostasiatische Zeitung* is about to be established in Tôkiô, under the editorship of Herr Sutor, formerly a Lieutenant in the Prussian Army. We wish Mr. Sutor success. He enjoys the great advantage of living in the capital, and in close proximity to many of his learned and accomplished countrymen in the service of the Japanese Government. These gentlemen have already shewn much good intellectual mettle in their contributions to the German Asiatic Society, and their advice and assistance cannot fail to be of signal service to the new journal.

We are compelled by lack of space to withhold until next week the remarks suggested by Mr. Consul Robertson's Trade Report, which is concluded in our present issue.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 22nd.

If we may believe a correspondent of the *Hochi Shimbun* who has but recently returned from a tour in Europe, the ignorance which formerly existed in England, as to the views on political and social matters held by the people of this country, has been largely dispelled by the translations from the native press, which the foreign newspapers of Japan have been recently placing before their readers. English people, he tells us, begin to find some interest in the news which is borne to them from the Land of the Rising Sun, and this he deems no small honour to its press. The greater number of translations are taken from the *Nichi Nichi*, *Chôya*, and *Hôchi* newspapers. The writing of the second of these is highly meritorious, but it is learned and strains the attention of the reader. The *Nichi Nichi* displays facile composition and a somewhat ambitious parade of erudition in its quotations from European writings. And, lastly, the *Hôchi*, though caustic and severe, is ever ready to check excesses. Such, we learn, are the opinions of the native press which are entertained in London.

The *Hochi Shimbun* announces that some thirteen police officers have received orders to proceed to the Loo Choo Islands.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

The *Tokio Fu* announced on Friday last that His Majesty the Mikado would commence his northern journey on the 2nd proximo.

Tuesday, 23rd.

From the *Osaka Nippo*.

It is rumoured that disturbances have arisen in *Kôchi Ken* on account of the new land taxes, and that the farmers have armed themselves with bamboo spears in rebellion against the authorities.

From the same:—

The disturbance in Wakayama *ken* has been tranquillized and the troops, which had been sent from Osaka, were withdrawn on 18th instant.

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From the *Hochi Shimbun.*

Mr. Okubo, the Minister of the Home Department, will start for the North on the 23rd inst., to make preparations for the visit of the Mikado.

Further:—The representatives of the Educational Departments of seven different *ken* are about to meet at *Aichi ken* for the purpose of discussing educational matters.

From the *Fu Ken Jikko.*

Chinese residents in Yokohama being addicted to habits of uncleanliness, the following sanitary regulations have been issued by the *Kencho*:—

All decayed flesh, fish, vegetables or undried skins of animals must be removed from their houses, which must further be kept free from dust and dirt. No offensive food, nor explosive and dangerous articles are allowed in shops or houses. Dealers in Kerosine oil are not allowed to keep a larger stock than five cases on their premises.

No Household Furniture, Merchandize or Sign-boards must obstruct the thoroughfare.

No filth or litter may be thrown out into the street.

The above regulations must be strictly observed and any violation of them will render the offender liable to be punished by law.

Thursday, 25th.

A most daring robbery was committed at the International Hotel on Tuesday night, apparently by some one well acquainted with the premises. The thief obtained an entrance to the Hotel by removing a pane of glass from the Billiard room window which overlooks Messrs. Domoney & Co.'s back-yard. He went direct to the manager's room, and without awakening Mr. Henriques, who was sleeping there, succeeded in abstracting from the pockets of his clothes the keys of the safe and $11.30 in cash. From there he proceeded to the safe (standing by itself in a small room adjoining the bar) which, of course, he found no difficulty in opening. The contents he appropriated, consisting of $720 in cash, a gold watch valued at $150 and promissory notes to the extent of $600; and retired by the same way he had entered, without, strange to say, disturbing the watchman who was on duty, considerately leaving the safe keys on the floor. It is supposed that all this must have occurred about three o'clock in the morning.

The matter has been put in the hands of the Police, who are sanguine of discovering the perpetrator. Most of the servants employed at the hotel leave the premises at night, and suspicion naturally points to one of them.

We would call our reader's attention to the fact that a "Spelling Bee" will be held at the Temperance Hall this evening—as yet quite a novelty in the East.

From the *Choya Shimbun* we learn that several people at Tokio have fallen within the clutches of the law for selling the photographs of the Mikado and Empress.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

His Majesty the Mikado visited the *Genro In* on the 22nd inst., and listened for some time to the discussions.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says:—Brigadier General Ôyama Iwao has been ordered to proceed to Sendai and take command of that military district during the visit of His Majesty the Mikado to the North.

From the *Heiji Shimbun.*

The Government has ordered a review of the troops to be held in honour of the Corean Embassy.

The *Hochi Shimbun* says:—Telegraphic advices have been received from Shimonoseki to the effect that the Corean Embassy arrived at that port on the 23rd inst., at 7.40 a.m.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*:

A reformed Code of Criminal Laws has been drawn up by the Judicial Department and submitted to the *Genrô-In* for approval.

Friday, 26th.

The *Nevada*, with American mails on board, will be despatched for Shanghai and coast ports to-morrow, Saturday, at 4 p.m., instead of the *Genkai-Maru* as previously advertised.

From the *Choya Shimbun*:—

During the absence of Mr. Okubo in the north, Mr. Hayashi will act as Minister of the Interior. It is rumoured that Mr. Okubo will be promoted to the rank of *Naidaijin.*

A fire broke out in Honjo, Tokio, on the night of the 24th instant, which destroyed some hundred houses.

From the *Akebono Shimbun*:—

The Kaitakushi Department have recently send a large lot of young trees, of various sorts, from their establishment at Tokio to the Island of Yezo.

The *Nichi Nichi* says: The present dull times, which are complained of everywhere, have greatly interfered with silk manufactures at Kioto, as at least two-thirds of the Nishijin looms are now unemployed.

Saturday, 27th.

It has been discovered that the robbery at the International Hotel, on Tuesday night last, was committed by one of the boys. The culprit had continued his duties at the Hotel for some time after the robbery, but his absence on Thursday evening led to suspicion which resulted, fortunately, in the recovery of the whole of the missing cash and valuables. The thief is still at large, but hopes are entertained that he will be shortly arrested.

The *Surat* with the English mails on board broke her shaft and had to put into Lisbon, transferring the mails to the *Australia* a week later. This will, of course, delay the arrival of the mail which is due here on the 30th instant.

We would call attention to the fact that the hour of departure for the *Nevada* to-day has been changed from four to three o'clock p.m., and that, in consequence, letters for Shanghai and the Coast ports must be posted by two o'clock.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Mr. Ito, Minister of Public Works, paid a visit to the Ikuno Silver Mines, in the province of Tajima, on the 21st instant, and inspected the new machinery which has been erected there. The day was observed as a holiday by all those employed at the Mines.

From the *Hochi Shimbun.*

The Corean Embassy arrived at Kobe on the 24th instant, and from there paid a visit to Kiôto. In all probability the Embassy will arrive at Tokio on the 29th instant.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Yokohama Station.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday 21st May, 1876.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$9,373.27
Merchandise, &c.	$ 463.83
Total.	$9,837.10

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$9,142.27
Merchandise, &c.	$ 557.60
Total.	$9,699.87

Kobe and Osaka Station.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 14th May, 1876.

Passengers, 22,020.	Amount.....	Yen 4,910.935
Luggage and Parcels	„	135.967
Goods	„	142.60
Total Amount.....		Yen 5,189.502
Corresponding period last year		Yen 7,981,398

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MR. CAVE'S REPORT—EGYPT AND JAPAN.

AFTER the British Government had concluded its recent purchase of shares in the Suez Canal, they despatched a Commissioner, Mr. STEPHEN CAVE, to Egypt, at the desire or with the consent of THE KHEDIVE, to investigate and report upon the actual condition of the Egyptian finances. After a stay of a few months Mr. CAVE returned to England on the 9th of March, and, on the 23rd of the same month, addressed to Lord DERBY the Report which will be found in the London *Mail* of the 5th April. It is impossible to read this admirable document without being struck with its perfectly business-like and practical character, its clearness, thoroughness, and grasp of correct administrative principle. It traces out the causes of the present financial embarrassments of THE KHEDIVE; then proceeds to enumerate the sources and sum of the revenue; next, it deals with the amount of the debt; and finally shows by what means the annual interest upon it may be met, and the principal itself ultimately cancelled. There is no object to be gained here by stating the particulars of these obligations or the methods Mr. CAVE recommends for meeting them. Suffice it that every security of real value has been pledged, the floating debt must be met if a very serious crisis is to be averted, and the independence hitherto enjoyed by THE KHEDIVE in the management of his finances is seriously threatened by the only means which can be devised to extricate him from his difficulties.

It is admitted that the country has made great progress under its present ruler. Although the annual charge upon the people is heavy and has increased, the power of meeting it has increased in a far greater degree. The exports have quadrupled in 13 years, and show a balance of value over the imports during that time of about £85,000,000. The population has increased. More schools, affording better education, have been established. Every branch of the revenue yields more to the Treasury. There is much general prosperity, and, as we have said, great progress has been made. But THE KHEDIVE is practically insolvent, and it is only by getting temporary assistance, consolidating all his debts, and placing his finances in the hands of one or the other of the great European powers, that he can tide over his troubles.

Now, no one who has watched the recent history of Japan can fail to see that it presents many points of resemblance to that of Egypt. Both countries have sought, with greater or less success, to engraft upon their own civilization one of a purely European character. Both have made great and undisputed progress. Both have raised themselves considerably in the scale of nations, have elevated the condition of their people, have constructed important public works of a character and for purposes unimagined in their remoter history, have improved their systems of public education, and have sought to introduce new methods of increasing their wealth, whether by external trade or the development of their own internal resources. Both have made many mistakes. Both have been the prey or the dupes of rapacious or ignorant foreign adventurers. Both have spent much money with no result whatever, some money with a poor result, and some with a very fair result. And, lastly, one has become seriously embarrassed in its financial affairs, while the other is suspected of being far from easy in the same respect. True it is that nearly the whole of the debt of Japan is due to her own people, and the whole of the debt of Egypt to European creditors. True, that the debt of Japan demands a very small portion of the revenue for interest, while that of Egypt demands a very large portion. True, too, that, so far as we know, though there is pressure here there is no actual embarrassment. But, in unfavourable contrast to Egypt, we are in no state of prosperity here. The value of our exports does not increase. Our annual charge on the people is far heavier than in Egypt, while it may be gravely doubted whether the power to meet it has increased at all of late years, except in the tea districts. Our railway traffic has fallen off grievously, complaints are heard both in the capital and from the country, and the nation can neither be said to be contented nor prosperous.

Now let us turn to Mr. CAVE's Report and see how far the causes which have brought trouble on Egypt are operating here. He begins it thus:—

"Egypt may be said to be in a transition state, and she suffers from the defects of the system out of which she is passing, as well as from those of the system into which she is attempting to enter. She suffers from the ignorance, dishonesty, waste, and extravagance of the East, such as have brought her Suzerain to the verge of ruin, and at the same time, from the vast expense caused by hasty and inconsiderate endeavours to adopt the civilization of the West.

"Immense sum are expended on unproductive works after the manner of the East, and on productive works carried out in the wrong way, or too soon. This last is a fault which Egypt shares with other new countries (for she may be considered a new country in this respect), a fault which has seriously embarrassed both the United States and Canada; but probably nothing in Egypt has ever approached the profligate expenditure which characterized the commencement of the railway system in England.

"The Khedive has evidently attempted to carry out with a limited revenue in the course of a few years works which ought to be spread over a far longer period, and which would tax the resources of much richer exchequers.

And what have we had here? Does not this passage very fairly represent our own troubles and the causes of them? We are in a state of transition here, and are suffering from the defects of a system which is passing away, and from those of a system as yet only imperfectly entered upon. The ignorance, dishonesty, waste and extravagance which are the curses of the administration in Egypt are equally curses here, while enormous sums of money have been spent in hasty and ill-considered efforts to adopt the civilization of the West.

Mr. CAVE goes on to say, that

"Experience shows that while dishonesty goes wholly or partially unpunished, independence of thought and action, resolution to do one's duty and to resist the peculation and neglect which pervade every department give rise to intrigues which, sooner or later bring about the downfall of honest officials. Consequently, those who begin with a desire to do their duty give way before the obstructiveness which paralyzes every effort."

We next come to the position of the foreign employés of the Egyptian Government, respecting which Mr. CAVE writes as follows.

"The European *employés* of the Khedive take care, naturally, that their position should be defined and secured. This gives them freedom of thought, speech and action, which has been in many cases most valuable to Egypt. Mr. Acton, sent out from the English Board of Trade, is a most useful member of this class. If men of such character and position were appointed to higher offices in the Civil Service, they would, as we believe, bring about most excellent results. They would be checks upon the adventurers who have preyed upon Egypt; and they would take care that the adviser upon public works should be in every case distinct from the person who benefits by their construction. The actual terms of the contracts require the scrutiny of men of integrity and capacity. It is admitted by contractors themselves that they charge far more than the fair amount of their work because the conditions of the contracts are so unnecessarily and absurdly onerous that they are compelled to make extra charges to protect themselves against possible loss; so that one way or another, Egypt is the loser. An official of high rank said to us that the great want in Egypt is a body of high-class Europeans, not those who compete with each other to make money and put pressure upon the Khedive, but men like our Indian officials, who have done so much to raise the tone of the native races.

We can never too greatly lament for the sake of this country that while it has had, and still has, a few excellent foreign servants in its employment, it has listened to a great deal of ignorant and mischievous advice from men whose only idea in giving it was to preserve their places, and who therefore jumped invariably with the humour of their masters. It would have been well for the Japanese

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had they thrown themselves in this matter on the loyal coöperation of those of the western governments whose civil services could have been relied on to furnish men of equal ability and character for all the necessities of this country. So far as we know, this policy has always succeeded where it has been tried. But how small in this country has been the proportion of the men thus chosen! If we could ever learn the history of much of the advice given to the Japanese, it would be the history of every possible personal and national jealousy, of great principles sacrificed to petty intrigues, of common sense, sagacity, caution and prudence set aside to make way for personal interests or to gratify personal animosity or vanity. Had the plan we speak of been adopted, the men thus lent to this Government, remaining still in the service of the country which sent them, what far larger guarantee would there not have been for their sturdiness, soundness of view and principle, the maintenance of their own self-respect, their industry and sense of responsibility. The Chinese have acted more wisely in this respect. Though they have not adopted the above system, they have entrusted the formation of an important branch of their civil service, and that a revenue service, to foreigners, and it now takes rank as one of excellent reputation, besides serving admirably and faithfully the purposes for which it was instituted. If the head of it is an Englishman, his subordinates are, and his successor may be, German, French or American. All work harmoniously together, united by that *esprit-de-corps* which is essential to any good service whether civil or otherwise; they combine to show the vast superiority of a western over an eastern administrative organization, and thus, it may be hoped, form a leaven, however infinitessimal, in the vast civil administration of the Chinese Empire. In view of all the perplexing difficulties, partly made by themselves, partly made for them, attending this section of their recent history, it is no great wonder that the Japanese have made many mistakes here. Not the less, however, have these mistakes acted very prejudicially to their interests.

Here is another of Mr. CAVE's remarks:—

> The fault here, as in so many other instances, has been that industries have been established without due consideration. Very large factories were built before the land was ready to supply them* * * * * Some factories, full of costly machinery, have been abandoned, others left unfinished with the machinery on the spot; steam machinery * * * * * has been erected and never used.

All this applies just as well to Japan.

There is, however, one cause at work in this Empire which threatens its welfare very seriously, and which Egypt seems to have escaped—we refer to the present system of government which centralizes everything in Tôkiô. A translation which will be found elsewhere refers to this, and the Government may rely that the system will work mischief. The provinces are becoming impoverished by it. Formerly, the revenues of each daimiate were spent within its own area. Now, all are sent to Tôkiô. Formerly, the people in hard times could obtain time or money relief from the *daimios*. Now they fly to usurers for aid, "like," as the writer prettily says, "the bird to the man's breast." Under this system agriculture will decline, production will diminish, and land fall out of cultivation. It is to be hoped that HIS MAJESTY'S progress in the interior may furnish an opportunity for enquiring into the actual state of affairs, and that the provincial authorities will be encouraged to represent fully and fearlessly the advantages or disadvantages attaching to the new system of administration. So far as is compatible with the more advanced views in regard to the progress of the country presumably held by the Central Government, (wholly apart from any question of the greater or less intelligence with which they are carried out), it certainly would seem well that as much power of government as possible should be given to each *ken*, extending, under certain prescribed circumstances, even so far as to allow some latitude in regard to the taxation, and the permission to disburse a fair portion of the local revenues on local improvements. Nor should any means be omitted to encourage production with a view to increase the exports of the country. The growth of rice is understood by every peasant, and it would be extremely satisfactory to see Japan paying for her foreign manufactures out of her annual production, rather than from her small accumulated capital.

There are other questions dealt with in Mr. CAVE'S report on which we should like to have dwelt, if only shortly, because the lessons they teach might be useful to this country. But we are limited in our space, and may overtax the patience of those whose attention we would claim. Our sole object has been to point out some of the dangers attendant on a rapid transition from one phase of civilization to another. Egypt has fallen into serious trouble by having ignored them. We trust Japan will have wisdom enough to profit by the lesson they teach, and thus avoid them.

SIR EDMUND HORNBY'S RETIREMENT.

WE learn from the Shanghai papers that the first Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of China and Japan has accepted a retiring pension, and by this time he has probably started for Europe. It was the fortune of Lord BROUGHAM to read his own obituary and to see what estimate the most influential organ of public opinion in England formed of him when he was supposed to be removed from the reach of praise or blame. Something like this happens to every public man who divests himself of the appointments and preferments which he has held for a long time, and retires from the scenes of his activity. He dies officially, and the critics are at liberty to speak of him in a strain closely resembling that which they would employ had Libitina encompassed him with her funereal pomps. In order to form a just estimate of Sir EDMUND HORNBY'S character we must glance at the prominent points in his career. He was the son of a London solicitor and was very early plunged into active life without the softening process of a University career. At a very early age he was attached to the British Embassy at Lisbon, later he worked hard at newspaper and periodical literature, and then went to Canada to settle a difficult question connected with boundaries which threatened to give us trouble with the United States Government. He was then entrusted with the most important official charge he ever held, viz: the Judgeship of Constantinople. Here he acquitted himself with distinguished ability, and showed his special fitness for dealing with an imperfectly established judicial system, and for eliciting order out of a legal chaos. The necessity of establishing a Supreme Court in China and Japan which forced itself upon the British Government in 1865, gave an opportunity to Sir EDMUND HORNBY for doing in China what he had done in the Levant. Once more he set to work drilling junior members of the Consular service into police magistrates, establishing precedents, and "organizing" in the fullest sense of the word a system of legal and judicial coherency out of a confused and random entanglement.

The state of things which existed in the times of the He-

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brew Judges, "when every man did what was right in his own eyes," was a *Kosmos* compared to that which existed in the ports of China and Japan before the establishment of the Supreme Court, and it is we believe very generally admitted that the system of order was firmly and promptly evolved out of the "muddle" by the tact and energy of Sir EDMUND HORNBY. Of course he was very severely criticised. In the nature of things he offended many persons—he interfered with many cherished abuses—he clashed with many interests; and he made many enemies, but he was felt by all to be straightforward, and strong, and these two qualities make up for many defects. There is a story told of an American orator who, in the midst of soaring platitudes and lofty promises of impossible boons to the Union which would follow on his election for Congress, was brought rudely and abruptly to a standstill by the sudden question "what does that mean when it is peeled and biled"? This was the homely question which Sir EDMUND HORNBY was always practically putting. He could not bear pretence. He had an eye as keen as that of THOMAS CARLYLE for "a sham." He could at a glance detect the hidden motive which prompted a "cry", or inspired a clique. His soul detested jobs of any kind. The most imposing pretext disappeared when he brought the dry light of his common sense to bear upon its flimsiness.

Of course the faults of his judicial character were severely commented upon for they were only too obvious, but they really flowed from the most admirable quality of his mind, his keen insight, and almost intuitive power of discerning where the difficulty of a case lay. He strove to strip every case of needless technicalities and to administer the Law according to the dictates of common sense. It frequently happened that his decisions offended the Bar, and indeed he was too fond of sweeping away the mazy cobwebs of precedent and taking such views of the subject in hand as were prompted by an abstract sense of right to be popular with the "retrospective class."

This is not the place to speak at length of his cordial and manly personal character. He was the resolute foe of pretension or unreality, and the warm supporter of what was genuine and sensible. When he first arrived in China he set himself steadily to discourage the extravagance of "the good old days," as they are still called, and in various ways he laboured to correct the faults that communities essentially mercantile invariably develop. Though he never aimed at popularity, and indeed was curiously deficient in the gifts that secure the applause of the multitude, he was appreciated by all the residents who had opportunities of judging of his sterling good qualities. As an adviser he was sagacious, and as ready to give his counsel and help to those who had opposed him as to those who were personally friendly to him.

A Judge who is popular with the Bar will generally be one who is fertile in discovering difficulties. A Judge who is popular with the laity will be a Judge who is fertile in finding solutions. Sir EDMUND HORNBY acted up to the Spirit of the Order in Council and strove to stop litigation. That this is a boon to the public cannot be denied, and it is quite within the compass of possibility that many will regret in years to come the vigour and clearness of an official, who, with many faults of manner and an impulsive temper, kept steadily in view the great object of preventing expenditure on litigation, and who settled rather than fomented differences.

It is premature to speak as to the probable successor of Sir EDMUND HORNBY. It will be a matter of deep regret in Japan if we are destined to lose the learned Judge who has hitherto presided over our Court so efficiently. It will be a still graver loss to those who enjoy the privilege of Mr. GOODWIN's friendship, if he is to be taken from our midst. His ability and wide knowledge have already commended, and his kindliness has endeared him to the community, and it will be a sad misfortune to lose almost the only scholar of European reputation whom we have ever had in this remote land. But of course our regrets are purely selfish, and we shall rejoice at Mr. GOODWIN's promotion, though deploring his departure.

SILK.

WE have now reached a period of the Silk Season which may be deemed not unfitted for casting a retrospective glance at the business which has been done in that staple and upon the prospects of the closely approaching campaign of 1876-7.

During the first six months of the Season 1875-6—that is to say from the 1st July to the end of December 1875,—the settlements of Silk were fairly active, if we except the month of July. Prices on the whole were not only well supported, but even recovered a portion of the ground which had been lost in the preceding six months. This improved position was mainly due to two causes. The first may be found in the extensive purchases which were made by way of returns for goods sold, in lieu of Bank Bills, the exchange of which was extremely unfavorable to importers; the second arose from the brisk demand on the part of native manufacturers who, resorting to this market, purchased certain descriptions of silk in competition with the foreign houses—a very unusual occurrence.

Since the beginning of 1876 business has assumed a more quiet aspect. Reports from European markets have been more and more discouraging, not indeed as to the extent of consumption—which continued as large as ever—but with respect to prices which exhibited an uninterrupted downward tendency. Arrivals from the Interior have moreover gradually diminished, evidencing the active consumption by native manufacturers which was absorbing a large proportion of the silk that in ordinary years found its way to the Yokohama market. Up to the present date the export from this port for eleven months of the season 1875-6 amounts to barely 13,000 bales or nearly 1,000 bales short of the average export of the past sixteen years.

Nor is it probable that the month of June will sensibly increase the figure we have mentioned. The arrivals from the country which were more and more insignificant within the last two months, have apparently come to an end, whilst the stock of Silk on the market is completely exhausted. We may therefore consider the season of 1875-6 as virtually closed, and look forward to the next so as to examine what prospects it holds out.

The present *raccolta* is in a fair way in the interior of Japan. By all accounts received to this date everything is going on well, and promises a good outturn.

The reports from China so far point to a large production, fully equal to that of last year.

Telegraphic advices from Europe received within the last fortnight led to the supposition that the crop in France and Italy had been somewhat injured by bad weather; but we have not heard that more recent reports have confirmed the first unfavourable impressions. In the absence of further news, we consider ourselves justified in thinking that if any partial harm has been caused to the crop in Europe by bad weather, the fears as to the ultimate result are subsiding; con-

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sequently, the chance is that there may yet be, if not a good, at least an average European crop, which is quite as much as may be considered desirable under existing circumstances.

Now, to what more immediately concerns the trade of this country, we fear that some misapprehension may arise in the minds of native dealers, as well as in those of a portion at least of the foreign shippers. The Japanese silkmen may be led astray by the late rumours of a reduced crop in Europe, and encourage themselves in asking for their own produce prices out of proportion with the rates ruling in the home markets. The foreign houses, on the other hand, run the risk of over-estimating an item of intelligence which was received by one of the late mails, to the effect that China silk will henceforth be no longer in the ascendant, and that good fine French, Italian and Japanese silk will shortly resume the place they have lost during the past few years. Granted that such may be the case in the interest of Japan silk; but it does not follow that the anticipated return to favour is sure to raise prices to any great extent. Although the stocks of Japan Hanks have decreased at home, and although they might eventually be more enquired for in Europe than has been the case lately, still we would caution shippers against yielding to the pretensions of the native silkmen, or to their own hopes and inclinations. In the very face of a threatened crop in Europe, we only hear of a trifling advance in prices, and yet there is no doubt that holders did all they possibly could to take advantage of the opportunity offered them by the weather. Does not this show that the solution of the question lies some distance beneath the surface? Does it not seem to prove that, we do not say the *possibility* but even the *certainty* of an indifferent crop of silk seems powerless to restore courage to all and cause an advance of prices?

We have long been, and are still, of opinion that it is a mere question of *production* and nothing more.

We know nothing as yet for certain of the actual result of this year's European crop. But we already know beyond dispute that the crop in China is *good*, some even say large —*i.e.* 70,000 bales at least. It is true we are told that China Silk, which has enjoyed for some years past a sort of monopoly amongst the European manufacturers, to the detriment and exclusion of continental kinds, is in danger of losing its supremacy. Fashion is playing freaks once more—casting aside her late favourites, woollens and low priced coloured silk dresses, to revert to rich black silk tissues for which the Chinese product is not so well adapted. It may be so. We shall only reply that the Chinese are a shrewd race of dealers. They can spare for shipment a quantity of silk equal to nearly one half of the whole consumption of Europe, and keep, in addition, enough for themselves. Is it likely that they will quietly submit to be displaced in the European markets without trying to retain their position?

We believe not. It may be necessary that they should struggle hard, but struggle they will; and as it is with the "big battalions" in the battle-field so will it be with them: they will carry the day by the very immensity of their production. We may perhaps lay ourselves open to a charge of partiality in making the following statement, but we have good grounds to warrant it. It will be remembered that in the season 1867-8 the export of China amounted only to 28,000 bales, prices being at that time at an extremely high point. Since then the export from that country has yearly increased in quantity, and although as gradually increased at the same time in Europe and prices fell in proportion, China silk continued in demand, notwithstanding its comparative inferiority. We may therefore hazard the assertion that however changeable the vagaries of fashion, it will be all but impossible to drive Chinese silk out of foreign markets. The value of it may decline more or less considerably; but the mere fact of its abundance and cheapness will compel consumers to revert to it again, even though they abandon it for a time.

From this we infer that the question of production is paramount. Italian, French and Japanese silk may enjoy their turn again for a month, possibly longer. If, however, we assume that, we must admit also that it will be very difficult, not to say impossible, for the prices of these sorts to advance much if there are at the same time heavy stocks of Chinas weighing on the market with but little demand for them.

Let us add that barely one half of last year's crop of France and Italy has gone into consumption; there is consequently quite enough left to make up for a considerable deficiency, if there should be one in this year's production. The crop of China silk, we must say again, is large, and must eventually find its way to Europe, not to speak of supplies from all the other silk-producing countries of the world.

Taking all these points into consideration, we conclude that in the considerable stocks existing in Europe, reinforced moreover by this year's crop, consumers will find ample materials for their present requirements, large though they may be. Consumption seems to have reached the extreme limit of its present power, and we can hardly hope for its further increase; whilst, on the contrary, it might be checked or gravely diminished by any adverse occurrence. Under these circumstances prudence may surely be best recommended, and no valid reason is apparent why the foreign houses of the port should be induced to pay, at the opening of next season, higher prices than they paid at the same time last year. Our fear, however, is that in a perfectly bare market, as this is, some buyers may be carried away by their eagerness, and give for silk long prices which will subsequently cause them serious regrets.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

The Postponed Meeting of the *Chihokuan Kaaigi*.

(Precis)

(Chuga Shimbun May 26th 1876.)

Every picture whether of joy or sorrow has its reverse. The day on which our parents attain to the age of three score and ten is one to be celebrated with great rejoicings, and yet with these must be united the sad thought that man's life is limited and that those parents in whose honor we are now rejoicing are drawing nigh to the grave. By the affair at Kokwa our prestige was greatly increased, we took great spoil in guns, muskets and other things, and in great glee we raised the song of victory. On the other hand, however, were the wretched Coreans who had to lament the loss of slaughtered relatives, and their homesteads and property consumed in the flames of war. While America, after having for seven years endured a cruel and bloody war, finally succeeded in shaking off the oppression of an arbitrary Government and was enabled to exult in the possession of freedom and liberty, England on the other hand, after having squandered millions upon millions of money and lost tens of thousands of lives, had to submit to the humiliation of peace. Unscrupulous grain merchants may acquire immense fortunes by buying up all the rice and wheat, but look to the other side of the picture and we see the starving people unable to provide a single meal. The joy of one is another's sorrow, and it has ever been so from earliest ages down.

On the 24th of April last it was notified to the whole country that our intelligent, accomplished and kind Sovereign was about to visit Osaka and Dewa. Ah! is there a single person in those provinces who did not rejoice on hearing that His Majesty was

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about to visit so distant a quarter and to inquire into and remedy their woes in person? We have heard that, when His Majesty a few years back visited the western provinces, the entire people shared his favor, that in every house were feasting and gladness, that prayers for His Majesty's welfare were offered up in every quarter, and that every day now seems to those people as it were an age until His Majesty visits them once more. What were the thoughts of the people of the north at the time of that visit? "Why does His Majesty leave us to the last, why "will he not visit us too, are we too not his children, why then "does he favor them and neglect us?" Such are probably the feelings that have been since nursed by the people of the north, and the visit of His Majesty will now be more welcome to them than a rain cloud to a husbandman after a long drought.

Well, the yearnings of the whole country that His Majesty should visit them being unquestionable, the people of the midland provinces, when they hear of this visit to the north, will wish in their turn to be favored in like manner. If His Majesty goes to the south, the north will be jealous, and if to the west, the east. The joy of one is the other's sorrow and each is naturally eager for its Sovereign's presence. Such being the case, His Majesty will next year probably gladden the hearts of the midland people by a visit, in the following year he will perhaps go to Yezo, in the next to Loochoo, and in the succeeding year to the Hachijo and Bonin Islands, and thus all our thirty-five millions of brethren will share in His Majesty's favor without preference or partiality.

When, however, we turn around and survey the other side of the picture we find that, as we stated at the beginning of this article, joy and sorrow go together, each striving to obtain the mastery. The sorrow to which we allude is the Notification which has been issued postponing on the account of His Majesty's visit the meetings of the Assembly of Local Officials. His Majesty's visits will not be limited to the east, or to the north, but, as shown above, will probably hereafter be gradually extended to the midland provinces, to Loochoo, the Hachijo and Bonin Islands, and, when visits to all these places have once been paid, the circle of them may be commenced anew. If, in that case, the meeting of the Local Officials be deferred from year to year on account of these visits, the result will be to render as empty as froth the speech which His Majesty vouchsafed to make to its members at the opening of the Assembly last year that, "in "accordance with his vow made to the gods at the time of his "accession to the throne, it was his desire gradually to extend the "purport of the vow, and by assembling representatives of the "people to establish laws based upon the result of their discus-"sions; secure harmonious terms between high and low and to "open a path to the people whereby their wants might be made "known to the Government, to enable them to pursue their "several avocations in peace, and by these means to impress upon "them the duty of sharing in the burden of the country; that the "chief local authorities had been therefore assembled to take "council together as the people's representatives and he gave "them the rules of the assembly which they should well observe," It will also nullify the rule that "the assembly was one for the "discussion by the chief local authorities of local matters "and that it should meet once in every year." We therefore cannot in view of this do otherwise than grieve for our country's sake. Is it not true then that joy and sorrow cannot be separated? Thinking of this subject we are lost in a fog and unable to decide on which side (i. e. on the visit of His Majesty to the north or on the assembling of the local officials) lies the greatest advantage and which it is best should be deferred for the other's sake.

Mode of Paying the Land-Tax.

(Choya Shimbun, May 23, 1876.)

We do not know whether it is profitable to pay taxes in money or unprofitable to pay them in rice, but a consideration of the abolishment by the Government of the practice of rice payments and the adoption of money payments can hardly be otherwise than convenient and advantageous. Taxation is a subject of primary importance to the country and one involving either profit or loss to the people, and although we entertain no decided doubt that the Government adopted this step after having given every thought to it, so that profit might be ensured both to themselves and the people, still, when we consider the condition of the different provinces, we are unable to say that the universal adoption of the money payment is to our advantage, and that that of the rice payment is the reverse.

In what do the convenience and advantage of the system of taxation at present enforced by the Government consist? A question so deep is of course not apparent to our poor capacity, but the old practice was probably amended because it involved a great and useless expenditure to both Government and people. The convenience and advantage of the money payments were not only that by it the salaries of the officials could be paid at once and numerous other expenses provided for, but that a large number of officials, who had been required under the old system, were no longer rendered necessary, and a great and avoidable expense was thus saved. The danger of the rice putrefying was in addition avoided, no godowns wherein to store it were required, and the trouble and expense of transporting it to the capitals (of the provinces) diminished. While, however, the advantage and convenience that accrued to the Government from the adoption of the new system were so great, considerable trouble was thereby entailed on the people, and, even supposing that the Government, in adopting it, thought to do what was to the advantage of both themselves and the people, a consideration of the present condition of the provinces will show that the advantages derived by both were by no means commensurate.

Those who followed the occupation of agriculture, and gave all their labour to it, however skilful in raising the cereals, were in the dark as to the mode of disposing of their produce. While therefore they were inured to the burning heat of summer and the piercing cold of winter, and could endure both without distress in the pursuit of their occupation, they were unaccustomed to watch the daily rise and fall of market prices, or to consider the times at which it was advantageous for them to sell. The system of money payments having been imposed on these farmers who were so ignorant of the mode of trading, when the time for payment came the pressure which they incessantly underwent from the Government resembled a usurer's dunning of an embarrassed client. Unprincipled merchants, watching for this time, suddenly caused the market price of cereals to fall thirty or forty per cent, and awaited the coming of the farmers to dispose of their crops—the latter having recourse to them just as a hunted bird flies for shelter to a man's breast. Distressed by the dunning applications of the Government, who refused to grant any grace whatsoever, and having no choice but to obey their orders, they with difficulty succeeded in disposing of five *yen* worth of rice for three *yen*, and with it paid their taxes. A very small part of this money was spent in the place wherein it was collected, the greater portion of it being sent to Yedo where it was squandered on buildings, made the capital on which public works were constructed, devoted to the payment of officials salaries or to the expenses of the army and navy. Yedo thus yearly became more and more flourishing while the provinces declined in proportion, and the system is thus one cause of the centralization of the wealth of the country in Yedo. This is one of the evils attendant upon the general adoption of the new system throughout all the *Kuni*.

When we compare the present amount of money taxation, which is assessed at three per cent on the (yearly) value of the land, with the old rice assessment, the former may seem very much lighter, but this apparent lightness is on the contrary rendered a burden by the necessity imposed on the farmers, ignorant as they are of mercantile dealings, of paying in money. The Government loses by it, the farmers lose by it, and between them the only persons who gain by it are a few unscrupulous traders. An excursionist who has recently come up from the country to Yedo has told us that "the depression and the want of circulation of money in his "ken are indescribable, and that the farmers have with difficulty "succeeded in paying the taxes now levied by the Government "by borrowing the pensions of shidzoku and pledging their title "deeds as security therefor; that though they have in this way "for the time being escaped distraint, they will, when the time for "payment again comes round, have no other means of raising the "money than by selling their title deeds." There are probably other reasons to account for the depression complained of, but it cannot be denied that one of the reasons is the loss occasioned to the farmers by causing them, ignorant of trade as they are, to pay their taxes in money.

Supposing that the systems were again changed and the rice instead of the money payment adopted, and such things as the disposal and transport of it undertaken by the Government, and the farmers allowed to give their attention only to the raising of it; even though some increase in the number of officers engaged in the taxation might be necessary and some additional expense incurred in consequence, the profit that would result from the convenience afforded to the people, although it might not be immediately apparent, would probably more than make up for the loss experienced by the Government. We are not well acquainted with the systems of taxation and do not therefore clearly understand the ad-

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vantages or disadvantages thereof, but looking at the present state of affairs we cannot, in view of the degree of civilization of the Japanese people, do otherwise than doubt that the payment of taxes in money is advantageous and payment in rice the reverse. We have therefore penned this article and now await the explanations of the learned.

The Publication of the Price of Gold.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

When there is any difference between the price of gold coin and paper currency, is is very important for merchants to know of it, for, if unacquainted with this difference of rate, they are apt to incur losses. Such being the case, though it required some trouble to obtain the quotations, we have been in the habit of publishing the price of gold for the convenience of the merchants. But, on on the 16th instant, we were summoned to the *Dzusho-kioku* of the Naimusho (Home Department) and informed that the difference between the rates of gold and paper were the purely artificial creation of the minds of the people, and as this was in entire contradiction to the ideas of the Government in issuing paper money, we must no longer publish the respective quotations. As the price of gold has not since been quoted in any of the newspapers, we presume all have received similar orders. How this may affect our countrymen in general we really cannot say, but for ourselves we are happy to be relieved from the trouble of obtaining the market prices from day to day.

Equally with the officials we wish to see gold and paper circulating on one level. But we desire that the equality should be real and not merely fictitious. An equilibrium will not be brought about by the quotations being withheld from the newspapers.

In dealing with this question, we ought to consider whether the difference in value has arisen from natural causes or has been brought about by indirect means:—whether this is a thing that can be stopped by the Government, or must not rather be dealt with according to the laws of Political Economy.

The Government began to issue paper money on the 15th May, 1868, and a great difference at once was made between paper and gold. On the 14th December it was notified that this difference of value was lawful, and on the 24th January, 1869, an edict was issued to the effect that people could pay their taxes in paper at the rate of 120 *rigo* in currency for 100 *rigo* in cash.

Then on the 24th April of the same year the Government proclaimed that no difference could be permitted to exist, and as this order was obeyed throughout the nation, it had the effect of law. So long as this law is not repealed there ought properly to be no difference between gold and paper. Why then has any such difference arisen? Directly after the Revolution the *nibukin* and paper circulated as currency, and the reason why coin was preferred to paper was that people were more accustomed to handle it, and the value of the gold made a substantial appeal to the mind of the owner. But a great deal of spurious coin found its way into circulation, while there was no spurious paper money, so that the value of the latter rose gradually, and finally the equilibrium between the two was restored. Since the erection of the Mint many kinds of coin have been made, and our great wish from the very first has been that the paper and metallic currencies should remain in equilibrium. But the gold began to be exported abroad and gradually rose in value, and hence the difference between the gold and the paper.

The cause of the difference between the paper money and the *nibukin* was that people had not full confidence in the paper, and were more used to handle the one than the other. But the present disparity between gold and paper arises from a different cause, viz.: the demand for gold in the market. In other words, gold rises in obedience to natural causes, and, under these circumstances, it is impossible for the Government to prevent it by edicts or notifications.

There is also another cause why gold rises above the price of paper, but, our space being limited, we must leave this for future consideration. Many possibly are acquainted with this reason, and do not require us to mention it; the officials of the Naimusho must certainly know it.

We hope the difference between gold and paper will disappear, and the equilibrium between them be established. But if this should be the case, it must not be supposed that it has been caused by withholding the publication of the rates from the newspapers.

Rousseau.

(Hioron Shimbun.)

It is rumoured that the officials detest the doctrines of Rousseau. But we regret to say that the *Contrat Sociale* and other works of this writer are being published.

Torii Masakato says:—I have read the *Contrat Sociale* and other works of Rousseau's, and find that their principal object is to check the exercise of arbitrary power, to abolish useless ostentation, to give happiness and equal rights to the people, and I have seen nothing in them calculated to excite men or mislead them. Should the ideas which are found in these works be impressed upon the minds of people, corrupt officials will be deterred from acting arbitrarily, and it is for this reason that I think the *Contrat Sociale* is an extraordinary work and the man who wrote it a genius.

When this remarkable work was first published, the French Government was oppressing the people in no small degree, and this had produced so much exasperation that the effect of the work was enormous. It was the root of the French Revolution and finally overthrew the Government. People subsequently called it the Bible of the French Revolution. But, the fact is, that the action of the French Government had long been such that its overthrow was inevitable, and the book can thus in no true sense be called the cause of that overthrow. Had the Government acted with justice and consulted the happiness of the people, thousands of Rousseaus and millions of copies of the *Contrat Sociale* would not have sufficed to overturn it. Yet the officials of the French Government said that the book was the cause of the overthrow. This I cannot agree to as correct.

I have recently heard the curious fact that the Japanese officials detest Rousseau's works. I am, however, of opinion that our officials industriously discharge their duties in order to advance the welfare of the people, and they surely do not occupy their positions in order to behave haughtily. If I am not entirely mistaken, the object of the officials will be identical with that of the above work, and the aim of both will be the same. Thus I see no good reason why they should detest the book. They may dislike the author and his works, because his habits were very different from those of ordinary men, but they should remember that a fine horse will often have a hot temper.

Komatzu Masatané says:—Had the French Government acted agreeably to the wishes of the people, and won their confidence, all the works of Rousseau would have been unavailing to produce a revolution. But the French Government had been brought to the brink of ruin without Rousseau saying one word, and moreover King Louis XV was so foolish that he used to say he would give Rousseau rank, but would not permit him to dine with him. With so weak a man at the head of affairs it was not unnatural that things should come to a crisis, but had the Government really sought to promote the happiness of the people there would have been no reason for this inordinate dislike of Rousseau's works. I do not understand the reason, but I hear that our officials detest them, so that we desire to recall the brief biography of Rousseau which we published a short time back.

YOKOHAMA SPRING MEETING.

The usual Bettoe's Races took place yesterday afternoon, but excited but little interest.

Bettoe's Race.

Japanese Ponies, weight 8st. 8lbs. Three quarters of a mile.

Sirocco	1
Sirius	2
Tim Whiffler	3
Chosai the 2nd	3

This was a good race between the first and second ponies. Won by half a length. Time 1 min. 40½ sec.

Bettoe's Race, China Ponies. Weight 8st. 8lbs. Once round.

Andante	1
Crusader	2
Grasshopper	3
Piastre	0
Doncaster	0

Andante was never headed, but was hard pressed in the straight by *Crusader*.

Sweepstakes $25 each. Half-mile. Heavy weights.

Sirocco (Capt. Costigan)	†
Tim Whiffler (Mr. Kuruma)	†
The Snob (Capt. Conner)	3

The dead heat was not run off, the stakes being divided.

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BRITISH CONSULAR TRADE REPORT FOR KANAGAWA FOR 1875.

British Consulate,
Kanagawa, 8th May, 1876.

(Continued)

Tea.—Export in 1875—134,415 piculs 67 catties (17,921,089 lbs.) valued at $4,813,458 against 120,209 piculs 2 catties (16,027,859 lbs.) valued at $4,843,357 exported in 1874.

January 1875 opened with the following prices :—

Choicest, None.		
Choice, $50 to $52	per picul	(scarce)
Finest, $48 to $50	„	
Fine, $45 to $47	„	
Good Medium, $42 to $44	„	
Medium, $36 to $39	„	
Good common, $32 to $34	„	
Common, $28 to $30	„	

Throughout the month there was an active demand, buyers being stimulated by the news of a considerable improvement in the New York market owing to the duty agitation. Supplies of desirable kinds were, however, small and the native holders were firm in their demands.

Business was almost checked in the beginning of February, owing to telegraphic advices from New York reporting that no duty on Teas would be levied ; this almost entirely checked business and a decline in prices was immediately established.

The total settlements from January up to the arrival of the new leaf were about 14,200 piculs (1,893,333 lbs.) the bulk of which was settled before it was announced that the duty would not be imposed.

The usual small parcels of new crop teas reached this market about April 22nd. The quality was fully equal to that of former seasons and if anything rather better in the cup. Choice and choicest leaf have been comparatively scarce throughout the season, the prices offered for these qualities during the past two or three seasons have been disproportionately low and apparently show no margin to the producers for the extra expense and trouble in preparation. Prices at the opening of the new season ruled much lower than they have done for many years past and have continued to decline as the year advanced, especially for the lower grades.

Competition in the tea trade has been very great and the business has been anything but remunerative. The cost of preparation of the tea leaf remains much about the same.

The United States and Canada take the entire export.

Railway.—I append a comparative return of the traffic receipts of the line between this and Yedo—length of line 18 miles.

	Passengers.	Amount.
1874	1,592,314	$405,421.00
1875	1,732,391	$402,578.62
	Goods (piculs)	
1874	—	$ 35,091.00
1875	316,414 75	$ 28,998.16
1874 total receipts		$440,512.00
1875 total receipts		$431,576.78

Shipping.—British Shipping exhibits a slight increase in tonnage under the heading "General" that is other than "Mail Steamers." As regards the latter although the entries and clearances are one and two less respectively, the tonnage is slightly in excess of the previous year.

American Shipping—General.—The entries and clearances fall below those of the preceding year by eight ships in each case, the tonnage remains much the same. The mail steamers require some notice.

The entries for 1875 are 79 steamers with a tonnage of 228,771 tons, the clearances 77 with a tonnage of 221,154 tons—in 1874 the entries were 96 giving 245,857 tons the clearances 96 with 245,857 tons—the entries and clearances for 1875 are thus 17 and 19 respectively below those of 1874 with a decrease of 17,086 tons in the one case and 24,703 tons in the other. The numerical decrease in the entries and clearances is due to the sale of three of the company's steamers that performed the mail service between this and Shanghai (*vid* the way ports of Kobe and Nagasaki) to the Japanese Company known as the Mitsu Bishi line. The sale took place in October last and the service has since been continued by the Japanese Company with steamers under the native flag excepting one boat the *Nevada*, belonging to the Pacific Mail Steam Ship Company under charter to the Mitsu Bishi Company, but still flying American colours, a circumstance necessitated by the terms of the mail contract between the United States Government and the American Mail Company and by which one vessel at least has to be kept running in connection with the steamers plying between San Francisco and Yokohama.

The comparatively slight decrease in tonnage, when viewed with the greater diminution in the number of entries and clearances, is, I think, to be attributed to the fact that the steamers employed by the American line running between San Francisco and Hongkong, and touching at this port, during the year 1875 have been those of the largest class inclusive of the two new steamers the *City of Peking* and the *City of Tokio*; the smaller sized steamers having for the most part been taken off this line and confined to that between San Francisco and Panama.

French shipping.—"General" calls for no comment.

"French Mail Steamers."—It will be observed that while the entries and clearances differ but slightly in number with those of 1874, the excess of tonnage is altogether disproportionate, and the figures are at first sight somewhat startling.

Thus the entries in 1874 were 26 steamers with a tonnage of 25,371 tons, and the clearances 27 with a tonnage of 26,560 tons.

In the past year 1875 the entries were 28 with a tonnage of 43,694 tons, and the clearances 29 with a tonnage of 45,370 tons. The entries and clearances are thus respectively, so far as numbers go, two in excess of 1874, while the tonnage in 1875 is in the one case 18,323 tons and in the other 18,810 tons above that of the preceding year.

The difference is caused by the fact that in 1874 the measurement of French mail steamers was confined to cargo space only, after deduction of the space taken up by engines and coal bunkers—while the measurement for 1875 includes these ; for purposes of comparison it is as well I should give the tonnage as it would have figured had the former measurements been accepted at the French Consulate—the entries of French Mail Steamers would then read—entries 28 with a tonnage of 27,425 tons, and clearances 29 with a tonnage of 28,407 tons.

Other foreign shipping calls for no particular notice, unless I draw attention to the decrease in the number and tonnage of Russian vessels, both in the entries and clearances.

In pursuance of a plan, commenced in my trade report for 1873, of furnishing information in respect to staple products intended either for export or for consumption in the country, their culture or preparation, I have selected for this report the three following—*Mushrooms, Sugar* and *Cotton*. In previous reports I have touched upon Silk, Silkworm Egg Cards, Tea, Tobacco, Wax, Hemp, Rice, and Lacquer Ware. I do not pretend that anything I have written on these subjects is in any way complete or full, but I trust it lent interest to reports, which from their very nature must almost of necessity go over the same ground year after year.

The export of Mushrooms, it will be found on a reference to the export tables, amounts for the year 1875 to 1461 piculs 77 catties valued at $52,024; in 1874 the export was 1,603 piculs 31 catties valued at $61,656; and 1,218 piculs 49 catties valued at $34,170 were exported in 1873.

The best of the edible species of Mushrooms are known as Matsutake and Shii-take. The difficulties attendant on preserving the former kind almost exclude them from the market for export, for not only do they decompose very rapidly, but even when successfully dried they are nearly tasteless and are thus useless in cookery. The Shii-take species, however, have this peculiar excellence, that though they are all but tasteless in their raw state, when they are dried they have an extremely fine flavour. The quantity that grows naturally on the decayed roots, or cut stumps, of the Shii-tree is not sufficient to meet

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the demand felt for them, consequently much skill has been brought to bear on their cultivation, notably by cutting off the trunks of the Shii and other trees and forcing the growth of the Mushrooms on them. The localities in which they are thus cultivated are Yamato, Ise, Mikawa, Tôtômi, Suruga, Kai Idzu, Hitachi, Mutsu and Dewa, Shinano and Hida, Kii and Suwo.

These provinces produce the largest quantities; indeed, the quantity produced elsewhere is insignificant. Small parcels are produced in Yezo.

There appears to be no great difference between the wild and cultivated varieties of the Shii-take Mushroom, both being in taste and appearance very much the same, with this exception, that in the wild variety the upper surface is of a purplish brown colour while the under surface and stalk are white: in the cultivated variety the shape is uneven and irregular.

Different varieties of oak appear to be the trees most in favour with the Japanese for the cultivation of Mushrooms; the tree known to natives as the Shii giving the best results. This tree grows abundantly in warm places having a South-Easterly aspect; it attains to a height of about 18 or 19 feet. It has a long narrow leaf, thin and stiff, the front surface of a deep green colour, the back of a brownish tint and glazed. The tree is an evergreen, the fruit (acorn) small with a rough cupule. The acorns are steamed and eaten. The wood of the tree is used in the making of boats-oars, also for fuel and charcoal.

Another oak, the Kashiwa, from which Mushrooms are obtained, is also plentiful in warm localities, and attains to a height of 30 or 40 feet, the leaves are used in cookery and the wood is in great demand for divining sticks, for which it is considered the best.

The "Donguri," another species, is to be found all over the country, it grows to about 18 or 19 feet, has very thick branches and dense foliage, the leaf is oval and slightly wrinkled. The fruit (acorn), after being pounded and steeped in water, is made into dumplings and eaten in this form. The wood is very much used in boat making and also for carts.

Mushrooms are obtained from any of the above in the following manner. About the beginning of Autumn the trunk, about five or six inches in diameter, of any one of these trees is selected and cut up in lengths of four or five feet—each piece is then split down length wise into four, and on the outer bark slight incisions are either made at once with a hatchet, or the cut logs are left till the following spring and then deep wounds 7 or 8 inches long are incised on them.

Assuming the first course to have been pursued—the logs after having received several slight incisions are placed in a wood or grove where they can get the full benefit of the air and heat, in about three years they will be tolerably rotten in parts. After the more rotten parts have been removed they are placed against a rock in a slanting position, and about the middle of the ensuing spring the Mushrooms will come forth in abundance. They are then gathered. The logs are, however, still kept and are submitted to the following process. Every morning they are put in water where they remain till afternoon, when they are taken out, laid lengthwise on the ground and beaten with a mallet;—they are then ranged on end, in the same slanting position as before, and in two or three days Mushrooms will again make their appearance. In Zenshiu the custom is to beat the logs so heavily that the wood swells, and thus induces Mushrooms of a more than ordinarily large growth.

If the logs are beaten gently a great number of small sized Mushrooms grow up in succession. In places where there is a scarcity of water, rain water should be kept for steeping the logs in.

There is yet another plan; the cut logs are at once buried in the earth and in a year's time are dug out and beaten in the manner as above described.

The Mushrooms thus grown are stored in a barn on shelves, ranged along three sides, with braziers lighted under. Afterwards they are placed in small boxes, the bottoms of which are lined either with straw or bamboo mats, these boxes are then ranged on the shelves and all approaches carefully closed—an even degree of warmth is thus diffused. The boxes ranged on the upper or lower tiers are constantly changed, so that the contents of each are throughly dried.

Another mode of drying is to string the Mushrooms on thin slips of bamboos, which are piled together near a brazier; the heat is well kept in by inverting a closely woven basket over them.

Dried Mushrooms are much esteemed in China, and they are also largely consumed by Japanese, either as a dish by themselves or as a condiment with other dishes. Dried Mushrooms retain their flavour for a great length of time and thus bear transport to any distance very well.

Of other edible Mushrooms in Japan besides the Shii-take, there is the "Kikurage" which grows in spring, summer, and autumn on the mulberry, the willow, and other trees. It is a small, thin, soft Mushroom, very much curled at the edge and of a brownish tinge; when dried in the sun the upper surface gets quite black and the under surface a brownish grey. The flavour is somewhat insipid. The *Iwatake* which grows on rocks in thick masses.

The *Zôtake* a very delicately flavoured Mushroom—to be found on precipitous crags, and consequently scarce, owing to the difficulties attendant on gathering them.

The *Kawatake* to be found in shady spots on moorland, a funnel shaped Mushroom with a long hollow stalk.

Sugar.—The Provinces where this is mostly grown are Ise, Owari, Tôtômi, Suruga, Aki, Kii, Awa, Sanuki, Tosa, Hizen and Satsuma.

Sanuki has the name for producing the best kind of white sugar, and Satsuma for the better quality of the darker description. Sugar cane, which is obtained from seed, is said to attain to a height of about ten feet in Japan. It is not known to bear any flower.

The mode of cultivation is as follows:—At the commencement of the cold weather small bundles of sugar cane roots are planted in rows, stem down and root upwards, on a slope of about 45°. The following spring they are taken up and about two inches of cane, both above and below the joint, having been cut off, they are planted out in the proportion of about 900 lbs. weight of cane to $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre of ground.

The soil is well looked after in the spring, and a quantity of small holes dug here and there. Into these the lees of oil are poured and they are then filled up with earth, in which the cane slips are now planted out, that is, so soon as the cane slips show signs of budding or of having taken root. When planted a little liquid manure is applied. After the lapse of fifteen days the shoots or slips will have attained to a growth of about 7 or 8 inches. At this stage fish manure, mixed with the lees of oil, is applied. In droughty seasons the ground is also watered. There are three known kinds of insects which do much harm to sugar cane in Japan, and against the ravages of which some precaution has to be taken. During winter the canes that have attained the highest growth are either broken off just above the root or are cut with a sickle; the canes are then stripped of their leaves and are made up in bundles, each of about 80 lbs. weight.

A quarter of an acre of ground will produce about 10,800 lbs. of cane, and this quantity of cane will turn out from six to seven piculs of sugar.

The sheds in which the cane is crushed are generally about twenty-four feet square and in each there are three crushers worked by oxen. The teeth of the crushers are kept constantly fed with cane, about four or five being inserted at a time. A workman stands behind on the watch for any canes that may slip through the crushers without being caught in the action of the mill, and canes that have so passed are handed to a third man who feeds the mill from the opposite side, the mill having a reverse action; it thus results that no one cane is lost. The cane juice is now removed to a separate place in quantities of about 200 lbs. weight at a time, and the mill is cleaned after each such removal. The syrup then goes through no less than four refining processes and is afterwards removed to where it is to be made into sugar.

The working up of about 2,200 lbs. weight of cane is considered a fair day's work. As regards the further process with the syrup, about 133 lbs. weight are poured into two tubs, each tub containing half of the above quantity, fires are then lit under the boilers and the contents of one tub poured into the boiler; a small

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quantity of lime is then mixed with the syrup which is skimmed when at boiling point. The clearness of the syrup will be the test of its having been sufficiently boiled. If the syrup is thick, or in any way impure, it shows that either too much or too little lime has been put in.

The syrup is now placed in a tub called by the Japanese the *sumashi oke*, in which it is allowed to settle; fresh syrup is again poured into the boilers and boiling goes on as before. So soon as the syrup is once more at boiling point, that which has been already boiled is poured in and mixed with it, the white froth being skimmed off and placed in an empty tub. The syrup is now divided between the two boilers and allowed to simmer for about two hours, being constantly skimmed during this time. In order to ascertain the amount of boiling which the syrup has undergone, a bamboo is inserted, and, on withdrawal, the drops are allowed to fall into a saucer containing water. If the drops congeal rapidly the fires are at once withdrawn from the boilers, the syrup promptly poured into coolers arranged in sets of four, and constantly stirred. So soon as it has sufficiently cooled it is poured into tubs, one man attending to each tub.

To make the very best quality of sugar, a picul of ordinary sugar is divided into nine parts and each is wrapped in a hempen cloth. They are then placed in receptacles pressed down with heavy weights and are thus sweated for one night; on the following morning the sugar thus sweated is placed on a table and kneaded for about two hours, after which it is again wrapped in cloths and the same process gone through for three successive days and nights. On the fourth day it is placed in clean receptacles and is now termed first quality sugar. To obtain a superfine quality the sweating and kneading is gone through for an extra day.

A picul, or say one hundred and thirty three pounds, of ordinary sugar will thus be made to yield about 50 lbs. of first quality sugar. The remaining 80 lbs. are, of course, not wasted, but from them are obtained about 40 lbs. of a sugar known to Japanese under a particular name, and the residue also finds its way to market.

Second quality sugar is known as *Jiu mai*, and is made by sweating a certain quality of coarse sugar.

Sugar is generally known to the Japanese under the three headings white, black and candied, but the two former are again known under a variety of names. A good deal of black sugar is produced in the Loochoos, in Sakurajima, Araki, Hamaoka, and Saramidzu.

Any marked difference as to good or inferior kinds of black sugar depends on the quality of the cane and the skill of the workman, but the above mentioned places have always well sustained a reputation for producing the best sugar.

Sugar candy is made by boiling down a certain quantity of best quality sugar, and adding the white of egg. Split pieces of young bamboos about an inch in length are then put into the syrup which crystallizes around them.

A good deal of sugar candy is made in Osaka.

Either Japan sugar cannot compete with that produced in China, or the supply is not equal to the demand, for the import of China sugars is always an important item in the import returns of this Port.

Cotton.—The cotton plant is not indigenous to Japan, but is said to have been introduced somewhere between the years 782 and 805 A.D. It is more generally believed to have been introduced about the period comprised between the years 1558 and 1609, and it has since then been extensively cultivated, more particularly in the southern provinces bordering on the sea. There are now in Japan several varieties of the cotton plant, each having its peculiar excellence or otherwise.

The mode of cultivation varies according to the different qualities of soil, but that pursued in the province of Tôtômi is generally quoted as an example. In that province a soil, of which one third part is sand, is generally considered best adapted for cotton. The seed is sown early in summer, and generally in wheat fields in furrows made between the rows of wheat, and which are well manured before receiving the seed.

The manure is composed of burnt straw ashes, lees of oil, chopped weeds, rice-bran and swamp mud, mixed in equal proportions. It is usually worked over and over again for about ten days, and then left to stand for about fifty days before using. It is dropped in with the hand, and the process is a familiar sight to any one going about the country. The seed is steeped a day and night in water, then taken out and and mixed with straw ashes. The seeds are sown at proper distances from each other and then covered with a layer of earth about half an inch thick; it is considered beneficial to trample the earth lightly down. Four or five days after sowing the sprouts appear. After the wheat crop has been gathered the young cotton plants are thinned out and a little liquid manure poured over them. Soon after this, when the plants have attained a height of about four inches, a manure made of fish and the lees of oil and saké, the whole powdered fine, is applied; later on, when the plants are about six or seven inches high, the top sprout is nipped off and a slight manuring given as before. After this, when the plant has put out some six or seven branches, the leaf buds at the end of each are nipped off, as also any leaf buds that appear along the branches; the flowers now gradually bloom and then the seed pod ripens, after which the pod opens and displays the cotton. The cotton is then picked and dried in the sun. A ginning machine is used for separating the cotton from the seed; when the seeds have been got rid of the cotton is then beaten out even, and is now called finished cotton. A small quantity of cotton figures in the last years returns as exported from Kobe.

China raw cotton is imported into Japan and forms no inconsiderable item in the returns; the quantity imported into Kanagawa in 1875 being 9,749 piculs, 97 catties valued at $107,979, considerably below the import of the preceding year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
RUSSELL ROBERTSON.

SIR HARRY S. PARKES, K.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

I.—RETURN OF THE IMPORT TRADE OF THE PORT OF KANAGAWA FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1875.

TO ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

Cotton Manufactures.—$7,299,603.			
Cambrics	Yards	1,298,280	$109,077
Chintzes	,,	1,596,338	123,383
Cotton Yarn	Piculs	133,961.04	3,961,642
Drills	Yards	176,168	12,235
Handkerchiefs	Dozen	16,788	7,865
Satins (Cotton)	Yards	1,120,093	162,922
Shirtings, Grey	,,	30,172,550	1,700,802
,, White	,,	412,554	25,514
,, Dyed and twilled	,,	1,496,868	126,332
T. Cloth	,,	965,666	71,169
Turkey Reds	,,	1,790,812	162,763
Velvets and Velveteens	,,	1,807,639	445,747
Singlets and Drawers	Dozen	6,382	50,579
Cotton Fabrics	Yards	825,622	81,658
Tafiachelass		1,252,378	257,915
Woollen Manufactures.—$2,867,543.			
Blankets	Piculs	2,591.62	$130,646
Bunting	Yards	17,736	4,926
Camlets	,,	106,526	29,923
Camlet Cords	,,	100,493	19,721
Check Lustres	,,	578,032	112,663
Cloth	,,	68,598	87,377
Flannel	,,	87,962	23,727
Mousseline de Laine	,,	10,197,172	2,393,157
Wool fancies	,,	265,648	65,403
Mixed Cotton and Woollen.—$1,072,292.			
Italian Cloth	Yards	753,156	$198,013
Lustres and Orleans	,,	3,493,282	577,340
Woollen & Cotton Mixtures	,,	1,139,090	294,558
Singlets and Drawers	Dozen	253	2,381
Metals.—$655,408.			
Iron, Manufactured	Piculs	116,888.90	$424,089
,, Pigs	,,	18,254.61	24,978
,, Wire	,,	2,249.41	17,750
Lead Pigs	,,	311.92	2,354
,, Sheets	,,	1,333.45	9,611
Spelter and Zinc	,,	2,392.32	17,953
Steel	,,	3,240.53	23,110
Tin	,,	109.11	3,172
Tin Plates	Boxes	2,326.	17,017
Yellow Metal	Piculs	870.65	20,615
Iron Scrap	,,	3,173.57	10,232
,, Ware	,,	—	48,233
,, Piping	,,	—	6,727

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,, Roofing	,,	—	10,715
,, Screws	,,	—	9,546
Lead Piping	,,	—	1,150
Steel Wire	,,	—	8,156
Arms and Ammunition.—$42,520.			
Arms and Ammunition		—	$38,935
Accoutrements		—	3,585
Miscellaneous, foreign.—$7,009,960.			
Anchors and Cables		—	$4,746
Articles de Paris		—	1,921
Beer		—	51,336
Blacking		—	6,894
Boots and Shoes	Pairs	94.16	17,313
Books		—	36,353
Buttons		—	12,723
Coal	Tons	11,967	121,636
Candles	Piculs	90.85	1,883
Canvas	Yards	374,001	78,387
Cement		—	11,389
Clothing		—	95,162
Cordage	Piculs	1,900.36	25,793
Corks		—	26,328
Curtains		—	4,070
Coral	Piculs	26	120,541
Clocks		—	124,458
Carpeting		—	27,120
Drugs		—	51,810
Dyes		—	90,234
Flour	Piculs	9,536.43	35,062
Furniture		—	20,662
Glass (Window)	Cases	8,697	28,812
Glass Ware		—	58,905
Grain		—	1,647
Hemp Manufactures		—	3,342
Hemp		—	2,701
Hemp Thread		—	4,183
Implements and Tools		—	6,502
Indigo		249.20	5,322
Instruments Scientific	,,	—	16,104
,, Musical	,,	—	5,811
Jewellery	,,	—	14,017
Kerosine	,,	—	331,959
Lead (1ea)	Piculs	9,297.16	109,449
Linen	Yards	244,302	28,133
Leather		5,189.27	214,910
Machinery		—	78,429
Matches		—	23,662
Mirrors		—	2,013
Medecines		—	210,414
Nickel	Piculs	32.43	3,816
Oil (Lubricating)		—	1,988
,, (Salad)		—	3,384
,, (Castor)		—	7,755
,, (Paint)		4,972.39	40,367
Oil Cloth		—	2,986
Prussian blue		—	14,846
Paints and Ingredients		—	2,029
Pictures		—	2,318
Perfumery		—	5,803
Porcelain Ware		—	8,223
Plated Ware		—	1,064
Paper and Stationery		—	195,176
Potash	,,	66.23	18,600
Provisions		—	171,698
Quicksilver	,,	270.05	31,917
Quinine		18.96	29,510
Sugar (loaf)		1,546.09	16,156
Soap scented		—	19,462
,, bar	,,	4,125.29	23,709
Saddlery		—	37,440
Sponges		—	2,858
Scales		—	7,075
Spectacles		—	3,598
Silk piece goods		—	55,503
Silk and Cotton mixtures.		—	136,295
Stoves		—	1,579
Tar and Pitch		—	1,524
Tobacco	Piculs	89.64	4,391
Towellings		—	6,192
Timber and Planks		—	5,142
Thread		—	8,089
Trimmings		—	5,712
Utensils		—	1,493
Umbrellas		—	126,162
Umbrella frames & sticks.		—	47,678
Watches	Pieces	19,590	140,377
Varnish		—	4,821
Wine and Spirits		—	147,795
Sundries		—	423,758
Miscellaneous Articles on Government account		—	3,119,535
Miscellaneous, local.—$3,006,583.			
Alum	Piculs	3,373.94	$6,323
Bark (Mangrove)	,,	1,604.45	2,195
Cattle and live stock		—	25,630
Cigars	Piculs	262.90	43,158
Cotton, Raw	,,	9,749.97	107,979
Furs and Skins		—	1,563
Ginseng	Piculs	43.09	78.14
Horns	,,	33.80	10,583
Ivory	,,	57.08	13,407
Musk	,,	2.00	11,509
Oil (Ground nut)		—	6,640
Peas and Beans	Piculs	6,091.79	11,654
Rattans	,,	1,675.45	10,696
Rhubarb	,,	231.69	4,446
Sugar, Brown	,,	541,158.74	2,253,453
,, White	,,	44,704.81	323,417
,, Candy	,,	2,665.89	24,335
Safflower		—	35,572
Saffron	Piculs	77.04	7,179
Sapan wood	,,	2,469.41	3,910
Tea Matting		—	26,956
Vermilion	Piculs	550.69	68,164

RECAPITULATION.

Cotton Manufactures	$7,299,603
Woollen Manufactures	2,867,543
Woollen and Cotton Manufactures	1,072,292
Metals	655,408
Arms and Ammunition	42,520
Miscellaneous, foreign	7,009,960
Miscellaneous, local	3,006,583
Total value of Imports	$21,953,909

II.—RETURN OF THE EXPORT TRADE OF THE PORT OF KANAGAWA FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1875.

TO ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

			$	$
Awabi shells	Piculs.	2,222.92	—	4,591
Bronze	—	—	1,767	—
,, Ware	—	—	14,951	16,718
China root	Piculs.	1,394.12	—	4,215
Cocoons pierced	,,	3,510.11	248,416	—
,, waste	,,	28.39	1,071	249,487
Coal	Tons.	2,768	—	23,957
Copper	Piculs.	2,841.65	55,467	—
,, Ore	,,	4,022.97	80,699	—
,, Slabs	,,	1,195.19	31,878	—
,, Ware	—	—	1,175	—
,, Scrap	Piculs.	767.87	15,491	184,710
Cotton piece goods	Pieces.	3,104	—	2,468
Deer's horns	Piculs.	644.92	—	5,252
Drugs	,,	472.16	—	3,331
Fish dried :—				
Cuttle fish	Piculs.	1,756.96	21,860	—
Awabe	,,	3,317.94	90,902	—
Beche de mer	,,	283.73	9,460	—
Shell fish	,,	—	10,727	—
Shark's fins	,,	419.51	8,560	—
Fish dried various	,,	390.53	10,725	—
Shrimps dried	,,	81.08	1,180	153,414
Fans	—	—	—	33,943
Ginnang	Piculs.	285.85	—	1,379
Ginseng	—	736.31	—	108,144
Isinglass	—	606.37	—	22,940
Lacquered ware	—	—	—	128,334
Medicines	—	—	—	1,405
Mushrooms	—	1,461.77	—	52,024
Porcelain Ware	—	—	—	40,339
Potatoes	Piculs.	2,353.90	—	1,517
Plants	—	—	—	1,589
Peony bark	—	242.84	—	1,108
Provisions	—	—	—	5,174
Seaweed uncut	Piculs.	10,122.61	15,602	—
,, cut	—	2,569.08	8,275	23,877
Screens	—	—	—	3,033
Silk Raw	Piculs.	11,813.87	5,424,916	—
,, Noshi	,,	1,175.03	123,943	—
,, Floss	,,	357.54	62,656	—
,, Waste	,,	2,642.60	112,197	5,723,712
Silk piece goods	—	—	—	22,362
Silk-worm eggs	Cards.	727,463	—	474,921
Skins and Furs	—	—	—	2,350
Sulphur	Piculs.	499	—	1,326
Tea	,,	134,415.67	—	4,813,458
,, Bancha	—	3,817.29	—	47,678
,, Dust	—	4,249.49	—	10,585
Tea-bag Paper	—	—	—	4,259
Tobacco leaf	Piculs.	3,538.16	—	43,925
Tallow and Lard	—	521	—	2,658
Tooth powder	—	—	—	1,302
Umbrellas	Pieces.	215,253	—	15,212
Wax (Vegetable)	—	270.50	—	2,640
Miscellaneous and Unenumerated	—	—	—	227,393
				$12,466,730

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III.—RETURN OF ALL FOREIGN SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED AT THE PORT OF KANAGAWA FOR THE YEAR 1875.

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
British :—General	128	106,763	121	104,347
Mail Steamers	27	26,232	26	25,199
American : General	21	14,692	21	13,633
Mail Steamers	79	228,771	77	221,154
French : —General	2	711	2	711
Mail Steamers	28	43,594	29	45,370
German	33	11,993	28	12,146
Russian	5	1,144	5	1,144
Swedish	3	312	3	312
Danish	2	927	2	927
Dutch	2	374	2	374
Total	330	435,613	316	425,317

Vessels Sold to Japanese Purchasers.

British 1 vessel of 896 Tons for $166,250
American 3 vessels of 5,100 Tons for $585,800

Total 4 vessels of 5,996 Tons for $752,050

IV.—RETURN OF TREASURE IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM KANAGAWA DURING THE YEAR 1875.

Imported from:

England and other Countries	$ 59,000
Open Ports in Japan	$ 945,400
Total Import	$ 1,004,400

Exported to:

England and other Countries	$ 9,722,986
Open Ports in Japan	$ 195,000
Total Export	$ 9,917,986
Total Imported and Exported	$10,922,386

V. PORT OF KANAGAWA.

Return of the Duties collected on Imports and Exports with a Return of Shipping (Entrance and Clearance) Fees and Storage Charges during the Year, 1875.

Import duties	$ 807,617
Export duties	527,405
Shipping charges	8,285
Storage charges	9,436
Miscellaneous	6,390
	$1,359,133

VI.—RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BRITISH RESIDENTS AND FIRMS, AND THE RESIDENTS AND FIRMS OF EACH FOREIGN NATIONALITY ESTABLISHED AT THE PORT OF KANAGAWA, ON THE 31st OF DECEMBER, 1875.

Nationality.	Number of Residents.	Number of Firms.
British	620	65
Austro-Hungarian	15	3
Chinese	1,192	20
Danish	18	1
Dutch	78	3
French	127	55
German	150	26
Hawaiian	...	—
Italian	19	6
Peruvian	—	—
Portuguese	27	—
Russian	16	—
Spanish	42	—
Swedish and Norwegian	16	—
Swiss	23	7
Total Foreign Residents and Firms (exclusive of Americans and Belgians)	2,342	166
American .....(No Return.)	—	—
Belgian .....(do.)	—	—
Total	2,342	166

CONCERNING BEEF.

An Essayist has related in language which will live for ever, how the accidental cremation of a dwelling house first demonstrated to a world as yet ignorant of the advantages of cooked meat over raw, the excellencies of roast pig. In that remote period in which this happened an idea took so long to be improved upon that, for many generations after, it was still considered necessary in order to prepare the delicacy aforesaid to continue to burn down a house. And indeed, it might so have continued to the present day were it not that in the words of the Chronicler "in process of time a sage arose like our Locke "who made a discovery that the flesh of swine, or indeed of "any other animal, might be cooked (*burnt* as they called it) "without the necessity of consuming a whole house to dress it. "Then first began the rude form of a gridiron. Roasting by "the string or spit came in a full century later, I forget in "whose dynasty. By such slow degrees," concludes the manuscript, "do the most useful and seemingly the most obvious "arts make their way among mankind."

The authenticity of the manuscript which the essayist purports to have translated, and laid before the public and from which the above is extracted, has been called in question. Indeed some have gone so far as to assert that the whole affair is but an invention of the writer's, who was known for a droll fellow given to hoaxing. Forgetting that the very improbabilities which they make believe to have discovered would, if properly regarded, amount almost to so many guarantees of its veracity. Else why should it have been erected into a proverb that truth is stranger than fiction? Be that as it may, however, and notwithstanding the sneers of the hypercritical, who are never contented to take on trust anything which they have not seen to happen beneath their noses, a parallel to the story in question may be found at the present day in a neighbouring country for many centuries closed to foreign intercourse and isolated from the remainder of the world. In this sequestered realm, as may readily be supposed, strange customs and observances were to be found. A hoary antiquity pervaded everything. The habits and manners of the people exhibited a simplicity redolent of times before the flood. Spirits of dead ancestors returned to earth and flitted round their former homesteads of summer twilights, and on nights when the moon was in the full. No grove of trees but had its mystic occupant, nor lake or river without its deity. The doctrine of transmigration was diligently inculcated and so implicitly believed in that for immemorial ages it was forbidden to take the life of beast or bird, lest in so doing the vested rights of departed spirits should be unduly interfered with. A vegetable diet supplemented now and then by fish, for the consumption of which a dispensation had been granted, sufficed for all their wants. How long this state of things might have lasted if the country had remained undisturbed, it is impossible to conjecture. Possibly the inhabitants would have remained in ignorance of beef until the final dissolution of the universe, were it not that some turn of the world's machinery projected a traveller from another land upon their shores. He came bringing with him strange habits and manners, and leading in his train animals of a hitherto unknown species. Presently it began to be whispered that these animals were disappearing, and it was hinted that the stranger ate them. Certain it was that unaccustomed odours proceeded from his kitchen. Appetising steams savoury, delicious, assailed the nostrils of the crowd, striking unknown chords and harmonies upon their gustatory apparatus, till now attuned to but one string—a feeble gamut of herbs and lentils and such poor watery stuff as earth when cultivated rewards the toiler with. In process of time curiosity to taste this forbidden food obtained the upper hand of horror, and here and there, secretly at first and with many misgivings experimenters, (in the interests of their fellows, they said to one another) met to try it. Amazed at the discovery of possibilities hitherto dormant in palates ignorant of roasts and stews and pastics, what wonder that the affair leaked out and flew across the land upon the wings of the wind. The custom was adopted readily enough in many places, for the people discovered opportunely about this time that many ailments, for which they had no name and that were heretofore unnoticed, betokened that a vegetable fare was unsuitable to their

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condition. In portions of the Empire, however, where the roads were bad, the news that meat was eatable was slow in travelling. To one district in particular lying cut off, as it were, by an almost impassable chain of mountains, the intelligence might never have found its way, were it not for an adventurous merchant who scaled the mountain from a neighbouring country in search of a market for his wares, and brought with him not only a description of the habit but also a savory morsel of the flesh, which, intended for his own delectation alone originally, he nevertheless, being a kindly sort of fellow, permitted the Mayor and Aldermen to partake of. Then, having transacted his business, he departed, leaving behind him the taste for meat, but not the wherewithal to gratify it. He had told them, it was true, that beef was the flesh of bullocks, but how it was obtained they had quite forgotten to enquire. Surely not by purposely depriving an animal of life. Their principles forbad that; besides, which of them had hardihood enough to undertake so unpleasant a duty? The priests were bitterly opposed to innovations and promissed pains and penalties innumerable hereafter, to such as directly or indirectly assisted in the slaughter of an animal. The village was in an uproar, what was to be done? The Mayor and Aldermen grew moody and dejected and suffered from a perpetual watering at the mouth whenever a bullock passed the Mansion House. Public business was neglected, and there's no saying what might have taken place had not accident befriended the Corporation and shown them a way out of the difficulty with clean hands. For it so happened at the very height of the controversy, when matters seemed to be approaching a crisis, that a bullock, the property of a contractor for firewood, being overloaded on his return journey from the top of the hill whither he had been driven for carrying purposes, fell over a precipice and was killed, and that his master, a thrifty fellow, with a view to taking off his hide and horns had him carried through the town to his residence. He had hardly conveyed him, half way, however, when the meat-eaters, having got wind of it, pounced upon the carcase and divided it amongst them, giving the owner so good a price for his property that he is said to have observed to a chum, with a knowing wink, that it was a lucky day for him when the accident happened. Great was the demand for beef on this occasion, so great indeed that the timely supply was quickly exhausted, and things might soon have been no better than at first, had not—wonderful to relate—just as the scarcity was beginning to be grievous, another of the contractor's bullocks, stumbled and again fallen headlong from the cliff into the valley below and been killed. So singular an accident happening twice in succession could not fail to be regarded—by such as wished to view it in that light—as a special intervention of Providence in their behalf. It was undisputably wrong to kill a bullock, they admitted; the idea filled them with dismay; but if a bullock killed itself why that was no concern of theirs beyond the fact that beef was the result, and they were fond of beef. And so, as time went on, and meat became a customary article of diet (to such as could afford the luxury) the accidents upon that mountain road became more frequent, insomuch that beef was always in the market and, although the villagers are persuaded that there is no other way to slay an ox than to drive him furiously when he reaches a certain angle of the road—now called "bull's jump"—they have yet so far modified their practice within the last few years, that instead of firewood—which has grown scarce and is expensive—they load the animal with stones, and, averse to innovations as they are, are not above confessing that they find it quite as efficacious.

Law Report.

IN H. B. M.'S CONSULAR COURT.

Before R. Robertson, Esq., Consul.

Monday, May 22nd, 1876.

Edmund Church, H. J. Davis, Wm. Smith, J. Jarrett, and Frederick Cook, seamen on board the British barque *Tamesa* were charged with drunkenness and using insolent language to their officers.

Francis Green, sworn: I am master of the *Tamesa*. On Saturday afternoon last the carpenter, Jarrett, brought on board from shore half a case of gin, in consequence of which the crew got drunk. Immediately afterwards the carpenter returned ashore and did not show himself until next day, Sunday, at noon, when he came to the gangway in a sampan with a stranger. The stranger came on board and I ordered the chief officer to request him to leave, which he did. I refused to admit the carpenter on board, he being drunk, and the rest of the prisoners came to me on the poop, when Davis and Smith, in insolent language, asked my reasons for refusing to admit the carpenter. The latter again made his appearance at 7 p.m. yesterday, but was again refused admittance on account of his drunkenness. This morning at 5 o'clock he was permitted to come on board. The prisoner Cook left the ship yesterday at noon contrary to the orders of the chief officer. The prisoners were all drunk yesterday, and I sent to the Consulate for assistance on account of their mutinous conduct.

J. Jarrett stated that he brought the case of liquor, containing 7 bottles, on board for his own use.

William Eales, sworn: I am second officer of the *Tamesa*. I confirm the master's statement here in Court.

H. J. Davis declared that he was neither drunk yesterday nor the day before yesterday.

Wm. Smith also denied having been drunk on Sunday or Saturday last.

In reply to a question from the Court the captain stated that he expects to be ready to go to sea in a fortnight.

Cook acknowledged having been drunk yesterday and the day before yesterday. He got the liquor from the carpenter.

Sentence: Jarrett, 6 weeks' imprisonment with hard labor, Davis 3 week's, Smith 1 week's, and Church and Cook each one week's imprisonment with hard labor, but to be sent on board should the ship leave before the expiry of the terms of imprisonment.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before Gen. T. B. Van Buren, Consul-General.

Friday, May 26, 1876.

The People of the United States

et al

James Gordon *vs.* John Duncan.

John Duncan was charged with stabbing James Gordon at John White's, No. 136.

Gordon stated: The prisoner was making a disturbance, and on the landlord attempting to put him out, he (prisoner) struck me violently on the mouth. I then got up and told him that he was no man to strike an old man. Prisoner called me a cur, and I struck him in the face. He struck me three times: once in the arm, cutting a piece out; once in the back of the neck, and once in the shoulder;—all these places are cut. I saw a knife in his hand. I have been to a doctor. A Japanese policeman took the knife out of his hand. It occurred in the street. I struck prisoner twice. I knew I was stabbed, and I struck him and knocked him down. I saw the knife when it was taken away from prisoner; the knife produced in the Court is the same one. I am a boilermaker. I came in the *Nevada* from Kobe here. I worked for Mr. Kirby in Kobe. I am a Scotchman.

John Ridley, called, said: At No. 136, this morning, I saw prisoner go to sit down at a table. Bryan, White's partner, told him he should not come where he was not invited, and would not let him sit down. He then quarrelled with Bryan, and struck him. The man Gordon (plaintiff) got up, and wanted to part them, and tried to keep prisoner from striking Bryan. They put prisoner out of the house. Gordon then sat down, and prisoner called him a cur. Gordon then went to the door to see about it, when prisoner struck him, and pulled out a knife, and opened it behind his back; it is the same one that is in Court. He cut Gordon three times. I then got a Japanese policeman to take the knife away from prisoner. I took plaintiff to a doctor.

James Duncan, the prisoner, said: I wanted to chastise a friend of mine, because I thought he was playing a bad part. I believe

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Bryan struck me, and my shipmate struck me. Gordon then interfered, and said he could lick me. I told him no ——— Scotchman could lick me. He then struck me, and knocked me down.

Gordon, re-called: The house is a public one, and the table a public one, for those who would pay for it.

Judgment reserved till to-morrow morning, prisoner ordered to be locked up till that time.

Saturday, May 27, 1876.

The prisoner, John Duncan, charged yesterday with stabbing a Scotch boiler-maker, named James Gordon, at John White's public-house, No. 136, was to-day sentenced to be confined in jail until his ship, the *Tennessee*, leaves, and then to be sent on board with a statement of the facts.

IN THE GERMAN CONSULAR COURT.

Before A. SCHAEFFER, Esq., Acting-Consul.

Friday, May 26, 1876.

A. LUBOURSKI *vs.* P. BOHM.

This case, which was a claim for $25 for appraising a lot of otter furs, and had been adjourned on Thursday the 18th last for examination of defendant's witness, was resumed to-day.

The parties were personally present, plaintiff assisted by Mr. F. Grunwald.

The witnesses Carl Roepke and William Smith were present.

The parties and the witness Smith were told to leave the Court-room during the examination of the first witness.

Carl Roepke, warned to speak the truth: I am 25 years of age, a Lutheran, and captain of a ship. I am no relation to either of the parties. I am interested in the otter furs, but this interest shall in no way affect the truthfulness of my testimony. It is now about a year since the furs were appraised by plaintiff on board my vessel,—the *Lotte*, here in Yokohama harbour; he appraised them at $6,000 and that was the amount for which the furs were insured. The agreement about appraising was made between plaintiff and Mr. Bohm, who was to advance $2,000 on the furs, and wanted to know their value. The agreement was that plaintiff should have $10 for his trouble, and if the furs sold well in Europe, something more. I overheard this agreement, and I was asked if I was satisfied therewith. My opinion was taken because the furs belonged partly to me, and the cost of their appraisement would partly fall on me. Plaintiff inspected each fur separately, and it was arranged that he should come back next day, if the weather was fine, and see the furs packed. Next days it rained but the Sunday following was fine, and plaintiff came on board about 11 a.m., the furs were, in his presence, packed in a box and afterwards shipped on board the *Menzaleh* for Europe. The appraisement took about three quarters of an hour and the packing also three quarters of an hour. Plaintiff had told me what I should buy for preserving the furs during the voyage, to wit, Japanese tobacco and camphor, and this I did.

William Smith, examined in the English language through Mr. Maack as interpreter: I am 22 years of age, and a Protestant: I am no relation to any of the parties; I am interested in the otter furs; I have not been instructed what evidence to give to-day, nor concerted my evidence with the other witness. We were four partners in this otter skin business, but the management was left entirely in the hands of Captain Roepke and a Mr. Johnson. Mr. Bohm told me that he had engaged Mr. Lubourski to inspect the furs and see them packed. The agreement about the payment was made on board the *Lotte* in my presence; it was that if the furs sold well plaintiff should have $20, but if they did not sell well he should have less. Plaintiff valued the furs at $5,500 to $6,000 and said that they might perhaps sell in Europe for $7,000, or $8,000. The appraisement took about an hour. I think the furs were appraised and packed on the same day, at least I cannot remember that plaintiff was more than once on board. If the Yokohama valuation, $5,500 or $6,000, had been obtained in Leipzic, I should have had no objection to Mr. Lubourski being paid $20. The furs were inspected on board the schooner *Lotte*. Plaintiff said that the furs ought not to be insured for less than $6,000.

The witness Roepke was here recalled, and his attention was called to the circumstance that Mr. Smith had said that inspecting and packing were done in one day, while he himself stated that these acts took place on different days. Roepke said that it must be forgetfulness on the part of Smith and the witness Smith was now inclined to think that the inspection and packing really were on different days.

The parties to the suit were recalled and the witnesses were in their presence again warned against perjury and then sworn to their declarations.

His Honour observed that defendant had not proved either that the packing of the furs was faulty or that the less advantageous sale were due to faulty packing. The decision in this case must therefore entirely depend upon the question, if the remuneration of $20 were promised conditionally or not. As regards the $5 more claimed by plaintiff, they were not, even according to plaintiff's statement, promised in any legally binding way. The two witnesses, who had given evidence as to the manner in which remuneration was promised, were both interested as owners of the furs, and the defendant would therefore be put on his oath.

JUDGMENT.

If defendant trusts himself to take his solemn oath in court that his agreement with plaintiff was that the latter for inspecting and appraising the furs, and also directing their packing should only receive $20 on condition that the furs sold to advantage, then he shall pay plaintiff $10, and plaintiff shall pay costs: if on the contrary defendant does not trust himself to take such oath, then defendant shall pay plaintiff $20 and each of the parties pay half of the costs.

LORD MACAULAY.*

(London Times.)

Lord Macaulay remarks in his essay on the life of Johnson, that few men could have come so creditably out of an ordeal so searching as the great subject of that undone biography. We need hardly say that we have no idea of comparing Mr. Trevelyan's method of treatment with Boswell's. Mr. Trevelyan has written the memoir of his uncle with as much good taste as grateful and affectionate feeling. But as he remarks in the opening of his preliminary chapter, he has necessarily cast the light of publicity on the character and domestic habits "of a man who has produced works which are universally known, but which bear little or no indication of the private history and the personal habits of the author." With Macaulay's own journals and the letters addressed to public men and literary intimates, Mr. Trevelyan has chiefly relied on copious selections from a mass of the most unreserved family correspondence; for from his boyhood to the latest days of his career Macaulay lived with his sisters on terms of the most loving intimacy, making them the confidants of all his hopes and feelings. His letters to Lady Trevelyan and the others, while they bubble over with verve and playfulness, resemble rather those private journals which some men keep for their own satisfaction, but scrupulously reserve for personal reading. They make us intimately acquainted with the great author and statesman. We are presented to a man of most affectionate and lovable nature, with the gift of inspiring intense attachment and admiration in those who were the nearest and dearest to him. It seems strange that Macaulay should never have married. Few men ever made their happiness more absolutely dependent on the unrestrained indulgence of the domestic affections. There was little that was selfish in his devotion, and it is painful to realize how deeply he felt the bereavement when a sister was either snatched from him by death or formed new ties in the natural course of things. It was almost a necessity with him to give vent to his feelings, yet he succeeded in rarely betraying a suspicion of them to those who were most nearly concerned, or might have been capable of any sacrifice for him. Children adored him, as they well might. He was never so happy as when relaxing in their company: the life and soul of their games and merriment, he might have been seen chasing them over the house, or playing the part of the tiger of the jungle in the lair he had formed among the drawing-room furniture. When all London was courting his society, he had no such pleasure as giving children's dinner-parties in the Albany, where he would arrange a most sumptuous *menu* in anticipation of their likings. When public business was embarrassing him in his literary labours, and he was constrained with extreme reluctance to suspend his contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*, he was ever at the service of his nephews and nieces to take them the round of the London sights; and his busy pen could always find time to write rhymes and fancies down to their intelligence. He invariably showed himself the most exemplary of sons, although he and his father had but little in common. He was as fortunate in the firm friendships he formed as in the family ties that he strengthened through a lifetime. He was liberal of his money to a fault, in spite of the ingratitude of the undeserving. On the other hand—and it is the most conspicuous blemish in an engaging

* "The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay." By his nephew, George Otto Trevelyan, M.P. Longmans, Green and Co. 1876.

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character—he was capable of intense dislikes, and could be almost rancorous in his animosities. Occasionally he was stern and severe on principle, as, when acting on the well-known motto of the *Edinburgh Review*, he laid the knout upon literary offenders and impostors on public grounds. He would never, for example, consent to suppress the article that turned to gall and bitterness the ephemeral popularity of poor Robert Montgomery. But there were men whom he personally detested, and to whom he never softened. With Brougham and Croker, we have him returning again and again to the attack, analyzing each action of theirs in distorted lights, and speculating with extreme harshness on their motives, when he did not posively misinterpret them. For although willing enough to make concessions and retractions on occasions, if taken in the right way, he had abundance of *amour propre* and no inadequate sense of his own talents and merits. Considering how great these were, his strong common sense, the flattering tributes he received from the most capable judges, and the almost unparalleled popularity of his historical writings, it would have been strange, indeed, had it been otherwise. Yet throughout his life his ambitions were unambitious, if we may use the expression, his political career supplying numerous instances of his disinterestedness. He set great store on the attainment of a competency, but emoluments beyond that were almost indifferent to him. While relying absolutely on his pen in one place for support, he gave repeated proofs of his political incorruptibility and independence by refusing office or offering to resign it on some point of principle that would have seemed insignificant to honourable contemporaries. Indeed, the consciousness of his relative poverty among the rich Whig placemen made him nervously sensitive to imputations of corruption. It was mainly anxiety to provide for his family, partly the desire to secure him self the means of literary leisure, that persuaded him to a lucrative exile in India; and he more than consoled himself, when the tenure of his office was threatened, by the prospect of being permitted to withdraw to the congenial seclusion of his library. Almost from their first pages to the last Mr. Trevelyan's volumes show the ascendency of the literary temperament, while they remind their readers of what we are apt to forget—the eminence as orator, statesman, and jurist of the famous historian and essayist. Mr. Trevelyan has succeeded in showing the various aspects of Lord Macaulay's character. It is no fault of his if he suffers from the reflection that will irresistibly force itself upon us of all his uncle might have made of so magnificent a subject. So far as Macaulay is concerned he appears to have used the correspondence at his disposal with great discretion, reconciling the impartial performance of his task with his reverence and admiration for his uncle's memory.

If Macaulay in his maturity was a remarkable man, it is certain he was one of the most extraordinary of children. There has rarely been an instance of such marvellous precocity,—more seldom still of so much early promise followed by such ample fulfilment. Living among books like the Venerable Bede, he was as much of a prodigy as John Stuart Mill, and it seems a miracle that mortal powers of mind and memory should have stood the sustained strain that began in his infancy. "From the time that he was three years old he read incessantly, for the most part lying on the rug before the fire, with his book on the ground and a piece of bread and butter in his hand." His infant imagination sobered by the somewhat sombre influences of Zachary Macaulay's household—he said afterwards himself, that he had been brought up in the straitest sect of the Pharisees—ran riot in the sublime waste of gorse and gravel-pits which covered the wilds of Clapham-common. One range of eminences he had christened the Alps: another knob he had identified with the majesty of Sinai. He had quaint scriptural allusions at his command, which he would apply to the circumstances of such play as he condescended to. A maid servant had thrown away a row of oyster-shells which he had arranged for a border in the back garden. "He went straight to the drawing-room, where his mother was entertaining some visitors, walked into the circle, and said very solemnly, "Cursed be Sally; for it is written, cursed is he that removeth his neighbour's landmark." In those very early years he reminds us of one of those changelings from Fairyland who have obviously been matured in strange experiences if they are clothed in the semblance of childhood. Although always brimming over with fun and drollery, and even blessed with abundance of animal spirits, he was never a boy at any time. The letters of his school-days are models of correct propriety, and in their style and sentiment the quintessence of "priggishness." At the same time, in his revenous appetite for books and the thoughtful interest with which he followed public events we have all the germs of the future historian. Imagine a boy of twelve and a half reporting on his recreations as follows:—"The books which I am at present occupied in reading to myself are, in English, 'Plutarch's Lives' and Miner's 'Ecclesiastical History;' in French, Fénelon's 'Dialogues of the Dead.' I shall send you back the volumes of Madame Genlis' *petits romans* as soon as possible." Or alluding then to the fall of Bonaparte,—"My dear Mamma,—The news is glorious, indeed. Peace! peace with a Bourbon, with a descendant of Henri Quatre, with a Prince who is bound to us by all the ties of gratitude! I have some hopes that it will be a lasting peace, that the troubles of the last 20 years may make Kings and peoples wiser. I cannot conceive a greater punishment to Bonaparte than that which the Allies have inflicted on him. How can his ambitious mind support it? All his great projects and schemes which once made every Throne in Europe tremble are buried in the solitude of an Italian isle," &c. The tenacity and compass of his memory sound incredible. When only 12 he passed an hour or two in a coffee-room, waiting for a postchaise. He killed the time by reading the country newspaper. A couple of pieces of doggrel verse on subjects perfectly trivial seem to have caught his fancy. "He looked them once through and never gave them a thought for 40 years, at the end of which time he repeated them both, without missing or, so far as he knew, changing a single word." After that, the wonderful feats of his later life, such as giving a complete list, on the spur of the moment, of all the Senior Wranglers at Cambridge, or repeating the names of the Archbishops of Canterbury backwards, become intelligible. If we remember that through a reasonably long life he was adding incessantly to his miscellaneous stores, that "to the end he read books faster than other people skimmed them, and skimmed them as fast as other people could turn the leaves," that it was his practice to pursue his studies even while rapidly threading the crowded throughfares of London, we cease to be much astonished at any anecdote of his surprising fulness and readiness. Nor is it any wonder that he should have been "so cocksure of everything." Being so entirely given over to bookishness, he had neither time nor turn for amusements. It is much to his credit and to that of his schoolfellows that they could admire a nature so unsympathetic and intelligible. He made himself master of many things during his life, but he never learnt even the rudiments of any game. As he grew up he suffered among his contemporaries from similar disabilities. They might have paraphrased for him the address of the offhand hero in *Cool as a Cucumber* to the elderly city gentleman on whom he forces himself:—"You don't boat or play cricket. You don't shoot, or fish, or ride. Will you kindly give me a list of what you do do?" For, in his assiduous application to sedentary pursuits, he scarcely ever walked for walking's sake. Yet, happily, his admirable constitution made him well-nigh independent of exercise and air. Years afterwards, on his voyage to India, he confined himself closely to study in his cabin; and during his residence in Calcutta he lounged away in his garden with a book those morning hours when all the other Europeans in the place were abroad and bracing themselves for the exertions of the day. Yet, with a single exception, he never had an hour's illness in India, and he rarely touched medicine. The truth is, he was made for the career into which his earliest instincts forced him, and as he grew into a man, the habits which are antagonistic to all our notions of boyhood adapted themselves gradually to his increasing years. After all, and thanks to his early start, he made a conspicuous figure in public affairs at an age when most promising polticians are only in training for them.

He entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, when he was 18. Among his friends and contemporaries there were Derwent and Henry Nelson Coleridge; Lords Grey, Belper, and Romilly; Praed, Moultrie, Charles Austin, &c. :—

"The day and the night together were too short for one who was entering on the journey of life amid such a band of travellers. So long as a door was open or a light burning in any of the courts, Macaulay was always in the mood for conversation and companionship."

Even in company so brilliant he made a pre-eminent name for conversational powers. Nor did he merely shine in a circle of admiring youths :—

"On a visit to Lord Lansdowne at Bowood, Austin and Macaulay happened to get upon College topics one morning at breakfast. When the meal was finished, they drew their chairs to either end of the chimney-piece. . . The whole company, ladies, artists, politicians, and diners-out, formed a silent circle round the two Cantabs, and, with a short break for lunch, never stirred till the bell warned them that it was time to dress for dinner."

With all the classical enthusiasm that sent him in the intervals of his arduous Indian administration to the society of the authors of

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Greece and Rome; with all the glow and fire of classical poetry that broke out later in the "Lays of Rome," it was characteristic of him that he could never endure to manufacture Greek and Latin verse to order. The bent of his studies, together with his social success, conspired to interfere with his gaining honours, nor was he chosen a Fellow till the third trial, greatly to the distress of his proud father. Yet already we have specimens of the marked and indisputable style with which his articles and history have made us so familiar in a prize essay on the congenial and suggestive theme of "The Conduct and Character of William III.:"—

"Lewis was not a great General; he was not a great legislator; but he was, in one sense of the word, a great King. He was a perfect master of all the mysteries of the science of Royalty, of all the arts which at once extend power and conciliate popularity which most advantageously display the merits or most dexterously conceal the deficiencies of a Sovereign. He was surrounded by great men, by victorious commanders, by sagacious statesmen. Yet, while he availed himself to the utmost of their services, he never incurred any danger from their rivalry," &c.

In 1826 he was called to the Bar, and joined the Northern Circuit. An elderly King's Counsel who observed him retiring for the night, with a heavy volume under his arm and the longest of the bed-room candles in his hand, expostulated against the dangerous practice of reading in bed. He rejoined with immense rapidity of utterance:—"I always read in bed at home, and if I am not afraid of committing parricide and matricide and fratricide, I can hardly be expected to pay very special regard to the lives of the bagmen of Leeds." But he never took to the Bar as a profession. He systematically absented himself from the Chamber of an evening, and the person who knew him best said of him, "Throughout his life he never really applied himself to any pursuit that was against the grain." His first appearance on a public platform was at a meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society, and, although he was addressing an enthusiastically sympathetic audience, the maiden speech must have been a decided success. The *Edinburgh Review*, which as yet had formed no ties with the most valued of its future contributors, pronounced it "a signal display of eloquence, deserving the admiration of the most practised orator." It was in Knight's *Quarterly Magazine* that he broke ground as a writer, but very shortly afterwards, in a letter to his father, he alludes to "a piece of secret history which will show you how important our connexion with this work may speedily become." Mr. Trevelyan infers that the mysterious allusion had reference to the *Edinburgh*, and, at all events, the *Edinburgh* soon launched Macaulay into a literary and social reputation. His article on Milton made its appearance in summer of 1825.

"The effect on the author's reputation was instantaneous. Like Lord Byron, he awoke one morning and found himself famous. The beauties of the work were such as all men could recognize, and the very faults placed it. The unbounded tone of youthful enthusiasm, which he himself in a few years condemns in the preface to his collected essays, seemed graceful enough in the eyes of others, if it were only as a relief from the perverted ability of that elaborate libel on our great epic poet which goes by the name of 'Dr. Johnson's Life of Milton.' Murray declared that it would be worth the copyright of 'Childe Harold' to have Macaulay on the staff of the *Quarterly*. The family breakfast table in Bloomsbury was covered with cards of invitation to dinner from every quarter of London. . . . But the compliment of all others that came most nearly home—the only commendation of his literary talent which even in the innermost domestic circle he was ever known to repeat—was the sentence with which Jeffrey acknowledged the receipt of his manuscript,—'The more I think the less I can conceive where you picked up that style.'"

As to the appearance of the rising author, his nephew tells us it was never better described than in two sentences of Praed:—'There came up a short manly figure, marvellously upright, with a broad neckcloth, and one hand in his waistcoat pocket. Of regular beauty he had little to boast; but in faces where there is an expression of great power, or of great good humour, or both, you do not regret its absence." Although he dressed ill, he had always a superabundant wardrobe, and if his genius did not lie in the direction of harmonious simplicity of costume, he would, like Dr. Johnson or Goldsmith, occasionally take an honest pride in the display of some incongruous piece of finery.

"He was unhandy to a degree quite unexampled in the experience of all who knew him. When in the open air he wore perfectly new kid gloves, into the fingers of which he never succeeded in inserting his own more than half-way. After he had sailed for India there were found in his chambers between 50 and 60 strops, hacked into strips and splinters, and razors without beginning or end. About the same period he hurt his hand, and was reduced to send for a barber. After the operation he asked what was to pay. 'Oh, Sir,' said the man, 'whatever you usually give the person who shaves you.' 'In that case,' said Macaulay, 'I should give you a great gash on each cheek.'"

It was his literary ability that opened the doors of Parliament to him, and he had the singularly good fortune to make his *début* during the stormy debates which preceded the Reform Bill. In the beginning of 1830 he received a letter from Lord Lansdowne. His Lordship had been struck by the power of the articles on the Bill, and suggested that the writer should sit for his borough of Calne. Macaulay made his first speech in the House on the Bill for the Removal of Jewish Disabilities—a congenial subject, although sufficiently hackneyed; and he rose only once again in the course of that Session. But in the next Parliament he conspicuously came to the front, and speedily delivered the first of his orations on the Reform Bill. The opinions of the best judges were unanimous on it. "When he sat down the Speaker sent for him, and told him that in all his prolonged experience he had never seen the House in such a state of excitement." "Sir Thomas Denman, who rose later in the discussion, said, with universal acceptance, that the orator's words remained tingling in the ears of all who heard them, and would last in their memories as long as they had memories to employ." "Portions of the speech," said Sir Robert Peel, "were as beautiful as anything I have ever heard or read. It reminded me of the old times." But the power of his eloquence gained nothing from the manner of his delivery. He had much of an Englishman's *mauvaise honte* in the matter of appropriate gesture; his action was absolutely passive, if we may venture on something like a bull, and he had a habit of speaking with his arms crossed, which somewhat told against him. But from the first he won the ear of the House, and members would crowd in from the library and dinning-room, even when he had begun to address himself to empty benches. Speaking with extreme fluency, even when it was a question of figures and unfamiliar proper names, he was the terror of the Reporters' Gallery. Generally speaking, his subjects had been carefully studied beforehand; for the most part they were such as he had previously mastered thoroughly, and his wonderful memory did him excellent service. In the excitement of discussion he sometimes spoke with effect on the spur of the moment; but, although fully alive to his own successes, he acknowledged in later life, when pressed once more to take office, that he had never exercised himself sufficiently in acquiring the facility of a ready debater. Sir Arthur Helps remarks that fine speakers are always abjectly nervous. That could never be said of Macaulay; there was too much innate composure in his constitution. But he was always conscious of some nervous excitement on the eve of one of his great efforts—excitement to which he was made more painfully alive when his failing health had insidiously enfeebled him. As for his personal experience, he describes the House in very characteristic language as

"A place in which I would not promise success to any man. I have great doubts even about Jeffrey. It is the most peculiar audience in the world. I should say that a man's being a good writer, a good orator at the bar, a good mob orator, or a good orator in debating clubs, was rather a reason for expecting him to fail than for expecting him to succeed in the House of Commons. A place where Walpole succeeded and Addison failed—where Dundas succeeded and Burke failed—where Peel now succeeds and where Mackintosh fails—where Erskine and Scarlet were dinner bells—where Lawrence and Jekyll, the two wittiest men, or nearly so, of their time, were thought bores, is surely a very strange place. And yet I feel the whole character of the place growing upon me. I begin to like what others about me like, and to disapprove what they disapprove. Canning used to say that the House as a body had better taste than the men of best taste in it, and I am very much inclined to think that Canning was right."

He had an early opportunity of establishing a claim to political respect by proving that his personal interests did not bias his votes. He had recently been made a Commissioner of Bankruptcy, and the income was very welcome to one in his narrow circumstances. A Bill was brought in which incidentally abolished the place without providing any compensation. He said, in answer to an inquisitive constituent:—

"I voted for the Bankruptcy Court Bill. There were points in the Bill which I did not approve, and I only refrained from stating those points because an office of my own was at stake."

Yet at that very time, as his biographer informs us he was reduced to selling his Cambridge gold medals. For the moment, and in the flush of his triumphant appearances, Parliamentary ambition was in the ascendant with him—or, at least, the feeling that he could do his country and his Party good service in the House of Commons; for his pen, had he given himself more leisure to use it, promised him both high reputation and a ready pecuniary resource. In a journal kept at that time by one of his sisters we find some curious revelations as to his habits and literary training. He said:—

"My accuracy as to facts I owe to a cause which most men would not confess. It is due to my love of castle-building. The

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past is in my mind soon constructed into a romance. With a person of my time, the minute touches are of great interest, and perhaps greater than the most important events. Spending so much time as I do in solitude, my mind would have rusted by gazing vacantly at the shopwindows. As it is, I am no sooner in the streets than I am in Greece, in Rome, in the midst of the French Revolution. Precision in dates, the day or hour in which a man was born or died, becomes absolutely necessary. A slight fact, a sentence, a word are of importance in my romance. 'Pepys's Diary' formed almost inexhaustible food for my fancy. I seem to know every inch of Whitehall. I go in at Hans Holbein's gate, and come out through the matted gallery. The conversations which I compose between great people of the time are long and sufficiently animated in the style, if not with the minds of Sir Walter Scott's. The old parts of London which you are somewhat surprised at my knowing so well, those old gates and houses down by the river, have all played their parts in my stories."

When he talked of living so much alone, the best London society was open to him. But from the first to the last, if he had no positive repugnance to mixing in the world, he had always a reluctance to leave his books and literary musings. Latterly that reluctance grew upon him, and with better reason, as he became sensitive to his responsibilities in making the best of the precious time that was left him for the employment of his unrivalled gifts, as well as the mass of intellectual materials he had laboriously collected. Had it not been for the affectionate influence of Lady Trevelyan, he might have settled into a confirmed recluse. In his earlier life, however, as his intimate letters show, he was far from being insensible to the flattering attention of people of high station. He entertained his sisters with lively accounts of the compliments paid him in such brilliant circles as Holland House, or of the deference with which he was listened to in the select gatherings of the leaders of his Party. The literary breakfasts that were more in fashion then than now had always a fascination for him. The conversation could hardly turn to any subject on which he could not throw some striking lights from the rich fulness of his information, and the guests were held entranced by the sustained brilliancy of his talk, whose only fault was that the flow of its eloquence was too seldom lightened by "flashes of silence."

In the Reformed Parliament he left Calne for Leeds—a snug nomination borough for a great manufacturing constituency. His nephew observes subsequently, *apropos* to one of his Edinburgh elections, that there never was a worse electioneerer; and at Leeds he certainly made an exhibition of independence that seems to us equally overstrained and unreasonable. At one of his public meetings an elector expressed a wish to know something of Mr. Macaulay's religious creed; and if there was any room for doubt on the matter we cannot see that the man was unfairly inquisitive. Macaulay fired at once. "Let that man stand up. Let him stand on a form where I can see him." The culprit—a Dissenting clergyman—having been forced to the bar by his neighbours, was harangued and denounced by the candidate for the suffrage as if he were the living embodiment of religious intolerance and illegitimate curiosity:—

"I have heard with the greatest shame and sorrow the question which has been proposed to me; and with peculiar pain do I learn that the question was proposed to me by a minister of religion. I do most deeply regret that any Party should think it necessary to make a meeting like this an area for theological discussion. I will not be a party to turning this assembly to such a purpose. My answer is short, and in one word,—Gentlemen, I am a Christian."

In the ensuing Session that steady and almost aggressive independence of his threatened to involve him in a serious embarrassment. His father, who had once believed himself rich, had been gradually brought to the verge of ruin by philanthropic distractions and unfortunate mercantile speculations. Macaulay nobly claimed the position of an eldest son, with the right to charge himself with the care of the younger members of the family. For several years, as we are told, he devoted every spare shilling to that generous purpose. He now held office at the Board of Control, and his peculiar circumstances made the income of the utmost consequence to him. But the Government brought in a Bill on slave emancipation which, unfortunately, stopped far short of the point his zealous father approved. He felt constrained to tender his resignation. To the friendly expostulations of Ministers he had but one answer:—

"I cannot go counter to my father. He has devoted his whole life to the question, and I cannot grieve him by giving way when he wishes me to stand firm."

Most happily, the unforeseen course of events enabled him to preserve his consistency and his place. But, none the less, he had passed a most anxious time, although nothing could possibly have been more flattering than the consideration shown him by the Government, as a proof of the value they set on his co-operation.

Macaulay's devotion to his family had its reward, and his selection for an extremely lucrative post relieved him permanently from serious money troubles. After some difficulties with the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board of the East India Company, his appointment as member of the Supreme Indian Council was cordially ratified by the stockholders. The place was worth £10,000 a year, and the prospect of laying by half the income overcame his objections to accepting it. It went far to reconcile him to what he naturally regarded as banishment, that his favourite sister, afterwards Lady Trevelyan, consented to accompany him. After all, he was then only 33, and had the prospect of a long lifetime before him; and with his unlimited power of work, which renewed itself by passing from one form of activity to another, he had no idea of suspending his literary labours. He wrote Mr. Napier, the editor of the *Edinburgh*, to that effect. He suggested that the remuneration for his articles should take the shape of such books as he wanted, and in the meantime he was laying in a supply for the voyage. His sea stock of "light literature" consisted principally of classical and foreign works. "Except at meals," he says in one of his letters, "I hardly exchanged a word with any human being. . . . During the whole voyage I read with keen and increasing enjoyment. I devoured Greek, Latin, Spanish, Italian, French, English; folios, quartos, octavos, and duodecimos." At the hill station of Ootacamund, where he went on a visit to the Governor-General, with the help of the rainy season, which made the official colony close prisoners, he talked his favourite, "Clarissa Harlowe," into such extraordinary popularity, that we are told the tradition of Macaulay and his novel were still lingering there 30 years afterwards. He "cast up his reading account" at the end of his first year in India, and the sum total of the volumes it embraces sounds portentous, if we remember the indefatigable assiduity with which he devoted himself to the duties of his office. His studies lay chiefly among the standard classics, and very many of these he read twice. What is more, he annotated each of his favourites with extreme care, "as if he were preparing the book for another edition." About this time, in one of his letters to his friend Ellis, we find him discussing an interesting comparison between the respective attractions of literature and politics, now that he had removed beyond the excitement of Parliamentary warfare:—

"I often wonder what strange infatuation leads men who can do something better to squander their intellect, their health, their energy on such objects as those which most statesmen are engaged in pursuing. . . . That a man before whom the two paths of literature and politics lie open, and who might hope for eminence in either, should choose politics and quit literature seems to me madness. On the one side is health, leisure, peace of mind, the search after truth, and all the enjoyments of friendship and conversation. On the other side is almost certain ruin to the constitution, constant labour, constant anxiety. Every friendship which a man may have becomes precarious as soon as he engages in politics. . . . Who would compare the fame of Charles Townshend to that of Hume; that of Lord North to that of Gibbon; that of Lord Chatham to that of Johnson?"

Yet, so little did he suffer his passion for literature to interfere with his public duties that he had just volunteered for one of the most formidable tasks that could have fallen to the lot of any man: He undertook the superintendence of framing a complete Criminal Code for British India. As to the great legal value of the work, Mr. Trevelyan appeals to the testimony of Mr. Fitzjames Stephen—no bad judge of such an undertaking. He remarks himself that it is "the most readable of all digests; its pages are alive with illustrations drawn from history, from literature, and from the habits and occurrences of everyday life." What is very remarkable is that its author should have thrown himself with so much enthusiasm and success into the study of the science of jurisprudence, when, as a barrister on the English Circuits, he had found the law so distasteful. But another events occurred during his sojourn in India which interested him far more nearly than measures in Council or criminal codification. His sister Margaret married Sir Charles Trevelyan, then a rising young civilian, distinguished chiefly for the determination of character he had shown in assailing vested abuses and superiors high in influence. From the first the connexion had Macaulay's warmest approval, and to the last he regarded his brother-in-law with growing esteem and affection. He takes some credit for having encouraged an attachment which seemed likely to deprive him of the society of his house-keeper and devoted companion. As it happened, the separation proved as slight as it could well be under the circumstances. In India the two establishment kept house under the same roof. The Trevelyans went home in the

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same ship with him, and lived afterwards in London within easy reach. Their home was his to all intents and purposes, and their children, who learnt to love him as a father, he almost regarded as his own. When congratulating himself on the extraordinary profits of his history, it was what these relatives might gain by it that he had principally in view. It is true that Sir Charles' appointment to the Governorship of Madras threw a gloomy cloud over the last weeks of his existence; but, as it chanced, he was not spared to survive the bitterness of the actual separation.

We have already alluded to his hostility to Lord Brougham. In a letter to Mr. Napier, written immediately after his landing in England, we have a most frank and full expression of his sentiments with respect to the omniscient Chancellor. It seems clear to him, he says, that Brougham, having broken with both the great political parties, and having detached himself from any Parliamentary following, is resolved upon making the *Review* his organ. He admits great merit in Brougham's contributions to it, and then goes on to tone down the praise. Being models of ephemeral magazine-writing, they are not made for duration. "Everything about them exaggerated, incorrect, sketchy." "The passions of the writer will not suffer him even to maintain the decent appearance of impartiality. And the style, though striking and animated, will not bear examination through a single paragraph." He believes it to be Brougham's desire to make the *Review* the instrument of his vengeance on those who have provoked his animosity; that he means "to drag it along with him to any party to which his furious passions may lead him—to the Radicals, to the Tories, to any set of men by whose help he may be able to revenge himself on old friends whose only crime is that they could not help finding him to be an habitual and incurable traitor." "As to his feelings towards myself," he goes on, "I know and have known for a long time that he hates me. . . . If I have had any success in life, it has been without his help and countenance, and often in spite of his utmost exertions to keep me down." It is plain enough that the repugnance was mutual, and that in everything Macaulay says of Brougham there is a very visible tinge of jealousy. In truth, the two men had very little in common, except the great versatility of their powers and their wonderful capacity for work. Personal feeling apart, Macaulay had little toleration for the brilliant superficiality which savoured of the literary imposture he always treated professly, and there was a sting in the feeling that a man he regarded as a successful smatterer should affect to treat him *de haut en bas*, even in those departments of literature which he lightly regarded as his specialities.

By way of comment, too, on his opinion of Brougham, it is interesting to read the criticisms he wrote on English politics in the languid security of his Indian bungalow. His faith in the Whig Party was pronounced; he honestly believed that they incarnated and monopolized all political virtue, and he blinded himself absolutely to the jobbery and nepotism for which they were notorious. Naturally he resented bitterly any defection from their ranks, and it seemed to him monstrous that an ally who might have been so influential as Brougham should selfishly imperil party ascendency even by resenting the jealousies of an aristocratic clique.

Although he had become a member of the Government as Secretary of State for War, he had been brought into Parliament for Edinburgh.—Macaulay found ample leisure for the work he loved.

Fresh from those Indian associations which had inspired the eloquence of Burke on the Hastings impeachment, he wrote his magnificent essay on Clive. He was overflowing with ideas for articles to follow: and in the summer of 1841 the defeat and resignation of the Melbourne Ministry left him once more a free man. At the close of 1840 he had moved into those rooms in the Albany which are identified with the best years of his industry. "His chambers, every corner of which was library, were comfortably, though not very brightly, furnished. The ornaments were few, but choice." More than two years before, in a letter to Napier, we find one of the first allusions to the History, to which he had now settled in earnest. It gives the outline of his original ideas with regard to it:—

"The first part (which, I think, will take up five octavo volumes) will extend from the Revolution to the commencement of Sir Robert Walpole's long Administration—a period of three or four and thirty very eventful years. From the commencement of Walpole's Administration to the commencement of the American war, it will again become necessary to be copious. These, at least are my present notions. How far I shall bring the narrative down I have not determined. The death of George IV. would be the best halting-place."

Now, in 1841, as the defined scheme of the work begins to occupy his mind and engross his power, we find him not unnaturally beginning to express his objections to anticipating his great work in the matter of magazine articles. He writes Mr. Napier:—

"Now that I am seriously engaged in an extensive work, which will probably be the chief employment of the years of health and vigour which remain to me, it is necessary that I should choose my subjects for reviews with some reference to that work. I should not choose to have to write an article on some point which I should have to treat again as an historian; for, if I did, I should be in danger of repeating myself. I assure you that I a little grudge you Westminster Hall in the paper on Hastings. On the other hand, there are many characters and events which will occupy little or no space in my history, yet with which, in the course of my historical researches, I shall necessarily become familiar. There cannot be a better instance than Frederic the Great. His personal studies, character, manners, literary associates, his quarrel with Voltaire, his friendship for Maupertius, and his own unhappy *nostra mania* will be very slightly, if at all, alluded to in a history of England. Yet, in order to write the history of England, it will be necessary to turn over all the memoirs and all the writings of Frederic, connected with us as he was in a most important war. In this way my reviews should benefit by my historical researches, and yet would not forestall my history or materially impede its progress. I should not like to engage in any researches altogether alien from what is now my main object."

Henceforth his History was to monopolize the best of his time and thoughts, and the change in his purpose was visible enough in its influence on his political career. The "Lays of Ancient Rome," thrown off at intervals, the revision and republication of his selected Essays, occasional new contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*, came as in mere interludes in the execution of the *magnum opus*. In hours of political crisis, when the fates of Ministries were trembling in the balance, or when negotiations for fresh combinations were dragging on their anxious length, Macaulay professes the indifference he felt. He might be flattered by the offer of office, or deem it his duty to accept it, but if there came a slip between the cup and the lip he was more than content to settle back to the History. If he found his constituents obtrusive or troublesome, he treated them with scant ceremony; and when solemn deputations waited on him with long-winded expositions of their views, to their great disgust and mortification he would lecture and harangue them into silence. So, with serene resignation, he saw himself ousted from the seat for Edinburgh, which he had come to look upon as something of a *corrée*, and went back in excellent spirits to the History, relieved from the apprehension of electioneering interruptions:—

"Insatiable of labour, he regarded the near approach and still more the distant prospect of worry with an exaggerated disquietude, which, in his case, was a premonitory symptom of the disease that was to kill him. Perpetually overworked by his History (and there is no overwork like that which has grown to be dearer to a man than life itself), he no longer had the nerve required to face the social efforts, and to undergo the minute and unceasing observation to which he was, or fancied himself, exposed when on a visit to the city which he represented."

As to the manner of his workmanship, Mr. Trevelyan gives most interesting details, which entirely recommend themselves to the convictions of those who have studied Macaulay carefully. The brilliancy of his style and the vastness of the miscellaneous stores of knowledge he had incidentally heaped all ready to his hand might have been a snare to many men. Alexander Dumas, for example, explaining the rapidity with which he laid his volumes behind him, attributed it to the extent of his reading and the readiness of his memory. The range and depth of Macaulay's studies were very different from those of Dumas, and his memory was as exact as it was comprehensive and tenacious. It is human to blunder, and he has occasionally fallen into mistakes, while the strength of his opinions and prejudices has sometimes distorted his judgment. But, at least, we may believe that he never consciously went astray when patient investigation could keep him straight. We fancy it is impossible to realize the amount of research that went to so exhaustive a chapter as his introductory one. But, by way of helping us to some conception of it, we have a couple of letters to Mr. Ellis, showing the extraordinary pains he took to make an estimate of the population of the single city of Leeds in the time of Charles II. Nor even when he had assimilated his materials and taken up his pen did he cover any great quantity of paper at a sitting:—

"As soon as Macaulay finished his rough draught, he began to fill it in at the rate of six sides of foolscap every morning; written in in so large a hand, and with such a number of erasures, that the whole six pages were on an average compressed into two pages of print. This portion he called his 'task,' and was never quite easy till he accomplished it daily. More he seldom sought to accomplish, for he had learnt by long experience that this was as much he could do at his best: and, except when at his best, he never would work at all. . . . Macaulay never allowed a sentence to pass muster until it was as good as he could make it. He thought

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little of recasting a chapter in order to obtain a more lucid arrangement, and nothing whatever of reconstructing a paragraph for the sake of one happy stroke or apt illustration."

Although he might have been reassured by the unprecedented popularity of his historical Essays, it was but natural that he should have felt some misgivings as to the work on which he was staking so heavily. A fortnight before the appearance of the first two volumes, he writes that he has armed himself with all his philosophy for the event of a failure. His suspense, however, was of no long duration; the immediate sale immensely surpassed either his own expectations or those of his publishers, although it fell short of that of the subsequent volumes; and congratulations from the critics, whose opinions were law, began to flow fast in upon him. "My dear Macaulay," writes Lord Jeffery, "the mother that bore you, had she been yet alive, could scarcely have felt prouder or happier than I do at this outburst of your grown fame." While Lord Auckland, the Bishop of Sodor and Man, says significantly, "I had also hated Cromwell more than I do now, for I always agree with Tom: and it saves trouble to agree with him at once, because he is sure to make you do so at last." Almost the only discordant note of consequence was sounded by Mr. Croker, in the columns of "the Quarterly," and the notoriety of the vendetta between the Whig historian and the Tory critic naturally deadened the insolence of the attack. More damaging, we may add, are those calmer strictures published subsequently by Mr. Paget, to whom we find Macaulay making a passing allusion in another part of Mr. Trevelyan's volumes. The Quakers, too, had something to say in vindication of their great hero. Five of them waited on Macaulay, at his chambers, with a formal expostulation; but his answer was ready, and its tone reminds us of Johnson:—

"I wrote the history of four years, during which he was exposed to great temptations; during which he was the favourite of a bad King, and an active solicitor in a most corrupt Court. His character was injured by his associations. Ten years before or ten years later he would have made a much better figure. But was I to begin my book ten years sooner or later for William Penn's sake?"

His visitors complimented him on his courtesy and candour, and parted from him on the best of terms. While the sale of those opening volumes had gone beyond his most sanguine expectations, and the public were making a rush on a second and a third edition, he had returned to his task with redoubled energy. He writes in his journal.

"I have now made up my mind to change my plan about my History. I will set myself to know the whole subject; to get by reading and travelling a full acquaintance with William's reign. I reckon that it will take me eighteen months to do this. I must visit Holland, Belgium, Scotland, Ireland, France; the Dutch archives and French archives must be ransacked," &c.

All this he proceeded to do methodically, and Mr. Trevelyan, who was privileged to accompany him on many of his expeditions, remarks on the fascinating interest his glowing conversation would throw over historical scenes. It might have been well in the end had the healthful distractions of travel and foreign residence weaned him more from sedentary work and the retirement of his library. The dominating idea absorbed his attention injuriously, and the mental strain began to tell on his health, although at first he was naturally unwilling to connect cause and effect. But we have him complaining more frequently of unwonted lassitude, and what he was pleased to describe as "indolence." He no longer worked with the old regularity, nor could he reckon so confidently as before on inspiration. At last, in 1852, the year when the Edinburgh people by re-electing him their member had made honourable amends for their former fickleness, melancholy suggestive passages begin to abound in his journal. "In the midst of my triumphs, I am but poorly." "I am out of sorts and cannot write; why, I cannot tell." "I wrote some of my History—not amiss, but I am not in the stream yet. I feel quite oppressed by the weight of the task. . . . I sometimes lose months. I do not know how; accusing myself daily, and yet really incapable of vigorous exertion. I seem under a spell of laziness. Then I warm and can go on working twelve hours at a stretch. How I worked a year ago! And why cannot I work so now?" Yet, although he must have had ominous forebodings of the abrupt termination of an uncompleted task, he never lost his equanimity of temper and serenity of spirit. The following year he is writing to his old friend Ellis:—

"I hope that it (1853) will be as happy a year as, in spite of some bodily suffering, 1852 has been to me. It is odd that, though time is stealing from me perceptibly my vigour and my pleasures, I am growing happier and happier. As Milner says, it is shocking, it is scandalous to enjoy life as I do."

To the last he enjoyed the literary consolation of having every reason to be satisfied with the execution of his work. It might be carried onward by fits and starts, and sometimes with a painful sense of effort, but it showed no signs of impaired faculties or flagging animation. He had resigned his seat in Parliament. He had greatly changed his habits of life from the days when he delighted to wander through the London streets, familiarizing himself with their history and archæology, and ransacking the old book-stalls as he went along. But, although he stirred far more seldom from his study, except when he exchanged it for his second home with the Trevelyans, he was still indefatigable as ever in his attendance at the British Museum:—

"His habit was to work in the King's Library, partly for quiet and partly in order to have George the Third's wonderful collection of pamphlets within easy reach of his chair. He did his writing at one of the oak tables which stand in the centre of the room, sitting away from the outer wall for the sake of the light. He availed himself of his official authority to search the shelves without the interposition of the librarian; and (says the attendant) when he had taken down a volume he generally looked as if he had found something in it."

And so in the beginning of 1856 he could feel that his popularity, far from waning, had been increasing beyond all precedent in the case of a writer of serious history. There is an entry in his journal:—"This is wonderful. Twenty-six thousand five hundred copies sold in ten weeks. I should not wonder if I made £20,000 clear this year by literature." He had said in 1841 that he should not be satisfied unless he produced something which should supersede for a few days the last fashionable novel. He had ample reason to be satisfied in that respect. The romantic attractions of his style had numbered among his eager readers hundreds of thousands who seldom trouble historical tomes; and as for the permanent hold his solid genius had established on the reading world, Mr. Trevelyan sums up a page of figures with the statement that "within a generation of its first appearance, upwards of 140,000 copies of the History will have been printed and sold in the United Kingdom alone." His closing years were filled with honours, and with happiness as well, and that notwithstanding his growing infirmities. His chief troubles came from public events and such anxieties as he experienced during the Indian Mutiny. Enmities for the most part had died out, literary criticisms were almost universally flattering; he retained the warm regard of friends, although he had never had many intimates; with the public he was the object of general admiration, which savoured pleasantly of personal gratitude; he had long been in the enjoyment of an ample income, and he had the satisfaction of feeling that his worldly prosperity would benefit those beloved relatives who had affectionately devoted themselves to anticipating his wishes. On August 28, 1857, "a great day in my life," his brilliant career was appropriately crowned by the tender of a Peerage, which he gratefully accepted. He took his title appropriately from Rothley Temple, the pleasant country mansion were he was born, and which was associated with some of his happiest years. In the main he had always felt with Johnson, that London is the only place to live in; but, though he had been loath to leave his rooms in the Albany for a bright little residence in the outskirts of Kensington, yet the change to a suburban life contributed largely to his enjoyment. Like Warren Hastings at Daylesford, he awakened to new tastes with his altered circumstances, rejoicing in the bloom of his thorns and rhododendrons, delighting himself in landscape gardening in miniature, in "my little paradise of shrubs and turf." Death stole so gently on him at the last that it came with a shock on his watchful relations, and the great student ceased to breathe in his library chair, his book lying open on the table beside him. As his nephew acknowledges, if he had always shown a sincere and contented spirit, his had been a singularly happy and prosperous life. They laid him in Westminster Abbey with Johnson and Garrick, Goldsmith, Gay, and Addison, those departed worthies of literature he most had loved and honoured in life, with the simple inscription—"His body is buried in peace, but his name liveth for evermore." And were it worth while indulging in unavailing regrets, we might feel still, with many of his mourners, that perhaps no tomb in the great national mausoleum ever closed on such a wealth of accumulated treasure which the possessor had been using to the last to such brilliant purpose.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—A slightly improved feeling may be said to animate the import market and the condition of business presents a more hopeful aspect. During the last few days the demand for Yarns, especialty 16 24, has considerably improved and a moderate business has been done at firmer rates. *Shirtings* continue in their dull condition and move only in small lots. In *T. Cloths* no fresh transactions are reported. For *Black Velvets* there has been some speculative demand, but the prices offered did not lead to business. Other cotton articles are unchanged, but altogether there is more disposition amongst buyers to operate.

Grey Shirtings:—					White Shirtings:—		
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.85 to $2.15	60 to 64 reed 40 yds.	35 in. nom.	per pce. 2.20 to 2.40
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	„	2 15 to 2 50	Turkey Reds 24 yds.	30 in. 2—3 lb.	per lb. 0.75 to 1.02½
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ „	39 in.	„	2.47½ to 2 50	Black Velvets		7.75 to 8 50
9 lbs.	38½ „	44 in.	„	2 45 to 2 80	English Drills 15 lbs.	40 yds, 30 in.	3 20 to 3.35
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 „	32 in.	„	1 75 to 1.90	Tailachelass	12 yds, 43 in.	nom. 2.00
„ 6lbs.	24 „	32 in.	„	1.30 to 1.50			

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul	$31 00 to 33 50	No. 38 to 42 per picul	$40.00 to 44.00 nom
No. 28 to 32	per picul	$33 00 to 38 50	Reverse Twist 16-24 „	——

Woollens remain in the same dull condition as mentioned in our last, and there is no change in prices to report. *Plain Orleans* continue neglected and difficult of sale. *Mousselines de Laine* are in moderate demand, but at very low prices, while Cloths and several other articles of this staple are, with the fast approaching summer, out of season.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	6 50 to 7 50	Figured Mousseline de Laine..	30 yds.	30 in.	0.25 to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	4 75 to 5.25	Multicolored „	30 yds.	30 in.	0.32 to 0.35
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.	5.25 to 5 75	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.		0.80 to 1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in.	0 25 to 0 33	Presidents	54 in. to 56 in.		0 60 to 0.70
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.	6 25 to 7 25	Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.		0.40 to 0.45
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	18 50 to 19 00	Union	54 in. to 56 in.		0.40 to 0.65
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	13 00 to 14 50	Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs.		per lb.	0.40 to 0.41
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in.	0 18 to 0.20				

Sugar.—Rates for *Formosa* must be again quoted lower, and we have to report the arrival of a cargo comprising some 7,000 piculs since our last issue. Sales are small, and transactions apparently from hand to mouth. *China* Sugars are unchanged.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	per picul	2 85 to 2 90	China No. 5 Kong-fun	per picul	4.30 to 4 90
in Basket	„	2 75 to 2.80	„ No. 6 E-pak	„	3 40 to 3 60
China No. 1 Ping fah	„	7.45	Swatow	„	2.60 to 2 80
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„	6.60 to 7 10	Daitong	„	2 60 to 2.90
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„	5 60 to 6.00	Japan Rice	„	
„ No. 4 Kook-fah	„	5.10 to 5 40	Kerosene Oil	per case	2.40

Kerosene Oil.—In consequence of a forced auction sale prices are somewhat easier being quotable at $2.40.

EXPORTS.

Our fortnightly report dated 23rd instant, was to the following effect :—

Silk.—On the receipt of advices bearing on the prospects of the European crop the market was cleared, during the last week, of the remaining stock, which consisted almost entirely of Oshiu sorts. Buyers had to pay in full the prices quoted in our last, and good Hamatsuki fetched $455. We have no transaction to report in filature silks.

Settlements, since the 10th instant, are 275 bales of Oshiu and 25 of Hanks, leaving a stock of some 50 bales. The shipments for the fortnight are 155 bales, making the total export since 1st July, 12,934 bales against 11,184 bales last year for the corresponding period. The crop is progressing well.

		At Exchange 4½s. in London.	At Exchange 5.10 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.
Steam filatures	None.	—	—
Other do. (Kikai)			
1st order, nom	Nominal.	—	—
2nd Do. ...	$440 to 630	16s. 3d. to 22s. 7d.	frs. 45 to 63
3rd to 4th Do.			
Hanks—			
Best	No. 1 to 2	—	—	—
Good	No. 2 ...	—	—	—
Medium	No. 2½ ...	$430 to 445	15s. 11d. to 16s. 5d.	frs. 44 to 45
Common No. 3 Inferior No. 4 & 5		$380 to 420	14s. 3d. to 15s.	7d. frs. 39 to 43
Oshiu—Best ...		$520 to 540	18s. 11d. to 19s.	7d. frs. 52 to 55
„ Good to Medm.		$490 to 510	17s. 11d. to 18s.	7d. frs. 49 to 51
H'matski, 1 to 2		$440 to 455	16s. 3d. to 16s.	9d. frs. 45 to 46
„ 3 to 4		$410 to 430	15s. 3d. to 15s.	11d. frs. 42 to 44
Kakeda, Best ...		—	—	—
„ Good ...		—	—	—

Since the above was written, arrivals and deliveries almost entirely consist of a few bales of Waste Silk.

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Tea.—Our Tea market still continues very active, settlements for the week amounting to 4,200 piculs. Supplies are coming in freely, though the average quality of parcels offering is far inferior to samples on show at the corresponding period last season. This is a matter which requires prompt and serious consideration. Japan Teas in New York and other centres of distribution in America are in over supply, and purchasers have a full assortment to select from. Chops of broken or poor leaf, consequently, stand but little chance of realising covering cost.

The general quality of the crop, so far to hand, has been so inferior and badly manipulated that it is very difficult to fire the bulk of parcels satisfactorily, the leaf either breaking up or firing unevenly. This arises in no small measure from hurried and imperfect preparation at the place of production. One thing remains to be said:—either the Japanese must pay more attention to the initial preparation of the leaf, or their teas will fall into the same disfavour which happened to Oolongs some six years ago. It will be easier to rectify these defects by prompt present measures, than to regain confidence and popularity when the character of the product shall have been damaged by persistent slovenliness in fitting it for a foreign market.

Good Common	None.	Fine	$31 to 34
Medium	25 00 to 26.00	Finest	35 to 39
Good Medium	Nominally, 27.00 to 30 00	Choice	40 to 45

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange since the departure of the United States' mail has remained quiet at unaltered rates, with, however, a slightly easier tendency for Private Paper.

Rates close as follows:—

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight.....	4s. 0¼d.	On SHANGHAI—Bank sight.....	75¼
„ Bank Bills on demand..... ..	3s. 11¼d. to ¾d.	„ Private 10 days sight	76
„ Private 6 months' sight.....	4s. 0¾d. to ¾d.	On New York—Bank Bills on demand	94¾
On PARIS—Bank 6 months' sight.....	5.05	„ 30 days sight Private	96⅞
„ Private 6 ms. sight.....	5.12½13	On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	95¼
On HONGKONG—Bank sight.....	.3 per cent disct.	„ 30d. sight Private	97¼
„ Private 10 days' sight.....4	„ „	Kinsatz	...398
		Gold Yen.....	...392

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

May 22, *City of Peking*, American steamer, Maury, 5,500, from Hongkong, May 15, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

May 22, *Nevada*, American steamer, Williams, 2,145 from Shanghai, and ports, May 14, Mails and General, to Mitsu Bishi Co.

May 2', *Oris a*, British steamer, Reeves, 1,617, from Shanghai, and ports, May 14, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

May 23, *Tanais*, French steamer, Reynier, 1,010, from Hongkong, May 16, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

May 25, *Meiji Maru*, Japanese steamer, Peters, 1,010, from Enmaishi, to Light-house Department.

May 25, *Alaska* American steamer, Dearborn, 4,010, from San Francisco, May 1, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

May 19, *Iris*, British 3-masted schooner, Taylor, 258, for Kecloong, Ballast, despatched by Smith Baker & Ce,

May 24, *Malacca*, British steamer, Edmonds, 1,709, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co

May 24, *City of Peking*, American steamer, Maury, 5,050, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

May 27, *Alaska*, American steamer, Dearborn, 4,010, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

May 27, *Nevada*, American steamer, Williams, for Shanghai and Ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. M. S. S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamship *City of Peking* from Hongkong.—For San Francisco: H. Seymour Geary, Mr. Tong Chun, Revd. D. Rapalje, Mrs. B. C. Howes, Mr A. K. Honney, Mrs. C. Maxwell, Mr. Dougald Munn, and 5 Europeans in the steerage. For Liverpool: Mr. Frank Bowmen. For Yokohama: Dr. H. E more, Peruvian Minister, Mr. A. Benavidas, Mr. J. E. Hawkins, Revd. H. M. Field, and 3 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Nevada* from Shanghai and ports.—Messrs. Isaacs, Ford, Revd. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Hattring, Dr. Pietron, Baron d'Avelhor, A German, M. Crowley, Mrs. Minchley, Miss Freeman, G. F. Postlethwaite, J. H. Postlethwaite, G. Anderson, Geo. Polite, W. Harris, Geo. Reeves, R. C. Morley, L. Moore, J. Purvis, Mr. and Mrs. Cowell, Miss Mansfield, W. G. Sands, Cruickshank, and 15 Japanese in the cabin, 265 in the steerage. For San Francisco: Mrs. Belier, Mr. F. P. Knight, Chen Chee Chew, and Li Hswao, and 1 in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Orissa* from Shanghai and ports.—Mrs. Keswick and family, Miss Lantz, Col. Dickens, Baron Stillfried, Mr. Vincent, and 3 Japanese in the cabin. Steerage: 304 Japanese and 20 Chinese.

Per Steamship *Tanais* from Hongkong.—Mr. Ahlborg.

Per Steamship *Malacca* for Hongkong.—Messrs. A. Morel, G. Whitfield, S. E. Burrowes, Poesnecker, and M. Jupiter.

Per Steamship *City of Peking* for San Francisco.—From Hongkong to San Francisco: Messrs. H. S. Geary, Tung Chuen, Revd. D. Rapalje, Mrs. B. C. Howes, Honney, Dougald Munn, and 5 Europeans in the steerage. From Yokohama to San Francisco: Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Nyman Mr. J. Mendelson, and 18 Europeans in the steerage. From Shanghai to San Francisco: Chin Che Heven, Li Chi, and 1 Chinese in the steerage. From Yokohama to Liverpool: Mr F. Bowden, Revd. John Stronach, Mr. H. B Rich. From Yokohama to New York: Dr. H E Elmore, Sir Douglas Forsyth, Mrs S. E. Burrows, Messrs. Geo. Anderson, G. Stewart, Revd S J. Smith, E. C. Hine, H. S. Chipman, A. German, J. A. Mattier, R. J Haddey, J. R. Puckering, H Ahrens, C. de Ryschkan. Miss Sellers. From Shanghai to New York: Mr. F. P. Knight, Mrs. Belier.

Per Steamship *Alaska* from San Francisco.—For Yokohama: Messrs. S. Kuza, E B Bernard, R Nelson and 3 children, P. J. Pakalkoff, Mr and Mrs. Mourilyan, Michael Willberg, Mrs. Sussie Fisher, Miss Nellie Arnold. For Hongkong: Mr. Cheong Soong, and 1 European, 30 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Necaia*, for Shanghai &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Cargill, Miss E Cargill, Mr and Mrs. Dickens, Mr. and Mrs. Bramston, Miss Hooper, Miss K Brown, Miss N Arnold, Mrs. Miller, Miss Edith Freeman, Dr. Tripler, Messrs Fitz Henry, Hunt Russell Robertson, Hagart, Newwitter, Young, Willbery, Isaacs, Vincent, Bonnat, Voyron, Doin, French, R Kirby, E C. Kirby, Otto Reimers, Olarovsky, Polokoff Thurburn, M. M. Eldridge, P. C Mody, Ford, Nicaise, Castelli, and 18 Japanese in cabin. Steerage.—4 Europeans, 943 Japanese and 7 Chinese.

CARGOES.

Per Steamship *Malacca* for Hongkong —

Silk for England	37 bales.
France	53 „
Total	90 bales.

Per Steamship *Alaska* from San Francisco.—

Treasure	$23,973 75
Cargo	391 Tons.

Per Steamship *Nevada*, for Shanghai, &c.

Treasure	$92,000 00
„	Yen 5,000.00

REPORTS.

The *Tanais* reports having experienced strong winds with a heavy sea during the passage.

The s. s. *Sumatra* left Singapore on the 10th inst., for Hongkong and this port, and the *Oxfordshire* is at present loading for here via Shanghai and the coast ports.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination	*Name*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
Shanghai	Genkai Maru ...	M. B. Co. ...	... 31st May.
Hongkong	Tibre	M. M. Co. ...	... 31st May.
San Francisco ...	Oceanic	O. & O. S. S. Co.	... 10th June.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

THE YOUNG MEN'S

Christian Association

LECTURES,

delivered during the season of

1875-76.

SEND YOUR ORDERS

Quickly to the Publishers,

F. R. WETMORE & CO.,

No. 28, Main St., Yokohama.

Yokohama, May 16, 1876. d l w. w l m.

BROADWELL'S

BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,

d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

THE

BEST SEEDS

ARE GROWN AND SUPPLIED BY

SUTTON & SONS

VEGETABLE SEEDS
FLOWER SEEDS
FARM SEEDS
GRASS SEEDS

BEST QUALITY ONLY.

DELIVERED FREE TO ANY PORT IN ENGLAND

PRICED LISTS POST FREE.
TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

NO AGENTS.

SEE TRADE MARK ON EVERY PACKET

A REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY EVERY ORDER

PROMPT DISPATCH GUARANTEED.

PACKETS SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR EVERY CLIMATE.

VEGETABLE SEEDS 21/- 42/- 63/- 105/- 210/- EACH
FLOWER SEEDS 10/6 21/- 42/- 63/- 105/- EACH
FARM & GRASS SEEDS 63/- 105/- 200/- 400/- & UPWARDS

EACH ASSORTMENT CONTAINS BEST AND MOST SUITABLE KINDS.

SUTTON & SONS THE QUEENS SEEDSMEN
READING. NEAR LONDON. ENGLAND.

February 19, 1876. Once a month. 12ms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE "HIOGO NEWS."

PUBLISHED AT HIOGO EVERY

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION $24 per Annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at

"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE.

Yokohama, February 12, 1874. tf.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT:

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one *selling spurious oilmen's stores*, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

June 12, 1875. f. 12ms.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTONS' CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street London.

MARTELL & Co.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

CONSUMPTION,

INDIGESTION AND WASTING DISEASES.
The most approved REMEDIES are
PANCREATIC EMULSION & PANCREATINE.
The Original and Genuine prepared only by SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond-street, London.
Sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

June 5, 1875. 1f. 26ins.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

Pilliard Room Furniture Manufacturesr, Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. M. THE QUEEN:
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES;
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDOWELL & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.
BOMBAY—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.
SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Office of this journal.

Yokohama, July 3, 1875. 52isn.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

Established 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List, 60 pages; sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50 To 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD AND 66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.

BASS & CO.'S ALES.

PROCLAMATION OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

TRANSLATION.

"The British Authorities have complained that certain parties in this Country have been imitating the Trade Mark of Messrs. Bass & Co., a firm of Brewers in the English capital and selling Beer so labelled. The manufacture of Beer is not prohibited in this country, but it is wrong, according to Commercial law, to imitate Trade Marks.

"Hence forward, therefore persons whose business is Brewing Beer must apply for LICENSES, and send in a specimen of Trade Mark not likely to be confused with others.

"The above to be universally notified.

"9th Month, 1871. (Signed)

"TOKEI FU."

In consequence of extensive forgeries of our Labels and Trade Mark having come to our knowledge, the attention of the public is called to the above PROCLAMATION.

We, therefore, CAUTION all persons against either selling or purchasing, as our manufacture, beer, whether in bottle or in cask, bearing such forged and fraudulent Labels, Capsules or Trade Mark.

BASS & Co.,
London, and Burton-on-Trent.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE.

CAMERON & SAUNDERS,

AGENTS TO BASS & CO.,

INTIMATE THAT ALL

Bass's Pale Ale sold by them in bottle has Messrs. Bass's Label, Cameron & Saunders' Green Caution Label and Capsule affixed to each bottle; and that all three bear Messrs. Bass & Co.'s Signature and Trade Mark (a Red Triangle)

AND ALSO THE WORDS.

"Cameron & Saunders, London."

March 4, 1876. 1-f. 13 ins.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

May 17th, 1873. tf.

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No. 22.

IMPERIAL METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

TOKEI, JAPAN.

LAT. 35° 39′ N. LONG. 139° 44′ E. HEIGHT ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL 67 FEET.

FROM MARCH 17TH TO 21ST 1876.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 A.M. (LOCAL TIME.) Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	HYGROMETER. Dry. Degrees.	Wet Degrees.	Dif. Degrees.	D. P. Degrees.	E.F.V. Inches.	H. Sat =1000	ANEMOGRAPH. Direction.	Pressure. Lbs. per sq. ft.	Velocity. Miles
F ...	17	30.413	48.80	43.80	5.00	38.38	.232	678	NNW	0.144	5.4
Sa...	18	30.142	51.00	49.40	1.60	47.74	.331	888	SSE	0.045	3.0
Su..	19	29.741	49.10	41.60	7.50	33.51	.192	550	NNW	2.018	20.1
M ...	20	30.173	45.50	38.40	7.10	30.24	.168	550	N	0.062	3.5
Tu..	21	29.820	50.00	45.70	4.30	41.10	.258	722	ENE	0.045	3.0
Sums		150.289	244.40	218.90	25.50	190.97	1.181	3388	...	...	35.0
Means....		30.058	48.88	43.78	5.10	38.19	.236	678	...	0.245	7.0
No.ofCol.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 3.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.) Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	HYGROMETER. Dry. Degrees.	Wet. Degrees.	Dif. Degrees.	D. P. Degrees.	E. F. V. Inches.	H. Sat =1000	ANEMOGRAPH. Direction.	Pressure. Lbs. per sq. ft.	Velocity. Miles
F	17	30.341	53.00	48.00	5.00	43.00	.277	690	NE	0.098	4.4
Sa...	18	29.929	53.40	52.40	1.00	51.40	.379	930	SSE	0.998	14.1
Su..	19	29.878	46.80	38.20	8.60	28.52	.156	488	NW	1.297	16.1
M ...	20	30.029	51.70	46.40	5.30	40.97	.257	669	SE	0.263	7.3
Tu..	21	29.628	63.31	54.80	8.51	47.62	.330	573	SSW	0.623	11.2
Sums		149.805	268.21	239.80	28.41	211.51	1.399	3350	...	...	53.1
Means....		29.961	53.64	47.96	5.68	42.30	.280	670	...	0.564	10.6
No.ofCol.		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.) Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	HYGROMETER. Dry. Degrees.	Wet. Degrees.	Dif. Degrees.	D. P. Degrees.	E.F.V. Inches.	H. Sat =1000	ANEMOGRAPH. Direction.	Pressures. Lbs. per sq. ft.	Velocity. Miles
F	17	30.333	47.00	46.60	0.40	46.16	.313	972	NW	0.062	3.5
Sa...	18	29.750	55.80	54.80	1.00	53.88	.416	938	S	0.800	12.6
Su..	19	30.070	38.63	33.00	5.63	25.51	.138	588	NW	0.998	14.1
M ...	20	30.008	48.40	47.20	1.20	45.88	.309	916	SSE	0.945	3.0
Tu..	21	29.743	53.00	42.30	10.70	31.60	.178	442	NW	0.098	4.4
Sums		149.904	242.83	223.90	18.93	203.03	1.354	3856	...	...	37.6
Means....		29.981	48.57	44.78	3.79	40.61	.271	771	...	0.283	7.5
No.ofCol.		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 A.M. (L.T.) Rain in Inches.	Clouds 0 to 10	Clouds Form	Ozone 0 to 10
F....	17	0.125	10	Cir.-s. Str. & Nim. .	9.0
Sa...	18	1.135	10	Cir. c. & Cum.....	9.0
Su..	19	0.000	10	Cm.-s. Cir.-s. Cum. & Roll-c..	3.5
M ...	20	0.000	7	Cir-c. & Small-c.	6.0
Tu..	21	0.000	10	Str. & Cir.-c...	4.5
Sums		1.260	47	.....	32.0
Means ...		.252	9.4	.....	6.4
No.ofCol.		31	32	33	34

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 3.30 P.M (LOCAL TIME.) SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS. IN AIR. Max.	Min.	Daily Mean.	Range.	Max S.R.	Min T.R.	In Vacuo Max S.R.	Clouds. 0 to 10	Form
F....	17	54.10	39.95	47.02	14.15	68.45	38.12	97.75	10	Cum.-s. & Nim.....
Sa...	18	56.10	43.71	29.91	12.39	65.20	39.14	92.25	10	Nim.. .....
Su..	19	58.10	42.20	50.15	15.90	68.20	45.17D	117.50	10	Cir.-s. Cum.-s. & Str..
M ...	20	54.10	31.19	42.64	22.91	70.20	25.00	128.75	9	Small-c. Cir.-c. & Str.
Tu..	21	64.60	38.20	51.40	26.40	75.20	36.75	123.00	1	Cum. .....
Sums		287.00	195.25	241.12	91.75	347.25	184.18	559.25	...	.....
Means ...		57.40	39.05	48.22	18.35	69.45	36.84	111.85	...	.....
No.ofCol.		35	36	37	38	39	40	41	24	43

GENERAL REMARKS.

Cir. (Cirrus). Cir.—c (Cirro-cumulus). Cir.—s. (Cirro-stratus.) Str (Stratus). Cum. (Cumulus). Cum —s. (Cumulo-Stratus). Roll—c. (Roll-cumulus). Nim. (Nimbus). Dry; (Dry bulb). Wet; (Wet bulb) Dif. (Difference). D.P. (Dew point). E.F.V. (Elastic force of vapour). H. (Humidity) S.R (Solar radiation). T.R. (Terrestrial Radiation).
Barometer readings are in inches.
Thermometer readings are in degrees Fahrenheit.

Morning hazy—Few drops of rain occasionally during all day. Rain commenced at 9.30 p.m., and ceased about midnight.
Morning hazy. Rain commenced at 2.20 p.m.
Rain ceased at 4.30 a.m. ; atmosphere very clear ; few drops of rain occasionally.
Morning hazy.
Slight Fog—Few drops of rain at 11.45 a.m. Clouds at 3.30 all round on horizon.

Highest Reading of Barograph on 17th, at 10.00 a.m. ..... 30.405 Inches.
Lowest Reading of Barograph on 19th, at 4.00 a.m. ..... 29.634 Inches.

Range ..... 0.771 Inches.

Greatest Number of Miles of Wind was on 19th, ... 342 in 24 hrs.
Least Number of Miles of Wind was on 17th, ... 100 in 24 hrs.

Greatest difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 21st ..... 10.70° Column No. 24
Least difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 17th ..... 0.40° Column No. 24

Range ..... 10.30°

Highest Temperature of Air in shade was on 21st ..... 64.60°
Lowest Temperature of Air was on 20th ..... 31.19°

Range ..... 33.41°

Observations and Calculations made by HENRY B. JOYNER.

(Signed) HENRY B. JOYNER.

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No. 21.

IMPERIAL METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

TOKEI, JAPAN.

LAT. 35° 39′ N. LONG. 139° 44′ E. HEIGHT ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL 67 FEET.

FROM MARCH 12TH TO 16TH 1876.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 A.M. (LOCAL TIME.)										OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 3.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.)										OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.)									
		Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	HYGROMETER.						ANEMOGRAPH.			Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	HYGROMETER.						ANEMOGRAPH.			Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	HYGROMETER.						ANEMOGRAPH.		
			Dry.	Wet	Dif.	D. P.	E. F. V.	H.	Direction.	Pressure.	Velocity.		Dry.	Wet.	Dif.	D. P.	E. F. V.	H.	Direction.	Pressure.	Velocity.		Dry.	Wet.	Dif.	D. P.	E. F. V.	H.	Direction.	Pressures.	Velocity.
			Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles		Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles		Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles
Su..	12	30.277	45.00	37.60	7.40	29.02	.160	530	N	0.306	7.6	30.169	51.60	42.80	8.80	33.80	.194	514	SE	0.144	5.4	30.206	42.30	40.80	1.50	39.01	.238	885	S	0.045	3.0
M...	13	30.198	47.20	42.00	5.20	36.20	.214	660	NW	0.144	5.4	30.016	53.10	46.90	6.20	40.72	.254	631	SE	0.518	10.2	29.916	55.00	51.40	3.60	47.96	.335	774	S	0.518	10.2
Tu..	14	29.418	63.21	60.30	2.91	57.87	.480	827	S	12.025	49.0	29.422	66.24	59.50	6.74	54.03	.418	650	N	0.098	4.4	29.615	52.00	47.00	5.00	41.90	.266	690	N	0.930	13.6
W..	15	29.976	52.50	46.60	5.90	40.65	.253	650	NNW	0.144	5.4	29.987	56.90	50.20	6.70	44.06	.289	624	SSE	0.518	10.2	30.035	49.20	47.60	1.60	45.86	.309	890	E	0.423	9.2
Th..	16	30.128	45.90	43.60	2.30	40.97	.257	838	N	0.263	7.3	30.132	57.20	50.00	7.20	43.44	.281	602	NE	0.144	5.4	30.288	48.60	45.20	3.40	41.52	.262	768	ENE	0.863	13.1
Sums.....		149.997	253.81	230.10	23.71	204.71	1.364	3505	...	...	74.7	149.726	285.04	249.40	35.64	216.05	1.436	3021	...	...	35.6	150.060	247.10	232.00	15.10	216.25	1.410	4007	...	...	49.1
Means....		29.999	50.76	46.02	4.74	40.94	.273	701	...	1.116	14.9	29.945	57.01	49.88	7.13	43.21	.287	604	...	0.253	7.1	30.012	49.42	46.40	3.02	43.25	.282	801	...	0.482	9.8
No.of Col.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 A.M. (L.T.)				OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 3.30 P.M (LOCAL TIME.)									GENERAL REMARKS.
		Rain in	Clouds		Ozone	SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.							Clouds.		
						IN AIR.						IN VACUO			
		Inches.	0 to 10	Form	0 to 10	Max.	Min.	Daily Mean.	Range.	Max S.R.	Min T R.	Max S.R.	0 to 10	Form	
Su..	12	0.000	0		7.0	53.10	30.43	41.76	22.67	71.50	25.50	118.80	0		Cir. (Cirrus). Cir.—c (Cirro-cumulus). Cir.—s. (Cirro-stratus.) Str (Stratus). Cum. (Cumulus). Cum —s. (Cumulo-Stratus). Roll—c. (Roll-cumulus). Nim. (Nimbus). Dry; (Dry bulb). Wet: (Wet bulb) Dif. (Difference). D.P. (Dew point). E.F.V. (Elastic force of vapour). H. (Humidity) S R (Solar radiation). T.R. (Terrestrial Radiation). Barometer readings are in inches. Thermometer readings are in degrees Fahrenheit.
M...	13	0.720	5	Cir. & Cir-c.....	9.0	56.10	30.93	43.52	25.17	75.30	29.00	129.25	10	Cir.-c & Str.....	Slight Shock of Earthquake at 4.32 p.m. Morning hazy.
Tu..	14	0.000	10	Nim.....	8.0	67.35	49.47	58.41	17.88	84.18	50.12D	132.75	8	Cum. Roll-c. Cir. & Cir.-c.	*Earthquake at 0.39 a.m. Rain commenced at 0.15 a.m., ceased at 9.45 a.m.
W...	15	0.000	2	Cir. Small-c. Cir -c. & Cum.-s.	8.0	59.10	41.35	50.22	17.75	79.20	34.04	131.00	9	Cum. Cir. & Str.....	Morning very hazy—A few drops of rain at 4.50 p.m.
Th..	16	0.000	10	Roll-c. & Cir.-c.	5.5	59.10	33.95	46.52	25.15	78.20	28.30	129.00	6	Cum. & Small-c.	Morning hazy.
Sums		0.720	27	.....	37.5	294.75	186.13	240.44	108.62	388.38	166.96	640.80	33	.....	
Means ...		0.144	5.4	.....	7.5	58.95	37.23	48.09	21.72	77.68	33.39	128.16	6.6	.....	*Force of Shock 2° on WNW & ESE arm and WSW & ENE arm.
No.of Col.		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	24	43	

Highest Reading of Barograph on 16th, at 12 midnight.....30.325 Inches.
Lowest Reading of Barograph on 14th, at 10.00 a.m.....29.445 Inches.

Range..... 0.880 Inches.

Greatest Number of Miles of Wind was on 14th,.....363 in 24 hrs.
Least Number of Miles of Wind was on 12th,.....103 in 24 hrs.

Greatest difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 12th..... 8.80° Column No. 14
Least difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 12th..... 1.50° Column No. 24

Range..... 7.30°

Highest Temperature of Air in shade was on 14th.....67.35°
Lowest Temperature of Air was on 12th..... .....30.43°

Range.....36.92°

Observations and Calculations made by HENRY B. JOYNER.

(Signed) HENRY B. JOYNER.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

The pageant which marked the departure of His Majesty the Mikado from Tôkiô on his northern journey was not unworthy of the occasion. He was attended by the Empress, and the great officers of State, and escorted by a goodly number of his troops. It is to be presumed that the proportions of the cavalcade will be greatly diminished after the first few stages of the journey have been reached, and that the modest and sensible programme of the progress put forward some two or three weeks ago will be strictly adhered to. Of the good effect which this progress is calculated and likely to produce, we entertain no doubt. It will heighten the loyalty of His Majesty's subjects by producing an impression of their Sovereign's personal interest in them, and if he has any of the art which comes so naturally to princes, he will, at a small expense of effort, leave some cherished recollections along his road. The awe exerted by oriental monarchs in the minds of their subjects, and the severe ceremonial imposed on them by custom, do not permit perhaps of those personal condescensions which are so graceful in their European brethren. The smile or gracious bow of a king or queen among ourselves, as their carriage drives along a country road, is often referred to with unconcealed satisfaction as among the minor incidents of life, pleasing in itself and outlasting many of far more real moment and interest. In countries where the sentiment of personal loyalty and devotion to the Sovereign is very strong, wholly apart from any adherence to monarchy as an institution, these little exchanges of homage and recognition are not without their value, and in England especially they constitute a form of magic which wins without degrading. It may be a higher form of polity which dispenses with all this, and a higher view of human society which affects to despise it. But it is very difficult to make all men believe this—impossible with some of us, especially with those who refuse to judge human institutions *à priori*, and insist on estimating them by their success in practice.

The arrival of the Corean Embassy and their presentation to the Mikado have been among the most prominent events of the week. The Japanese are legitimately proud of having introduced the Coreans to the world, or such part of it as they are inclined to see. But the simple fact is that beyond a little curiosity to know how these queer people look, and to find out—which is impossible—what they think, "there is nothing in it." If we mistake not very much the European Governments will hardly lift a finger towards opening the country to general trade. They will wait until it opens of itself by the pure force of circumstances, which it is pretty sure to do before many years are over, and meanwhile the only sufferers by its remaining in its present state, are the Coreans. They appear to be a fine large race of men, devoted to Confucianism, dirt, and the most distracting music. How Nature has had the patience to sit and watch the slow march of the human race in the East, will ever remain an inscrutable mystery. Yet the fact is that the progress of which we talk so much is, at a certain stage of human affairs, really an exception to the law, not the law itself, which is stationariness. Somehow or another we have escaped its operation in Europe, and may be travelling in some direction which Nature, whom we have just pitied so much for her thousands of years of *ennui*, is alarmed at. Fortunately we cannot get our planet out of its place; but if, as Bishop Butler once imagined possible, the world were to go mad, nothing would be less surprising than that a vast Company should be formed for this purpose, or that its shares should go to a premium. It is said—though the Japanese newspapers deny the report—that the Coreans have been struck with the European buildings in Tôkiô, and that the Japanese have been frank enough to say that but for the foreigners they would never have had them. The same with the railway. But whether the impressions thus made will have force enough to subdue the fears and prejudices which the Coreans have cherished against foreign intercourse, is another question. We are always afraid that when men have got Confucius well into their heads, nothing but a surgical operation can get it out again, and really we have no wish to see this resorted to in the case of Corea.

The sooner the press of this country takes a lesson in decency, the better. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, which is certainly one of the most prominent and ably conducted of the native journals, contained an account in its issue of the 31st ultimo of the visit of the Corean Ambassador to the Foreign Office which is so abominably gross that it could only be published in English with wholesale expurgations. The public press has not the slightest justification for throwing this filth about. Making every allowance for a condition of society and a standard of taste and morals widely different from that of Europe, it is still intolerable than an engine which professes to be the diffuser of a purer light and life among these people should pander to the dirty taste for indecency which befouls the whole mind of this nation. The Government of Japan has already done something to mitigate this odious evil, but it is still far behind the advanced position it ought to take on the subject, as the theatres and the newpapers themselves abundantly prove. It is impossible to take up any one of the native journals without finding paragraphs which the vilest print in Europe would not dare to publish, and this filthy stream is allowed to run through the national mind unchecked. What hope is there that that exquisite purity and chastity of mind which is the brightest ornament of Christian women, can ever find any counterpart in this country so long as those who should be the public instructors remain so ignorant of the duties they have taken on themselves to discharge, as to win their bread by keeping the minds of their pupils perpetually sullied, instead of endeavouring to refine, elevate and purify them? Truly, this is a

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great evil, and a great curse to this country. We are averse to dealing with such questions by repressive laws, and would rather see reform proceed from the gradual advancement and elevation of the national mind. But the sanction of law might in some way be found for an attempt to deal with the evil, and we should be glad to see the Government advance upon those measures which it has already taken to mitigate it. It is idle to suppose that the morals of nations cannot be raised by the judicious application of laws wisely adapted for that purpose. If the law inflicts disgrace upon violations of public decency, they gradually come to be regarded as in themselves disgraceful, and the national moral sense throws out a new shoot which eventually bears its own sound and wholesome fruit. It is in no puritanical or over-fastidious spirit that these words are written. Were it so they would attract a deserved contempt. They proceed from a strong conviction of the vast superiority, if only in mere point of gratification, of the higher over the lower emotions and tastes. It is abundantly certain that the instincts and passions of man may be so guided and controlled as to become ministers to his elevation and advancement. It is equally certain that they may subjugate the whole of the nobler side of his nature, and leave him incapable of producing or enjoying the manifestations of those faculties which he justly regards as his richest prerogative.

The case of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* admits of no excuse—though we really had no wish to refer to it again. But it is a flagrant one, inasmuch as the instinct of a true politeness—and the Japanese pride themselves on nothing so much—would naturally dictate the concealment of a guest's infirmities, and the desire to treat him with as much respect as possible. To point and jeer at his defects, at his shortcomings in the knowledge of a ceremonial which he could not by any possibility know, to throw ridicule and contumely over him for not observing restraints which a low form of civilization has never yet imposed, and to insult him with laughter at his personal unacceptability—these are not right methods of welcoming a guest, or of proving a superiority which is belied by the very means taken to assert it. The Coreans are now the guests of this country, and however ridiculous they may be, the Japanese should remember that people who exclude themselves from the rest of the world are very apt to become so. Were it polite to say anything on this subject, there would be no lack of material, and a press which has not yet travelled beyond the stage at which we find that of Japan, would do well to put off some of its own soiled linen before making remarks about its neighbour's wardrobe.

The following item of intelligence reached us at the moment of going to press on Wednesday morning, and was therefore issued as an extra.

One of Reuter's telegrams to Shanghai announces Mr. Goodwin's promotion to the Chief-Judgeship of the Supreme Court of China and Japan.

We do but represent the public feeling on this subject when we heartily congratulate Mr. Goodwin on his promotion, and express a regret at his removal which nothing but the assurance that it conduces to his benefit can adequately allay.

The King of the Samoan group seems to have got into trouble. His Prime Minister, an American adventurer—whose acumen in expending his energies in a kingdom the Treasury of which has only a few hundred of dollars in it, may fairly be impugned,—has been handed over, at His Majesty's request, to the Captain of a British man-of-war, in default of the presence of a vessel of the American Navy, and is to be held in safe custody until he can be remitted to his own authorities. There is at least one monarch in the world for whom the *Steinberger Cabinet* has no flavour or attractions.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, May 29th.

The *Chiiya Shimbun* says: His Majesty the Mikado will leave the capital for the north on the 2nd proximo, which day will be observed as a holiday throughout Tokio.

Further:—A detachment of police have been appointed for special duty in attendance on the Corean Embassy.

From the *Nichi Nichi*.

H. I. H. Kwacho no Miya, a cousin of His Majesty the Mikado, died on the 24th inst., and in consequence all singing and dancing has been forbidden throughout the Empire for three days.

The Editor of the *Akebono Shimbun* says that the verses which Nakajima, the Editor of the *Hiroshima Shimbun*, wrote when in prison and which were published in the first named paper, caused an enormous demand for the number in which they appeared—a demand which the supply could not satisfy.

From the *Hochi Shimbun*.

A fire broke out on the night of the 24th instant at Tzuchiura, in the province of Hitachi, which destroyed 200 houses.

We learn from the *China Mail* that the *Glenfalloch* and *Gordon Castle* both left Singapore on the 16th instant, and the *Lena* on the following day.

According to the *Osaka Nippo* an exhibition will shortly be opened in Kobe.

The troubles of Mr. Seki Shingo, lately Editor of the *Osaka Nippo*, have not yet come to an end, as we learn from the *Nichi Nichi* that on the 22nd instant he was condemned to three months imprisonment for an offence against the Press laws committed over two months ago. As this unfortunate man is at present undergoing a sentence of eighteen months imprisonment for a like offence, the shorter one has been mercifully remitted. There is therefore, it would seem, some advantage in a long sentence of imprisonment.

Tuesday, May 30th.

The Corean Ambassador and suite landed at eight o'clock yesterday morning from the Mitsu Bishi Co.'s steamer *Kōrio Maru* and proceeded at once from the English hatoba to the Machigaisho, where they stayed some time for refreshment. From the windows of the Town Hall the Coreans gazed down on the crowd below with some astonishment, which was greatly increased when the clock struck the hour, as they all appeared at a loss to account for the reason of the sound or whence it came. They left the Machigaisho in ample time to catch the 10.45 train to Yedo. The Ambassador himself is a fine looking man, being rendered more sapient looking by means of large horn spectacles which he wore, and was dressed in a robe of violet coloured crape. As he descended the steps of the Town Hall he was received with a shout from his followers and a burst of music from the band, being carefully assisted, by two high officers, to a seat covered with tiger skins which was perched on an open litter borne by nine men. The procession then formed in the same order as it had left the hatoba and proceeded down Hôncho-dôri to the Railway Station at a snail's pace. First came two marshals dressed in blue and white, then the band consisting of fourteen players dressed in variously coloured garments and playing on trumpets, flageolets, flutes, cymbals, conch-shells and tom-toms. They discoursed most distressing music which had all the irritating effect of the bagpipes' strains exaggerated by the addition of tom-toms, which gave it an effect not easily to be forgotten. We are bound to say, however, that the Corean music made the Japanese spectators laugh immoderately. After the band came two—well, beings, for it is hard to determine whether they were girls or boys. They carried boxes slung from their shoulders which might, or might not, contain the famous Treaty itself, the Ambassador's credentials or, after all, only toilet necessaries for the great man. They were bareheaded and wore their hair plaited into a queue, and as they had a martyr like expression of extreme suffering, we are inclined to think they were girls—and slaves. After them followed attendants with staves of office, spears and flags, and then, immediately preceding the Ambassador's chair, two gentlemen in waiting gorgeously dressed, with two more on either side of the Ambassador. Behind the chair came a man bearing the umbrella of office, and then the rest of the suite on foot or in jinrikishas. Nearly all were tall good-looking men of the Chinese type, and with few exceptions wore gaiters and the Corean broad-brimmed horsehair hat which admits of the wearer's hair being visible through the meshes. The hats of two of the

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bandsmen bore the Chinese character for "Brave," but those of most of the others were ornamented with bunches of peacock's feathers and tassels, tied under the chin by strings of large amber beads. The picturesque costumes, with their variety of colour, and the novelty of the whole thing made it a sight of much interest, though of course one from which it was difficult to dissociate the idea of farce. The crowd in the Honchô-dôri to witness the procession was not large, probably because the time of the arrival of the Embassy was doubtful. On arriving at the Station the Ambassador was conducted from his seat with the same ceremony as before and proceeded to a waiting room where he stayed until it was time for the train to leave for Tôkiô. Additional first class carriages had been added for convenience of the Embassy, and all duly and safely reached the capital.

The Embassy travelled to Yedo by the ordinary passenger train to which some carriages had been added for their separate accommodation. On arriving at the terminus at Shinbashi, and after awaiting the egress of the passengers, the Envoy's *cortège* formed upon the platform and proceeded to the upper rooms of the building where refreshment was provided and the Envoy rested for short time. Shortly after twelve preparations were made for the march to Kanda, where accommodation had been provided for the ambassador and his *suite*. The bandsmen, some twenty in number, led the march, followed by a party of retainers, the procession being closed by the Envoy in his chair. The march was made at a funeral pace, and the distressing sounds emitted by the instruments, and the regulated beat of the *taiko* at intervals, imparted a melancholy character to the *cortège*. To the Japanese assembled in dense crowds along the line of march, however, the unwonted scene afforded much amusement, and the procession, designed no doubt to add to the dignity of the embassy, only provoked the laughter and jeers of the spectators.

It is said that no Corean embassy has visited the capital for some 230 years past, the latter embassies having been received by special sanction at Nagasaki with the view of sparing them the cost of the long land journey to Yedo. It is not expected that the present Envoy will make a long stay.

We regret having to announce the death of Mr. George Wills, late Interpreter to the Judicial Court of Kanagawa, which took place yesterday morning. The funeral will leave the South Camp at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

H. M. S. *Audacious*, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Ryder arrived in port this morning. H. M. S. *Vigilant* also arrived at the same time.

A review of the troops will be held on the 30th instant at Narushina, in the province of Shimôsa, when H. I. H. Arisugawa no Miya will be present to represent His Majesty the Mikado.

The *Hioron Shimbun* says:—Offences against the Press-laws have been treated from time to time with undue severity, and lately editors of newspapers have often been consigned to prison for what should be considered venial infractions of these laws. All this has been noised abroad, and Foreign Governments have not failed to express their opinions that such a mode of administering the law has become downright persecution. Such expressions of opinion have been conveyed to the *Gaimusho* by Japanese Ministers and Consuls resident in foreign countries, and now Mr. Samé Shima, *Daijo* of the above Department, concludes the question has become so important that he has thought it advisable to lay it before the *Sei In* for consideration.

It was never expected that the Press-laws—or rather the severe admininistration of them—would call forth such a spirit of resistance from the editors of newspapers, so now some of the *Sanji* recommend a more moderate administration of the law, which they rightly think would ensure a closer conformity with such law on the part of the editors.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

It is rumoured that a religious service will be held at Uyeno on the 7th of next month in commemoration of those who fell in the battle at that place during the revolution.

From the *Hochi Shimbun*.

Mr. Takabané, of the *Hioron Shimbun*, came out of prison yesterday, on the termination of his sentence.

From the *Ôsaka Nippo*.

A detachment of troops started from Ôsaka on the 28th inst., for Wakayama *ken*, and it is therefore feared that fresh troubles have arisen in that province.

Wednesday, May 31st.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*:

The Corean Embassy visited the *Gaimusho* on arrival at Tokio yesterday, and will be presented to His Majesty the Mikado on the 1st proximo.

From the same.

The *Mezamashi Shimbun* has, for a few days past, ceased publication, but issue will be resumed shortly.

Further:—The funeral of H. I. H. Kwachô no Miya will take place at 7 a.m. on the 31st inst.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

The cost of re-building the temple of Monzeki at Tzukiji, Tokio, which was destroyed by fire some years ago, is estimated at 200,000 *yen*, of which 130,000 *yen* have already been subscribed by members of the Buddhist Sect.

From the *Hoiji Shimbun*.

On the 22nd instant, Admiral Ito received orders to proceed to Awomori in the *Meiji Maru* and await the arrival of His Majesty the Mikado, who will there embark on board the above vessel and return in her to the capital.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

On the 1st of June, there will be a festival, enlivened by music and dancing, in honour of Iyeyasu, in the temple at Shiba called Tô-shô-gu, which is dedicated to that deified Shôgun.

Thursday, June 1st.

The Corean Ambassador will be honoured by an interview with His Majesty the Mikado to-day.

The P. & O. steamer *Bombay* with English Mails on board (probably to 20th April) left Hongkong as 5 a.m. yesterday, the 31st ulto.

Though Japan cannot boast of monster gooseberries nor, as far as we know, has experienced a shower of frogs or a fall of red snow, yet from time to time reports are heard of the capture of enormous fish of various sorts. The latest is, according to the *Nichi Nichi*, a skate measuring fifteen feet in length, which was caught at Obuchi mura in the province of Tôtômi on the 25th inst.

The schoolmaster is certainly abroad in Japan. The study of the world's history has not been entirely neglected, nor the example set by the Emperor Charles V. thrown away. We learn from the *Nichi Nichi* that a man living at Hamamatz, in Yenshiu, who must be a philosopher in his way, came to the conclusion that a funeral ceremony in the ordinary course of events was a piece of pure extravagance, as it could not gratify the person on whose behalf alone it was performed. He determined, therefore, to share in such satisfaction as his own obsequies might bestow, and accordingly summoned his friends and neighbours to partake of the funeral baked meats. Having previously purchased a coffin, he ensconced himself therein before them all, and had the usual burial service completely and correctly performed. The *Nichi Nichi* omits to state if the friends carried out the service in its integrity so far as to inhume the philosopher.

From the *Hochi Shimbun*.

It is reported that the Empress and the Empress Dowager will visit Hakoné for sixty days after the return of His Majesty the Mikado from the north.

From the same.

The Coreans expressed great suprise at the number of ships in the harbour of Yokohama and at Shinagawa, but were not, strange to say, impressed by the Railway or any of the buildings which met their view.

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From the *Hochi Shimbun.*

Mr. Watanabe, the editor of the *Hioron Shimbun* has been sentenced to imprisonment for two months for an infraction of the Press-laws.

Friday, June 2nd.

By kind permission of Capt. Colomb and the officers of H. M. S. *Audacious*, the band of that vessel will play in the Bluff Gardens from 4 to 6 o'clock this afternoon.

The M. M. steamer *Menzaleh*, with the French mails to 23rd April on board, left Hongkong on the 31st ultimo at 6 p.m.

His Majesty the Mikado starts on his northern tour to-day which is observed as a strict holiday in the capital, the usual daily papers not being issued. It is expected that crowds of natives and many foreign officials and residents will witness the procession as it passes through Tokio.

At a general meeting of the Canoe Club yesterday, Mr. J. J. Dare was elected Commodore for the ensuing season and Mr. Hamilton Vice-Commodore. Monday next, if the weather permits, is the day fixed for the opening cruise, and Saturday, the 10th instant, for the championship race.

A dinner and ball were given yesterday evening at the British Legation, Tokio, in celebration of the birthday of the Queen.

From the *Osaka Nippo.*

On the 21st and 22nd ulto., a large number of *geysha* gave a grand musical entertainment at the Kiôto Exhibition, which had the effect of greatly increasing the number of visitors on those days.

From the *Hochi Shimbun.*

Some seventy well-known wrestlers are expected to arrive at Tokio from Ôsaka, on the 2nd inst., to take part in wrestling matches which are to be held at Shitaya, Tokio, commencing on the 5th instant.

From the *Akebono Shimbun.*

It is reported that eight students have been selected from the Kaisei Gakko to be sent to England and France, in order to finish their education in those countries.

The *Nichi Nichi* says:—It is expected that the Coreans will shortly pay a visit to the General Post Office at Tokio, and inspect that establishment. They have also expressed a desire to witness the working of the Fire Brigades at the capital, and in consequence a general muster of the Companies will be held at Nakasu, on the 7th inst., when the members of the Corean Embassy will be present.

Further:—The *Daijin* and *Sanghi* were entertained by His Majesty the Mikado at a farewell banquet, held at the Imperial Palace, in anticipation of H. M.'s northern journey.

Further:—The *Daijo Daijin* will take entire charge of the affairs of the nation during His Majesty the Mikado's absence from the capital on his northern tour.

The *Hôchi Shimbun* and *Nichi Nichi* will both send members of their staff to report the proceedings of the Imperial party on the northern journey, but special facilities for so doing do not appear to have been offered by the Government.

Saturday, June 3rd.

His Majesty the Mikado accompanied by the Empress started on his northern tour yesterday, his progress through the streets of the capital being witnessed by thousands of orderly spectators. The *cortége* consisted of about eighty carriages of all sorts and the escort of a detachment of cavalry, some 2,000 infantry and two batteries of artillery. The beautiful court robes, the variety of uniforms, the gaily caparisoned horses and the long train of carriages rendered the spectacle one well-worth seeing. The line of route was kept in order by the police with, apparently, little or no difficulty.

The opening cricket match of the season will be played to-day, wickets being pitched at 1.30 p.m. and play commencing at 2 o'clock. The match is England *vs.* The World, (the former being re-inforced from some of the British men-of-war now in port) and is expected to be a very interesting one; and as the weather is all that could be wished, the presence of the band of the *Audacious* alone is require to render the game doubly attractive.

The Band of H. B. M. ship *Audacious* played in the Bluff Gardens yesterday afternoon, and formed a very grateful addition to their attractions.

The *Eiri Shimbun* says:—A certain German merchant has given an order to a fan manufacture in Tokio for 100,000 fans, and that the order is being executed with all possible despatch.

From the *Hochi Shimbun*:

The number of paupers applying for admission to the workhouse at Uyeno increases day by day, so that the establishment cannot afford relief to all who need it. Temporary accommodation has been provided as far as possible, and it is now in contemplation to erect more commodious permanent buildings.

The same paper says:—A guard of ten men from the garrison patrols the streets of Ôsaka every night, to assist the police in preserving order among the soldiers out on leave, and judging from what we have heard of the conduct of the military towards the police and citizens of Ôsaka, this is an arrangement made not a day too soon.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS UNDER TREATMENT DURING MAY, 1876.

Class of Patients.	Remained April 31st.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained May 31st.	Total Treated.
1st	—	1	—	—	1	1
2nd	1	1	1	—	1	2
3rd	12	6	10	—	8	18
4th	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charity	4	—	1	1	2	4
Total	17	8	12	1	12	25

STUART ELDRIDGE M.D.
Surgeon-in-charge.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday 28th May, 1876.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$8,358.14
Merchandise, &c.	$ 491.28
Total	$8,849.42

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,668.34
Merchandise, &c.	$ 516.64
Total	$8,184.98

KOBE AND OSAKA STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 28th May, 1876.

Passengers, 17,782½	Amount	Yen 4,010.54
Luggage and Parcels	,,	94.276
Goods	,,	211.642
Total Amount		Yen 4,316.458
Corresponding period last year		Yen 5,622.97

The Department of Justice enacts that, in addition to the former regulations for the governance of lawyers, licensed practitioners must live within three *ri* (7½ miles) from the Court is which they are entered. As several of the branch Courts are, however, situated at a considerably greater distance from the central one a permission to practice in the latter will include the like permission for the subsidiary tribunals.—*Hiogo News.*

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TRADE REPORT FOR KANAGAWA, 1875.

ONE of the critics of the *Essay on the Human Understanding* complained that its author had nowhere in it treated of the nature and functions of the Imagination. On the objection being stated to LOCKE, he replied that his work treated of the Understanding, not of the Mind. Had its title involved the consideration of all the mental faculties, he would have been justly open to the reproof of his critic. But the limitation which he had imposed on himself by the well defined scope of his essay proved the objection to be irrelevant and unjust. In like manner, in answer to animadversions upon their restricted character, it may fairly be pleaded that the yearly reports issued by our Consuls are Trade Reports, and that excursions into the regions of philosophy, science, history, morals or other kindred subjects, interesting and valuable though they might be, could not appropriately be made in documents expressly devoted to the movements of trade. When it is pleaded that a Consul has not gratified the intellectual appetite of readers not greatly interested in the history of prices during a given period, the obvious reply is that this was not within the scope either of his duty or his intention, and he might further urge that his superiors would think ill of his understanding, or at least of his sense of congruity, if he imported into his commercial record a history of Japanese Buddhism or a description of the *Nō* dances. Mr. ROBERTSON, and indeed Her Majesty's Consuls generally in this country, have of late years greatly added to the interest of their annual reports by selecting some subject bearing more or less directly upon trade, and treating it in its relation to this special sphere of their work. Thus, in the Kanagawa report for 1873, Mr. ROBERTSON gave us a valuable account of the movement of the labour market and the change in the purchasing power of money in this country since its opening to foreign trade. Last year he described the processes employed in the preparation and use of the lacquer which is so peculiarly the specialty of Japan, and this year he has shewn how mushrooms—an article of extensive internal trade and export,—and sugar, also an article of large trade, but of import, are grown and prepared for the market. The other Consuls have done likewise. One has treated the subject of the roads in the vicinity of his port, another the advance of manufactures which has come under his notice, another the local taxation, and so on. And, we submit, this is all very good service, which is not only useful and instructive in its present form, but will be invaluable when the time arrives for the coming man who is to write exhaustively the modern history of Japan. But it forms no part of the mission of Her Majesty's Consuls to write monographs upon Japanese philosophy, theology or art, and nothing can be more unreasonable than to blame the omission of these subjects from their yearly reports. It would be equally unreasonable in men who have been personally engaged in the trade of the port, to expect to find any great novelty in documents which profess to be little more than epitomes of its history in any one year. These reports, though interesting to, are not written for, them, but for the guidance and service of those who are the guardians of their interests, and whose experience of the trade is not susceptible of reduction to a 'Profit and Loss Account.' The only policy England has in this country is a commercial policy. She is anxious that Japan should grow up into a wealthy customer allied to her by common interests and friendly feelings, and she looks to her Minister to transmit home such reports of his subordinates as will inform her accurately of the condition, progress and prospects of those interests, and enable her to take the best measures to protect and develop them.

The portion of the Report before us which is devoted to Imports will be generally accepted as giving a faithful account of the vicissitudes which that branch of trade has undergone during the past year, and there is little to add to it. Mr. ROBERTSON's opinion that increased importation does not necessarily imply a profitable trade, at all events in any given period, will commend itself to all commercial men, and the events of the past year prove incontestibly that the trade has been overdone. The figures show that the value of the imported goods has risen considerably above that of last year, and as there is good reason for believing that they have gone into consumption, it is a fair inference that Japan is a ready consumer of our manufactures *at a price*. Many will be found to agree with this statement, and yet to follow up their assent with the question: Is there much elasticity in a trade carried on at a reduction of from 20 to 30 per cent. upon home cost? The answer is: Certainly not; but there are the foundations of a trade which will improve if, or when, the wealth of the country increases. It must not be forgotten that the old conditions of the eastern trade vanished with the introduction of the telegraph. The difference between prices in various parts of the world is now little more than the cost of transmission from one to the other, *plus* the commission, itself much reduced of late years, of the middle-man. Exceptional circumstances may at times slightly increase or diminish this commission—profit it can hardly be called—but the trade must pay it or it will cease to exist.

But we must return from this digression, and, before passing to other matters, say a word upon the entire and remarkable cessation of trade in one staple article, formerly in great demand, viz. camlets; and the remarkable increase exhibited by another, viz. French mousselines. The former were demanded by the Japanese in the early days of the trade with remarkable eagerness. It may be presumed that our large purchases of their silk, at constantly rising prices, soon put the common use of silk dresses beyond the reach of all but the rich classes, and the camlet, which admirably adapts itself to the Japanese style of dress, furnished a most acceptable substitute. Latterly, however, the greater attractions of silk, or, more probably, the adoption of broadcloth and other woollen stuffs more suited than camlets to the foreign style of dress, has driven the material, once so much prized, into complete neglect. French mousselines, on the other hand, have gradually assumed very considerable importance in the statistics of our trade, and it is remarkable that all the ingenuity and enterprize of the English manufacturers have not enabled them to compete with their French rivals in this trade and that in fabrics of the same order.

Mr. ROBERTSON touches only very lightly and almost incidentally upon the fall in exchange, which has been one of the most remarkable features of the commercial year, and has not yet been redressed by an equivalent rise in the value of goods. Time after time the merchant has found himself disappointed of such small profit as his sales showed, by the fall in the rate at which he was compelled to remit the proceeds of them. It is true that he could have purchased produce proportionately cheaper; but as little will two blacks make one white as two losses one profit, and the shippers of produce have been, metaphorically, "weeping and wringing their hands" during the whole year. By this fall in silver, all holders of real estate, mortgagees, persons who have kept their savings in the

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East, or have made other forms of investment, are grievously prejudiced. Similarly situated are those whose personal expenses, owing to the nature of their family arrangements, are chiefly incurred in Europe. Not many years ago $400 would nearly pay for a £100 bill sent to England; now $500 will not pay for it, and the hardship entailed by this is severe. With the increase of wealth at home the expenses of living have sensibly increased; while those who derive their incomes from the East find their remittances growing smaller year by year. Some time, too, must elapse before real property will rise to meet this fall in the currency wherewith it was purchased. All these things are against us.

Of the detailed review of the silk market embodied in Mr. ROBERTSON'S Report, we need say nothing more than that it covers the whole ground. There is a story told of Handel visiting, unknown to anyone, a church in a provincial town, and sitting down to the organ. The organist, who well knew his fame, but had never heard him play, listened for a few minutes to the giant and cried out enraptured, "Dr. Handel, or—the Devil"! If something of the same kind, suggested by the fulness of special experience which it embodies, do not strike the silk-inspectors who read this section of the Report, we are much mistaken. The secret of the disastrous state of the silk trade, *quoad* the raw silk shipper, seems attributable to the fact that production has overtaken consumption. The quantity available for the few is too large, while the many cannot yet afford the luxury. Until there is more general prosperity in the world than at present, the silk-grower and exporter will do but little good for themselves. The worms may toil and spin their golden balls as they will, but those who tend them will get little for their pains, the reelers little for their work, and the merchant—*unless he be very prudent*—little from his venture.

We doubt if Mr. ROBERTSON has drawn sufficient attention to the increased area of land planted with Tea—a very profitable form of cultivation. Judging from the stocks left in native hands at the close of last season, and the prospect of even increased supplies this year, we imagine this must be very considerable. There exist fears, better or worse founded, that the Americans, who are the sole consumers of this tea, show some inclination to forsake their taste for it. Nothing more unfortunate could well be imagined for this country, and we trust these fears are ill-founded. How far the leaf is available for making black tea is a question not yet, or easily, answered. Should it prove to be so, Japan might look forward to extend the circle of her consumers.

The mouse content with one poor hole
Can never be a mouse of any soul.

Certain alternations are made in the laws of theft. One law is abolished: it is the formerly enacted one, which punished officials for privately borrowing—or what English law knows as embezzling, when discovery takes place—any property (whether money or goods) of the government, or any local authorities, which might be in their charge. Another alteration makes the outside limit of punishment for persons who steal property intrusted to them, hard labor for life, and puts all punishments for that offence one degree heavier than is enacted in the present existent code. The servant who steals his master's property will also receive a punishment one degree heavier than that heretofore awarded. The penalties attendant on the like offences committed by certain other offenders of a different class in society are also raised one degree.—*Hiogo News*.

OLD AND NEW QUESTIONS.

IT will hardly be doubted, we think, by those who have watched with any interest and attention the history of this country during the last five years, that the difficulty known as the *samurai* Question has practically ceased to complicate its politics. Whether the Question received its death-blow in the Saga insurrection, or was dispersed by the reflex influence of the Formosa success—the last traces of it being lost on the shores of Corea—or whether the intellectual progress made by the *samurai*, and the able move of the Government in recruiting the army by conscription from the ranks of the *heimin*, have disposed of it, certain it is that it no longer gives the Government of Japan any anxiety. Considering its really formidable nature, no fair critic will deny that it has been approached and surmounted with statesmanlike insight and energy. In weaker hands it might have led to civil war or to a most formidable derangement of the national finances; and to both of these, had it led to the first of them.

It is, however, the condition, we shall not say the fate, of all progressive states of society to find that as one difficulty disappears, another, at least as formidable, takes its place; and if the rate of progression is very rapid, as it undoubtedly has been for some years in this country, the interval which elapses between seeing these difficulties in the distance, and having to deal with them practically, is a very short one. In the few following remarks we shall make no pretension to estimate the relative magnitude of the special difficulty with which we shall briefly deal. It may be even more important than we imagine: or there may be other questions of greater gravity demanding an earlier solution. We know not. All we claim is that the question is even now a serious one, and may become far more serious within a short time.

If we have not overrated the interest attaching to the translations laid weekly before our readers, most of them will recall one in our last issue headed 'ROUSSEAU.' The original article appeared in the *Hioron Shimbun*, the organ of the advanced liberals, and very shortly embodies the views held by two different writers upon ROUSSEAU'S works, and especially upon the *Contrat Sociale*, the gospel of the French Revolution. Both of these writers express their approval of the general tendency of the work; one warmly, the other more covertly. One extols the genius of the author, but urges that the book would have had little effect but for the oppressive character of the French Government; the other expresses no laudation of ROUSSEAU, but agrees in the remainder of his colleague's criticism. It is, however, abundantly clear that both are prepared to become, if they are not already, disciples of the famous author of *Emile*, the *Contrat Sociale*, the *Confessions*, *Discours* &c., and to make the experiment of applying ROUSSEAU'S political doctrines to the government of this country.

It is not perhaps altogether out of harmony with the dangerous superficialty which is the characteristic and besetting sin of the Japanese mind, that in one of the earlier notices of ROUSSEAU in the above-named or some other native journal, he is called "a French philosopher, born in Genoa, a town in France." It may not be of vital importance to the Japanese to know that ROUSSEAU, though undoubtedly of an old French stock, was born in Geneva, where his family had resided for upwards of two centuries; that he was consequently not a French philosopher; and that Genoa is a city of northern Italy. But straws show the direction of the wind, and in Europe we should think that a student made but

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an unpromising beginning to an essay on Emerson, who should say that he was an English philosopher, born at Lyons, a town in England. We do not wish to infer too much from the above errors, but it is certain that a superficial examination and acceptance of ROUSSEAU'S political philosophy would prepare for this country something like an intellectual nitro-glycerine which might easily blow society to atoms, and it is on this account that we desire, shortly, and it must needs be most imperfectly, to point out to the Japanese admirers of ROUSSEAU the more prominent objections to his philosophy which are taught by a less enthusiastic view of the relations of governments to society than that which he held.

In the first place, then, the assumptions on which ROUSSEAU bases many of his most important arguments are absolutely false. He sent a thrill through the hearts of two continents by the words with which the *Contrat Sociale* opens, 'Man is born free, and everywhere I see him in chains.' Now, is this true? In what sense is Man born free? From the moment of his birth he is compelled to submit to the social relations which surround him, these again being the more or less direct results of political, moral and religious relations. Follow up the origin of society as far back as we can, and there is no trace of any such freedom. The assumption of it is a mere abstract prepossession, absolutely belied by historical records. The proposition is far too wide to be anything like true, and though we should be compelled for the same reason to reject the proposition that Man is not naturally free, it is, on the whole, far more true than the former one. In his impatient passion to be logical and symmetrical, ROUSSEAU was absolutely unfitted to deal with the complex tangle of the history of social growths. From the unreal state of nature, which he invented, he passed to an equally unreal social state, which the fervour of his imagination prevailed on him to accept as the attainable condition of any given society. Instead of going to history and the constitution of human nature for the bases of his political philosophy, he sought them in conditions, both past and future, which never had and never can have any real existence. Indeed, for such large purposes as these, he was too ignorant of history to pursue this method, and it has been remarked that where he resorts to it for illustrations, he does so to support conclusions arrived at independently of them. "The desperate absurdity of the assumptions of the *Contrat Sociale*," says his best and admiring commentator, MORLEY, "constituted the power of that work, *when it accidentally fell into the hands of men who surveyed a national system wrecked in all its parts.*" And the reason of this is, that there is so much dogma in it: and it is dogma which gives fervour to a sect. When society is in a state of distraction, and a hundred new and old philosophies are all pulling different ways, men fly eagerly to, and are irresistibly fascinated by, a teacher who never qualifies a proposition or places any limitation on a theoretic principle. The only man capable of dealing with society on a large scale, especially in times of marked transition or violent convulsion, is one who regards government as the art of dealing with huge groups of conflicting interests, of hostile passions, of hardly reconcilable aims, of vehemently opposed forces. Let any one read a few chapters of BURKE after some of the thin but frothy speeches of the leaders of the French Revolution, and he will soon see the difference between the majestic sweep of the one, and the thin geometrical kind of theorems which the others thought would suffice for the government of thirty millions of men on fire. But it was "this seeming demonstration, this measured accuracy," as Mr. MORLEY says, "which filled ROUSSEAU'S disciples with a supreme and undoubting confidence, which leaves the modern student of these schemes in amazement unspeakable." It is BURKE who is the true antidote to ROUSSEAU, on whose application of these inapplicable theorems to government he pours such merited scorn. If the one produced the French Revolution, which, in some sense, he did, the other stood, like Aaron with his burning censer between the living and the dead, and prevented the plague from spreading to England. Or, perhaps rather,—if this be an overstatement of the case—he so wisely tempered the action of the potent drug which had convulsed France, that it became in his hands a medicine to us which cured many of our old diseases, and fortified us against others to which we might have fallen victims.

ROUSSEAU undoubtedly derived his doctrines from LOCKE, and claims to have treated the same subjects on exactly similar principles. But the reserve and moderation of LOCKE, and the absence from his works of those concise dogmatic formulæ which convert men into fanatics, are the true sources of the wholesome and nourishing character of his philosophy. It is quite true that he teaches the principle of popular sovereignty, which, of course, is the central conception of the *Contrat Sociale*. But his grasp of the qualities of human nature, and of the conditions of human society, is so large that his theory led by natural steps in a direct line to the popular form of Government which we now enjoy, while that of ROUSSEAU was practically responsible for the more vague and unpractical aims of the leaders of the Revolution and the fearful excesses to which these gave rise. So soon as it is held that society reposes upon conventions which the human will has made—and this is ROUSSEAU'S idea of the social pact—it is obviously logical to assume that the human will is competent at any time to unmake them. The simple truth is that society rests upon no such pact, but upon the power of the ruler. It is not a question of mutual consent that makes law valid, but the fact that the sovereign is strong enough to enforce that law. The idea of this pact is a pure figment, and therefore all the deductions from it fall to the ground. The origin of government is in the social instincts of man, and in the conditions of expediency which are necessary for his convenience and the natural play of these social instincts. The theory of ROUSSEAU makes government logically impossible, because it bases the right and even duty of resistance upon an arbitrary interpretation of a purely imaginary compact. Instead of giving us practical doctrine such as, that if a government is a bad one and the people are strong enough to displace it and provide a better one, they may lawfully do so—a doctrine which, whether true or not, at all events permits of tests being applied to it—ROUSSEAU pleads that "if sovereignty is usurped, or the social compact has been broken," we may take the matter into our own hands. But how are you test this usurpation of sovereignty, this rupture of the social contract?

But while we think that the theory of the *Contrat Sociale* is utterly unsound and practically very mischievous, it would be most unjust to deny that the generous aspirations after freedom which the work produced in the enslaved countries of Europe—and both France and Germany were then in this condition—were the genuine fruits of it. It roused a noble patriotic energy which perhaps saved France from partition; which fired the Americans in that great struggle which has exercised such an immense influence upon the history of the human race; and it

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gave to Germany phrases so full of the active principle of freedom that they produced much of the emancipation which she has since enjoyed.

We need hardly say that in these few words we have only dealt most insufficiently with a theme of vast extent and importance. Our object has been to point out to Japanese writers that the compact and concise formulæ of the Swiss philosopher have neither stood the test of logical analysis nor practical application, and we should be extremely sorry to see the works of ROUSSEAU circulating widely in this country without the antidotes which the works of the more moderate and far more sound English writers on political philosophy afford. The growth of liberal ideas in the minds of the youth of Japan is of course a good thing, if wisely directed. But it is also assuredly the source of serious danger—or, perhaps rather, it should be constantly taken into account. Superficiality is the bane of the Japanese mind—it is idle to deny it, and foolish to ignore it. Years ago we pointed out the inevitable effect of sending so many of the Japanese youth to America. These young men have all returned republicans at heart, and the idea of republicanism in this country is compound nonsense. Even ROUSSEAU himself says, (and rather illogically, as it seems to us,) "In view of such relations as these, we must assign to each people a particular system, which shall be the best, not perhaps in itself, but for the state for which it is destined." Elsewhere he calls attention to the manners and customs, and, above all, to opinion, as the parts of a social system on which the success of all the rest depends, "particular rules being," in his own words, "the arching of the vault, of which manners, though so much tardier in rising, form a key-stone that can never be disturbed." It is no use holding these truths and not appreciating and applying them. We repeat it; the young men of this country should be sent to England, not to America. They would see there how and why a limited monarchy can be regarded by a people, who, whatever their defects—and they are many—are the possessors of a political sagacity which no other race has ever surpassed, nor in our own humble opinion, has ever approached, as the best of all attainable forms of government. They would learn the importance of that thoroughness which does not exist in a new country, and which cannot exist in a country where most standards are fixed by the average knowledge of the many, instead of the far more accurate knowledge of the few. The art of government will not be learned in a country where government has not yet arrived at the condition of an art. All the theoretic preaching in the world avails little as against the practice which comes under the eye. The object of the Japanese should be to harmonize the broadest principles of freedom with monarchical institutions, and there is only one country in the world where this has yet been done. The application to Japan of such republican ideas as the Japanese can now, or, for many generations will be able to assimilate, is utterly unsound from an educational point of view, and, in saying this, we believe we should be supported by the most instructed and practical believers in republican institutions.

The impression at Hankow seems to be that the *Glenartney* teas are likely to be the first on the London market, that steamer having had nine hour's start of the *Hankow* and the latter having been further detained in the river. It has been blowing great guns for the last day or two up the river, and there was a sea on the Yang-tsze, so that shipping tea has been next to impossible for steamers lying mid-stream. As the *Peking* is in, however, the weather was calming down and there was every prospect of heat:—*Shanghai Courier.*

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

TWO MONTHS OF PRISON EXPERIENCE.

(Hochi Shimbun.)

An article of mine under the heading "The Government of Monkeys" appeared in the *Hochi Shimbun* of the 15th of February last. For this article, which proved to be an offence against the Press-laws, I was, after being kept for five days in jail during my trial, sentenced to imprisonment from the 15th of March to the 13th of May, and as this time was spent in the most gloomy manner, I will now make a faithful narrative of it in hopes that future writers may not make such mistakes as I did.

UYEKI EDAMORI.

"At one o'clock in the afternoon of the 9th of March last, I was tried by the Judge Kusaka in the court room of the Tokio *Saibansho.* The trial continued for two hours and I then was ordered to wait. A constable came and ordered me remain in the waiting room of the smaller court room, which I did for some hours, but without receiving any fresh orders. I then supposed that I should be placed in jail, and true enough my expectations had not deceived me, for I was then summoned to the larger court room where the Judge said to me "During the time that this trial continues you are to be kept in jail"—and just at that time I met Mr. Oka,* the editor of the *Hochi Shimbun* who had also received the same orders. The constable then ordered us to the waiting room, and a jailor came at about four o'clock and after putting ropes round our waists took us to the jail, which is situated in the southern part of the police station. The place is enclosed by a fence which has a gate in each of its four sides. There are two smaller houses near the right and left gates, one of which is used for the reception of visitors, while the other is the place in which the clothes of all those who go in and out are examined. There they examined me they took off all my clothes. The inspectors took off the strings that were on my *hawori* (outer robe), all the buttons off my shirt, and my socks. They took off my girdle also, and gave me a cotton cloth instead. My handkerchief was then torn into two parts. (All those who wear the foreign style of clothes have them all taken off their backs and receive cotton clothes dyed red instead.) They then took all the paper and other articles that I had in my possession. I was bound with ropes and taken to the jail with Mr. Oka, where we met with several policemen. Not being acquainted with the etiquette of the jail we commenced to answer the questions that the policemen had put to us in a standing posture, but the jailor told us in the most harsh tone to squat down, and this we immediately did. The policemen then asked our names and why we had come there, and immediately on our answering the ropes were untied and Mr. Oka was placed in cell No. 30 and I in No. 2.

The building itself is in the shape of a cross, and the ground floor and second story contain in all 80 cells; these cells are about nine feet square, and within this space about 3 feet square is set apart for necessary conveniences. Under ordinary circumstances there are six or seven persons in each cell, but at times the number rises as high as ten.

When I went in the jailor brought me a wooden bowl and a blanket, and this is all the furniture that is allowed to prisoners. There were eight persons besides myself in the cell that I entered. I made myself as small as possible, but was utterly comfortless. The place was covered with vermin and most of the men incarcerated with me were thieves. As soon as the sun went down, as no lights were allowed in the cells, there was nothing else to do than to try to get to sleep. But imagine 36 arms and legs in a space of nine feet square filled with vermin! There was not the least chance of stretching oneself out, and it was impossible to obtain much rest. My jail comrades told me it was not the habit of people in jails to kill vermin. On the 10th I was called to the Court but received no trial, and another man came into our cell on this day, so that we numbered ten. The 11th being the day of rest, there were no trials, and the people in the jail were permitted to take baths. The bathing place was at some distance from the cells and differed in no respects from the public baths that are to be found in the streets. Twenty men go at a time to bathe.

On the 12th instant I was again summoned to the Court. Previously when I went to the Court, I was examined and bound in ropes at the house near the gate, but on this occasion the jailors bound me by twisting my hands on to my back, just as they would have done to a thief or other criminal. I then told them that I had been bound before, but never in such a manner. The jailors there-

* Mr. Oka, the then editor of the *Hochi Shimbun*, was considered the principal offender for publishing the article, and Mr Uyeki, the writer, was tried as an accessory.

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upon asked me what crime I was guilty of, and I replied that of sending a letter to a newspaper. They then said that as that was the case they would bind me differently, and then placed the rope round my waist. I then proceeded to the Court escorted by a jailor, and after being further tried I returned at about four o'clock, passing through the house near the gate to have my clothes examined. I put my clothes on the floor so that they might not get dirty. When I was just about to put them on again I shook them, which seems to have been contrary to the rules of the jail, for one of the jailors became enraged and said to me in a stern manner "What are you about?" Never was I so harshly scolded before in my life. Mr. Narushima said that while he was being tried in the Court he heard a constable say to another constable secretly, "Here is another of the newspaper men, they should all be killed," and that these words greatly astonished Mr. Narushima. The scolding from the jailors terrified me no less than those words did Mr. Narushima.

On the 13th instant I went to the Court in the morning and after trial I signed the *Kosho* (document stating the prisoner's crime) and then the judge summoned the *Kocho* (an official) of the ward in which I lived and placed me under his charge until I received my sentence. I then went to the house near the the gate and after receiving the various articles that they had taken from me, returned home.

I was of opinion that the writers in newspapers were so often committed to jail because they argued too sharply with the judges, but this was not the case with me, for I remained as calm and quiet as possible.

On the 15th I was summoned to the Court and there received the following sentence "You, Uyeki Edamori, a *shidzoku* of the *Kochi ken*, residing at Kanda Nishikicho, have written the article published in the *Hochi Shimbun* under the heading of "Government of Monkeys" which has been proved to be an offence against the 12th. article of the newspaper laws, and you being regarded as accessory to the offence are hereby sentenced to severe imprisonment for the term of two months." This occurred in the large court-room, and I then was ordered to the eastern criminal court where an official handed me my sentence in a written document. Mr. Oka† was also present, and we here met a reporter from the *Hochi Shimbun*, who copied down our sentences and then retired.

After waiting a short time a jailor took us to a place to have our clothes examined, and as we were going to jail whatever we had in our possession was taken from us. An official asked what my sentence was, and I replied that it was in conformity with the document referred to. He then told me that if I were not satisfied with the judgment that I had received I could appeal against it. I told him I was quite aware of this. The jailors then put ropes round us and took us to the prison, where we were questioned by policemen just as at the time of first entering the jail. Mr. Oka was placed in the cell No. 29 and myself in No. 22. All prisoners concerned with the press seem to have been confined in cells between the numbers 20 and 30. Among the imprisoned editors and writers personally known to me were; in cell No. 21 Messrs. Tanaka, Higashi and Miyamoto; in cell No. 22 Messrs. Narushima, Okamoto, Shibata, and myself; in cell No. 23 Mr. Komatzubara; in cell No. 24 Messrs. Suyehiro and Nakajima; in cell No. 25 Messrs. Motoki, Yamawaki, Sawada and Takabane; in cell No. cell 26 Mr. Yamashina; in cell No. 27 Messrs. Nishikawa and Ishida; in cell No 28 Messrs. Mitzuki, Sugita, Makashima, Minoura and Yano; in cell No 29 Mr. Yokase, Nakajima, and Oka; in cell No 30 Mr. Kato.

I got two blankets and a wooden bowl this time. I therefore was one blanket better off than I was before, and instead of ten men in a place of nine feet square there was only half the number. My companions in the jail were thieves and such-like criminals, but here they were all men of learning. This being the case I was not in the last troubled by the former class of vermin.

During the time that I was in prison many reforms took place and the treatment and management of the prisons are gradually improving. I have forgotten the exact dates on which the reform took place, and being forbidden to use pen or ink I was unable to make memoranda of the dates, but I shall nevertheless endeavour to enumerate the reforms that took place.

Up to the end of March the watch on the prisoners was kept by non-commissioned officers who had been jailors in the time of the late Government, and who, on account of the intense cruelty they displayed, were termed "the devils who torture the unfortunate in the infernal regions." But at about that time these men were dismissed and policemen set to watch in their stead.

From the first we were permitted to read books, but whenever we raised our voices we were scolded by the jailors, and whenever we looked out of the windows or lay down during the daytime we were severely reprimanded. It is true it is against the regulations to read books with very loud voices or to carry on conversation after sunset. But I will mention an instance of the harshness of those jailors. When a party of prisoners were going out for exercise, one of them laughed. A non-commissioned officer thereupon asked him why he had done so, said that he had no right to laugh, and then prohibited him from taking his exercise. But most of these annoyances have been done away with since the watch was placed in the hands of the police.

A prisoner has nothing to do from morning till evening, and the only pleasure that we enjoyed was that of reading books. When I first went there all works on Law, of Chinese poetry and prose, and all works of the western countries, were prohibited. Moreover, when we desired to read a book we had to send and buy it from the bookseller's, and were not allowed to have any books sent from our homes, nor was one prisoner allowed to lend a book or borrow one from another. But mostly all these inconveniences were done away with before I left the prison, and recently some officials who were passing in the street remarked that the part of the prison where the newspaper prisoners were kept sounded as if a school were kept there. This is very true, for those within felt to a certain extent like students, except that they had no exercise ground to go to. Reading was the only resource of the prisoners in our ward, and as we were deprived of exercise some fell sick. Now exercise and bathing are the things which the prisoners greatly desire to enjoy, and from the time that I went there to the beginning of May, the prisoners were allowed exercise only once in five days, and that only for a space of twenty minutes. The exercise ground was in the southern part of the prison, fenced in on all sides, about sixty feet square, and neatly planted with trees or shrubs. From ten to twenty prisoners went out to take exercise at a time, and there were some four or five watchmen to guard them, whose principal duty was, of course, to see that none of the prisoners escaped, and they also seemed to take special pains to see that none of the prisoners got possession of stones, fragments of porcelain and the like.‡

The trouble given in watching the prisoners during their exercise seems to be the cause of the short space of time allowed for exercise. All this has since been changed. There is an entrance at each of the four sides of the prison made to be opened in case of fire, and four exercise grounds in the shapes of Japanese fans have now been made just in front of these entrances. The ground is fenced just like the outline of a fan and thus one man placed as it were at the central pin of the fan, is sufficient to watch over the whole party. Moreover, there being nothing but fine sand laid over the place there is no fear of prisoners getting possession of stones, porcelain &c. But the place itself is not so good as the former one, for there are no trees or flowers to shade the spot and enable the unfortunate prisoners to inhale the oxygen and enjoy the variety of colours which the flowers represent. At midday the rays of the sun strike on the heads of the prisoners and often caused sunstrokes, so they are now permitted to exercise daily for thirty minutes in the afternoon. I have heard that trees were to be planted in these grounds also, which will, without doubt, be a great benefit to the prisoners.

When I first went there we were only permitted to squat down from the morning to the evening and could not move in the slightest degree, unless we had received a written certificate from the doctors that we were ill. But since the early part of May we were permitted to stretch out our feet a little—and since then we have been permitted to take exercise in our rooms. Thus at times all of those in our cell would agree, and pile our books and other articles in the centre of the room, and then walk round it for an hour, thus obtaining a little exercise.

† Mr. Oka, being deemed the principal, the sentence passed on him was of a more severe nature, viz imprisonment for one year and six months with a fine of 800 *yen*.

‡ This is explained by the fact of prisoners making their escape from the prisons by sawing the wood work with stone, porcelain &c. Such cases are not rare; and instances have also been known of prisoners who by means of a tooth extracted from their own jaws have managed to scratch their way out of prison.

The Construction of Public Gardens.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

The picturesque character of the scenery of Uyeno is such that the public park was formed there and opened with due ceremony by the Mikado in person, in presence of the Foreign Ministers and high native officials. Now, the capital is the place to which

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natives and foreigners naturally resort, and for this reason public gardens are useful and even necessary. In proof of this there are the Bois de Boulogne and the Champs Elysés in Paris, Hyde park, the Regent's park and St. James' park in London, and the Central park in New York. And, besides these, every town of considerable size in Europe has its public park or gardens. Some people say they should like to see the same thing at Asakusa, Shiba, Mukojima, Somei, Takata, Oji, Gotemyama, &c., in order to ornament the capital of Japan and afford places of recreation and enjoyment. Yet if we take the circumstances of Tôkiô into serious consideration we are afraid that the laying out of public gardens may cause some distress among the people. Poverty is certainly increasing, there is a large number of unoccupied houses, and the whole place has become inactive and very different from what it was when still called Yedo. About one half of the population is suffering from want, and it may be asked what time they can afford for taking pleasure in the public gardens. We do not mean to plead that it is wrong to lay out public gardens, but we certainly think that this is hardly the right time to do it. Again, there are the Imperial gardens of Hamagoten and Fukiage, and others at Koishikawa, Awayama and Yotzuya, the gardens of the Department of Agricultural Industry and the botanical gardens at Koishikawa. Now if these gardens belonging to the Mikado and the Public Departments were opened to the public they will surely suffice. If any of the *Kwadzoku* desire to combine to form a Company and make a park, let them by all means do so. But we see no necessity why the Government should be in any haste to do it. Some say that it matters not if the gardens are made at the expense of the Government. But this is a sad mistake, for it is the people who pay the revenues out of which the expense must be defrayed.

Others say that that the expense of laying out the park at Uyeno is to be borne by the people of Tôkiô. If this really be so, no gardens ought to be laid out at present, for among the people in the capital there are many who work day and night and yet are unable to repair their own dilapidated dwellings, how much less can they afford any contributions towards public gardens! The taxes levied on the residents in Tôkiô are gradually increasing, and the desire of the various *Kucho* and *Kocho* is to decrease them, and to spend any surplus upon improving the schools, roads and drainage. But even though there should be enough spare money to lay out the gardens, it must not be forgotten that there is the cost of maintaining them, and this will involve an increase of the local taxation, in direct opposition to the wishes of the people. This being the case, if the private gardens of the Mikado and those belonging to the different Government departments were opened to the public, it would be quite sufficient for the present. Moreover, Asakusa and Shiba have of late fallen very much in character, and were they to be beautified, it would be encouraging people whose degradation lies at their own doors. We think, therefore, it would be well to wait until better times come and we have more money than just at present, otherwise great sorrow may fall on the people and they may be prevented from making their living. The gardens which were intended to be pleasant places would then become sources of lamentation and mourning.

The Adjourned Meeting of the *Chihokuan Kwaigi*.

(Osaka Nippo.)

As was previously rumoured, it has been announced that the *Chihokuan Kwaigi* will not meet this year in consequence of His Majesty's absence on his tour to the north, a notification to that effect having been issued by the *Daijokuan* on the 8th inst. We saw this notification with no slight joy, but at the same time with an equal amount of sorrow. We felt joyful to think that His Majesty is going to visit the most uncivilized provinces of his dominions, and will thus be able to see for himself the condition of his subjects there, whether they are prosperous or suffering, whether progressing or otherwise, and the people of those provinces will doubtless be full of joy to see His Majesty. Doubtless, too, this journey of His Majesty will be of much service to the country, and at this we rejoice. But what about the *Chihokuan Kwaigi?* It is true that the meeting of last year, being the first which had ever taken place in Japan, had but little of result.

We have however, always thought that as the provincial Governors gave more consideration to the object of the Assembly, they would be more prepared to play larger parts there, would have more important matters to discuss, and arrive at more effective decisions. A certain though perhaps small amount of good was done last year by the meeting of the Assembly, and we think it should again have been held this year. We do not mean to say that the Assembly should meet during the absence of the Mikado on a journey which will doubtless be of service to the nation. But as the tour will not occupy any considerable length of time, we think it may meet after his return from the North. The Assembly met during the hot season last year, and we see no reason why it should not meet in the same season this year. But, be it in summer or winter, it is far better the Assembly should meet in discomfort than not meet at all. Again, if there are regulations which force the Assembly to meet in the hot weather and not at a more acceptable season, we hope they will be abolished at once.

The Need for More Thoroughness.

(Choya Shimbun.)

There are many means by which the civilization of a country may be promoted, such as the wisdom of its people, its arts and its manufactures, foreign intercourse, good roads and commercial facilities. But there is one matter to which I do not find that the Japanese have yet paid sufficient attention, and that is, doing every thing in a substantial and thorough manner—not being satisfied with small profits which may immediately lie under men's noses, but pressing forward to secure more solid advantages.

The Indians in North America have plenty of fertile land, and were they to cultivate it they could easily keep their families from want. But they act in a manner which often renders starvation unavoidable. This sad result does not come from their being unable to work, but because they are diverted from suitable labour in order to secure some advantage lying immediately before them. Again, when we look at the Chinese, we find them in a much more advanced condition than the Indians, and shewing some disposition to save in anticipation of the future. But there is a great difference between them and the Europeans. The Chinese in constructing their buildings or making articles of daily use, do not attain to the durability characteristic of European work. Although there is much land lying waste in the country, they make but little effort to bring it under cultivation, and thus they remain much in the same state as they were thousands of years ago. But the Europeans are very different from this. They see the small profits which lie under their eyes, but they push on beyond these to more substantial advantages in the future. More of this feeling exists among the English than in any other race, and for this reason they stand foremost in the world.

Now the intercourse between Japan and other foreign countries seems to be on the increase, and signs of prosperity are gradually making their appearance, but the reason that we cannot boast of much real progress is that we are bent more upon making an impression by showy externals than rearing a lasting structure. I entreat the people therefore to show more earnestness of purpose, so that what they do may be of a more substantial character.

The Coreans at the Foreign Office.

("Nichi Nichi Shimbun," May 31, 1876.)

At ten o'clock yesterday morning the Corean Envoy accompanied by six officers proceeded to the Foreign Office. There was a large number of sightseers assembled about the outside of the Sakurada gate and both sides of the road were lined with policemen. The Envoy's *cortége* was much the same as that of the previous day (the van however, consisting of four officers of the Foreign Office). When they entered the gate of the Foreign Office the Envoy descended from his chair and the officers from their jinrikishas, and they proceeded straight to the reception room. (We do not yet know clearly what was the purport of their interview with the Foreign Minister.) At twenty minutes past eleven the Envoy's departure was announced, and the standard and spear bearers and the band immediately came in line from the place where they had been waiting together. The procession was arranged a second time in front of the entrance hall and one member of it struck up a song in a loud voice and the others joined in with different mouths but similar voices. Only three blasts of the bugle were sounded and these would appear to be the signal for the forming of the procession. While they were awaiting the coming forth of the Envoy they squatted on the gravel in front of the entrance hall and picked up the stones, and some of them rested their chins on their long bugles while others amused themselves by pretending to beat each other with their staves and flutes.

Shortly afterwards the Envoy, attended by two or three officers of the Foreign Office, came out to the threshold of the main hall and he was assisted on to his chair by four officers of his suite. Two strokes were immediately beaten on a gong and they then proceeded slowly to the Sakurada go mon to the accompaniment of a kind of music resembling that of the street sweetmeat-dealers.

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It is reported that a ticket has been given to each of the under officers of the mission in order to prevent them being lost during their excursions round Yedo. This is we think a very happy thought. Just suppose the case of one of these Coreans gone astray. Some of the bandsmen would certainly go round searching for him, beating their drums or gongs, and the children in the streets mistaking them for Corean sweetmeat dealers, would follow after them, and it is impossible to say what trouble might not be caused by children going astray through this attending upon strayed Coreans.

BRITISH CONSULAR TRADE REPORT FOR NAGASAKI FOR 1875.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Nagasaki, 29th April, 1876.

SIR,—I have honour to furnish you with a Report upon the Trade and Shipping of this Port for the year 1875, together with the accompanying Returns :—

1.—Tables of the Imports from England and other Countries, and from the open ports of Japan.
2.—Tables of the Exports to England and other countries, and to the open ports of Japan.
3.—Table of the amount of Treasure Imported and Exported.
4.—Return of all Foreign Shipping entered and cleared.
5.—Return of Duties collected on Imports and Exports and Shipping.
6.—Return shewing the number of British residents and firms, together with the residents and firms of each foreign nationality.

On comparing these returns with those of the previous year it will be observed that the total trade of the port shews a decrease of $533,572. The total value of Imports and Exports being $3,684,393 against $4,217,965 in 1874.

By a glance at the following comparative Table it will be seen where the decrease has taken place :—

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE TRADE OF THE TWO YEARS, 1874 AND 1875.

ARTICLES WHICH SHEW A DECREASE.			Decrease
IMPORTS.	1874.	1875.	in 1875.
Cotton Manufactures	$386,382	$294,320	$92,062
Woollen Do.	125,240	62,089	63,151
Arms and Ammunition	14,094	Nil	14,094
Miscellaneous Eastern	988,216	664,127	314,040
EXPORTS.			
Tea	442,708	396,573	46,135
Tobacco	126,144	119,205	6,939
Copper	14,007	2,376	11,631
Wax	85,890	77,641	8,249
Dried Fish	413,270	223,950	189,320
Rice	37,209	17,091	20,118
Miscellaneous	508,106	353,717	154,389
Cotton Manufactures	19,347	10,205	9,142
Woollen Do.	127,440	14,256	113,184
Mixed Cotton & Wlen Do.	5,724	2,907	2,817
Total Decrease			$1,045,211

ARTICLES WHICH SHEW AN INCREASE.			Increase
IMPORTS.	1874.	1875.	in 1875.
Mixed Cotton & Woollen Manufactures	$49,408	$83,873	$34,465
Metals	82,924	98,961	16,037
Miscellaneous, Foreign	227,262	309,971	82,709
			$133,211
EXPORTS.			
Camphor	15,330	36,325	20,995
Coal	536,490	847,838	311,348
Miscellaneous Foreign	2,714	25,213	22,499
Miscellaneous Eastern	8,420	32,006	23,586
Total Increase			$511,639
Difference in favour of Decrease in 1875			$533,572

From the above Table a great decrease in Cotton and Woollen Goods is apparent, the Import of which has steadily declined since 1872, and this decrease is very inadequately counterbalanced by the slight increase noticeable in the importation of Mixed Cotton and Woollen Manufactures. It will be seen that no Arms or Ammunition were imported during last year, the demands for these in 1874 being due to the progress of the Formosan Expedition. In Miscellaneous Eastern, too, there is a large falling off which is attributable to the comparatively small quantity of Raw Cotton imported last year—13,973 piculs, against 38,792 piculs imported in 1874. However, a slight increase is perceptible in the importation of sugar and other articles.

The item of Cobalt deserves a word of remark. This article forms a new item in the Import Trade, and the recent demand for it is accounted for by the fact that foreign colours are becoming every day more extensively used in the manufacture of porcelain ware, to the exclusion of native paints.

The increase in Miscellaneous Foreign is explained by the large importation of Kerosene oil,—the figures in this item being $71,154 against $16,204 in 1874. There is also an increase in the amount of Tea Lead imported. The quantity imported in 1875 being more than three times as much as in 1874. On the other hand, the total value of Foreign Liquors imported during last year is little more than half the corresponding amount in 1874.

With regard to the Exports, it will be seen on reference to the Table in question that there is a considerable decrease in the value of most of the principal articles of Export. The quantities exported of Tobacco and Wax, respectively, remain much as before, but the items of Copper, Rice, and Dried Fish (China Exports) shew a startling decrease. With respect to Tea, although there is a decrease in the total value of Tea exported, this may be traced to a fall in the prices. In certain items which are included under the heading of Miscellaneous, such as Timber, Ginseng, Wheat, and Mushrooms, a large decrease is noticeable. The general decrease on the exports, however, is partly counterbalanced by the increase in Camphor, in which item there is a difference of $20,995 in favour of 1875, and in Coal there is a large excess,—164,140 tons exported in 1875 against 107,298 tons during the previous year.

IMPORTS.

The Import trade of this port has continued to shew very unsatisfactory results. The competition between the Mitsu-Bishi Company (native), and the Pacific Mail Company has kept freights very low for the great part of the year : this has enabled the native merchants to buy their goods in the larger markets, where it is presumed a better selection may be obtained, and to bring their purchase down to this part of the country at a nominial expense. Another cause of the dull state of affairs is to be traced to the fact that a number of the smaller Chinese merchants have taken to selling piece goods in very small quantities (of six or ten pieces at a time), to the country people. It is natural to infer that this course has materially interfered with the trade of native dealers. It has prevented them from buying except in small quantities.

EXPORTS.

The Export trade of the past twelve months may be considered on the whole to be tolerably satisfactory. Though the total values do not shew an increase ($2,159.303 in 1875, against $2,342.799 in 1874), the yield of some of the principal articles of produce has manifestly increased.

Tea.—This article, with the exception of Coal, is by far the most important item of export. A slight increase in quantity is perceptible. The quantity of superior and inferior tea exported in 1875 being 20,895 piculs against 19,029 piculs in the preceding year. To a great extent this increase may be attributed to 1,500 piculs of Hiogo teas being brought down to this Port to be packed and afterwards appearing in the Nagasaki Exports.

It is difficult to state with any certainty whether the production of teas has been increased in this part of the country, as much of it is sent direct from the producing districts to the other open ports of Japan. The quantity brought here only represents a small portion of the actual growth. I am inclined to believe, from information derived from native sources, that the quantity grown is steadily, though not rapidly, increasing. Japan Teas are now almost entirely sent to the United States and Canada, and the low prices the teas have realized in those countries have caused, what I have already remarked, the considerable falling off in the value comparing this year with the last.

Tobacco.—This Export shews a decrease of about 2,000 piculs, but the result to shippers, though not so good as anticipated in my last year's report, has been, I

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understand, fairly remunerative. The deficiency above mentioned has been caused by the greater part of the 1875 and 1876 crop having been destroyed by the heavy typhoon which took place in August last year, and as a result the quantity exported this autumn has been extremely small. Tobacco has always to be kept about a year after it has been gathered before it is fit for export, and in consequence the leaf grown in 1874 is not offered to buyers till the autumn of 1875, and is looked on as the 1875-76 crop. The quality of the Tobacco is not quite equal to that of former years; the natives do not bestow sufficient care in bringing it to market. It is reported that the '75 crop which comes to the market in the autumn promises to be abundant.

The quantity of Satsuma Tobacco that was brought to this place last year amounted to about 4,000 piculs of all qualities, however, only about 500 to 600 piculs were sold to foreigners—the balance being used for home consumption. Nagasaki, I understand, has quite a reputation amongst the natives for its prepared Tobacco, and considerable quantities are sent yearly to all parts of the country. Satsuma Tobacco is almost entirely smoked by the upper classes, and the better qualities often sell as high as fifty cents per catty for the leaf before preparation, second qualities about 25 to 30 cents—the great bulk at 12 to 15 cents. That sold to foreigners usually only realizes about from 5 to 6 cents per catty; it is naturally much inferior to the leaf used by the natives.

Vegetable Wax.—In spite of the constantly falling value, large quantities of this article have been brought forward, resulting in an increased export of about 1,000 piculs compared with the previous year, though a decrease is perceptible in the total values. Notwithstanding the moderate cost of this article, shipments have been very unfortunate, the prices realized in England having been lower than has ever been the case before.

Camphor.—The quantity exported this year has reached 2,206 piculs, being nearly double the quantity shipped the previous year.

Coal.—The export of this article is assuming larger proportions every successive year. It amounted last year to 164,140 tons against 107,298 in 1874, shewing an excess of 56,842 tons,

Takashima Coal.—The out-put of coal from this mine during last year amounted to 124,930 tons against 79,384 tons in 1874, shewing a considerable increase To meet the requirements of the increased depth of the mine, new underground hauling machinery was erected last August. It is asserted that the mine is now capable of an out-put of over 600 tons per day, and the supply is calculated to maintain this for some years to come. The large deliveries of the Takashima Coal are proof of the good repute it enjoys among consumers. The screened coal is used almost exclusively among the French, American, Russian and German men-of-war visiting this Port. The British Government still obtains its supply from England and Australia, probably on account of contracts entered into for a long period when doubt was entertained as to the constant supply from this mine.

The small or dust Takashima Coal commands a better price than lump coal of the other ordinary native kinds. It is used by the Mitsu-Bishi Mail steamers, and likewise by the Pacific Mail and Occidental and Oriental steamship Companies for the supply of the steamers in Yokohama. The mine is still under the superintendence of English engineers. It gives employment to about 3,000 natives in the production of the coal, and to a fleet of junks—from sixty to eighty—to bring it from the island of Takashima into the harbour, where labour is again employed to a considerable extent for its discharge. Shipments and sales of Takashima Coal during 1875.

To Shanghai	25,046 tons.
„ Hongkong	12,932 „
„ Yokohama	2,237 „
„ Tientsin	4,094 „
„ Chefoo	919 „
„ Sales in Nagasaki	78,506 „
Total	123,734 tons.

Shipping.

It will be observed on refering to Table IV. that the aggregate foreign shipping entered at this Port has amounted to 296 ships of 276,415 tons, which is an excess over the previous year of 9 ships, of 15,599 tons.

Very little change is perceptible in the British. Though there is a decrease of 6 ships the tonnage has augmented by 8,460 tons, as 120 ships of 67,791 tons entered against 120 ships of 59,331 tons in 1874. There is a marked decrease in the German; seventeen ships of 5,150 tons entered in 1875 against 40 ships of 19,051 tons in 1874.

The American "General" shews an increase, on account of one or two steamers engaged exclusively in the coal trade, making rapid trips between this Port and Shanghai. Only three British ships of 1507 tons have cleared direct for London.

Table IV does not included the Native Mail steamers, belonging to the Mitsu Bishi Company, which have been plying between the open Ports and Shanghai during the year. 91 of them have entered, of 127,023 tons.

Exchange.

The Exchange for the year 1875 ruled as follows:—
For six month's sight drafts on London:—

	s. d.
January	4/2½
February	4/3 to 3½
March, April, May, June	4/3
July	4/2¾
August	4/2¼
September	4/2
October	4/2
November	4/2½
December	4/1½

It will be noted by the above rates that until the month of December the fluctuations for the year were not so great. Since then the rate has been gradually declining. It is not considered that these Exchanges can be fairly said to have had much influence on the business of the Port, as on refering to the middle of 1874 it will be found that rate was only 4s. 3d.

Low Exchanges are naturally apt to stimulate Exports, and depress Imports for a time, but I imagine it does not influence the Nagasa i business very much. The greater part of our Imports come from Shanghai and the other open ports of Japan, and are sent here at the values ruling at those ports.

Freights.

The active competition between two rival companies, the Mitsu-Bishi and the Pacific Mail,—brought freights down to a minimum, and it was only when the Japanese purchased the American steamers that freights began to revive. The consequence was that sailing vessels could find no remunerative employment. The following was the average of freights throughout the year per ton measurement.

Freight to Hiogo by Steamer	$1.00 @ $2.00
„ „ „ „ Sailing vessel	$2.25
„ „ Yokohama by Steamer	$1.50 „ $3.00
„ „ „ „ Sailing vessel	$2.25 „ $3.00
„ „ Shanghai „ Steamer	$2.00 „ $2.50
„ „ „ „ Sailing vessel	$0.60 „ $2.00
„ „ Hongkong „ Steamer	$7.00 „ $8.00
„ „ „ „ Sailing vessel	$5.00
„ „ London by Sailing vessel	£2. 5.0 @ £3.10.0
„ „ „ „ Steamer via Shanghai...	£3.10.0 „ £4.10.0
„ „ New York by Steamer via Shanghai.	£3.15.0 „ £4.15.0
„ „ „ by Sailing vessel via Shanghai.	£2. 5.0 „ £3.10.0

Rates to London and New York have varied considerably, commencing at the beginning of the year with the high rates, and keeping at the same till August; then dropping rapidly to the lower quotations.

General Remarks.

It will be observed from the remarks I have already made that the Trade of this Port during the past year has slightly decreased, and I am inclined to believe that no amelioration is likely to take place until the communication with the Interior has been improved. It has been justly observed that "the roads of a country are like "unto the veins of the man's body, just as the body comes

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"out of order when the veins are deranged, so a country "without roads cannot be in a flourishing condition." Though this fact with regard to roads has been brought to the notice of the *Kenrei*, yet up to the present time nothing has been done in the matter. In justice to the Governor, however, I must say that he is quite alive to the necessity of having good roads, and he informed me a short time ago, that he hoped the road leading to the village of Tokitsu would be finished before the end of the year. When this road is completed it will open up a larger extent of the country and facilitate the produce of the surrounding fertile districts being brought down to this market. He likewise informed me that it was in contemplation to improve the road to Mogi, and that it would be commenced as soon as the other was finished. It is considered that an improved communication in this direction would be a great advantage to this place, as a great bulk of the produce coming from Higo and other neighbouring districts has to find its way to this Port in junks, which often get weather-bound at Cape Nomo, and are detained there for months together. This naturally enhances the cost of the produce before it finds its way to market.

The Mogi and Tokitsu roads would be of considerable importance, but after all may be regarded as only subsidiary in comparison with a good communication to Aba. That road is the main question for the future prosperity of of Nagasaki. It would be an expensive road, no doubt, to construct on account of a high hill which has to be passed in going from one valley to another, but otherwise the engineering difficulties, in the present day, might be easily surmounted. The distance is only about eight English miles. When once at Aba there are good roads which connect with all the principal towns on the way to Shimonoseki, and others leading to the Tea districts of Isahaya, Omura, Chikugo, Ureshino, and Bungo.

During a recent visit to this Port you availed yourself of the opportunity of inspecting the different means of communication in this part of the country, you are therefore aware of the importance attaching to a good road connecting this place with Aba, and if the Japanese Government could only be induced to regard the advantage to be derived from it in the same light as you did, the road would soon be made, and they would find that any expence they might incur in the first instance would soon be repaid If they would only take into consideration that the construction of roads is one of the first necessities for the prosperity of a country, it would tend much to their advantage.

The Nagasaki *Ken* consists of Nagasaki, Shimabara, Ómura, Hirado, Fukuye (Goto), and Idzuno hara (Tsushima). The Governor goes round on a tour of inspection once or twice a year, principally, I believe, to collect the revenue of his district, which is now paid in money instead of in kind as formerly. The population of the whole district is 668,974.—336,073 males, and 332,901 females.

The harvest has been a good one, the rice crop has yielded 20 per cent more then in 1874.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant.
(Signed) MARCUS FLOWERS.

SIR HARRY S. PARKES, K.C.B.,
Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary.
&c., &c., &c.

I.—RETURN OF THE IMPORT TRADE OF NAGASAKI, FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1875.

IMPORTS FROM ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

Total Value ... ... $1,426,190.

Description of Article.	Price.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton Manufactures.—Total value, $271,267.)			
Shirtings, Grey and White ..... yards	@ $ 2.30 per 40 yds.	1,568,034	90,162
Do. Twilled ,,	,, 2.00 ,, 40 ,,	50,852	2,542
Do. Dyed & Turkey Reds (Prints) ..... ,,	,, 2.30 ,, 24 ,,	371,788	35,629
Turkey Reds (Cambrics) ..... ,,	,, 2.50 ,, 24 ,,	40,248	4,192
Drills ..... ,,	,, 3.20 ,, 38 ,,	95,231	8,019
Chintzes ..... ,,	,, 1.90 ,, 24 ,,	37,422	2,962
Taffachelas ..... ,,	,, 2.50 ,, 12 ,,	103,200	21,500
T. Cloths ..... ,,	,, 1.60 ,, 24 ,,	289,582	19,305
Victoria Lawns ..... ,,	,, 1.00 ,, 12 ,,	98,700	8,225
Velvets ..... ,,	,, 8.50 ,, 36 ,,	83,396	19,691
Canvas ..... ,,	,, 0.26 ,, —	50,188	13,048
Singlets & Drawers doz.	,, 3.00 ,, doz.	1,552	4,656
Cotton Yarn ..... piculs	,, 35.00 ,, doz.	910	31,850
Do. Thread ..... ,,	,, 60.00 ,, picul	18	1,080
Sundries ..... yards	,, 0.25 ,, yards	33,624	8,406
	Total		$271,267
Woollen Manufactures.—Total value $56,274.			
Camlets ..... yards	@ $18.00 per 60 yds.	18,900	5,670
Long Ells ..... ,,	,, 10.00 ,, 30 ,,	16,975	5,658
Cloth ..... ,,	,, 1.90 ,, ,,	6,312	11,992
Flannel ..... ,,	,, 0.25 ,, ,,	22,750	5,687
Blankets ..... lbs.	,, 0.39 ,, lb.	14,745	5,750
Sundries ..... yds.	,, 0.26 ,, yds.	82,760	21,517
	Total		$56,274
Mixed Cotton and Woollen Manufactures.—	Total value $65,579.		
	Yds. @ $0.26 per yd.	252,227	$65,579
	Total		$65,579
Metals.—Total value $98,961.			
Iron Manufactured pcls.	@ $ 4.50 per picul	12,661	56,974
,, Pigs ..... ,,	,, 2.75 ,,	1,990	5,472
,, Wire ..... ,,	,, 2.25 ,,	871	1,959
,, Piping ..... ,,	,,	...	2,893
,, Ware ..... ,,	,,	...	8,363
,, Sheets ..... ,,	,, 10.00 ,,	295	2,950
,, Rough ..... ,,	,, 12.00 ,,	252	3,024
,, Chains ..... ,,	,,	...	1,347
Spelter and Zinc ... ,,	,, 9.00 ,,	715	6,435
Tin and Tin Plates ,,		...	1,703
Lead Piping ..... ,,		...	1,072
Yellow Metal ..... ,,	,, 20.00 ,,	153	3,060
Brass & Brassware. ,,		...	1,304
Copper Sundries .... ,,		...	1,160
Sundries ..... ,,		...	1,245
	Total		$98,961
Arms and Ammunition.—Nil.			
Miscellaneous, Foreign.—Total value, $269,982.			
Flour ..... brls.	@ $ 6.00 per barrel.	756	4,536
Tea Lead ..... piculs	,, 12.00 ,, piculs.	1,219	14,628
Rope ..... lbs.	,, 0.11 ,, lb.	31,417	3,455
Paint ..... cwt.	,, 7.50 ,, cwt.	816	6,120
Kerosine ..... cases	,, 3.60 ,, case.	19,865	71,514
Window Glass	...	...	1,790
Glass-ware	...	...	2,038
Soap, Scented	...	...	1,452
,, Bar & Cake ..	...	...	2,250
Furniture	...	...	5,615
Clothing	...	...	1,586
Prepared Medicines	...	...	9,774
Coal	...	...	11,332
Cigars and Tobacco	...	...	6,092
Beer, Wine and Spirits	...	...	35,335
Stationery	...	...	3,480
Matches	...	...	7,628
Stoves	...	...	7,301
Carpets	...	...	1,605
Boots	...	...	1,162
Fire Engines	...	...	1,508
Towels	...	...	1,291
Toys	...	..	2,903
Comforters	...	...	1,010
Umbrellas	...	...	4,208
Cement	...	...	7,696
Instruments, Scientific	...	...	2,090
Machinery, various	...	...	5,888
Weighing machines	...	...	1,605
Candles ..... piculs	,, 21.00 ,, picul	376	7,896
Butter	...	...	4,273
Stoves and Stove Fittings	...	...	2,120
Clocks & Watches.	...	...	1,200
Lead Red ,, White ,, Yellow	...	...	1,317
Oil Cake ..... piculs	,, 0.98 ,, picul	5,856	5,738
Sundries	...	...	20,546
	Total		$269,982
Miscellaneous Local or Eastern Produce	Total value $664,127		
Sugar White ..... piculs	@ $ 7.00	22,385	156,695
,, Brown ..... ,,	,, 4.00	16,921	67,684
,, Candy ..... ,,	,, 12.00	2,249	26,988
Peas & Beans ..... ,,	,, 1.70	14,583	24,791
Cotton, Raw ..... ,,	,, 16.00	13,973	223,568
Drugs			16,252
Cobalt ..... catties	,, 6.00	5,337	32,022

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Chinese Rice	...piculs ,, 1.50	1,367	2,050
,, Silk	...	...	4,902
,, Satins	...	...	28,381
,, Silk and Cotton Mixtures	...	...	1,916
,, Silk Damasks	...	...	1,267
,, Tea	...	...	1,010
,, Paper	...	...	1,637
,, Drugget (*Jiutan*)	...piculs ,, 15.00	211	3,165
,, Oil	...	...	1,103
Ground Nut and Bean Oil	...	...	1,145
Rattans	,, ,, 8.50	274	2,329
Safflower	...	...	5,199
Liquorice	,, ,, 4.50	486	2,187
Camphor, Refined	cats. ,, 6.00	400	2,400
Garro and Red, Wood	...piculs ,, 85.00	221	18,785
Musk	...cats. ,, 100.00	21	2,100
Sapan-wood	..piculs ,, 2.00	500	1,000
Tortoise-shell	...	...	7,324
Porcelain	...	...	2,891
Dyes	...	...	1,360
Packing Matting	..	...	2,222
Live Stock	...	1,500	1,500
Hides, Horns, and Hoofs	...	...	5,286
Sundries	...	...	14,968
	Total		$664,127

IMPORTS FROM OPEN PORTS IN JAPAN.

Total value $98,900

Description of Article.	Price.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton Manufactures.—Total value $23,053.			
Cotton Yarn ...piculs	@ $35.00 per picul	375	13,125
Velvets...yards	,, 0.30 ,, yard	3,590	1,077
Cotton Goods, Miscellaneous	,, ,, 0.25 ,,	13,048	3,262
,, Singlets and Drawers ...doz.	,, 3.00 ,, doz.	1,863	5,589
	Total		$23,053
Woollen Manufactures.—Total value $5,815.			
Woollen Goods, Miscellaneous ...Yards	@ $0.26 per yard	22,365	5,815
	Total		5,815
Mixed and Woollen Manufactures	Total value $18,294		
	Yards @ $0.26 per yard	70,361	18,294
	Total		$18,294
Arms and Ammunition	Nil.		
Metals			
Miscellaneous, Foreign.—Total value $39,989.			
Tea Lead...piculs	@ $12.00	631	7,572
Beer, Wine and Spirits	...	...	1,500
Stores	...	...	2,000
Sundries	...	...	28,917
	Total		$39,989
Miscellaneous Local or Eastern Produce	Total value $11,749		
Coal	...	...	1,515
Sundries	...	...	10,234
	Total		$11,749

RECAPITULATION.

Cotton Manufactures	294,320
Woollen Manufactures	62,089
Mixed Cotton and Woollen Manufactures	83,873
Metals	98,961
Arms and Ammunition	...
Miscellaneous Foreign	309,971
Miscellaneous, Local or Eastern Produce	675,876
Total value of Imports	1,525,090

II.—RETURN OF THE EXPORT TRADE OF NAGASAKI, FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1875.

EXPORTS TO ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

Total Value ... ... $2,061,804.

Description of Article.	Price.	Quantity.	Value.	
			$	$
Tea.—Total value, $396,573.				
Superior ...piculs	@ $25.00	13,532	338,300	...
Inferior ...	,, ,, 7.00	7,363	51,541	...
Dust ...	,, ,, 4.50	1,496	6,732	...
				396,573
Copper ...	,, ,, 22.00	108	...	2,376
Tobacco ...	,, ,, 9.00	3,245	...	119,205
Wax ...	,, ,, 8.25	9,411	...	77,641
Camphor ...	,, ,, 12.50	2,906	...	36,325
Coal.—Total value, $834,926.				
Takashima, large ... tons	@ $6.50	58,808	382,252	...
,, small	,, ,, 4.50	62,691	282,110	...
Karatsu medium	,, ,, 4.00	42,641	170,564	...
				834,926
Dried Fish.—Total value, $223,950.				
Awabi ...piculs	@ $30.00	898	...	26,940
Shrimps ...	,, ,, 20,00	197	...	3,940
Sharks' Fins ...	,, ,, 40.00	356	...	14,240
Biche de Mer ...	,, ,, 35.00	589	...	20,615
Cuttle Fish ...	,, ,, 15.00	10,133	...	151,995
Kaibashira (Shell fish) ...	,, ,, 20.00	311	...	6,220
Rice.—($17,091) ...	,, ,, 3.00	5,697	...	17,091
Miscellaneous.—Total value, $353717.				
Porcelain ...	...	...	...	53,414
Timber ...	...	...	...	51,751
Ginseng ...	pls. @ $200.00	200	...	40,000
Mushrooms ...	,, ,, 45.00	1,075	...	48,375
Sulphur ...	,, ,, 2.50	5,233	...	13,082
Isinglass ...	,, ,, 28.00	371	...	10,388
Paper, Writing ...	...	...	1,908	...
,, Inferior ...	...	...	40,073	...
				41,981
Seaweed ...	,, ,, 2.00	5,100	10,200	...
,, ...	...	...	6,400	16,600
Awabi Shells ...	,, ,, 1.75	1,627	...	2,847
Shells, Mixed ...	...	...	...	6,920
Drugs ...	...	...	...	8,408
Cassia ...	,, ,, 3.00	974	...	2,922
Lacquerware ...	...	...	...	7,344
Bronze ...	...	...	...	1,500
Charcoal ...	,, ,, 0.40	10,634	...	4 253
Umbrellas ...	...	...	...	3,351
Clothing ...	...	...	...	2,893
Hemp ...	...	...	...	1,468
Cotton Piece Goods	...	...	...	4,215
Woollen Cloth ...	...	...	...	1,791
Ammunition ...	...	...	...	1,278
Stores ...	...	..	...	6,869
Sundries ...	...	...	...	22,067
Total value of Exports to England and other Countries ...				2,061,804

EXPORT TO OPEN PORTS IN JAPAN.

Total Value—$97,499.

Description of Article.	Prices.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton Manufactures.—Total Value $10,205.			
Grey Shirtings ...Yds.	@ $ 2.30 per 40 yds.	128,000	7,360
Turkey Reds ...	,, ,, ,, 2.00 ,, 40 ,,	29,600	1,480
Cotton Yarn ...Pls.	,, ,, 35.00	39	1,365
	Total		10,205
Woollen Manufactures.—Total Value 14,256.			
Lustres ...	...	...	9,375
Blankets ...Lbs.	@ 45 cts.	3,500	1,575
Woollen Goods Miscellaneous	Yds. ,, 26 cts.	12,715	3,306
	Total		14,256
Mixed Cotton & Woollen Manufactures.—			
(Total Value $2,907)	Yds. @ 26 cts.	11,181	2,907
Miscellaneous Foreign.—Total value $25,213.			
Metals, Sundries...	...	...	3,332
Wool ...	...	...	1,547
Medicine ...	...	...	1,159
Stores ...	...	...	1,006
Sundries ...	...	...	18,169
	Total		25,213
Miscellaneous Eastern.—Total Value $44,918.			
Sugar, Brown ...Piculs	@ $ 4.00	1,190	4,760
Do. Candy ...	,, ,, ,, 12.00	84	1,008
Peas and Beans ...	,, ,, ,, 1.50	1,893	2,839
Coal Large ...Tons	,, ,, 6.50	1,421	9,236
Do. Small ...	,, ,, ,, 4.50	817	3,676
Chinese Satins ...	...	...	3,633
Tortoise Shells ...	...	...	3,463
Garrow Wood ...	...	...	1,844
Musk ...	...	...	1,700
Safflower ...	...	...	1,680
Vermilion ...	...	...	1,053
Fish lines ...	...	...	1,526
Sundries ...	...	...	8,500
	Total		44,918

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RECAPITULATION.	$
Tea	396,573
Copper	2,376
Tobacco	119,205
Wax	77,641
Camphor	36,325
Coal	847,838
Dried Fish	223,950
Rice	17,091
Miscellaneous (including whole of Export to open Ports excepting Coal)	438,304
Total Value of Export Trade	2,159,303

III.—RETURN OF TREASURE IMPORTED INTO NAGASAKI DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1875.

Total Value of Treasure Imported.....$575,386.

Treasure Imported from Foreign countries	$167,923
Do. ,, ,, Open Ports in Japan	407,463
Total	575,386

RETURN OF TREASURE EXPORTED FROM NAGASAKI DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1875.

Total Value of Treasure Exported..... $364,135.

Treasure Exported to Foreign countries	$135,637
Do. ,, ,, Open Ports in Japan	228,768
Total	364,135

IV.—RETURN OF ALL FOREIGN SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED AT THE PORT OF NAGASAKI DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1875.

	Entered.		Cleared.	
Nationality.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
British General	120	67,791	122	67,717
American General	43	22,627	43	22,627
Do. Mail steamer	87	170,927	87	170,927
French	5	1,474	5	1,474
German	17	5,150	17	5,150
Russian	9	2,840	9	2,840
Danish	9	3,328	9	3,328
Swedish	3	851	3	851
Hawiian	1	475	1	475
Chinese	2	952	2	952
Dutch	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Anstro-Hungarian	,,	,,	,,	,,
Italian	,,	,,	,,	,,
Spanish	,,	,,	,,	,,
Portuguese	,,	,,	,,	,,
Peruvian	,,	,,	,,	,,
Totals	296	276,415	294	276,341

V.—RETURN OF THE DUTIES COLLECTED ON EXPORTS AND IMPORTS AND SHIPPING DUES AT NAGASAKI DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1875.

Duty collected on Imports	$52,080
,, ,, ,, Exports	58,830
Total amount of Duties collected	$110,910
Return of Shipping Dues	$8,417

VI.—RETURN SHEWING NUMBER OF BRITISH RESIDENTS AND FIRMS, ALSO NUMBER OF RESIDENTS AND FIRMS OF EACH FOREIGN NATIONALITY.

British Residents	129	Dutch Residents	6
,, Firms	9	,, Firms	—
American Residents	38	Danish Residents	11
,, Firms	3	Austro-Hungarian Residents	7
German Residents	15	Swedish and Norwegian ,,	3
,, Firms	4	Portuguese	5
French Residents	18	Russian	2
,, Firms	2	Chinese	—

It is stated that on the 28th ult. the Takasima Colliery turned out from one pit 735 tons of coal. Even in England we question much if with the same appliances and similar obstacles to encounter a larger out-put has been made in one day. It proves conclusively that with energy and proper management the coal mines of Japan may be converted into mines of wealth, and that the government should afford every facility, and spare no exertion in encouraging and fostering the mining interests of the country.—*Hiogo News.*

TODZTSUYA.

Below the crown of the hill on which our Old Umbrella Mender hath his habitation, there stands a gloomy tenement. A poetic licence which permits—in reasonable bounds—a touch of colour here and there to smooth away a harsh effect, is responsible for this statement. A rigid realism, done up in buckram however, and whose articles of faith require a spade to be a spade and nothing else to all eternity, will have it that the tenement aforesaid doth not stand, but lean. Yes, lean outrageously. So much, in truth, is it out of perpendicular, that were it not for a sturdy and unyielding clothesman's next door, there would be nothing left for it in all conscience but to give up pretending to be an upright building any longer, and to stretch its length upon the ground. And indeed it were better so perhaps, for in such case the poor fellow inside might have been something else, and, in addition, the world would have been spared the infliction of a lame and halting essay which, by the same token, if the world knew what was good for it, and would take a friend's advice, it would in any case leave unread.

To the assertion that this tenement is a gloomy one, may be added (out of compliment more especially to the muse in buckram) that it is likewise a dilapidated one, aye, and a dark, and a damp, and a dirty one, too, to boot. "This is but a sorry picture," methinks I hear some one exclaim, "in Heaven's name let us turn away from it." Softly, my friend in the fine linen. That the house is a miserable one is not disputed, but then there's a man inside, and if we passed him by without the time of day he might feel affronted, so just peep in through those wooden bars. Aye, there he is indeed, a fine broad-chested fellow, too, with a pleasing melancholy countenance. But, alas, how pale he is! His very lips are blanched, and his large and lustrous eyes surrounded by blue rings look all the larger by reason of the contrast. He is much attenuated, and yet he seems of goodly stature. Material for a man of war. His garment, open at the throat, and sleeves rolled back from wrist to elbow display a brawny neck and spreading shoulders, in keeping with a sinewy arm well fitted to wield a spear or wheel a double handed sword with good effect; and yet, for all his latent power, how mean his occupation. This handsome giant—for amongst his countrymen he would pass for a son of Anak—is engaged through all the weary year from dawn to dark in making strips of rattan fibre:—

"Alas that bread should be so dear, and flesh and blood so cheap!"

Drawing with hands of muscle a tiny thread of cane through a chink in a steel plate. Making raw material to be worked by dainty fingered girls and little children into pipe covers and tobacco pouches and such like trifles. It is a waste of human life. The result is out of all proportion to the means. As well employ a steam engine to fly a kite or keep an elephant for catching mice. What a monotonous existence is his! The space he works in is so small that he looks like a rook in a canary cage. The sliding door through which he sees the moving world outside, is always shut and serves to heighten the illusion. Perhaps he keeps it locked and bolted for fear he might be tempted to spread his wings some breezy morning and dash into the cheerful sunlight, and leave his prison house for ever. He never seems to intermit his work until the twilight darkens into night. His poor wan face would prove beyond a doubt, if need be, how diligent he is. No breezes blow across that marble forehead, no sun has stained with lightest sepia tint his sallow cheeks. Indeed, no ray of sunlight can find its way between the bars by reason of the overhanging rain-board. His life is indeed a joyless one, deprived of every thing which makes it worth the having, in obedience to the ever urgent necessity of providing for its continuance. To cease to labour with him is to cease to live. He most resembles the busy human heart, which in the performance of its functions brings nourishment to itself, whilst, to be enabled to nourish itself and so perform its functions, it must work unceasingly.

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Law Report.

IN H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Vice-Consul.

Saturday, June 3, 1876.

CHARLES JOHNSON *vs.* J. F. GREEN, master of the British barque *Tamesa*.

This was a claim for advance made, in clothing and money, to the crew of the *Tamesa*, with the master's consent.

The parties to the suit both appeared personally.

Charles Johnson sworn: I live at No. 82, Yokohama, where I have my outfitter's shop. My claim against Captain Green is $200.48; up to that amount I have, with his consent, trusted his crew with clothing and money. I have got no documentary evidence to show that the captain had undertaken to be responsible for the crew's debts.

Captain Green admitted that he had stood guarantee for advances made by plaintiff to his crew as far as $10 for each A. B., $5 for each ordinary seaman and $3 for each boy.

His Honour observed that plaintiff, having no written guarantee, could only obtain what the master admitted, and after having asked defendant with regard to each man on plaintiff's list of debtors if he admitted the debt or not, he gave judgment in favour of plaintiff for $121.70 with $9 costs.

IN THE GERMAN CONSULAR COURT.

Before A. SCHAEFFER, Esq., Acting-Consul.

Tuesday, May 30th, 1876.

NICOLAUS STEINBRING *vs.* FRIEDERICH NÖLTING.

Plaintiff, who is the chief officer of the German barque *Johann Schmidt*, charged defendant, 2nd officer of the same ship, with having assaultied him on board on the 21st of April last while in the port of Takao. He had laid his complaint before the Gorman Vice-Consul at Takao, but that officer declared himself incompetent to try the case.

Both parties appeared personally.

Johann Friederich Nölting stated: I was born at Paderborn in the year 1840. I admit that I, on the 21st of April last, called plaintiff a knave and a liar, because he had several times robbed and slandered the captain. I flung a belaying pin at him, and he picked it up and struck me with it over the head. The captain parted us and left the ship afterwards, and I asked plaintiff to follow me to the cabin that we might talk the matter over, but plaintiff told me that he would stab me and I discovered an open knife lying on a seat behind him. I threw the knife into the sea and struck him with my fist in the face.

Heinrich Rohkar, master of the *Johann Schmidt*, warned to speak the truth, said: I was in my cabin when I heard a noise, and when I came on deck I saw that the two mates had hold of each other. I pacified them and went ashore, but as I saw from land that they again were fighting I returned on board and heard the two mates abuse each other. I called them into the cabin and tried to make peace, but the chief officer struck the table with his fist and said that he wanted to see the Consul, and I gave him permission to go ashore. The chief officer's face was smeared with blood.

This deposition was then read, and sworn to.

Heinrich Fröls: I am cook on board. I was not present at the commencement of the quarrel. When I came on deck I saw the second mate repeatedly strike plaintiff on the chest, and heard him say, "I shall kill you." I saw no knife. I saw defendant throw a belaying pin at plaintiff. I saw the chief officer bleeding in the face, but I don't know the cause, and a Malay sailor holding defendant, but again letting him loose. Defendant then went into his cabin, and returned on deck with a sword in his hand; he drew the sword, and held it up before the Malay.

Defendant observed that he had nothing in his hand when he struck plaintiff in the face. He seized the sword because the Malay sailor dodged his steps.

Arnold Schütte: I am 18 years of age, and ship's boy. In the afternoon the second mate was ordered to have the sails made fast; the chief officer said that he would give the order. The two mates then quarrelled; the second mate threw a belaying pin at the chief officer; then they commenced to fight, each with a belaying pin in his hand, and the chief officer hit the second mate repeatedly on the head. The captain parted them, and went ashore, and the second mate then wanted the chief officer to go with him into the cabin; but the chief officer refused; the second mate then threw the chief officer's knife overboard, collared him, and struck him repeatedly in the face. A sailor took the second mate away. The chief officer bled in the face from the blows of the second mate. I did not hear the chief officer threaten to stab the second mate.

Defendant observed with regard to this witness that he must consider him as partial to plaintiff, because plaintiff lent that witness last Saturday $2, and has of late treated him with marked indulgence.

Witness said that it was not on Saturday, but on Wednesday last, that the chief officer lent him the $2, and that he had not in any way been indulged by the chief officer with regard to the ship's work.

The two last witnesses were then sworn.

SENTENCE.

Defendant is convicted of insult to and assault on a superior officer and is sentenced to pay a fine of 100 marks, to be imprisoned r one month and to pay costs.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, 16th May, 1876.

PASSED CANAL.—*Outwards*—"Sarpedon," "Glenroy," "Peiho."

Homewards—"Bewick," "Benventura," "Patroclus."

London, 14th May, 1876.

The conference between Prince Bismarck, Count Andrassy, and Prince Gortchakoff at Berlin, was pacific, owing to the identity of their views as to the Rising in Bulgaria.

London, 12th May, 1876.

PASSED CANAL.—*Outwards*—"Hankivang," "Tartar."

London, 12th May, 1876.

The Commons rejected by 334 to 226 the motion of censure for conferring the Title of Empress of India.

London, 11th May, 1876.

The Centennial has been opened. The Prince of Wales has returned.

London, (no date,) 1876.

The Commons have adopted a resolution stopping the Sunday Liquor Sale in Ireland. The Government are opposing. The Commons rejected the motion of Mr. Rylands regretting the increased national expenditure.

There has been a serious rising in Bulgaria. The Christians in Turkey are uneasy, and the Mahometans excited.

The Berlin conference terminated with success.

Accredited Russia Military occupation insurgent provinces scouted (?)

France and Italy adhered to the memorandum which based Andrassy's scheme, and required guarantees from the Porte that it would execute the proposed Reforms.

There are more rumours flying about the settlement at the present moment than we have had for months past, all apparently proceeding from the bare fact that matters in Peking are in a somewhat unsettled, if not critical, condition. But nothing specific is known, nor will anything of a tangible nature be forthcoming until official news arrives at the Consulates from the North. That there is something to be told is, we believe, beyond dispute; but what that something is, we must be content to wait for a day or two until the information comes.—*Shanghai Courier.*

We hear that the ancient feud between the French Municipality and the Ningpo Guild is being raked up again. It seems that the members of the latter body have communicated with the French Consul through the Tao-t'ai, offering to make good any damage that may have been caused during the riot in 1873 to foreign property; qualifying their proposal however with the requirement that the sum of ten thousand taels be paid for every Chinaman who lost his life on that occasion, of whom there were, we believe, eight. This proviso will possibly impede negotiations.—*Shanghai Courier.*

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THE CONDITION OF EGYPT.

In our desire to point out to the Japanese the similarity between the dangers which beset them and those which have brought Egypt to financial embarrassment, we made a few comments last week upon Mr. CAVE'S Report on the financial condition of Egypt. In these we attempted to show in what respects the two countries resembled and differed from each other, though we might have added that a very proper pride in Japan will certainly operate to prevent her ever placing herself in the same position as the KHEDIVE has in respect of his foreign creditors. The feeling here is very strong against foreign loans, and it is a very creditable one to the country.—In order to supplement our remarks, we publish the following letter addressed in October 1874 to the London *Spectator*, and which it was our intention to have placed earlier before the public. It will be remarked that not only is the similarity between the condition and efforts of the two countries brought out more forcibly even than in Mr. CAVE'S Report, but the embarrassments which now beset Egypt are shewn to have been then hanging over it. These two papers cannot fail to be useful to the Japanese.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SPECTATOR."]

SIR,—As most people acquainted with the good-natured, industrious, and frugal population of the Nile Valley cannot but feel a lively interest in their future welfare, and as that welfare must in great measure depend upon their actual condition, their difficulties and their hopes being known in Europe, I trust you will not consider the humble effort to diffuse such knowledge out of place, especially at a time when the visit of the Khedive to Europe and the approaching publication of Sir S. Baker's book are likely to provoke some discussion on Egyptian affairs. Nor are indications wanting that the Eastern question may shortly again come to the front among the great political problems of the day, in such a shape that England will have seriously to consider whether her interests and her duties in the East do not require her to undertake the government of Egypt.

The natural advantages of Egypt are known to all. A fertility which the incessant crops of many thousand years have been unable to exhaust, a climate which never deceives the hopes of the husbandman, equally free from the unseasonable frost and blights of northern regions and the devastating storms of the tropics, excellent water-carriage throughout the whole length and breadth of the land, an industrious, orderly, and easily contented people, a position on the high road of commerce between the East and West, frontiers protected by the desert from neighbours contemptible in numbers and in ignorance of the arts of civilized war. Her coast is indeed open to the attack of any strong maritime power, but this very dependence on the forbearance of the more powerful European nations might seem to be an advantage, since hopelessness of resistance takes away all reasonable excuse for expensive and useless armament; and no surer guarantee of independence could be found than the mutual jealousy of the Great Powers, a jealousy which would extend to any attempt on the part of the Porte to draw tighter the slight bonds of vassalage which unite Egypt to its dominions.

This fortunate land has been governed for half a century by a dynasty which has produced more able rulers than any other Eastern family of modern times. The present Khedive is, we are told, a man of exceptional enlightenment and sagacity, distinguished for humanity, and studious of the arts of peace,—a patron of learning and of popular education, anxious to encourage all trade—except that in slaves—and eager to develop the resources of his country.

Under these favourable circumstances, what is the condition of Egypt? We might reasonably expect the people to be happy and contented, the expenditure moderate, applied to useful objects, and easily met by taxes scarcely felt in the midst of growing prosperity. The reality is widely different. The fellaheen's condition is worse than that of the serfs of the tenth century, since not only are they taken away from their villages and compelled to work gratuitously for weeks together in the factories and on the farms of the Khedive, while exorbitant taxes are arbitrarily levied, in true Oriental style, in proportion to the wealth of which they give any indication by improvements in husbandry and comfort, and to their power of resisting the persuasive arguments of the stick, but they are also exposed to the better organised oppression of modern civilisation, to a rigid conscription, and a more scientific system of taxation. So great are their sufferings, that some villages have been wholly deserted by the inhabitants, yet they have little reason to envy the townspeople. I dare not, lest I should seem guilty of exaggeration, repeat what I have heard of the amount of taxes paid by the native inhabitants of Cairo. Yet the Government cannot pay its way, and is obliged to have recourse to loans, negotiated on minors' terms, and to forced contributions, and is even now deliberating whether it cannot obtain some uncleanly profit by opening a gambling establishment at Cairo.

Though the expenditure is so enormous, little is spent productively; works of public utility progress slowly or not at all. In short, the country, notwithstanding some outward advance towards Western civilisation, such as the adoption of black coats and [illegible] and [illegible] French architecture in the newer parts of Cairo, is said to be far less prosperous and contented than it was twenty years ago.

It would be unfair to lay the whole blame of the failures of his administration on the Viceroy personally. Ismail Pasha is probably neither the able, humane, and enlightened ruler described by his servants, and believed in by travellers who see Egypt from the luxurious deck of a Government steamer; nor is he the cunning, cruel, and sensual Oriental of whom a startling picture is occasionally drawn for the benefit of tourists at Cairo. As far as one who has no personal knowledge of him can judge, he is a man who, possessing an Asiatic's love of luxury and display with considerable activity of mind, has been greatly dazzled by Western civilisation,—the civilisation of the Boulevards and the Palais Royal. He has appreciated the advantages of trade sufficiently to endeavour by means of monopolies and forced labour to become the one great trader and planter in his dominions. He has mixed with the Sovereigns of the greater European States on a footing of almost equality, and has striven to rival their splendour and imitate their over-grown armaments. Hence his Government is neither an Oriental nor a European despotism, but more oppressive and costly than either.

An old fashioned Eastern despot would also have kept a harem of 300 women, but he would not have subsidised Italian singers and opera-dancers; he might have built more palaces than he could possibly live in, but he would not at the same time have pulled down the beautiful Arab houses of Cairo to make room for dusty, glaring stucco imitations of Paris streets, making the town pay heavily for what are not improvements. He would have thought it quite natural to extract large advances from a wealthy subject by threats of exile to the Soudan, but he would not have understood the art of floating ruinous loans. He might not have done much for the encouragement of trade and commerce, but neither would he have been fascinated by the schemes of speculative adventurers, or have wasted his money in buying worthless machinery, and distressed his people by forced labour in his factories.

I had meant to have said a few words about the slave trade in Egypt and the open import of slaves down the Nile, but I have already trespassed far too largely on your space.—I am, Sir, &c.,

—*October* 1874. B.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

May 27, *Tagoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, Thomson, 650, from Hakodate, May 25, General, to M. B. Co.

May 29, *Sunrise*, British steamer, Lawham, 1,687, from London, via Hongkong, May 29, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.

May 29, *Crown*, British steamer, Joy, 1,298, from San Francisco to Hongkong, Apr. 30, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.

May 29, *Cladius*, German schooner, Mierschien, 253, from Hamburg, Nov. 24, 1875, General, to Siemssen, Evers & Co.

May 29, *Oxfordshire*, British steamer, Jones, 1,228, from Nagasaki May 25, Coal and General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.

May 30, H.M.S. *Vigilant*, Captain H. D. Ryder, 870, from Kobe, May 27, 2 Guns.

May 30 H.M.S. *Audacious*, Captain P. Colomb, 3,774, from Kobe, May 27, 14 Guns, bearing flag of V. Admiral Ryder.

May 30, *Chiji Maru*, Japanese steamer, Drummond, 840, from Hiogo, May 28, General, to M. B. Co.

June 1, *Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, Furber, 1,870, from Shanghai and ports, May 24, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

DEPARTURES.

May 27, *Tamaura Maru*, Japanese steamer, Nye, 540 for Hakodate, General, despatched by M. B. Co.

May 28, *Wallace*, American barque, McCormack, 628, for San Francisco, General, despatched by Wilkin & Robinson.

May 29, *Amanda*, German schooner, Harms, 225, for Formosa, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

May 30, *Crown*, British steamer, Joy, 1,298, for Hongkong, General, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.

May 30, *Bulgarnie*, British barque, Brown, 324, for Chefoo, Ballast, despatched by E. Knoblauch.

May 31, *Lord of the Isles*, British 3-masted schooner, Watt, 317, for Hongkong, General, despatched by E. Fischer & Co.

May 31, *Tibre*, French steamer, Girard, 1,600, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

May 31, *Edmond Gressier*, French barque, Fauquet, 300, for Chefoo, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

May 31, *Gokai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Connor, 1,917, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

June 2, *Johann Schmidt*, German barque, Rohkar, 434, for Newchwang, in Ballast, despatched by Captain.

June 2, *Tokai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Ward, 530, for Hakodate, General, despatched by Mitsu Bishi Co.

June 2 *Chiji Maru*, Japanese steamer, Drummond, for Osaka and Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

June 3, *Meiji Maru*, Japanese steamer, Peters, for N. E. Coast, Government material despatched by Light-house Department.

CARGOES.

Per Steamship *Tibre* for Hongkong:—

Silk for France	117 bales.
Waste do.	15 „
Total	132 bales.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—There was a moderate demand for cotton goods during the week which was, however, soon satisfied, and a quiet tone in consequence is again prevailing. Quotations in general do not show any change.

Grey Shirtings:—						
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce....	$1.85	to	$2.15
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,, ...	2.15	to	2.50
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,, ...	2.17½	to	2.50
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,, ...	2.45	to	2.80
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,, ...	1.75	to	1.90
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,, ...	1.30	to	1.50

White Shirtings:—			
60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nom. per pce. ...	2.20	to	2.40
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2—3 lb. per lb...	0.75	to	1 02½
Black Velvets	7.75	to	8 50
English Drills 15 lbs. 40 yds, 30 in.	3.20	to	3.35
Taffachelaes 12 yds, 43 in.... *nom.*	2.00		

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24 ... ...per picul...	$31.00	to	33.50
No. 28 to 32 ... ...per picul...	$33 00	to	38.50
No. 38 to 42 ... ...per picul...	$40.00	to	44.00 nom
Reverse Twist ... 16-24 ... ,, ...	——		

Woollens.—There has been no business at all in Bradford goods since our last, and prices therefore remain unaltered. There has been rather better enquiry for plain *Mousselines de Laine*, though higher prices than those last quoted could not be obtained. Printed *Mousselines* have been neglected and quotations have a tendency to decline.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in....	6 50	to	7.50
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in....	4.75	to	5.25
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in....	5.25	to	5.75
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in....	0 25	to	0.33
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in....	6.25	to	7 25
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in ...	18 50	to	19.00
Lastings, Japan...	22—30 yds.	32 in....	13.00	to	14.50
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in,...	0.18	to	0.20

Figured Mousseline de Laine...30 yds.	30 in...	0.25	to 0.28
Multicolored ,, ...30 yds.	30 in...	0.32	to 0.35
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy..	48 in. to 52 in...	0.80	to 1.20
Presidents ... ...54 in. to 56 in...		0.60	to 0.70
Pilots ... ...54 in. to 56 in...		0.40	to 0.45
Union ... ... 54 in. to 56 in...		0.40	to 0.65
Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs....per lb...		0.40	to 0.41

Sugar.—For *Formosa* a further decline has to be reported, though stocks are unchanged, as no more cargoes have arrived during the week.

There is no change in quotations for *China Sugars*.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag ... ...per picul....	2.85	to	2.90
in Basket ... ... ,, ...	2 75	to	2.80
China No. 1 Ping fah ... ... ,, ...	7.45		
,, No. 2 Ching-pak ... ... ,, ...	6.60	to	7.10
,, No. 3 Ke-pak ... ... ,, ...	5.60	to	6.00
,, No. 4 Kook-fah... ... ... ,, ...	5.10	to	5 40

China No. 5 Kong-fun ... ...per picul ...	4.30	to	4.90
,, No. 6 E-pak ... ... ,, ...	3 40	to	3 60
Swatow ... . ,, ...	2.60	to	2 80
Daitong ... ... ,, ...	2 60	to	2.90
Japan Rice ... ... ,, ...			
Kerosene Oil ... ... per case ...	2.30	to	2.40

Kerosene Oil.—Quotations are quite nominal, and we have no sales by importers to note, as Japanese dealers are attempting to *bear* the Yedo market.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Since the 23rd ultimo, arrivals are 117 bales, including some Yonezawa, which are held at about $20 above quotations.

As much as $600 to $610 is reported to have been paid for a parcel of steam filature, and $580 for a few bales of Oshiu Kikai. One single parcel of Hanks has been disposed of at very full rates, but settlements barely amount to 80 bales.

		At Exchange 4½s. in London.	*At Exchange 5.10 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*
Steam filatures	None.	—	—
Other do. (Kikai)			
1st order, nom	Nominal.	—	—
2nd Do. ...	$440 to 630 16s. 3d. to 22s. 7d.	frs. 45 to 63	
3rd to 4th Do.			
Hanks—			
Best No. 1 to 2	—	—	—
Good No. 2 ...	—	—	—
Medium No. 2½	...$430 to 445 15s. 11d. to 16s. 5d.	frs. 44 to 45	

		At Exchange 4½s. in London.	*At Exchange 5.10 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*
Common No. 3 / Inferior No. 4 & 5	$380 to 420 14s. 3d. to 15s.	7d. frs. 39 to 43	
Oshiu—Best ...	...$520 to 540 18s. 11d. to 19s.	7d. frs. 52 to 55	
,, Good to Medm.	$490 to 510 17s. 11d. to 18s.	7d. frs. 49 to 51	
H'matski, 1 to 2	...$440 to 455 16s. 3d. to 16s.	9d. frs. 45 to 46	
,, 3 to 4	...$410 to 430 15s. 3d. to 15s. 11d.	frs. 42 to 44	
Kakeda, Best ...	—	—	—
,, Good ...	—	—	—

Tea.—An active business has been done during the week, settlements amounting to 4,800 piculs.

Prices have ruled in favor of buyers, but are yet not sufficiently low to meet the ideas of some of our principal operators. The quality of parcels offering continues unsatisfactory, and the average of most lots shown must be bought at really cheap figures if they are to realize a profit in New York. Prices close to-day as under, with an evidently downward inclination. Stocks in Yokohama are ample and likely to be further increased.

The Steamer *Oxfordshire*, for New York viâ Suez Canal, is reported to have obtained a full allotment for space allowed to Yokohama, and will have despatch viâ Kobe and Amoy on or about the 10th instant.

Good Common	$16.00	to	18 00
Medium	20 00	to	22.00
Good Medium ... ... Nominally.	24.00	to	26 00

Fine	$27.00	to	31.00
Finest	32.00	to	37 00
Choice	40.00	to	45.00

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Rates are firm for both Bank and Private Paper, though very little has been done in either since our last.

Rates close as follows:—

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 0½d.
,, Bank Bills on demand	3s. 11⅞d.
,, Private 6 months' sight	4s. 0¼d.
ON PARIS—Bank 6 months' sight	5.05
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.12
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	3 per cent disct.
,, Private 10 days' sight	4 ,, ,,
ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	75
,, Private 10 days sight	76
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	94
,, 30 days sight Private	96¾
ON San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	95¼
,, 30d. sight Private	97¼
Kinsatz	399
Gold Yen	398

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

THE YOUNG MEN'S

Christian Association

LECTURES,

delivered during the season of

1875-76.

SEND YOUR ORDERS

Quickly to the Publishers,

F. R. WETMORE & CO.,

No. 28, Main St., Yokohama.

Yokohama, May 16, 1876. d l w. w l m.

BROADWELL'S

BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,

d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to attend to the Landing, Clearing, or Shipping of Cargo at this Port, at Reasonable Rates.

CAPT. D. SCOTT,
Custom House.

Yokohama, August 3, 1872. tf.

NOTICE.

TRANSLATIONS from ENGLISH into JAPANESE, or from JAPANESE into ENGLISH undertaken.

Address M., Care of

"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE,
No. 32, Water Street.

Yokohama, March 2, 1875. tf.

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BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

Pilliard Room Furniture Manufacturesr, Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. M. THE QUEEN;
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES;
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDOWELL & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.
BOMBAY—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.
SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

° Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Office of this journal.

Yokohama, July 3, 1875. 52isn.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

May 17th, 1873. tf.

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I, suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

August 1st, 1875. 26 alt.

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NORTON'S PATENT "ABYSSINIAN" TUBE WELLS.

THESE celebrated Tube Wells, of which many thousands are in use throughout the world, are the most rapid, simple, and economical means of obtaining water, from the wants of a cottage to supplies of upwards of a million gallons a day. In use at Bass's, Allsopp's and other large Breweries.

Full printed directions are furnished with the Driving Tackle, which any ordinary workman can manage. The average time required to drive a Well is *one to six hours.*

LE GRAND & SUTCLIFF,

Proprietors of Letters Patent,

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LONDON.

March 27, 1875. 12m. 1f.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS.
PEAS, CARROTS, BEANS AND OTHER VEGETABLES
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED BACON.
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BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA AND PERRINS' "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE."

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from every Storekeeper.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.
Every Cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

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At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals, and at Vienna 1873, Two Grand Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions.

June 5, 1875. 1f. 12ms.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

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December 25, 1875. B. 18ins.

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No. 23.

IMPERIAL METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

TOKEI, JAPAN.

LAT. 35° 39′ N. LONG. 139° 44′ E. HEIGHT ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL 67 FEET.

FROM MARCH 22ND TO 26TH 1876.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 A.M. (LOCAL TIME.)										OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 3.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.)										OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.)									
		Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	HYGROMETER.						ANEMOGRAPH.			Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	HYGROMETER.						ANEMOGRAPH.			Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	HYGROMETER.						ANEMOGRAPH.		
			Dry.	Wet	Dif.	D. P.	E. F. V.	H.	Direction.	Pressure.	Velocity.		Dry.	Wet.	Dif.	D. P.	E. F. V.	H.	Direction.	Pressure.	Velocity.		Dry.	Wet.	Dif.	D. P.	E. F. V.	H.	Direction.	Pressures.	Velocity
			Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles		Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles		Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles
W..	22	29.684	52.00	44.10	7.90	36.10	.213	545	N	0.263	7.3	29.686	56.00	44.50	11.50	33.70	.193	425	N	0.738	12.1	29.848	40.02	35.40	4.62	29.42	.162	653	NW	0.062	3.5
Th..	23	29.808	49.70	41.20	8.50	32.17	.182	510	N to SE	0.080	4.0	29.673	59.80	50.40	9.40	42.12	.268	514	SSW	2.663	23.1	29.775	45.70	42.40	3.30	38.61	.234	766	NNW	0.045	3.0
F ...	24	29.995	55.60	46.00	9.60	36.92	.219	502	N	0.098	4.4	29.964	59.60	52.76	6.90	46.65	.318	621	E	0.863	13.1	30.035	48.10	47.00	1.10	45.89	.311	923	SE	0.015	1.8
Sa...	25	30.161	58.30	48.40	9.90	39.51	.242	497	NW	0.053	3.3	30.137	64.02	53.00	11.02	43.90	.286	480	SSE	0.738	12.1	30.268	51.00	48.40	2.60	45.70	.307	824	SW to N	0.062	3.5
Su..	26	30.369	51.30	47.40	3.90	43.37	.281	749	N	0.144	5.4	30.249	57.30	54.80	2.50	52.56	.397	843	NE	0.340	8.2	30.199	52.00	51.30	0.70	50.60	.369	951	NW	0.045	3.0
Sums		150.017	266.90	227.10	39.80	188.07	1.137	2803	...	...	24.4	149.709	296.72	255.40	41.32	218.93	1.462	2883	...	...	68.6	150.125	236.82	224.50	12.32	210.22	1.383	4117	...	...	14.8
Means....		30.003	53.38	45.42	7.96	37.61	.227	561	...	0.119	4.9	29.942	59.34	51.08	8.26	43.79	.292	577	...	0.94	13.7	30.025	47.36	44.90	2.46	42.04	.277	823	...	0.044	3.0
No.ofCol.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 A.M. (L.T.)				OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 3.30 P.M (LOCAL TIME.)									GENERAL REMARKS.
		Rain in	Clouds		Ozone	SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.						Clouds.			
						In Air.						In Vacuo			
		Inches.	0 to 10	Form	0 to 10	Max.	Min.	Daily Mean.	Range.	Max S.R.	Min T.R.	Max S.R.	0 to 10	Form	Cir. (Cirrus). Cir.—c (Cirro-cumulus). Cir.—s. (Cirro-stratus.) St (Stratus). Cum. (Cumulus). Cum —s. (Cumulo-Stratus). Roll—c. (Roll-cumulus). Nim. (Nimbus). Dry; (Dry bulb). Wet; (Wet bulb) Dif. (Difference). D.P. (Dew point). E.F.V. (Elastic force of vapour). H. (Humidity) S.R. (Solar radiation). T.R. (Terrestrial Radiation) Barometer readings are in inches. Thermometer readings are in degrees Fahrenheit.
W..	22	0.000	1	Cum & Small-c.....	2.0	57.60	39.20	48.40	18.40	76.20	27.75	128.25	0		22nd.—Clouds at 9.30 a.m., on horizon from N. W. to S.—Slight shock of earth-quake at 6.18 p.m.
Th..	23	0.000	1	Cir. s.	6.0	60.35	30.43	45.39	29.92	70.50	25.25	120.75	1	Cir.-c.....	
F....	24	0.000	0		7.0	63.60	35.20	49.40	28.40	80.20	29.00	126.50	2	Cum & Small-c.....	23rd.—Morning very hazy—distant lightning from E. to S. S. E. at 9.00 p.m.
Sa...	25	0.000	0		7.5	66.40	36.70	51.55	29.70	80.20	32.50	127.50	0		
Su..	26	0.195	10	Str. Cum-s. & Cir-c.	9.5	62.10	40.20	51.15	21.90	81.20	36.08	122.80	10	Roll-c. Cum. & Str....	24th.—Morning hazy—a little lightning in E. at 9.45 p.m.
Sums		0.195	12	.....	32.0	310.05	181.73	245.89	128.32	388.30	150.58	625.80	13	.....	25th.—Morning hazy.
Means ...		0.039	2.4	.....	6.4	62.01	36.35	49.18	25.66	77.66	30.12	125.16	2 6	.....	26th.—Hazy all day; rain from 2.35 p.m., to 3.00 p.m.—A few drops of rain at 6.44 p.m.; rain commenced at 9.00 p.m.
No.ofCol.		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	24	43	

Highest Reading of Barograph on 26th, at 11.00 a.m. ..... 30.360 Inches.
Lowest Reading of Barograph on 22nd, at 4.30 a.m. ..... 29.660 Inches.

Range ..... 0.770 Inches.

Greatest Number of Miles of Wind was on 22nd, ... 205 in 24 hrs.
Least Number of Miles of Wind was on 26th, ... 100 in 24 hrs.

Greatest difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 22nd ..... 11.50° Column No. 14
Least difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 26th ..... 0.70° Column No. 24

Range ..... 10.80°

Highest Temperature of Air in shade was on 25th ..... 66.40°
Lowest Temperature of Air was on 23rd ..... 30.43°

Range ..... 35.97°

Observations and Calculations made by HENRY B. JOYNER.

(Signed) HENRY B. JOYNER.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 24.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

Considerable stir has been made among the mercantile community, both native and foreign, by the issue of a notification from the Governor of Kanagawa warning the Japanese against taking the notes of the foreign banks established here, on the plea that there is no sufficient guarantee of their stability. The two banks here which have a note circulation, joined by the Comptoir d' Escompte de Paris, which has no such issue but which equally resented so unjustifiable an attack upon the credit of the foreign banks, immediately retorted with an announcement that from and after Monday next they would refuse to receive the notes of any of the Japanese banks. The circulation of these has been considerable, but so little has their stability ever been relied on that they have never been accepted as cash from their customers by the foreign banks unless they (the banks) had deposits representing the value of the notes. Among the Japanese themselves they have floated to a fair extent, but in default of the publication of any trustworthy accounts the banks which issue them have never secured the confidence of the foreign public. The subject is referred to more fully elsewhere.

We have heard another account of the meeting between Sir Harry Parkes and the Corean Ambassador on the review-ground at Tôkiô on the 6th inst, which is more creditable to the latter than that which we quoted from the *Chôya Shimbun*. The meeting was accidental, but it appears that the Ambassador took advantage of it to thank Sir Harry Parkes warmly for the kindness shewn by him to a ship-wrecked Corean who had been lodged and fed in the Hakodaté Consulate and the Legation for nearly six months, and who has now been given over to the Ambassador by the Japanese Government.

A remarkable incident has taken place in respect of the attitude of the native journals *vis-à-vis* of the Government. Two writers for the Sémô Zasshi—the paper reporting the the incident calls them the two editors—appeared at the *Genro-In* personally to present a memorial on the subject of the Press-laws. The paper is one which is said to be moderate in its style, but animated by a strong purpose to obtain some relaxation of the Press-laws. An article from it will be found among our first leaders to-day, and this is said to be one of three on the same subject, the writers of all being pledged to urge their point by all lawful means.

A new station has been opened on the Yedo and Yokohama Railway at Omori, nearly half way between Shinagawa and Kawasaki, which will be a convenience to visitors to the temples of Ikegami.

A notification was issued by the Prime Minister yesterday announcing the death of the infant daughter of the Mikado, and prohibiting all music, dancing and singing for the space of three days.

It is gratifying to see that the representations lately made to the Governor on the subject of draining the Old Swamp Concession have led to an announcement that the work is to be immediately undertaken.

Mr. Campbell of Islay was here not very long ago, as many of us pleasantly remember. He made a good speech at the St. Andrew's dinner, and sang some Gaelic songs there and elsewhere with remarkable effect. On his return home he published a nice chatty book called *Circular Notes*, in which there is an amusing *resumé* of his Japan experiences, and which is reviewed in the mail edition of the London *Times* of the 12th April. But Mr. Campbell conveys some impressions which require a little rectification. Among others, he says that the shrines of the Shogûns at Nikko 'the finest things of the kind in Japan,' as his reviewer truly says, are all for sale with the change in the old religion. This is quite a mistake. The shrines are intact and in an exquisite state of preservation, nor do we quite understand what could have been the source of Mr. Campbell's misapprehension on this subject, for he was a very intelligent traveller. Not quite so obscure is the story about the pass with which Mr. Campbell set out on his journey inland from the capital, and which is said to have been worded as follows:—

"Passport No. 561.—England, H. M. Horsford, J. F. Campbell.—This person everywhere look about. From Yokohama starts. Either Nakasendo or Tokaido travels, and Kioto to get, and lake Bive to, and Nava if wish to go, and from. English Minister to Foreign Office writes. Therefore give passport. Must pass when show this passport. Don't fight. Don't trouble.—10th of 12th month. Seal."

The probable explanation is that it was issued before the new regulations about travel in the interior were published. Certainly it but very slightly represents the form of passport at present in use, which is about as unentertaining a document as can well be imagined.

The wreck of the *Surprise* was successfully raised on the 8th instant, and was safely towed into Uraga harbour the next day.

We have to ask the indulgence of the readers of our Weekly issue for a serious blunder in an article in the last number entitled 'Old and New Questions.' The second sentence of the first new paragraph in the second column of p. 491, lines 20-23, should have been as follows:—

"But the reserve and moderation of Locke and the absence from his works of those concise dogmatic formulæ which convert men into dangerous fanatics, are the true sources of the wholesome and nourishing character of his philosophy."

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From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 5th.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The first resting place of H. M. the Mikado after leaving the capital was at Senji, where several members of the Royal Family were in waiting. The band of the Imperial Marines was in attendance and played while His Majesty partook of refreshments. The Imperial party left Senji about 2 p.m. and proceeded on their northern journey, being accompanied to the further end of the village by the Empress and her suite, the Ministers of State and others, who there took final leave of His Majesty and returned to Tokio.

The *Akebono Shimbun* say that when the Corean Ambassador went to the Imperial Palace to be presented to the Mikado, he left his band at home, and so, out of consideration and respect for His Majesty, spared him the infliction of listening to Corean music.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The Corean Ambassador has presented His Majesty the Mikado with eleven packages containing specimens of the various products and manufactures of Corea.

Tuesday, 6th.

The following notification has been issued by the Governor of Kanagawa, and is little more than a repetition of one to the same effect issued in April last. Doubtless the Governor has acted under instructions from the Central Government, which is obviously interested in seeing that nothing but its own paper money should circulate among its subjects. Such part of this paper money as is replaced by foreign notes must add to the tendency of the whole paper currency to fall below the price of gold, and this tendency will naturally be resisted as much possible. But the grounds advanced to the Japanese trading community for declining to take these notes, is in a high degree objectionable and ridiculous. The foreign banks which issue them are establishments of reputation, whose accounts are yearly placed before the world for public examination and criticism, and it may be urged that the principles of sound finance are at least as well understood by those who manage them as by the Japanese Government.

NOTIFICATION No. 132.

Bank-notes, issued by foreign banks in the trading ports, have hitherto been passed as of equal value with the current money of Japan. Now, none of these notes have been issued by the permission of our Government and the amount of the capital possessed by these banks is not known. If the foreign banks should happen to close their offices through bankruptcy there might be many unfortunate holders of them (foreign notes). In Notification No. 90 of April of this year it was promulgated that mercantile transactions might be settled for in the paper-money issued by the Government, the National Bank, the Second National Bank, and the money of friendly countries. But it is said that there are yet many persons who consider the notification as of no importance. As above said, foreign banks have no permission from our Government, and it is unknown how much capital they may possess or when they may close their offices. So, it is hereby again notified that much care must be exercised by those who receive bank notes.

3rd June 1876.

NOMURA-YASUSHI.

Gon-Rei of Kanagawa *Ken.*

Shortly after two o'clock last night the fire bells rang out an alarm and it was discovered that a fire had broken out at No. 51, Benten-dori, at a small sugar store. The native and foreign fire-engines were quickly on the spot, and though they rendered most efficient service, and there was plenty of water at hand, were powerless to arrest the progress of the flames, until, spreading eastwards down Benten-dori and southwards across Minami-naka, they had destroyed some eighty houses in their course. Sailors from the Japanese and foreign men-of-war in harbour promptly appeared on the scene of the conflagration and did excellent service in pulling down houses. The fire was got under about 5 o'clock this morning.

The first number of the *Ostasiatische Zeitung* reached us yesterday. Its prologue consists of a modest address to its readers, and it contains a number of paragraphs upon the events of last week, items from the native papers, and some good extracts from the home German papers. The last paragraph on p. 10 might well have been omitted. It cannot be too strongly or too often stated that the public press has nothing whatever to do with the private lives of individuals, unless in the form of past history, or when they are exposed by public processes of law. Nothing is more surely calculated to degrade the press than any such association; nothing more certain to alienate from it the assistance of men of honour and good standing, and the respect and support of those from whom alone such countenance is valuable.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* says:—

A rumour has been current for the last few days that a telegraphic despatch has arrived from China stating that one of the Foreign Representatives in that country had been assassinated.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says:—

His Majesty's progress toward the north has been more rapid since he left Senji on the afternoon of the 2nd instant. The roads have everywhere been repaired, and the people are greatly rejoiced to see their Soveriegn. The farmers in certain parts of the country are ambitious to exhibit their industry, and all not being able to put on new clothes, have bought new ribbons to bind up their sleeves. The men wear them of white, while the women prefer red. They assemble in the fields, two or three hundred in number, and work where they may be seen by His Majesty. The local officials along the route assemble to greet their Emperor and to carry out his wishes.

Further:—The Corean Embassy have brought their provisions of food and drink with them, consisting of seventy-five piculs of rice, red beans, *saké*, vinegar, soy, salt, red pepper, dried *daikon*, oil, charcoal and wood. They seem to like their rice boiled with red beans, and use a great deal of red pepper. For the first few days they accepted the hospitalities of the Japanese Government, but since then they have declined the supplies provided for them.

The *Akebono Shimbun* says that a newspaper called the *Kinji Hioron* is about to be published in Tôkiô.

On the 3rd inst., the Corean Embassy were entertained at Hamagoten with a dinner in European style, and on the 6th instant will visit the Agricultural Gardens.

Wednesday, 7th.

At the Cricket match on Saturday last, "England *versus* The World" only nine on each side mustered. A fine, penetrating rain had set in, but notwithstanding this play commenced at 1.45. "The World" having won the toss were represented at the wickets by Dodds and Fraser, the bowling for England being entrusted to Tillard and Pike who shortly gave way to Symonds and Kirkwood. Runs came rapidly, and wides were frequent owing to the very greasy state of the ball. Hamilton's score was well and freely put together, loose balls meeting the fate they merited, and Dodds played carefully for his 25. The innings terminated for the somewhat large score of 166, the last two wickets falling to the first 3 balls of the Honorary Secretary's second attempt with the leather.

The innings of "England" calls for little comment. The rain came down faster than before and rendered it almost impossible to hold a bat handle. The bowling of Dodds, Fraser and Milne was very good, but not so the batting, as the holders of the willow seeming quite out of their usual form, Kirkwood and Baxter alone arriving at double figures.

We hear a return match will be played next Saturday, and we should not be surprised to see "England" regain her lost laurels and demonstrate effectually the glorious uncertainty of her favorite national game. We append the score in full:

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THE WORLD.

J. Dodds	c. Barlow b. Kirkwood	25
E. J. Fraser	b. Kirkwood	14
J. Hamilton	b. Baxter	73
J. Hutchison	b. Kirkwood	1
W. J. Shand	b. Pike	3
F. T. Cruickshank	b. Pike	5
A. Milne	not out	15
F. Hyde	b. Kirkwood	0
C. G. Word	b. Kirkwood	0
Byes		9
Leg Byes		2
Wides		18
No Balls		1
		166

ENGLAND.

J. W. Symonds	b. Dodds	2
P. F. Tillard	c. Cruickshank b. Fraser	4
M. Kirkwood	b. Dodds	20
E. E. Baxter	not out	14
F. O. Pike	c. Hutchison b. Fraser	6
E. B. D'O. Aplin	b. Hamilton	1
H. Barlow	c. Hamilton b. Milne	2
A. Dodgson	c. Hamilton b. Milne	0
E. H. Saunders	b. Milne	3
Byes		5
Leg Byes		0
Wides		12
No Balls		0
		69

The *Choya Shimbun* says that Mr. Yuka has been punished with a fine of five *yen* for having published a poem in the *Kumamoto Shimbun* in which the words "A person drew two swords" appear, these words having been found to bear a covert reference to certain officials of the Kumamoto *ken*.

The extreme levity of the reflections upon the credit of the Foreign Banks made in the Gon Rei's notification referred to yesterday, has had an effect which he certainly as little hoped as expected to produce. The Chartered Mercantile, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, and the Comptoir d'Escompte have given public notice that they will not receive any notes issued by Japanese Banks on and after Monday the 12th inst. Nothing can be more natural than that such a notification as that of the Gon Rei should produce a disposition to make reprisals. But the question suggests itself whether any practical good arises from action of this kind, beyond the sturdy protest which it affords to the thoughtless imputations made upon the credit of the foreign banks. There is no reason why Japanese notes on Monday next should not be as good as they were on Monday last, while those who issue them have been in no sense concerned in the offence which has produced the retaliatory measure now referred to. Two results therefore follow, neither of which seems desirable in itself. In the first place, in so far as these Japanese notes were used as a medium of currency, they promoted the interests of a trade which will be *pro tanto* prejudiced by the exclusion of them from circulation. In the second place, the effect of the retaliation passes by the Gon Rei whose act suggested it, and falls upon a number of offenceless men who, had they been able, would doubtless have repudiated indignantly the reflections and the act of their official superior. M. Vouillemont's letter of yesterday evening, giving figures of which the Gon Rei had perhaps as little conception as he has of the extremely solid character of all sound European banking—(nothing of course is beyond the reach of possible accident: the conditions attached to human affairs forbid this)—would we think, have answered all the purpose. It exposes the extreme absurdity of the Gon Rei's reflections, and this might have been enough. There assuredly is not a Japanese merchant in Yokohama who would not feel more secure in placing in his safe a promise to pay a sum of money a year hence signed by one of these foreign Banks, than a similar promise signed by any Japanese Bank in existence—possibly even than the promise of his own Government.

The P. & O. steamer *Bombay* with English Mails to the 21st April, arrived in port at 10 o'clock last night. The M. M. steamer *Muzdah* also arrived at midnight. The P. & O. steamer *Thibet* with the next English Mails on board, left Singapore on the morning of the 28th ultimo.

The *Choya Shimbun* says:—

It was understood that the Minister of Finance was to accompany the Mikado on his progress to the north; but Mr. Okuma has pleaded illness to excuse himself from the discharge of this duty.

The Mikado has expressed a wish that the traffic along his intended route should be interfered with as little as possible. His Majesty only desires that while he is on the road, or when he has arrived at any stage of his journey, or is setting out again, the traffic should momentarily cease, but as soon as he has passed or has entered his temporary lodging, it shall be resumed as usual. Many of the country people take off their shoes and voluntarily prostrate themselves as he passes, in honour of the Sovereign, but this is less done in the towns. The people are everywhere delighted at his visit.

A religious service extending over three days and commencing on the 7th instant, is being held at Uyeno in memory of those who fell there during the Revolution.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says:—

At 3.30 p.m. on the 5th instant, the Mikado witnessed a parade of the troops stationed at Utsunomiya.

Thursday, 8th.

By the kind permission of Captain Colomb and the officers of H. M. S. *Audacious*, the band of that vessel played at the Bluff Gardens yesterday afternoon. That few people were present to enjoy the performance was entirely owing to the wretched state of the weather, as, had the day been fine, the well known excellence of the band would doubtless have attracted numerous visitors to the gardens.

From the *Choya Shimbun*.

The Corean Ambassadors were present at a review which was held at Sakurada, Tokio, on the 6th instant, and were greatly astonished at the evolutions and equipments of the troops. The Coreans were introduced to Sir Harry Parkes, who was on the ground, but did not evince any satisfaction at making the acquaintance of the British Minister.

Nine Loochooans personally presented a memorial to the *Sei In* on the 6th instant.

At the parade ground of Narashino the question of wearing socks inside the boots has been fully tested by some of the troops stationed there, the result being to prove the desirableness of the men wearing boots only, without socks.

From the same.

A Barley Exchange is shortly to be opened in Kakegawa cho, Tokio, which will be conducted on the same principle as the Rice Exchanges.

The editor of the *Sakai Shimbun* has been sentenced to two months imprisonment for an offence against the Libel laws, having lately published an article to the effect that the officials were dilatory and unpunctual in the discharge of their duties.

From the *Nichi Nichi*.

On the 30th ultimo a fire broke out Samegai, in Oshiu, which destroyed nearly half the town.

Messrs Trübner & Co. of London announce that they will shortly publish a work by Charles G. Leland, (Hans Breitmann) entitled "PIDGIN-ENGLISH SING-SONG." This is a collection of Ballads and Stories in the English dialect spoken by Chinese, and is accompanied by a Vocabulary and rules for speaking this curious dialect. This is the first work of the kind ever published, and it is believed that it will be found not only amusing but useful to any persons who intend to visit the coast of China.

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Friday, 9th.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

As many as four thousand people daily visit the Sakai Exhibition, which is therefore considered a success, while the Nara Exhibition is comparatively neglected.

From the same.

The Corean Embassy intended visiting Mr. Miyamoto, *Daijo* of the *Gaimusho*, at his residence on the 7th instant, but were prevented doing so by the bad weather. The Coreans have expressed a desire to purchase Japanese agricultural implements.

From the *Hochi Shimbun.*

A number of pupils, from the various common schools in the *Tokio Fu*, have been selected to undergo competitive examination for admission to the Normal College. The examinations commenced yesterday and will continue for several days.

The *Echo* announces, on the authority of the *Hochi Shimbun*, that the infant daughter of the Mikado, who has been unwell for some time, is now so seriously indisposed as to inspire the gravest apprehensions.

Saturday, 10th.

The P. & O. Steamer *Sunda* arrived in port shortly before six o'clock this morning, being three days and ten hours in advance of her contract time. She has on board English Mails to the 28th April. The next English Mail is not due here for seventeen days.

We are informed that the Directors of the P. & O. S. N. Company have decided not to make any general average claim for the towage of the *Surat* into Lisbon, the expenses of which they were entitled to, and her cargo, in consequence, will be delivered without question.

The return match "England *vs.* The World" will be held at the Cricket Ground this afternoon, commencing at 1.15 sharp. The band of H. M. S. *Audacious* will be present and play during the afternoon.

From the *Hochi Shimbun.*

Mr. Miyamoto, *Daijo* of the *Gaimusho*, has been appointed a Commissioner to Corea.

From the same.

The Corean Embassy paid a visit to the *Kaigunsho* on the 8th instant, and afterward to Mr. Inouye, the *Genro-In Gaikuan* at his private residence.

From the same.

Messrs. Torii and Komatz, of the *Hioron Shimbun*, were convicted of further offences against the Press-laws which rendered them liable to three and one months' imprisonment respectively, but these sentences have been remitted as they are still in prison for previous (and presumably more serious) infractions of the law.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

It is rumoured that Mr. Sanjo, *Daijo Daijin*, will visit the island of Yezo, on the return of His Majesty the Mikado from the north.

From the *Osaka Nippo.*

A thief has contrived to steal a lot of old coins which had been placed on view in the Kiôto Exhibition.

Alarming news has been received from Canton, stating that on the morning of the 25th inst., a rising took place in the Hok Shan district, which is to the South-west of Canton City. The Hakkas there rose *en masse* and have captured several important towns. Simultaneously with this movement a rising of the Hakkas occurred in the Ko-ming district, a place immediately to the North of the one first named. Several important positions have also been seized, and the standard of rebellion may be considered to be raised in both of these districts. Though brigandage is necessarily an element in this rising, the main object is, it is stated, not so much the plunder as the overthrow of the government. A great number of men and women have been seized by the rebels. The Canton authorities are in a great state of alarm and have despatched several high officers to put down the rebellion.—*China Mail.*

THE GOVERNOR OF KANAGAWA AND THE FOREIGN BANKS.

IT is not easy to conceive a notification couched in more injudicious terms than that which has just been issued by the new Governor of Kanagawa, warning the Japanese against taking the notes of the Foreign Banks of issue which have branches here. It is specially injudicious for two reasons; the first, that it makes statements directly contradicted by facts; and the second, that it suggests the most damaging recrimination and has led to serious reprisals.

In respect of the first reason:—The Notification says that "the amount of capital possessed by these banks is not known." The answer is supplied by any one of the local directories, which give the capital of all the banks having branches here. More than this: the Hongkong papers regularly publish a statement of the note circulation and reserve fund of these banks, and their yearly or half-yearly statements of assets and liabilities are accessible to any one who will be at the pains to enquire for them. In a country where the inestimable advantage of publicity is practically unknown, and where, in consequence, a convenient veil can be drawn over almost everything, men are not habituated to the idea—indeed can hardly bring themselves to entertain it—that in other parts of the world publicity is the life and soul of associated enterprise, at once the source and evidence of strength, the condition and cause of healthy and vigorous existence. But so widely does the life of the West and that of the East differ, that some excuse may perhaps be urged for the ignorance which presumed that one was only the counterpart of the other, and, from this point of view, the Notification of Mr. Nomura-Yasushi is intelligible. It may not be agreeable to the Governor to have his indiscretions excused on the ground of his inexperience of the institutions with which he has brought himself somewhat violently into contact, and it is even possible that he has been compelled to issue a document which his own better sense repudiates as unsound. But when a man breaks his head against a post, it is a more cheerful and even complimentary explanation of the accident to presume that he did it by inadvertence or in the cause of discipline, than to suppose that he was actuated by any malevolence, or cherished any illusions regarding the relative hardness of the two substances.

In respect of the second reason for impugning the judiciousness of the Notification, the shot fired by the Governor has been returned by a shell from the banks, and while the gun from which the former was sent has recoiled and tumbled the artilleryman into the mire, the shell from the opposite side has burst amidst a rather thick knot of men, and, if we mistake not, has done considerable execution. The Governor could only warn his countrymen not to take the foreign bank notes, while the foreign banks have announced their intention to refuse from their customers any notes issued by the Japanese banks.

On the first blush it certainly seemed to us that the apparently purely retaliatory nature of this measure afforded serious ground for regarding it as excessive and perhaps unwarrantable. But there is good reason to believe that the objectionable Notification of the Governor was only seized upon as an opportunity for terminating a condition of affairs which had long been felt to be very unbearable. The notes now proscribed by the three banks—for it is observable that the Oriental Bank has not joined its *confrères*—have been a constant source of apprehension to the foreign merchants and bankers. Unless the

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institutions which issue them happen to have cash balances in the hands of the banks exceeding the value of notes paid in on any given day by the bank's customers, such notes are never regarded or acknowledged in the pass-books as cash, but simply as so much paper for collection. The native merchant pays the notes to the foreign merchant for goods bought, and takes away those goods in virtue of such payments. But if the latter keeps the notes until next morning, or pays them into his banker after the hour at which the native bank closes, he never can and, as a matter of fact, never does, feel certain that he will receive value for them next morning. There has been an airy arbitrariness about the time when these native banks cashed their notes (payable on demand) which finds its only parallel in the capricious appearance of a certain popular comic journal published not a thousand miles from Yokohama. If there was specie enough in the till or the vaults, the notes were paid; if not, they were not paid. The delay might not exceed twenty-four hours, or it might extend to four or five days. That depended upon other things, and this upon other things again. Now it may fairly be pleaded that this is not serious banking. The uncertainties of trade are quite bad enough without their being increased and complicated by questions touching the quality of the paper handed to the merchant in payment for his goods. Every such additional uncertainty operates in undermining that confidence which is the life of vigorous trade, and it is rather too much to expect that men who have the power and right to choose between putting to sea in a leaky vessel without rudder, chart or compasses, and one well found in every respect, will hesitate long in their choice.

In this view, there seems to be fair justification for a measure which would certainly not have approved itself to us as one of mere retaliation. It affords, too, a reply to one of the native papers which asks why these notes have hitherto been taken by the banks which now refuse them, and which attributes their recent action to a revengeful and therefore reprehensible origin. The truth is that, in cases of this kind, things go on from month to month, and even from year to year, because there is no overt act which affords a good occasion for taking action against them. First, the notes which ought to be cashed to-day are not cashed until to-morrow. People hear of this, complain, shrug their shoulders, and take the notes of the same bank—from the sheer necessities of the trade—on the very day after. A month later, two or three or four days elapse before a parcel of notes is cashed. Again the event is disclosed and discussed, and yet again the notes are taken. People all say it is very unsatisfactory, but what can they do? They must run the same risks as their neighbours; they must keep moving; the ground is unsafe and quakes under them, but they cannot stop and cannot go back—there is only one other alternative and this they accept. But, at last, something happens, as in this case, which demands decisive action, and, of course, it takes an offensive form, which is so far defensive as well that it puts an end to a danger which has been a very sword of Damocles hanging over the whole trade.

It will be observed that one of the objections made to the circulation of foreign bank-notes is that the banks issuing them have no permission from the Japanese Government to do so. This cannot be denied, but it admits of two answers which, separate or united, seem wholly unanswerable and amply sufficient. In the first place, these notes are issued primarily for the convenience of foreigners alone, and are in no sense forced upon the Japanese, who only take them because they have confidence in them. Nothing could be more unreasonable than for the Japanese to imagine that because we are here in the capacity of traders, we should or could be compelled to take a native paper currency in which we have no confidence. In like manner, it would be opposed to all reason and justice to forbid Japanese subjects to take foreign in preference to native notes, if they felt such a preference. As well might men be forbidden to lay solid foundations under their houses, or to guard their property with doors and locks.

In the second place, the existence of banks is one of the conditions of any trade which has risen above the most rudimentary form. We cannot do without them, and if we have them they must be of a solid character. That these foreign banks inspire ample confidence among ourselves is proved by the fact that we entrust our money to them, and accept without hesitation their promises to pay at very distant dates—as in the case of permanent deposits at interest. Should we do this with any Japanese bank? Most distinctly, not. If the Japanese think there is any semblance of injustice in the circulation of foreign notes in this country, the answer is, that there is no reason why, if their trade and finances are otherwise sound, this circulation should act to their prejudice; and it is certain that foreigners never would accept such banking as the Japanese could offer them. The case is a little like that of extra territoriality jurisdiction. It involves anomalies, and we should even go so far as to say injustices, in a certain sense. But these lie in the nature of the best provisional arrangements which can be made for mutual intercourse, pending the making of more perfect arrangements. If they may justly be termed, in some remote and perhaps sentimental sense, injustices, they exist to prevent other and far greater injustices, which else would be equally inevitable and fatal to all mutual intercourse. As we have already said in a shorter note on this question,* the act of the GOVERNOR is doubtless the result of orders from the FINANCE MINISTER, whose business it is to protect, by all legitimate means, the large floating currency of the country. It is natural, and, indeed, perfectly right, that Mr. OKUMA should be jealous of the intrusion of any paper which threatens to displace that of the Government. But his end will never be attained by casting suspicion upon the paper of the foreign banks. The Japanese merchants are shrewd judges, and if they have more confidence in foreign paper than in their own, they will take it in preference; nor is it wise to prevent each man placing his trade on the most solid foundations he can lay. The strength of every individual strong merchant in this country is so much additional strength to the country itself. A strong rope is only a twisting together of hempen threads. If each of these is rotten, instead of sound, what is the strength of the rope? Will any one pretend that a bank which would lose its credit for ever if it delayed only for one hour the cashing of any quantity of its notes which might be presented to it, is not better than that of one which cashes its notes with one or five days' delay as may happen best to suit its convenience?

As regards the effect of the collision between the native and foreign banks—for this is what the late action of the GOVERNOR resolves itself into—it is not very wise to predict, but a conjecture or two may be hazarded for what they are worth. In the first place, the native banks of issue will make a great struggle to maintain their position, and will

* Vide *Japan Mail Daily Advertiser* of the 6th instant.

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place as large a deposit as possible in the hands of the only bank which has not joined the other three, in order that the foreign merchants may be induced to accept such notes as before in payment for imports. So long as these notes are placed to their credit as cash, the foreign merchants will be forced to accept them, because every man who refuses to do so will lose his customers. On the other hand, money is extremely 'hard' at this moment, and though we are now in the quietest time of the year for imports, the banks may not be able to find specie enough to represent by anticipation the total issue of notes they desire to float. This will tend to increase the circulation of the foreign banks, and if financial affairs grow worse here, the Japanese will certainly feel more confidence in our notes than in their own and use them in preference. Lastly, if we are right in supposing that the native banks will increase their deposits with the Oriental Bank, the latter will find an increase in its accounts, because the foreign merchants will take the notes received from the native traders to the only bank which has not refused to receive them, and which has besides a deposit of specie as a guarantee that they will be paid. That the movement of the three banks will strengthen the position of the foreign merchants, and remove from the trade an element of great insecurity and anxiety, is unquestionable. But we do not see so clearly that it will do the banks themselves any good, and this is what the Directors will think most about.

BRITISH CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS FOR 1875—NAGASAKI AND HAKODATE.

THE Trade Report of Mr. FLOWERS published last week, and that of Mr. EUSDEN now placed before our readers, will inform them of the course of business during the year 1875 at Nagasaki and Hakodate respectively. As regards the former, the total trade shows a decrease of $533,572, attributable chiefly to a falling off in the import of cotton and woollen goods, arms, and the export of miscellaneous eastern produce, such as dried fish &c., and in which rice, copper, ginseng, wheat, mushrooms and timber are included. By far the most important and satisfactory item in the table of exports is Coal, which has increased from 79,384 tons in 1874 to 124,930 tons in 1875. The output from the Takashima mine is now 600 tons a day, the supply is calculated to maintain this for some years to come, and the coal meets with a ready market. The mine gives employment to about three thousand persons, exclusive of those who are engaged in the transport of the coal to Nagasaki or its discharge or shipment there. Is it not true that there are at least four more mines in the neighbourhood which might be worked with equal advantage to the country? Reports of a very solid character to this effect reach us from time to time, and considering the great value to Japan of this form of enterprise, it seems equally unintelligible and lamentable that more effort is not made in this direction. Japan is really in a position to lay half the East under tribute for coal. She could certainly entirely displace England and Australia, and with markets extending in every direction around her, could enrich herself by supplying her neighbours. Nor should any time be lost in this direction, for China is certainly on the move with the same end in view. We believe we are correct in saying that the mines in Formosa have been surveyed, and that machinery has been ordered out to work them under European superintendence. When the Chinese have once realized the advantage of mining enterprise, it is probable they will pursue it in good earnest, and it should be remembered that they possess an area of coal-bearing country second only in extent, if indeed second, to that of the United States. If they feel that European capital, skill and methods are required for the purpose of working this, they will engage them, and will soon wrench from Japan the advantage she possesses at present of being the first in the field. It should never be forgotten that the success of the effort we see being made here entirely depends upon the financial strength of the country. If this be preserved, we may be sanguine of success; if not, all the good intentions in the world will be of no avail.

It is satisfactory to see that the decrease in the export of Tobacco from Nagasaki has been caused by exceptional circumstances, and is likely to disappear from the records of this year. The article has found favour in Europe, and an increasing export of it should help to restore the balance which it is so important to see established between our exports and imports.

MR. FLOWERS insists strongly upon the necessity for improving the roads leading to the interior, and adds the gratifying information that the Governor appears quite alive to it.

Turning to Mr. EUSDEN's Report, an increase is observable in the trade of Hakodaté in 1875 over that of the previous year. But the happiness of Hakodaté is that of a country with no annals. All we learn is that the submarine cable between it and Awomori is broken, and that there is a school established at Sapporo, one section which at least—the girls'—ought to succeed if success depends upon the qualifications of the lady under whom they have been placed. But one cannot help feeling that Sapporo is somewhere up in the clouds, and human sympathies are expended before they reach so far. It would have been gratifying to learn that the efforts of the Kaitakushi Department are making some impression on the Island of Yezo. A vast sum of money has been spent there, and the reports of the surveyors show that they at least have done some good work. But one cannot but experience an inextinguishable desire to know what has, or is to, come of it all.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

PAST AND PRESENT.

("Hôchi Shimbun," of May 31, 1876.)

Upon consideration of the first commencement of our relations with foreign lands, we find that since that time more than twenty years have elapsed. Now what was the actual nature of the stage of advancement to which Japan had attained twenty odd years ago? If we cast a backward glance over this period, there crowd across our vision, swarming like caterpillars, events, some of them worthy of laughter, others of grief, and others again of indignation. Two hundred years of profound peace had sapped the energies of the whole nation, and the policy of exclusion had become in their eyes a law as precious as gold or jewels, when some black vessels suddenly forced their way into the Shinagawa sea, and aroused us from our springtide dream of peace and tranquillity. The fishermen who angled for profits left us, but again returned, and with a cast of their net caught and entangled the minds of the officials of the Shôgunate, alarming them with a display of their power. Their specious baits deceived the latter, who were approached both by persuasion and by threats, and even the settlement of those Treaties, by which an inch was granted but ten feet taken, was quietly agreed to by us, in our ignorance of the hardships those Treaties might in after time entail upon us. Our sole object was merely to avoid present troubles. How could we foresee that the peach-blossoms of our tranquil state would fall scattered hither and thither leaving no fragrance behind, and that, when the springtime had passed and the summer had gone by, our former joys would eventually give place to present regrets; or that we should ever reach a day, like the present, when the autumn winds blow chill upon us!

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Upon reflection, how could our countrymen, at the date of the first arrival of the Americans, possibly have known how to deal with them diplomatically? Even had we at the time resented and refused the Treaties, this would not have arisen from our calculations of future advantage. Intimate relations with foreigners being the matter of all others most distasteful to the Japanese people, the only anxiety of the Shôgunate would have been the question whether the people would create disturbances or would remain quiet. How should the Shôgunate have felt the desire of extending, by means of those Treaties, its benefits down to the present day? For this reason, then, even though we may at the present time, when we look at the Treaties granted by the Shôgunate, feel anger thereat, how can we exclusively ascribe them to the fault of the Shôgunate. It was owing to an unavoidable tendency of affairs.

If, however, we consider how matters stood more than twenty years ago, and enquire into the state of progress then existing, and if we then make a comparison with the present time, we shall find that that period of over twenty years has certainly not merely passed by uselessly. For even though we cannot but feel regret that our wealth and possessions should have been driven forth beyond the seas, we must nevertheless feel pleased that we have acquired knowledge from foreigners, which we have developed amongst ourselves. Supposing that we had caused the spring breeze of former days to blow warm even up to the present moment, had preserved our peach blossoms and our happy dream, and had never at any time unfastened the lock on the entrance to our cavern, how could we at the present time be able to view the state of affairs we now behold? If we fix our attention on this, we must cease to chatter about the troubles that have arisen from our foreign relations, and consider for awhile the advantages accruing therefrom. When we reflect that we have, by means of the wealth and treasure of our land, acquired the knowledge and arts of foreigners, we ought not, even though the price be an exceedingly high one, to feel the slightest regret for this.

We will proceed, in the same spirit, to make some remarks upon the nature of the circumstances which led to the recent arrival of a Corean Embassy and the re-establishment of friendly relations with that country. Just consider what was the source of our ancient literature. It came originally from China. Thus, then, its real home was China, but still its introduction direct from China was a matter of much later date. In the first instance it must have been through the medium of Corea, a branch establishment as it were of China, that we received it, at second hand. There is, therefore, necessity for arguing the fact that one half of our literature in olden times was obtained from Corea, and at the present time, seeing that there are clear proofs of our literature having been imported from Corea, it is only necessary to give a glance at the evidence of her having, in olden time, rendered aid to that literature. The intercourse between Corea and ourselves was, however, all but wholly broken off after the expedition of the Toyotomi Taiko, and the single link connecting us with her was that still maintained by the merchants of Tsushima. But the Coreans looked upon the people of Tsushima solely with glances of hatred and suspicion, and their demonstrations of friendliness were of course far from approaching cordiality. Owing to these circumstances we had no means of ascertaining accurately the condition of the interior of the territory of Corea, or the extent to which her state of wealth and literature had advanced. But from the recent visit of our High Commissioners to that country, we have, at last, acquired a knowledge of the actual condition of her internal affairs, and that condition has raised in our mind some quite unexpected impressions.

Supposing that the old condition of our country had been maintained up till the present time, consider what would have been presented to our view on the occasion of the recent arrival of the Corean Embassy. Should we have seen those officials arrive on board a steamer, and, landing at Yokohama, at once proceed by rail to the Shimbashi Station? They would have braved the waves in a vessel of a single sail and so come to Nagasaki. Next, they would have come overland to Yedo. The persons appointed to look after them, again, would not only have been beings of a different stamp to the Coreans, but would on the contrary, as regards such matters as literature &c., have been actually inferior to them. At that period, even though they had ridiculed the Coreans, their laughter would merely have been excited by the difference apparent in their style of dress, and this would have been just the same as their laughter when they first saw the Americans. But still, when we now look at the Coreans and examine their condition, the ideas that spontaneously arise in our minds do not, it is very clear, come from similar considerations to those which caused us in former days to laugh when we saw the Americans.

We have obtained an article recently published in the *Gazette* newspaper treating of the relations between Japan and Corea. It says:—"At the present time the Japanese have dealt with the "Coreans in the same manner as that in which they themselves "were in former times treated by others (meaning, by foreigners). "Upon a consideration of the Treaty drawn up between "the two nations, it will be found that they have already rejected "the objectionable spirit of the East, and have adopted the usages "of the West. Japan is the forerunner of civilization in regard to "the East, &c." Now, although we cannot give full credit to this article, still there may not be wanting some reason for western people holding ideas of the above nature.

By the Treaty which we have now concluded with Corea, we have not only dried up the source that has for many years given rise to internal disturbances in Japan, but we have also the satisfaction of observing that our present mode of dealing with Corea is unlike that existing twenty years ago, and is similar to that adopted by the Americans towards us at the time in question. Thus, if we now judge the Coreans by the standard of their appearance to our eyes, we can easily conjecture the degree of advancement to which we have attained during the period of twenty years, and can also ascertain the extent of our advancement prior to the said twenty years. These reflections will assist us to forget the losses we have sustained for the past twenty years, and will afford us some slight degree of consolation.

The Condition of the Country.

(Akebono Shimbun.)

(A Precis.)

Be it the Amazon or the Mississippi, their sources are but minute springs in the mountains and hills, and it is the same with a country. Be it England, Russia, Prussia or France, the source of their power and wealth is their people. Thus if those little springs should cease to bring forth water, the rivers, however great they may be, would dry up, and similarly, if the people of a nation become poor that nation will inevitably fall into insignificance. Now, when we cast our eyes upon the present state of our capital, it is true that we see buildings of brick and stone which have been constructed in an elegant style, iron and stone bridges crossing the rivers and canals, and fine roads with beautiful avenues of trees on both sides, and that the people who come to the capital for the first time from the interior are dazzled with its beauty, and that never has such a capital existed in Japan before the present time. But when we examine into the condition of the people, what is it? Never have they been so poor since the Tokugawa dynasty assumed the Shôgunate as they are now, and it seems as though the springs cannot much longer yield water, and that the large river itself is about to dry up. Since the famous banking houses of Ono, Shimada, and Dairoku became bankrupt, many cases have occurred of the people being unable to regain what they had lent, or to obtain payment for what they had sold. Thus the merchants of the middle class are continually becoming bankrupt, and the stability of the larger ones becomes the object of suspicion by the people. Thus they can no longer carry on large transactions, and the people are not only decreasing in wealth, but the first class merchants of former days are falling into the second class, and thus, as before said, their power to carry out large transactions is crippled. Others are just able to keep their rice-pots filled by forming companies, and, as the public can see for themselves, the poorer classes are poorer than ever. Should such a condition of affairs last for some years to come, it is impossible to say what may not be the result.

Yedo was in a flourishing state during the Tokugawa rule, not because the people were more intelligent during those days, but because there were then two hundred and eighty *goshikis* of various *daimiôs* filled with their families and retainers, all of whom were consumers, and whose custom supported the purveyors of all kind of necessaries and luxuries. But when the Revolution broke out the *daimiôs* became poorer and began gradually to return to their provinces. Three years later the *Han* were abolished, and this not only made an organic change in the form of government, but it had no small connection with the fortunes of the gentry and the military class, then absolved from the necessity of performing military service. These men then took to mercantile business or to farming in their native provinces. But having failed in these forms of enterprise they migrated to the capital and sought for office under the Government. But the number of officials is necessarily limited, and as every *shidzoku* could not find official employment, there

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were many unsuccessful applications, their money being meanwhile spent in the effort to obtain posts under the Government. Thus they were forced to take to some kind of business which they carried on in the houses of the *daimiôs*. So the *daimiôs* became landlords and their retainers merchants, and in this manner, too, those who were formerly consumers became purveyors. Now although these *shidzôku* understand very little about business, they work very hard to obtain a living, and this increases the competition which the old merchants have to encounter. Hence bankruptcies occur on both sides, and, to express the present condition of affairs in one phrase, we should say that the equilibrium between producers and consumers has been disturbed, and the former are largely in excess of the latter.

In addition to all this, when we look into the state of our foreign trade, we find our exports gradually decreasing, and this justifies us in saying that the sources of our prosperity seem to be drying up.

Tôkiô, our metropolis, being in this state, we must look for a moment at the condition of the provinces, and we find it to be as bad, if not worse, than that of the capital. All this arises from the paucity of consumers and the excess of purveyors, and the origin of all the poverty in the country is the same. Moreover, many of the farmers in the provinces are greatly irritated by the reform in the land-tax. They approve indeed of the tax, but as they have to change a system, which had become part and parcel of their whole nature, they are greatly annoyed. The province of Omi is supposed to contain more wealthy men than any province in Japan, yet the Omi farmers were forced this year to go to Ôsaka and Kiôto in order to get the means of meeting the taxes due from them. If this is the case in so wealthy a province, we can well imagine what is must be in others less prosperous. Moreover, gold is continually flowing away to foreign countries, and we cannot see how some great calamity can be averted from this country. We have therefore written these words in hopes that some learned men will point out the means by which such misfortune may be avoided.

The Law of Libel.

(Somô Zasshi.)

With what object has the Law of Libel been enacted? We are of opinion that it was with a view to protect the character of individuals. One of the Sages has said, "Reputation though unembodied, is often more precious than what men call property." These words seems to us true, for it is not seldom that men derive substantial happiness from their reputation.

Like other property, reputation is the result of industry and perseverance, and, for this reason, a man has just as much right to have his reputation protected as any other form of property. Thus we are persuaded that the Law of Libel is necessary. But the first clause of the law begins in this manner:—"Any statement whether intrinsically true or false" &c. Are these words in real accordance with the definition of libel? The word libel means a false statement derogatory to the reputation of some one. But when the words "whether a statement be intrinsically true or false" are used, it seems to us that our Law of Libel not only protects the good but the bad as well.

It is, of course, quite right that reputation should be guarded against injury from slanderous statement. But it is, on the other hand, also quite right that if a man has committed an evil deed he should bear a bad reputation; nor do we see, under these circumstances, how there can be any need to protect his name. To us it appears that the law is not called upon protect such honour.

This very Law of Libel provides that "if any one connives with a guilty man and alleges him to be innocent, he renders himself liable to punishment." The law thus ordains that men should not be partial and say that guilty men are innocent; and yet in another place it ordains that no statement must be made which injures the reputation of any one, even though such statement be true. Does not the law here show partiality towards the guilty, and must it not be regarded as oppressive if it prevents others from doing so? The words "whether a statement be intrinsically true or false" ought to be expunged; or, if that be impossible, then the words "he who connives with a guilty person and represents him as innocent" ought to be expunged, for these two expressions cannot justly co-exist in one law.

Are people prohibited from exposing the evil doings of men because it is the duty of the Government to do so, and in order that men should not occupy themselves with the misdeeds of their neighbours? Or is it because the Government desires to teach the people decorum, and thus prohibits the relation of what is indecorous, although imputed truly.

If the former, are all the officials in the service of the Government men of the hightest talent and virtue? If not, they may at times make mistakes and take innocent for guilty men. They may be acquainted with cases of dishonesty or they may not be thus acquainted, and may fail in dealing with them from feelings of partiality. Moreover, from ancient times downwards there have constantly been officials who by misusing their power and actins in an arbitrary way have become oppressors and thus the worst of evil doers. If it be said that the people have no concern in the acts of the Government, this is the same as saying that the officials have a right to act corruptly, and that the people have no right to mention or protest against it. This would be treating the people as slaves, nay worse, as fowls or beasts. If the people are prohibited from enquiring into the acts of the Government or making comments upon them, why should they be prohibited from making comments upon conduct which, though immoral, does not bring the actors within the reach of the law, such as indolence, habits of intoxication or other vices?

Or is it the latter? A wise man has said, "There are two sides to a man's conduct; one side he must make to conform with the regulations of the Government, the other he can please himself about." The former is represented by his public acts, which have a bearing upon society; the latter ends in himself. What are the actions which thus end in a man's self? They are the vices of indolence, intoxication and such like. These practices are wrong and reprehensible from a moral stand-point, and they might be prohibited by the Government. But why are they not prohibited? Because they do not affect others. Yet it would seem that, whether right or wrong from a moral stand-point, so long as statements are not false and relate to conduct which does not affect the public in general, it is not within the province of the Government to prevent their being made.

Laws can examine into and check the external actions of men, but they cannot examine into and control men's minds. They may terrify the public writers and prevent them from exposing the misdeeds of their fellow men, but they cannot change their feelings in respect of those misdeeds. And thus, although these laws may have produced some effect upon the editors and public writers, the effect is confined to them alone, while the injury which has been inflicted upon the morals of certain classes is something prodigious.

Morality is partly the effect of the fear of an impaired reputation, and partly fear of punishment by the state; and those who pursue virtue from any other motives than these are rare indeed.

No official can be punished for arbitrariness or immorality which terminates with himself, and many take good care not to give way to over indulgence from fear of losing their reputation. But these words (in the Libel-law) protect the reputations of such officials, however arbitrary or immoral they may be, and thus they can indulge themselves in these vices to their heart's content, so that these words have not only failed to promote the cause of morality and decorum among the people, but have become the foundation of increased degradation among the officials.

It is impossible therefore to understand why they have been incorporated into the Law of Libel.

The Shidzôku in business.

(Chôya Shimbun.)

A Shidzôku beginning with a capital of one *yen* can easily support his family, while another with ten *yen* will find more difficulty in doing so. Again, a man with a hundred *yen* finds more difficulty still, and one with a thousand finds the greatest trouble in making both ends meet. This may sound strange at first, but there is reason in it for all that.

Let us suppose that a man has only one *yen* with which to commence business. He becomes a vegetable dealer or something of that kind, and must work very hard in order to maintain himself and his family. Of course a man with ten *yen* ought to make a living more easily than he who has but one. But, unfortunately, he feels himself the proud possessor of ten *yen*, and thus thinks more about his capital than his industry. It is the same with all those who possess capital. Of course if a man who has a thousand *yen* could be got to work like him who has only a hundred, he would prosper more certainly. But the misfortune is that he comports himself as one who has ten thousand *yen*, and thinks to himself "I was once a warrior!" Thousands of such men have become merchants, but not one of them has prospered.

For this reason I advise all the *shidzôku* who are bent upon going into business to labour industriously, and to think of every thousand *yen* they may possess as of a hundred, and not *vice versâ*.*

* We may fairly draw attention to the shrewdness and knowledge of human nature shewn in these few words.—[Ed. J. W. M.]

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THE IMPERIAL NAVAL COLLEGE.

A few centuries ago when England was 'merrie England,' before the earth was belted with wire or mankind had discovered the existence of public credit, the ways of a monarch who had resolved to create or improve a Navy were cast in rough and thorny places. With infinite pains and after repeated and distressing failures he had possibly succeeded in equipping a scanty fleet, which, if it escaped his enemies and was spared by tempests, fell perhaps a victim to the incapacity of its navigators. Or he may have resolved to learn the way to success by personal sacrifice and exertion and, like Peter the Great, have laid at Haarlem and Deptford the foundations of at least one source of the strength of a mighty empire. But we have changed all this. The Sovereign of to-day has other resources at his command. One touch of the magic wire which ends in Cornhill summons to his aid the accumulated treasures of the earth, and, at a nod from Rothschild, obsequious capitalists hasten to place their millions at his service. For him the ponderous steam-hammer rises and falls, the mighty rolling-mill revolves, the teeming brain of the inventor throbs, and Britannia, even, good-humouredly consents to lay aside her casque and trident and teach the bloodless lesson of her greatness on the element of which she is wont to claim the empire. Such, briefly, is the modern process by which a naval power is evolved. We purpose to show the steps Japan is taking in this direction, and the means by which under European direction she will, it is to be hoped, succeed in organising for herself an instrument at least of future freedom and independence, if not of conquest and glory.

Of the first attempt made by the Tokugawa Government to create a navy under European superintendence and direction we do not now propose to speak. There is every reason to believe that in the competent hands of the present Director of the Chinese Imperial Navy, Capt. Tracy, R.N., who recently visited us, it would, had the times permitted it, have achieved success. But the fall of the Shogûnate involved the close of the experiment, and Capt. Tracy retired from this country and transferred his services to the neighbouring empire. It was not until the year 1870 that Lieutenant Hawes, a retired officer of H. M. Royal Marine Light Infantry, was entrusted with the task of organising an Imperial Naval Service,—or some nucleus of such a service—out of the confused and chaotic material which then existed, and, nothing daunted by its difficulties, accepted the task. One vessel alone, the warship now known as the *Riojokan*, which belonged to the *Daimio* of Higo, was placed at his disposal, and this, too, encumbered with the condition that its crew and officers should be composed exclusively of *samurai* and men of that clan. Lieutenant Hawes did not fail to urge the grave objections which, he foresaw, must arise from this stipulation. He pointed out that the Government was creating a dangerous power in drilling and arming clans which might one day be brought to bear against each other or itself, but recognising the danger of abrupt measures he counselled the gradual substitution of men drawn from other clans as casualties occurred and opportunities offered. The labour of organisation was no slight work. The ship was indeed a man-of-war; it had cannon, rifles and a magazine; but its cannon and rifles were rusty, its main deck—of which the *samurai* required about two-thirds for their accommodation—was partitioned off with paper windows and matted after the manner of a Japanese apartment, while, on all sides, its occupants reclined or squatted on the mats and whiled away the leisure hours—and these were many—with interminable pipes for which the ever-present *tabi'ko-bon* furnished ample material. The *samurai* wore their two swords, nor could they be prevailed on to lay them aside. Worst of all, filth and disorder were everywhere, and the discipline "which should deracinate such savagery" was absolutely wanting. To cleanse this Augean sink was Lieutenant Hawes' first duty, and, one by one, such reforms as could best be effected were introduced. The decks were swept clear of their filth and lumber, hammocks replaced mats, a few seamen—placed at his service by the kindness of the British Admiral—taught the natives their craft and gave them an example of discipline, cleanliness and smartness, and, ultimately, the cumbersome and flowing native robes were exchanged for the convenient clothing of modern navies and, for the nonce, the two swords were stowed away in the lockers. And then the introduction of 'fresh blood' into the young navy was indeed carried out by wholesale process, a process which spared but little of the original ship's company. With the exception of a selected few the whole crew and their officers were discharged and their places filled with others—Satsuma, Chôshiu and Higo being the clans chiefly employed for the purpose—and the complement of the vessel was fixed at 275. Other vessels were added in course of time and partook in the newly introduced organisation, until at length, by the intelligence and influence of one officer—and he not a seaman, although of a profession somewhat akin to it—the foundation of the present Japanese naval force was successfully laid. Lieut. Hawes preserved his connexion with it until the year 1872, when the organisation of the Imperial Marine Light Infantry was committed to his charge. To his energy, patience and skill in combating the difficulties incidental to the position the Japanese are largely indebted for the hopeful condition of their Navy, and the sincerity and thoroughness of his work were warmly acknowledged by the English Naval Mission which succeeded him in the following year and of which we now propose to speak.

In August 1873 a party of British officers, petty officers and seamen, lent to the Government of Japan by the English Admiralty, arrived in Yedo and took charge of the Imperial Naval College, a spacious building erected in 1872. The party consisted of Captain Douglas, Director, who has since retired, Commander Jones, the present Director, Navigating-Lieutenant Baillie, Chief Engineers Sutton and Gissing and Engineer Harding, two gunners, two boatswains, three chief petty officers, three first-class petty officers and thirteen leading seamen, a small but most efficient *corps d'élite* of instructors, specially selected by the Admiralty with a view to the service they had undertaken. In the College at this time were 129 cadets, of ages ranging between 16 and 27, the greater number of whom had already passed some two years under preliminary instruction. An examination which was held with a view to discover their capacity and classify them afforded but little promise. In trigonometry and arithmetic their deficiency was painfully apparent. For a simple trigonometry paper eighty marks were allotted;—61 pupils failed to obtain a mark; 17 fell short of twenty, and 23 from various causes were not examined. Again in arithmetic, for which 100 marks were allowed, 4 of the pupils failed to obtain a mark, 1 obtained but two and 9 fell short of twenty. The progress of these pupils has been largely retarded by the insufficiency of their early training and their deficient knowledge of English in which instruction is conveyed. The Formosan expedition has also interfered with their studies. On that occasion 105 cadets were withdrawn from the College for temporary service afloat, and although they have since returned to resume their studies, some valuable months were necessarily lost to them.

The course of mathematical instruction now followed is thus divided. Monday is devoted to Navigation and Nautical Astronomy: Tuesday to Algebra; Wednesday to Plane and Spherical Trigonometry; on Thursday Navigation and Nautical Astronomy are repeated, and on Friday the weekly examinations take place. The cadets who are preparing for lieutenants' duties are divided into two watches, each of these being again subdivided. The 1st and 3rd classes are comprised in one watch; the 2nd and 4th in the other. The day's routine is as follows. At 7.25 a.m. during summer the watch "falls in" outside the College. One class is then sent to gunnery practise and one to seamanship, the other watch being meanwhile engaged at mathematics. At 10 o'clock the watches are exchanged, so that each shares alternately in theoretical and practical instruction. At noon the school is dismissed, but classes for English and Arithmetic meet in the afternoon, five hours weekly being devoted to the former and two to the latter. The hours of instruction are altered in winter to 9.30 a.m. to noon and from 1 to 3 p.m.

Two training ships have been attached to the college, the *Kenkon-kan* being assigned for harbour duty and the *Tsukubakan* for ocean cruising. The first of these,—formerly H. M. S. *Beagle* which lies in the lake in the

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mission grounds—has been rigged and fitted out by the cadets. They are here exercised in sail and spar drill before proceeding to the *Tsukuba* (formerly H. M. S. *Malacca*), a large corvette of 1,100 tons, carrying a complement of 245 men. We have already described her cruise to San Francisco and Honolulu,* and need only now add that 38 cadets from the College accompanied her and were largely benefited by the practical instruction they had the opportunity to obtain. Two batteries have been fitted up for gun drill within the grounds, one of these mounting six guns on truck carriages, the other five 7-inch muzzle-loading rifled guns of 7-tons weight. The guns are of the Armstrong pattern and are similar to those in use in the British service. In consequence of the nature of the ground some difficulty was experienced in constructing a battery of adequate solidity to carry the latter. A spot has, however, been selected which offers an admirable range to seaward, and here a stout battery has been built on a foundation of piles, concrete &c. The cadets now in the College, exclusive of the Engineer students, number 67, in addition to those who are afloat.

The students of the Engineer department number 32. Of these 12 students and 3 Assistant-Engineers pursue their studies at Yedo, while 15 students and 2 Assistant-Engineers undergo a course of instruction at the Branch Engineering College at Yokosuka. They are divided into two classes and attend alternate terms at Yedo and Yokosuka. The following is the *curriculum* of theoretical instruction. On Monday, Mathematics; Tuesday, Practical Instruction in the working of Engines and Boilers under steam in Yedo Bay and the use of the "Indicator"; Wednesday is devoted to hand-sketching from machinery, and Thursday to Mechanical Scale Drawing; on Friday Applied Mechanics are studied.

At Yokosuka the class visits the various departments of the Arsenal. Here the work in progress is examined and working sketches are made of the machinery. In the afternoon the work which has been examined is explained to the students by an English instructor. We should add that a complete model factory has recently been added to the College with a view to facilitate and supplement the course of study. It is supplied with a 12-horse power engine, pattern shop, foundry, blacksmiths' shop, and a fitting and erecting shop furnished with all the necessary appliances for constructing small engines, and promises to add largely to the resources of the Institution.

Nine of the most advanced pupils have been promoted to the rank of Assistant-Engineer and have been attached to ships in commission.

The duties of the Mission are not limited to the instruction of the cadets. They also comprise the superintendence of two training ships for seamen, the *Fujiyama Kan* and the *Asama Kan*, both stationed at Yokohama. In both of these seamanship and gunnery are taught. The European instructors are assisted by eight native seamen who have undergone a course of instruction at the College. In addition to the College cadets, some 600 seamen under European instruction and discipline are thus distributed:—

Kenkon Kan	80
Tsukuba Kan	150
Fujiyama Kan	200
Asama Kan, &c.	170
	600

In addition to these, 51 of the Marine Light Infantry and 17 of the Marine Artillery have passed through a course of gun-drill; 81 of the former, 43 of the latter and, 21 officers being still under instruction.

Attached to the College is the elementary or preparatory school, intended as a feeder to the larger institution and containing at present eighty pupils. Promotions are made from it to the College as room occurs, the vacancies created being filled by boys who enter after a successful competative examination. The school is under the charge of Mr. Milne, who is assisted by Mr. Chamberlain.

The cadets are, so far as we have been able to learn, drawn exclusively from the *samurai* class, although no restriction operates to prevent youths of a lower status from entering the College. *Suum cuique* would seem to be the acknowledged rule, and as yet neither merchant's nor farmer's son has shown a disposition to dispute the hereditary claim of the *samurai* to the profession of arms, although later on, as class distinctions are overborne or fade away, a new element may possibly present itself. The expenses of the institution are borne wholly by the Government without any payment in aid being made by the students, and a small allowance for pocket money is also provided. The clothing is a neat and serviceable blue uniform. A liberal dietary is provided of rice, fish, beef, pork or poultry, vegetables, tea with cow's milk and sugar; and, as a *bonne bouche*, the supreme delicacy of stewed eels is occasionally added. The dormitories are fairly spacious and, so far as our visit has enabled us to judge, the sanitary arrangements have been carefully studied. The health of the students is at present excellent. Cricket, rounders and football are occasionally played by the boys, and seem to grow in favour with them. Swimming and boating are also permitted in due season and within proper limits, and everything is done to develop the sound mind within the sound body. The hours of recreation, it will be observed, are extremely liberal and offer every facility for this.

We add elsewhere a synopsis of the College course.

It is gratifying to learn that the students exhibit a lively appreciation of the efforts made to fit them for the career they have chosen, and that their docility has won for them the highest commendation from their teachers. They are pronounced quick of apprehension, studious and desirous to please, quiet and respectful in their demeanour and steady in the pursuit of knowledge. Of their capacity to acquire it, indeed, there can be but little doubt. It is perhaps as yet premature to express any apprehension as to the power to *retain* their acquisitions, though the fear experienced may be not unnaturally due to our knowledge of the mercurial temperament of the nation. To this point we shall revert at greater length. To Captain Jones and the officers and men of the Mission, however, it must be a source of pride and pleasure to witness the quick response to their efforts, and the promise which their excellent organisation already affords of great future success. Upon them it may be said to hang. The plastic material in their hands may be moulded at their will and to their purpose, and we know little of their power and have widely misjudged its visible results if their country shall not have reason to feel gratified by their unqualified success, and Japan, in her turn, have not just reason to approve the *fiat* which committed her infant Navy to their charge.

The College for students preparing for the Marine Artillery service under the able direction of Capt. Brinkley, R. A. is also situated within the grounds of the Naval School. We defer until an early future issue our account of this College and of the service to which it is affiliated.

IMPERIAL NAVAL COLLEGE.

Examinations, College Course, &c.

I.—An Annual Examination will be held for the admission of cadets to the Naval College from the Elementary School, but no Cadets must be more than 16 years of age, at the time of Examination.

The subjects of Examination will be as follows.

	Marks.
To read English fairly and write from dictation in a legible hand.	200
Arithmetic as far as simple proportion, Vulgar & Decimal fractions.	200
Algebra as far as quadratic equations.	100
Geometry, Book 7 to Prop^{n} 32	100
Logarithms, use of the tables	100
Geography	100
Total	800

Four-tenths of the marks assigned must be obtained in each subject, 320 marks in the aggregate.

A Cadet who fails to pass the above examination may be given another trial, provided he is eligible with respect to age.

II.—The Course to be four years, viz. 3 years at the College as Cadet and 1 year in the sea-going training-ship as midshipman.

* *Japan Weekly Mail*, 22nd April 1876.

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III.—Mathematical Course.

Algebra.—Fundamental operations; fractions; simple and quadratic equations; involution and evolution; indices and surds, progression; problems.

Geometry.—First 3 Books of Euclids' elements.

Trigonometry.—Definitions and fundamental formulæ; solution of plane and spherical triangles; analytical trigonometry; logarithms.

Practical Navigation & Nautical Astronomy.—Plane sailing; parallel sailing; traverse sailing; middle latitude sailing; Mercator's sailing, and great circle sailing; day's work; Mercator's chart; method of ascertaining the deviation of the compass; passage of bright stars over the meridian latitude by meridian altitude of the sun, moon, and stars; by altitude of pole star; by altitude near meridian, and by double altitude; longitude by sun and star chronometer; by lunar distance; error and rate of chronometer.

Variation of Compass.—By azimuth and amplitude.

Theoretical Navigation & Nautical Astronomy. Definitions and and principles; investigation of all formulæ; explanation of all corrections used; construction of tables.

Instruments.—Use of theodolite, level, azimuth compass, and marine barometer; construction and use of the sextant; artificial horizon; use of charts.

Note.—A selected class will be instructed in *Nautical Surveying.*

IV.—Seamanship Course.

6. *Instructions.*

1st Instruction.—Sea terms; parts of a ship; names of spars and sails; bends; hitches; knotting and splicing; names of standing and running rigging; placing standing rigging.

2nd Instruction. Worming; parcelling and serving; stropping block and passing seizings; reeving running rigging; making sword and paunch mats.

3rd Instruction. Tackles and method of fitting them; fitting rigging; rigging and raising shears; masting ships; staying masts; setting up rigging; gammoning bowsprit.

4th Instruction.—Placing lower cap; sending up tops and crosstrees; sending up and down masts and yards; in and out jib boom; compass; log and lead lines.

5th Instruction. Sail making; fitting sails; making up; bending; reefing and furling sails; management of boats.

6th Instruction.—Anchors and cables; mooring and unmooring; working cables; laying out anchors, &c.; rules of the road at sea; organization.

V.—Gunnery Course.

Practical Course.—Heavy and revolving gun drills; rifle and field exercises; truck gun drill; cutlass and pistol exercise; field gun drill and field battery musketry course, ammunition instruction; gunpowder fuzes; projectiles; magazines; manner of filling cartridges &c.; rockets; torpedo instruction.

Theoretical Course. Definitions; principles of the construction of guns; materials used &c.; breaking strain of iron, steel and copper; deflection how generated, and method of correction; elevation; depression and training of ports; use of spirit level; marking wood scales; rear face of cascabel, &c.; converging truck guns; making racers and converging plates; calculation of converging table; construction and adjustment of director.

VI.—Final Examination Before Joining the Training Ship

Mathematics,	Marks.
Arithmetic and Algebra,	200
Geometry,	150
Trigonometry,	250
Practical Navn & Naut^{l} Astron.) Theoretical ,, ,, ,,)	500
Use of Instruments,	100
Total	1200

Seamanship and Gunnery.	
Seamanship	1,200
Gunnery	1,200
Total	2,400

VII.—The number of marks to be obtained are as follows.

For a 1st class Certificate in Mathematics	1,000
,, 2nd ,, ,, ,,	800
,, 3rd ,, ,, ,,	600
For a 1st class Certificate in Seamanship	1,000
,, 2nd ,, ,, ,,	800
,, 3rd ,, ,, ,,	600
For a 1st class Certificate in Gunnery	1,000
,, 2nd ,, ,, ,,	800
,, 3rd ,, ,, ,,	600

VII.—Cadets who pass unsatisfactorily at the annual college examinations will be discharged, or warned that they will be discharged if they do not show sufficient improvement.

BRITISH CONSULAR TRADE REPORT FOR HAKODATE FOR 1875.

British Consulate,
Hakodaté, 20th March, 1875.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward you, in duplicate, Returns of the Shipping and Trade of this Port for the year ending 31st December last, comprising:—

1.—Imports from England and other Countries, and Imports from open Ports in Japan.
2.—Exports to England and other Countries, and Exports to open Ports in Japan.
3.—Return of Treasure imported and exported.
4.—Return of Foreign Shipping.
5.—Return of Duties etc. collected.
6.—Return of British and Foreign Residents.

Shipping.

	Ships.	*Tonnage.*
1874	55	... 34,449
1875	39	... 12,394
Decrease	16	... 22,055

This decrease is owing to the P. M. S. ships having ceased to run northward; instead of which we have had four and five Mitsu Bishi steamers regularly every month.

Imports.

1875 ... $67,125	@ 4 6	£15,103 = @ 4	£13,425
1874 ... $61,025	...	£13,730 = ,,	£13,730
Increase $ 6,100	...	£11,373	£ 305 decrease.

Exports.

1875 ... $395,902	@ 4 6	£89,078 = @ 4	£79,180
1874 ... $315,765	...	£71,097 = ,,	£71,097
Increase $ 80,137	...	£17,981	£ 8,083

Now considering how dull and very unsatisfactory trade has been everywhere last year, it appears Hakodaté has done very well, there being an increase both in Imports and Exports.

The increase is more apparent when indicated in dollars than in sterling. But as the dollars in this Report have been reckoned at 4, there is a comparative table both at 4 and 4 6 with the result of 1874 at 4 6.

General Remarks.

Telegraphic communication with Tôkiô was opened at the commencement of 1875, but I regret to say that the cable broke down a month ago, so that we are now dependent on the Awomori steamer for telegrams from the South.

In connexion with the colonization of this Island, a boarding school has been opened at Sapporo for from 35 to 50 boys, and one for as many girls. The boys have native masters for mathematics, history, geography and Japanese studies and a foreigner for English, and it is said some of the boys are well advanced in mathematics and write English pretty fairly. Up to the beginning of last year the girls had studied arithmetic, history and geography exclusively in their own language. Since then they commenced to study these subjects in English under the superintendence of Miss Dennis, an English governess, and are said to have made considerable progress.

Both boys and girls have been brought up from Tôkiô and are entirely supported and educated at the expense of the Government, under the superintendence of a Japanese Director and a number of officials.

The buildings for both schools are new, and built half in Japanese and half in European style. They are large and commodious, consisting of class rooms, dining rooms, student's rooms, kitchens and servants' rooms, laundries, etc., and detached houses for the foreign teachers and for one or two Japanese teachers.

There are also tailors' departments connected with both, where clothes are made for the scholars. The boys dress entirely in foreign costume; the girls preserve their own native dress except with regard to shoes.

What the object of the Government is in establishing these schools in that out-of-the way place is unknown; but it is supposed, that when the education of both boys and girls is completed, they will be placed in charge of schools, which are to be started in different parts of the

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Island. In the meantime however, while their own education is being proceeded with, they are getting acclimatized.

The trigonometrical survey of the Island has been carried on, and will be continued, under the direction of natives this year, the foreigners having completed their engagements.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
R. EUSDEN.

Sir HARRY S. PARKES, K.C.B.
Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary,
&c., &c., &c.

I.—RETURN OF THE IMPORT TRADE OF HAKODATE FOR THE YEAR ENDING, 31ST DECEMBER, 1875.

FROM ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

Kerosene oil	$16,837
Miscellaneous	10,804
Total	$27,641

Equal, at 4s. to the dollar, to £5528.4.0.

FROM OPEN PORTS IN JAPAN.

Coal	Tons 4,156	$29,368
Miscellaneous		10,116
Total		$39,484

Equal, at 4s. to the dollar, to £7896.16.0.

II.—RETURN OF THE EXPORT TRADE OF HAKODATE. FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1875.

TO ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

Awabi	Piculs	1,287	$34,305
Cuttle Fish	,,	1,843	21,429
Deer Horns	,,	181	2,757
Fish (dried)	,,	686	2,588
Irico	,,	1,240	60,881
Seaweed (uncut)	,,	112,448	223,169
,, (cut)	,,	2,142	5,285
Sharks Fins	,,	13	320
Total			$350,734

Equal, at 4s. to the dollar, to £70.146.16.0.

TO OPEN PORTS IN JAPAN.

Miscellaneous	$45,168

Equal, at 4s. to the dollar, to £9033.12.0.

III.—RETURN OF TREASURE IMPORTED AND EXPORTED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1875.

IMPORTED FROM OPEN PORTS.

Japanese Paper Money	$76,030
,, Gold Coin	2,540
,, Silver ,,	1,060
Mexican Dollars	12,900
Total	$92,470

Equal, at 4s. to the dollar, to £36,988.

EXPORTED TO OPEN PORTS.

Japanese Paper Money	$13,235
,, Silver ,,	2,200
Mexican Dollars	500
Total	$15,935

Equal, at 4s. to the dollar, to £3,187.

IV.—RETURN OF ALL FOREIGN SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED AT THE PORT OF HAKODATE FOR THE YEAR 1875.

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
British General	20	7,859	22	8,431
German ,,	10	2,258	10	2,258
Russian ,,	3	1,122	3	1,122
American ,,	3	546	4	583
Total	36	11,785	39	12,394

V.—RETURN OF ALL THE DUTIES COLLECTED ON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AND SHIPPING DUES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1875.

Export duties	$15,806.60
Import duties	1,218.90
Shipping dues	749.00
Total	$18,774.50

Equal, at 4s. to the dollar, to £3,754 18s. 0d.

VI.—RETURN OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN RESIDENTS AND FIRMS.

British Residents	13	Firms	2
American ,,	6	,,	0
Russian ,,	3	,,	0
Danish ,,	2	,,	0
French ,,	2	,,	0
German ,,	2	,,	0
Total Residents	28	Total Firms	2

Correspondence.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

SIR,—I would not say that there is cause for fear of reaction in the present Government, but any one who takes note of the atmosphere he breathes will doubtless perceive that the conservatives are making themselves felt in a much more decided manner than was perceptible three years ago.

1.—Educationally. There seems to be diminution in the zeal for Western science, and methods, and educators. There is a stronger drawing towards old methods; more Chinese and Japanese schools after the old models are increasing. I am told, though it may not be correct, that the amount of instruction in English in the Imperial University is to be decreased, and the amount in Chinese and Japanese to be correspondingly increased.

2.—The reins are drawn more tightly on foreigners residing outside treaty limits. Restrictions which two years ago were a dead letter are revived; in such small things that can scarcely be mentioned, which seem too trifling to be set down in order, but which all go to make up one's judgment of the atmosphere he is daily breathing.

3.—The Press restrictions which seem in their harshness to be making martyrs who glory in their martyrdom. Of old the blood of the martyrs was the seed of the Church, and here this measure of repression may be the surest way of keeping alive the very spirit which it is the highest interest of the nation to let die. "Our adversary is our helper," was the aphorism of one who had a large experience of men, and of politics. It seems proving true in Japan. These men who are shut up for their loud talk must have a following, for as fast as one is hurried off to prison another is ready to take his place and to speak his mind without fear of the consequences, but rather seeming to enjoy the prospect of an early and lengthy sentence. Does it not seem as if the Government could better bear the detraction of such men than the odium which must follow a too harsh prosecution of them? Certainly a wiser restriction would be less rigorous.

These are points which I, with some about me, feel to be most worthy of note just now.

TOKIO.

[It may be remembered that we drew prominent attention to this subject in our issue of the 22nd April.—ED. *J.W.M.*]

Law Report.

IN H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.
Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Vice-Consul.
Saturday, June 3rd, 1876.

REGINA *ats* E. W. PEARCE *cs.* THOMAS DUCKER.

Charge: Assault.

E. W. Pearce, sworn: I am second steward of the S. S. *Sumatra*. Yesterday morning I was in the pantry, the cook, Ducker, came in and wanted to take out a silver dish with some meat in it. I told him not to take that dish up to the galley: he answered me that it was none of my business, threatened to smash my nose and struck me. He had hold of the hair of my head. The chief steward and the pantryman parted us.

To defendant; The silver is under my charge, and I am responsible for it.

Daniel Dunn, pantryman of the S. S. *Sumatra*, sworn: I was in the pantry yesterday morning between 9 and 10 when the cook came and took a silver dish and a tea urn. The second steward told him not to take the silver, but the cook asked if it had anything to do with him (the steward), and when the steward said: Yes, it had to do with him, because he had to look after the silver, and if the cook took it to the galley, he (the steward) would not

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come for it, then the cook struck the steward so that his nose bled, and witness and the chief steward had to part them.

Wm. H. Lowder, chief steward of the S. S. *Sumatra*, sworn: The second steward is responsible for the silver.

Sentenced to pay a fine of $2 and $1.50 costs, or be imprisoned for three days.

Monday, June 5th 1876.

Thomas Pucker, chief cook, and Robert Bingham, second cook on board the S. S. *Sumatra*, was charged with being drunk and creating a disturbance on board.

Robert Lanham, captain of the S. S. *Sumatra*, sworn: Yesterday morning I heard a great deal of cursing, swearing, and horrible language proceeding from the galley. I told the chief officer to see the noise stopped, and shortly afterwards the chief cook, Thomas Ducker, came on the poop and told me he would to go ashore to see a doctor for a sore throat. I told him to leave the poop, but he would not go and I had him taken away by the chief officer. In the meantime the second cook was walking about the deck vociferating that he was the best man in the ship. Seeing that both the cooks were drunk I had them put in irons, and sent for the police to take them ashore. I don't believe anything was the matter with the chief cook's throat, as he was screaming lustily.

Wm. Good, chief officer of the S. S. *Sumatra*, sworn: Yesterday morning the two cooks, the prisoners, were cursing and swearing on board; the chief cook went on the poop and was ordered away by the captain, but would not leave. I had to take him away myself with the assistance of the third mate, and we had the cooks, who were both drunk, put in irons.

Robert Bingham, the second cook, stated that he had provocation because the third mate made a blow at him.

Captain Lanham stated that the conduct of the two cooks affected the discipline of the ship; he was leaving port to morrow, and he was desirous, before leaving, to discharge these two men.

His Honour observed that as prisoners had already been in jail for 24 hours he should let them off with paying costs, $1.50 each.

Thursday, June 8th, 1876.

Hugh Collett was charged with being drunk and incapable.

Police Constable Mansbridge, sworn: Last night about half past eleven, as I was patroling the settlement on duty, I met prisoner being carried by four or five Japanese on their shoulders. They told me he was drunk and had been fighting. He was sent to the police station.

Prisoner stated that he lived at No. 136. He was fined $1 and costs, or in default sentenced to be imprisoned for 48 hours.

Friday, June 9th, 1876.

William Long, seaman of H. M.'s gunboat *Dwarf*, was charged with being drunk and assaulting a Japanese policeman.

Police Constable Mansbridge, sworn: Last night about 11 o'clock prisoner was brought to the station charged with being drunk and striking a Japanese policeman.

A Japanese policeman stated: Last night about half past ten, as I was standing before No. 94, prisoner came up to me and asked me to show him the way to the Hatoba. I went along with him and he asked for my baton, and as I refused to give it to him he gave me two blows on the head with his fist, took my baton from me and threw me down in the street, upon which he ran away. I pursued him, and with the assistance of another policeman I caught him and brought him to the station.

Prisoner said he never asked the way to the Hatoba and never struck the witness.

Witness said that he did not understand English, but as prisoner came up to him and pulled him by the sleeve, and was a seaman, witness thought he wanted to go to the Hatoba.

Police-constable Mansbridge stated that prisoner was very violent in the police station, and wanted to fight, and that they had to put him in a cell.

A Japanese police sergeant deposed that he was in the police station last night when prisoner was brought in. Prisoner's clothes were dripping wet from the rain, so he was provided with other clothes; he was every violent in the station.

Prisoner said that he was not drunk last night. He was in company with three other seamen from the same ship, and outside the British Consulate he was, without having given any provocation at all, set upon by five Japanese policemen, who kicked his shins, poked him in the back with their batons, and drove him off to the police station. He could not say that his comrades saw that he was thus ill-treated.

Fined $1.50 and costs; in default of payment to be imprisoned for 3 days.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, 26th May, 1876.

There is a panic on the stock exchange caused by anxiety in Eastern affairs. The Port rejects the Berlin memorandum, and fleets are assembling at Besika Bay.

London, 23rd May, 1876.

The views of the Berlin Conference have been rejected by England.

TELEGRAMS.

(Straits Times.)

London, 13th May.—In the House of Commons last evening, the resolution of Mr. Smyth, for the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors in Ireland on Sundays, was, upon a division, adopted by 224 votes against 167. Government opposed the motion.

The Rev. Doctor Maclagan has refused the Bishopric of Calcutta.

Telegrams from Berlin are unanimous in affirming a pacific character to the conference now going on there, and the identity of views between Austria, Germany and Russia.

Vienna, 13th May.—A serious rising is reported in Bulgaria. The Christians in Turkey are becoming uneasy consequent upon the present excited state of the Muhammadan population.

Constantinople, 13th May.—Mehemet Rushdi has been appointed Grand Vizier in place of Nedim Pacha, and Hussein Pacha becomes Minister of War.

Simla, May 15th.—Information, dated Zanzibar 6th, states that the Resident has negotiated with the Sultan for the abolition of all slave routes. No Caravans to fit out for the purchase of slaves. No slave hunting in the interior of Africa. All slaves coming to the coast to be seized and confiscated; likewise all slave caravans. Slave dealers to be imprisoned.

Rangoon, May 14th.—The British escort reached a point two miles beyond Bhamo on the 4th, and expected to reach the Chinese frontier on the 9th. Latest news from Mr. Grosvenor's party is dated April 25th; they were then one march east of Yungchan, all well. The hill tribes are quiet and rains commenced. No opposition or difficulties expected.

(Via America.)

Paris, May 19th.—Of the recent riot affair at Salonica, in European Turkey, information has been received at the Foreign Legation in Paris that M. Lassessaro, the American Consular Agent, who happened to be at the railway station, only interfered to rescue a young Christian girl from the clutches of a band of Musselmen who were forcing her to the Mosque, when he was appealed to by her for assistance. M. Lassessaro conveyed the girl to the United States Consulate in his carriage. His house was surrounded by a furious crowd. He sent out persons commissioned to ascertain the girl's nationality, if possible. Herr Abbott, the German Consul, and Mr. Paul Moulin, the French Consul at Salonica, who are brothers-in-law, and both related by marriage to the American Consular Agent, hearing respectively that a young person of their nationality had been forcibly dragged to the Mosque, repaired to the building to protect her. When at the Mosque, both gentlemen were set upon by a Turkish mob and literally beaten to death with iron bars. The American Consulate was saved from destruction by the exertions of a military force, which was ordered on duty by the Governor, after the Italian Consul had informed him of the condition of affairs.

Athens, May 17th.—The Turks are reinforcing their positions on the Greek frontier. Greece will take similar action in that quarter. It is alleged that foreign emissaries are endeavoring to induce Christians on the frontier to revolt. Great agitation prevails in Crete.

London, May 16th.—6 A. M.—Dispatches say that the French squadron for Solonica musters 31 guns and 1,270 men, and the German squadron, 90 guns and 3,000 men.

London, May 16th.—6 A. M.—The House of Commons last night debated Ryland's Resolution that the House regrets that the progressive increase of expenditures commenced by the Government should lead to the increase of the income tax. Gathorne Hardy defended the in-

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crease of army estimates. When the tramp of men was heard in every country of Europe, it was necessary that England should keep her place among nations. The resolution was rejected, by 299 to 175.

Berlin, May 15th.—The Conference resolved to urge the combatants to agree to a two months' armistice, hoping the negotiations during the armistice would result in a settlement on the basis of Andrassy's note, with concessions by the insurgents from their present demands France and Italy approve the finding of the Conference. England postpones her answer.

A conference of the treaty powers of England, France, Italy, Germany, Austria and Russia is expected to be summoned to draw up an agreement for united approval.

London, May 15th.—In the House of Commons this evening, the Under Secretary of the Colonies said there was no intention to bombard towns on the coast of Dahomey, but that a blockade would be instituted, commencing July 1st.

London, May 15th.—The Duke of Edinburgh becomes Rear Admiral.

London, May 15th.—It is reported that four German iron-clads will proceed to Solonica next week.

London, May 15th.—A Constantinople despatch says that the uneasiness among the Austrian Population increases daily, as the threatening attitude of the Mohommetans increases. Foreigners are leaving the city numerously.

Salonica, May 15th.—It is officially announced that eighteen additional arrests have been made.

Belgrade May 14th.—The Servian frontier is completely lined by a cordon of Turkish troops, and free ingress or egress is impossible. There is great irritation in official circles here.

London, May 14th.—A Vienna dispatch says disturbances are feared in Syria, where the excitement is daily increasing. Two English men-of-war have arrived at Jaffa, three at Beyrout, and one English and one French man-of-war at Latakia.

London, May 14th.—Advices from Bagdad state that the plague is still raging, with increasing violence, there and at Muscat. Strict quarantine is maintained in all ports, to prevent its spread.

Paris, May 14th.—Intelligence received here from Salonica announces that the port has been blockaded. None of the inhabitants are allowed to leave town until the inquiry has terminated. Two French ironclads and two frigates have arrived at the Piræus on their way to Salonica. Fresh disturbances are still feared. The schools are closed, and work has been suspended. The bodies of the murdered Consuls are still unburied.

Constantinople, May 15th.—It is officially stated that the Bulgarian disturbances are expected to cease shortly. The insurgents have been defeated with great loss in several engagements, and many have given submission. Fifteen thousand soldiers are now concentrated near Phillippoli. Additional Russian, Italian and Greek men-of-war have arrived.

London, May 13th.—It is reported that the bodies of the murdered Consuls are unburied at Constantinople, as the excitement is so great that it would be dangerous to attempt a funeral until reinforcements arrive. A general panic prevails; the lower classes of Mahommedans are purchasing daggers and revolvers with money supplied by those hoping for the massacre and plunder of Christians. Travellers are leaving *en masse*, and the European residents are sending away their families.

Berlin, May 13th.—Everything points to a complete understanding having been arrived at by the representatives of Russia, Germany and Austria, in connection with the Turkish question. They are clearly animated by a pacific policy. The decisions arrived at have to-day been communicated to the English, French and Italian Ambassadors. One result of the Conference is that Turkey has been requested to grant the insurgents an extension of the armistice for the purpose of executing promised reforms and aiding further negotiations. The Powers also intend to reinforce the naval strength of Sontar for the greater protection of the Christians. Great credit is given to Prince Gortschakoff for the able manner in which he handled the Eastern question.

London, May 13th.—Later despatches from Athens say: A vessel arrived from Salonica brings the news that the American Consul was not in Salonica at the time of the murders. The Christians took his carriage, which chanced to be at the railway station, put the girl in it and drove her to his consulate. The Provincial Council and the mob met in the mosque. The Governor was present when the Consuls were murdered. He merely protested and treated the matter lightly. The Turks filed past the corpses and spat upon them, The body of the French Consul had 34 wounds.

London, May 13th.—The British fleet in the Mediterranean has been ordered to rendezvous immediately at Smyrna, in view of possible difficulties.

Naples, May 13th.—Two more Italian iron-clads, under Vice-Admiral Viny, have gone to Salonica.

Berlin, May 12th.—Count Von Arnim has appealed to the Imperial Disciplinary Court at Leipzig against the decree by which he was dismissed from the public service. In a letter to the *Vossische Zeitung*, he emphatically denies that he wrote the pamphlet upon his alleged authorship of which the charge of treason against him is based.

Havana, May 12th.—Advices from St. Thomas to May 7th have been received. Four hundred and fifty persons have been arrested in Barbadoes. The prisons are full, and, for that reason, no further arrests have been made. Many persons have taken refuge in vessels.

There has been great destruction of property; riots are feared, if the Government party show the same instability as heretofore.

The report that President Dominique, of Hayti, was assassinated, or died of his wounds after embarking, is untrue. He arrived at St. Thomas, April 21st, on board a French man-of-war.

Opening of the Philadelphia Exhibition.

Philadelphia, May 10th.—The International Exhibition was opened to day with imposing ceremonies. The city presented a remarkable appearance, and the event was one long to be remembered by those present. Chestnut street and all the main thoroughfares were profusely decorated with bunting, and Independence Hall was covered with transparencies, flags, etc. Immense throngs filled the streets from an early hour in the morning. The day having been made a legal holiday by the Legislature of this State, all places of business in the city were closed. Up to seven o'clock the clouds had been threatening, but by nine had entirely disappeared, and the day opened clear and sunny, becoming showery, however, in the afternoon. The grounds were in very good condition, in spite of the heavy rain of yesterday.

As early as Monday night there were said to be over a a million people in the city, including strangers, and the hotels were literally packed.

About 250,000 people gathered at Fairmount Park, all sorts of vehicles being pressed into the service of carrying passengers to the scene.

The gates were opened at 9 o'clock, and for hours thereafter crowds were pouring through them. At least 50,000 people had gathered by 11 o'clock. Every available spot in the neighbourhood of the Grand Stand in front of Memorial Hall was occupied.

The Foreign Commissioners and other distinguished visitors and guests were seated with but little confusion, their entrance being effected through the Main Exhibition Hall, which, with the Memorial Hall or Art Gallery and the Machinery Hall, were reserved for the invited guests and the exhibitors until the close of the ceremonies, when all restrictions were removed. The exercise took place in the open air upon the south terrace of Memorial Hall, fronting the Main Building, in full view of the general public.

At 10 o'clock the troops arrived at the grounds by different gates. Their clanging bands responded to each other as they marched through the Park, and the large hollow edifice echoed the sound of their drums.

The ceremonies opened promptly at 10.15. The orchestra, of 150 pieces under the direction of Theodore Thomas, assisted by Dudley Buck, played the national airs of all countries represented at the Exhibition.

At 10.30 the Emperor of Brazil and his suite arrived, and were escorted to their places by General J. R. Haw-

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ley, President of the Centennial Commission. They were loudly cheered, and the orchestra played the Brazilian national hymn. The Emperor was in citizen's dress, and wore a decoration concealed under the lappel of his coat.

At 10.45, General Sheridan and wife appeared on the Grand Stand, and were greeted with applause, which he acknowledged.

Soon after, Hon. James G. Blaine appeared, and was heartily welcomed by the crowd.

Hon. John P. Jones and wife, and many other prominent people arrived at the Grand Stand, and were greeted with applause, when recognized.

Considerable amusement was caused by the sudden appearance of Fred Douglas in the crowd, and he was helped over the ropes by the officers and conducted to a seat on the platform. He was cheered.

The platform was by this time much crowded, and many guests were unprovided with seats.

The programme for the opening of the Exhibition was generally commended for its simplicity, and it was rapidly and closely followed up. The central figure was of course President Grant.

The scene was brilliant when the Foreign Commissioners were in their places, full of gold lace with collars and medals of Knighthood, the military officers of the United States and many Spanish Cadets standing near them, while in the distance were seen, drawn up in hollow squares, the military of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and the marines and seaman of the Navy Yard, wearing white turbans and carrying cutlasses. Colored troops mingled with the white, marking the advance of public opinion in the hundred years.

At 10.48, the signal was given for the music to stop. At 10.55, President Grant, who had been escorted to the grounds by a division of troops, entered through Memorial Hall, escorted by governor Hartranft and General Hawley, who escorted him to his seat at the front of the platfrom. The President was received with loud and continued cheers. The orchestra then played "Hail to the Chief," during which time the President shook hands with the Emperor, Empress and guests. The President then took his seat. Governor Hartranft, Gen. Hawley and the Hon. D. J. Morrill occupied seats on his left, while Messrs. John Welch and Goshorn were on his right.

At 11.03, Wagner's grand "Centennial Inauguration March" was performed in fine style by the great orchestra, and the assemblage broke into applause on its conclusion.

The Right Rev. Bishop Simpson, of the M. E. Church, then offered a prayer, during which a majority of the vast assemblage stood with uncovered heads.

A hymn was then sung.

Mr. John Welch, President of the Centennial Board of Finance, then presented the Centennial Buildings to the United States Centennial Commission.

General Hawley arose and said that, as President of the Centenial Commission, he accepted the great trust conferred by the Board of Finance.

Then followed the rendering of the cantata by Sidney Lanier, of Georgia; music by Dudley Buck, of Connecticut; with orchestral and organ accompaniment.

At the close, the members of the choruses called for Buck, the composer of the music, who made his appearance and bowed his acknowledgement of the compliment.

General Hawley then, as Chairman of the Centennial Commission, formally presented the Exhibition to the President of the United States.

President Grant stepped forward, amid prolonged applause, and made the following address of acceptance and proclamation of the opening of the International Exhibition

My Countrymen: It has been thought appropriate upon this Centennial occasion, to bring together in Philadelphia for popular inspection specimens of our attainments in industry, the fine arts and literature, science and philosophy, as well as in the great business of agriculture and of commerce, that we may the more thoroughly appreciate the excellencies and deficiencies of our achievements, and also give emphatic expression to the earnest desire to cultivate the friendship of our fellow members of the great family of nations. The enlightened agricultural, commercial and manufacturing people of the world have been invited to send hither corresponding specimens of their industries, to exhibit on equal terms in friendly competition with our own. To this invitation they have generously responded. For so doing they have our hearty thanks. The beauty and utility of the contributions will this day be submitted to your inspection by the managers of this Exhibition. We are glad to know that a view of the specimens of the skill of all nations will afford to you unequalled pleasure, and yield to you a valuable practical knowledge of so many of the remarkable results of the wonderful skill existing in enlightened communities. One hundred years ago our country was new and but partially settled. Our necessities have compelled us chiefly to expend our means in felling the forests, subduing the prairies, building dwellings, factories, ships, docks, warehouses, roads, canals, machinery, etc. Most of our schools, libraries and asylums have been established within one hundred years. Burdened by these great principal works of necessity, which could not be delayed, we yet have done what this Exhibition will show in this direction, rivalling older and more advanced nations, in law, medicine and theology, in science, literature, philosophy and the fine arts. Whilst proud of what we have done, we regret that we have not done more. Our achievements have been great enough, however, to make it easy for our people to acknowledge superior merit wherever found.

Immediately after the closing of the address of the President, General Hawley waved his handkerchief, a flag was dropped at the place of the ceremony, and instantly the large colors were hoisted on the gables and towers of the whole series of edifices, every section having its symbol; Brazil, France, Portugal and Germany were in one group, and Great Britain, Italy, Spain and Austria in another. Artillery salutes pealed forth, chimes were rung, and Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus," with organ and orchestral accompaniment, was rendered.

The Foreign Commissioners passed into the Main Building, and took places opposite their respective sections.

The procession to the Main Building then began, President Grant gave his arm to the Empress of Brazil and leaned upon the arm of Director General Goshorn. These three led the way and were followed by the Emperor of Brazil and Mrs. Grant, and then by Col. Fred. Grant and M .S. Fish. They walked into the Main Building by the middle door, and then proceeded down the central aisle, passing the Commissioners of the different nations, in civil dress, who bowing, were saluted by the President. The military were in waiting at the exit door, with music and drums, and they cleared the way through the crowd to the opposite door of Machinery Hall. In the line, in the order following, were the Chief Justice of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, President of the U. S. Centennial Commission; John Welch, President of the Centennial Board of Finance; Daniel Morrel, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Commission; John L. Campbell, Secretary of the Commission; F. Frarey, Secretary of the Board of Finance; the Cabinet of the United States; the Supreme Court; the Diplomatic Corps; the Foreign Commissioners, who joined the line after the President passing them; the Centennial Commission, &c., &c.

The formal ceremonies of the day were then closed by a brief reception by President Grant in the Judge's Pavilion, at which foreign dignitaries and others were present. The reception was very fine, and proved the most enjoyable feature of the day.

After the reception, the crowds dispersed to view the contents of the various buildings.

By invitation, the Emperor of Brazil visited the Woman's Pavilion, and inspected the exhibition of women's work.

The various restaurants on the grounds were crowded all day.

The buildings are illuminated to-night, and crowds still linger in the avenues adjacent to the grounds.

To-night at least a million and a quarter people are spending the night within the city. To say that a million and a half had been here to-day, from first to last, would

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be within bounds. In numbers, in magnitude, in completeness, the opening has been a great success. The rejoicing is universal. To-night illuminations in the principal streets have attracted large crowds. Bands were playing patriotic airs, and were followed by the younger and nimbler portion of the population, while thousands of spectators in the streets were surging back and forth, completely blocking them and making locomotion extremely difficult. The crowd in Chestnut street, of course, was the largest, and held complete possession of the sidewalks until a late hour, compelling those who had legitimate business to seek the middle of the street. Much crowding and jamming took place but the people were very orderly and good humoured and bore all meekly. The hotels are the focus of great attraction, especially the Continental. The old Independence Hall is the central point of interest. Its decorations were sufficient to attract an admiring crowd. Flags and bunting were displayed lavishly, and on the top of the Hall were figures representing the Sciences, the Arts, and Columbia. The doors were also decorated, and over the main entrance were the arms of the city. During the entire evening crowds of Calathumpians and parties attired in masquerade costumes, gathered in front of the hall, paying salutes. The old steeple in which is situated the new bell of Henry Siebert, of California, was decorated in a becoming manner.

Philadelphia, May 10th.—The Empress of Brazil set the machinery in motion in the Woman's Pavilion in the presence of a large crowd. She pulled a gold cord and tassel and the engine started.

The American pictures in Memorial Hall make a fine display; no less than seven walls each 100 feet long, are hung with American pictures. The British Art Exhibition, however, carries off the palm, and will probably head the list when the final award comes to be made. The collection is large and contains over 400 pictures; the water colors are scarcely inferior to the oils.

Wagner's "Centennial March" has taken greatly with the people who have heard it at the rehearsal and all the opening ceremonies, but some critics think it is not equal to the famous "Kaiser March," or the "Huldegrings." Some disappointment has been expressed that the illustrious composer had incorporated no well known American air in the "March."

The grandest musical feature at the opening was the "Hallelujah Chorus." All rose during its performance, and the artillery thundered forth from the adjoining hills, bells rang out, steam whistles blew, and the World's Fair was opened.

There is a strong probability that the Exhibition will be open on Sundays.

It is officially intimated that 110,000 people entered the Centennial grounds to-day.

Despatches from various places throughout the country show that the day was observed as a Centennial holiday.

Philadelphia was grandly illuminated to-night. Great crowds of people rendered the streets nearly impassable, President Grant was serenaded.

Out of doors much of the walking had to be done in the mud. Many fences had not been removed, and on every hand was seen a lack of completeness. The restaurants were inadequate; everything was eaten before a fourth of the demand was met.

The procession after the speeches were over was considerably delayed by the attempt of Dom Pedro, who along with President Grant, led the procession, to stop and discuss the various exhibits. The Russian and Austrian exhibits had not yet arrived.

Machinery Hall building is occupied. There are 8,000 machines in position, seventy-five per cent. being American, and the next largest being British.

The Department of Admission at the Centennial grounds estimated the receipts yesterday at $50,000.

Philadelphia, May 11th.—The attendance at the Exhibition to-day is estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000 up to 1 o'clock. Many of the distinguished guests who were at the opening yesterday are visiting the Exhibition to-day. Several Foreign Ministers, including those of England and Chili, are now on the grounds, and there are many Congressmen, Army and Navy officers, and nearly all the State Governors and other dignitaries who attended yesterday.

The weather to-day is clear. All the buildings are open, the machinery is in motion, and the display in the main building is very handsome.

Philadelphia, May 11th.—Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister at Washington, gave a banquet to-night at the Hall of the St. George's Society. One hundred and seventy-five guests were present, among them President Grant, Vice-President Ferry, Dom Pedro, members of the Cabinet, Foreign Commissioners, and the Diplomatic Corps. Sir Edward sat at the head of the table. At his right sat President Grant, and on his left the Emperor.

Paris, May 10th.—Correspondence of the *Universelle* says that the foreign Governments have forwarded the following account of the origin of the disturbance at Salonica to their legations in Paris: The American Consul was at the railway station, when his attention was attracted by the cries of a Christian girl. She was surrounded by a score of Mussulmen who wanted to take her forcibly to the mosque. The Consul took the girl under his protection while he was seeking for information as to her nationality. The German and French Consuls were separately informed that a woman belonging to their respective nations had been dragged into the mosque. They consequently repaired to the mosque, where they were beaten to death.

London, May 10th.—It is stated that Austria has recommended giving subsidies to Herzegovinian refugees in Dalmatia.

The President of the Cambridge University Boat Club has officially declined the invitation of the United Association of American Colleges to participate in the Centennial regatta, in consequence of inability to organize a representative crew.

The race for the Chester Cup run to-day at Chester, was won by *Tam O'Shanter*, with *Freeman* second and *Grey Palmer* third.

London, May 10th.—A special despatch from Odessa to the *Times* represents that the Salonica outrage was premeditated. All the Consuls except the British had warned the government and the Porte that a massacre was intended. The same despatch says that a feeling of insecurity prevails among the Christians in Turkey. A plot was discovered in Constantinople last week, of which Dervish Pasha, the Minister of War, was at the head. He persuaded the Sultan that an attack on his palace was meditated. The Governor of Rodisto had also armed the Mahommedans of that place, but received orders to disarm them on the news of the Salonica outrage.

Constantinople, May 10th.—Fifty persons who took part in the riot at Salonica have been arrested.

London, May 9th.—A dispatch from Constantinople asserts that the Bulgarian rioters have fled to the mountains, and that cordons of troops have been established to prevent the movement from spreading. Advices received at Paris, however, represent that postal and telegraphic communication between Constantinople and Sohia has been interrupted by the insurrection.

The Porte is greatly alarmed, and is sending forward all its disposable forces by rail and night trains on the Adrianople Railway. The movement has been long preconcerted by the Servian agitators. At first it was considered unimportant, but it has spread rapidly, and the number of the insurgents is variously estimated at from 1,000 to 10,000.

The Porte has informed the foreign Ambassadors that it has resolved to raise the duties on imports 20 per cent.

London, May 9th.—A telegram from Berlin states that the German corvette "Medusa" has been ordered to leave Messina for Salonica without delay. Russian and Austrian men-of-war have been ordered to Salonica. In consequence of an urgent despatch from the Chancellor of the French Consulate at Salonica, an additional French man-of-war has gone to Syria, where she awaits instructions. The British Consul has ordered a man-of-war from the Piræus to come to Salonica immediately.

London, May 9th.—A Paris correspondent learns that the American Consul, fearing that the mob would succeed in forcing his house, sent the girl to the German Con-

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sulate. The mob in the mosque compelled the German Consul to sign an order for her delivery, and then murdered him.

London, May 9th.—A correspondent at Berlin says: It is generally thought here that the Salonica affair will prove fatal to Turkey. The interference of the European Powers for the benefit of the Christians is now considered unavoidable, as it is evident that the Porte is powerless to protect them against the outbreaks of the fanatics.

London, May 9th.—The Porte has sent by telegraph the following account of the disturbances in Salonica, to the Ottoman Ambassador at London:

The convert to Mahomedanism arrived at Salonica by railway. Mahomedans proceeded to conduct her, according to custom, to the residence of the Governor-General, when about 150 persons whom the Consul of the United States had assembled rushed at the convert, tore off her veil and mantle, and carried her by force to the house of a Christian. The excited Mussulmans proceeded to the Governor's residence and insisted that the convert should be brought thither. The Governor, hearing that the French and German Consuls had entered the mosque which was invaded by the crowd, went there to induce the Consuls to withdraw and to calm the people, but all his efforts were useless. The populace wrenched the bars from the grating, fell upon the Consuls and struck them down, in spite of the desperate efforts of the Governor to shield them with his own person. The troops ultimately dispersed the people. The Governor of Salonica telegraphs that order has been restored and that the guilty parties have been arrested.

Paris, May 9th.—*Le Pays* announces that the French ironclad frigates and despatch vessels have sailed for Salonica.

Rome, May 9th.—The Minister of Marine has ordered two Italian men-of-war to go to Salonica immediately.

New York, May 8th.—A *Herald* Rome dispatch says: His Holiness is very feeble in body. He has to be supported by two prelates of the Church, and on the occasion of Vatican receptions, alleges bodily weakness as an excuse for not going round to bless trinkets and other articles which are presented to him.

New York, May 4th.—The *Herald's* cable dispatch says: "Divers have recovered another sum of gold from the wreck of the *Schiller*, making an aggregate of $290,000 saved out of the $300,000 shipped on the vessel."

SKATING-RINKS.

(The Saturday Review.)

Old people who lived before the age of steam find it difficult to become accustomed to the startling rapidity with which a new fashion, whether in dress or amusement, now travels, not only from London into the country, but to Madras and Melbourne. At the beginning of the century the shape of a bonnet was almost forgotten in Paris before it had reached Dublin or York, while in Devonshire short waists were only becoming general when long ones had again become the rage. Now, what with railways and cheap literature, the daughter of an Orkney farmer is only a few months later in discarding her petticoats, and injuring her health by tight lacing, than the Lady Gwendoline in Grosvenor Square; while the doctor at Penzance is just as early in the field with his spelling bee as his brother practitioner in Brook Street. The latest London madness has infected the country at once, even so far north as Aberdeen: and soon no provincial town will be without its rink, nor any one so poor, so stiff, or so unhappy, that he may not glide smoothly through at least a part of his sublunary existence. Should skating, instead of remaining a mere pastime like dancing or lawn-tennis, take its place as a substitute for walking, the appearance of our streets will become much more animated and amusing than it is at present. No longer will City men crouch in rows on the knifeboard of an omnibus, their brows wrinkled with care, their cheeks flabby from want of proper exercise. They will be spinning along the concrete at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, their eyes bright, their cheeks rosy, able to despise the fickle turn of Fortune's wheel whilst their own revolves without impediment. Regent Street will be a shopping rink, Kensington Gardens a baby rink, Columbia Market a costermonger's rink. Part of the Channel tunnel will be reserved for skaters, and by the aid of sails and artificial wind they will be able to cross from Dover to Calais as quickly as passengers by the *Castalia*, and with even less fear of sea-sickness. Perhaps Mr. Ruskin may allow tourists to approach Windermere on wheels, provided they are not driven by steam nor heralded by too loud a whistle. Whether there are to be rinks in his Arcadia, as well as dancing-schools, we have not yet heard. Fashionable physicians, no longer able to keep a carriage because all their patients are free from the complaints produced by idleness, will wheel about disconsolately, while a surgeon will be stationed at the corner of every street to attend to the casualties caused by the collisions of careless skaters. There will also be a policeman to decide upon the amount of damages to be paid for a broken nose, a lost tooth, or a general concussion of the brain and spine. The Tram and Cab Companies had better pause before they invest much money in building stables which may have to be turned into skating-rinks like those near Oxford Circus.

It is easy to understand that the skating-rink should be full of fascination for the young and vigorous; that they should delight to rush swiftly through the fresh air. There seems to be a natural craving for rapid motion, especially in children; and who does not know the exhilaration of a drive in a light dog-cart with a fast-trotting horse? A healthy girl will waltz herself out of breath round the schoolroom table: and as young women ought to be just as fond of exercise as their brothers, it is not surprising that they eagerly seize the opportunity afforded by skating-rinks to obtain the healthful glow which comes from vivid motion and the active play of all the muscles. Many girls, it is true, skate not because they care for exercise, or for one form of exercise more than another, but because at present it is accounted the proper thing to do. The rich, the idle, and the ignorant, who form so large a part of what is called society, are ever seeking some new method whereby they can rid themselves of their useless mornings and objectless afternoons. Skating-rinks have been a most valuable addition to the ways by which time, that bugbear of the empty-headed, can be supplied with wings. And within their walls we find all the well-known types with which every one is already so familiar in the ball room. We see the same weary, hard-worked chaperons, the same crushing crowd of unmarried women. There is an equal amount of husband-hunting, rather less courtesy of manner, if that were possible, the same struggle to reach a higher rung on the social ladder, more time in which to concoct scandal, and more opportunity of circulating it. But in one point the skating-rink can claim a great advantage over the ball-room. Partners are by no means a necessity. A plain girl, therefore, does not find herself at the same disadvantage as at a dance. She need not wait beside her chaperon for partners who may never come, nor has she the mortification of contrasting the empty blank of her own card with the well filled list of her pretty neighbour. In the rink she can buckle wings to her feet and pursue eldest sons as swiftly as her fairer sisters. She can exercise equally far-sighted calculation, and manage to fall as picturesquely and as helplessly when the heir to twenty thousand a year passes her by in a lonely corner. If she has small feet she can have her skates put on in public, or invent a dozen excuses for requiring a strap tightened or loosened by the men she meets. If these devices fail, it is easy to pretend a preference for skating alone or with those of her own sex, or else to set up as a good-natured coach to the inexperienced. Should a girl, however plain, become more than commonly accomplished on the wheels, she may be able to attract and retain as much attention as if she were good-looking, which is, no doubt, a great consolation. Married men, too, find the rink a not unpleasing place of amusement, independently of the exercise. There are plenty of pretty girls who want instruction, many helpless little hands held out to be steadied, fair damsels to be rescued from an ignominious position on the floor, and to be condoled with on skinned elbows or sprained ankles.

Indeed there is a great deal more freedom and intimacy in the rink than would be possible in a drawing-room, or than a wise mother ought to allow. How any refined lady can like to see her daughter exhibiting her paces in a crowed skating-rink is a mystery to those old-fashioned people who cling to the exploded idea that a girl's chief charm is modesty and purity of mind. An involuntary wish to rescue a pair of happy country maidens from the polluted atmosphere seizes one as they glide down the long, narrow slip of concrete hand in hand. It is their first season, and they are friends as well as sisters. Their short life has hitherto been spent in the schoolroom, the garden, visiting the village poor, or scampering along green lanes on a shaggy pony. They have looked forward to being presented as to a religious ceremony, and to their first ball as though it must decide their whole future life. Their adoring mother has kept them as long as she could in a well-guarded Eden of her own manufacture, from which the tree of knowledge was

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conspicuously absent. They know as little as possible about any world but their own, a world of family love, tenderness, and faith in each other. But their mother never thinks of resisting the call of custom and fashion, and from this atmosphere they pass without preparation to the London marriage market. Emancipated from the drudgery of the schoolroom, they revel in the liberty which they taste for the first time. New dresses are a boundless pleasure, the Opera a realization of fairy-land, and skating an endless delight—a pastime only too brief, an exercise to be taken without measure. But one of them looks at her watch; they have been hours on the wheels, and where in the poor mother? Does she not tire of sitting under a tree, even with *Daniel Deronda*? They beg her to come home; they protest they have had enough, as if that were possible; they are sure she is tired, which indeed she is; but no, she smiles lovingly while she bids them enjoy themselves as long as possible, and with pretty mendacity asseverates that she is not in the least fatigued. The younger daughter, with an innocent but highly unfashionable ardour of gratitude, will perhaps kiss her mother, and calls her a dear, delightful, unselfish old darling, and slide away for another turn. As she waves her hand by way of good-bye she hears the good-natured remark, "How can girls think to take men in by such ridiculous exhibitions of mock amiability? Lord Wilcacres, for whose benefit this demonstration was evidently got up, is too old to be caught by such well-worn tricks." Our pretty skater has tasted of the forbidden but bitter fruit: the angry blood rushes to her very finger-tips, and she can hardly keep the tears out of her eyes. Her pleasure is spoilt for the day, and she almost persuades herself she is an impostor. But one season's blighting influence will thicken her skin: her blushes will not be so ready to protest against injustice, and her belief in girlish innocence will be much the same as that of her detractor. She will be able in the giddiest maze to remember which of the Guardsmen present are eligible, and will be intimately acquainted with all the unsavoury scandal of *Vanity Fair*. She will watch with interest and amusement, instead of disapprobation, the doings of women of many seasons, and listen with well bred composure to the questionable stories told her by fast married men. If she does not marry, she may, alas! follow in the footsteps of a painted and powdered girl who stands sipping her coffee at a small table alone. Her dress is painfully scanty on her body and uselessly voluminous on the floor. She is bored to death, and waiting to catch some one with whom she can amuse herself by flirting outrageously. Presently she espies a distinguished looking youth like a Peri at the gate. He is leaning against the low paling trying to see the skaters, and has beside him a beautiful collie dog. The girl, without a moment's hesitation, skates towards them as if by chance, stoops over and pats the dog, saying in a meaning tone, and with a glance at the handsome stranger, "Poor Bow-wow! Is he here all alone? I would bring him in if I could." So by means of the dog she manages an introduction and it is not her fault if the oddly made acquaintance does not ripen into a very warm and satisfactory flirtation. This is no hypothetical case. Such things do occur, and others of the same kind, and no wonder if girls who are kept in order at home think Prince's a glorious land of liberty and enjoyment. They drag their wretched parents from place to place till exhausted nature fails, and then start for the rink with a French maid as duenna. Still more unpleasant to the unsophisticated looker-on are the children who appear in French costumes and air their spindle legs and monkey tricks in public. There are always silly people ready to praise their rude speeches as if they were witty, and applaud their precocious imitations of the insolent or toadying manner of their elders. Such children make any one unaccustomed to them shudder at the thought that some day they may be wives and mothers in their turn. Fortunately there seems to be an interval in their lives when they are too old to come as children, and are not admitted because they have not yet been presented at Court; so that a place of improvement may be provided for them, for aught one can tell.

In amusing contrast to the aristocratic skating club is a rink where no annual subscription is required, no presentation at Court, no member's ticket, only a small payment at the door. Such places are springing up in all directions. They are the cause of much distress to the proprietors of dancing rooms, but it is difficult to understand how they expected to evade the necessity of obtaining licences. Evening is the time to see such an establishment at its best, or worst. The room blazes with gas, but ventilators have been left out of the design. A smell of music-hall cigars, stale sandwiches, and cherry brandy pervades the air. The heat is suffocating, the glare blinding, the smell unsavoury. A combination of the barrel organ and piano, uniting the more repulsive features of both instruments, and conspicuously labelled "For Sale," does duty for a band, and does not violate the provisions of 25 George II. cap 36. The whirr of wheels is like the sound of machinery out of gear, and the sight of figures gliding round and round makes the spectator giddy. But the skaters, who are apparently mostly of the shop-keeping class, seem to enjoy themselves. They are as silent as automatons, and busily occupied in keeping their heads from contact with the floor. Shop-boys are not as a class remarkable for personal charms. Their beauty is not of the type approved by artists; but no one who has not seen a second-class skating-rink knows of what contortions the human body is capable. Arms and legs fly about like the sails of a windmill, or like the figures in a magic-lantern. In the middle of the room and at the corners difficult feats are performed with ingenuity if not with grace, and one or two men secure the admiration of less skilful skaters by assuming the character of animated teapots. The young women may be seen, some clinging at the borders of the throng, where they eat sponge cake and drink lemonade at the expense of their respective young men, others showing a strong resolve to take the worth of their extra money out of the floor. Healthy as skating may be in the open air, it may be doubted whether these close and reeking rinks are more wholesome than the dancing pavilions which they seem destined to supersede, and whether there are not already too many of such establishments in London.

THE GERMAN COINAGE.*

(The Nation.)

Prof. Jevons in his recent work on 'Money,' remarks that so much discussion has been recently devoted to paper money and the numerous kindred forms of credit as to produce an impression that the specie basis itself—that is, the coinage—is a point of perfect rest. This is peculiarly true of the United States, where for fifty years past gold coin in circulation and silver coin larger than half-dollars have been so rare as, when seen, rather to excite curiosity. Specie with us meant at the best, a means of foreign remittance and an index, sometimes acting very violently, of the condition of the banks. But if we consider that in the last five years silver has fallen relatively to gold about fifteen per cent., or the full amount of the premium on gold as compared with our paper, the problem in this regard has evidently become serious. The Bank of France holds some 350 millions of specie against less than 700 millions of notes. Yet the greatest obstacle to positive resumption seems to lie in the difficulties of the double standard. It is better to have a paper money alone which is practically on a par with gold, than to make that paper redeemable equally in gold or silver, with the result that the former would infallibly be drained off, leaving silver alone as the actual basis, at least for the time, and thus creating a considerable depreciation in the paper resting upon it. The German Empire seems to have successfully encountered a corresponding difficulty by its establishment of the single gold standard, and that, too, in time to escape the consequences of the heaviest fall in silver; so far, its finances are in better condition than those of France. But in other respects the reverse of this is true. The world has seen with surprise that, notwithstanding the payment of the war indemnity, Germany has seemed to become steadily poorer and more depressed, while France has exhibited unusual prosperity, and the Bank of France, by having the courage to accumulate an enormous mass of specie, has brought its convertible paper to par, and left indeed no obvious reason, except that above mentioned, why actual redemption should not take place.

This state of things has nettled the Germans not a little, and the book under review was written to show that it cannot be charged to the operations of the coinage law. Two accusations are especially deprecated by Dr. Bamberger: first, that a valuable opportunity was lost for promoting an international money, by adopting a coinage readily interchangeable with francs, already in such extensive use; and second, that after the accumulation of a large quantity of gold by the mint, the new coin was paid out at such a time and in such a manner as to lead to its export in large quantities, causing some mirth among foreigners and a good deal of internal dissatisfaction. While, however, we appreciate the general soundness of the analysis of the operation and effects of money and the exchanges, we are obliged to confess that upon the two particular points in question the answers do not appear to be conclusive. As we understand it, the true idea of inter-

* 'Reichs Gold [Studies upon the Standard and the Exchanges]. By Ludwig Bamberger.' Leipzig: F. A. Brockhaus; New York: Westermann. 1876.

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national money is that each nation should make its coins—that is, the portion of them which is represented by the universal standard gold—of such size, weight, and fineness as to be simple multiples of each other, and readily interchangeable in large or small sums with the least trouble of calculation, and without any international legal-tender quality. Dr. Bamberger says that people would be liable to loss by foreign depreciated or worn coin intruding into their domestic circulation. But, first, any state allowing its own coin to be depreciated would be simply thrown out of gear and find that its coin would only circulate at home, where it was legal tender: secondly, worn coin would seek its own home for the the same reason; and lastly, if any nation suspended specie payments and resorted to paper, its demonetized gold flowing to other countries, would simply make money more abundant there, without any disturbance of the standard. In fact, it would be the highest compliment to the legal-tender coinage of one country that its company was sought for by all the best coins of other nations. Dr. Bamberger says that monetary conventions inconsistent with national freedom are necessary for a common money, and urges the bad effects of the convention of 1857 between Prussia and Austria, in consequence of which, through the increase of paper money in Austria, the silver of the latter flowed in to depreciate the double currency of Prussia; and, again, of the convention of 1865 between the Latin countries, in consequence of which, through the depreciated paper of Italy, the silver of the latter flowed in to disturb the currency of France: after the suspension in France, too, her silver caused similar inconveniences in Belgium and Switzerland. But these, as remarked, are objections against the double standard. As regards gold coin, no convention seems to be required. On the other hand, nations which have the single standard provide themselves with silver token coins for change, by making them legal tender for small amounts only, and limiting the amount of the total production. Through the medium of the gold coins these tokens would be brought into simple arithmetical relations with those of other countries; but if those countries, through misconduct or misfortune, are compelled to export their coin, the silver would take the form of simple bullion, and could not depreciate the tokens whose artificial value it could not share. We quote one sentence from Dr. Bamberger which, though it does not appear to furnish any sound argument against international circulation, does set forth with amusing *naïveté* the reason of the German distaste for it: "What irony, for example, would lie in a common coinage which at Paris should be stamped with the motto, 'God protect France' that is, God will give us back by-and-by Metz and Strassburg; and at Berlin, with the motto, 'God with us' that is, God will help us to defeat your purposes." We consider as unrefuted the charge that Germany, by preserving a fractional difference in her gold coin, did adhere to the traditional policy of isolation, in preference to promoting the comfort, the convenience, and the friendly intercourse of mankind.

As to the second point, Dr. Bamberger maintains that the export of coin depends upon the state of the exchanges; that these were adverse to Germany from causes antecedent to the war, which even the indemnity did not overcome; and that the new coinage furnished merely the natural and proper means of meeting indebtedness. He sets forth very clearly both the general principles governing the exchanges and the peculiar circumstances acting between Germany and France; but we think he does not sufficiently appreciate the fact that the power which has control of the currency can, by contraction or expansion, powerfully and almost immediately affect the exchanges, and that the German Government, by paying out its new gold coin while the exchanges with the existing currency were nearly at the exporting point, merely caused the former to glide over the old money and leave the country. Had they, with a sharp eye on the exchanges, withdrawn the old coin and notes in just sufficient proportion as they paid out the gold, they might at least have escaped the disadvantage and discredit of its loss.

We take leave of this interesting treatise with the remark that a translation of it would surpass in value most of our original literature on kindred subjects.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

June 3 *Banner*, American schooner, Lennard, 33, from Okotzsk, May 2, Ballast, Captain.

June 5, *Forward Ho*, British ship, E. Wade, 942, from London, Jan 28, General, to L. Knifller & Co.

June 5, *Lorne*, British steamer, M. J Butcher, 1,034, from London March 30, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.

June 6, *Atalante*, French frigate, Captain Caillet, 3,387, 12 guns, from Kobe, June 2.

June 6, *La Clocheterie*, French gun-boat, Captain Reinnier, 2,000, from Kobe, June 2.

June 6 *Armanella*, British barque, Popham, 915, from Cardiff, Dec. 1, Coal, to P. & O. Co.

June 6, *Mathilde*, German barque, Dau, 220, from Takao, May 14, Sugar, to Chinese.

June 6, *Monte Rosa*, American ship, Carter, 1,337, from Newport Dec 5, Coal, to M M. Co.

June 6, *Bombay*, British steamer, Smith, 1,325, from Hongkong, May 31, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

June 6, *Meazaleh*, French steamer, Pasqualini, 1,008, from Hongkong, May 31, Mails and General, to M M. Co.

June 6, *Nagoya Maru*, Japanese steamer, Young, 1,914, from Shanghai and ports, May 31, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

June 7, *Oceanic*, British steamer, Parsell, 3,707, from Hongkong, May 31, Mails and General, to O & O. Co

June 7, *Belgic*, British steamer, Metcalfe, 2,652, from San Francisco, May 15, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.

June 10, *Scinde*, British steamer, Lee, from Hongkong June 4, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co,

DEPARTURES.

June 5, *Iesa*, German barque, Sasky, 460, for Shinagawa, Ballast.

June 5, *Tennessee*, American frigate, Captain Low, 3,800, for Kobe.

June, 5, *Semida Maru*, Japanese steamer, Gorlach, 690, for Osaka, General, despatched by M. B. S. S. Co.

June 6, *Sumatra*, British steamer, Lunham, 1,759, for Kobe, General, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.

June 7, *Orissa*, British steamer, Reeves, 1,685, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P & O. Co.

June 7, *Tonnesa*, British barque, Green, 712, for Kobe, General, despatched by Wilkin & Robison.

June 7, *Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, Furber, 1,870, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General despatched by M. B. Co.

June 9, *Belgic*, British steamer, Metcalfe, 2,652, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

June 10, *Oceanic* British steamer, Parsell, 3,707, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Meazaleh*, from Hongkong.—Messrs. Besson, S. P. Lescasse, Bailey, Besnard and Kato.

Per *Bombay*, from Hongkong.—Mr. Green.

Per Steamship *Nagoya Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—Mr. and Mrs Eusden, Messrs C. S. Norris, T. F. Burr, H. A. Messenger, Captain Trotter, Shimura, Awery, Dr. Hill, French, J. Hunt, Ostmann, M. Joseph and 22 Japanese in the cabin; 3 Europeans and 248 Japanese in the steerage. For San Francisco: Mr. and Mrs. F. Peil and child, Mr and Mrs. C. F. Allen. For Liverpool: Mr. R. McKenzie.

Per Steamship *Oceanic* from Hongkong—Baron Von Drasche-Wortenberg, Dr. Karl Korbl, Messrs. T. Schmilzen, M. Espantoza, and W. Dolan.

Per Steamship *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports—Revd. J. W. Lambuth, Revd. W. B. Cooper, Mrs Nelson and 3 children, Messrs. Bryner, Raflin, Mingard, and 1 Chinese, 24 Japanese in the cabin. Steerage: 4 Foreigners, 5 Chinese, and 556 Japanese.

Per Steamship *Belgic*, from San Francisco.—For Yokohama: Messrs H. A. Cruwell, E Ebell Alex. Phillipins, John Middleton, John Heard, M. Scott, Mrs. R Allen, Miss Ann Nash. For Hongkong: Master and Miss Brenner, and 63 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Scinde* from Hongkong.—Messrs. Brown, M'Carthy, Haskin Putts, Haines, and Jackson. Two Chinese on deck.

Per Steamship *Oceanic* for San Francisco.—From Hongkong to San Francisco: Mr. Dolan, Capt. Carr, Mr. Espantoso. From Yokohama to Liverpool: Messrs. Joseph Tayler, F. Yound, Captain R. Saunders, Marquis of Kildare, Captain H. McCalmont. From Yokohama to New York: Messrs. A. Van Casteel, H. De la Camp, L. M. Cohen, F. W. Humphrey, Captain H. Fulton, G. W. Skinner, G. H. Howell, Captain T. Burr, Mrs. Saunders, and six in steerage. From Yokohama to San Francisco: Messrs. J. H. Posthlewaite, G. H Posthlewaite, Revd. H M. Field, and Miss Field. From Shanghai to Liverpool: R. Mackenzie. For New York: C F. R. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Peil and child. For San Francisco: 1 Chinese in the steerage.

CARGO.

Per Steamship *Orissa* for Hongkong.—

Silk to England	8 bales.
France	16 „
Total	26 bales.

Per Steamship *Nagoya Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—

Treasure	$45,000.

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Per Steamship *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—

Treasure	$25,100

Per Steamship *Sunda* from Hongkong.—

Sugar	5,519 bags.
General	1,451 pckgs.
Ex *Thibet*	169 ,,
Total...	7,139 pckgs.

REPORTS.

The *Mathilde* reports, that a few days before leaving Takao, a severe typhoon passed over that port, doing much damage to the shipping. The *Traviata* and *Fyen* were driven ashore and became total wrecks, the crew saved. The British barque *Yarra* escaped by cutting away her masts. At Taiwanfoo, the *Auguste Reimers* went on shore, and about 90 Chinese junks were lost.

The *Lorne* reports: strong N. E. winds with thick, rainy weather up to the coast of Japan, afterwards southerly winds and fine weather.

The *Forwards Ho* left London January 21st, had head winds down channel. Pilot left off the Start February 1st, afterwards winds moderate into the N.E. trades which were very light. Crossed the equator February 20th in 25°44 West. S E. trades light passed Tristan d'Achunna on 27th February and passed meridian of the Cape, March 16th in 41°70 South, ran the easting down in 48° and had strong winds and a heavy sea, hauled to the northward to get better weather, lost some bulwark, and washed every thing out of deck house. Came round Tasmania, were off S. W. Cape April 12th, passed Caledonias April 28th, and had light winds in the Pacific—with rainy weather up to the Japan coast. 135 days from London.

The *Belgic* reports, left San Francisco noon May 16, with fresh N.W. gale and high sea. Had strong W.N.W. winds to the 23 May, 27 May to 31, strong Westerly winds and high sea, June 1, to 6 mod. to high W. and Southerly winds. June 7 foggy, at 6 a.m. sighted land, thick rainy weather. At 8 a.m. hove to; at 0.40 p.m. passed Mila Head; 3.5 p m passed Segami Light; 4.10 p.m passed Kanonsaki; 5 30 p m. arrived and made fast to buoy at Yokohama May 17th at 9 p.m. passed a large steamer bound East 300 miles off San Francisco, supposed to be the *Colorado*.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name*	*Agents.*	*Despatch*
Shanghai ...	Bombay...	P. & O. Co.	12th June.
Hongkong ...	Tanais ...	M. M. Co.	11th June.
San Francisco	Alaska ...	P. M. S. S. Co.	25th June.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS

		Destination.
Bombay	Smith	.. Shanghai.
Hiogo Maru	Vroome	...
Kamgawa Maru	... ...	...
Lorne	M. J. Butcher	...
Massilia	... ...	...
Menzaleh	Pasqualini ...	...
Nagoya Maru	Young	...Shanghai.
Naruto	DuBois	...
Niigata Maru	... ...	...
Oxfordshire	Jones	...New York.
Sea Gull	Acfort	...
Shinio Maru	Wynn	...
Sunda	Lee	...
Tahai Maru	Hubenette ...	...
Toyoshima Maru ...	Thomson ...	...
Urio Maru	... ...	...

SAILING SHIPS

Armanella... ...	915	Popham ...	...
Banner	33	Lennard ...	...
Forward Ho ...	942	E. Wade ...	...
Gaucho	370	Creighton ...	...
Candace	253	Mienschien ...	...
Irma	460	Susky	...at Shinagawa.
John Mackeam...	198	... ...	...
John H. Kimball ...	690	Humphreys ...	...
Lotte...		Johnson	...
Mary Jane ...	165	... ...	...
Monte Rosa ...	1337	Carter	...
Mathilde	220	Dau	...
Nettie Merryman ...	600	Masters	...

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

British gun-boat ..	Dwarf	Hon. E Dawson.
Russian corvette ..	Handamack ...	Captain Tirtoff.
H. M. S.	Vigilant... ...	Captain H. D. Ryder.
H M. S.	Audacious ...	Captain P. Colomb.
French frigate ...	Atalante ...	Captain Cuillet.
French gun-boat...	La Clocheterie	Captain Remnier.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

For China Ports, with goods for Japan.

From Liverpool.—"Deucalion" s s; "Sarpedon" s.s.; "Stentor" s s.; "Diomed" s s.; "Patroclus" s.s.; "Tartar" s.s.

For Japan Direct.

From London, for Yokohama.—"Ada"; "Cashmere"; "Lothair."

From Shields.—"Ariantes"

From Cardiff.—"Victua"

From New York.—"Chas C. Leary"; "T. H. Goddard"; "Ella Nicol."

From Hamburg —

From Liverpool.—

LOADING.

At Liverpool for China and Japan Ports—"Imperial"; "Priam" s s; "Ulysses" s.s.; "Mary Fraser."

At London for Yokohama, Hiogo, &c—"Bengal" s.s. "Peeress"; "F. S. Thompson"; "Coulnakyle."

At Hamburg.—"Bonita."

At Glasgow.—

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM

	Per	Date
Hongkong and Europe	M. M. Str.	June 7th
America.....	P. M. S. S.	
America.....	O. & O. Co.	
Hongkong and Europe	P. & O. Str.	June 13th
Shanghai, Hiogo & Nagasaki	M. B. S. S.	

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR

	Per	Date
Hongkong	P. M. S. S.	
Hongkong and Europe	M. M. Str.	June 14th
Hongkong and Europe.....	P. & O. Str.	June 21st
Shanghai, Hiogo & Nagasaki	M. B. Co.	
America	P. M. S. S.	June 25th
America	O. & O. Co.	

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

Terms of Subscription.

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Weekly Edition. Per annum, $24: Six months, $13: Three months, $7.

Fortnightly Edition, a summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers *viâ* San Francisco. Per annum, $12; Six months, $7; Three months, $4.

AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

London.....	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
,,	F. Algar, 8 Clements Lane, Lombard Street.
,,	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
New York	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
San Francisco ..	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
Hongkong	Lane, Crawford & Co.
Shanghai.....	Kelly & Co.
Hiogo & Ozaka...	F. Walsh & Co.
Nagasaki.....	China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers,

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—During the past week business has been extremely dull, and prices have shown a downward tendency; quotations are as follows, but must be considered as more or less nominal.

Grey Shirtings:—						
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.80	to	$2.15
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	„	2.15	to	2.50
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ „	39 in.	„	2.15	to	2.50
9 lbs	38½ „	44 in.	„	2.40	to	2.75
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 „	32 in.	„	1.70	to	1.85
„ 6lbs.	24 „	32 in.	„	1.25	to	1.40

White Shirtings:—						
60 to 64 reed	40 yds.	35 in.	nom. per pce.	2.20	to	2.40
Turkey Reds	24 yds.	30 in.	2—3 lb. per lb.	0.75	to	1.02½
Black Velvets				7.75	to	8.50
English Drills	15 lbs.	40 yds,	30 in.	3.10	to	3.25
Taffachelass	12 yds,	43 in.	*nom.*	2.10	to	2.20

Yarns.—

No 16 to 24	per picul			$31.00	to	33.50
No. 28 to 32	per picul			$33.00	to	37.50
No. 38 to 42	per picul			$40.00	to	44.00 nom
Reverse Twist	16-24	„		33.00		

Woollens.—We have no material change to report, as transactions continue on a very moderate scale and prices remain unaltered.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.		6.50	to	7.50
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.		4.75	to	5.25
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.		5.25	to	5.75
Italian Cloth	—30 yds	32 in.		0.25	to	0.33
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds	32 in.		6.25	to	7.25
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in		18.50	to	19.00
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.		13.00	to	14.50
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in.		0.18	to	0.20
Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in.		0.25	to	0.28
Multicolored „	30 yds.	30 in.		0.32	to	0.35
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in.	to 52 in.		0.80	to	1.20
Presidents	54 in.	to 56 in.		0.60	to	0.70
Pilots	54 in.	to 56 in.		0.40	to	0.45
Union	54 in.	to 56 in.		0.40	to	0.65
Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs.			per lb.	0.40	to	0.41

Sugar.—*Formosa* kinds have advanced within the last few days in consequence of the news of the late destructive gale at Formosa, and sales of 21,000 piculs are reported, since the 3rd instant, at $2.90 to $3.05. Only one cargo has arrived during the week but stocks are still very large.

There have been but few transactions in *China Sugars*, prices remaining unchanged and stocks small.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	per picul			2.90	to	3.00
in Basket	„			2.85	to	2.95
China No. 1 Ping fah	„			7.45		
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„			6.60	to	7.10
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„			5.60	to	6.00
„ No 4 Kook-fah	„			5.10	to	5.40
China No 5 Kong-fun	per picul			4.30	to	4.90
„ No. 6 E-pak	„			3.40	to	3.60
Swatow	„			2.60	to	2.80
Daitong	„			2.60	to	2.90
Japan Rice	„					
Kerosene Oil	per case			2.30	to	2.40

Kerosene Oil.—The market for this article is quiet, and quotations nominal.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Since the 27th ultimo, advices reporting reduced crops in Europe as well as in China, created a very active enquiry. Old stocks, however, being very small, and arrivals chiefly consisting of inferior Hamatsuki held at a considerable advance on former rates, settlements have been limited to 70 bales of Oshiu sorts, 40 of Hanks and 10 of filature silks. The prices paid for the latter are reported to have ranged from $580 to $610.

The advance in prices is estimated so far at from $10 to $20. There are no Hanks left in the market and the stock is now reduced to about 80 bales of other sorts.

Reports on the crop of this country continue to be satisfactory and musters of new Hanks are expected shortly.

	At Exchange 4/8 in London.	*At Exchange 5.10 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*
Hanks.—None.		
Oshiu.—Best	—	—
„ Good	$500 to $520	18s. 3d. to 19s. 0d. frs. 51 53
„ Medium		

	At Exchange 4/8 in London.	*At Exchange 5.10 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*
Hamatski, No. 1 & 2	$450 to 470	16s. 7d. to 17s. 2d. frs. 46 48
„ No. 3 & 4	$428 to 440	15s. 7d. to 16s. 3d. frs. 43 45

Tea.—Business has continued steady during the closing week, prices still ruling in favor of buyers especially for lower grades. Finest and Choice are in small supply and decidedly firmer than other descriptions.

Settlements for the week amount to 5,000 piculs, being considerably exceeded by arrivals, and stocks in port are about 1,400 piculs.

Good Common	$16.00	to	20.00
Medium	21.00	to	23.00
Good Medium	24.00	to	27.00
Fine	$29.00	to	33.00
Finest	35.00	to	39.00
Choice	Nominal.		

The s s. *Oxfordshire*, for New York viâ Kobe and Amoy, has filled up the amount of freight apportioned to Yokohama at £4.10, and is advertised to sail on the 15th instant.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—There has been a fairly large business doing during the past week, both in Bank Bills and Private Paper, rates remaining throughout pretty steady at 4/0½ for Credits, until just at the close of the American mail yesterday, when a sudden decline of about one per cent took place.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	3s.	11½	d.
„ Bank Bills on demand	3s.	11	d.
„ Private 6 months' sight	4s.	0	d.
On Paris—Bank 6 months' sight	5.00		
„ Private 6 ms. sight	5.06		
On Hongkong—Bank sight	1	per cent disct.	
„ Private 10 days sight	2	„	„
On Shanghai—Bank sight	75		
„ Private 10 days sight	75½		
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	94		
„ 30 days sight Private	96		
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	94½		
„ 30d. sight Private	96½		
Kinsatz	398		
Gold Yen	392		

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORIENTAL BANK

CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Capital, ... **£1,500,000**
Reserved Funds, ... **£ 500,000**

Twenty-fifth Annual Report

OF THE

COURT OF DIRECTORS

TO THE PROPRIETORS.

THE general statement of affairs and Balance Sheet for 1875, herewith submitted by the Directors for the information of their co-proprietors, shew that the net profit of the Corporation for that period including £6,000 18s. 5d. brought forward from the last account, has been £174,069 17s. 4d., after defraying current expenses and providing for all bad and doubtful debts.

The Dividend of 6 per cent., paid in November last, for the half-year ended 30th June, absorbed £90,000 of the profits, leaving £84,069 17s. 4d. to be dealt with, out of which the Directors now declare a Dividend of 5 per cent. for the half-year ended 31st December, which will take £75,000, and leave £9,069 17s. 4d. to be carried to the credit of the next years's account.

This Dividend, which is equal to £1 5s. per Share, will be payable, free of Income Tax, on the 1st of May next.

The result of the operations of the past year shews a diminished profit on those of previous years, and is chiefly caused by a steady decline in Eastern exchages, by the provision which had to be made for the fall in the value of Indian Government Rupee paper, and by the generally depressed state of commercial and monetary affairs during the period in question.

The Directors have the melancholy duty to report the death on the 8th of December last, of their much respected Chief Manager, Mr. CHARLES J. F. STUART, thereby severing a connection with the Corporation, which had existed for a period of over thirty-two years. While formally announcing this loss, the Directors are conscious their strong feelings of respect and esteem for Mr. STUART, and sympathy with his family, will be shared by many of their fellow proprietors to whom he was personally known and endeared.

The Directors have appointed as Successor to Mr. STUART, Mr. PATRICK CAMPBELL, who has been in the service of the Corporation since 1847, and who has for the last fifteen years filled the office of Sub-Manager, in which he has enjoyed their fullest confidence as well as that of his lamented predecessor.

Mr. DUNCAN JAMES KAY, Mr. WILLIAM WALKINSHAW, and Major-General HENRY PELHAM BURN, are the Directors who retire by rotation. These gentlemen are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election, which the Court have much pleasure in recommending to the Proprietors.

The Meeting will also have to appoint two Gentlemen as Auditors for the present year.

GEORGE ARBUTHNOT,
Chairman.

Threadneedle Street,
13th April, 1876,

GENERAL STATEMENT AND BALANCE SHEET OF THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1875.

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
To Promissory Notes in circulation not bearing Interest	814,869	15	6
,, Bills of Exchange in circulation not bearing Interest	6,974,398	11	4
,, Balances due to other Banks	148,652	18	6
,, Cash deposited not bearing Interest	3,780,459	18	1
,, Cash deposited bearing Interest	7,308,938	0	3
Total due to the Public	19,027,319	3	8
To Capital paid up £1,500,000	0	0	
,, Reserved Surplus Fund..£450,000 / ,, Insurance Fund 50,000	500,000	0	0
,, Dividends remaining unpaid	5,525	15	0
,, Balance of Profit and Loss after defraying all current charges	84,069	17	4
Due to Shareholders	2,089,595	12	4
	£21,116,914	16	0

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.
By Coin and Bullion	2,201,138	19	7
,, Balances due from other Banks	885,597	14	10
,, ,, Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks	30,085	1	11
	£3,116,821	16	4
,, Government Securities	2,305,820	4	6
,, Landed or other Property of the Corporation	254,574	16	10
,, Debts secured by Landed or other Property	89,199	3	4
,, Notes and Bills discounted, or other Debts due to the Corporation, not included under the foregoing heads, and exclusive of Debts abandoned as bad	15,350,498	15	0
	£21,116,914	16	0

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
To Amount paid as interim Dividend for the half-year ending 30th June, 1875	90,000	0	0
,, Balance	84,069	17	4
	£174,069	17	4

	£	s.	d.
By Balance undivided at 31st December, 1874	6,000	18	5
,, Amount of Net Profit for the year ending 31st December, 1875, after defraying current charges and providing for bad and doubtful debts	168,068	18	11
	£174,069	17	4

PATRICK CAMPBELL, *Chief Manager.*
J. MACNAB, *Chief Accountant.*

GEORGE ARBUTHNOT,
WM. J. W. BAYNES,
DUNCAN JAS. KAY, } *Directors.*

Examined and found correct:—

THO. W. L. MACKEAN,
J. R. ROBERTSON, } *Auditors.*

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BROADWELL'S

BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BRLECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,

d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

THE YOUNG MEN'S

Christian Association

LECTURES,

delivered during the season of

1875-76.

SEND YOUR ORDERS

Quickly to the Publishers,

F. R. WETMORE & CO.,

No. 28, Main St., Yokohama.

Yokohama, May 16, 1876. d l w. w l m.

THE "HIOGO NEWS."

PUBLISHED AT HIOGO EVERY

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION $24 per Annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at

"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE.

Yokohama, February 12, 1874. tf.

CONSUMPTION,

INDIGESTION AND WASTING DISEASES.
The most approved REMEDIES are

PANCREATIC EMULSION & PANCREATINE.
The Original and Genuine prepared only by

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-street, London.

Sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

June 10, 1876. 12 26ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street London.

MARTELL & Co.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

NORTON'S PILLS

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

June 10, 1876. 12ms.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

Pilliard Room Furniture Manufacturesr, Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. M. THE QUEEN;

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES;

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDOWELL & Co.

CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.

BOMBAY—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Office of this journal.

Yokohama, July 3, 1875. 52isn.

CAUTION.

BASS & CO.'S ALES.

PROCLAMATION OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

TRANSLATION.

"The British Authorities have complained that certain parties in this Country have been imitating the Trade Mark of Messrs. Bass & Co., a firm of Brewers in the English capital and selling Beer so labelled. The manufacture of Beer is not prohibited in this country, but it is wrong, according to Commercial law, to imitate Trade Marks.

"Henceforward, therefore, persons whose business is Brewing Beer must apply for LICENSES, and send in a specimen of Trade Mark not likely to be confused with others.

"The above to be universally notified.

"9th Month, 1871. (Signed)

"TOKEI FU."

In consequence of extensive forgeries of our Labels and Trade Mark having come to our knowledge, the attention of the public is called to the above PROCLAMATION.

We, therefore, CAUTION all persons against either selling or purchasing, as our manufacture, beer, whether in bottle or in cask, bearing such forged and fraudulent Labels, Capsules or Trade Mark.

BASS & Co.,
London, and Burton-on-Trent.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE.

CAMERON & SAUNDERS,

AGENTS TO BASS & CO.,

INTIMATE THAT ALL

Bass's Pale Ale sold by them in bottle has Messrs. Bass's Label, Cameron & Saunders' Green Caution Label and Capsule affixed to each bottle; and that all three bear Messrs. Bass & Co.'s Signature and Trade Mark (a Red Triangle)

AND ALSO THE WORDS.

"Cameron & Saunders, London."

March 4, 1876. 1-f. 13 ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

Established 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160-page Catalogue and Outfitting List, 60 pages; sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50 To 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD AND 66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

May 17th, 1873. tf.

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No. 24.

IMPERIAL METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

TOKEI, JAPAN.

LAT. 35° 39′ N. LONG. 139° 44′ E. HEIGHT ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL 67 FEET.

FROM MARCH 27TH TO 31ST 1876.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 A.M. (LOCAL TIME.) Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	Hygrometer. Dry. Degrees.	Wet Degrees.	Dif. Degrees.	D. P. Degrees	E. F. V. Inches.	H. Sat =1000	Anemograph. Direction.	Pressure. Lbs. per sq. ft.	Velocity. Miles
M..	27	30.015	56.90	55.60	1.30	54.43	.424	918	S	0.998	14.1
Tu..	28	29.791	54.00	44.00	9.40	35.40	.207	494	N	0.998	14.1
W..	29	30.128	51.00	46.00	5.00	40.80	.255	680	NNW	0.021	2.0
Th..	30	29.947	56.70	50.70	6.00	45.17	.302	657	W	0.998	4.4
F ..	31	30.074	50.30	41.20	9.10	31.63	.178	489	NNW	1.143	15.1
Sums.....		149.955	268.90	238.10	30.80	207.43	1.366	3238	...	...	49.7
Means....		29.991	53.78	47.62	6.16	41.49	.273	648	...	0.494	9.9
No.of Col.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 3.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.) Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	Hygrometer. Dry. Degrees.	Wet. Degrees.	Dif. Degrees.	D. P. Degrees.	E. F. V. Inches.	H. Sat =1000	Anemograph. Direction.	Pressure. Lbs. per sq. ft.	Velocity. Miles
M...	27	29.836	56.20	56.20	0.00	56.20	.453	1000	ESE	0.340	8.2
Tu..	28	29.827	56.80	51.40	5.40	46.42	.316	680	SE	0.340	8.2
W..	29	30.074	61.20	52.40	8.80	44.70	.296	550	SE	0.263	7.3
Th..	30	29.774	64.83	56.00	8.83	48.77	.345	557	S	1.143	15.1
F ...	31	30.059	59.80	47.00	12.80	35.74	.209	406	NW	0.052	3.5
Sums.....		149.570	298.83	263.00	35.83	231.83	1.619	3193	...	...	42.3
Means....		29.914	59.77	52.60	7.17	46.37	.324	639	...	0.358	8.5
No.of Col.		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.) Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	Hygrometer. Dry. Degrees.	Wet. Degrees.	Dif. Degrees.	D. P. Degrees.	E. F. V. Inches.	H. Sat =1000	Anemograph. Direction.	Pressures. Lbs. per sq. ft.	Velocity. Miles
M...	27	29.692	54.30	54.00	0.30	53.70	.413	979	WNW	0.738	12.1
Tu..	28	29.933	51.60	48.60	3.00	45.56	.306	800	SE	0.144	5.4
W..	29	30.080	51.20	47.10	4.10	42.83	.275	736	S	0.962	3.5
Th..	30	29.872	50.00	48.00	2.00	45.90	.309	830	N	0.198	6.3
F ...	31	30.151	46.30	43.60	2.70	40.53	.252	814	S	0.021	2.0
Sums.....		149.728	253.40	241.30	12.10	228.52	1.555	4159	...	...	29.3
Means....		29.946	50.68	48.26	2.42	45.70	.311	838	...	0.172	5.9
No.of Col.		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 A.M. (L.T.) Rain in Inches	Clouds 0 to 10	Clouds Form	Ozone 0 to 10	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 3.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.) Self Registering Thermometers. In Air. Max.	In Air. Min.	In Air. Daily Mean.	In Air. Range.	In Air. Max S.R.	In Air. Min T.R.	In Vacuo Max S.R.	Clouds 0 to 10	Clouds Form
M...	27	1.090	10	Cum. Cir. e. & Nim.	10.0	57.10	48.51	52.80	8.59	58.20	48.14	67.15	10	Nim.....
Tu..	28	0.000	2	Cum. Cum.-s. Cir. & Cir.-e..	5.0	60.10	45.73	52.92	14.37	81.20	41.68	133.00	8	Cir. Cum. & Cir.-e. ..
W..	29	0.000	9	Str. & Cir.-s.	6.0	62.70	40.95	51.82	21.75	78.70	38.12	124.30	1	Cir.-s. & Cum.....
Th..	30	0.000	5	Cir. & Cir. e.	5.0	65.60	37.70	51.65	27.90	78.40	32.00	127.10	1	Cum. Cir.-e. & Cir.-s..
F ...	31	0.000	0		4.0	60.35	36.45	48.40	23.90	76.45	27.00	126.00	0	
Sums		1.090	26	.....	30.0	305.85	209.34	257.59	96.51	372.95	186.94	577.55	20	.....
Means ...		.218	5.2	.....	6.0	61.17	41.87	51.52	19.39	74.59	37.39	115.51	4.0	.....
No.of Col		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	24	43

GENERAL REMARKS.

Cir. (Cirrus). Cir.—c (Cirro-cumulus). Cir.—s. (Cirro-stratus.) Str (Stratus). Cum. (Cumulus). Cum —s. (Cumulo-Stratus). Roll—c. (Roll-cumulus). Nim. (Nimbus). Dry; (Dry bulb). Wet; (Wet bulb) Dif. (Difference). D.P. (Dew point). E.F.V. (Elastic force of vapour). H. (Humidity) S R (Solar radiation). T.R. (Terrestrial Radiation). Barometer readings are in inches.
Thermometer readings are in degrees Fahrenheit.

27th.—Morning hazy rain from 8.00 to 9.00 a.m., and 9.35 a.m., to 7.30 a.m.

28th.—Morning atmosphere very clear.

29th.—Morning hazy.

30th.—Sudden reduction of temperature at 7.30 a.m. producing thick fog.

31st.—Morning hazy, earthquake* at 7.24 p.m.—Lunar halo at 7.45 p.m., dia. 45°.

* Force of shock 6° on W N W. and E S E. arm—and preceded by a loud rushing noise under ground.

Highest Reading of Barograph on 31st, at 12. midnight ..... 30.153 Inches.
Lowest Reading of Barograph on 27th, at 9.00 p.m., to 5.00 a.m ..... 29.735 Inches.

Range..... 0.418 Inches.

Greatest Number of Miles of Wind was on 27th,..... 183 in 24 hrs.
Least Number of Miles of Wind was on 29th, ... 102 in 24 hrs.

Greatest difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 31st..... 12.80° Column No. 14
Least difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 27th..... 0.00° Column No. 14

Range..... 12.80°

Highest Temperature of Air in shade was on 30th..... 65.60°
Lowest Temperature of Air was on 31st..... 36.45°

Range..... 29.15°

(Signed) HENRY B. JOYNER.

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No. 25.

IMPERIAL METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

TOKEI. JAPAN.

LAT. 35° 39′ N. LONG. 139° 44′ E. HEIGHT ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL 67 FEET.

FROM APRIL 1ST TO 5TH 1876.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 A.M. (LOCAL TIME.)										OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 3.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.)										OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.)									
		Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	HYGROMETER.						ANEMOGRAPH.			Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	HYGROMETER.						ANEMOGRAPH.			Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	HYGROMETER.						ANEMOGRAPH.		
			Dry.	Wet	Dif.	D. P.	E.F.V.	H.	Direction.	Pressure.	Velocity.		Dry.	Wet.	Dif.	D. P.	E.F.V.	H.	Direction.	Pressures.	Velocity.		Dry.	Wet.	Dif.	D. P.	E.F.V.	H.	Direction.	Pressures.	Velocity.
			Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles		Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles		Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles
Sa..	1	30.158	48.30	42.00	6.30	35.10	.204	605	NNW	0.063	3.5	30.023	55.70	49.80	5.90	44.24	.290	662	S	0.423	9.2	30.054	48.80	46.60	2.20	44.26	.292	846	SSW	0.098	4.4
Su..	2	30.051	51.80	48.50	3.30	45.18	.302	782	N	0.144	5.4	30.004	55.60	50.20	5.40	44.32	.292	680	NE	1.297	16.1	30.106	48.00	45.40	2.60	42.54	.272	810	N	0.098	4.4
M..	3	30.139	52.50	47.80	4.70	43.05	.277	705	NNE	0.623	11.2	30.043	51.20	46.20	5.00	41.02	.257	682	NE	0.863	13.1	30.073	46.20	44.40	1.80	42.36	.271	874	NE	0.198	6.3
Tu..	4	30.097	39.62	36.80	2.82	33.18	.189	783	NE	1.143	15.1	30.013	52.40	42.10	10.30	41.68	.179	452	N	0.423	9.2	30.147	39.03	34.00	5.03	27.40	.149	630	NNW	0.198	6.3
W..	5	30.237	47.00	39.20	7.80	30.44	.172	520	N to NE	0.144	5.4	30.140	54.50	46.00	8.50	37.80	.227	535	S	1.297	16.1	30.134	49.50	45.80	3.70	41.88	.266	753	S	0.263	7.3
Sums.....		150.682	239.22	214.30	24.92	186.95	1.142	3395	...	...	40.6	150.223	269.40	234.30	35.10	199.06	1.245	3011	...	...	63.7	150.514	231.53	216.20	15.33	198.44	1.250	3.913	...	...	28.7
Means....		30.136	47.84	42.86	4.98	37.39	.228	679	...	0.330	8.1	30.045	53.88	46.86	7.02	39.81	.249	602	...	812	12.74	30.103	46.31	43.24	3.07	39.69	.250	783	...	0.165	5.7
No.ofCol.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 A.M. (L.T.)				OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 3.30 P.M (LOCAL TIME.)									GENERAL REMARKS.
		Rain in	Clouds		Ozone	SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.						Clouds.			
						IN AIR.						In Vacuo			
		Inches.	0 to 10	Form	0 to 10	Max.	Min.	Daily Mean.	Range.	Max S.R.	Min T.R.	Max S.R.	0 to 10	Form	
Sa...	1	0.000	10	Str.....	4.0	61.35	34.95	48.15	26.40	72.70	28.50	117.00	0		Cir. (Cirrus). Cir.—c (Cirro-cumulus). Cir.—s. (Cirro-stratus.) Str. (Stratus). Cum. (Cumulus). Cum —s. (Cumulo-Stratus). Roll—c. (Roll-cumulus). Nim. (Nimbus). Dry; (Dry bulb). Wet; (Wet bulb) Dif. (Difference). D.P. (Dew point). E.F.V. (Elastic force of vapour). H. (Humidity) S R (Solar radiation). T.R. (Terrestrial Radiation). Barometer readings are in inches. Thermometer readings are in degrees Fahrenheit.
Su..	2	0.000	10	Cir. & Str.	3.0	61.85	39.95	50.90	21.90	79.40	32.00	123.70	10	Cum. Small-c. & Str..	1st.—Hazy all day. Heavy dew at night. Lunar Halo at 11.30 p.m. 45° dew.
M...	3	0.035	10	Cum. Cir. c. & Cir...	7.5	54.35	42.20	48.27	12.15	72.20	37.60	103.25	8	Cir.-c. Cir. Cum. & Str.	2nd.—Heavy dew in morning.
Tu..	4	0.000	10	Nim. Cum. & Str.....	6.5	53.10	37.20	45.15	15.90	72.20	36.85	125.75	5	Small-c. Cum. & Roll.-c.	3rd.—Slight rain on and off from 8.00 p.m. to about 11.00 p.m.
W..	5	0.000	0		7.0	55.10	28.16	41.63	26.94	71.20	13.00	123.75	3	Cir.	4th.—A little Hail at 7.25 a.m., and a little Graupel from 9.55 to 10.45 a.m.
Sums		0.035	40	.....	28.0	285.75	182.46	234.10	103.29	367.70	147.95	593.45	26	.....	
Means ...		0.007	8.0	.....	5.6	57.15	36.49	46.82	20.66	73.54	29.59	118.69	5.2	.....	
No.ofCol.		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	24	43	

Highest Reading of Barograph on 5th, at 10.00 a.m. ..... 30.235 Inches.
Lowest Reading of Barograph on 2nd, at 3.00 p.m. ..... 30.035 Inches.

Range ..... 0.200 Inches.

Greatest Number of Miles of Wind was on 4th, ... 265 in 24 hrs.
Least Number of Miles of Wind was on 1st, ... 105 in 24 hrs.

Greatest difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 4th ..... 10.30° Column No. 14
Least difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 3rd ..... 1.80° Column No. 24

Range ..... 8.50°

Highest Temperature of Air in shade was on 2nd ..... 61.85°
Lowest Temperature of Air was on 5th ..... 28.16°

Range ..... 33.69°

(Signed) HENRY B. JOYNER.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 25.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its efflux.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTH.

On the 14th instant, at No. 156, Bluff, the wife of THOMAS JACKSON, Esq., of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, of a son.

DEATH.

On the 16th instant, at the General Hospital, KARL KRITSCH, assistant clerk at H. I. G. M.'s Consulate.

Notes of the Week.

The denial inserted by General Williams in the *London and China Express* of the rumour circulated in the same journal that he was raising money in London for the Japanese Government on bonds, and had already disposed of several millions worth, has not fully satisfied the mind of the public. We have authority for stating that the rumour is entirely without foundation, and the Government is sensible of the fact that any attempt to raise money by such means would be highly prejudicial to its credit, and to that reputation for good faith towards its European creditors which it is determined to uphold.

At the time of General Williams's departure for Europe from Japan, another rumour found some credit and excited some comment here, viz, that the Government intended to take a direct part in trading operations, and had determined upon establishing a depôt in London with this end in view. We have the best authority for saying that this rumour has no other real foundation than the fact that two officials accompanied General Williams for the purpose of inspecting the markets abroad, and making such suggestions to the Government as might conduce to the expansion of the foreign trade. Of course any practical steps taken in this direction are highly desirable, and it will not be denied that governments may take such steps with advantage to the cause they desire to advance. But reports from Europe sent by officials despatched for this purpose, and probably influenced in their views by a man as profoundly ignorant of economical science as General Williams unquestionably is, could hardly embody more than vague impressions distorted by unsound theories. The self-interest and common sense of the European merchants engaged in the Japan trade will do all, and far more than all, that any such officials might succeed in doing even if they were very sagacious men. The way to increase the foreign trade is to remove all Government interference with its free course on this side, and to cheapen the price at which all commodities can be laid down on the coast, by improving and increasing the means of communication with the interior. It is *roads* which the country requires, —not protective tariffs, or official reports, or suggestions from General or even from Dr. Williams.

The decision in the case of Jardine Matheson & Co., v. Jones is one which will commend itself to most men of extended commercial experience, and, we think, to all who consider it undesirable that an agent of a ship who enjoys the full confidence of the owners should be undermined in his position by the too independent action of the Captain. The Captain must of course have a certain discretion left in his hands, but he should act with the most entire loyalty and frankness towards his agents, a course which the defendant did not, in our opinion, pursue. It was quite open for him to tell his agents that as they could not procure a cargo for him, and he could get one for himself, he felt bound by his duty to his owners to do so. In that case any agent of standing and good sense would have given him the permission and made some suitable arrangement about the commission. Thus the whole question would be discussed, and, however arranged, would be arranged in such a manner as to avoid subsequent misunderstanding and especially litigation. It may also be remarked that it is an extremely narrow view of an agent's duty or the necessity for his services, to suppose that these are restricted to obtaining a cargo for a ship. Grave emergencies may, and often do, arise when the captain of a vessel requires advice or assistance of one kind or another, and when his owners would desire him to go for these to their own well-known and trusted agents. Weighty reasons ought to be shewn for removing his vessel from their hands, and setting aside their experience as agents as well as their local knowledge. Captain Jones's position was, we shall admit, a difficult one. He could only get a cargo in one quarter, and was debarred from this because the intending shippers would not ship through the plaintiffs, and demanded that the full commission on the freight should go to them. But this was eminently a case for a very full and frank explanation of his position to his agents, who certainly would, in some way or another, have made an arrangement, in respect of the commission, consonant with reason and natural justice. He failed, however, in this respect, and it was held that his agents were entitled to the full commission on the freight.

The following extract from a letter from Tientsin shows the manœuvres resorted to by the Chinese to prevent foreigners from travelling by the foreign-owned lines of steamers on the China Coast.

Tientsin Correspondent of the North-China Herald.

The trial of one of the commanders of Russell & Company's steamers, for assault on a Chinese tide-waiter, although in itself unimportant, will lead to the *exposé* of a very bad custom at this port.

The captain of the steamer stated to the U. S. Consul, Mr. Sheppard, that hearing a noise, he made inquiries of his compradore, and was told the Chinese Customs' officer was attempting to "squeeze" some Chinese passengers who wished to come on board and take tickets for Shanghai. He confessed at the Court-room, that under extreme provocation he shook his fist in the man's face, and gave him a slight kick. Of course he had no right to do this, and the U. S. Consul fined him $5, and the costs of Court.

It appears from the evidence, and this is the important point, that a guild exists whether with or without the connivance of the Chinese officials of the province it is, of course, difficult to say —for the purpose of intimidating passengers intending to travel

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either by the steamers of Jardine, Matheson & Co., or of Russell & Company.

In this case, a Chinese employed by the Imperial Maritime Customs, demanded, it was said, some two thousand *cash* before he would allow the passengers to come on board.

A private circular has been sent to the Chinese inns in the city, and to the Chinese passenger-brokers, stating that every comfort and convenience will be furnished by the Chinese steamers, and no "squeezes"; while by the English and American boats they are badly treated, badly fed, and ill-used in every way.

If this was a case of private competition, it would not be so serious, but when the offender wears the livery of the Customs, it becomes a matter for Consular interference, and merchants would do well to agitate the subject.

May 26th.

We expressed some very justifiable doubt in our daily issue upon the truth of a telegram published in one of the evening papers announcing the deposition of the Sultan of Turkey and the accession of his nephew. There is, however, good ground for believing the report to be true. Upon the probable consequences of this grave event it is simply idle to speculate. It would be as easy to write pages of common place embodying the little which people know, as it would be difficult to say anything true which is also new on this serious question. The improbable is the only thing certain in such matters.

We are happy to announce that our Amateur Dramatic Corps, after a long interval of rest, intend giving the last performance of the season on Monday the 26th instant. The pieces represented will be the vaudeville "A Blighted Being" by Mr. Tom Taylor and the capital farce of "Lending a Hand" by Mr. Gilbert a'Beckett.

A translation of the first part of an important notification from the Prime Minister will be found elsewhere, having for its object the placing upon a sounder basis the foreign mercantile steam-shipping service of this country. The second part of the translation will be published in our next issue.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 12th.

The public must be warned against accepting as true the news published on Saturday evening that the Sultan has been deposed. The circumstance that a telegram to that effect had reached Tôkiô was known to us on Thursday evening last, and we may add that it was supplemented with the information that the nephew of the Sultan—not his son—had been proclaimed in his place. But there were grounds for withholding the information until it should be confirmed by subsequent advices, and the non-arrival of these makes it extremely doubtful whether the first telegram can be entirely relied on. We shall not take upon ourselves to deny the announcement in an unqualified manner, but it cannot be accepted unconditionally.

Many other rumours regarding European politics have been floating about during the past two days, but they have apparently been circulated to impose upon the credulity of the public. That the affairs of Turkey are in a highly critical state is patent enough, and this has caused a panic on the London Stock Exchange.

The return Cricket match "England *versus* The World" was held on Saturday last. The band of the *Audacious* played during the afternoon, and a fair number of spectators, including several ladies, were present. "England" began play at 1.45, but wickets fell fast, Kirkwood and Col. Dickens alone making any stand. The former played steadily for 23, and the latter put together 15 in a style which showed that practice alone was needed to greatly increase the score. All the wickets taken fell to Dodds, who was bowling remarkably well, and "England" finally succumbed after making a total of 70. "The World" then took their place at the wickets, and again Hamilton, in a very free style, punished the bowling, and scored 37 runs, being steadily supported by Milne for 13. The hopes of "England" were raised when the last wicket but one fell for 69, leaving the last two at the wickets but one to make to tie, but the representatives of "The World" proved themselves well equal to the occasion, and quickly ran the score up to a total of 85. "England" then went to the wickets, Kirkwood and Baxter alone securing double figures. Their second innings was concluded for the small score of 57, leaving "The World" 42 to make to tie. This they did with the loss of four wickets, Hamilton again proving himself the backbone of his side with a score of 28, not out. It is but fair to add that two men on whom "England" greatly relied, Symons and Greaves, were unavoidably absent.

ENGLAND.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
E. E, Baxter. b. Dodds	7	b. Hamilton	10
P. F. Tillard, c. Hutchison b. Dodds	0	c. Wheeler b. Dodds	0
M. Kirkwood, not out	23	b. Hamilton	15
F. O. Pike, b. Dodds	5	b. Hamilton	3
H. Barlow, b. Dodds	0	c. Hamilton b. Dodds	4
H. C. Litchfield, b. Dodds	6	c. Cruickshank. b. Dodds	1
Col. Dickens, b. Dodds	15	b. Wheeler	0
E. B. D'O Alpin, b. Dodds	3	b. Hamilton	0
F. L. Pollard, b. Dodds	1	run out	8
C. W. Thorne, b. Dodds	0	not out	2
Byes	8		7
Wides	2		3
Leg Byes	0		4
No Balls	0		0
	70		57

WORLD.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
E. Wheeler run out	8	l. b. w. b. Tillard	1
G. L. Wood run out	5		
J. Hamilton, b. Pike	37	not out,	28
J. Dodds, b. Pike	3	thrown out Litchfield	7
C. F. Cruickshank, b. Pike	2		
C. Milne, c. Kirkwood, b. Baxter	13		
Hon. A. Cole, b. Pike	1		
J. Leckie, c. Tillard, b. Baxter	1		
C. Dunlop, b. Pike	2	b. Baxter	2
J. Hutchison not out	9	b. Tillard	5
Byes	4		2
Leg Byes	0		0
Wides	0		1
No Balls	0		0
	85		46

The *Chôya Shimbun* says that large numbers of students from Satsuma, Tosa and Kishiu have lately assembled in Nagasaki and the neighbourhood and consulted together, but does not state what the nature of the consultation was.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*:

The Coreans generally take a siesta of couple of hours in the middle of the day, and seldom retire to bed before midnight. They had their photographs taken on the 9th inst.

Tuesday, 13th.

His Majesty the Mikado reached Utsunomiya about four o'clock on the afternoon of the 5th instant. The whole town was gaily decorated and the line of route crowded with people eager to catch a glimpse of their Sovereign. The *Kenrei* was waiting to receive His Majesty at the halting place, and had to give answer to numerous enquiries which His Majesty made about the *Ken* under his charge. He further received, from the hands of the Emperor, a sum of money to be expended in religious services, in commemoration of those who fell in an action at this place during the Revolutionary war. His Majesty also contributed a small sum of money towards keeping in order the tombs of Gamo and Takayama, two celebrated scholars, who died and were buried at Utsunomiya nearly a century ago. Later in the evening His Majesty reviewed the troops forming the garrison of this town.

Leaving Utsunomiya early on the morning of the 6th instant, the Imperial party journeyed towards Nikkô, stopping at Ôsawa for the mid-day meal and then proceeding through Imaichi to Shichiri-mura. At this latter place carriages had to be abandoned, the road beyond not admitting of their use, and the journey was continued on horseback until the temple of Manguanji at Nikkô was reached, where the Imperial party stopped for the night. On the morning of the 7th instant His Majesty visited many of the temples and other places of note, and was shown, in the temple of Tôshôgu, several relics of the deified Iyéyasu. The inclemency of the weather necessitated a postponement of His Majesty's intended visit, this day, to Chiusenji, but the Emperor set out in a norimon the next morning (8th instant) as far as Umagaishi, where he left the norimon and

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completed the rest of the trip on foot, stopping at the temple of Fudô on the way, and arriving at Chiusenji about two o'clock in the afternoon. A deer, which had been caught alive in the neighbourhood, was shown to the Mikado, who humanely purchased the animal from its captor for 15 yen, and then set it free.

His Majesty visited the Temple, Lake, falls of Kagon and other notable places in the neighbourhood, and returned in the evening to Manguanji.

At 7 a.m., on the 9th instant, the Mikado left Nikkô to returned to Utsunomiya. At Ôsawa His Majesty received the news of the death of the infant princess Mumé no Miya, and despatched one of his suite to Tôkiô with messages of condolence for the Empress. In consequence of this bad news the Imperial party will probably remain quiet at Utsunomiya for a few days.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

The Corean Embassy were entertained by Mr. Sô, formerly *daimiô* of Tsushima on the 10th inst.; and again on the 11th inst., by Mr. Moriyama, *Gon Daijô* of the *Gu'aimusho*, at the residence of Mr. Godai of Satsuma. On the 12th inst. they were to accompany the Minister of War to Takebashi and inspect the Artillery depot there, and afterwards visit the Arsenal at Koishikawa and *Kangiô riô* at Akabané. In the evening they were to dine with Mr. Itô, the Minister of Public Works. The 13th will be observed by the Embassy as a day of retirement, when they will not stir out of their residence. They are expected to leave the capital about the 18th inst. and previous to their departure will be entertained at an official dinner at Hamagoten. It is uncertain, as yet, whether they will embark at Shinagawa or Yokohama on board the steamer which is to convey them back to Corea.

From the same.

The name or title of the late infant Princess, Mumé no Miya, has, since her death, been changed to Yoshi no Mikoto.

From the same.

The rag and paper pickers of the capital are ordered to have the baskets, used in their calling, made in such a way that the gatherings of rubbish which are deposited therein may be easily visible, or readily examined if necessary. They are further forbidden to hide their faces, as hitherto customary, in a cotton kerchief. The men who follow this employment do not enjoy the best of reputations for honesty, and the above regulations are made with a view to assist the police in suppressing robbery and pilfering, and to aid them in detecting old offenders.

Wednesday, 14th.

We hear that the hull of the *Surprise*, after being floated from where it lay outside the entrance to Uraga, was safely conveyed into that harbour, but the condition of the vessel's bottom is not yet ascertained, although it is feared that the port bilge will be found to be stove in.

The 1st class Canoe Race, which was held last Saturday, has been declared to be informal, and will, therefore, take place again on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m. A race for 2nd class Canoes will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

From the *Kôfu Shimbun*.

Great success has attended the rearing of the silk-worms this year in the Kai province.

From the *Saikai Shimbun*.

A lengthy drought has prevailed in the neighbourhood of Nagasaki, and the farmers fear that it will prove fatal to the young rice which has just been transplanted.

From the *Akebôno Shimbun*.

Yoshiko no Mikoto, (the Imperial Princess) who died a few days ago, will be buried on the 16th instant in the temple grounds of Toshimaôka, Tôkiô.

It is proposed to issue bonds to the *Kuadzoku* and *Shidzoku* for the amount of their pensions. They are to have the option of selling these bonds or keeping them and drawing the interest. It is said that 60000 forms are now being manufactured at the paper mill at Ogi for the purpose of giving effect to this measure.

Mr. Makoshi, the Editor of the *Sômô Zasshi*, was summoned to the Saibansho to-day to be examined on a charge of having transgressed the Press-laws.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

Tenders are about to be called for the construction of two Exhibition buildings of an area of 600 *tsubos* each. Other buildings will be attached to them, and the total area will be 1,300 *tsubos*. The buildings are not to be roofed with tiles.

Mr. Narushima, the former editor of the *Chôya Shimbun*, was released from prison on the 11th instant, on the termination of his sentence.

It is rumoured that the real object of the Mikado's journey northward was not to examine into the state of his dominions, but to afford a pretext for not assembling the provincial officials, who, it was feared, might give the Government some trouble this year.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

It is again rumoured that the *Kuadzoku* have been granted the privilege of attending the deliberations of the *Genro-In*, for the reason that the growth of the idea of popular rights threatens to foster the conviction that a useless nobility may be dispensed with, and that inferences of this nature may even extend to the Imperial Family. Thus it is important to show the people that the nobles have duties and responsibilities.

Mr. Inouye Kaoru, who was one of the Envoys of Corea, will leave about the 25th inst. for Europe, on some business for the Government.

From the *Nichi Nichi*.

Some three hundred law students have been selected, out of about one thousand applicants, to undergo an examination for admission to the Law College, an institution lately established by the *Shihôsho*, or Department of Justice.

From the same.

The *Kunaisho* (Department of Imperial Household) will present various articles of Japanese manufacture to the Corean Embassy, prior to their departure from this country.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

Mr. Sanjo, the Prime Minister, visited the *Tôkiô Fu* yesterday.

From the same.

Mr. Nagakura, editor of the *Kokai Shimpô*, was sentenced on the 12th instant to two months imprisonment for an infraction of the Press-laws.

Thursday, 15th.

We have to announce that the Spring Meeting of the Swiss Rifle Association will take place at the Rifle Range on Saturday next, the 17th instant. On this occasion the various events will be competed for only by members and those who are specially introduced by them, there being no all-comers' prizes. The band of the French Ironclad *Atalante*, by kind permission of Admiral Véron, will be in attendance.

The M. M. steamer *Tibre*, with French mails to the 7th May on board, left Hongkong yesterday, the 14th instant, at 10. A.M.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

The new Supreme Court house at Tôkiô is to be a two-storied building in foreign style, and the construction of it will cost upwards of 30,000 *yen*.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

Mr. Sanjô, the Prime Minister, and Mr. Hayashi, Acting Minister of the Home Department, visited the Normal College yesterday, where they for some time witnessed the examination of those pupils who are competing for admission into that establishment.

From the same.

A certain Mr. Yamada, residing in the province of Mutzu, lately read an article in the *Hiogon Shimbun* on the people's rights, which greatly pleased him. Learning that the author of

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it, Mr. Komatsu, had been committed to prison for writing the article in question, he sent him 5 *yen* wherewith to purchase something more appetising than the ordinary prison fare.

From the same.

His Majesty the Mikado is expected to extend his northern tour as far as Hakodaté.

From the same.

His Majesty the Mikado has presented the following articles to the King of Corea. A sword; six pieces of lacquer ware; one roll each of red and white silk; 12 pieces each of Yetchigo linen and silk; 15 pieces of Nara linen; 12 pieces of silk from the province of Kai; 2 pieces of Satsuma porcelain, and 1 piece of brocade.

From the same.

Mr. Ogi, *Sanji* of the Miôtô *ken*, will shortly arrive at Tôkiô on urgent and important business.

Friday, 16*th*.

To-day all Government Offices will be closed as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Imperial Princess Yoshiko no Mikoto.

The Mikado remained quietly at Utsunomiya on the 10th instant, when many officials of Tochigi *ken* paid their respects to His Majesty. The Imperial party left Utsunomiya at 7 o'clock on the morning of 11th inst., stopped for a short time at Shirakawa and Uji-iye and other places, and, about 4 p.m., arrived at Sakuyama where they remained for the night. Leaving this place early on the morning of the 12th instant, the Imperial party journeyed on towards Ashino, stopping for rest or refreshment at Otawara and Koebori, and crossing during the day, Nasunoga Hara, the largest plain in Japan and of which dreadful tales are told of travellers lost in storms or through the agency of evil spirits. His Majesty's destination was reached about 4 p.m., and, as the roads were very bad in places, part of the journey had to be made on horseback.

The Iris flowers at the village of Horikiri, beyond Mukô-jima, Tôkiô, are now in full bloom and attract a great many sightseers.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

The abdicated King of Corea has sent, through the Envoy, to a celebrated firm of Japanese engravers in Tôkiô, a piece of Corean marble which he wishes to have made into a seal.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

A series of wrestling matches will take place in Yokohama, commencing on the 20th instant.

From the same.

The origin of the late fire which destroyed so many houses in Benten dori and the vicinity, has, on enquiry, been found out. It appears that the occupant of the house in which the fire broke out had been to the theatre with a party of friends, and returning home rather late desired a cup of tea by way of refreshment for himself and guests There was no hot water ready wherewith to make the tea, and the party were too impatient to be content with the ordinary unassisted charcoal fire as a means of boiling water for the purpose, so thought to hasten proceedings by deluging the glowing charcoal with kerosene oil. The result was other than expected. The party were disappointed of tea that night, but their host's house and some eighty others were burnt to the ground.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

An assemblage of *Kucho* and *Kocho* of the Tôkiô *Fu* took place yesterday at the Chief Police station of the capital.

From the same.

On the 14th instant, the Corean Embassy visited the *Kaisei Gakko* and also the Public Library at Ishima. They were to pay a visit to the *Genrô In* yesterday.

From the same.

A new theatre will be opened at Shiba, Tôkiô, on the 17th instant.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

Mr. Kuramoto, the editor of the *Kokai Shimpô*, who is at present undergoing imprisonment for an offence against the Press-laws, has been further fined the sum of one *yen* and a half for going out on pleasure, whilst he was under the charge of the *Kocho* of the ward in which resided pending his trial, and for not making his due appearance when summoned to the *Saibansho*.

The following was published as an extra by the *Japan Gazette* yesterday morning :—

THE DERBY :

Mineral Colt 1
Forerunner 2
Julius Cæsar 3

Saturday, 17*th*.

The Imperial party left Ashino at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 13th instant, and proceeded through Yorii-mura to Sakai-miojin on the borders of the Tochigi and Fukushima *Kens*, and where the *Kenrei* of the former district took leave of His Majesty. About noon the populous town of Shirakawa was reached, where numbers of his loyal subjects had assembled to welcome the Mikado, amongst them being a goodly muster of scholars of both sexes from the public schools. The boys were all dressed in foreign style, but the girls retained their native costume. After partaking of refreshment, His Majesty set out in a *norimon* to visit the site of the castle of the former *Daimiô* of this place, which is now entirely given up to cultivation. Some 1,500 horses, which had been collected from this and neighbouring districts, were submitted to His Majesty's inspection. The lower class of people carefully gathered up the earth which had been pressed by the foot of their Sovereign, superstitiously believing that it would be efficacious in curing some of the ills which flesh is heir to. It is not so very long ago that a superstition of this sort was prevalent amongst the ignorant in Europe.

A troupe of Japanese Acrobats, who have lately appeared at the Chinese Theatre, will give a performance, under foreign direction, at the Gaiety Theatre this evening. From what we hear of their skill in acrobatic feats, on the slack-rope, etc., we imagine the entertainment will be well worth seeing, and as the price of admission is moderate one.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

The Corean Embassy visited the *Genrô-In* yesterday morning, and afterwards proceeded to Hamagoten to witness the game of *dakiu*, in which the Prime Minister, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and others took part. Some of the readers of a collection of Japanese notes, which were published in the *Japan Weekly Mail* last year, under the name of "Fu So Mimi Bukuro," may remember that this game, which answers to that known by foreigners as polo, was therein described.

From the same.

The priests of the East Shinshu Sect of Buddhists have become zealous for the propagation of their religion and a thorough acquisition of its tenets. They have, accordingly, selected two of the most promising of their novices, who are to be sent first to England to study Sanscrit, and subsequently, when sufficiently advanced in that language, proceed to India, and there make themselves thoroughly conversant with the doctrines of the sect as taught in the home of Buddha. A number of novices are also to be sent to China to pursue their studies there.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

The Loochooan officials, at present visiting Tôkiô, have requested permission of the *Naimusho* to attend the discussions at the *Genrô-In*. They have also requested permission to return home.

From the same.

A teacher of fencing recently applied to the authorities to know, if, in face of the prohibition of wearing swords, he could continue his calling, and received a reply in the affirmative.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun* :

The Tôkiô Saibansho recently applied to the *Shihôshô* for instructions how to treat offenders against the Press-laws, who were unable to pay the fines inflicted on them, and in reply were ordered to deal with such defaulters as bankrupts.

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THE MIKADO AT NIKKÔ.

IF the sepulchre of Nikkô, wherein, two centuries and a half ago, Japan's greatest, perhaps only great, statesman was quietly in-urned, could have opened its ponderous jaws last week, and the shade of IYEYASU have risen to greet his Imperial Master, what interest might not have attached to their colloquy! He would have learned that a vast change has come over the country he once ruled with so much vigour and sagacity—a change which has enormously extended and complicated the problem with which, in its simpler form, he dealt so wisely; that the feudal system has vanished; that the Mikadoate has been restored to its old position, perhaps even to its old force, in the polity of the Empire; that the great territorial nobles have been dispossessed of their fiefs, their retainers and their pomp, and are now dependants upon the treasury of the MIKADO; that a haughty and independent gentry has been reduced to comparative poverty, and is seeking to mitigate its lot by a humiliating resort to trade; that "the girded sword"—the soul of the *samurai*—has disappeared; that the Ministers of ten distant countries are residing in the capital, while hundreds of subjects or citizens of those countries are resident in the foreign settlements dotted about the coast; that vast and strange vessels are actively plying or idly reposing in Japanese waters; that a new architecture and a new garb have transformed the appearance of the capital and its inhabitants; that a new language from the remotest West, vigorous, comprehensive, plastic and equally adapted for colloquial use and the highest purposes of the orator, the poet and the philosopher, is displacing the venerated Chinese, and bringing with it a train of thoughts, of knowledge, of new principles and varied enchantments as unknown to and undreamed of by him as the history of the country from which it has sprung and the race whose genius it reflects. Had he pursued his enquiries he would have heard that the minds of the people he once governed are full of doctrines, imported from the West, as new to him as the strange events and facts thus narrated; that the masses of the people, so submissive and easily governed in his day, were beginning to regard themselves in some other light than as hewers of wood and drawers of water to those above them; that there floated among them in some subtle form, almost incapable of analysis and irreducible to scientific expression, ideas which seemed calculated to invert the whole constitution of society, to place the master in the place of the servant, and the servant in the place of the master; that those who had hitherto been content to obey, and held their manhood so cheap as to be grateful for the mercy which left bare life to them, were beginning to talk of rights and liberties, and made their slavery, their wants, their new-born fierce desires and even demands ring in the ears of their masters so as to leave them no peace; that a class of men imbued strongly with these ideas had sprung up, and had proved themselves willing to brave and glory in imprisonment, and chains, and even torture and death, if need were, to assert, to diffuse, to animate and give effect to them.

It is conceiveable that so able a ruler as IYEYAS would have demanded to know how far these strange doctrines harmonized with the general body of views which were beginning to influence the people, especially the rising minds and the more intelligent of the generation now passing away; whether among the nations whose teaching the Japanese were now accepting so readily, there were any instances of the successful application of these doctrines, and of a solid constitution of society as their result. And if we could imagine his spirit transported in a moment to Europe, and rendered capable of a kind of divine intelligence and apprehension of the true meaning and vast force of that wonderful life he would there see around him on all sides,—a life so manifestly higher than that of the people he once governed—he would spring with the intuition of real genius to the conclusion that the only chance which existed of the lower form of life surviving the inevitable contact with the higher form, would lie in the assimilation into the one of the principles which transfused, animated and accounted for the other. He would demand to know what these principles were, and how they could be applied to the people of this country. The Genius of Europe would reply; Liberty and Christianity; the former permits to every man the freest development of his whole nature, of his special idiosyncracy, and of those powers without the full play of which a nation becomes a mere race of dwarfs; while the other teaches him to subordinate this liberty to the wants and welfare of his fellow-creatures, and to regard his duty to man and his duty to his Ruler as part of his duty to GOD. Let creeds and churches come and establish themselves when they will, or if they will—all this is as nothing—the nation will work them out for itself. Give these two great principles free play, and trust to them to work out the salvation of the nation. Either will be dangerous without the other. If they create some heat at first—which they will in all probability do—they are principles of tried and proved beneficence. In some form or another the nation is absorbing the first of them with great rapidity, and this fact is beginning to declare itself in the most unmistakeable manner through the Press. The rulers of this country are doing to the nation what their gardeners do with their trees, cutting and tying each shoot as it appears in order to give the tree a prescribed form, size and direction. The result of this will be a garden of stunted deformities. Throw away these knives and cords and foolish traditions of a past which cannot survive long, and of forms which have neither strength, nor beauty, nor utility to recommend them. Let the trees grow as they will. The rain and the dew and the earth will nourish them, the sun will give them life and vigour, and, by and by, we may see a noble forest through which, as through the avenue to the stately tomb of the Great Vassal of his ancestors, the MIKADO may march, surrounded and protected by the intelligent loyalty of a strong, a grateful, an obedient and a free people.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday 4th June, 1876.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,188.84
Merchandise, &c.	$ 478.75
Total.	$7,667.59

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,941.51
Merchandise, &c	$ 499.71
	$8,441.22

KOBE AND OSAKA STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 4th June, 1876.

Passengers.....17,561.	Amount...Yen		4,097.240
Luggage, Parcels, ...	„		200.106
Goods,.....	„		160.382
Total.....Yen			4,457.728
Corresponding period last year.....Yen			5,168.404

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LAWN-TENNIS.

It may be doubted whether the passion for out door games which is so characteristic of the English race has for many a day hit upon so happy a thought as that which brought the old racket and the child's India rubber ball together, stretched a net between two players or sets of players, and with these slight materials, the use of which is regulated by a few simple rules, made the game now so well known as Lawn-Tennis. Did it possess the single claim on our gratitude of superseding Croquet, it would deserve a shrine at which no worshippers would have been more devout than ourselves. The decorous feebleness of Croquet, its consultative cackle, its baby strategy, its immense nothings, its tiny somethings, bored the racket- or tennis-player to death. It holds—or let us say held, for it only survives on sufferance—the same relation to a really good game as a third to a first cup of tea, currant wine to Madeira, or a Quaker to a normal human being. It may conceiveably be for the best interests of society that a game should exist at which bishops can play without incurring reproach, and curates can join in unrebuked. But though the third sex should require such a distraction, this is no reason which it should be suffered to weigh upon society in general, and it is really a hopeful sign that this feeble and dreary game is practically among the things of the past. In justice, however, to the not unimportant part it has played in society during the past fifteen years, and in charitable application to it of the aphorism *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*, it is fair to say that it has not been without its uses and attractions. Mothers have greatly blessed it as affording a field, external and ancillary to the drawing room, for the display of their daughters' graces, nor should the world be ungrateful for an amusement which has presented Nature's most finished work in new lights and not ungraceful attitudes. Croquet, too, had its alliances, its separations, banishments, disappointments, returns and reconciliations. It almost had its language. An unwelcome suitor might discover his unspoken fate in the vigorous blow which needlessly sent his ball to the frigid zone of the lawn.

> Be gone, I will not hear thy vain excuse!

and if the Valentine of this exile resembled his Shakesperean prototype, he would murmur as each step took him further from life,

> And why not death, rather than living torment?
> To die is to be banished from myself;
> And Silvia is myself: banished from her,
> Is self from self; a deadly banishment!
> What light is light, if Silvia be not seen?
> What joy is joy, if Silvia be not by?
> Unless it be to think that she is by,
> And feed upon the shadow of perfection.

If we really wish to estimate the value of Croquet as a game, apart from its social aspect, it is only necessary to imagine four men playing it alone, than which it is not easy to conceive anything more intolerably tiresome and dreary. Whether the gentler sex could extract any pleasure from it under parallel circumstances, it is impossible to say. Women undoubtedly find a certain satisfaction in doing nothing in each others' society, and it is possible that they could extend their tolerance so far as to get through a game of Croquet by themselves without an oppressive feeling of *ennui*. But the game demands more attention than is compatible with an entire abandonment of the mind to the demands of that critical sagacity which they bring to bear so constantly and gracefully upon their neighbours, and any exhaustive discussion upon dress, babies, servants, husbands, and the really great affairs of life, is not possible when the intellect is strained to put a large ball through a small hoop, and the whole mental economy is being racked to discover whether it is wiser to "take two off" an opponent and go into position, or make a brilliant dash to renew communications with a distant ally. Metaphysicians tell us that, in virtue of the dual nature of the brain, two separate and distinct processes of thought can be carried on the same moment, so that there is no insuperable bar to the speculative destruction of a rival's toilette or reputation with one lobe of the brain, at the very moment when the other is occupied with the intricate problems of a game. But it is not what is possible that we have to deal with here; our business is with what is agreeable and amusing, and from this point of view a game of Croquet between four persons of the same sex would probably be something like a round dance on a Turkey carpet. In other words, as a game, it is insipid, tiresome and worthless. Thumbs down, spectators!—*Habet!*

Far different from this is Lawn-Tennis. It is a game, and a good game. The imperious dictates of politeness will seal our lips for ever upon the question whether it is more agreeable to play with a lady as a partner, or with an inferior creature in our own garb. But in deference to the equally imperious dictates of truth, it may be assumed beyond the possibility of doubt that the presence of our sex vastly strengthens and enlivens the game, and gives to it a vigour which is not invariably characteristic of a set made up of four ladies. So far as the pleasure of the spectators is concerned, the presence of ladies in the game is incontestably a great and unalloyed gain. The action demanded of the player is far from ungraceful, provided the racket is swung and not rigidly held as a mere extension of the hand; and when—as is sometimes the case—an indestructible charm of manner pervades every motion of a fair player, her very failures are apt to produce a sense of pleasure which the most skilful successes of our own sex are unable to command.

It is curious to contrast the end of a game at Croquet with that of a game at Lawn-Tennis. The first is relinquished almost with a feeling of relief that it is all over; the latter with a burning desire to begin afresh. One is like a "love pool" with a dozen players, and it has ever been to us an abiding mystery how people could keep the thread of a game so vapid and tiresome. But the whole system is enlivened and invigorated by Tennis. The quickened action of the heart and lungs sends the better oxygenized blood coursing through the veins at a pace which mocks the lethargy of Croquet and laughs at the thermometer. The spirits rise with the action demanded by the game; the eye grows more keen, the hand more sure, the foot more swift, the limbs more lithe. Cares disappear, Nature's cruelty ceases to oppress, the "days that are no more" suggest no regrets, life whispers no problems, there is no sigh for a summons to the land where "weary limbs may rest at last on beds of asphodel."

We do not know how far the game has become common in the East. The sun of India is perhaps too fierce for it, except for four months in the year. The same objection may apply to all the southern ports of China, but Shanghai would hardly be open to it except during July, August, and September. Here we have a climate which permits of its being played, except of course in case of rain, all the year round. Our summer is not too hot, our winter not too keen. It domesticated itself among us almost immediately after its birth, and now has gained so firm a hold as to defy the efforts of any imaginable pastime to dislodge it. Extremely pleasant it is to see the large muster of players and spectators flocking to the Bluff Gardens after the accustomed cup of tea. What could be more agreeable or prettier, as an unstudied, improvised entertainment, than the sight presented by the Gardens on Wednesday last? The band of the *Audacious* made the grounds ring and echo again with all manner of pleasant sounds, —the delightful overture to the *Gazza Ladra*, the sombre and splendid hymn from 'The Huguenots,' and other airs appealing perhaps more strongly to those for whom our national music has a greater charm. Children were playing about the grounds like the elves on an ever memorable night in the wood near Athens. The grounds were thronged with residents from the settlement. On the slope leading to the Tennis-lawn the combatants, retired or expectant, were gathered round the full benches on which the spectators were reclining to watch the game, while the players themselves were pursuing their pastime with vigour and keen enjoyment. We have seen the Gardens more crowded, the toilettes more studied and perhaps more brilliant; but we never there saw so much unaffected gaiety, and the evidence of so much real enjoyment as were visible on this occasion.

As comparisons are justly held to be invidious, we shall easily be excused from attempting any accurate estimate of the value of Lawn-Tennis relatively to other games. It has not of course the royal, historical prescription of tennis, and

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though we hardly know why Charles and Louis should not have enjoyed it had it been known in their time,—and the courts of both would have furnished dainty playmates—it certainly does not afford scope for the variety of skill demanded by tennis, it is far less intricate, and, it must be confessed, a far inferior game. Nor will racket-players be blamed for ranking it below their own favourite pastime. Nothing in Lawn-Tennis approaches the art with which a racket-player, by 'cutting' the ball as he serves it, can send it into the corner of a court, and almost defy an adversary by making it so dance up and down the back wall that an equal art is required to get behind it. There is none of the pretty play of angles, and the nice calculation of the spot where the ball will fall after a vigorous stroke, which keeps the mind so alert during a good game at rackets. But Lawn-Tennis has many niceties which may be made pretty arts in the game. Really clever service, especially if varied by 'cutting' the ball—an art the acquisition of which demands so much practice and entails so many failures that it must be studied alone, and not during the regular play—may puzzle even a good hand. It is not easy to send a ball with moderate speed over the net in a parabola and yet make it fall within the prescribed boundary. We are inclined to think that an excellent service might be attained by throwing the ball up, say about a foot above the head, and striking it sharply at the moment of rest, so as to make an acute angle with the earth, instead of describing a parabola, as it must do if struck at a level below that of the top of the net. The rebound of a ball falling at such an angle would be, of course, at an equally acute angle, and if any considerable speed were given to the ball, this service would be very difficult to pick up. Old racket-players, in adapting their game to Lawn-Tennis, are apt to strike too low, and thus catch the net more often than might be expected from their previous familiarity with the racket; but this fault should disappear with practice as the piano-forte touch does gradually in a player who takes up the organ. It is obvious that as the net has to be cleared, the racket should be held high, and not low as in the game of rackets. This is rather against the grace of action which should be more or less a consideration in all games—play should not only be effective but 'pretty'—because it involves the use of the arm at a right angle to the body, and when the whole arm is thus employed, and not only the fore-arm, it is difficult at times to prevent ungainly attitudes. But even this may be greatly diminished by practice devoted to that end, and the game be made graceful enough. There are two practices which we must—in a mere whisper—make our critical protest against, in deference to the sex which alone adopts them. One is the holding of the racket quite rigidly, so that it has no motion but that of the arm; the other is the rare, but not the less objectionable, use of two hands in taking a difficult ball in the left court. The former is bad for two reasons; first, it involves the swing of the whole arm, and even of the shoulder, which is utterly destructive of all grace in action: and, second, that if any speed is to be imparted to the ball, there is a great waste of force. If the racket is allowed to swing in the hand, it imparts to the ball a motion precisely similar in certain respects to that of a stone sent from a sling; whereas, if it is held rigidly, all the advantage of the sling power is lost. The use of two hands is only open to the objection that it is ungraceful, but it is so very much so that some other expedient must be substituted for it. Now the prettiest of all the strokes at rackets is that which is made on the left side of the body with the right hand, by an almost purely wrist-stroke and a swing of the racket. Men who use the left as easily as the right hand, do not often practise it, but it is quite as effective as a left-hand stroke and infinitely more elegant. When men have to take a left-hand ball, they either do so with a back-hand stroke or with the left-hand—a convenient, but always ungraceful, action. Ladies have hardly muscular force enough for this back-hand stroke, and thus sometimes resort to the use of two hands. They will, we are certain, pardon an old racket-player for suggesting this very pretty and effective left-side stroke. The double hand stroke is really inadmissible, and, once abandoned for its substitute, would never be resorted to again. We shall hardly incur much displeasure for desiring to replace a very ungraceful by a very graceful motion.

As a mode of taking exercise, Lawn-Tennis cannot be too much commended. Instead of a weary, dull constitutional walk, or a ride or drive round 'the road,' it affords a capital and healthy stimulant to the appetite, and ensures that very best of all restoratives during a hot season in the East—short though ours may be—sound, calm and refreshing sleep. While half the world is tossing on unresting couch, the Tennis-player is in the blessed land of dreams.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

THE MERCANTILE STEAM SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION No. 82 OF DAIJŌKWAN.

6th day 6th month 9th year of Meiji.

The following General Regulations for the engagement, and examination of Masters, Mates, and Engineers of vessels of Foreign-form of construction, are hereby declared and established.

(Signed) SANJŌ-SANEYOSHI,
Daijō-Daijin.

The Regulations are divided into two parts, as follows:—

Part 1st.—Contains Regulations for the engagement of Masters, Mates and Engineers.

Part 2nd.—Contains Regulations for conducting the examinations, and for granting certificates to Masters, Mates and Engineers.

The following Regulations apply to sea going vessels only, and not to such vessels as are used exclusively for the navigation of any lake, river, harbour, inland sea, or strait.

PART 1ST.

No person to be employed without his possessing the necessary certificate appropriate to his grade.

Section 1.—On and after the 1st day of the 1st month of the 10th year of Meiji, no person shall be employed as master or mate of any sea-going vessel (excepting those of His Imperial Majesty's Navy) of foreign form of construction, being of or above 100 tons register, or as engineer of any sea-going steam vessel, being of or above 50 nominal horse-power, without his having obtained and being in possession of a certificate as hereafter required, and issued in accordance with these regulations.

Certificates to be of two classes.

Section 2.—The certificates of masters, mates, and engineers shall be of two classes, viz.: "certificates of competency" and "temporary certificates":—

(a) Certificates of competency shall be issued to all persons who pass the examination hereafter required (or such other as the Home Department shall direct) and in other ways comply with the required conditions.

(b) Temporary certificates shall also be granted to masters, mates, and engineers, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained; but all temporary certificates shall be null and void after the 1st day of the 1st month of the 15th year of Meiji.

Vessels on board which masters, mates, and engineers, are required to possess certificates, issued in accordance with these regulations.

Section 3.—On and after the date before mentioned no sea-going vessel being of or above 100 and less than 400 tons register, shall proceed to sea unless the master thereof and the first mate, shall have obtained and possess certificates of either class appropriate to their grade; and no sea-going vessel being of or above 400 tons register shall proceed to sea unless the master thereof and the first mate shall have obtained and possess certificates of competency as such, and the second mate either a certificate of competency or a temporary certificate; and no sea-going steam vessel being of or above 50 and under 100 nominal horse power, shall proceed to sea unless the first engineer shall have obtained and possesses a certificate as such, of either class; and no sea-going steam vessel being of or above 100, and under 200 nominal horse power, shall proceed to sea unless the first and second engineer shall have obtained and possess certificates as such of either class; and no sea-going steam vessel being of or above 200 nominal horse power shall proceed to sea unless the first engineer shal

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have obtained and possesses a certificate of competency as such, and the second engineer has obtained and possesses a certificate of either class: And any master, mate, or engineer, who shall proceed to sea as aforesaid without possessing and being at the time entitled to possess such certificate, (or one of a higher grade,) as hereinbefore required, and any person who employs any master, mate or engineer without ascertaining that he possesses and is entitled to possess the necessary certificate in accordance with these regulations, shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred and fifty *yen*.

Power of Home Department to alter rules as to the conduct of the examinations.

Section 4.—The Home Department may from time to time alter the rules hereafter laid down, as to the conduct of the examinations of masters mates, and engineers, and as to the qualifications of the applicants, as circumstances may require, and such rules must be strictly adhered to by the examiners.

Fees to be paid by applicants for examination.

Section 5.—Every applicant for examination shall pay the fee hereafter mentioned, or any less amount in lieu thereof as the Home Department may from time to time direct, and such fees shall be paid to such persons as the Home Department may appoint for that purpose.

Certificates to be granted to every applicant who passes his examination satisfactorily, and complies with the requirements of the Home Department.

Section 6.—Subject to the proviso hereinafter contained the Home Department shall deliver to every applicant who is duly reported by the examiners to have passed his examination satisfactorily, and to have given satisfactory evidence of his sobriety, ability, and general good conduct, and in every way complied with the requirements of the said Department, a certificate to the effect that he is competent to act as master, first or second mate, first or second engineer, as the case may be, of any sea-going vessel not exceeding the tonnage, or power, according to the class of certificate, in accordance with Section 3; provided that in every case in which the Home Department has reason to believe such report to have been unduly made it may order a re-examination of the applicant, either before the same or other examiners, and a further enquiry into his testimonials and character, before granting him a certificate.

A register to be to be kept of all certificates granted.

Section 7.—A register shall be kept which shall contain a correct record of every certificate granted, together with the names of the examiners, and whenever any master, mate, or engineer proves to the satisfaction of the Home Department, that he has without fault on his part, lost or been deprived of any certificate already granted him, the Department may, upon payment of one half the original fee, cause another copy of such certificate to be made out and delivered to him, which copy shall be marked "duplicate" but shall have all the effect of the original.

The certificates of master, mates, and engineers, to be produced to shipping officer on signing agreement with crew.

Section 8.—The master, or owner of every sea-going vessel on signing the agreement with his crew, shall produce to the shipping officer before whom the same is signed the certificate of the said master, his mate or mates, and engineer or engineers, as the case may be, in accordance with the foregoing regulations, and after satisfying himself that the same are in order the shipping officer shall grant the master a document to that effect, which document shall bear the date of issue, and the date on which it terminates, which shall be the same as the date on which the agreement with the crew terminates, provided the master, mates, and engineers, as the case may be, remain the same during that period, but should change of master or any mate or engineer take place, the master or owner must again produce the certificates to the shipping officer, who will then grant him a fresh document in accordance with the before mentioned regulations, which document must be produced to the officer of customs when applying for a clearance, and no officer of customs shall grant a clearance without such document; and should any master fail to report any such change to the shipping officer, and to obtain a fresh document accordingly, or attempt to take his vessel to sea without the production of such receipt to the officer of customs, he shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding twenty-five *yen*.

Note.—Regulations for the engagement of seamen will shortly be notified.

Penalties for forging or altering or fraudulently using or lending any certificate.

Section 9.—Every person who makes or procures to be made, or assists in making, any false representation for the purpose obtaining for himself or for any other person, any certificate, or who forges, assists in forging or procures to be forged or fraudulently alters, assists in fraudulently altering, or procures to be fraudulently altered, any such certificate, or any copy of such certificate, or who fraudulenty makes use of any such certificate which is forged, altered, cancelled or suspended, or to which he is not justly entitled, or who fraudulently lends his certificate to, or allows the same to be used by any other person, shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding five hundred *yen*, or be imprisoned for any period not exceeding six months, either with a without hard labor.

Power of Home Department to institute enquiries into certain cases, and to cancel or suspend any certificate.

Section 10.—If the Home Department has reason to believe that any master, mate or engineer is from incompetency, gross carelessness, or misconduct, unfit to discharge his duties, the Department may institute, or cause to be instituted an investigation, and may suspend or cancel the certificate of any master, mate or engineer, in the following cases.

1*st*.—If upon investigation he is found to have been guilty of drunkenness, misconduct, gross carelessness, disobedience of orders, or neglect of duty.

2*nd*.—If upon investigation it is found that the loss, or abandonment of, or serious damage to any ship, or loss of life, or serious injury to any person, has been caused by his wrongful act or default.

3*rd*.—If he is shown to have been convicted of any serious offence.

Penalty for employing any person whose certificate is cancelled, or during the time it is suspended.

And every master, mate, or engineer, whose certificate is cancelled or suspended shall deliver it to the Home Department, or as it directs, and and in default shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred and fifty *yen*; and no shipping officer shall allow any person to engage as master, first or second mate of any sea-going vessel of above 100 tons register, or as first or second engineer of any seagoing steam vessel being of or above 50 nominal horse-power, whose certificate is cancelled or suspended; and any person who shall willfully employ any master, mate, or engineer, whose certificate is cancelled, or during the time it is suspended, shall incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred and fifty *yen*; but the Home Department may at any subsequent time grant to any person whose certificate has been cancelled, a new certificate of the same or of any lower grade, should it think fit so to do.

Offences against these regulations.

Section 11.—In all cases within His Imperial Majesty's Empire the offences hereinbefore mentioned may be enquired into and judged by any ordinary court, or by special officers appointed for the purpose.

Any fine inflicted under these regulations may be paid by the owners out of any wages, emoluments, or other monies due to the offender.

Section 12.—If after due examination by the court as before mentioned, it shall appear that any person has subjected himself to any of the fines mentioned in these regulations, the court shall determine the amount of such fine (so that it shall in no case exceed the limit given,) according to the nature of the case, and may order the said fine to be paid out of any wages, emoluments, or other monies, that may be at that time

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or become hereafter due or owing to him, and the owner of the vessel or the person by whom he is employed, shall on receiving a written order from the court before which the case was investigated, pay over to the said court the amount of the fine inflicted, and deduct the same from any wages, emoluments, or other monies that may be at that time or may become hereafter due or owing to him, and no owner or other person employing such master, mate, or engineer, shall pay to him any wages, emoluments, or other monies during the time that such investigation is being conducted, or before the decision of the court is known, and any owner or other person employing such master, mate, or engineer, who shall pay him any wages, emoluments, or other monies, during the time that such investigation is pending, or being conducted, and before the decision of the court is known, or who shall after receiving a written order, and without due and sufficient reasons neglect to pay to such court the amount of the fine inflicted, shall himself forfeit twice the amount of such fine.

Power to appeal.

Section 13.—Any person considering himself aggrieved by any decision under these regulations, can appeal to the Superior Court in the usual manner.

(To be Continued.)

Official Oppression.

(Sanó Zasshi.)

The thirteenth article of the Press laws says:—"Any one advocating a change of government or the subversion of the State, or who attempts to stir up revolution, shall be subject" &c., &c.

But does not the word "government" mean all officials from His Majesty the Mikado downwards, irrespective of rank? This being the case, if we say that to urge a change of government is a crime, the logical inference would be that the administration is composed of gods and saints incapable of erring. This surely cannot be the case. Or does Heaven order the doings of the Government? No: this again cannot be the case. The acts of the officials are the doings of the Government, and it is here that the responsibility lies. This being the case, it is quite just and natural that the people should deem it their duty, in case of necessity, to change the sources from which wrongs arise.

I have heard that the English Constitution does not hold the Sovereign responsible for the acts of his Government, and that this responsibility is borne solely by his ministers. This seems to me an admirable idea, and one which deserves to obtain throughout the world. The parliament which is elected by the people has the power of changing the ministers. But the power of electing men to serve in parliament does not exist among the Japanese, and, under these circumstances, if any one here advocates a change in the government he commits a crime. The inference from this is that the English constitution is unsound, that our Emperor is responsible for all the doings of his government, and that it is the duty of the people to forbear whether right or wrong. This must be regarded as an evil scheme planned by the officials to throw the responsibility of their acts upon the Emperor, and thus to carry on an oppressive form of government.

I have said that it is the duty of the people to change their officials in time of necessity. What time is that? It is when the officials, in hopes of furthering their own selfish interests, conceal the actual condition of affairs from the Emperor, in order to prevent the people from making their complaints heard; when they enact unjust laws; when they are partial in administering justice; when they punish those who discuss the acts of the Government; when there is but one narrow and nominal path through which the petitions and memorials of the people can reach the Government; when the only reply vouchsafed to the majority of these petitions and memorials is "Not approved." without any reason being given; when it is prohibited to publish these memorials in the newspapers; when the oppression of the Government gradually but steadily increases and with it the sufferings of the people; and when all this reflects upon the Emperor to the dismay and distress of his people.

Under circumstances and in times such as these, I not only deem it the duty of the people to change the officials who act thus, and but to show their faith in the Emperor by doing so. I am of opinion that for the words "Any one advocating a change of government," the words "Any one advocating a change of the Emperor" should be substituted.

It may be contended that the officials of the government are the servants of the Emperor and for this reason the people have no right to concern themselves about changing them. But, on this plea, all the people of the Empire are the children of the Mikado, and if they have no right to change the officials who oppress them, those officials have equally no right to oppress the children of the Mikado. The oppression of the officials arises from a selfish spirit, while the desire to change them springs from a sense of duty, and a moment's reflection is quite enough to show which is just and which unjust.

It will be said by some that the words "the people have a right to change oppressive officials" are very frequently repeated, but they never could be permitted to take practical effect, because in that case seditious men would raise a general outcry about oppressive officials and create a vast disturbance throughout the nation. But even though the seditious should thus rise, it is the oppression of the officials which makes them do so, and for this reason I think the people should not be afraid of arousing the spirits of seditious men, because this fear protects the officials in a high degree in their oppressive courses. Moreover, even though seditious men should raise the cry to get rid of oppressive officials, if any of the officials act justly, there is not the slightest fear that the people will be deceived by such a cry or a general disturbance be caused by it. But the course which the officials pursue in carrying out their oppressions is widely different from that which the people would pursue in causing a revolution. The officials are not required to incite the people and are not called on to show that the course they are pursuing is the right one. All they need do is to keep the actual state of affairs concealed from the Emperor, and then pursue their oppressions by saying that this or that act is done by the will of His Majesty and therefore must be done. If any one resists such an act he is arrested and punished, and if this fails to restore order, the officials have the power of calling out the troops.

For these reasons I repeat that it is not well to smother the cry against the oppression of the officials from the mere fear that the seditious will be excited by it.

Liberty of Opinion.

(Sanó Zasshi.)

The Fourteenth Article of the Newspaper Press-laws states that "Any one who reviles the existing laws or confuses the sense of duty of the people to observe them, &c., renders himself liable &c., &c."

My ideas on this subject differ widely from those embodied in this Article. When a law is bad, I think that the people not only have the right to criticise it, but are commanded by their sense of duty to do so and thus try to procure its repeal, for the very good reason that if unjust laws exist and the people suffer distress by means of them, the result may not be mere arguments alone, but an appeal to arms.

Now every civilized country in the world (Japan only excepted) thinks that its laws are susceptible of improvement, and that for this reason they are open to reform. But this reform must come from the people expressing their conviction that such laws are bad, and by this means alone. Let us suppose that seven tenths of the now existing laws are perfect and the remaining three tenths imperfect. If the people are prevented from criticising the latter, how are we to hope that they can ever be reformed?

Again, there may be some laws which answer our present purposes very well, but which will be unsuited to us in future, for laws must be amended as times change, and unsuitable laws may be made through the mistakes of officials. Unjust laws are also sometimes enacted to protect the officials in their selfishness, and these things being so, it is impossible to enumerate all the unjust laws which may exist in a country. Yet the Government ordains that such laws may not be reviled. Does this mean that such laws are never to be reformed?

And again: Even on the presumption that all the existing laws are perfect, and that any one reviling them commits an offence, I do not think that we should be prohibited from criticising them unfavourably. A sage has said "However sound an argument may be, it has but little vitality unless it is attacked and the attacks upon it are repelled in virtue of its inherent strength. Similarly, an argument equally true may fall into decay from the very absence of all attack, and, while in this condition, may succumb to assaults made on it which its own strength would have

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enabled it easily to repel."* Thus, if the people are now prohibited from discussing their laws, and are yet not convinced of their perfection, any one who may suddenly denounce them may end in causing their destruction. For this reason the prohibition to discuss the laws not only prevents bad laws from being reformed, but may destroy existing good laws.

Some may say that if the people are permitted to speak against the laws, the uneducated may begin to look on them with contempt and disregard them. But this is a manifest error, for if arguments are used to revile a just law they will be immediately controverted by sound arguments which will spontaneously spring up against any such attempts, and thus add strength to such laws. I therefore hold that any such fears are groundless.

The dangers of Peace.

(Kokai Shinpo.)

The wisdom of men seems to lie concealed during times of peace, and only makes its appearance when war or confusion of some kind arises. I am unable to say why this should be so; but from ancient times downwards it has been thus in all parts of the world. Has Heaven then decreed that the season of war and confusion is good for men, and the time of tranquillity bad? This can hardly be so, for it is in the nature of men to love peace and detest war. Yet when men recline in the soft repose of peace they become inactive in regard to public affairs and think only of their personal interests. During the happy days in which peace prevails, if the people become oppressed in a great degree and find no place where to lay their complaints, they gradually arouse themselves from their happy dreams, and the desire arises in them to regain the rights with which every one of them has been endowed by nature.

The above remarks seem to be aptly illustrated by the insurrection which is at present taking place in Turkey, and in order to show this I will insert here the Declaration made by the insurgents against the Government.

(Here follows a translation of the Declaration.)

Any one who will examine this carefully will acknowledge its straightforwardness and the absence from it of any sign of fear or flattery. I have published it in order that by reading these words the sleepers may be aroused and the weak invigorated.

Were I a man of such powers as Lafayette or Garibaldi, I would immediately go to Turkey and make cause with the insurgents; but I have no such abilities and must remain here. I can only look towards the West and sigh in sorrow.†

* It is highly curious and interesting to watch the fermentation of European thought in the minds of the Japanese. The writer of this article has evidently been studying J. S. Mill's *Liberty*, and the passage which he here paraphrases is the following, which will be found in the 2nd chapter of that truly noble defence of freedom.

"Thirdly, even if the received opinion be not only true, but the whole truth; unless it is suffered to be, and actually is, vigorously and earnestly contested, it will, by most of those who receive it, be held in the manner of a prejudice, with little comprehension or feeling of its rational grounds. And not only this, but, fourthly, the meaning of the doctrine itself will be in danger of being lost, or enfeebled, and deprived of its vital effect on the character and conduct: the dogma becoming a mere formal profession, inefficacious for good, but cumbering the ground, and preventing the growth of any real and heartfelt conviction, from reason or personal experience."—Ed. *J.W.M.*]

† The writer of this article was condemned to two months' imprisonment for it!

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Kobe and Osaka Station.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 11th June, 1876.

Passengers, 15,891.	Amount.....	Yen 3,677.09
Luggage and Parcels	,,	139.44
Goods	,,	191.86
Total Amount.....		Yen 4,008.39
Corresponding period last year		Yen 4,670.40

HISTORY OF THE TOKUGAWA DYNASTY.*

Translator's Note.

Thus far only a few volumes of the work of which the following version is now submitted to the public have been published. As the remaining volumes successively appear the translation of them will be given with as little delay as possible.

The translation is throughout and purposely a free one. Any attempt at rendering such a language as Japanese literally into English cannot but result in disappointment to the translator, and, what is far more important, in weariness to the reader. Every care has however been taken to omit no part of the meaning of the original, and an effort has been made to preserve the *couleur locale* as far as this was possible, while the style of the text, now redundant, now elliptical almost to obscurity, has rendered both curtailment and amplification to some small extent necessary to make the sense clear. It is intended to republish the translation with full explanatory notes, and—if the translator should have sufficient leisure at his command—with a sketch of the social and political condition of Japan before and after the reforms of Iyeyasu, to be followed by a short essay on the military art of the period.

Preface by Yokose Shingen.

I have never doubted but what there are men, who penetrated with sorrow and filled with sympathy for the miseries of mankind take to *sake*, drinking and singing, hand clapping[1] and dancing, and find their pleasure in an abandonment of the world, heedless of blame or praise, careless of gain or loss [2]; but until lately I never met with such a philosopher. Mr. Nakai Hôkô has devoted his time to literature and possesses an excellent style. He does not despise a cup [3] and knows how to talk well. He has long been content with poverty for he says "give me a house six feet and a bit of ground ten feet square, pencil and ink to amuse myself with, and I can pass the time pleasantly enough" A singular person this! He does not hold himself above his follow men, he is no respecter of persons, well-mannered or ill-mannered, dull or clever, you get the same treatment from him, and if you dont suit him he does but dismiss you—and that in the twinkling of an eye—[4] from his thoughts.

In having been admitted to his intimacy I count myself most fortunate—our acquaintanceship was, I may say, pretty close, for, from morning to night we were constantly seeing each other. When we met he was never indisposed to accept the proffered cup, and no sooner had he quaffed it than he began to converse about the history of the past, and always showed himself especially familiar with the annals of the Tokugawa house. Thus he came to collect and compare authorities and busy himself with writing a book, embodying the principal results of his researches in a work of fifteen volumes to which he gives the title of "History of the House of Tokugawa." Beginning with Iyeyasu[5] he brings us down to Yoshinori[6] narrating the reigns of the fifteen Shôguns of the Tokugawa dynasty covering a space of some two hundred and fifty years. The wars that disturbed the country during that period, the intervals of tranquillity, the victories and defeats of adverse parties are described with the greatest lucidity,[7] we seem to be living in the very age and to witness with our own eyes, the events he tells the story of; he wields indeed the pencil of a genius. Then

* By Nakai Hôkô of Ozaka.

(1) Lit. castanet-playing but here meaning clapping the hands, slapping the thigh etc., in a sort of cadenced manner.

(2) The allusion is to a custom, not uncommon under the *ancien régime*, for Samurai who were discontented with themselves or with the world to show their contempt for the vanities of life or their compasion for its pains by turning *ronin* or *komusô*, abandoning their clan or adopting a life of privileged mendicancy.

(3) The preface-writer does not intend to cast any reflection upon the author's sobriety but simply to laud his sociable disposition. A visitor is usually offered a cup of *saké* the drinking of which, accompanied with various polite phrases and gestures and a whiff of tobacco, inaugurates the conversation between host and guest.

(4) Lit. in the gulping of one mouthful.

(5) Commonly known as Gongen Sama.

(6) Hitotsubashi, the last of the Shôguns often vulgarly known as Keiki.

(7) Lit. are made as manifest as the palm of an outstretched hand,

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after the first civilities had been interchanged,[8] how he would now gesticulate with merriment, now grasp[9] his arm with rage, now set his teeth in scorn! What a slothful fellow that Uchizane was! he would exclaim, what a dolt that Katsuyori! But what a man was Shingen,[10] a true leader of armies, sagacious as a god, fierce in combat as a demon! And who was ever so brave as Kenshin rapid in battle as the wind, terrible as a clap of thunder! Did not Nôbunaga in his onslaught at Okehazama, Hideyoshi in his march upon Shidsugatake, exhaust the art of war? And Iyeyasu with his crowd of able leaders, was he not an invincible warrior in the field, an incomparable ruler in the cabinet, full of love for the people, the justest of men!" I used to smile at his enthusiasm and bid him cease, telling him he was indeed one of those to whom I have referred, who penetrated with sorrow and filled with sympathy for the miseries of mankind take to *saké*, drinking and singing, to hand clapping and dancing.

And so I wrote this Preface.

YOKOSE SHIN GEN,

A poor fisherman of Bokki (Mokojima.)

CHAPTER I.

From the birth of Iyeyasu to the death of Nôbunaga.

Pedigree of Iyeyasu.

Tokugawa Iyeyasu was descended from Nitta Yoshishige. The father of Yoshishige was Yoshikuni, the son of Minamoto Yoshiiye. He dwelt in Kôtsuke, and exercised seignorial rights over the districts of Ashikaga and Nitta. It was from this circumstance that he adopted Nitta as the family name. The fourth son of Yoshishige was called Yoshisuge, and was Lord of the *mura* of Tokugawa in Kôtsuke and was known as Tokugawashiro. His descendant in the 9th generation was Arichika.

Arichika takes refuge in Mikawa.

Arichika, menaced by dangers in his own country, fled to Mikawa, carrying with him two of his children. The chiefs of the *mura* of Matsudaira and Sakai took a liking to the two boys and each married his daughter to one of them. Their younger brother, Yasuchika by name, was afterwards adopted into the Matsudaira family, and building a house took his father Arichika to live with him. Yasuchika succeeded his adoptive father, and became chief of the Matsudaira *mura*. He afterwards rose to the dignity of *Mokudai* of the province, and was finally invested with the title of Mikawa no kami. His son Nôbumitsu, known as Idsumi no kami, succeeded him and had over forty sons and daughters. The lands and dignities of Nôbumitsu passed on to his son Chikatada, from the latter to his son Nagachika, and from him to his son Nôbutada, whose son, Kiyoyasu, in his turn, succeeded to his father. Kiyoyasu dwelt at Okazaki and was called Okazaki-kô by the people of the province. He made himself master of Western Mikawa, and so greatly extended his power that most of the barons of Mino and Owari became anxious to range themselves under his banner. In the 2nd year of Temmon, (A. D. 1533) Kiyoyasu took the field, and encamped at Moriyama in Owari, where he was suddenly set upon and slain by Masatoyo, son of Abe Sadayoshi, whom some fancied grievance had prompted to the act.

Uyemura Hideyasu, who happened to be at his lord's side at the moment when he was attacked, at once cut down the assassin. Kiyoyasu was succeeded by his son Hirotada. As Sadayoshi was in no way responsible for his son's crime, it was not visited upon him, and he was appointed Governor to Hirotada. Nôbusada, Hirotada's uncle, moved by ambition, engaged in a plot against him, of which Sadayoshi got wind and conveyed his young charge to Isé, where he secretly assembled the leaders of his lord's following and, with their approval, sought assistance from the house of Imagawa. This was accorded, and Hirotada was placed under the protection of that family whereupon Sadayoshi in the 6th year of Temmon (A.D. 1537) returned to Okazaki.

Birth of Iyeyasu.

In the tenth year of Temmon (A. D. 1541) Hirotada married the daughter of Midzuno Tadamasa, and on the 26th day of the last month of the following year (A. D. 1542) a man-child, Iyeyasu, was born to him at Okazaki. The boy was of a sturdy frame, and his great-grandfather Nagachika on his being shown the child could not restrain his admiration, exclaiming that the lad would most assuredly make a name for himself in the land.

On the death of Tadamasa, his son Nôbumoto renounced his allegiance and went over to the Ota family. Hirotada, anxious not to excite the resentment of Imagawa Yoshimoto, put away his wife the daughter of Tadamasa, and married the daughter of Tôda Nôrimitsu in the 16th year of Temmon (A. D. 1547). Nôbuhiro, son of Ota Nôbuhide, by order of his father occupied Anshô, and, after fortifying the place, marched thence against Okazaki. This movement forced Hirotada to seek for the assistance of Imagawa Yoshimoto, who would only grant his aid upon the condition that Iyeyasu should be delivered into his hands as a hostage for his father's good faith. Iyeyasu, who had now attained his sixth year, was accordingly sent to Suruga, accompanied by some fifty retainers as fellow-hostages. He had, however, not been long there before he was carried off by Nôrimitsu, in pursuance of a plan which he had devised to promote the interests of the Ota family and which he had privately communicated to Nôbuhide. A messenger was immediately sent to Hirotada to inform him that his son was in the hands of the Ota party and might come to him if his father should refuse to join the opposition against Imagawa.

Hirotada however disregarded the threat, replying that although Iyeyasu was his only son nothing should induce him break the faith he had sworn with Suruga. In the 3rd month of the 18th year of Temmon (A.D. 1549) Nôbuhide died, and his eldest son Nôbunaga assumed the government of his territories. About the same time Hirotada fell ill, and soon afterwards died, whereupon the leaders of his following became divided into two parties; one wishing to make friendly overtures to Owari and get back Iyeyasu, the other preferring to maintain for the present the long-standing amity with Suruga and gain time for a review of the situation. The question was hotly discussed but without any decision being arrived at. Meanwhile Yoshimoto, on being informed of the death of Hirotada, sent his general Asaina Yoshiyasu to take charge of the defence of Okazaki. The Mikawa leaders were thus forced to decide upon their policy, and adopted that of allying themselves with Yoshimoto, whom they assisted by raising troops and marching against Anshô. In the 11th month, Yoshimoto having gradually assembled his forces placed them under the command of the Bonze Daigen, and ordered him to combine with the Mikawa leaders in the attack upon Anshô, to the relief which Nôbunaga was marching with such troops as he could collect. The latter however fell into an ambush and suffered great losses, the garrison of Anshô that had sallied out to his assistance being at the same time defeated and pursued up to the outworks, which fell into the hands of the victors, leaving only a small part of the inner portion of the castle in the possession of Nôbuhiro. Taking advantage of his success Daigen sent a messenger to Nôbunaga with a proposal that he should give up Iyeyasu in exchange for his own elder brother whom the morrow would see in their power. A meeting was according arranged at the temple of Kasa in Owari where the proposed exchange was effected, Nôbuhiro making his way westwards (to Owari), and Iyeyasu returning to Okazaki, from which place, after a few days' stay, he departed for Suruga there to resume his position as a hostage. Yoshimoto now despatched troops into Mikawa and threw garrisons into the castles of that province, leaving Matsudaira Shigeyoshi and Torii Tadayoshi to collect the revenues, the whole of which were to be remitted to Suruga, but upon the understanding, confirmed by the solemn promise of Yoshimoto to the Mikawa leaders, that they should be returned to Iyeyasu upon his attaining his majority.

(8) Lit. when the *sake* came on.

(9) A somewhat theatrical gesture, in which the body is thrown back and stiffened while the left upper arm is gripped firmly by the right hand.

(10) Personages mentioned in the course of the history.

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In the 2nd year of Koji (A.D. 1556) Iyeyasu now in his 16th year performed *gembuku* in Suruga, Yoshimoto placing the cap upon his head, while his kinsman Sekiguchi Chikanaga adjusted the hair. Iyeyasu now took the individual name (*hommiyo*) of Motonobu and the common name (*zokumiyo*) of Tokugawa-jiro-saburo and married the daughter of Chikanaga. With the consent of Yoshimoto, he then returned to Okazaki, where finding one of the Suruga leaders, a man of the Yamada family, in command of the castle he refrained, out of respect for his protector, from entering, and met the assembled *samurai* of the province outside the walls. Torii Tadayoshi, quitting the ranks, could not restrain his tears as he grasped the hand of the young chief, who was himself deeply moved.

In the 3rd year of Kôji (A.D. 1557) Iyeyasu again visited Suruga. In the same year the Tennô, Gonara, died, and Ogimachi mounted the Imperial throne. Many of the barons of Western Mikawa broke their allegiance to join the party of Nôbunaga, whom Yoshimoto showed a great anxiety to bring back to their obedience.

Iyeyasu returns to Okazaki and suppresses a rising of the barons of Western Mikawa.

In the 2nd month of the first year (A.D. 1558) of Yeiroku, Iyeyasu at the instance of Yoshimoto returned to Okazaki and marching thence against Terabe and Hirose successively, inflicted enormous losses upon the insurgents.

Koromo, Mumetsubo, Ito and Ogawa next fell before his arms, and in the 4th month he returned to Suruga where in the spring of the 2nd year (Yeiroku) an heir was born to him known in history under the name of Nôbuyasu.

Imagawa Yoshimoto collects troops and prepares to carry his arms into the country of Nôbunaga.

The rule of the Imagawa family had been for some time previously acknowledged by the provinces of Suruga, Totomi and Mikawa, and ambitions of bringing Owari also under his authority Imagawa Yoshimoto now marched into that province with a considerable force and occupied the Lordship of the Ota family. Nôbunaga, on hearing of this raid, ordered the castles of Washidsu Marune, Odaka, Kutsugake, Narumi, Mumetsubo and Terabe to be garrisoned and put in a complete state of defence. Odaka, Narumi and Kutsugake, however, surrendered to Yoshimoto, who placed Udono Nagamôchi in command of Odaka and invested Okabe Naganori with that of Narumi.

Iyeyasu throws provisions into Odaka.

Shortly afterwards, the garrison of Odaka were reduced to a state of great extremity through failure of their provisions. They contrived to convey information of their perilous situation to Yoshimoto, who at once ordered Iyeyasu to take a thousand horse(11) with him and throw supplies into the place. Iyeyasu, accordingly, marched towards the town. The front and rear approaches to the castle were overlooked by the enemy's works, and the leaders of the relieving force were dismayed at the difficulties of their task. They were reassured however by the plan Iyeyasu laid before them. Nôbunaga, having occupied Narumi, the young Mikawa chief made a feigned attack upon Washidsu, set fire to the neighbouring villages and hamlets and ordered the drums to be beat to simulate a real assault. The enemy, perceiving the smoke rising from the burning villages, sallied out from Marune and their other strongholds, and hastened to the assistance of Washidsu. Iyeyasu availing himself of the opportunity his stratagem had thus procured for him revictualled Odaka, and having effected the object of his expedition, collected his men and set out on the return march, which he conducted in such excellent order that Nôbunaga did not venture to attack him. In the 5th month of the 3rd year of Yeiroku (A.D. 1560) Yoshimoto assembled a considerable force and penetrated into Owari as far as Chiriu, where Iyeyasu effected a junction with him. Their combined forces then attacked Marune, while the Suruga general Asaina Yasuyoshi sat down before Washidsu. Yoshimoto, having next reduced most of the castles in the province, confided the defence of Odaka to Iyeyasu and encamped in the defile of Okehazama.

The engagement at Okehazama.

Nôbunaga, on being informed of the important successes achieved by his adversary, angrily threw back his sleeves and resolved upon immediate action. Hastily getting together an escort of some ten retainers he rode on towards Okehazama, and by the time of his arrival at the shrine of Atsuta his following had swelled to a thousand men. His forces were increased by detachments from the garrisons of the castles they passed by, and he soon found himself at the head of three thousand troops. The leaders on looking eastwards and perceiving the castles of Washidsu and Marune in flames were seized with a panic, but Nôbunaga, enraged at the sight, whipped his horse to the front. Meanwhile Yoshimoto, flushed with success, had left his camp unguarded, and Nôbunaga by hiding his flags and keeping his drums silent was enabled to approach his adversary unperceived. After having examined the position from an eminence overlooking the defile he mounted his horse, and brandishing his spear, rode at a gallop towards the enemy's lines accompanied by a number of his followers. A high wind blew the dust in their faces, while a thunderstorm broke suddenly over their heads as they cut their way into the camp.

The Suruga men, thus taken by surprise, were thrown into the utmost confusion, in the midst of which their leader Yoshimoto met his death at the hands of Môri Hidetada, and were finally dispersed with immense loss. Iyeyasu's principal officers on hearing of this disaster advised a retreat and Midzuno Nôbumoto, one of Nôbunaga's leaders, sent a messenger with the news of the death of Yoshimoto, warning them at the same time that Nôbunaga would certainly make an attack the next morning, to escape which they would do well to get away under cover of the night. This suggestion, however, was not adopted, and it was unanimously agreed to move at their leisure, repelling any attack that Nôbunaga might choose to make in the meantime. The expedition accordingly effected its retreat in good order and without molestation. Iyeyasu, scorning to take advantage of Yoshimoto's death, refrained from immediately occupying the castle of Okazaki which his protector had shown no intention of rendering to him during his life.

Iyeyasu makes his entry the Castle of Okazaki. The Barons of the province render him homage.

He therefore halted for three days at the temple of Daijin during which time the Suruga men flocked in numbers from their strongholds to his standard, and thus accompanied he took possession of the castle. Nothing could exceed the delight of all classes at the return of Iyeyasu and his gate was thronged by the barons of the province who came to offer him their homage. The partisans of the Ota family did not venture to make a move against him and he had leisure to march against Kômo and Mumetsubo both of which places fell to his arms. He next surprised Hirose after which exploit he presented himself before Kutsugake. Nôbunaga, meanwhile, flattering himself that his victory at Okehazama would deter the Mikawa men from resorting to arms and force them into submission, had rested upon his success, and could not conceal his surprise and alarm when news reached him of the movements of Iyeyasu. Directing Midzuno Nôbumoto to invest Okazaki he himself in the 6th month (3rd year of Yeiroku A.D. 1560) engaged the enemy at Ishise and afterwards under the walls of the castle of Kariya. The men on both sides were well acquainted with each other, and fought with the greater pertinacity in that they were mutually anxious to display their valour. No decisive results, however, ensued, both parties wearied with their exertions withdrawing from the field.

In the 8th month Terabe and Kômo were reduced by Iyeyasu, who, following up his successes, threatened Yamanaka and attacked and destroyed the fort of Iwoyama. These exploits greatly enhanced his fame and the principal barons of Western Mikawa gradually gave in their submission. In this year, too, troops were ordered to occupy Eastern Mikawa. Iyeyasu had previously sent an envoy to Imagawa Uchizane, son of Yoshimoto, begging to be allowed to fight in the forefront of the battle in the event of his taking up arms against Nôbunaga to avenge the

(11) So in the text, but a considerable body of men is simply meant.

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death of his father. Uchizane vouchsafed no answer to this request.

Iyeyasu takes up arms against Suruga.

Of a feeble and suspicious nature he distrusted Iyeyasu and placing Higashijô under the command of Hira Yoshiaki, Nishiwo under that of Makino Narisada and Ushikubo under that of Maki Kiyonari, prepared to meet the attack of the Mikawa leader. Thus originated the struggle between Iyeyasu and Suruga.

Peace between Iyeyasu and the Ôta family.

In the 4th year of Yeiroku (A.D. 1561) Nôbunaga, at the instance of Midzuno Nôkumoto, made overtures of peace to Iyeyasu, which the latter, after conferring on the proposal with his principal officers, accepted, to the great delight of his former foe. Boundaries were settled, and Hirose, Mumetsubo, Kômo and Tange were returned to Nôbunaga while on either side warlike preparations were discontinued. Iyeyasu, desirous of ratifying the treaty by a solemn oath, went to Owari for that purpose, and presented himself at the gate of the castle of Kiyosu where his unexpected visit caused great confusion. Seeing this one of his suite, Honda Tadakatsu by name, a youth of fourteen, ran to the head of his master's horse and brandishing his halberd demanded in an angry tone why his lord was received with such scant ceremony. In lieu of replying, the retainers to whom he addressed his reproaches withdrew abashed, but Nôbunaga at that moment himself appeared, and, receiving his guest with due courtesy, led him into the castle. Iyeyasu was followed by his henchman Uyemura Hidemasa bearing his master's sword, a circumstance which called forth the disapproval of Nôbunaga's guard. Hidemasa, greatly irritated at this treatment, demanded in an angry tone what they saw wrong in his carrying his lord's sword after him, adding that he was pretty well known under the name of Shinroku. Nôbunaga, hearing the dispute, turned round and bade his men treat Shinroku, whose reputation as a valiant samurai had been long notorious, with civility.

Iyeyasu and his host now swore peace, and their authority was fully acknowledged throughout their respective territories. It was at the same time agreed that if Nôbunaga should be named second man in the Empire (i. e. Shogun), Iyeyasu should recognise his authority, while if the latter should be so named the former should yield him due obedience. Nôbunaga entertained his guest with fitting hospitality, and after bestowing a most valuable sword upon Hidemasa, declaring that his conduct that day recalled the devotion of Hankwai at the Kô gate of the palace of Kôsu, allowed them to return. Uchizane on hearing of this visit was filled with anger, and lost no time in signifying his displeasure to Iyeyasu, who, however, by the assistance of a favourite retainer of the Imagawa family, Miura Yoshichika, contrived to appease his wrath.

Hira Yoshiakira having quarrelled with his younger brother Yoshitora, Lord of the castle of Arakawa, the latter through Sakai Masachiko proffered submission to Iyeyasu, and a combined attack was made upon Nishiwo, the commander of which place, Makino Narisada, fled to Ushikubo. Higashijo was next laid siege to and Yoshiaki compelled to surrender.

In the 5th year of Yeiroku (A. D. 1562) Western Mikawa being almost entirely pacified, troops were sent into the Eastern half of the province, and Udôno Nagamôchi who held the command of the Castle of Nishigôri was forced to abandon the place and fly. In the pursuit two of his sons were taken prisoners. Uchizane showed great sympathy with the distressed father, a circumstance which coming to the ears of Ishikawa Katsumasa induced him to make a secret journey to Suruga leaving written word of intention behind, with the view of proposing that the son of Iyeyasu, who still remained as a hostage in Uchizane's hands, should be returned in exchange for the two sons of Udôno Nagamôchi. The proposal was conveyed to Uchizane through Sekiguchi Chikanaga, of kin both to his prisoner and to himself, and accepted by him, although he had intended to put the youth to death, and had only been restrained from carrying his intentions into effect by consideration for Chikanaga.

Ishikawa Katsumasa brings back the son of Iyeyasu from Suruga.

Messengers were at once despatched with the news to Iyeyasu and the two sons of Udôno were brought back to Suruga while Katsumasa and Chikanaga escorted Nôbuyasu to Mikawa and delivered him into his father's care. The exchange had hardly been effected when Uchizane repented his act. Venting his rage upon Chikanaga he ordered him to put to death, and shortly afterwards caused the whole of the rest of the hostages to be summarily butchered.

Disturbances are created by the Ikkô Sect.

In the 10th month of the 6th year of Yeiroku (A. D. 1563) Sugenuma Sada-aki by order of Iyeyasu erected a castle at Sasaki, and on its completion sent a messenger to the neighbouring temple of Jôgû with a request that the priests would lend him supplies for the garrison. The priests, however, refused to accede to his demand, whereupon he took what he wanted by force. The temple belonged to the Ikkô Sect, and the priests, highly incensed at the violence of Sugenuma, sent a letter, demanding armed assistance, to their brethren of the temples of Shômon in Harizaki, Honshô in Nôdera and Zenshu in Tôro. They soon got together over a thousand men and attacked Sugenuma, breathing vows of vengeance. Iyeyasu, enraged at their proceedings, seized some of the ringleaders and put them to death as a warning to their followers. This only incensed the communities of the four temples the more; the whole of the members of the sect were convened, and a holy war was proclaimed, paradise being promised to all who should march with the faithful, while recusants were threatened with the pains of hell. Many of Iyeyasu's principal officers themselves belonged to the sect, and abandoning their lord, joined the insurgents. Yada Sakujiro, Baba Koheida, Hachiya Sadatsugu, Watanabe Moritsuna and Honda Masanobu, with some few hundred men, espoused the cause of the priests, and dividing their troops reinforced each of the four communities. By firing rockets, to which preconcerted signal every one responded, a simultaneous rising was effected, Kira Yoshiaki occupying Higashijo, and Yoshitora, Arakawa; while Sakai Tadahira led the men of Kotsuke Matsudaira, Iyetsuga those of Sakurai, and Natsume Masayoshi the forces he had collected in Nôba. The movement excited the serious fears of Iyeyasu, and Okubo Tadatoshi, Sakai Masachika, Matsudaira Koretada, Honda Hirotaka, and Matsudaira Kiyoyoshi were ordered to take charge of the defence of his castles, with instructions to fire rockets for assistance when the enemy should present himself. Matsudaira Koretada marched against Nôba which submitted while Sakai Tadatsugu advanced upon Nôdera.

(To be Continued.)

Law & Police

IN H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting-Consul.

Monday, June 12th, 1876.

REGINA *vs.* MUSSOR ALI, fireman on board the S. S. *Sunda*.

Charge: Refusal of duty, and abusive language to chief engineer and serang.

Robert Bruce, chief engineer of the *Sunda*: On Saturday last prisoner, who is a fireman, refused to obey orders when sent to work. On the serang insisting on his going to work, he threatened the serang's life. He was then brought before the commander and by him reduced to a coal trimmer and ordered to go to work as such. He refused to do so, and used provoking language.

Prisoner, through an interpreter: The ship was coming into harbour at four o'clock. I cleaned the boilers; afterwards I felt sick and told the serang so, and I went on deck. When I came back the boatswain reproved me for my absence, struck me, pulled my ear and reported me to the chief engineer. The chief engineer told the boatswain to take a rope and tie me up. I said I wanted to see the captain. I saw the captain at 9 o'clock, and the captain said "All right, you go to the engine room about your business." This I did, but then the boatswain came to the engine room and said that I did not understand the engine room, I had better go to the bunker. I said, I am a firemean, I don't go to the coal bunker. Then the boatswain went with me to the chief engineer and afterwards again to the captain, and the captain told

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me to go and work in the coal bunkers. Then I said: I am a fireman, I don't work in coal.

Sherk Haniff, Serang of *Sunda*: In the morning the chief engineer ordered the engine room to be cleaned, and all hands went down below. Afterwards prisoner went forward and never came back. The boatswain went on deck to look for him and found him eating a banana, and smoking a pipe. The boatswain ordered him to the engine room, and he said "All right," but never came. Then the boatswain sent another fireman to call prisoner, but prisoner did not come. The boatswain then went himself and told prisoner that he would report him to the chief engineer. He did so, and the chief engineer caught prisoner by the ear and told him to go to the engine room. Prisoner then called the chief engineer a pig, and went down to the engine room, but the chief engineer followed him and ordered the boatswain to bring a rope. The rope was brought and they commenced to tie up prisoner. But prisoner would not allow himself to be tied and asked to see the captain. Then the chief engineer, boatswain and prisoner went to see the captain, and the captain sent prisoner to the coal bunkers. But prisoner refused to work in the coal bunkers; he was then reported to the chief engineer who told him, as he would not go to the coal bunkers, to go on the deck and break coal; but prisoner refused.

Moomburrach, fireman of the *Sunda*: Last Saturday at 6 o'clock a.m. prisoner worked in the engine room. The boatswain missed him for half an hour, and when he made his appearance the boatswain asked him where he had been? Prisoner said that the boatswain did not belong to the engine room, he (prisoner) had been forward and had told the engineer's storekeeper so. The boatswain reported prisoner to the chief engineer.

Sentenced to be imprisoned for seven weeks, or such shorter time as the ship may stay in port, and to pay costs of court.

Tuesday, June 13th, 1876.

C. JOHNSON *vs.* JOSEPH SAUNDERS.

This was a claim for $24.60 for clothes supplied.

Plaintiff appeared personally, defendant did not appear.

George Hodges, Consular Constable, sworn: I delivered a summons to defendant at about 3 p.m. yesterday on board the Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru*. I handed the summons to defendant in person, who said "I saw him a few minutes ago." I suppose he meant plaintiff.

Charles Johnson, sworn: I live at No. 82. I am a clothier and outfitter. In October last I supplied Saunders with clothing to to the amount of $33.60; afterwards he got a cap which cost $1. He has paid me $15 and now owes me $24.60. I saw him on Friday last and he told me he would pay as soon as he got paid himself.

Judgment for plaintiff in the sum of $24.60 with costs, to be paid within ten days.

Tuesday, June 13th, 1876.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co. *vs.* C. P. JONES, master of the British steamer *Oxfordshire*.

Plaintiffs claimed $2,500 as their commission on a charter which they stated they had obtained for defendant from Messrs. Smith, Baker & Co. to carry a cargo of tea from Yokohama to New York, at a freight of £10,000 more or less, and as the steamer was leaving port yesterday afternoon without their claim being satisfied, they had the captain put under arrest and detained here, while the steamer went on its way to Kobe, there to finish loading.

Mr. Ness appeared for plaintiffs, and Mr. Montague Kirkwood for defendants.

Mr. Ness stated that the *Oxfordshire* had, by its owners, been consigned to the firm of Jardine, Matheson & Co., in Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama. The firm here received a letter from defendant asking them to procure him a charter to New York from Yokohama, whither he was bound with a cargo of coal. Accordingly the firm here exerted itself to procure defendant a charter as desired, and such charter was promised from Smith, Baker & Co. They were, therefore, much surprised when they heard that the captain had directly entered into negotiations with Messrs. Smith, Baker & Co. about a charter. The plaintiffs consider themselves authorized by the captain's letter from Hongkong to procure him a charter, and they consider it their duty to put down such practices as the captain has inaugurated.

G. L. Montgomery, sworn: I am clerk in the employ of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. About a week or ten days before the arrival of the *Oxfordshire*, which took place on the 9th of May last, I was instructed to look out for a charter for that steamer. In consequence I visited several of the commercial houses in Yokohama, amongst them Messrs. Smith, Baker & Co. I was there told, in answer to my enquiry, that they preferred giving anything they had to a vessel which would be under their own control, and they considered the *Oxfordshire* a slow boat. I told them I would bring the captain to them when he arrived. I was asked what the rate of charter would be, and said it would be based on Shanghai rates. The result of my interview I communicated to my employers.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkwood: I had no positive promise of cargo from any other firm. I was not told at Smith, Baker & Co.'s that they were perfectly aware that the *Oxfordshire* was coming here. I was told that they should like themselves to see the captain before giving any definite answer. I told the captain that I did not think he would be able to get away before the 1st of July. I think Captain Jones told me he had arranged with Smith, Baker's & Co., on the very same day that he made the arrangement. He did not mention to me anything about Smith, Baker & Co. until after I had told him that I had seen that firm myself. My telling captain Jones that he would not be able to get away until the 1st of July happened within one or two days after his arrival.

J. J. Keswick, sworn: I am a partner of the firm of Jardine, Matheson & Co. The *Oxfordshire* was consigned to our firm both here and at Hongkong. I had sent her down to Hongkong with a cargo of coal from Nagasaki; afterwards she went to Saigon with a cargo of rice. The vessel was in our hands. My object was to keep the steamer employed until such time that we could give her a tea freight. (shown the above mentioned letter.) I received that letter from Capt. Jones. (Letter handed in.) That letter is quite in the customary tone, asking for charter. We also received a telegram from Hongkong, asking if we could procure freight for the *Oxfordshire*. After the receipt of Captain Jones' letter I instructed one of our clerks to try to procure a freight for the *Oxfordshire*. Mr. Montgomery reported to me what he has just stated in the witness box. In consequence of Mr. Montgomery's report I spoke to Captain Jones, told him that we had been in communication with Smith, Baker & Co., and that I thought there was a possibility of his obtaining a freight from them. But when I suggested to Captain Jones to lay him on the berth at once, he demurred, because, he said, Smith, Baker & Co. will then immediately lower the rate. I approved of that consideration and told him that in a few days we would call at Smith, Baker & Co.'s with a view to ascertain what could be done towards a charter to New York. A few days afterwards I told Captain Jones that we would now go to Smith, Baker & Co. He answered me that he had just come from there, that he thought they would charter him at £4 10s., and that he should have an answer at 2 p. m. I said I presumed the answer would come to me, but Captain Jones said, "No, to me." In the afternoon I wrote a letter to Captain Jones informing him that we had not chartered the steamer, and that we were looking out for a charter. I was subsequently informed that the steamer had been laid on for New York, and then I ascertained through the public notices in the local papers that she was chartered by Smith, Baker & Co. I know that she left this port with cargo for Smith, Baker & Co. I applied to the captain to comply with the usual conditions for procuring a charter for a vessel. I asked him how much the freight was, but got no satisfactory reply. (Letter read from the owners of the *Oxfordshire* consigning the ship to the firm of Jardine, Matheson & Co. in Yokohama, and asking their assistance in procuring homeward freight. Letter put in.) The usual commission for procuring a charter is 5 per cent. on the freight; we were first in communication with Smith, Baker & Co. about that charter.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkwood: I told Captain Jones that I could not give him any employment at once, and may have mentioned the 1st of July with reference to the tea market. I told Captain Jones that I understood that Smith, Baker & Co. wanted the steamer in their hands, if they gave her charter, but I did not tell the captain that Smith, Baker & Co. would not give a charter, if I laid the steamer on the berth. I telegraphed an offer to the captain in Nagasaki to take a cargo of rice, but I did not renew the offer when the steamer arrived here. Between the arrival of the ship on Monday and the following Thursday the captain never led me to suppose that he was in communication with Smith, Baker & Co. On Friday morning I told the captain that I was only studying the interest of the ship, and that I would not have let the question of commission stand in the way of charter. The captain had asked me to close his accounts and I had to telegraph to Hongkong for some particulars, which detained the closing of these accounts. After the steamer was chartered the captain told me I had no power over the ship. I consider that I introduced Captain Jones to Smith, Baker & Co.

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As far as I know Smith Baker & Co. got this first information about the *Oxfordshire* from me, but subsequent events make me doubt it. Even if I had been aware that Smith Baker & Co. had been in previous communication with the *Oxfordshire*, I should have made my present claim; I should then have considered the steamer taken out of my hands. I do not know how large the steamer's cargo is, but I consider my claim a fair one.

Re-examined by Mr. Ness: Supposing the arrangement had not been made with Smith Baker & Co., I have no reason to doubt that I should have obtained another charter for the steamer. I have never foregone my claim to a commission; that was not my meaning when I said that the question of commission should not have stood in the way of charter. I was offended at not being consulted with regard to the charter. Before the ship was chartered Capt. Jones had never intimated any doubt that the ship was in our hands. I should think from my knowledge of the size of the vessel, that the freight payable under the agreement with Smith Baker & Co. must be £9,000 to £10,000.

Mr. Kirkwood called:

Captain C. Jones, sworn: I am master of the British str. *Oxfordshire*. I arrived here from Hongkong viâ Kobe and Nagasaki on the 29th May. While I was in Hongkong I asked Jardine, Matheson & Co., to telegraph to their house here to look out for a charter for me to New York, and I wrote a letter myself to that purpose from Hongkong to the firm here. When I arrived here I went to see Mr. Keswick and asked him if he could do anything for me with regard to New York. He said there was no chance without Smith, Baker & Co. giving their tea, which they would not do; Mr. Montgomery had informed him of that fact. He asked me then if he should advertise the ship, but to this I strongly objected. I also asked Mr. Montgomery about the prospect of a charter. He ridiculed me and said it was absurd to think of a charter without Smith, Baker & Co.'s freight, and also absurd to think of a rate of £4 10. Plaintiffs offered me simply a rice freight, first at £3.5 and afterwards, at £3.10, but I told them that would never do. I saw Smith, Baker & Co. on the day of my arrival, shortly after I had seen plaintiffs. I had already called on Smith Baker & Co. before, namely on the 29th of March, when I first arrived from England. At that time they would not promise me anything, but they told me that if they put their teas into my ship the vessel must be in their hands. I again called at Smith Baker & Co.'s at Kobe, and Mr. Morse, the head of the Kobe firm said they would probably lay the ship on provided they had her in their hands, but on no other terms. I answered that in common politeness I must first see if Jardine, Matheson & Co. could offer me any charter. Smith, Baker & Co. in Yokohama told me positively, when I asked them, that they would not give me their teas if the ship was in anybody else's hands. Every day I went to Mr. Keswick and told him about Smith, Baker & Co.'s offer. Mr Keswick had no offer to make me. I delayed accepting Smith, Baker & Co.'s offer for three or four days in order to give Jardine, Matheson & Co. a chance to offer me something themselves.

(A dispute here arose between the lawyers if witness had, or not, said that his reason for wishing to give Jardine, Matheson & Co. a chance was that he had put the ship in their hands.)

On Friday, the day after I had accepted Smith, Baker & Co.'s offer, Mr. Keswick wrote me a letter, in which he said that the commission was no object at all. But afterwards when I wanted the accounts settled he spoke about the commission. On Saturday he settled the accounts and wrote at the bottom "commission pending." He told me that he had written home about the commission. It was in no way through the instrumentality of plaintiff that I got Smith, Baker & Co.'s charter. I was never introduced to Smith Baker & Co. by Mr. Keswick; he never went with me to them. It was not due to my conversation with Mr. Keswick on my arrival that I went to see Smith, Baker & Co.; on my coming up I had seen Smith, Baker & Co. at Kobe. The vessel has left with 700 tons of cargo. The amount of freight on this cargo would be £3,100.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ness:—I have no written agreement with Smith, Baker & Co. I am not chartered. The vessel is engaged to take 1,400 tons, 700 here and 700 in Kobe, at £4.10. If the vessel gets the whole of her cargo then I shall be paid on delivery of the cargo £9,500 or £10,000 by the consignees. That is my agreement with Smith, Baker & Co. My former answers of 700 tons and £310 were not given with a view to mislead the Court. I never withdrew my agency from Jardine, Matheson & Co. because there was no agency to withdraw: after the cargo was out there was no more agency. I have not by letter withdrawn my request, dated from Hongkong, that they would use their endeavours to procure me a cargo in Yokohama. They failed in their endeavours. I know of the letter from the owners of the steamer to plaintiffs; the plaintiffs were asked by the owners to obtain employment for my ship subject to my control. I asked the firm of Jardine Matheson & Co. in Hongkong to telegraph to the firm here, to let them immediately know if there was anything offering. On my arrival Mr. Keswick informed me that Mr. Montgomery had been round trying to get freight for the vessel, that Smith Baker & Co. had teas, but that if they gave the teas they must have the vessel. All that I knew already in Kobe, and I myself mentioned it to Mr. Keswick. I was in Kobe about four days before my interview with Mr. Keswick. I did not consider Jardine Matheson & Co. agents for the ship until they had got the cargo. Of course they were agents for the inward cargo; but after that was unloaded they were not my agents until they got me a cargo. If Smith Baker & Co. had offered me a charter of course I should have paid them commission. My reason for objecting to Jardine Matheson & Co. advertising my ship was the ship's interest. I also thought that perhaps the Pacific Mail Company might lower their rates when they saw the ship advertised. I left Kobe on the 25th or 26th of May. Every morning between the 29th of May and the 3rd of June I saw Mr. Keswick; the day before I concluded with Smith, Baker & Co. I told Mr. Keswick that I expected to conclude the business next day; and when I had done so, I went to his office, but as I did not meet him I told Mr. Montgomery. It was either on the 2nd or 3rd day of June that Mr. Keswick invited me to go with him to Smith, Baker & Co's. I refused, and told him my reasons for refusing were that it was of no use to ask for Smith, Baker & Co.'s teas, and that I considered it absurd for me as captain of the ship to go along with him when he was looking for cargo. I understood Smith, Baker & Co. that they wanted the whole commission if they laid the ship on. If a man says that he must have the whole ship, the meaning among business men is that he must have the whole commission. The identical words of our conversations on this matter I cannot now recall. That was already intimated to me in Kobe, three days before my arrival here; on what day it was talked about here I cannot now say. The firm of Smith, Baker & Co. here does not get the whole commission; the agent at Kobe gets part, the agent at Amoy another part. (Mr. Ness here read two letters from plaintiffs to defendant, the first dated 1st June informing him that plaintiffs are not aware of any charter having been given by Smith, Baker & Co., and second dated 11th inst., reminding defendant, as he is leaving the port next day, to settle with plaintiffs for commission.)

Re-examined by Mr. Kirkwood: I have received no monies from Smith, Baker & Co., and shall receive none until the cargo is delivered in New York. In the event of cargo not being delivered, no freight is paid. Commission will be due to Smith, Baker & Co., here £150 and in Kobe £150. When I wrote from Hongkong to plaintiffs that I trusted that they would be able to offer me a cargo on my arrival, I considered if they were not able to do so that I was at liberty to look out for myself.

Case adjourned until to-morrow at half-past nine a.m.

Wednesday, June 14th, 1876.

C. P. Ramee, sworn: I am a partner in the firm of Smith, Baker & Co. My firm made the acquaintance of Captain Jones about a year ago; we then shipped about half a cargo of tea to New York by his vessel through Messrs. Edward Fischer & Co. This year I first saw Captain Jones in March last; he called at our office and asked if we should be able to load his vessel for New York. I replied that we were very much disappointed with his voyage last year, and that we should prefer a faster steamer. He then remarked that on account of the thorough overhauling his steamer had had at home he expected her to do much better this year. I then said we might possibly be able to do something for his steamer provided we dealt with him direct, and that he placed the steamer in our hands, paying us a commission of 5 per cent. The captain replied that he had the power to place the vessel in our hands if we were able to get him a cargo. In the month of May I again heard of the *Oxfordshire*, namely, from our correspondent in Hongkong, that the vessel had left Hongkong for Japan. Afterwards I heard of the *Oxfordshire* from Mr. Montgomery, namely, on the 24th of May in our office. Mr. Montgomery told me that Jardine, Matheson & Co. were thinking of placing the *Oxfordshire* on the berth, and asked what we could offer. I told him we could offer nothing, at the moment we were opposed to shipping through the Suez Canal, and that we considered the *Oxfordshire* too slow; further that should we ship viâ Suez we must have the steamer in our own hands. Previous to saying that, I asked when the ship was expected to be laid on, and also what the rate of freight would be.

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He replied the freight would be governed by rates in China at the time the steamer would be loading, and that their idea was to lay her on at the end of June in Japan, sending her over to China in July. He asked whether I did not think that early enough. Knowing that we could give her no freight if she was laid on in their hands, I replied "Yes." When I said that the steamer must be entirely in our own hands, I meant that we must obtain 5 per cent. commission on the freight. After my conversation with Mr. Montgomery, I heard nothing further from Jardine, Matheson & Co. about the *Oxfordshire*. At this I was not surprised at all, because I thought it must be clearly understood that there was no chance of shipping anything in the *Oxfordshire* through them. On the 29th of May I saw Captain Jones in our office. He said he supposed we knew he was on his way here. I said "Yes." He then asked if we could do anything to procure him a cargo for New York. I said possibly we might do so if he could put the vessel in our care, and pay us a commission of 5 per cent., but that we could do nothing for him if his vessel was in others's hands. He said he could do so, and I replied that we would see what could be done. He said, "All right; but do not fix anything; I must see Jardine, Matheson & Co., and give them a chance to offer me a similar employment." I replied, "Very well; but you must understand that shortly we shall have a steamer of our own coming from China." I made arrangements with Captain Jones on the 1st of June, in the afternoon. I would not have given him our teas if he had not put his steamer entirely in our hands. Captain Jones was not introduced to us by Jardine, Matheson & Co.; we knew him well before Jardine, Matheson & Co. spoke to us about employing his steamer. Mr. Montgomery's conversation on the 24th of May had no effect whatever on our transaction with Captain Jones. We could have had equally good steamers from China.

The statement made in the third paragraph of plaintiff's petition, that we employed the *Oxfordshire* through the instrumentality of the plaintiffs, is not true. We had no occasion at all for Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s assistance in that matter.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ness: I do not see that the captain made any use of Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s assistance in the matter. All the dealings in the matter were direct between the captain and myself. I know the captain went to Jardine, Matheson & Co., on the 29th of May before he came to us. He said to me that Jardine, Matheson & Co., had told him that they had been to us about the *Oxfordshire*, but that we had said that if we should load her we must have the steamer in our own hands. I still say the captain made no use of Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s assistance. My notion of assistance is being instrumental in any way in procuring employment for the ship. I led Mr. Montgomery to believe that I could give employment for the ship, if the whole vessel was placed in our hands. Mr. Montgomery was sent to us by the agents of the ship. I told him I must first see the captain, as I wanted to have his idea about what sort of passage he was going to make home, and so forth. I did not tell Mr. Montgomery that if I made any arrangement with the *Oxfordshire*, I would not do it through Jardine, Matheson & Co., but I distinctly stated that if we should ship by the Suez Canal, we must have the steamer ourselves. We have no animosity at all against Jardine, Matheson & Co. Even supposing we had obtained the same terms from Jardine, Matheson & Co. as we obtained from the captain, we should have had nothing to do with the *Oxfordshire*, if it was to be through Jardine, Matheson & Co. I had spoken with Captain Jones as early as March last, and if we could not deal with the captain direct we preferred to have a steamer from China. At the time of my interview with Mr. Montgomery my mind was made up to have nothing to do with the *Oxfordshire* if it could not be done without Jardine, Matheson & Co. Even if the captain himself had asked us to transact the matter through Jardine, Matheson & Co. that would not have altered our resolution to have nothing to do with Jardine, Matheson & Co. Perhaps we had another reason than the one just mentioned by me. The fact is there has been a certain feeling arising from previous transactions between Jardine, Matheson & Co. and ourselves. Supposing we could have employed the *Oxfordshire* in no other way than through the agency of Jardine, Matheson & Co., we would not have employed her at all. When Mr. Montgomery called on us we were actually in correspondence with people in China about getting a steamer. Mr. Montgomery offered me the steamer for employment, but she had been offered me already in March by Captain Jones. There was then a conditional agreement between us and the captain, namely, that if we were prepared to give him a cargo for New York, the same as the year before, he would place the ship in our hands and pay us commission. Captain Jones receives no commission. I had some conversation with Captain Jones on the 30th or 31st of May about the commission to be paid to Jardine, Matheson & Co. I said to the captain, that from what he had told me regarding his letter to Jardine, Matheson & Co. from Hongkong, that firm could not expect to receive any commission on the business unless the arrangement was made through them. He said that he was most decidedly of the same opinion. I then said: To prevent any possibility of a misunderstanding with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., would it not be as well to obtain a letter from them showing that the vessel was altogether in the captain's own hands. He replied that he should not like to ask for such a letter, as it might offend Mr. Keswick, because he would know that the disposal of the vessel would remain with me, but that as Mr. Keswick had said that he studied the interests of the vessel and did not think about the commission at all. Captain Jones felt confident that there was no possibility of a house like Jardine, Matheson & Co. claiming commission on a business which could not have been arranged through them. I replied, that being the position, I was satisfied. Assuming that Jardine, Matheson & Co. had been retained to obtain employment for the ship I don't think they were entitled to commission in this case. It was only to prevent misunderstanding that I considered a letter from Jardine, Matheson & Co. desirable, but I did not consider such a letter necessary. I have not myself seen the captain's letter from Hongkong to Jardine, Matheson & Co, The captain told me he had written to them that he was bound to Yokohama with a cargo of coal, and that he hoped on his arrival at Yokohama they would be able to offer him a cargo for New York. If Captain Jones has said that he had no conversation with me about Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s commission, his statement is not true. On arrival at New York Captain Jones will be entitled to between £9,000 and £10,000 for freight earned by the vessel. I knew that during my negotiations with Captain Jones he constantly visited Jardine, Matheson & Co. I do not know that he kept our negotiations secret from Jardine, Matheson & Co. I never asked him to keep them secret. I never asked him to communicate them to Jardine, Matheson & Co. I told him I would have nothing to do with Jardine, Matheson & Co. in connexion with the *Oxfordshire*. I told him so of my own motion.

Re-examined by Mr. Kirkwood: I get 5 per cent. commission on the freight to be paid for tea shipped in Yokohama; the amount will be about £150.

Consular Constable White, sworn: I was present at a conversation between Captain Jones and Mr. Montgomery on the day of Captain Jones' arrival. I went over with Captain Jones to Jardine, Matheson & Co's. Captain Jones asked what chances he had to get a cargo of tea. Mr. Montgomery said that Smith, Baker & Co. were the only house that had a charter of tea to offer; that they would not give it to Jardine, Matheson & Co., and that the captain had better see Smith, Baker & Co. himself.

Mr. Keswick, to Court: It is correct what I have stated that, between the arrival of the ship on Monday, and Thursday, the captain never said anything that could lead me to suppose that he had made private arrangements with Smith, Baker & Co. I had seen the captain once or twice during that interval. He may have mentioned the name of Smith, Baker & Co., but nothing beyond that. Captain Jones's statement that he every day called on me, and told me what Smith, Baker & Co. had offered, is entirely false. With reference to the conversation I had had with Mr. Montgomery, I at the outset said to Captain Jones something to the effect that it was impossible to load the ship for New York without Smith, Baker & Co. I had not said to Capt. Jones that commission was nothing to Jardine, Matheson & Co. If a vessel is placed in my hands as agent, I go round and look for a charter for her. Unless I had carried negotiations on behalf of a vessel so far that the vessel had benefited by my work, I should, where a vessel had been consigned to my care by its owners, not let the question of commission stand in the way of profitable employment for the ship. I have experienced the necessity of giving up commission. On Thursday afternoon we wrote to Captain Jones, informing him, with reference to a conversation held the same morning, which led us to expect to hear by 2 p.m. about his charter with Smith, Baker & Co. being concluded, that we had, as yet, received no intelligence about said charter, and that we were still looking out for a charter. When I had this conversation with Capt. Jones in the morning, I said I supposed Smith, Baker & Co.'s answer would come to me. Capt. Jones replied "No, to me." When I wrote the letter in the afternoon I knew from outside parties that arrangements with Smith, Baker & Co. had been completed. I did not call on that firm myself.

Captain Jones to Court: My statement that I went to Mr. Keswick every day and told him about my negociations with

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Smith, Baker & Co. is true, and Mr. Keswick's statement to the contrary is untrue.

Adjourned until 2 p.m. and then continued.

Captain Jones: Every day of those three days I spoke to Mr. Keswick about Smith, Baker & Co. laying on the ship, if it was in their own hands, and Mr. Keswick told me spontaneously that the question of commission should not stand in the way; that was no object to them: what they studied was the interest of the ship. On Wednesday I told him that most likely an arrangement would be finally fixed on the morrow, and he said, "Let me know when it is fixed." When it was finally fixed with Smith, Baker & Co., I went immediately to Jardine, Matheson & Co., and told Mr. Colsden and Mr. Walker, as Mr. Keswick was out, and Mr. Walter went up-stairs and told Mr. Montgomery.

Mr. Keswick: The statement of Capt. Jones, that he told me the arrangement would be finally fixed the next day, and that I said, "Let me know when it is fixed," is entirely false. I had no conversation with Capt. Jones about a charter from Smith, Baker & Co., until the forenoon of Thursday, the 1st of June, when he told me that the matter would be fixed the same afternoon. When I have said that I told Capt. Jones that I understood that Smith, Baker & Co. would have nothing to do with the *Oxfordshire* unless the vessel was entirely in their hands, I meant that this would be purely a matter of arrangement between those whose hands the ship leaves, and those into whose hands it goes. In such a case, I might forego the commission entirely, or share the commission with those into whose hands the ship goes; but neither way is obligatory. When a man says he must have a ship entirely in his own hands, he means he must have the whole control of the vessel; but the commission may, nevertheless, be a matter for arrangement.

Mr. Montgomery: On the first occasion I met Captain Jones I told him that I had seen Smith, Baker & Co., that they had a good deal of tea, but that they had refused to give it unless they had control of the ship or the ship in their own hands. By the last expression I understand that they wanted to have control of the movements of the ship. I do not understand that expression "the ship in their own hands" to imply that they must have the whole commission. This conversation took place on the day of Captain Jones' arrival, or on the following day.

This closed the evidence, and Mr. Kirkwood then rose to address the Court for the defence. He said:—

Last year the *Oxfordshire* sailed to New York from Yokohama, and had a large quantity of tea on board shipped by Smith, Baker & Co. In March this year the *Oxfordshire* came here again from England and the captain had a conversation with Mr. Ramee, of the firm of Smith, Baker & Co., in which Mr. Ramee gave the captain prospect of a cargo of tea for New York, if the vessel were placed in their hands. The *Oxfordshire* then goes to Hongkong, and from Hongkong the captain writes to Jardine, Matheson & Co. here, asking them to look out for a cargo for New York via Suez Canal, and on that letter the plaintiffs' petition in this case is based. The firm of Jardine, Matheson & Co. in Hongkong also telegraphed to the firm here, asking if there was any charter to be obtained, but got the answer, "none." On his way from Hongkong captain Jones sees Mr. Morse of the firm of Smith, Baker & Co. in Kobe, who says there is a possibility of a cargo if the ship is put in their hands. The captain would not make any definite arrangement before he had seen Jardine, Matheson & Co. in Yokohama. In the meantime Mr. Montgomery had, on behalf of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., been sounding Smith, Baker & Co. for a charter, but had got the answer that if they gave cargo they must have the ship entirely in their own hands. On his arrival here Captain Jones was told the same thing by Mr. Montgomery, and by Mr. Ramee whom he saw the same day. Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. themselves could offer him no other freight than a rice cargo at a rate which the captain could not think of accepting. Messrs. Smith, Baker and Co. would have nothing to do with Jardine, Matheson and Co., and so the captain made his own bargain. Was Captain Jones introduced to Smith, Baker & Co. by Jardine, Matheson & Co? I think not. As far back as March last Captain Jones knew Mr. Ramee. Was the arrangement brought about by Jardine, Matheson & Co.? Neither. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s first transaction with Smith, Baker & Co. in this matter was Mr. Montgomery's visit, but long before that Smith, Baker & Co. were aware that the *Oxfordshire* was coming here and wanted a cargo of tea for New York. If Captain Jones had written half-a-dozen letters from Hongkong to different commercial houses here, of the same tenor as the one to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., each of them might have had just the same right to claim commission.

The learned gentleman here quoted several legal authorities; as to custom, he said no custom had been proved.

Mr. Ness replied for the plaintiffs. He said: Were Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. retained by the defendant? Did they perform services thus retained? What is their due renumeration? These three questions appear to me to be paramount. There were two letters from the owners at home which speak for themselves. They are written in the ordinary form of commercial letters, requesting the services of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., and the contents of these letters were known to Captain Jones. Then Captain Jones himself wrote to the plaintiffs from Hongkong expressing his trust that they would use their endeavours to procure him a freight. The telegram, sent from the firm in Hongkong to the firm here, was sent at the special request of Captain Jones. Moreover, the plaintiffs were consignees of the *Oxfordshire*. Captain Jones says himself in his evidence "Agents for a ship inwards usually have to obtain outward cargo." On his arrival here Captain Jones spoke to Mr. Keswick in a way that clearly indicated that he considered Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. as his agents. We have then the owners' letters, the captain's letter, the telegram and the captain's own behaviour in proof of the existing agency. With regard to the question whether Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. did render any services in their capacity of agent, I maintain that must also be answered in the affirmative. Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. canvassed the town for a cargo for the *Oxfordshire*, they ascertained the conditions on which Smith, Baker & Co. would give their teas, they procured a rice freight for the ship. With regard to the third question, the ordinary law is, that if an agency is withdrawn before any services have been rendered, then half commission shall be paid. But it is clearly laid down that, even if the arrangement is finally completed between the parties themselves, the broker or middleman is entitled to his commission if it was through his agency that the parties were brought together. In this case the contract is one for conveyance of goods from Yokohama to New York by which the captain will earn £10,000, entered into between Capt. Jones and Messrs. Smith, Baker & Co. in Yokohama; and on the part of Smith, Baker & Co., with the very same man whom Mr. Montgomery saw on behalf of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., namely, Mr. Ramee. It cannot be objected that Captain Jones had seen Mr. Morse of Messrs. Smith, Baker & Co. in Kobe before he arrived here. I answer that the contract is not entered into with the firm of Kobe, but with the firm of Yokohama, and even in that case Mr. Montgomery saw Mr. Ramee in Yokohama one day before Captain Jones saw Mr. Morse in Kobe. It has been intimated that Mr. Keswick had waived his commission; but he had done no such thing. He was nettled by the conduct of the captain, and said that he would not have let his commission stand in the way of the interest of the ship. The expression "taking the vessel in their own hands" means, in my opinion, nothing else than chartering the vessel. Arrangements could then have been made about the commission. Mr. Keswick has said in his evidence that he might have halved the commission with the charterers and charged that half to the owners. While the evidence of Mr. Keswick and Mr. Montgomery is throughout clear and straightforward, the evidence of Captain Jones is only too much in harmony with his tortuous conduct toward Jardine, Matheson & Co. When Mr. Keswick offered to advertise the *Oxfordshire* Captain Jones objected, but did not tell Mr. Keswick that he did not consider him the ship's agent. When Mr. Keswick proposed they should go together to Smith, Baker & Co., Captain Jones objected that it was of no use to go, and yet at that very time his arrangement with Smith, Baker & Co. was all but concluded. Captain Jones said that no conversation took place with Smith, Baker & Co. about Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s commission; but Mr. Ramee deposes that that very commission was the object of a long conversation between them. Mr. Ramee has come into this Court with a very strong bias against Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., and he is an interested party in this case. Nevertheless, he admits that subsequently to the letter of 13th May, the first interview was between him and Mr. Montgomery; that the next interview was between Captain Jones and Mr. Keswick; and that at the third interview, which was between himself and Captain Jones, the latter told him that Mr. Keswick had mentioned that Smith, Baker & Co. had a cargo of tea. It is admitted that 5 per cent. is the usual commission; and 5 per cent. upon £10,000 is $2,500, which we claim.

His Honour then delivered the following:—

JUDGMENT.

The first question is: were Jardine, Matheson & Co. employed

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to obtain a cargo for the *Oxfordshire*? I find that they were, and that, to use the expression made use of by all the witnesses, the ship was in their hands. When a ship is placed in the hands of a ship-broker I understand that it is meant, that so long as that relation subsists, it is the duty of the broker to obtain employment for the ship, and if the ship is in the hands of one broker, it cannot be in the hands of another. If the broker cannot find employment for the ship, he may go to another broker, and this broker may either give or refuse to give him a cargo, and if the latter persists in his refusal and the first broker can obtain no other employment the ship must finally come out of the first broker's hands. But I find that Smith, Baker & Co. did not inform Jardine, Matheson & Co. that they would not deal with them. I find, moreover, that the master did not communicate to the plaintiffs his negotiations with Smith, Baker & Co. before the Thursday, and that the ship had not been taken out of Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s hands when the arrangement was finally concluded with Smith, Baker & Co. Under this arrangement the remuneration is between £9,000 and £10,000. There is some divergence of opinion as to the amount between Mr. Ramee and Captain Jones, the latter saying that only 1,400 tons of Tea are secured, but I take Mr. Ramee's statement. As to Smith, Baker & Co., they were aware that Jardine, Matheson & Co. were consignees inwards, that the master had written to them requesting them to obtain a cargo for her, and that they had offered the vessel in pursuance of that request, and, nevertheless, they made no communication to Jardine, Matheson & Co. They requested the master to obtain a letter from Jardine, Matheson & Co., thus showing an apprehension, at least, that the latter would otherwise be entitled to commission. It is to be regretted that they accepted the master's assurance that it was not necessary. I find that, as an introduction is understood in business, Jardine, Matheson & Co. did introduce Captain Jones to Smith, Baker & Co.; and it is the rule, in such cases, that the first broker is entitled to sue for the whole commission. I therefore find that Jardine, Matheson & Co. are entitled to the commission of 5 per cent. on £9,000, the lowest amount which the arrangement will produce, which will be £450. Plaintiffs get costs.

Mr. Ness observed that defendant had stated yesterday that he would go away in a steamer to-day, and he therefore asked for immediate execution.

G. Hodges, Consular Constable, sworn: I was in court yesterday, and heard defendant say that he would go to Kobe in the first steamer. The steamer leaves this afternoon.

The Court, in consequence, decreed the amount to be paid immediately, or execution would be issued.

Mr. Kirkwood gave notice of appeal.

REPORT OF THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE NEWEST SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY.

(The Examiner.)

APRIL 1, 1876.

A paper was read by Mr. A. on the disputed authorship of *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. He was decidedly of opinion that this play was to be ascribed to George Chapman. He based this opinion principally on the ground of style. From its similarity of subject he had at first been disposed to assign it to Cyril Tourneur, author of *The Revenger's Tragedy*; and he had drawn up in the support of this theory a series of parallel passages extracted from the speeches of Vindice in that drama, and of Oberon in the present play. He pointed out, however, that the character of Puck could hardly have been the work of any English poet but the author of *Bussy d'Ambois*. There was here likewise that gravity and condensation of thought conveyed through the medium of the "full and heightened style" commended by Webster, and that preponderance of philosophic or political discourse over poetic interest and dramatic action for which the author in question had been justly censured.

Some of the audience appearing slightly startled by this remark (indeed it afterwards appeared that the Chairman had been on the point of asking the learned member whether he was not thinking rather of *Love's Labour's Lost*), Mr. A cited the well-known scene in which Oberon discourses with Puck on matters concerning Mary Stuart and Queen Elizabeth, instead of despatching him at once on his immediate errand. This was universally accepted as proof positive, and the reading concluded amid signs of unanimous assent, when

Mr. B. had nothing to urge against the argument they had just heard, but he must remind them that there was a more weighty kind of evidence than that adduced by Mr. A., and to this he doubted not they would all defer. He could prove by a tabulated statement that the words "to" and "from" occurred on an average from seven to nine times in every play of Chapman; whereas in the play under consideration the word "to" occurred exactly twelve times, and the word "from" precisely ten. He was therefore of opinion that the authorship should in all probability be assigned to Anthony Munday.

As nobody present could dispute this conclusion, Mr. C. proceeded to read the argument by which he proposed to establish the fact, hitherto unaccountably overlooked by all preceding commentators, that the character of Romeo was obviously designed as a satire on Lord Burleigh. The first and perhaps the strongest evidence in favour of this proposition was the extreme difficulty, he might almost say the utter impossibility, of discovering a single point of likeness between the two characters. This would naturally be the first precaution taken by a poor player who designed to attack an all-powerful Minister. But a more direct light was thrown upon the subject by a passage in which "that kind of fruit that maids call medlars when they laugh alone" is mentioned in connection with a wish of Romeo's regarding his mistress. This must evidently be taken to refer to some recent occasion on which the policy of Lord Burleigh, possibly in the matter of the Anjou marriage, had been ridiculed in private by the Maiden Queen, "his mistress," as meddling, laughable, and fruitless.

This discovery seemed to produce a great impression, till the Chairman reminded the Society that the play in question was now generally ascribed to George Peele, who was notoriously the solicitor of Lord Burleigh's patronage, and the recipient of his bounty. That this poet was the author of *Romeo and Juliet* could no longer be a matter of doubt, he was confident they would all agree with him on hearing that Mr. Martin Tupper had positively assured him of the fact, adding that he (Mr. Tupper) had always thought so when at school. The plaudits excited by this announcement had scarcely subsided when the Chairman clenched the matter by observing that he rather thought the same opinion had ultimately been entertained by his own grandmother.

Mr. D. then brought forward a subject of singular interest and importance—"The lameness of Shakespeare: was it moral or physical?" He would not insult their intelligence by dwelling on the absurd and exploded hypothesis that this expression was allegorical, but would at once assume that the infirmity in question was physical. Then arose the question, "In which leg?" He was prepared, on the evidence of an early play, to prove to demonstration that the injured and interesting limb was the left. "This shoe is my father," says Launce in the *Two Gentlemen of Verona*; "no, this left shoe is my father;—no, no, this left shoe is my mother;—nay, that cannot be so neither:—yes, it is so, it is so; *it hath the worser sole*." This passage was not necessary either to the progress of the play, or to the development of the character; he believed he was justified in asserting that it was not borrowed from the original novel on which the play was founded; the inference was obvious, that without more personal allusion it must have been as unintelligible to the audience as it had hitherto been to the commentators. His conjecture was confirmed and the whole subject illustrated with a new light by that well-known line in the Sonnets, in which the poet describes himself as "made lame by Fortune's dearest spite," a line, of which the inner meaning and personal application had also by a remarkable chance been reserved for him (Mr. D.) to discover. There could be no doubt that we had here a clue to the origin of the physical infirmity referred to: an accident which must have befallen Shakespeare in early life while acting at the Fortune Theatre, and consequently before his connection with a rival company—a fact of grave importance till now unverified. The epithet "dearest," like so much else in the Sonnets, was evidently susceptible of a double interpretation. The first and most natural explanation of the term would at once suggest itself; the playhouse would of necessity be dearest to the actor dependent on it for subsistence, as the means of getting his bread; but he thought it not unreasonable to infer from his unmistakeable allusion that the entrance fee charged at the Fortune may probably have been higher than the price of seats in any other house. Whether or not this fact, taken in conjunction with the accident already mentioned, should be assumed as the immediate cause of Shakespeare's subsequent change of service, he was not prepared to pronounce with such positive confidence as they might reasonably expect from a member of the Society; but he would take upon himself to affirm that his main thesis was now and for ever established on the most irrefragable evidence, and that no assailant could by any possibility dislodge by so much as a hair's breadth the least fragment of a single brick in

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the impregnable structure of proof raised by the argument to which they had just listened.

This demonstration being thus satisfactorily concluded, Mr. E. proceeded to read his paper on the date of *Othello*, and on the various parts of that play respectively assignable to Samuel Rowley, to George Wilkins, and to Robert Daborne. It was evident that the story of Othello and Desdemona was originally quite distinct from that part of the play in which Iago was a leading figure. This he was prepared to show at some length by means of the weak-ending test, the light-ending test, the double-ending test, the heavy-monosyllabic eleventh-syllable-of-the-double-ending test, the run on line test, and the central-pause test. Of the partnership of the other poets in the play he was able to adduce a simpler but less cogent proof. A member of their Committee said to an objector lately: "To me, there are the handwritings of four different men, the thoughts and powers of four different men, in the play. If you can't see them now, you must wait till, by study, you can. I can't give you eyes." To this argument he (Mr. E.) felt that it would be an insult to their understandings if he should attempt to add another word. Still, for those who are willing to try and learn, and educate their ears and eyes, he had prepared six tabulated statements.

(At this important point of a most interesting paper our reporter unhappily became unconscious and remained for some considerable period in a state of deathlike stupor. On recovering from this total and unaccountable suspension of all his faculties, he found the speaker drawing gradually near the end of his figures, and so far succeeded in shaking off the sense of coma as to be able to resume his notes.)

That the first and fourth scenes of the third act were not by the same hand as the third scene he should have no difficulty in proving to the satisfaction of all capable and fair minded men. In the first and fourth scenes the word "virtuous" was used as a dissyllable; in the third it was used as a trisyllable.

> Is that she will to virtuous Desdemona.—iii. 1.
> Were virtues, these are more virtuous.—iii. 3.
> That by your virtuous means I may again.—iii. 4.

In the third scene he would also point out the great number of triple endings which had originally led the able editor of Euclid's Elements of Geometry to attribute the authorship of this scene to Shirley:—(1, 2) *Cassio* (twice), (3) *patience*, (4) *Cassio* (again), (5) *discretion*, (6) *Cassio* (again), (7) *honesty*, (8) *Cassio* (again), (9) *jealousy*, (10) *jealous* used as a trisyllable in the verse of Shakespeare's times), (11) *execution* (two consecutive lines with the triple endings), (12) *Cassio* (again), (13) *conscience*, (14) *petition*, (15) *ability*, (16) *importune*, (17) *consecration*, (18) *marriage*, (19) *dungeon*, (20) *mandragora*, (21) *passion*, (22) *monstrous*, (23) *exclusion*, (24) *handkerchief*. He could not imagine any man in his senses questioning the weight of this evidence. Now let them take the rhymed speeches of the Duke and Brabantio act i., scene 3, and compare them with the speech of Othello in act iv., scene 2 –

> If it pleased heaven
> To try me with affliction.

He appealed to any expert whether this was not in Shakespeare's easy fourth budding manner, with, too, various other points already touched on. On the other hand, take the opening of Brabantio's speech –

> So let the Turk of Cyprus us beguile:
> We lose it not, so long as we can smile.

That, he said, was in Shakespeare's difficult second flowering manner – the style of the later part of the earlier stage of Shakespeare's rhetorical first period but one. It was no more possible to move the one passage up to the date of the other than to invert the order of the alphabet. Here, then, putting aside for the moment the part of the play supplied by Shakespeare's assistants in the last three acts – miserably weak some of it was – they were able to disentangle the the early love-play from the later work, in which Iago was principally concerned. There was at least fifteen years' growth between them, the steps of which could be traced in the poet's intermediate plays by any one who chose to work carefully enough at them. Set any of the speeches addressed in the Shakespeare part of the last act by Othello to Desdemona beside the consolatory addresses of the Duke to Brabantio, and see the difference of the rhetoric and style in the two. If they turned to characters, Othello and Desdemona were even more clearly the companion pair to Biron and Rosaline of *Love's Labour's Lost* than were Falstaff and Doll Tearsheet the match-pair of Romeo and Juliet. In *Love's Labour's Lost* the question of complexion was identical, though the parts were reversed. He would cite but a few parallel passages in evidence of this relationship between the subjects of the two plays:—

Love's Labour's Lost iv. 3.	*Othello.*
1. By heaven thy love is black as ebony.	1. An old black ram.—i. 1.
2. No face is *fair* that is not full so black.	2. Your son-in-law is far more *fair* than black.—i. 3.
3. O paradox! Black is the badge of hell	3. How, if she be black and witty? —ii. 1.
4. O, *if* in black my lady's brows be decked.	4. *If* she be black, and thereto have a wit —ii. 1.
5. And therefore is she born to make black fair.	5. A measure to the health of black Othello —ii. 3.
6. Paints itself black to imitate her brow.	6. For I am black.—iii. 3.
7. To look like her are chimney-sweepers black.	7. Begrimed and black.—iii. 3.

Now, with these parallel passages before them, what man woman, or child could bring himself or herself to believe that the connection of these plays was casual, or the date of the first Othello removable from the date of the early contemporary late-first-period-but-one play *Love's Labour's Lost*, or that anybody's opinion that they were so was worth one straw? When therefore, by the introduction of the Iago episode, Shakespeare in his later days had, with the assistance of three fellow poets, completed the unfinished work of youth, the junction then effected of the Brabantio part of the play with this Iago underplot supplied them with an evidence wholly distinct from that of the metrical test, which yet confirmed in every point the conclusion independently arrived at, and supported by the irresistible coincidence of all the tests. He defied anybody to accept his principle of study, or adopt his method of work, and arrive at a different conclusion from himself.

The reading of Mr. F.'s paper on the authorship of the soliloquies in *Hamlet* was unavoidably postponed till next meeting, the learned member having only time on this occasion to give a brief summary of the points he was prepared to establish and the grounds on which he was prepared to establish them. A year or two since, when he first thought of starting the present Society, he had never read a line of the play in question, having always understood it to be admittedly spurious; but on being assured of the contrary by one of the two foremost poets of the English-speaking world, who was good enough to read out to him in proof of this assertion all that part of the play which could reasonably be assigned to Shakespeare, he had of course at once surrendered his own former opinion, well grounded as it had hitherto seemed to be on the most solid of all possible foundations. At their next meeting he would show cause for attributing to Ben Jonson not only the soliloquies usually but inconsiderately quoted as Shakespeare's, but the entire original conception of the character of the Prince of Denmark. The resemblance of this character to that of Volpone in *The Fox* and to that of Face in *The Alchemist* could not possibly escape the notice of the most cursory reader. The principle of disguise was the same in each case, whether the end in view were simply personal profit, combined with revenge; and whether the disguise assumed was that of madness, of sickness, or of a foreign personality, the assumption of character was in all three cases identical. As to style, he was only too anxious to meet, and, he doubted not, to beat on his own ground, any antagonist whose ear had begotten the crude and untenable theory that the Hamlet soliloquies were not distinctly within the range of the man who could produce those of Crites and of Macilente in *Cynthia's Revels* and *Every Man out of his Humour*. The author of these soliloquies could, and did, in the parallel passages of *Hamlet*, rise near the height of the master he honoured and loved.

The further discussion of this subject was reserved for the next meeting of the Society, as was also the reading of Mr. G.'s paper on the subsequent quarrel between the two joint authors of *Hamlet*, which led to Jonson's caricature of Shakespeare (then retired from London society to a country life of solitude) under the name of Morose, and to Shakespeare's retort on Jonson, who was no less evidently attacked under the designation of Ariel. The allusions to the subject of Shakespeare's sonnets in the courtship and and marriage of Epicene by Morose were as obvious as the allusions in the part of Ariel to the repeated incarceration of Jonson, first on a criminal and secondly on a political charge, and to his probable release in the former case (during the reign of Elizabeth – Sycorax) at the intercession of Shakespeare, who was allowed on all hands to have represented himself in the character of Prospero ("it was mine art – that let thee out"). Mr. H. would afterwards read a paper on the evidence for Shakespeare's whole or part authorship of a dozen or so of the least known plays of his time, which, besides having various words and phrases in common with his acknowledged works, were obviously too bad to be attributed to any other known writer of the period.

The Chairman then proceeded to recapitulate the work done and the benefits conferred by the Society during the twelve months which had elapsed since its foundation on that day last year,

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They had ample reason to congratulate themselves and him on the result. They had established an entirely new kind of criticism, working by entirely new means towards an entirely new end, in honour of an entirely new kind of Shakespeare. They had proved to demonstration and overwhelmed with obloquy the incompetence, the imbecility, the untrustworthiness, the blunders, the forgeries, the inaccuracies, the obliquities, the utter moral and literary worthlessness, of previous students and societies. They had revealed to the world at large the generally prevalent ignorance of Shakespeare and his works which so discreditably distinguished his countrymen. This they had been enabled to do by the simple process of putting forward various theories, and still more various facts (but all of equally indisputable value and relevance) of which no Englishman—he might say, no mortal—outside the Society had ever heard or dreamed till now. They had discovered the one trustworthy and indispensable method, so easy and so simple that it must now seem wonderful it should never have been discovered before, by which to pluck out the heart of the poet's mystery, and detect the secret of his touch; the study of Shakespeare by rule of thumb. Every man, woman, and child born with five fingers on each hand was henceforward better qualified as a critic than any poet or scholar of time past. But it was not, whatever outsiders might pretend to think, exclusively on the verse-test, as it had facetiously been called on account of its total incompatibility with any conceivable scheme of metre or principle of rhythm—it was not exclusively on this precious and unanswerable test that they relied. Within the Society as well as without, the pretensions of those who would acknowledge no other means of deciding a debated question had been refuted and repelled. What were the other means of investigation and verification in which not less that in the metrical test they were accustomed to put their faith, and by which they doubted not to attain in the future even more remarkable results than their researches had as yet achieved, the debate just concluded, in common with every other for which they ever had met or ever were likely to meet, would amply suffice to show. By such processes as had been applied on this as on all occasions to the text of Shakespeare's works and the traditions of his life, they trusted in a few years to subvert all theories which had hitherto been held and extirpate all ideas which had hitherto been cherished on the subject; and having thus cleared the ground for his advent, to discover for the admiration of the world, as the name of their Society implied, a New Shakespeare. The first step toward this end must of course be the destruction of the old one; and he would venture to say they had already made a good beginning in that direction. They had disproved, or they would disprove, the claim of Shakespeare to the sole authorship of *Macbeth*, *Julius Cæsar*, *King Lear*, *Hamlet*, and *Othello*; they had established, or they would establish, the fact of his partnership in *Locrine*, *Mucedorus*, *The Birth of Merlin*, *Dr*, *Dodipoll*, and *Sir Giles Goosecap*. They had with them the incomparable critics of Germany; men whose knowledge and judgment on all questions of English literature were as far beyond the reach of their English followers as the freedom and enlightenment enjoyed by the subjects of a military empire were beyond the reach of the citizens of a democratic republic. They had established and affiliated to their own primitive body or church various branch societies or sects, in England and elsewhere, devoted to the pursuit of the same end by the same means and method of study as had just been exemplified in the transactions of the present meeting. Still there remained much to be done; in witness of which he proposed to lay before them at their next meeting, by way of inauguration under a happy omen of their new year's work, the complete body of evidence by means of which he was prepared to demonstrate that some considerable portion, if not the greater part, of the remaining plays hitherto assigned to Shakespeare was due to the collaboration of a contemporary actor and playwright, well known by name, but hitherto insufficiently appreciated; Robert Armin, the author of *A Nest of Ninnies*.

A. C. SWINBURNE.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

June 11, *Chili Maru*, Japanese steamer, Drummond, 800, from Osaka and Kobe, June 9, mails and general to M. B. Co.

June 14, *Sumida Maru*, Japanese steamer, Gorlach, 690, from Kobe, June 12, General, to Mitsu Bishi Co.

June 14, *Meiji Maru*, Japanese steamer, Peters, 700, from Kamaishi, June 12, Ballast, Light-house Department.

June 15, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, from Shanghai and Ports, Mails and General, Mitsu Bishi Co.

June 15, *Tokai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Ward, 640, from Hakodate, June 12, General, to M. B. Co.

June 16, *Taihei Maru*, Japanese steamer, Hubenette, 500, from Osaka and Kobe, June 14, General, to M. B. Co.

DEPARTURES.

June 12, *Nagoya Maru*, Japanese steamer, Young, 1,914, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

June 13, *Bombay*, British steamer, Smith, 1,325, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O Co

June 12, *Oxfordshire*, British steamer, Jones, 1,228 for New York viâ Hiogo and Amoy, General, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.

June 12, *Nettie Merryman*, American barque, Masters, 575, for Shinagawa, to load for London.

June 13, *Kiushiu Maru* Japanese steamer, Christensen, 575, for Osaka and Kobe, General, to Mitsu Bishi Co.

June 14 *Ta ais*, French steamer, Reynier, 1,010, for Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

June 15 *Candace*, German 3-masted schooner, Micnschien, 253, for Chefoo, Ballast, despatched by Simon, Evers & Co.

June 16, *Chili Maru*, Japanese steamer, Drummond, 800, for Kobe, General, despatched by M. B. Co.

June 17, *Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, Vroome, 690, for Hakodate, General, despatched by M. B. Co.

June 17, *Lorne*, British steamer, Butcher, 1,218, for Kobe, General, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.

June 17, *Irma* German barque, Sasky, 460, for Europe, Rice, despatched by L. Kniffler & Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamship *Oceanic*, for San Francisco.—From Hongkong to San Francisco: Mr. Dolan, Capt. Cary, Mr. Espantoso. From Yokohama to Liverpool: Messrs. Joseph Tayler. F. Yeud, Captain R. Saunders, Marquis of Kildare, Captain H. McCalmont. From Yokohama to New York: Messrs. A. Van Casteel, H. De la Camp, L. M. Coen. F. W. Humphrey, Captain H. Fulton, G. W. Shinner, G. H Howell, Captain T. Burr, Mrs. Saunders, and six in steerage. From Yokohama to San Francisco: Messrs. J. H. Posthlewaite, G. H. Posthlewaite, Revd. H M. Field, and Miss Field. From Shanghai to Liverpool: R Mackenzie. For New York: C. F. R. Allen, Mr. and Mrs Peil and child. For San Francisco: 1 Chinese servant in the steerage.

Per *Nagoya Maru*, for Shanghai and ports.—Mr. Jackson, Mr. Hoskings, Mr. Phillipnes, Mrs. Allen and maid, Mr. Pitts, Mr. Gaines, Mr. Scott, Mr. Lohmann, Mr. Clark, Mr. Ebell and 31 Japanese in the cabin. Steerage: 706 Japanese and 2 foreigner

Per *Bombay*, for Shanghai, &c.—Messrs. Mourilyan, Green, Wood and White, and 13 in the steerage.

Per steamship *Tanais*, for Hongkong:—Madame Dorlia, Messrs. John Heard, Dickins Launcy Cephas, Ernest Legros, D. J. Hare, N. Oroshi, Nandjo, Kasuwara, Geo. Emanuel. John W. Austen.

Per *Tokio Maru*, from Shanghai—Prince and Princess Tamaguchi, Prince Date and Son, Mr. and Mrs Troup, Mr. and Mrs. Dickins, General T van Buren, Messrs. E. de Bavier, Robertson, Salter, Bremner, Nevitt, Wilson, Boag, Holme, Captain Starkey, Grant, Stevens, Van der Polder, Matthews, Nachtigal, Bickerby, Gulick, Brooke, Weckerlin, and 15 Japanese cabin passengers. 1 European, 415 Japanese, and 4 Chinese in the Steerage.

Per Steamship *Hiogo Maru* for Hakodate—Mr. and Mrs. Eusden, Mr. J A. Wilson, and 3 Chinese, and 7 Japanese in the steerage.

CARGO.

Per Steamship *Nagoya Maru*, for Shanghai and ports.

Treasure...	... $36,000.

Per Steamship *Tanais*, for Hongkong:—

Silk for France	... 154 bales.
Waste do.	... 2 „
Total... ...	... 156 bales.

Per Steamship *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai.—

Treasure	*Yen* 104,407.00
„	$4,000 00

Per Steamship *Hiogo Maru* for Hakodate —

Treasure...	... $1,600.00

REPORTS.

The *Oxfordshire* has left in charge of the 1st officer and a pilot, the Captain having been detained here on urgent business.

The German barque *Irma* came down from Shinagawa with a full cargo of rice, 650 tons, for England or the Continent, and is likely to sail to-morrow. This is the first vessel which has taken a full cargo from this port, but she is not loaded down beyond her load line.

"Berkeley, Sept 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

August 1st, 1875. 26 alt.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—The usual quiet condition of our Import market during the summer months has now set in, and buyers only operate for their immediate wants. Prices have a strong tendency downward for this reason, and also on account of recent heavy arrivals of Manchester goods. Stocks of both *Cotton Fabrics* and *Yarns* are becoming very heavy, and holders feel the necessity of realizing, and in consequence some sales of 28 32 Yarns are reported at extremely low rates. We quote nominally, as follows:—

Grey Shirtings:—						
7 lbs.	38½ yds	39 in.	per pce....	$1.80	to	$2.15
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	„ ...	2.15	to	2.50
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ „	39 in.	„ ...	2.15	to	2.50
9 lbs	38½ „	44 in.	„ ...	2.40	to	2.75
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 „	32 in.	„ ...	1.70	to	1.85
„ 6lbs.	24 „	32 in.	„ ...	1.95	to	1.40

White Shirtings:—						
60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nom.			per pce. ...	2.20	to	2.40
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2—3 lb.			per lb...	0.75	to	1.02
Black Velvets			...	7.75	to	8.50
English Drills 15 lbs. 40 yds, 30 in.			... ...	3.10	to	3.25
Taffachelass	13 yds, 43 in....		*nom.*	2.10	to	2.20

Yarns.—

No 16 to 24		per picul..	$30.50	to	33.00	
No. 28 to 32		per picul..	$33.00	to	37.00	
No. 38 to 42		per picul...	$39.00	to	43.00	nom
Reverse Twist ... 16-24 ...	„ ...		33.00			

Woollens.—The past week has been a very dull one, as but very few transactions have taken place in this staple. There still continues very little demand for Bradford goods, and but few sales are reported. Plain *Mousselines de Laine* show a further decline in prices, while all descriptions of *Printed Mousselines* are entirely neglected. The sudden drop of 2 per cent. in Exchange has somewhat contributed to the stagnation at present complained of, as it renders transactions more difficult.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds	32 in....	6.50	to	7.50	
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds	31 in....	4.75	to	5.25	
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in ...	5.25	to	5.75	
Italian Cloth	—30 yds	32 in....	0.25	to	0.33	
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds	32 in....	6.25	to	7.25	
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in ...	18.50	to	19.00	
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in....	13.00	to	14.50	
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in....	0.18	to	0.20	

Figured Mousseline de Laine..	30 yds.	30 in...	0.25	to	0.28	
Multicolored „ ...	30 yds.	30 in...	0.32	to	0.35	
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy..	48 in. to 52 in...		0.80	to	1.20	
Presidents	54 in. to 56 in...		0.60	to	0.70	
Pilots	54 in. to 56 in...		0.40	to	0.45	
Union	54 in. to 56 in...		0.40	to	0.65	
Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs.		...per lb...	0.40	to	0.41	

Sugar.—We have very few sales to report in either *Formosa* or *China* kinds; the market is very quiet for both and prices are unchanged.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	per picul....	2.90	to	3.00	
in Basket	„ ...	2.85	to	2.95	
China No. 1 Ping fah	„ ...	7.45			
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„ ...	6.60	to	7.10	
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„ ...	5.60	to	6.00	
„ No. 4 Kook fah	„ ...	5.10	to	5.40	

China No. 5 Kong-fun	per picul ...	4.30	to	4.90	
„ No. 6 E-pak	„ ...	3.40	to	3.60	
Swatow	„ ...	2.60	to	2.80	
Daitong	„ ...	2.60	to	2.90	
Japan Rice	„ ...				
Kerosene Oil	per case ...	2.30	to	2.40	

Kerosene Oil.—Quotations are quite nominal, and no transactions are reported.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Since the 8th instant arrivals are 125 bales including a large parcel of Oshiu sold and delivered in Tôkiô at prices which have not transpired. A mixed parcel of Yonezawa and Akita (Oshiu) is reported to have been sold at $430, and a few bales of filatures (Kikai) have been disposed of at from $550 to $580. Altogether settlements amount to about 150 bales.

The crop of this country is generally represented as being good both as regards quantity and quality of cocoons, and we are informed that a few bales of new Hanks have been bought in Mybash by a native manufacturer at the parity of $415.

Tea.—Our market, which was by no means steady at the date of our last report, has continued in the same condition during the greater part of the current week, despite the fact that rather important settlements have been made. To-day, however, holders are decidedly more confident, and a slight reaction may result.

Settlements for the week amount to 5,600 piculs; but stocks still continue to increase and may be calculated at 14,500 piculs on hand in this port.

Prices remain much as last quoted, and rule as under:

Common	$13.00	to	15.00		
Good Common	16.00	to	18.00		
Medium	19.00	to	21.00		
Good Medium	22.00	to	24.00		

Fine	$26.00	*to*	31.00		
Finest	32.00	to	37.00		
Choice	40.00	& upwards			
					[nominal.

A steamer, viâ Suez Canal to New York, may shortly be laid on the berth, and a sailing vessel for the same destination direct is talked about; but freights by sailing vessel must approach £2 per ton to induce shippers to avail of this kind of conveyance at the present juncture, as none but low class Teas are likely to be forwarded to New York by such means.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Sterling rates are again weaker, with little doing either in Bank Bills or Private Paper.

Rates close as follows:—

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight	3s. 11d. to ⅛
„ Bank Bills on demand	3s. 10¾d.
„ Private 6 months' sight	3s. 11⅛d.
ON PARIS—Bank 6 months' sight	4.95
„ Private 6 ms. sight	5.00
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	¼ per cent disct.
„ Private 10 days' sight	1 „ „
On SHANGHAI—Bank sight	75
„ Private 10 days sight	75½
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	92½
„ 30 days sight Private	94½
ON San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	93
„ 30d. sight Private	95
Kinsatz	398
Gold Yen	387

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MISCELLANEOUS.

ORIENTAL BANK

CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Capital, ... **£1,500,000**

Reserved Funds, ... **£ 500,000**

Twenty-fifth Annual Report

OF THE

COURT OF DIRECTORS

TO THE PROPRIETORS.

THE general statement of affairs and Balance Sheet for 1875, herewith submitted by the Directors for the information of their co-proprietors, shew that the net profit of the Corporation for that period including £6,000 18s. 5d. brought forward from the last account, has been £174,069 17s. 4d., after defraying current expenses and providing for all bad and doubtful debts.

The Dividend of 6 per cent., paid in November last, for the half-year ended 30th June, absorbed £90,000 of the profits, leaving £84,069 17s. 4d. to be dealt with, out of which the Directors now declare a Dividend of 5 per cent. for the half-year ended 31st December, which will take £75,000, and leave £9,069 17s. 4d. to be carried to the credit of the next years's account.

This Dividend, which is equal to £1 5s. per Share, will be payable, free of Income Tax, on the 1st of May next.

The result of the operations of the past year shews a diminished profit on those of previous years, and is chiefly caused by a steady decline in Eastern exchages, by the provision which had to be made for the fall in the value of Indian Government Rupee paper, and by the generally depressed state of commercial and monetary affairs during the period in question.

The Directors have the melancholy duty to report the death on the 8th of December last, of their much respected Chief Manager, Mr. CHARLES J. F. STUART, thereby severing a connection with the Corporation, which had existed for a period of over thirty-two years. While formally announcing this loss, the Directors are conscious their strong feelings of respect and esteem for Mr. STUART, and sympathy with his family, will be shared by many of their fellow proprietors to whom he was personally known and endeared.

The Directors have appointed as Successor to Mr. STUART, Mr. PATRICK CAMPBELL, who has been in the service of the Corporation since 1847, and who has for the last fifteen years filled the office of Sub-Manager, in which he has enjoyed their fullest confidence as well as that of his lamented predecessor.

Mr. DUNCAN JAMES KAY, Mr. WILLIAM WALKINSHAW, and Major-General HENRY PELHAM BURN, are the Directors who retire by rotation. These gentlemen are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election, which the Court have much pleasure in recommending to the Proprietors.

The Meeting will also have to appoint two Gentlemen as Auditors for the present year.

GEORGE ARBUTHNOT,
Chairman.

Threadneedle Street,
13th April, 1876,

GENERAL STATEMENT AND BALANCE SHEET OF THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1875.

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
To Promissory Notes in circulation not bearing Interest	814,869	15	6
,, Bills of Exchange in circulation not bearing Interest	6,974,398	11	4
,, Balances due to other Banks	148,652	18	6
,, Cash deposited not bearing Interest	3,780,459	18	1
,, Cash deposited bearing Interest	7,308,938	0	3
Total due to the Public	19,027,319	3	8
To Capital paid up £1,500,000	0	0	
,, Reserved Surplus Fund..£450,000	500,000	0	0
,, Insurance Fund 50,000			
,, Dividends remaining unpaid	5,525	15	0
,, Balance of Profit and Loss after defraying all current charges	84,069	17	4
Due to Shareholders	2,089,595	12	4
	£21,116,914	16	0

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.
By Coin and Bullion	2,201,138	19	7
,, Balances due from other Banks	885,597	14	10
,, ,, Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks	30,085	1	11
	£3,116,821	16	4
,, Government Securities	2,305,820	4	6
,, Landed or other Property of the Corporation	254,574	16	10
,, Debts secured by Landed or other Property	89,199	3	4
,, Notes and Bills discounted, or other Debts due to the Corporation, not included under the foregoing heads, and exclusive of Debts abandoned as bad	15,350,498	15	0
	£21,116,914	16	0

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
To Amount paid as interim Dividend for the half year ending 30th June, 1875	90,000	0	0
,, Balance	84,069	17	4
	£174,069	17	4

	£	s.	d.
By Balance undivided at 31st December, 1874	6,000	18	5
,, Amount of Net Profit for the year ending 31st December, 1875, after defraying current charges and providing for bad and doubtful debts	168,068	18	11
	£174,069	17	4

PATRICK CAMPBELL, *Chief Manager.*
J. MACNAB, *Chief Accountant.*

GEORGE ARBUTHNOT,
WM. J. W. BAYNES,
DUNCAN JAS. KAY, } *Directors.*

Examined and found correct:—

THO. W. L. MACKEAN,
J. R. ROBERTSON, } *Auditors.*

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BROADWELL'S

BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,

d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

THE YOUNG MEN'S

Christian Association

LECTURES,

delivered during the season of

1875-76.

SEND YOUR ORDERS

Quickly to the Publishers,

F. R. WETMORE & CO.,

No. 28, Main St., Yokohama.

Yokohama, May 16, 1876. d l w. w l m.

THE

MERCHANTS

MARINE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the above Company, we are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS, at the current rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, 19th November, 1875.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association, it is provided that, after payment to the Shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent per annum, One-fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL

TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

One of the Four Offices of the "Highest Class":—vide, the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864 (Times 8th March, 1864).

CHIEF OFFICES.—Exchange Street, St. Anne's Square, Manchester with branch offices at 14, King William Street, E.C., London; Liverpool; Glasgow; Birmingham; Bristol; Leeds And Newcastle.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, by ample Power of Attorney, been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, November 20, 1875.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street London.

MARTELL & Co.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

THE

BEST SEEDS

ARE GROWN AND SUPPLIED BY

SUTTON & SONS

VEGETABLE SEEDS
FLOWER SEEDS
FARM SEEDS
GRASS SEEDS

BEST QUALITY ONLY.

DELIVERED FREE TO ANY PORT IN ENGLAND

PRICED LISTS POST FREE.
TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

NO AGENTS.

SEE TRADE MARK ON EVERY PACKET

A REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY EVERY ORDER
PROMPT DISPATCH GUARANTEED.

PACKETS SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR EVERY CLIMATE.

VEGETABLE SEEDS 21/- 42/- 63/- 105/- 210/- EACH
FLOWER SEEDS 10/6 21/- 42/- 63/- 105/- EACH
FARM & GRASS SEEDS 42/- 105/- 200/- 400/- & UPWARDS

EACH ASSORTMENT CONTAINS BEST AND MOST SUITABLE KINDS.

SUTTON & SONS THE QUEENS SEEDSMEN
READING. NEAR LONDON. ENGLAND.

February 19, 1876. Once a month. 12ms.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

Billiard Room Furniture Manufacturesr, Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. M. THE QUEEN;

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES;

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDOWELL & Co.

CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.

BOMBAY—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

° Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Office of this journal.

Yokohama, July 3, 1875. 52isn.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

June 10 1876. 12ms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

Established 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List, 60 pages; sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50 To 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD AND 66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

May 17th, 1873. tf.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 26.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

The following notification has been issued by the Prime Minister.

It is hereby notified that Article 318 of the Kaitei Ritsurei (Amended Code) has been changed (to read) as under.

SANJO SANEYOSHI.
Daijo Daijin.

10th of the 9th Month, 9th year of Meiji.

Verdicts in criminal cases shall be given on the evidence (adduced.) In case of the death (of the accused) before the verdict is given, his crime is not to be further considered.

The highly important fact underlying this announcement is that the use of torture to extract confession from accused persons, is abolished. It may be remarked that for some time past it has been resorted to with extreme reluctance and only under exceptional circumstances, in obedience to orders from the Central Government strongly discouraging it. Still, the actual announcement that convictions are to be made on the evidence adduced alone, without the necessity for confession either voluntary or extorted by torture, is in a high degree gratifying and marks another step in the progress of the Empire. Whether the Japanese have any laws for the punishment of false witness, or can place the obligation to speak the truth in courts of justice on anything at all answering to the footing on which the Christian nations have placed it by the administration of the oath, we do not know. But it is to be feared that they are without these important instruments, though the former can be supplied by statute. The native papers seem somewhat perplexed about the matter, alleging that there has been no formal repeal of the law providing that confession must in all cases precede the infliction of punishment, and that the public can have no certainty that torture is finally abolished until such formal repeal has been definitely announced. The present notification, however, appears to have been accepted by the *Kenchos* in the sense which is alone attachable to it, viz., that torture is henceforth to be abolished in the administration of criminal justice throughout the Empire.—Upon the general question whether the use of torture can be dispensed with, there appears to be the same conflict of opinion as it has always excited wherever raised. It has ever been abhorrent to the instincts of the English nation, though Bacon himself—would that it had been otherwise!—resorted to it in the case of the old clergyman Peachum, and it has long disappeared from among us. It lingered late in some countries in Europe,—in Bavaria we rather think until about the year 1817, when Auerbach procured its abolition, against the unanimous protest of the judges and a strong and furious party arrayed against him. In the dreadful days of the belief in witchcraft and diabolical possession—one of the saddest chapters in the history of the world—the use of torture was the great lever by which convictions were obtained, the accused being sometimes the purest and most guileless of human beings. In that beautiful story The Amber-witch, we are shewn how the anguish and shame produced by torture and exposure overcame the truthfulness and sense of innocence of one of the loveliest creations of European fiction, and how the prospect of death even at the stake was joyfully exchanged for the agony of the torture-chamber. There can be no doubt that the practice has facilitated the administration of criminal justice to a considerable extent, and it has only been employed, generally speaking, where the evidence was very strong against the accused. But strong direct and circumstantial evidence has a thousand times been adduced against persons perfectly innocent of the crimes laid to their charge, and when it is remembered that under these circumstances an acknowledgment of guilt has been extorted by torture in order to avoid the anguish it produced, no doubt can be entertained that it has been an instrument of enormous injustice, wholly irreparable when the crime confessed was punished capitally. It really affords a sensible relief to the mind to think—presuming our reading of the notification to be correct—that thirty-five millions of people are henceforth relieved from the dread that any one of them might become a victim to this horrible, demoralizing and unenlightened method of arriving at conclusions which should be reached by the pure operations of the intellect. It is an event on which to congratulate the whole Japanese nation—Government as well as people.

On Tuesday last a distinguished company, including a Prince of the Blood Royal, the Prime Minister, several members of the Cabinet, the Foreign Ministers, Admiral Ryder, &c., assembled at 2 p.m. by invitation of the Minister of Public Works, at the Kogakuriyo, or Engineering College, to inspect the Institution, and to witness some experiments in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry conducted by the students of the College. The company assembled in the office of the Kogakuriyo and went first into the Library, which forms the central portion of that section of the building which runs parallel with the outer moat of the Castle, and is so well known to the visitors to Tôkiô. Here was displayed part of the apparatus about to be used in the experiments of the afternoon, electrical machines and Leyden jars, small hydrogen balloons, gas reservoirs, and many of the philosophical instruments familiar to the student of Natural Philosophy. A succession of experiments of a highly interesting nature was then exhibited by Professor Ayrton, who accompanied them with explanations. Prominent among these was an exhibition of what are termed Manometric Flames, with the object of showing optically the motion of the air in organ pipes. This is done by attaching to an organ pipe, the interior of which is specially prepared for the purpose, a gas flame which vibrates sympathetically with the current of air passing through it. A revolving mirror, consisting of four plates of silvered glass fastened together at right angles to each other, is fixed on the same plane as the gas flames and put into rapid motion by means of multiplying gear. So long

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as the flames are uninfluenced by the organ pipe, their reflection in the mirror consists of nothing more than a band of light. But directly the key is touched which admits air into the pipe and causes it to speak, this band of light assumes a serrated edge, (or, perhaps, more properly, is broken into sections resembling the beads strung on wire used in marking the game of billiards in America) finer or coarser as the tone given by the pipe is higher or lower, and this displays optically the vibrations of the air in the pipe. When two notes of different pitch are struck together, the difference between the rapidity of the vibrations is clearly shewn by the reflections in the revolving mirror, so that if an apparatus of sufficient size were to be constructed, it would be possible to exhibit the relations to each other of all the various notes of our gamut; and, indeed, not only of these, but of the various repetitions of the gamut which are found in musical instruments extending from the lowest to the highest note known to us. In default of an apparatus so large, the mind can easily conceive a series of bands with serrated edges, or strings of flat beads as before said, rising from the large sections which would be displayed by the reflected vibrations of a thirty-two feet organ pipe, to the extremely small sections, demanding a magnifying power to make them visible, of a pipe an inch long. Of course it has long been known that the different pitch of sounds is due to the rapidity of the vibrations of the air which cause them. But it is wholly new to have this proved to the eye, and hence the extreme beauty and interest of the demonstration.

The Model-Room was next inspected, where there are some beautiful mechanical models, in wood, plaster and metal, mostly made by the students of the College. None of them surpass in interest that of Newcomen's engine, which, as nearly as may be a century ago, was used for pumping water from the Cornish mines, and was then the most perfect engine in existence. It was to this engine that Watt's genius added "the separate condenser," the greatest mechanical invention—if we err not—that the world has ever seen, and the source of a greater revolution in human affairs than has been produced by any mechanical contrivance whatever. Extremely interesting is this model, which, although clumsy enough by the side of that of an engine of our own day, exhibits the partially successful struggle of a very ingenious mind to cope with difficulties which only finally disappeared before the far brighter genius of his great successor. The models exhibiting the principles of motion are very pretty and ingenious, each one presenting an illustration of the means by which power may be applied either in different planes or various angles, and the beautiful contrivances by which the wit of man has overcome the difficulties he has been obliged to surmount as his progress introduced greater complexity into his wants. It were easy to dilate upon, but difficult to exaggerate, the interest attaching to this room, which is as creditable as it should be improving to the students of the College. It is, of course, yet small; but small as it is, it contains great wealth of delightful entertainment and instruction, and forces upon the mind of a visitor the vast boon, in the form of increased knowledge, which the opening of this country has been to the favoured generation in whose day it has come about. Nor would it be just to the ardent youths who are studying at this College to omit mention of the assiduity with which they pursue their studies, their close and respectful attention to the lessons of their teachers, their insatiable thirst for knowledge and their eager pursuit of it. The curse of schools in the West, idleness,—though we must be held to confine our remarks to those of England—is unknown to these Japanese youths. The rampant worship of athleticism, which has almost become a source of national danger to the English, is here a rational *cultus*, giving health and vigour and activity, but not absorbing all the attention and almost all the ambition of boys, as among ourselves. We shall not pretend that there is here such a prodigious wealth of animal vitality as exists among ourselves, and we must not be understood to discourage a fair proportion of that vigorous exercise which has become such a passion with this generation. But it is impossible to doubt that it has been carried to excess among us, and diminishes to a very calculable extent the aggregate intellectual force which we have to bestow upon the affairs of the world. We hope the young Japanese will continue to avoid this error of excess in a thing very good in itself, and will never allow it to usurp more than its due share of that time and attention which must be properly and wisely used by men if they are to make any mark in the world, still more if they have to make up—as is the case in this country—for the vast loss which the seclusion of ages has entailed upon it.

As there were some twenty experiments in Natural Philosophy, we shall easily be excused from describing or even enumerating them all. But it may be well to bestow a few words upon one in particular which illustrated the action of the spectroscope—that wonderful instrument which, during the last few years, in the hands of Norman Lockyer, Huggins, and many others equally distinguished of all countries, has so vastly increased our knowledge of the constituent elements of the heavenly bodies, and specially of the sun. In the first place then, the visitors were shewn, reflected upon a white wall in a darkened room, a ray of decomposed white light of the solar spectrum. Amid the prismatic colours thus reflected, the black lines denoting the presence of sodium in the sun's atmosphere were visible, the proof of which is afforded by the presence of lines of a like nature presented by a spectrum of incandescent sodium. The spectra of indium and potassium were subsequently exhibited. In the Laboratory some beautiful experiments were shewn illustrative of the various colours assumed by electricity in its passage through different gases, of the impossibility of transmitting it through a perfect vacuum, or such approach to a perfect vacuum as can be attained by means of Sprengel's pump—a vast advance upon the old familiar air-pumps—and the phenomena attending its passage through air of extreme tenuity. Passing into the Telegraph Museum, the action of a very beautiful, but complicated and rather intractable, instrument for transmitting by means of electricity fac-similes of signatures, secret signs, pictures, maps, &c, was shewn. This is effected by drawing these first on tin-foil in insulating ink, which intercepts the current of electricity transmitted to the corresponding instrument wherever situated, and leaves the fac-simile of the original on a piece of tin-foil fastened on to a wheel revolving at exactly the same speed as the wheel on to which the tin-foil inscribed with the sign, picture, signature, or map has originally been fastened. The signature of the Prime Minister was thus successfully transmitted from one end of the room to the other, to the astonishment and admiration of all who witnessed the operation of this beautiful instrument. Various other kinds of telegraphic apparatus were here exhibited at work, specially those which are used on the lines in this country, and all were manipulated by students of the College.

In the English Class Room the composition of vibrations of tuning forks was shewn optically—the union of the fundamental note and the octave, and the fundamental note and the fifth—an experiment of great beauty, but which did not come out quite so well as that of the Manometric Flames already referred to.

The visitors then repaired to the Chemical Department, where various experiments were made and explanations of them given by the students or assistant demonstrators, Messrs. Kurimoto, Nakashima, Mori, Seikichi, Koide, Takamine, Mori, (2) Nakamura and Torii. Among these the most striking were the deposition of metals from their chemical solutions, the transformations of iodide of mercury, the kindling and quenching of fire by the same substance, the variations of colour attending chemical change, the burning of ethelyne and chlorine, the production of fire by ice, the combustion of substances in different gases, the dissolution of gold, light and heavy gases—fancifully and ingeniously shewn—the rapid combustion of gun-cotton—so rapid as to leave unexploded a layer of gunpowder on which it was placed—the gradual and sudden combustion of gases in glass vessels, &c. The explanation of all these and other experiments was given by the young students in their own language with fluency and confidence, and their manipulation of the various chemical apparatus was practised and easy. Of course, there

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was the usual proportion of loud noises and bad smells incidental to chemical experiments, but the various elements which had the honour of combining before so distinguished an assemblage behaved themselves with admirable discipline. The visitors then walked through the class-rooms and inspected the dormitories, and then witnessed a short drill of the students. The explosion of a mine by an electric spark terminated this part of the proceedings. The wires were laid from the upper to the lower part of the grounds overlooking the moat, into a mine surmounted with a stone cairn some two feet high, directly under which, and at some little depth in the earth, the charge of powder had been placed. After an explanation to the Japanese visitors of the action of the battery, the mine was fired, the powder scattering the superincumbent stones and earth so far as to cause a merry stampede among the visitors. All then repaired to the drawing-room of the College in which a cold collation was served; and on bidding adieu to their entertainer, the Minister of Public Works, the visitors, who had been highly gratified and interested with the afternoon's exhibition, warmly congratulated him upon the success which has attended the progress of the institution, the excellent results already achieved, and the still greater results promised, by it.

A proposition has been made to hold a fête in the Bluff Gardens for the benefit of the General Hospital. The bands of the *Atalante* and *Audacious* are to play, separately and together,—presuming always upon the courteous permission of the French Admiral and that of Admiral Ryder and the officers of the *Audacious*—and the grounds are to be illuminated. It is much to be hoped that the proposition will be carried into effect.

The following appears in all the Tôkiô newspapers.

"The twenty-eighth day of this month will be celebrated by the various newspapers at the temple of Kuannon at Asakusa, Tôkiô, and all are invited to attend. This is the anniversary of the day on which the present Press- and Libel-laws were issued last year."

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 19th.

The champion race for 1st Class Canoes was held on Saturday last, there being only three competitors, The Canoes started from the boat house with a fresh southerly breeze, J. J. Dare leading, followed closely by Hunt, Hamilton being far astern on account of some difficulty he had about setting sail. They ran before the wind to the red buoy which marks the western limit of the harbour, which they rounded in the order above named, and then had a dead beat to windward to round the Spit buoy off the creek. When near the *Audacious* Hunt took the lead, Dare being close up, and Hamilton far astern tacking about amidst the shipping. Hunt, who had an excellent chance of winning, put himself out of the race by taking too long a tack towards the lightship, thus giving an easy lead to Dare and allowing Hamilton to take second place. The winning stake boat was off the Club, which Dare passed five minutes ahead of Hamilton, thus winning the race. The prize, a scarf ring bearing the champion colours, must be held until September to establish the holder's permanent right to it, and during the interval he is liable to be challenged by any other member once in every fortnight, and must, of course, defend his prize and position.

The Japanese Acrobatic Troupe gave their performance at the Gaiety Theatre on Saturday night to a fairly filled house, and those who were present, some two hundred in number, seemed well pleased with the efforts made for their amusement. The acrobatic feats were, generally, particularly good, and the performer on the slack-rope seemed perfectly at home in his elevated position. Quite a new feature in an exhibition of this peculiar skill was walking and posturing on a band of paper about 10 inches broad, which was stretched across the stage at a slight elevation, and which was easily severed by the performer when his use for it had come to an end. The little boy dressed in brilliant red, who displayed so much agility on a hanging bamboo was very clever, but his gymnastic manœuvres were very suggestive of that well-known child's toy—a moveable monkey on a stick. The performance is well worth a visit, and it only requires a little more diversity, and less delay between the various feats, to render it very attractive.

The Swiss Rifle Association held their usual half-yearly meeting at the Rifle Range on Saturday last. The weather was all that could be wished, the very excellent band of the *Atalante* was in attendance, and several ladies graced the Range with their presence, and as the shooting was fairly good throughout the day, the meeting may be considered to have been in every way a success. Shooting commenced at 8.30 a.m. and was continued until 11.30 when an adjournment was made for tiffin. Firing was resumed at 1.30 p.m. and did not cease until after six o'clock.

The first bull's-eye of the day was made by Mr. Mottu and the last by Mr. Beretta, Mr. Abegg scoring the last morning and first afternoon bull's-eye. At the *Patrie* target the prizes were well contested with the following results.

Hagens...	1st.
Becker	2nd.
Beretta...	3rd.
Haenni	4th.
Abegg	5th.
Brennwald	6th.
Mottu	7th.

At the *Point* target a slight falling off was shown compared with former years.

1st Beretta	43 points.
2nd Hagens	42 ,,
3rd Schoene	34 ,,
4th Haenni	33 ,,
5th Goupil	29 ,,

Mr. Mottu made the greatest number of bull's-eyes, viz.: 87; Mr. Beretta, 84; Mr. Abegg, 74; and Mr. Schoene, 54.

We learn from the *Hôchi Shimbun* that the Corean Embassy stated to some officials of the Agricultural Department that the farmers in their country find a difficultly in flooding their paddy fields with water with the primitive means of irrigation which they possess, and that they were, in consequence desirous of introducing some improvement on the present method of procedure. The Japanese officials suggested the employment of European or American pumps or machinery, but this suggestion was scouted by the Coreans, who declared they would in no way be beholden to western ideas for advancement in agriculture or anything else, but expressed their desire to purchase Japanese pumps for the purpose. These are accordingly being made for them on the plan of the inefficient Japanese fire engine with which we are so well acquainted. What a pity that some of the well known English or American firms had not an agent here to demonstrate to the Coreans the superiority of the pumps and agricultural machines and implements which they make. Who knows but that the introduction of some of their productions might have been a means of opening the country to foreign trade?

A visitor to Tôkiô cannot fail to be struck with the fact that the Japanese have adopted, in the houses they have built of foreign form of construction, many of the worst faults which prevail at this port. Hideous wooden parapets surmount many of the buildings in question, and clumsy wooden eaves disfigure most of them, thus rendering them no more secure from fire than an ordinary Japanese house.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The Loochooans have requested permission to visit the various Government departments.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Dealers in rabbits who are in arrears with the taxes due for carrying on their business, or those who have been fined for illicitly dealing in these rodents, must pay such arrears of taxes or fines before the 28th inst., or they will be dealt with as bankrupts.

From the same.

Plans for an Imperial Palace to be erected on the site of that which was destroyed by fire some few years ago, have been

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made by a French gentleman and submitted to the Government for inspection and approval.

The funeral procession of the late Imperial Princess, Yoshiko no Mikoto, left the Mikado's palace at Awayama for the burial ground of Toshimagaoka, Tokio, at 8.30 a.m. on the 16th instant, escorted by detachments of cavalry, infantry and artillery, and attended by various officials and numbers of military and naval officers.

A great storm passed over Kioto on the afternoon of the 11th instant, and a woman was killed by lightning.

Tuesday, 20th.

At seven o'clock on the 14th inst, His Majesty the Mikado and suite left Shirakawa, travelling in carriages. The route lay through Katogawa and Fumase to Yabuki, where a stoppage was made for refreshment, and thence to the flourishing town of Sukagawa, which was reached about 2 p.m. and where the Imperial party stayed for the night. At both Yabuki and Sukagawa the pupils of the Government schools of both sexes, and all gaily dressed, were assembled to greet the Mikado, and at the latter town the firemen turned out in great force at night and made a demonstration in his honour.

The Mikado remained at Sukagawa all day on the 15th instant, and about noon attended a large horse fair which was held in the town. This fair is an annual one and usually held in September, but was purposely held earlier this year in order that His Majesty might witness it. Some six hundred horses had been collected from various districts, and these were sold by auction in presence of His Majesty, the competition among the horse-dealers being very spirited.

His Majesty left Sukagawa early on the 16th instant, passed through Kôriyama and arrived at Kuwano-mura about 2 p.m. This village is situated in a plain of what was until recently waste land, but which has now been reclaimed and farmed to advantage. His Majesty summoned several of the farmers to his presence and expressed his satisfaction at the improvements they had effected. The Imperial party were to remain at Kuwano-mura for the night.

The *Herald* in referring last night to the case of the German barque *Irma* states the limits of the harbour of Yokohama are defined by a line drawn from Mandarin Bluff to the Light-ship, thence extending to Tsurumi-gawa. But, as we understand it, the line is drawn from the Bluff, past the Light-ship, and extending to the opposite shore. The *Irma* having been anchored considerably inside of these limits, the authorities in our opinion were perfectly justified in charging harbour dues, especially as the vessel lay for more than two days where she anchored.

From the *Chôya Shimbun* we learn that recently the Governor of the Ehimé *ken* gave permission that the several wards in the various towns and villages in the *ken* might each elect one or more representatives, according to the size or importance of such ward, who should assemble together to discuss and regulate various matters for the benefit of their constituents. Such an assembly consequently took place, and among other questions raised was one as to whether it was desirable or not that the various *Kuchô* and *Kochô* should be appointed by the Government as at present, or elected by the people. The opinion of the assembly appears to have been in favour of popular suffrage, but we have yet to learn whether the Governor of the *ken*, or his official superiors, approve of this vote and will act on it.

The *Ósaka Nippô* says that the construction of the canal which is to connect Lake Biwa and the Katsuragawa near Kiôto, will shortly be commenced.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*:

The Coreans, when in Tôkiô, did not purchase many articles, but took away with them some valuable presents. But amongst these none was so valuable as the knowledge of the mode of vaccination, which a medical man in their suite acquired from members of the profession in this country.

From the same.

It is rumoured that Mr. Sanjô, the Prime Minister, is about to make a donation of 1,000 *yen* towards the support of public schools in the capital.

From the same.

The workhouse at Uyéno is about to be removed to the Tôdô *yashiki*, Shitaya, Tôkiô. It is presumed that this change is made in order to afford more accommodation to paupers seeking relief.

From the same.

A fire broke out at Kokegawa, in the Hamamatzu *ken* on the 16th instant and destroyed 120 houses.

Continued rain is doing great damage to the crops in Kôchi *ken*.

Wednesday, 21st.

Yesterday, being the thirty-ninth anniversary of the Queen's accession, the Royal standard was hoisted on board the *Audacious*, and at noon salutes were fired by the men-of-war of all nationalities in harbour, and by the Fort at Kanagawa.

We hear from the *Eiri Shimbun* that a monstrous snake had taken up its quarters at Ozato, in the province of Shima, and committed sad ravages amongst the rabbits and poulty of the inhabitants. One man, of an enterprising turn of mind, determined not only to rid the neighbourhood of the monster but to catch it alive and make a small fortune by exhibiting it. To accomplish this end he made a trap wherein to snare the snake and engaged assistance to dig it out of it's hole and drive it into the trap, but the courage of the digging party utterly failed when they unearthed the monster and saw its great size, so that without attempting to track the animal they bolted in a panic, thus leaving the snake to make a leisurely escape. The *Eiri* adduces the moral that when people endeavour to make a fortune in an irregular way they are usually disappointed, but does not seem to think that there is any credit in ridding a neighbourhood of noxious reptiles.

From the *Eiri Shimbun*.

New Silk was brought to market in the province of Jôshu on the 14th and again on the 19th instant, and on both occasions realized immediate sale.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

Out of the 329 pupils from the Government common schools, and 52 pupils from private schools, who lately competed for admission to the Normal College, only thirty-six were up to the standard of composition in their own language, and out of these thirty-six only two were specially commended.

Thursday, 22nd.

The P. O. & steamer *Mongolia* left Singapore at 5 p.m. on the 11th instant, with English Mails on board to May 12th, which may be expected here by the *Malacca* on Sunday next, the 25th instant.

We understand that the case of the *Irma* will be taken into the German Consular Court, where the matter will, no doubt, be fully discussed and perhaps the disputed limits of the harbour defined.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

Thirty eight Secretaries of the various wards of the Tôkiô *Fu*, were lately examined as to their capability for performing the duties of their office, but not one was up to the simple test to which they were put.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

A branch of the Tôkiô *Saibansho* was removed on the 20th instant to the new building prepared for it at Tsukiji.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

A man was arrested on the 18th instant at Tôkiô for wearing a sword, and the weapon was further confiscated.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

A woman was burnt to death at Tôkiô a few evenings ago through the breaking of a kerosene lamp, which set fire to her clothes instantly.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

The proprietors of the various hotels at which the Mikado has hitherto stopped on his northern journey, keep

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with great reverence any articles, however insignificant in themselves, which His Majesty has used, and in some cases such articles have been presented to temples for careful preservation.

Some of the residents of Wakayama *ken*, who live at a considerable distance from the principal town of the province, complain that they have to travel upwards of 30 miles to the *Kenchô* to obtain redress for trifling robberies which have been committed at their resident villages, and that the expenses of so doing often far exceed the value of the stolen property, besides taking up much valuable time. This difficulty in obtaining justice is certainly a great hardship to those who are deprived of their valuables against their will, and, besides, encourages thieves.

From the *Naniwa Shimbun:*

Two commodious harbours for native junks are about to be constructed at the sea-port of Sakai.

Friday, 23rd.

Messrs. Whitfield & Dowson successfully launched a small steamer from their yard yesterday evening. She bears the name *Shinzo Maru*.

We learn from the *Hôchi Shimbun* that the bamboo in the neighbourhood of Kokura has lately blossomed, which is looked upon as a precursor of famine, and the inhabitants of the district are consequently in a distressed state of mind. Instead of pointing out the absurdity of this superstition the editor of the *Hôchi* confirms it, as far as he is able, by stating that he himself remembers the bamboo in the neighbourhood of Tôkiô blossoming twenty-seven years ago, and that a time of great scarcity followed the event, when the people were compelled to use the seed of the bamboo for food in place of rice. It is well known that the seeds of some species of Indian bamboo are constantly used for food, and it is quite probable that, in the instance the editor of the *Hôchi* refers to, the people used the bamboo seeds as a matter of choice.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

It is rumoured that the Japanese Government is about to colonize the Bonin Islands.

From the same.

Six Loochooans have requested permission of the Naimusho to remain in Tôkiô, in order to pursue a course of study.

From the same.

An exhibition of wrestling will take place at Sakuma-cho, Tôkiô, commencing on the 24th instant.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A Public Library will be opened at Tôkiô on the 1st proximo.

From the same.

While the Police Station in Fujimi-cho, Tôkiô, was the other day thronged with people who had business to transact there, a man was robbed of his pocket-book, and although the police present were at once informed of the loss and a strict search immediately made, the thief was not detected.

Saturday, 24th.

We congratulate the Amateur Dramatic Corps on having secured, by the kind permission of Admiral Véron, the assistance of the very excellent band of the *Atalante* for their performance on Tuesday evening next.

A reference to our advertising columns will show, that those who have been in the habit of retaining the same seats at the Theatre at every performance of the Amateurs, must give immediate notice to Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. if they wish such seats reserved for them on this occasion, as the list of reserved seats has been mislaid.

Early on the 17th instant H. M. the Mikado left Kuwano-mura, stopped about noon at Motomiya and arrived at Nihonmatzu towards evening. The next morning the Mikado paid a visit to a silk-reeling establishment which now occupies part of the old Castle of Nihon-matzu. His Majesty was received by the proprietor, Mr. Sano, who explained the process of silk-reeling, in which His Majesty seemed much interested, and on his departure presented 50 *yen* to the work-women employed.

On the morning of the 19th instant, the Imperial party left Nihonmatzu and proceeded on the road to Fukushima, which town was reached about noon. His Majesty took up his quarters at the College, and during the afternoon received the Governors of the Imaye, Okitama and Wakamatz *kens*, and questioned them strictly about the condition of the districts under their charge. Telegraphic information states that His Majesty will remain at Fukushima until the 22nd inst.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* warns residents in the native town that, owing to the present hard times, many Chinamen find a difficulty in earning an honest living and have taken to purloining what they can from shops and dwelling houses, having a special *penchant* for abstracting clocks.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The usual annual festival will be held at Kudan, Tôkiô, next month. Horse races will take place on the 4th and 5th, and wrestling matches on the 6th and 7th, and on the evening of each of these days there will be a display of fireworks.

From the same.

During the sittings of the *Chihokuan Kwaigi* last year it was decided that roads throughout the Empire should be of four classes; the first class 42 feet wide; the second 36 feet; the third 30 feet; and the fourth class, being the ordinary country roads, 24 to 30 feet wide as circumstances might permit. The Government have now, though rather late in the day, expressed their approval of this decision, and it is therefore to be hoped that a thorough improvement of the national highways and byways will now take place.

From the *Shimpu Shimbun.*

The Chikuma *Kencho* was totally destroyed by fire on the 19th instant.

Mr. Yorodzuya, the editor of the *Osaka Nippo*, has come into trouble on account of an article which recently appeared in his paper, and which seems to have constituted some offence against the Press-laws.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday 11th June, 1876.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,456.36
Merchandise, &c.	$ 531.69
Total.	$7,988.05

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,384.63
Merchandise, &c.	$ 446.07
Total.	$7,830.70

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday 18th June, 1876.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,298.67
Merchandise, &c.	$ 499.34
Total.	$7,798.01

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,906.29
Merchandise, &c.	$ 476.71
Total.	$7,383.07

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THE JAPANESE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

PROMINENT attention has lately been very properly called to the bad working of the Japanese Bankruptcy Law, than which it is impossible to conceive any thing more unsatisfactory. Shortly after the law first came into force (3rd September, 1872), we drew attention to it, and showed what appeared to be its shortcomings, which, indeed, were so obvious as to suggest the conclusion that it was only an instalment of a more comprehensive measure to be issued later. We pointed out that instead of being, as it should have been, a real Bankruptcy Law, explaining clearly what property becomes divisible among the creditors in the event of insolvency, what debts may be proved against a bankrupt's estate, and what shall be the mode of procedure in bankruptcy cases, it was chiefly directed towards determining what property shall not come under the operation of any Bankruptcy Law. It was, however, never supplemented by any further measure, and, after an experience of nearly four years, we are in more than one position to pronounce with sufficient certainty upon its working, which, as before said, is as unsatisfactory as any thing can possibly be.

In order that there may be no question as to the validity of the grounds for this statement, it seems well to recapitulate shortly the evidence, lately published by a foreign creditor on a native bankrupt estate, of his experience of the manner in which his claims were dealt with.

He appears to have had two special cases to which he draws attention, and it may fairly be inferred that he does not stand alone in these. In the first case, his claim (for $3,780.72) dated as far back as the 16th August, 1871, but after presenting it and finding that he could make no way with it, he left for Europe, and, on his return, began to prosecute it afresh. He was vigorously assisted by his Consul, and after a lapse of three years the case was set down for a hearing. After surmounting two or three minor difficulties, he heard what he conceived to be a judgment in his favour, to be delayed in execution, however, until some document could be produced which the debtor seems to have regarded as essential to his case. On attending again after an adjournment of ten days, he found the whole *personnel* of the Court changed, a new judge and a new interpreter, and nothing to show that the case was not regarded as an entirely fresh one. However, an intimation shortly afterwards reached him that his claim had been established, and that the sum of $0,000,6.8.8 was due to him in respect of it. If it were not so deplorable and serious a case, there would be something exquisitely amusing in the formal declaration of a dividend of 3¼d. on a sum of $3,780, but feeling is naturally divided between sympathy with the creditor and indignation at such an insulting conclusion.

In the second case he had a claim against a native merchant for the non-fulfilment of a contract to deliver 1500 piculs of copper, on which he had advanced $1000 in anticipation of delivery. It was no satisfaction to him to hear that his debtor had been thrown into prison and had died there presumably by his own hand. His claims were admitted by the Court, to the extent of $1000, the sum advanced, and $1000 forfeit in case of non-execution of the contract, and were prosecuted against the three sureties to the obligations undertaken. We are not expressly told that all these sureties pleaded insolvency, but this may be inferred from the sequel. The creditor discovered that while the claim was pending, the sureties had made a profit of $1,500 which he hoped to attach. The fact was admitted, but the money had been paid away to relatives pending the adjudication of the claim, and the creditor hoping for a more favourable adjustment of it by private arrangement, withdrew it from the Court. He was soon afterwards informed that the principal debtor had absconded, and from that day to this has not received a fraction of dividend—not even 6 *sen*.

Putting these and other experiences together, he sums up by saying that he does not blame the officials and the judges, he has no reproaches to make his Consul, and, generally speaking, he seems to have met with consideration and urbanity from all who took civil action in his case. He blames the system, and that alone. He says; "It is the system that is thoroughly rotten, or rather it "is no system of justice at all; they have no regular "mode of proceeding, and although I notice that the "judge at the end of a suit is very fond of saying 'he will "settle this according to Japanese law,' I myself have "not yet found out what this law is like, and I am even "sceptic enough to doubt if they have any." He further complains of the extreme unpunctuality of the courts, the necessity for repeated attendance in very trivial cases, and what looks very like intentional delay when a suitor attends in order to drive him away through impatience, the calling of his case in his absence, and its adjournment because he *is* absent.

The fact is that the Bankruptcy Law, as it now stands, is a model of feeble and abortive legislation, as we pointed out when it was issued. To such fragment of a law as the measure itself presents—for it is really only a fragment—no great objection can be taken. But it is wholly inadequate for the purposes it is intended to subserve. It is no check on the debtor, and no protection to the creditor. It neither deters from malpractice nor punishes it. Nothing is said in it of the mode by which adjudication of Bankruptcy is procured, and only one method is named by which a person can be made a bankrupt. It is of high importance to know what does, and what not, constitute an act of bankruptcy; yet of this the measure says nothing. Provisions are made in it exempting certain property from seizure, and other provisions for selling such property as may or shall be seized. But between these, there is a void which has never been filled up. No light whatever is thrown upon the system of procedure, no proper provision is made for the working of the measure, nothing is said regarding the officials or persons by whom the assets are to be administered. To call such a measure as this a Bankruptcy Law is to destroy the value of the word law. There is indeed a figure of speech which permits of the representation of the whole by a part, but the application to legislation of the permissions of rhetoric is hardly the way to produce a good book of statutes.

There can be no good reason why a thoroughly comprehensive Bankruptcy Law for this country should not be made, and there are meanwhile the strongest arguments for making one. The commercial morality of the trading classes is extremely low and would be gradually raised by it, for it must provide against the fraudulent contracting of debt, and against the common practice of fraudulent disposal of assets. Even supposing, as may easily be the case, that there are difficulties in the way of making a good law arising from deeply rooted customs of one kind or another, these difficulties must be surmounted if the security which law ought to give to commerce is to be attained. The lines of European legislation might be followed, without branching off into those intricacies which are demanded by our extremely complex commercial development.

The main difficulty here will be, and must remain for

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many years, to get judges who can administer new laws of exotic growth, and to follow methods of procedure which are not only new to them, but which do not harmonize with the practice under which they have been brought up. Yet all this must be done if the improvement and advance which are so desirable and so much desired, are to become realities.

The writer of the letters which have formed the text of these remarks thinks that the true cure of all this would be a free Press. Without for a moment underrating its enormous value, and while convinced that the present attitude of the Government towards the Press will pave the way to, even if it do not produce, great insubordination, we cannot agree with him. We shall frankly acknowledge that the Press-laws, as at present administered, are doing incalculable mischief, but we doubt if the most dauntless and enthusiastic believer in liberty, bearing in mind the antecedents of this nation and the tremendous responsibility of giving all opinion free rein among a people hitherto absolutely governed—a people, be it remembered, acted upon in the most powerful and exciting manner by external influences, and thus in an extremely unsettled frame of mind—would think the total abolition of them a wise experiment. Better gradual relaxation, cautious preparation, and steady advance, even with much travail and outcry, than leaps in the dark.

But this is not the question at present. The object of these words is to press on the Japanese authorities the urgent necessity for removing the dissatisfaction at present arising from the operation of their Bankruptcy Law, and the loss of reputation they sustain from such narratives of its operation as have suggested these remarks.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

THE MERCANTILE STEAM SERVICE.

PART II.

REGULATIONS FOR CONDUCTING THE EXAMINATION OF MASTERS, MATES AND ENGINEERS.

The examination of masters, mates, and engineers, will be conducted at Tokei on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month. Examinations may also be held at other places should the necessity for so doing arise, in which case thirty days public notice of the same shall be given.

Should an applicant wish to be examined on any other day than the above mentioned he may on applicaton to the shipping office, and on the payment of an additional fee of five *yen*, be examined on any intermediate day, to be named by the examiners, but in case of such a candidate failing to pass his examination no part of the additional fee will be returned.

Applicants must give their names at the shipping office at least one day previous to the examination. Authentic and satisfactory testimonials of character, and of sobriety, experience, ability, and general good conduct will be required of all applicants, and without producing them no person will be examined.

The fee for examination must be paid to the Shipping Officer, at the place and time of making the application. The fees are as follows :—

For a Certificate of Competency in accordance with Rule 1.

Master	15 *Yen.*
Master if possessing a First Mate's Certificate of competency	10 ,,
First Mate	10 ,,
First Mate if possessing a Second Mate's Certificate of competency	5 ,,
Second Mate	5 ,,
First Engineer	15 ,,
First Engineer if possessing a Second Engineer's Certificate of competency ...	10 ,,
Second Engineer	10 ,,

One-half the fee paid will be returned to any candidate failing to pass his examination, in accordance with Rule 1.

For a Certificate of Competency in accordance with Rule 2.

Master	5 *Yen.*
First Engineer	5 ,,

In the case of any candidate failing in his examination in accordance with Rule 2 or 3, no part of the fee paid will be returned.

For a Temporary Certificate in accordance with Rule 3.

	Yen Sen
Master	7 50
First Mate	5 00
Second Mate	2 50
First Engineer	7 50
Second Engineer...	5 00

If in accordance with Rule 1 an applicant is examined for a higher grade and fails, but passes an examination for a lower grade, he may receive a certificate accordingly, but no part of the fee will be returned.

If a candidate for a master's or mate's certificate fails three times to pass his examination in navigation, he will not be allowed to undergo another examination, until after a lapse of three months from the date of his last failure, but should he fail in seamanship he will not be examined till after such time as he shall have served six months on board a sea-going vessel actively employed, dating from his last failure.

If a candidate for an engineer's certificate fails in working out the examination papers, he may present himself for re-examination whenever he thinks he has acquired sufficient knowledge to enable him to pass; but if he fails in the practical part of the examination, he may not present himself for re-examination until the expiration of three months from the date of his last failure.

All candidates for a master's or mate's certificate will be allowed to work out the various problems according to the methods and the tables they have been accustomed to use, and for this purpose they will for the present be required to bring their own books; they will be allowed five hours, viz., from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., to perform the work when examined according to Rule 1, and two hours when examined according to Rule 2 or 3, at the expiration of which time, if they have not finished, they will be declared to have failed.

The examination of candidates for a first or second engineer's certificate, will be directed especially to the points hereafter mentioned, and to the duties and business of an engineer generally. If a candidate passes the *viva voce* examination creditably he will be given a set of questions to work out; he will be allowed to work out these questions according to the method he is accustomed to use; and when examined according to Rule 1 will be allowed five hours, viz., from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., to perform the work, and two hours when examined according to Rule 2 or 3.

Candidates will be required to appear at the examination room punctually at the time appointed. In the event of any candidate being discovered copying from another, or affording any assistance, or giving any information to another, or communicating in any way with another during the time of examination, he will subject himself to a failure.

No candidate will be allowed to work out his questions on a slate, or on waste paper, or to leave the room until he has given up the paper on which he is engaged.

If at the expiration of the time allowed a candidate for a master's or mate's certificate has worked out correctly the whole of the questions set him, he will be declared to have passed.

Candidates for a master's or mate's certificate will be expected it bring their answers to all problems within, or not to exceed a margin of, one mile of position from a correct result.

If a candidate for an engineer's certificate at the expiration of the time allowed has not worked out the whole of the questions set him, but if the result of the *viva voce* examination taken in connection with the answers to such of the questions as he has worked out, (so that the number of questions worked out correctly are in no case less than two-thirds of the whole) are sufficient to satisfy the examiner that the applicant is competent to take charge of engines of a size in accordance with the grade for which he is being examined, he will be declared to have passed.

In all other than the before mentioned cases a candidate will be declared to have failed.

RULE 1.

QUALIFICATIONS REQUISITE TO ENABLE A CANDIDATE TO OBTAIN A CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY.

A Second Mate must be 18 years of age, and must have been four years at sea; or he must have attended the Imperial Naval Acadamy, or Mitsu Bishi Company's or other training ship for a period of two years, and be able to prove by a satisfactory certificate that he passed creditable examinations in navigation and seamanship during that time; and also he must have served three years at sea.

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In Navigation.—He must write a legible hand and understand the first four rules of arithmetic, also decimals and the use of logarithims; he must be able to keep a log, and to work a days work complete, including the bearings and distance to any given position by Mercator's and middle latitude sailing; to correct the sun's declination for longitude, and to find his latitude by a meridian altitude of the sun; also to observe and calculate the amplitude of the sun, and find the error of the compass therefrom. He must understand the use of the sextant, and be able to observe with it and read off the arc.

In Seamanship.—He must give satisfactory answers as to the rigging of ships, the taking in and making sail, stowing of holds, etc.; must understand the measurement of the log-line, glass, and lead-line; be conversant with the rule of the road, as regards both steamers and sailing vessels, and the lights and fog signals carried by them; and be able to make and read signals by the Commercial Code.

A First Mate must be nineteen years of age, and have served the time at sea required for a second mate; and in addition he must have served one year as second mate.

In Navigation.—In addition to the qualifications required for a second mate, he must understand plane trigonometry; must be able to observe azimuths and compute the variation; to lay off the place of the ship on the chart, from bearings and by latitude and longitude; and to find the time of high water from the known time of full and change; also to compare chronometers and keep their rates, and find the longitude from them from an observation of the sun; to work the latitude by single altitude of the sun off the meridian; and to be able to use and adjust the sextant.

In Seamanship.—In addition to what is required for a second mate, he must know how to moor and unmoor, to keep a clear anchor, and to carry out an anchor; a more extensive knowledge of seamanship will also be required, as to shifting large spars and sails; getting in and out masts and heavy weights; managing a ship in stormy weather; casting ship on a lee shore &c. He must also be acquainted with the leading lights in the Japan and China Seas.

A Master must be twenty-one years of age and have served the time at sea required for a first mate, and in addition he must have served one year as first mate.

In addition to the qualifications required for a first mate, he must be able to determine the latitude by a star, and to find the error of, and rate his chronometers by artificial horizon sights. He will be questioned as to the nature of attraction of the ship's iron upon the compass, and must understand how to find and apply the deviation, both from observations of the sun and from bearings of a distant object. He will be examined in so much of the law of tides and currents as is necessary to enable him to shape a course, and to compare his soundings with the depths marked on the chart; also as to his resources in case of his ship becoming disabled, and for the preservation of the lives of those on board in the case of wreck. He must be acquainted with the law of storms, and have a general knowledge of the coast of Japan.

A second engineer must be twenty-one years of age. He must have been employed not less than three years on the making or repairing of engines, and have been one year at sea in the engine room; or he must have served four years at sea in the engine room of a sea-going steam vessel being of or above fifty nominal horse power.

(1).—He must be able to give a description of boilers, and the methods of staying them, together with the use and the management of the different valves, cocks, pipes and connections.

(2).—He must understand how to correct defects from accident, decay, &c., and the means of repairing such defects.

(3).—He must understand the use of the barometer, thermometer, hydrometer and salinometer.

(4).—He must state the causes, effects and usual remedies for incrustation and corrosion.

(5).—He must be able to state how a temporary or permanent repair could be effected in case of derangement of a part of the machinery, or total break down.

(6).—He must write a legible hand, and understand the first four rules of arithmetic and decimals.

(7).—He must be able to pass a creditable examination as to the various constructions of paddle and screw engines in general use; as to the details of the different working parts external and internal, with the use of each part.

A First Engineer must be 22 years of age. In addition to the requirements and qualifications necessary for a second engineer, he must also have served for a period of at least one year as second engineer of a sea-going steam vessel, actively employed, and of or above fifty nominal horse-power; also,

(1) He must be able to make rough working drawings of the different parts of the engines and boilers.

(2) He must be able to take off and calculate indicator diagrams.

(3) He must be able to calculate safety valve pressures, and the strength of the boiler.

(4) He must be able to state the general proportions borne by the principal parts of the machinery to each other.

(5) He must be able to explain the method of testing and altering the setting of the slide valves, and of testing the fairness of the paddle and screw shafts, and of adjusting them.

(6).—His knowledge of arithmetic must include the mensuration of superficies and solids, and the extraction of the square root.

RULE 2.

Certificates of Competency may also be granted to masters and first engineers as follows; that is to say,

1st.—To any person who prior to the 1st day of the 1st month of the 10th year of Meiji, has served a period of four years as master of any sea going vessel of over 400 tons register, without his undergoing the whole of the examination for that grade, provided only that the Naimusho shall consider his character and past experience to be of such a nature as to warrant the granting him such certificate; but such an applicant shall always be examined as to the nature of the attraction of the ship's iron upon the compass, and how to determine and apply the deviation; he must also be able to find the error of, and to rate his chronometers by artificial horizon sights, and be acquainted with the law of storms, and have a good general knowledge of the coast of Japan; and he may also be examined on such other subjects pertaining to the examination for that grade as considered necessary.

2nd.—To any person who prior to the 1st day of the 1st month of the 10th year of Meiji has served a period of four years as first engineer of any sea-going steam vessel of or above 200 nominal horse power, without his undergoing the whole of the examination for that grade, provided only that his character and past experience be of such a nature as to warrant the granting him such certificate; but such a candidate shall always be examined concerning surface condensation, superheating, and the working of steam expansively; and his knowledge of arithmetic must include the mensuration of superficies and solids, and the extraction of the square root; he may also be examined on such other subjects pertaining to the examination for that grade as considered necessary.

RULE 3.

Temporary Certificates will be granted (in accordance with Section 2 (b) of the General Regulations); as follows:-

(1).—Master. A Temporary Certificate as master will, subject to the conditions hereafter mentioned, be granted to any person who prior to the 1st day of the 1st month of the 1st year of Meiji has served a period of one year as master of a vessel of foreign form of construction, and of or above 100 tons register; or has served the same period as first lieutenant in His Imperial Majesty's Navy.

(2).—First Mate. A Temporary Certificate as first mate will, subject to the conditions hereafter mentioned, be granted to any person who prior to the 1st day of the 1st month of the 10th year of Meiji has served for a period of one year as first mate of a vessel of foreign form of construction, and of or above 100 tons register; or has served the same period as second lieutenant in His Imperial Majesty's Navy.

(3)—Second Mate. A Temporary Certificate as second mate will, subject to the conditions hereafter mentioned, be granted to any person who prior to the 1st day of the 1st month of the 10th year of Meiji has served for a period of one year as second mate of a vessel of foreign form of construction, and of or above 100 tons register; or has served the same period as third lieutenant in His Imperial Majesty's Navy.

(4).—First and Second Engineers. A Temporary Certificate as first or second engineer as the case may be, will, subject to the conditions hereafter mentioned, be granted to any person who prior to the 1st day of the 1st month of the 10th year of Meiji has served for a period of one year, in the capacity for which he wishes to obtain a certificate, on board a sea-going steam vessel actively employed, and of or above fifty nominal horse-power.

All applicants for a temporary certificate must, in addition to the foregoing requirements, be of the age, and have served the number of years at sea in accordance with Rule 1.

Candidates for a master's, first or second mate's temporary certificate will be required to work out one problem pertaining to the

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examination of the grade for which they require a certificate, and must possess the necessary knowledge of the coast of Japan in accordance with Rule 1.

Candidates for a first engineer's temporary certificate shall be examined in accordance with article 7, and for a second engineer's temporary certificate in accordance with article 6, Rule 1, of the examination for the respective grades.

Grievances.

Kokai Shimpo.

If we cast our eyes upon the present condition of this country we see that the nation is gradually becoming weaker, that the distance between the mind of the Government and that of the people is gradually increasing, that the precious metals are being drained from us, and that no prospect exists of any intermission of this unfavorable symptom.

Japan is situated at the extreme east of the world, and was closed to all external access until about twenty years ago when some American men of war appeared off Uraga, and from that time treaties were entered into with various nations of the West and our ports were opened to trade with foreigners. This may be considered the time when civilization began to be diffused in our country, increasing thereby the happiness of the people.

But, naturally enough, none among the foreigners who came to Japan did so with any purpose of enriching the country. They came to make their own fortunes and thereby to promote the power and influence of the countries to which they belonged. This is exactly what the Japanese should have done. But even although we went through a civil war which overturned everything, the mind of the Government is not at one with that of the people, the power of the nation is decreasing, and it seems as if the fall of the Government was inevitable—a result which would bring about the destruction of the nation and the ultimate enslavement of our people by foreigners.

Now as we are among the units which compose the Japanese nation, we cannot keep silence in view of such evils as seem impending over us, and we will therefore enumerate what seem to be the dangers threatening us, peradventure by any means our words may prove a warning against the coming catastrophe.

Some three years ago when the Corean Question was under discussion in the Cabinet, a division of opinion arose, and certain men, such as Saigo the elder, Soyeshima, Goto, Itagaki and others, in whom the people had great confidence, resigned their offices. This is what I shall call the first sign.

The above events caused great sorrow and indignation among patriotic spirits and a great number of officers and men of the Imperial Body Guard showed a strong inclination to leave the Imperial service and join the seceders. The Emperor, feeling anxious about the condition of affairs, commanded these officers and men to remain tranquil and to continue in his service; yet without effect. Now when men deliberately prefer to follow seceders from the Government, and thus disobey the commands of the Mikado, who is powerless to compel obedience to such commands, a Government cannot be considered very substantial: and this we regard as a second sign.

After this event there was great uneasiness and commotion throughout the country, and in January 1874 an attempt was made upon the life of Mr. Iwakura in Tokiô. This was immediately followed by the insurrection in Saga, headed by Yeto Shimpei, who lost his life in it. Yet had he carried on the rebellion for another month or two longer, it is impossible to say how it might have resulted: and this may be called the third sign.

Althought the Saga insurrection was quelled, the excitement of the people was like the overflowing of a river and defied the power of the Government to restrain it. For this reason few of the leaders of the rebellion were punished; indeed, they and their followers were treated with marked leniency. Even this, however, failed to restore their loyalty to the Government, and for this reason the expedition to Formosa was determined on, in which, after spending much money and many lives, we became entangled in a quarrel with China, which was ultimately adjusted by the friendly offices of Sir Thomas Wade, the British Minister at Peking, and the payment by China of a small compensation. When this unsatisfactory result was reported here, though there was not much said openly, great indignatian was felt against the Government: and this may be regarded at the fourth Sign.

The Island of Saghalin formed an important northern boundary to us, and was colonized at the expense of much treasure and many lives; but it was ceded last year to Russia, and although the act was called an exchange, it was but nominally so, for the Kuriles which we accepted in its stead are worth but a fraction of it, if indeed they are worth any thing at all. This may be called a fifth sign.

Freedom of opinion is the foundation of civilization, and it is here that the stagnant spirit of the people requires more vitality. Since the newspapers began to discuss the acts of the Government and the officials, no small amount of good has been done. But at the end of May last year the Press and Libel-laws were issued, and these have prevented all really free expression of opinion. The words in one of the clauses "whether a statement be intrinsically true or false" are not only obnoxious but unjust.† This clause was inserted in order that the officials may act as they please, and for this reason men of learning are continually writing against these laws, careless of such imprisonment or fine as may be imposed on them. Many writers have been punished since last year, yet the number of articles held to violate this clause of the law has not in the least decreased. It is even on the increase, and this must be regarded as the sixth sign.

If we examine into the present condition of affairs, we find that the numbers of those who are in opposition to the Government are greatly increasing, and though there are many shades of difference in their opinion, they all agree in the main, and are all animated with indignation against the Government. Since January last many who have expressed these views have been arrested, some of them for attempting to assassinate some of the higher officials, and others charged with attempts to stir up rebellion, and this shows that there is a growing alienation between the minds of the people and the Government, and that each is departing from the other. This may be regarded as the seventh sign.

The orders of the Government for a change in the Land-tax have caused no slight distress among the people. Many have brought complaints to the local authorities, while others have actually raised the standard of rebellion and attacked the authorities with bamboo spears. This has been done in the Awomori and Wakayama *kuni*. Now taxes should be levied equally in all parts of the country, and are to be regarded solely as due to the Government for protection afforded to the people. And for this reason in civilized countries the Government cannot levy one penny more than is agreed to by the representatives of the people. In Japan, however, no representative institutions exist, nor have the *kuadzoku* and *shizoku* ceased to receive large pensions, and thus the Government levies heavy taxes, causing great indignation and distress among the people. This may be regarded as the eighth sign.

Mr. Sawada, the editor of the *Chôgo Shimbun*, having published in his newspaper an article written by Mr. Kusama, a correspondent, was found guilty of a violation of the 13th Article of the Press-laws and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, while Mr. Kusama, the writer of the article was found guilty of a violation of the 12th Article of the Press-laws and sentenced to imprisonment for two months and a fine of ten *yen*. If we look into the Press-laws we see that a publisher of any incriminated writing is deemed as the principal and a writer as accessory. But these laws contain no provision by which two persons committing the same offence can be punished as guilty of a violation of different laws.

Again: The *Hiôron Shimbun*, published, in an abridged form, an article which was a translation (from a foreign work) by Mr. Mitzukuri, and which had been published in another journal called the *Bankoku Sôwa*. For this act, Mr. Seki, then the editor of the *Hiôron Shimbun*, was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and a half for a violation of the 13th Article of the Press-laws. Moreover, three other writers for the *Hiôron Shimbun* were visited with lighter punishments for the same offence. But Mr. Kusama, the original translator of the article and editor of the *Bankoku Sôwa*, and the original publisher, was not punished in any way. All this must have been caused by the mistakes or the partiality of the officials, and though this matter has not been very fully exposed by the native papers, it has been amply and soundly dealt with by the *Japan Mail*. Be it the one or the other, there can be no doubt that the laws have been administered with great recklessness, and when laws are thus administered there is little prospect of a country enjoying tranquillity. This may be deemed the ninth sign.

Want of Publicity.

Kinji Hiôron.

It is commonly said that obscurantism, or doing things in secret, is the special vice of oriental governments, but our own opinion is that this is due not so much to these governments, as to the voluntary ignorance of the people. Now, Notification No. 45 of the

† Japanese writers would do well to look into the English law of Libel on this section of the subject.

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Daijôkuan announcing that the *Chihokuan Kuaigi* (meeting of Local Officials) will not be held this year in consequence of the journey of the Mikado northward, together with the rules for the conduct of the business of the *Guaimusho* were published in the *Osaka Nippo*, while they did not make their appearance in any of the Tôkiô newspapers. We have recently heard that Mr. Watanabe, the *Gonchiji* of the Osaka *Fu*, was censured by the Government for having sent the Notification to the newspaper for publication, from which it may be inferred that the document was only sent to the various local officers, and was not intended for publication in the newspapers for the information of the people generally. But here an objection at once arises. Be it the fault of the Government or the people, it is at all events a bad custom that the doings of the Government should be kept from the people, for this only tends to widen the distance which already separates them and to diminish the spirit of patriotism.

The Emperor, desirous that none of the bad customs of oriental governments should exist in Japan, decreed, or his accession to the throne, five constitutional articles, to the effect that the administration of the government should be in accordance with the will of the people; and again last year His Majesty issued a proclamation that it was his gracious intention to convert the present form of government into a limited monarchy. This proves His Majesty's desire that these customs should exist no longer in Japan.

What, then, is the reason why the Notification above alluded to and the rules for the conduct of the *Guaimusho* are withheld from the public?

At the opening of the *Chihokuan Kuaigi* last year His Majesty thus addressed the various local officials assembled: "You are to act as the representatives of the people," and as no rule was made regarding the time of year when the Assembly should meet, we think it the duty of the Government to announce to the people openly why the Assembly does not meet and why it has been postponed.

Again: Why were not the Constitution and the Rules for the conduct of the business of the *Guaimusho* made known to the people? Our relations with foreign nations are matters of no slight importance. We cannot see the smallest reason why the rules by which they are guided should be withheld from the public, and we were extremely pleased to see them published in the *Osaka Nippo*. Yet the Government intended to keep these secret, for it censured the *Gonchiji* of the Osaka *Fu* for having sent them to the newspapers.

Now there must be some reason for all this, and we apprehend it to be that although Japan seems to have advanced in civilization, yet the advance has been made by the Government only, and not by the people. At all events the people are not considered so far enlightened that the Government should feel it necessary to make its notifications known to all. For this reason we are not disposed to blame the Government for the omission. It is the people who are culpable for not having made more progress.*

REVIEW.†

IT must be confessed that our Dictionaries of Japanese are still much below the standard of similar European compilations. Far from bearing a comparison with such works as Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon or Littré's French Dictionary, they are, we fear, inferior in accuracy and completeness even to most of the ordinary school and pocket dictionaries with which we are familiar. There are many reasons why this should be so. One is, of course, the recent date of our knowledge of Japan and its language. Instead of the ample materials prepared by his predecessors which an European lexicographer has ready to his hand, the compiler of a Japanese Dictionary must rely on a very few works, and those too written by scholars who had still greater difficulties to struggle with than himself. The aid from Japanese sources is also scanty. There is no native work which is at all fitted to serve as the basis for a Japanese-English or an English-Japanese Dictionary, and though valuable materials are not altogether wanting, in native works, their diffuse or fragmentary character deprives them of much of their usefulness. To these difficulties must be added a still more serious one, arising from the dissimilarity between Japanese manners, civilization and modes of thought, and those of Europe. There are comparatively few cases in which a French or German equivalent cannot be found for an English word or *vice versâ*, but the number of English words for which it is impossible to discover an adequate Japanese rendering, and of Japanese words which have no proper English equivalent is enormous. As the civilization of Japan is made more and more to approach that of Europe, the language will doubtless undergo a corresponding change, but in the meantime this difficulty exists in all its force, and as a consequence, we must be satisfied with Dictionaries which can only be approximately accurate or complete.

It would therefore be unfair to judge the new English Japanese Dictionary which has just been published by Mr. Satow, Japanese Secretary to H. B. M.'s Legation, and Mr. Ishibashi, of the Japanese Foreign Office, by the same standard which we should apply to a Dictionary of a European language. If it is a distinct advance on previous works of the same kind, and if it approaches as as nearly to accuracy and completeness as circumstances at present admit, it is all that can reasonably be expected.

The English-Japanese part of Dr. Hepburn's Dictionary has hitherto been justly recognized as much the best work of its kind, and even if it must now give place to a younger rival, the leading position of the Japanese-English part of his work is not likely soon to be disturbed. A comparison of the English-Japanese part with Messrs. Satow and Ishibashi's dictionary shows that the latter is in many respects a very considerable improvement on its predecessor. It excludes all words not used in speaking, while in Dr. Hepburn written and colloquial words and forms are placed side by side without distinction. Messrs. Satow and Ishibashi have also taken care to distinguish between the different meanings of the English words for which Japanese equivalents are given, a most important point which is only occasionally attended to by Dr. Hepburn. There is also an advance in general accuracy, and our own experience tells us that the numerous phrases illustrative of the various modes of translating the more common English words will be very acceptable to the student.

The following examples have been taken at random for the purpose of comparing the two works.

HEPBURN.	SATOW & ISHIBASHI.
Nail, *n.* Kugi, tsume, aikugi. *To hit the* —, hoshi ni ataru.	Nail, n. (of the body) *tsume;* (tack) *bô* (c); (brad) *kugi;* double-pointed —, *ai-kugi;* to cut the —s, *tsume wo toru*, 1; to hit the — on the head, *hoshi ni ataru*, 1.
Nail, *v.* Kugi wo uchi-tsukeru, buchi-tsukeru.	Nail, t.v. *ni) kugi wo uchi-tsŭkeru*, 2; *kugiuchi-tsŭke suru.*
Naked, *a.* Hadaka na, ratei, aka-hadaka na, meihaku naru. — *sword*, hakujin. — *body*, hada-mi.	Naked, adj. *hadaka na;* perfectly —, *mappadaka na;* — body (i.e., part of the body), *hada;* — feet, *hadashi* (i.e., without clogs, etc.); *su-ashi* (i.e., without even socks); to walk about —, *hadaka de aruku*, 1; a — sword, *nuki-mi.*
Nakedness, *n.* Hadaka, inkiyô.	
Name, *n.* Na, namaye, mei, nanori, miyô-moku, miyômon. *Come in the—of,* . . . no keni wo motte kitaru. *Bad* —, omei. *Another* —, kaye-na.	Name, n. *na:* restricted to persons) *namae: seimei* (c); family —, *môji* (c); to give one's —, *na wo iu*, 1; to call — s, *waru-kuchi wo iu*, 1; in the — of, *ni kawatte;* general —, *sômiô* (c).
Name, *t. v.* Na wo tsukeru, nanoru, nadzukeru, shô suru, gosu. *To call names*, nonoshiru. *Suiting the* —, na ni shi ô.	Name, t.v. *ni) na wo tsŭkeru*, 2; *nadzŭkeru*, 2; (to mention by name) *nazasu*, 1.

The differences in these two columns speak for themselves. Dr. Hepburn gives *kugi* and *tsume* for 'nail' without any intimation that one is a nail used by carpenters, the other a finger or toe-nail. A careful student would no doubt turn to the Japanese-English part where the precise meaning of each word is duly noted, but many will not think of doing so, and at any rate it is far better to save the student this needless trouble, as has been done in the new dictionary.

'To hit the nail' should of course be 'to hit the nail on the head' as Messrs. Satow and Ishibashi have it.

'Double-pointed' in the new Dictionary hardly brings out the meaning of *aikugi*, which is 'a nail pointed at both ends.'

* [The irony here is unmistakeable.—ED. *J. W. M.*]

† English-Japanese Dictionary, Satow and Ishibashi. London, Trübner & Co., Yokohama, Lane Crawford & Co.

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Both Dictionaries give *kugi wo uchi-tsukeru* as the equivalent of the verb 'to nail.' This means 'to drive nails into,' 'to stud with nails.' The common meaning of 'to nail' viz 'to fasten with nails' would be *kugi de uchi-tsukeru*, which is not given in either Dictionary.

Under the word 'naked' Dr. Hepburn gives *ratei* and *meihaku naru*, neither of which would be used in speaking, but without any hint that they are written forms. *Ratai* is more correct than *ratei*, and *meihaku* which means *clear, distinct*, could only be used as a somewhat loose translation of 'naked' in the metaphorical phrase 'the naked truth.' Messrs. Satow and Ishibashi's treatment of this word is a considerable improvement on Dr. Hepburn's, but we are rather sceptical about the meaning given for *hadashi*, which we believe means simply 'barefoot.' *Tabi-hadashi* is the Japanese for 'without clogs, etc,' or as we might say 'in one's stockings.'

Abstract nouns are comparatively little used in Japanese, and in the new Dictionary, the word 'nakedness' is wisely omitted. The Japanese for it would be *hadaka na koto* if it were used at all. Of the two words given by Dr. Hepburn, one means simply 'naked,' and we were greatly puzzled to imagine how the other could mean 'nakedness' until it struck us that it might be intended as an equivalent for an Old Testament use of the word.

The word 'name' is by no means an easy one to do justice to. Dr. Hepburn gives a heterogeneous collection of words for it, which must be extremely perplexing to a young student. *Na* is a name generally, *namae* a man's name; *mei* is not a name at all, but 'an inscription'; *nanori* is the second of the two names of a Japanese, *myōji-mokū* is rather 'designation' than name, and *mi̇̄mon* is 'a good or bad name,' reputation. In Messrs. Satow and Ishibashi's Dictionary, four words are given for name, and the meaning of each is properly distinguished. There seems, however, to be no good reason why *mi̇̄mon* and *nanori* should have been omitted.

Enough has been now said to show that although there is still room for improvement in Messrs. Satow and Ishibashi's Dictionary, it is in point of arrangement and accuracy a considerable advance on its predecessor. It ought to be added that the words of Chinese origin have throughout been distinguished from native Japanese words, and that the conjugations of all the verbs have also been noted.

On one point we are sorry to have to record our emphatic dissent from Messrs. Satow and Ishibashi. In their preface it is stated that *e*, *i* and *o* in syllables terminated by a consonant are pronounced respectively like *e* in *pen*, *i* in *pin*, and *o* in *on*. We are much mistaken if these sounds are not entirely foreign to the Japanese language. In such phrases as *motte koi*, both *o*'s are surely pronounced exactly alike, and the *o* of *motte* is not pronounced like the *o* of the English word *on* as the rule would make it. The very examples quoted in the note will be sufficient to convince most people that the pronunciation described is quite imaginary. In *bekkō*, tortoise-shell, *bek* is not pronounced like the English word 'beck' but like 'bake' only shorter and quicker, and *ten*, heaven, is surely not pronounced like the English word of the same spelling!

We have felt it our duty to point out some defects in the Dictionary now published, but they do not seriously impair its usefulness, and we have no hesitation in giving it a hearty welcome, and in recommending it strongly to our readers. In spite of its imperfections, it is considerably the best work of its kind. It is compiled on excellent principles, and such faults as it has are faults of detail which can be easily remedied in a second edition. Till this appears, or the present dictionary is superseded by a more perfect work, which does not seem probable, Messrs. Satow and Ishibashi's Dictionary must remain the indispensable vademecum of every one who wishes to make himself acquainted with the spoken language of Japan.

REVIEW.*

VARIOUS recipes have been given by wise men for dealing with fools, and others for dealing with knaves; but we do not remember a single one which instructs mankind how to deal with a combination of both. We must therefore devise one for ourselves. First, however, we must show shortly how and why the task has devolved upon us, and our readers will then see how far our diagnosis of the case with which we have to deal is correct, and our method of treating it effectual.

On the 15th of April last we reviewed an anonymously written book entitled "*The World:—Whence cometh it; or what certain Physicists are saying.*" It was as poor a book as we have seen for a long time, for it showed a profound ignorance of the special question with which it attempted to deal, and lavished a great deal of needless abuse and brought unproven charges against men of high scientific eminence, for not holding the extremely narrow views of the author upon a question which admits of so wide a difference of opinion as the question of Evolution. For instance: Reference was made in the book to Dr. Bastian's experiments upon spontaneous generation, and the writer declared that because Dr. Bastian maintains this theory he does not believe in the existence of the Deity. This is a mere inference, be it remarked, and is not justified, so far as the evidence goes, by one word quoted from Dr. Bastian's works. In denouncing the the odious spirit which this charge reveals, we wrote as follows:—

> Man may measure the gravity of infractions of the various commandments in the Decalogue by their effects upon society. But we have not the slightest certainty that the Deity does so, and, for all we know, there may be as much sin, using a theological term, in bearing false witness, as in breaking any of the other commandments.

Now our readers will be so good as to observe the words above reprinted from our review. To the meanest conceiveable intelligence we should have thought that they were susceptible of but one construction, viz., that though man estimates various crimes according to their effects upon society, and thus punishes one more lightly than another—theft, for example, more lightly than murder—we do not know but that the Deity may regard all transgressions against his laws in the same light, and therefore that the bearing of false witness may, in his sight, be as bad as theft or murder. Our words, as they stand, can possibly bear no other meaning. Now for our anonymous assailant, whose ridiculous letter will be found elsewhere, occupying, we regret to say, space which we should have been far better pleased to devote to more worthy purposes. He says—"*Man* (says the reviewer—meaning the *Japan Mail*) *may measure the gravity of infractions of the various commandments in the Decalogue by their effects upon society, but we have not the slightest certainty that the Deity does so*," &c., &c. Our readers will now be so good as to compare the two passages. From our own the inference is quite plain. From that just now given, a different inference may be drawn, viz, that sin may not be sin in the eye of the Deity—an inference, in other words, which we should think it utterly monstrous to make, but which has been imputed to us by the author of this letter. The means resorted to for accomplishing this graceful act are the removal of the full stop from the end of the first part of the sentence, the substitution of a comma for it, the running of the first into the second sentence, and the taking away of the explanatory context. The merest child requires no telling that words placed between inverted commas should be the *ipsissima verba* of a quoted writer. A man who does this kind of thing in the secular world, for the purpose of making and justifying odious charges, is looked upon as a knave. The author of the letter before us has yet to show cause why the term should not be applied to him, because—as we presume—he belongs to the 'religious world.'

Having gone so far, he beats about to show—so far as we can understand him—that God, being inflexibly just, must regard sin as sin whatever its magnitude—precisely the hypothesis assumed in our own review and expressed with all needful clearness. We have really no wish to use more hard words, and do not care to say what a man

* Is the Decalogue a Myth? Yokohama, Wetmore & Co.

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must be who writes in this careless manner on the gravest of all subjects. But David would certainly under the same circumstances have called him a fool.

Of the charity and sense of propriety of the author we form an equally low estimate. What business has he to write in this manner? "It is, we fear, useless to ask the reviewer to look into his Bible for what appears to him a doubtful question," &c. It is idle and would be shameful to boast on such a subject, but we will engage to say that we know our Bible at least as well as he, and meanwhile we have never used it as a cloak from under which to make anonymous or base attacks upon any one.

We are abundantly reproached within the small limits of this letter for arrogance, self-conceit, faith in human reason, boasted wisdom and so forth. Charges more idle, uncalled-for and impertinent never were put on paper. We say most unaffectedly that among the most constantly oppressive problems, we would even say sorrows, presented by human life, few are more oppressive than the boundlessness of knowledge, the infinite complexity of Nature, the wholly insignificant and relative quality of such insight as one man is able to acquire into her operations, and the certainty that vast as are the total accumulated stores of knowledge in the world, the wisest, still more the average, man, must die acknowledging the truth of the saying of the old Greek, "All I know is that I know nothing." If this be self-conceit, we as little know the meaning of the term as the grounds on which it is applied to us.

In view of our strong objection to take the smallest notice of any personal attack on us, we feel some difficulty in justifying ourselves for paying any attention to this wretched effusion. But it so far differs from the bulk of the anonymous impertinences with which part of the Yokohama press teems, that it has been insidiously sent round the settlement in the form of a pamphlet—a mode of attack which really justifies special punishment, and entirely of a piece with the falsification with which the writer set out. We know of no narrative or allegory which represents angels of light in a domino and mask, furtively dropping libellous half-penny tracts in the sacred name of Religion.

We strongly recommend the sly and silly person who has issued this bad letter to try to improve both his polemical ethics and his understanding. The first are abundantly crooked and shameful; the other he is perhaps not so much responsible for, but for the sake of humanity he might have grace enough to hide it. We shall take no pains to track him. But if any specially base and mean action occurs in this settlement, the author of which contrives to elude detection, and which shows the union of low cunning with an ignorance almost equally shameful, we shall unhesitatingly attribute it to the writer of the pamphlet "*Is the Decalogue a Myth!?*"

THE DECALOGUE A MYTH?!

YOKOHAMA, *May*, 1876.

(To the Readers of the "Japan Mail.")

READER,

FOR the sake of simple testimony, if nothing else, we feel duty bound to offer our opinion on a sentence in a Review in one of last month's issues (April 15th)* of the "Japan Mail."

"*Man*," say the reviewer, "*may measure the gravity of infractions of the various commandments in the Decalogue by their effects upon society, but we have not the slightest certainty that the Deity does so*," etc. etc.

Is it possible that any English-speaking man can be so ignorant of the letter of Scripture as not to know how full of proofs it is, showing how the Deity dealt with and measured sin in all generations? What are '*infractions*,' but *trespasses* and *sins*, of which the Deity has said and still says, "*Cursed is he that continueth not in all things written in the book of the law to do them?*" If the reviewer is one of those who treat the Bible as *fable* or *fiction*, in this improved nineteenth century, why not leave the Decalogue of the Pentateuch alone? In it only do we, (who unhesitatingly accept the truths of Revelation,) find out God's estimate of sin; and, later on, in the atonement, we see God proving that when he established, as an inflexible law, the burning utterances of Sinai, he was not speaking at random when he pronounced over it, that the "*soul which transgresseth it shall die*." We are at the antipodes as to the reviewer's idea of revealed truth. We see from opposite stand-points. It is pitiable to see him on the one hand speak of Revelation as if he held it in contempt, yet betraying uneasiness about it, so much so as to be incapable of letting it alone. The Deity, to *such*, is indeed what he *is* to such, "a hard master, reaping where he has not sown." He must have *just* weights and *just* measures. Would that the ill-at-ease reviewer would submit his proud reasoning,—plead insolvency,—then he would find that *He* who must to him be just could also be his justifier. Every infraction has and always will be as dishonouring as it is grieving to God, whatever the "*effect upon society*" may be.

It is, we fear, useless to ask the reviewer to look into his Bible for what appears to him a doubtful question, for only there do we get it satisfactorily answered. But all have not *faith*, and *revealed truth* is the sphere of faith, without which mere human reasoning is as a vessel at sea without a rudder,—a rushlight in a storm.

We are convinced that nothing short of *perfect obedience* can satisfy the requirements of both law and Lawgiver. To doubt this, in the face of our conviction and experience, would be impossible, as well as the multitudinous proofs we have from Scripture. It were robbing God of his attributes of *truth* and *justice*, and giving unreserved license to sin. Without the moral law we might also admit that God winks at sin, but the manifestations given in the life and death of incarnate Deity are too consummate and crowning to leave us room for any other opinion but the belief we have of the requirements of the Decalogue, for they echo forever that God is holy and inflexibly just, and he who is not just in his sight must suffer. "*He will by no means clear the guilty.*"

It is true Christ satisfied the claims of the law, and appeased the wrath of God, but it was *that the righteousness* (or justification) of the law might be fulfilled in us, (Rom. viii. 4.) not that we might think ourselves exempt from its requirements. We (who believe) are a new creation in Christ; that we may fulfill the law this new creation, which could thus empower us, could not be brought about until Christ became its foundation, by a life of obedience and by his death. God would have us look to Calvary to find out what *His* estimate of the gravity of the "various infractions of the commandments" is. The question was really settled there, and thither must we, in our short-sightedness, resort for the solution of all that now mystifies us.

Bacon says that "a little philosophy takes a man away from his religious belief, more profound philosophy brings him back to it again." This may be true as regards religion in form, but nothing short of the philosophy of the Atonement can bring back the *heart* of man to God. We read that the highest names both in physical and philosophical research have bowed to the necessity of Divine revelation; and it was after they retired from the chambers of their imagery, and renounced the "Deity" of their own creating, and accepted the Bible in its peerless form—searched and believed it, that the scales fell from their eyes, and for the first time they saw that it contained the treasures of true wisdom and knowledge. Newton was none the less a philosopher because a Christian, and *vice versa*, the light of Truth made him "*learnedly wise*,"† so that he never became entangled in the network of his own speculations, and what is more commendable, he did not lead others into it. Pascal, again, sacrificed his brilliant mathematical powers in order to give himself more wholly to the service of God. And so would our reviewer, if he would allow the light of *truth* to show him how much his boasted knowledge is worth. Of one thing we feel certain, that he would never again tamper with the holy commandments, as he would with a human science, but stand with breathless, reverential awe before that majestic and lofty reflector (the Law) of Him who is *Wisdom*, *Goodness* and *Truth*.

As regards the reviewer's opinion that "society is improving" we shall only say that such is the syren song of thousands. The true Christian cannot say that there is real progress or improvement anywhere where God is not loved and feared. Short of this, every step made toward what men of *genius* and *virtue* would lay down their lives to prosecute, are snares and delusions, to lead them astray from God. We do not mean to imply that their error lies in their laying themselves out to answer the questions, What? and How? which the human mind is continually putting in regard to all that remains a mystery to it, but in the fact of their being engaged in them with a wrong spirit; they are not setting God before them, and the punishment of this has always been, "*given up to their own heart's device*," a judgment which, while engrossed in their pursuits, they can have no idea of.

We cannot close our letter without expressing our regret for taking up so much of the reader's time. We hope he will see that he have the welfare of questioners at heart, as well as the honor and glory of Him who still says, "I am the Way, the Truth and the Life,—follow me!" We are as ignorant of who *Tu-Quoque* (and his book) is, as we are of who the reviewer is. Indeed we do not feel anxious to know who they are; that is not our work. But to refute error in books that bear the stamp of death (*i. e.* such as set aside the authority of God's revealed truth,) is simply "doing evil that good may come," or in other words, taking poison in order to find its antidote. It is quite possible Tu-Quoque may have taken this view of it ere now. Suffice it therefore to say that the words of Him who "spake as never man spake" were of deep import to the ears of his disciples, "LET THEM ALONE!" And it was the conduct of the ill-at-ease, proud, selfconceited, self-deceived Rabbis and lawyers of those early days that elicited the injunction. We have no doubt that Tu-Quoque's chief aim was to lead the unwary away from the meshes of error. This we commend, and at the same time venture to remind him that the command, "*Follow me*, (deal with men as I dealt with them,) and I will make you fishers of *men*," is as needful for us to give heed to nowadays, as when it first fell from the lips of *infinite* WISDOM.

"*They deceive themselves who expect to convert either infidels or sinners by any other means than those employed by Jesus and his dis-*

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* It was our intention to have issued our opinion much earlier than this, but we have been prevented from doing so till now.

† Milton.

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ciples, since God has reserved to himself alone the power of changing hearts." ‡

Believe me,

Your well wisher,

A SECULAR.

P. S. The *quotation* at the commencement of this letter is not *altogether* intelligible to us, but it will be seen that we have only dealt with what seems clear. It is patent to any *reader* and *lover* of divine Truth, who reads it, that it savours of infidelity. Infidelity is but departure from the truth as *God holds it.* So every other form of error, whether *reputed, religious*, openly hostile, or in contempt of the law of God.

HISTORY OF THE TOKUGAWA DYNASTY.

CHAPTER I.

(Continued.)

In the 11th month Okubo Tadatoshi engaged the Harizaki insurgents at Adzukizawa, and, with the assistance of Iyeyasu, who had hastened to his aid, routed them with great slaughter.

Midzuno Tadashige followed in pursuit, and by his taunts compelled their commander Hachiya Tadatsugu to turn round and show fight. On perceiving himself, however, singled out for attack by Iyeyasu, who spurred his horse towards him, the insurgent leader fled in dismay. Kakehi Masashige betrayed a similar want of spirit. He challenged Hiraiwa Chikayoshi and advanced to meet him, but finding himself opposed to Iyeyasu, who rushed upon him with a terrible cry, lost heart and sought safety in flight.

Tadatoshi meanwhile had marched against Harizaki, upon which the insurgents adopted the tactics of dividing their forces, forming a camp at the temple of Miyôgoku and attacking him in front and in the rear at the same moment, thus cutting off his retreat. Hachiya Sadatsugu was the son-in-law of Tadatoshi and could not conceal his embarrassment at finding himself opposed to his wife's father. Tadatoshi observing him riding wildly over the moor on the verge of which the temple stands, divined the cause of his agitation and avoided an engagement.

A series of skirmishes took place between Iyeyasu and the insurgents but without any definite result. Nobunaga who had entered Mino, and was occupied with the campaign he had undertaken against Saitô, could render no assistance. The situation of Iyeyasu was thus a sufficiently critical one, a circumstance of which Imagawa Ujizane, who had given himself up to dissipation and debauchery, fortunately could not avail himself.

On the 3rd of the 12th month of the 7th year of Yeiroku (A.D. 1564) the Sasaki insurgents fired the villages of Oka and Ohira. Upon perceiving the smoke rising from the burning villages Iyeyasu, curtly dismissing Midsuno Nobumoto, who at that very moment had arrived to proffer the usual new-year congratulations, mounted his horse and rode off at a gallop in the direction of Sasaki. Nobumoto, whose feelings did not allow of his abandoning his lord at such a juncture, gathered his men together and followed. At Adzuki-zaka they come in sight of the enemy. Iyeyasu without drawing rein cut his way into their camp, and his followers vied with the retainers of Nobumoto in the valour with which they compelled the insurgents to retreat.

On the 11th day the Toro, Harizaki and Nodera malcontents united their forces and marched against Wada. Tadatoshi and Tadatsugu (or Tadayo) defended the place, to the rescue of which Iyeyasu hastened, followed at a short interval by some thirty horsemen. He was singled out by Watanabe Moritsuna, but his assailant was struck down by an arrow from the bow of Naitô Masanari, who, although a nephew of the insurgent captain, exclaimed that at such a crisis he could not remember his relationship. A rush was now made and Iyeyasu was surrounded by the enemy, when Tsuchiya Nagayoshi, a man in the opposite ranks, moved by his former chief's peril, turned to his comrade crying that the priests had induced him to take up arms against his lord, but that he would liever go to hell than stand by idle when his liege was in danger of his life, and pressing forwards met his death in defending our hero against the assailants who thronged round him. Night was now falling and both sides withdrew from the contest. At this period firearms had come into general use and Iyeyasu was more than once hit by musket-shots, two bullets dropping from his person as he took off his armour.

On the 13th of the 2nd month the Sasaki insurgents, some 300 in number, putting themselves under the leadership of Yada Sakujiuro, marched against Okazaki, Yada heading the attack with conspicuous bravery. Iyeyasu ordered his matchlock men to take special aim at the insurgent leader, and the latter fell struck by a musket-ball in the thick of the fight, upon which his men fled in the utmost disorder. The rebels never rallied from this disaster and lost ground daily. Hachiya Tadatsugu now proffered his submission to Okubo Tadatoshi and besought him to intercede for him with Iyeyasu. Tadatoshi accordingly went to Okazaki and pleaded the suppliant's cause so well that a full pardon was vouchsafed him, a like grace being at the same time promised to Moritsuna. Tadatoshi indeed begged for their lives as a personal boon in return for the devotion and valour with which he and his followers had served Iyeyasu since the preceding year. Moritsuna was consequently ordered to present himself, accompanied by his retainers, at Wada, where they appeared on the 28th day, and after swearing allegiance were furnished with a written pardon. The remainder of the insurgents gradually gave in their submission with the exception of Masanobu, who despite the attempts that were made to persuade him to surrender, obstinately refused to yield. He, with four others of the same kidney and the priestly ringleaders, were compelled to fly the country, while Yoshiakira and Yoshitora, seeing how matters stood, sought safety in the West. Thus was effected the complete pacification of Western Mikawa.

In the 3rd month troops were sent into Eastern Mikawa, and in the 4th, Ogasawara Yasumoto, Makino Sadanari and Toda Shigesada, with the men of Hadsu, Ushikubo and Niregi respectively, laid down their arms. In the same year the *mura* of Yoshida, Tawara, Goyu and Terabe were occupied. The submission of the three *mura* of Nagashino, Tsukide and Dammine followed, and many of the leaders of Eastern Mikawa, unable to tolerate any longer the feeble and vacillating conduct of Ujizane, went over to Iyeyasu, whose authority thus became acknowledged by the entire province. In the 3rd month of the 8th year (A.D. 1565) Mikawa was divided into three governments, which were bestowed upon Honda Shigetsugu (Sakuzayemon), Kôriki Kiyonaga (Yozayemon) and Amano Yasukage, commonly styled the three *Bugiyô* (governors) of Mikawa. All three were able men, and while Kiyonaga was famed for his clemency and Shigetsugu for his strictness, Yasukage was lauded for the perfection of his justice. Popular song celebrated the first as a Buddha in gentleness, the second as a demon in energy and the third as being neither over clement with the one nor over strict with the other.

In the 9th year (A. D. 1566) an Imperial rescript raised Iyeyasu to the lower division of the inferior 5th rank, and invested him with the dignity of Lord of Mikawa. In the same year Iyeyasu changed his name, adopting that of Iye after his remote ancestor, Yoshiiye.

In the 5th month of the 10th year (A.D. 1567) Ota Nobunaga affianced his daughter to the heir of Iyeyasu, and Takeda Shingen, dazzled by the glory of the conqueror of Mikawa, sent his general Yamagata Masatoyo to assist in the reduction of Ujizane to submission. The river Ohoi was then fixed upon as the boundary between the territories of Iyeyasu and Takeda, who courted the friendship of his powerful neighbour.

In the 1st month of the 11th year (A.D. 1568) Iyeyasu was advanced by an Imperial rescript to the dignity of Sakiyô Dai-in. In the 3rd month Tôtomi was occupied and Kunô attacked, the lord of which, Kunô Muneyoshi, was, after some discussion, induced to surrender. Matsushita, Futamata and Takayabu also submitted. Harikawa was next reduced and Utsugawa occupied while Mitsuke was fortified. In the 9th month Matsudaira Nobukadsu was ordered to join Nobunaga, and the combined forces attacked and defeated Sasagi Shotei in Omi. Nobukadsu displayed the utmost valour upon this expedition, showing himself in the forefront at every encounter with the enemy.

‡ St. Frances de Sales.

* The reader is requested to correct the following erratum in the last number.

At the end of the preface, for *Shingen* read *Shigen*. Throughout for *Uchizane* read *Ujizane*.

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In the 10th month Iyeyasu himself led his troops into Tôtomi and overthrew Iigaya Osakabe. The district of Hikuma had previously been occupied by his forces, and he now erected a castle there to overawe the surrounding country. He then summoned the castles of Mafushi and Takatenjin and both surrendered.

Meanwhile Takeda Shingen had penetrated into Suruga, and compelled Ujizane to seek safety in Tôtomi, where he was hospitably received by Asaina Yasuyoshi, commandant of the castle of Kakegawa. Iyeyasu upon this laid seige to the castle, which, however, was so well defended by its position, and so well provided with stores, that the capture of it promised to be no easy matter, and Iyeyasu found himself obliged to retire upon Mitsuke where he encamped.

In the 1st month of the 12th year (A.D. 1569) Iyeyasu prepared to make a second attack upon the castle of Kakegawa, and with that object moved his troops to Hikuma. At the same time he sent word of his operations to Shingen, assuring the latter that he felt certain of taking the castle, and inquiring his views as to the treaty by which the Ohoi river had been established as the boundary between their respective territories. The reply was that the treaty should in every event be maintained, whereupon Iyeyasu at once broke up his camp and marched against Kakegawa. The besieged made frequent sallies with varying success, but Ujizane at last came to see that he could not hope to hold the place and made overtures of peace through Ishikawa Iyenari and Sakai Masachika. These were favourably received by Iyeyasu who allowed Ujizane to seek the hospitality of his wife's grandfather at Odawara, Hôjô Ujiyasu, giving him a guard as far as Tokura in Idsu. The command of Kakegawa was then bestowed upon Ishikawa Iyenari. The province of Mikawa had been previously divided into two portions and Ishikawa Iyenari and Sakai Tadatsugu—both of whom were made Hatagashira—were charged with the direction of military affairs in Eastern and Western Mikawa respectively. Upon the command of Kakegawa being conferred upon Ishikawa, his nephew, Katsumasa, was also made Hataga-hira. With Iyenari were joined Okubo Tadayo, Osuga Yasutaka and Matsudaira Tadatsugu, while the general administration of Eastern Mikawa was left in the hands of Honda Tadakatsu, Torii Tadamoto and Sakakibara Yasumasa.

In the 1st month of the 1st year of Genki (A.D. 1570) Tôtomi was reduced to submission, upon which Hikuma was selected as the seat of government and its name changed to Hamamatsu; the residence of Nobuyasu, the heir of Iyeyasu, at Okazaki being maintained.

Oda Nobunaga sends Envoys to congratulate Iyeyasu upon the pacification of Mikawa and Tôtomi and requests assistance against Asakura Yoshikage.

In the 2nd month Nobunaga conveyed his congratulations to Iyeyasu upon the final reduction of the two provinces to submission, and at the same time implored assistance against Osakura Yoshikage. Iyeyasu answered the request in person, joining Nobunaga with a large force[1] in Yechizen. The castles of Tedsutsu and Kanagasaki fell before their arms. Asai Nagamasa now came to the aid of Yoshikage, and the two leaders endeavoured to surround Nobunaga with their combined forces but he perceived his danger and avoided it by a timely retreat.

In the 5th month Iyeyasu returned to Okazaki, and in the 6th Nobunaga entered Omi and threatened Nagamasa. Here he was joined by Iyeyasu, whereupon Nagamasa entreated Yoshikage to send him assistance. The latter, accordingly, ordered his relative Kagetake to march to his brother-leader's aid. Twenty thousand men were collected and encamped at Osakiyama. Nobunaga had with him thirty-five thousand men who with the contingent led by Iyeyasu—five thousand strong—entrenched themselves at Tatsuhana. One night, Nobunaga, seeing the flare of a beacon on Osakiyama concluded that the enemy intended to make an attack at the break of day, and ordered the necessary preparations to be made to receive him. Dividing his forces into three corps he undertook, with the consent of Iyeyasu, to repel the attack of Nagamasa. The next morning Nagamasa advancing from the East, and Kagetake from the West, reached the Ane river. Nobunaga repeated his desire to engage Nagamasa, against whom he had a special grudge as a disloyal vassal, leaving the other hostile leader to be dealt with by Iyeyasu, who, accepting the arrangement, marched westwards and gave battle to Kagetake. The fight lasted for some time without any decisive result, and Iyeyasu, getting impatient, threw out troops right and left, and closing upon the enemy drove them back with great loss. He then hastened along the river bank to the assistance of Nobunaga, whom he observed to be hard pressed by Nagamasa, and, engaging the latter, completely defeated him, pursuing the flying foe as far as the ramparts of Osaki. Nobunaga was filled with admiration at this exploit, and saluted Iyeyasu as the Pillar of Valour (*lit.* Mainbeam of the Warrior-gate or Foremost among Samurai) while the barons of the eastern provinces, overawed by the victor's successes, proffered their submission and throughout the Kaidô acknowledged his supremacy.

In the 1st month of the 2nd year of Genki (A.D. 1571) Iyeyasu was advanced by Imperial rescription to the inferior 5th rank and appointed a *jijiu* (lord in waiting).

Some time previously the relations between Iyeyasu and the government of Kai (Shingen's country) had assumed an unfriendly tone which became embittered under the following circumstances. Ujimasa, a member of the Hôjô family, upon the death of his father Ujiyasu had made overtures of peace to Takeda Shingen. The latter, however, refused to enter into any negotiations unless the hospitality hitherto extended to Ujizane by the Hôjô family were withdrawn. On becoming aware of this condition Ujizane fled in terror to Iyeyasu whom he persuaded to seek the alliance of Uyesugi Kenshin whose friendship he enjoyed. The proposals of Iyeyasu were accepted and a double attack was concerted between the new allies upon Shingen.

Iyeyasu and Shingen resort to arms and a great battle is fought at Mikata ahara.

Upon news of this arrangement reaching him the latter broke off all intercourse with the Mikawa Chief and marching troops into Tôtomi occupied that province. He next retraced his steps and penetrating into Western Mikawa reduced its strong places, while his general, Akiyama Haruchika, acting by his orders entered Eastern Mikawa and overran that portion of the province. The close of the 4th month saw most of the castles in Mikawa in his hands, and the people abandoning Iyeyasu gave in their submission to the victor. He next prepared to attack Okazaki, upon news of which intention reaching Iyeyasu, the latter sent troops into Mikawa and brought back his rebellious vassals to their obedience. He then took up a position at Yoshida, whereupon Shingen did not venture further to molest him and withdrew his forces. Nobunaga, meanwhile, who greatly dreaded the power of Shingen, and feared the result of the struggle in which Iyeyasu had involved himself, did not dare to march to his assistance but sent a messenger to him with the advice to avoid the attack which the enemy would surely make upon Hamamatsu, by abandoning that place. Iyeyasu dismissed the messenger with courtesy, and turning to one of his officers observed that he might as well break his sword if he abandoned Hamamatsu, which would be a death blow to his military career, and that he was not in the least degree afraid of Shingen. In the 1st month of the 3rd year of Genki (A.D. 1572) Iyeyasu occupied Suruga, and in the 3rd month Uyesugi entered Shinano, affording by this diversion an indirect aid to his ally. In the 10th month, Shingen, trusting that the heavy snows in the northern province would prevent the allies from effecting a junction of their forces, assembled a large body of troops and took the field against Iyeyasu, many of whose retainers, forgetful of their allegiance, joined the enemy, who, thus reinforced, pressed upon Hamamatsu. Yamagata Masakage and Akiyama Haruhika, two of Shingen's generals, meanwhile made a movement in the direction of Utsuyama in the district of Ide, upon news of which reaching Iyeyasu the latter ordered Matsudaira Kiyoyoshi to check their advance, and yielding, after repeated remonstrances, to the counsels of

[1] Lit. ten thousand men. The author's figures are frequently quite untrustworthy; he does not, indeed, in all probability, intend them to be taken as other than vague indications of numbers which he feels himself compelled by the dignity of history to signify, in many instances, by thousands, when, at the most, hundreds only are meant.

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his principal officers, requested assistance from Nobunaga, who, accordingly, sent Sakuma Nobemori, Takikawa Kadsumasa and Hirate Hanshu to his aid.

For a month or so both sides remained inactive. In the 12th month Shingen after disposing his forces, which were very considerable, for active service, advanced to Mikatagahara where he encamped, and proceeded to set fire to the outworks of the Castle of Hamamatsu. This exploit aroused the wrath of Iyeyasu, and made him eager to fight. Nobumori, however, plucking him by his robe endeavoured to restrain his impetuosity, representing Shingen as an experienced general not to be engaged with lightly, but Iyeyasu answered that to allow the town to be taken without letting fly an arrow in its defence was but a cowardly policy, and reminded his adviser of the ridicule incurred by Ujiyasu when besieged in Odawara by Shingen, through lacking the courage to make a single sally. The other leaders, however, insisted upon the arguments of Nobumori, and Iyeyasu was obliged to restrain his ardour. On the 22nd day Shingen feigned a retreat, upon which Iyeyasu put his forces in motion and about sunset reached Mikatagahara, where he encamped. Distributing his troops in nine corps, he ordered Torii Tadahiro to reconnoitre the enemy's position. That officer reported that Shingen had wheeled round, and was in full march upon them with his numerous forces in battle array and counselled his commander to keep within his lines without venturing upon an engagement. Another officer, Moritsuna, was then ordered to make a second reconnaissance and upon his return gave similar advice, Iyeyasu, however, rejected these counsels and ordered Okubo Tadaské and Shibata Yasutada to prepare for battle. Moritsuna again represented the risk he was incurring, but Iyeyasu, refusing to listen to him, hastened to the front, and directed Ishikawa Kadzumasa, Sakakibara Yasumasa and Honda Tadakatsu to engage Oyamada Masayuki, while he himself fell upon Sakai Tadatsugu and Yamagata Masatoyo whom he put to flight, pursuing them for some distance. The victor, however, by a sudden movement was taken in flank by Katsuyori and Baba Ujikatsu, whom Masayuki and Masatoyo turned back to assist. Takeda Nobutoyo with the other hostile leaders followed up the attack, and Shingen advancing with the remainder of his forces, drums beating and in as perfect order as the hilly nature of the ground permitted, completed the rout of the Mikawa chief, many of whose principal officers fell upon the field fighting bravely to the last. Nobumori took to flight, Hanshu was slain, while Kadzumasa and Matsudaira Iyetada continued the struggle but without staying the progress of the enemy. Iyeyasu, maddened by his defeat, threw himself upon the foe with such troops as he could rally to his aid and affronted death over and over again in his determination not to seek safety in flight.

Natsume Masayoshi, who had been left at Hamamatsu, on hearing of his leader's peril hastened to his assistance, and after some vain expostulation found himself obliged to seize his chief's bridle and force him from the field, goading his horse to its utmost speed with the point of a spear. Having thus—with the assistance of Kuroyanagi Takeshige whom to had called to his aid—effected his master's escape, he rode straight into the enemy's camp and there met his death.

Iyeyasu, meanwhile, made his way to the castle of Hamamatsu, which he reached about nightfall, and ordering the gate to be thrown wide open caused a fire to be kindled in a brasier set in the gateway, thus inviting his pursuers Ujikatsu, Masatoyo and other of the hostile leaders to force their way into the place. Dreading an ambush, however, the enemy did not venture upon an attack and the next day Shingen retired upon Giyôbu.

(To be Continued.)

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A General Meeting of the Asiatic Society was held in the *Jio Gakko*, Yedo, on the 14th June 1876, Rev Prof. Syle in the chair which was afterwards taken by Rev. D. Veeder and finally by Sir H. S. Parkes, Vice-President.

The reading of the Minutes of last Meeting was omitted—a copy not being at hand.

The Secretary submitted (in accordance with the Council's Resolution of 6th Oct. 1875) a list of proposed office-bearers for the coming year. This list containing the names of more officers than the rules of the Society contemplated, the following resolution was submitted as an amendment, according to Rule 29.

Resolved to amend Rule 10, by substituting the words "Ten Councillors" for "Five Councillors;" and "Two Recording Secretaries" for "One Recording Secretary."

A Committee of ordinary members was thereupon appointed, in conjunction with the Council, to report on the proposed amendment at the next General Meeting; the members of the Committee being Dr. Veeder, Dr. Eldridge, Mr. Wilkin, Professor Grigsby and Mr. Dallas.

The corresponding Secretary reported having received communications from the President of the Organizing Committee of the International Congress of Orientalists, Professor Grigorieff, inviting the Society to send a delegate to the Congress to be held on the 1st of September, at St. Petersburg, under the auspices of the Russian Government. Professor Summers stated that H. E. the Russian Minister had expressed his readiness to forward any objects of interest for exhibition on that occasion, if sent to him not later than the 5th of July: whereupon,

Professor Summers moved and Professor Perry seconded the resolution "That Ernest M. Satow Esq. be requested and authorized to represent the Society at the approaching Oriental Congress at St. Petersburg" Carried unanimously.

Professor Syle mentioned that Mr. H. Pryer, a member of the Society, was about to visit the interior as a naturalist, and suggested that a sum of money might be placed in his hands for the purpose of procuring specimens &c. for the Society's Museum. Whereupon it was moved by Mr. Dallas, seconded by Mr. Grigsby and carried:—

"That this Meeting recommend to the Council Mr. Pryer's journey as a praise-worthy object for assistance, provided that the Council consider that the Society has funds in hand to devote to that purpose."

Mr. Poate's paper on Cotton in Japan was then read. Sir Harry Parkes observed that it dealt with a very practical subject; that if Japan could grow cotton enough for its own consumption it would be satisfactory; if sufficient for export so much the better; but he was afraid that this could not be done. Japan being a mountainous country it might be too cold except in the flat tracts of land. Moreover Japanese cotton was of a short staple, though fine, and was not in request in Europe. The yield was very uncertain, and the farmers could not rely on their crops. Whenever there was a poor crop in this country Japan had to import raw cotton to a great extent from China. The value of the import in 1873 was $146,569; in 1874 $1,155,076, and in 1875 $255,690. Besides this a deficient crop necessitated extended purchases of English yarn.

Prof. Atkinson asked Mr. Poate whether he had any information respecting the botanical characters of the cotton plant first introduced. He (Prof. A.) had been told that the Japanese called the cotton plant first imported, but which was afterwards lost, "tree cotton" on account of its size; whilst that at present cultivated was known as "grass cotton." If this were known it might afford a clue to the country from which the first supply was obtained.

Mr. Poate stated that the yield in Japan was small, about half that of America, which reached 250 to 300 lbs. per acre. Dr. Veeder thought the introduction of American cotton, with good husbandry, into Japan was worth trying. In the Slave States, before the war, the ground was exhausted by cotton cultivation, and the desire to extend its cultivation by slave labour in the Free States was one of the causes of the American Civil War.

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Professor Marshall then read his paper, "Notes of a journey from Yedo to Kiôto *viâ* Asama-yama, the Hoku-rokudô, and Lake Biwa," which was well illustrated by diagrams and maps. Some of the celebrated Kaga porcelain was exhibited also. Sir Harry Parkes said that such an itinerary would be of great use. He believed that few foreign travellers, if any, had preceded Mr. Marshall on the Hoku-rokudô, and his, at least, was the first account which had been received of that route. He could, from his own experience, testify to the beauty of much of the country described in the paper and to the accuracy of the statements of Professor Marshall, who had done good service in recording his observations for the benefit of the Society. He knew of no more interesting trip than that to Asama-yama. Dr. Veeder stated that Asama-yama was sometimes visible from elevated points in Yedo.

Law Report.

IN H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.

Monday, June 19, 1876.

DLOSSMAN *vs.* CAPTAIN WADE, Master of the British ship *Forward Ho.*

Charge: assault.

Accused denied the charge.

Dlossman, sworn: I was discharged from the *Forward Ho* about ten days ago, I was a sailmaker on board. When we were off the Cape the captain found fault with some sail-making of mine, and while I was down on my hands and knees at my work he kicked me in the face with his boot.

To Captain Wade: The sail I was working on is not spoilt, at least not anything worth speaking of.

Joseph Ordinary, sworn: I am an A. B. on board the *Forward Ho.*

To Captain Wade: I heard an argument between you and the plaintiff. You said he had spoilt the sail, and you pushed him off the poop with your foot.

To Court: Plaintiff's face was bleeding, but I do not know if it was from falling on the deck or from the captain's foot.

Captain Wade: Plaintiff shipped with me as a sailmaker: he said he had been for years in a London sail-loft. He spoilt several sails for me, the last sail worth $300, and when I told him to leave the poop, where he was working, he would not go, so I pushed him off.

Charge dismissed.

Friday, 23rd June 1876.

Joseph Peters, a seaman without employment, was charged with assault. When asked about his nationality he said that he was born in Madeira, his mother having been an English woman, his father a Portuguese. He lives at No, 114. Sent before the Portuguese Consul General.

Thomas Meldrum was charged with vagrancy.

Police Constable Toms, sworn: Last night about 1 o'clock, prisoner was brought to the station by a Japanese policeman, who stated that he had found him asleep in the street. Prisoner was sober. Prisoner has no known means of livelihood, he has for some time been knocking about the *sake* houses in Honmura.

Police Serjeant Loxton, sworn: This the third time prisoner has been brought to the station in the night. I know him as a loafer.

Sentenced to six week's imprisonment without hard labour. After the expiration of the term of imprisonment to be deported if security for subsistence be not forthcoming.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before Gen. T. B. VAN BUREN, Consul-General.

Saturday, June 17th, 1876.

THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES *in re* KATE MILLER *vs.* FRANK DUCLOT.

Charge: Assault and battery.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Kate Miller, sworn: I am the wife of Mr. W. Miller and reside at No. 114. Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock the prisoner, Duclot, came to my house to enquire for some clothing belonging to an officer of one of the steamers. I told him I had nothing belonging to the officer, that he had received all that there was. Duclot had already sent a Japanese woman on the same errand, and I told him not to send her any more. He said he would send her as often as he pleased. I told him if he did I would see the Consul. He said he had given the woman instructions to break my head the next time I put her out her out of the compound. He used most filthy language, and told the woman to come up on the verandah and strike me. She took up stones and threw at me. I then sent for a police officer; when he arrived Duclot had already raised his stick at me. I took the stick from his hands and called to Mr. Nickel for help. The woman then threw more stones and I struck her with the stick. Prisoner then knocked me down and beat me with a stick, tore my hair, and dragged me by it along the verandah. He said the next time he came to my house he would kill me. He would not permit the policeman to touch him, but said he was the master of the house. My husband was absent. Then he took the woman with him and left, and I went to the Consulate and made a complaint.

Charles Nickel, sworn: I am a stevedore. I was present at Mr. Miller's house yesterday morning when prisoner came there. I went there to see Captain Miller. Prisoner came and knocked at the door; Mrs. Miller got up and went to the door to see who it was. Then she called me to come and asked prisoner if he would repeat certian words he had used to her, which he did. He said: "If I send a chit by a woman you ought to respect her as you would any anybody else." Mrs. Miller said she would not, and told him not to send her again, and that he must not come himself again either, and she told him to leave. He said he would not. She then sent for a policeman. I saw the Japanese woman, but I saw no stones thrown. Prisoner used insulting language to Mrs. Millier, I don't remember the words, Mrs. Miller tried to push prisoner out of the door, and I tried to persuade him to go, but he would not. He raised a Malacca cane, and caught Mrs. Miller by the hair of her head, and dragged her along the verandah. The policeman came and tried to take him away, but he would not be touched; then the policeman went for assistance, and the prisoner left.

Cross-examined by prisoner: You brought the stick with you, and Mrs. Miller took it away. You told Mrs. Miller, you knew all about her while you were in the house before.

Omera Chujiama, a Japanese police officer, cautioned to speak the truth: I was on duty yesterday morning near No. 114, and was called by a servant of that house. When I went there, I saw prisoner striking Mrs. Miller with his stick. I was requested by Mrs. Miller to take prisoner to the police station. I told her I could not take him away alone, but would get assistance. When I came back, prisoner had gone. He was pulling Mrs. Miller along the verandah by her hair.

Francis O. Duclot, duly sworn: On the 2nd May I went to attend on Captain Miller, husband of complainant, by Dr. Eldridge's order. I attended on him until the 10th, when he went to the hospital on account of his wife's abusive language. After taking him to the hospital, I came back to Mrs. Miller, and told her that her husband was all right. She said I was the cause of putting him in the hospital, and my services were no more wanted. I said she was mistaken, I had already spent $3 out of my own pocket. I went to the husband, and he requested me to carry on his business, which I did. The night before last I sent two Japanese women to Mrs. Miller with a chit about some clothing belonging to an officer in a steamer. The girls came back and said Mrs. Miller had torn the chit up and beaten them. I went next morning and knocked at the door; a Japanese servant answered it. I asked for Mr. Miller, she told me Mr. Miller was in the police station and had slept there all night; she said I could see Mrs. Miller. I said all right, and was invited to Mrs. Miller's bedroom; she was in bed. I told her I came for the officer's clothing, and she said she had none, he had received all his clothing. I then bid her good morning. She told me never to send a Japanese girl again, at the same time stigmatising her by an approbious epithet. An altercation arose, when Mrs. Miller jumped out of bed and came running after me, and took the stick out of my hand and commenced beating me. I seized hold of her by her hair. Mr. Nickel was in the back room and she called him, and he asked me to let her alone. I said, I wanted to let her alone and go away, if she would let me. A policeman was there and took no notice of her.

Found guilty of the charge, and sentenced to pay $10 fine or ten days' imprisonment.

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IN THE FRENCH CONSULAR COURT.

Before EMILE KEAETZER, Esq., Acting Consul, and Messrs. G. BLAKEWAY and A. F. NEGRE, Assessors.

Friday, 23rd June, 1876.

SIMONET *vs.* PEQUIGNOT & Co.

Mr. Simonet, a merchant established in Blois, France, had, in May 1875, obtained a verdict by arbitration in the French Consular Court, Yokohama, ordering the firm of Pequignot & Co., Yokohama, to pay him francs 12,943 with costs and 8 per cent. annual interest from date of judgment. As Messrs. Pequignot & Co. have not complied with this order the case was again brought before the Consular tribunal in order to obtain an execution.

Mr. F. V. Dickins appeared for plaintiff; Mr. A. Pequignot, with Mr. C. Michel as his adviser, for defendants.

Mr. Dickins stated that his client, in conformity with the arbitration verdict rendered in his favour on the 5th May, 1875, but hitherto unfulfilled by defendants, claimed $2,041.43 with costs, and interest until paid. He added that he had ascertained that the landed properties of Messrs. Pequignot and Co. were mortgaged, and that in this mortgage carriages and horses were included. If the Court should be of opinion that such mortgage was lawful, then the estate of defendants' would not cover his claim. He had proposed to defendants to pay by monthly instalments of $50, *plus* interest, during the summer months, and $40, *plus* interest, during the winter months.

Mr. Michel said that plaintiff had already once obtained a verdict in his favour, and it was therefore superfluous to bring the case again into Court, as two different judgements could not be given in the same case. He asked that the case be dismissed and plaintiff ordered to pay costs.

Mr. Pequignot on being asked by the Court if he had any proposal to make, declared himself willing to pay the debt in monthly instalments of $63, *plus* interest.

Mr. Dickins declared himself willing to accept $75 monthly during the six months, May to October, and $50 monthly during the other six months; this payment to include interest.

The Court then ordered the arbitration judgment to be carried out in the manner proposed by Mr. Dickins, and defendants to pay costs.

IN THE PORTUGUESE CONSULAR GENERAL COURT.

Before J. J. KEswick, Esq., Acting Consul General.

June 23, 1876.

Joseph Peters, a seaman without employment, was charged with assault.

Police constable Toms deposed that last night, about 1 o'clock, he was called to a house on lot No. 114, where the prisoner had broken the door and window. He was drunk, and cursed the woman who lived in the house. Witness took prisoner in charge, and brought him to the station.

A Japanese woman appeared, and stated that prisoner had last night broken into her house on No. 114, beaten her, and cut off her hair. She assessed the damages at $1.50.

Prisoner acknowledged to have been drunk.

Sentenced to pay a fine of $5, damages $1.50, and costs.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, 6th June, 1876.—The Ex-Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Aziz, has committed suicide.

London, 2nd June.—Japan Silks: Stock, 4,400 Bales; Deliveries for May, 680 Bales.

TELEGRAMS.

(Straits Times Extra.)

London, 15th May, 1876.—The Conference at Berlin has terminated successfully, the credit thereof being due to Russia.

Russia scouts the idea of a military occupancy of the Insurgent Provinces, and its views, embodied in a memorandum, were read on Saturday last, by Prince Gortschakoff in presence of the English, French and Italian Ambassadors, who have referred the matter to their respective Governments.

London, 15th May.—Lord Northbrook has arrived at Brindisi.

The Czar has gone to Ems.

London, 16th May.—Telegrams from Salonica state 54 arrests have been made there.

London, 16th May.—Mr. Ryland's motion regretting the increased National Expenditure has been rejected in the House of Commons by 263 against 175 votes.

London, 16th May.—France and Italy have notified their adhesion to Prince Gortschakoff's memorandum, which is based on Count Andrassy's scheme, and moreover requires guarantees from the Porte that the reforms therein promulgated will be duly carried out.

Aden, 17th May.—The P. & O. *Peshawur*, with the outward mails of the 5th instant, left here for Bombay at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The B.I. Company's steamer *Canara* and the same Company's steamer *Java* left here yesterday, the former outward, and the latter homeward bound.

London, 17th May.—Replying to Lord Selborne, in the House of Lords last evening.

The Marquis of Salisbury promised to submit the petition addressed to Lord Lytton, from Sirdar Narain Singh begging that he might be allowed to return to the Punjaub, as he felt assured that the new Viceroy would be glad to perform an act of grace at the present moment.

Constantinople, 17th May.—The dismissal of the Grand Vizier, Mahmoud was brought about by hostile commotion among the softas; the several Embassies, fearing an outbreak, had adopted measures of defence; the excitement, however, has abated.

Of the 54 arrest made in Salonica 6 culprits have been executed.

The enquiry, into the conduct of the others, is proceeding.

Calcutta 14th May.—A rumour says that a tour is arranged for the Prince of Wales in Australia in 1878.

Mr. Saunders, Commissioner of Mysore, is to be created a Knight of the Star of India.

London, 18th May.—The Queen to-day held an investiture of the Order of the Bath at Windsor Castle at which Sir Bartle Frere was invested with the Grand Cross of the Bath.

Her Majesty also conferred the dignity of Knight Commander of the Bath upon Lord Suffield.

OBITUARY.—Colonel Meadows Taylor.

The British Squadron in the Mediterranean has been ordered to proceed to Besika Bay; and the German Baltic Squadron proceeds thither next week.

Paris 19th May.—The National Assembly has rejected M. Respail's Amnesty motion.

London, 20th May.—The banquet given in honour of the Prince of Wales' return from India by the Corporation of the City of London came off last evening at the Guildhall and was a most brilliant affair. Covers were laid for 500 guests.

His Royal Highness, in replying to the toast of the evening, said that he looked back to his visit to India with the greatest gratification, and although his stay in that country was unhappily only a short one had gathered much valuable knowledge; his reception by all classes had been of the kindest and most hospitable description, and his own feelings were that he could not sufficiently thank the native princes and peoples of India for the manner of his reception. Indeed the kindness of the reception had left a lasting impression on his memory, and he felt sure it was a sign that the Indian Empire was not disloyal to the Queen. In concluding his speech His Royal Highness made a complimentary allusion to the native troops.

The guests at the splendid Ball which followed, in a grand pavilion specially erected in the Guildhall yard, numbered 5,000.

London, 20th May.—Her Majesty the Queen has left Windsor Castle, and proceeded to Balmoral.

Nienza, 20th May.—The German and French Consuls, who were murdered in the Mosque at Salonica were buried with much pomp at that town yesterday.

Alexandria, 19th May.—The troopship *Himalaya* has passed through the Suez Canal, homeward bound.

London, May 22nd.—Replying in the House of Commons this evening to the question of Mr. Maurice Brooks, Mr. Disraeli declined to recommend an Amnesty towards the Fenians.

A lively discussion followed.

The Troopship *Orontes* has arrived home.

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London, May 22nd.—England has refused to allow Mr. Rivers Wilson to take office in the Egyptian Ministry (Finance) unless he quits the English Civil service.

Vienne, May 22nd.—Count Andrassy has returned from Berlin, and in a speech delivered at Pesth yesterday he alluded hopefully to the prospects of peace, and said he was convinced thot the pacific intentions of the Northern Powers made it clearly manifest that England would join the agreement made at the Berlin Conference.

Paris, 23rd May.—The nomination of M. Pierrepont as French Minister to the Court of Saint James's was confirmed in the Senate to-date.

London, 24th May.—Further details, dated May 9th, received by mail, regarding the Salonica murders stated that the *emeute* began in consequence of a young Christian girl wishing to become a Mahommedan. The originators of the disturbance fled to adjacent mountains.

Three French, one English, and two Italian, besides German and Austrian, war vessels have been ordered to proceed to the Gulf of Salonica. A Turkish frigate with a new Governor has also been sent to Salonica from Constantinople.

Samfet Pacha has been appointed Minister of Justice at Constantinople, and Dejevdet Pacha appointed Governor of Syria.

Aden, 24th May.—The P. & O. steamer *Travancore*, with the outward Mails of 12th instant, left for Bombay at 6 o'clock this evening.

Moscow, 24th May.—General Kaufmann passed through here yesterday. He is returning to his post as Governor of Khokand.

Alexandria, 25th May.—An important decree affecting the Diara bondholders has been decided by the tribunal consolidating the Daira bands as invalid against foreigners.

London, May 25.—There was a semi-panic on the Stock Exchange to-day, caused by the general anxiety on account of Eastern affairs.

The Ports refuses, though unofficially, to take cognizance of Prince Gortschakoff's Memorandum read at Berlin, and will reject it unless it be modified.

Mr. Rivers Wilson leaves London to-day to take up his post in the Egyptian Ministry of Finance.

Her Majesty's steam corvette *Challenger* has arrived at Spithead from a two years' cruise on particular service.

Obituary.—General Sir G. Bowles, G. C. B. and Mr. Henry Kingsley.

London, May 26th.—The *Times* this morning published a statement to the effect that England reiterated its refusal to join in the terms as read at the Berlin Conference. England declares that the Memorandum in which the Three Powers join, though professing to maintain the principles of Count Andrassy's Note, departs from its conventions, and the demands being unreasonable, show that the Powers are no longer impartial mediators.

France has proposed a conference of the Guaranteeing Powers at Washington.

Washington, May 25th.—The report of the Committee of Enquiry into the conduct of General Schenck, acquits him of the charge of fraud, but strongly censures his conduct.

Calcutta, 27th May.—A meeting consisting entirely of natives, was held to-day in the Town Hall, under the auspices of the India League, Professor Bannerjee presiding.

It was resolved to present an address of congratulation to the Queen on her assumption of the title of Empress of India.

London, 27th May.—The steam yacht *Pandora*, Captain Allen Young, sailed from Portsmouth to-day for the purpose of communicating with the depots of the Polar ships, the *Alert* and the *Discovery*, at the enterance to Smith's Sound.

London, 27th May.—A panic was caused on the Stock Exchange to-day by the intelligence that Foreign fleets were assembled in Besika Bay, near the entrance to the Dardanelles.

London, 27th May.—The King and Crown Prince of Hanover are gazetted, the former a General, and the latter a Colonel of the English army.

London, 27th May.—Gainsborough's celebrated picture of the Duchess of Devonshire, which was lately sold for 10,100 guineas has been sold (query—stolen?) from the place where it was being exhibited.

London, 27th May.—Her Majesty's ironclad *Sultan* sailed from Portsmouth to-day, for the Mediterranean, in command of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

London, May 27.—In the House of Commons, last evening, replying to a question of Mr. Ernest Noel, Mr. James Lowther, the under Secretary of the Colonial Office, admitted that Governor Jervois had departed from his previous non-intervention policy; and he promised, on an early day, to explain the policy of the Government in respect to the settlements of Malacca.

Vienna, May 27.—The Insurgents now demand the independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Rangoon, May 27.—The British escort, with Grosvenor's party arrived at Bhamo on 21st, all well. They encountered no trouble of any kind, either in Chinese or Burmese territory, on in the tract occupied by the hill tribes. Grosvenor's party, with the escort, leave for Mandalay on the 25th.

(Straits Times Extra.)

Galle, 29th May.—The debate in the House of Lords on the Queen's Proclamation resolved itself into a rhetorical duel between Lord Selborne and the Lord Chancellor.

Different questions regarding the use of the imperial title have been asked in the House of Commons by Mr. Osborne Morgan and Sir Henry James.

The Colonies are free to adopt or to refrain from using the title of Empress.

Latest accounts state that Turkish troops have gained a substantial victory over the insurgents.

A Conference of the three Imperial Chancellors supporting the Austrian note, will be held at Berlin.

Prince Bismark's proposal to transfer the Prussian railways to the empire was supported in the Diet by a decisive majority.

The amnesty agitation continues in France. The Government is generally condemned.

Sir George Balfour has called for papers with the view of establishing a thoroughly reciprocal free trade between the Colonies and the United Kingdom.

An enquiry into the loss of the *Strathmore* by the Board of Trade, has commenced.

The king of Dahomey has been fined £6,000 for outrages on British subjects. He refuses to pay, but is allowed time to June.

London, May 29th.—The general anxiety on account of Eastern affairs is unallayed. Insurers at Lloyds are asking war risks.

Three more ironclads have been ordered to the Mediterranean, making the number of the British Squadron ten.

Paris, May 29th.—*Kilt* is the winner of the French Derby, which was run yesterday.

London, 30th May.—The announcement that the Sultan has been dethroned, was to-day officially made. His nephew, the heir presumptive, Murad Effendi, has been proclaimed Sultan in his stead.

Lord Northbrook arrived in London yesterday.

The vote of £60,000 to meet the expenses of the Prince of Wales' visit to India will not be exceeded.

London, 31st May.—The revolution in Turkey is regarded unfavourably everywhere.

New York, 30th May.—Telegrams from Quebec state that a great fire has broken out there, and is still raging.

Obituary.—Sir William Weir Hogg, Baronet.

London, 31st May.—The deposition of the Sultan was peaceably effected by the Ministers.

Abdul Aziz is now a prisoner.

There are rejoicings at Pera.

The London Press considers that the dethronement of the Sultan favours a peaceful solution of the Turkish difficulty.

Aden, 31st May.—The P. & O. steamer *Indus*, with the outward English mails of the 19th instant, sailed for Bombay at ten this morning.

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London, 31st May.—The Derby race was run to-day. The following is the result :—

Mineral Colt.....1
Forerunner.....2
Julius Cæsar.....3

London, 31st May.—There has been a debate in the House of Lords in reference to the affairs in Perak.

Lord Carnarvon lengthily quoting from Sir Andrew Clarke's despatches censures Governor Jervois' departure from the policy indicated therein, instead of confining his functions to the Resident's advice.

Lord Carnarvon has promised to explain his future policy later.

Further details are wanting in respect to the cause of the dethronement of the Sultan.

London, 1st June.—The deposition of the Sultan of Turkey, on the 29th ultimo, was brought about this way.

The Ministers of State, after vainly soliciting for reforms, in order to replenish the war treasury from the privy purse, determined on the Sultan's deposition.

The Palace was thereupon beset by troops, and the heir presumptive, Mourad Effendi, was proclaimed Sultan at the War Office, before all the Ministers, the Scheik-ul-Islam being spokesman.

Suleiman Pasha having intimated to Abdulaziz Khan that the nation had deposed him, conveyed him, together with his family and household, including 53 boats-full of women to the old Seraglio.

The heir presumptive, Mourad Effendi, immediately occupied the Dolma-baghtche Palace, and his manifesto is hourly expected.

The Christian Patriarchs have paid homage to him. England, France, and Italy have recognized the revolution.

The change is considered anti-Russian, but a rumour of the recall of General Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador, is unconfirmed.

The Northern Powers intended to have presented a memorandum on the 30th ultimo, but this has now been postponed.

A MILLIONAIRE FUNERAL.

(Saturday Review.)

In recent years there has been a marked disposition in this country to curtail as far as possible the decorative pomp and ceremony which have become associated with funerals; but in the United States the opposite tendency seems to prevail. The New York papers are full of what are called "the final tributes to the earthly remains of the Great Merchant," and the arrangements of the funeral are of course described in language of becoming magnificence. The Great Merchant, it is needless to say, is Mr. Stewart, late dry goods warehouseman of New York. He is reputed to have left twenty millions of dollars, and such a dazzling accumulation has naturally attracted abundant worshippers. No doubt most of those who thus bow down before the golden calf are inspired by a more or less conscious hope that somehow or other they may attain to a share of similar greatness; but there is also a sense in which the awe and admiration of the multitude for mere wealth is perfectly disinterested. There is something in the idea of a vast heap of money which excites minds otherwise dull and stagnant. There are potentialities about immense wealth which stimulate the imagination, and in any case it is felt that the general circle of humanity is ennobled by having a tremendously rich man in the family, even though no legacies are expected. There is a reflected enjoyment and elation in thinking that one man at least has this command of money, and in allowing the imagination, as it were, to handle the coin. The school of philosophers who are always preaching about the greatness of common things will now be delighted to find a dry goods business surrounded by a halo of romance.

As far as we can gather, Mr. Stewart seems to have been a very respectable man, who made his money by his steady business habits and devotion to his shop. We can readily believe that, in so far as greatness can be associated with a dry goods store, Mr. Stewart was a great man of his kind. But it is evident that, in the popular view of the matter, his greatness consisted in his fortune rather than in his personal character; and in all probability, if he had been less opulent, he would never have been heard of beyond the range of his customers. At the same time, there is no doubt a great deal of the dry goods element up and down the world, and it is only natural that it should make the most of itself. This has been done at New York by giving Mr. Stewart a public funeral, for a touching and picturesque account of which we are indebted to the *New York Herald*. "It is probable," we are told, "that no private citizen of New York ever before had paid him at his funeral such a spontaneous tribute to his memory as was yesterday displayed by the people of the metropolis to the remains of Alexander T. Stewart." Before the funeral the body lay in state in the "marble palace" of which Mr. Stewart had formerly been the proprietor. "The dead merchant," we read, "was attired in a simple walking-dress suit, much like what he was wont to wear in life, consisting of a black frock coat, a vest cut low, with black doe-skin trousers, a white evening tie, the shirt-bosom bearing three plain pearl buttons on its snowy surface." A touch of art was, however, added to the embellishment of the corpse. "The face of the deceased looked very natural, having a slight pink tinge." And so poor Mr. Stewart, with his white tie and dress shirt, and looking all the more ghastly for the dab of rouge, was exposed to public view. The coffin was of course not an ordinary coffin, but one of the new patent "preservers" which have supplemented the ordinary ice coffins. Perhaps, however, we ought to apologize for using such a term as coffin. It appears that this word is considered on the side other of the Atlantic too prosaic and vulgar a term to be used on grand occasions, and a coffin is therefore called a "casket." In the present instance, the casket appear to have been of the most gorgeous description. It was of oak, completely covered with the finest black Lyons velvet, and trimmed with the heaviest gold fringe bullion and gold tassels. The interior was lined with white tufted satin, trimmed with white silk, and the lid was lined with white satin in the form of "gathered sun rays," these rays being richly studded with gold. The pillow was also of satin, and the handles of plated gold: the screws were all gold, and the knobs were of silver washed with gold. Altogether, the arrangements seem to have been such as must have been highly refreshing to the mind of a successful linendraper. The casket was placed on "a massive, oblong mound of flowers three feet high, covered with moss, in which white roses and japonicas were thickly studded"; and the reporter assures us that "those who have not seen the interior of this vast and noble hall can form no idea of its palatial magnificence," but "briefly it may be said that the surroundings were a fit setting for the casket and the banked masses of gorgeous and odorous flowers." At the head of the bier stood a floral 'cross over six feet in height, surmounted by a crown of violets, and "surrounding the casket were broken columns, harps, and anchors." An immense crowd surrounded the house, and for several hours "there streamed around the casket representatives of every profession and social rank in the metropolis, among whom were notabilities and celebrities of fashion, mercantile life, art, science, and wealth." "Hundreds of ladies who had received invitations came too late, and were forced to remain outside of the mansion." After the friends of the family and those especially invited had taken a last look at the deceased, the clerks of the store, two by two, marched past the casket, followed by five hundred women and girls employed by the firm. Of the hearse we learn only that it was a very handsome one, and of course bran new. The church in which the service was read was also decorated with flowers and foliage, and, when the procession moved into the churchyard, "the casket, held high in the air, with its golden handles and bullion fringes glittering in the open day, formed a focus to which every eye was turned." The widow of the deceased naturally enjoyed a good deal of the reporter's attention. At first, "broken with grief, she sat in an upper *salon*"; then Judge Hilton was seen escorting her "bowed figure" from the house: and it is thought necessary to state that in the churchyard Mrs. Stewart "seemed deeply moved." And so an admiring public paid its tribute of respect to "the greatest business man the country has ever seen."

Mr, Stewart's peculiar position might perhaps account for any exceptional display at his funeral; but it would appear that the system of exhibiting dead bodies to a curious mob tends to encourage a taste for fantastic ceremonial. On the same day that Stewart was buried there was another remarkable funeral in New York, which at any other time would probably have attracted more attention. Mrs. Roxcellanah H. Keyser was the inmate of a fine "brown house" in East Fifty-Seventh Street, and was reported to be worth much money. Tradition said that her husband —for she was a widow—had been buried in his wedding-garments, and attended to his grave by seventy carriages; and Mrs. Keyser had decided to be similarly honoured. Accordingly, she had a hearse and six black horses, "the vehicle of death being as handsome as any in the city, and the horses elegantly caparisoned with velvet and rich trappings"; and behind came four four-horse car-

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riages, and seventy-two two-horse carriages, so that Mrs. Keyser decidedly had an advantage over her husband. The body was laid out in state in the deceased's house, where the religious service was performed. "The casket was of oak, with a gold plate and gold-mounted silver handles," covered with a black velvet pall trimmed with heavy bullion fringe and tassels. The casket and fittings, however, seem to have been quite thrown into the shade by the deceased lady herself, who, we are told, "was robed in a very rich white satin bridal costume, trailed along which were wreaths of fragrant flowers." "The casket itself was was lined with white satin, and floral emblems were scattered in profusion about the place where the remains were laid." A cross of flowers seven feet high stood at one end of the coffin, and "there were also anchors and a lyre." It is said that several hundreds of "well-dressed people" availed themselves of the opportunity of amusing themselves with this pretty sight. When the privileged visitors had passed through the room where the body lay, the mob outside thrust aside the barricades and swarmed into the house. The cost of the display is estimated at 8,000 dollars, the casket alone costing nearly 2,000 dollars, and the flowers being equal to "a fortune for a poor family." On the whole, this affair seems to have gone a little beyond the taste of New York, for the *Herald* remarks that "the scene somehow seemed robbed of solemnity, and appeared more like a marriage than a funeral." As far as we are aware, there are as yet no indications of a similar mania among ourselves; indeed the symptoms are happily rather the other way; but, considering the passion for public display and excitement which has been so strikingly displayed in recent years, it is hard to say how far the gratification of vulgar ostentation may ultimately be carried.

We gather that, though the contemplation of Mr. Stewart's prodigious fortune has excited great enthusiasm among his fellow-citizens, his will has caused some disappointment. In this document, says the *New York Herald*, Mr. Stewart "appears in the light of one who hesitated till the opportunity was gone." "He dreamed over magnificent schemes for the benefit of the city—public charities doubtless of a very practical nature—but he could not decide, and life passed away ere he could determine how to act, or to decide which of the many schemes was most to his satisfaction"; and now "all that grand opportunity, all the luxury of doing good on a scale not often offered, is bequeathed to the millionaire's wife as a holy duty, with his whole fortune as the means to carry out his wishes." We have here, perhaps, the moral of these great fortunes. A vast accumulation of money is cherished for its own sake, as a monument of success and power. The possessor prefers to brood in imagination over the possibilities which are brought within his reach by his command of almost boundless wealth rather than sink it in doubtful experiments. A great fortune is great only when intact; when spent it changes its character, for it is tied down to particular uses. It remains to be seen whether Mrs. Stewart and her trustee, Judge Hilton, will have the courage to disperse the great accumulation which has been left at their disposal.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

June 19, *Shalio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Wynn, 600, from Osaka and Kobe, June 17, General, to Mitsu Bishi Co.

June 21, *Tibre* French steamer, de Girard, 1,600, from Hongkong, June 14, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

June 21, *Gordon Castle*, British steamer, Jones, 1,312, from Shanghai, June 19. Ballast, to Adamson Bell & Co.

June 21, *Cathaya*, British ship, Matthews, 790, from Nagasaki, June 9, Coal, to P. M. S. S. Co.

June 22, *Nevada*, American steamer, Williams. 2 145, from Shanghai and ports, June 14, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

June 22, *Alaska*, American steamer, Dearborn, 4,011, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

June 24, *Yantic*, American sloop of war, Captain F. W. Dickens, 900, from Nagasaki, via Kobe, June 21.

June 24. *Osaka*, British barque, R. Low, 527, from Sydney, May 15, Coals, to Cornes & Co.

June 24, *Malacca*, British steamer, Smith, 1,685, from Hongkong, June 18, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

DEPARTURES.

June 19 *Mathilde* German barque, Dau, 221, for China, Ballast, despatched by Captain

June 19. *Kwôrio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Toritani, 480, for Corea, viâ Island Sea, despatched by Government.

June 19, *Tokai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Ward, 645, for Osaka and Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

June 21, *Sunda*, British steamer, Lee, 1,685, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

June 21, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer Dunn, 2,119, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamship *Tibre* from Hongkong.—M. Stronn and wife, Messrs. Serapis, Ohno, Greey, Sueda, Miss Rains, Mr. Gray, M. Coubais and 1 child.

Per Steamship *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—Mr. A. E. Salter, Count Zichy and servant, Count Zichy Jr, Baron D'Anethan, Messrs. Norres, Johnne, Gregory, Morris, P. Barucca, A. Michel, Monset, Laplace, Laurent, Mrs. Mitchell, and 36 Japanese in the cabin.

Per Steamship *Alaska* from Hongkong.—Lieut. Ludwick, Messrs. Godsall, Mickley, Morgan, Fowler, Andrews, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Jordan, son and daughter.

Per Steamship *Nevada* from Shanghai and ports.—For Yokohama: Miss L Mason, Mr and Mrs. Cargill, Miss Cargill, Mr. and Mrs. Westerville, Miss Westerville, Mr. and Mrs. Davideon, Mrs. M. Eldridge, Messrs. J. L. Remington, C. J. Fritz, Geo. McVain, Mourilyan, Chapsal, Watashi, Van Eisendecker, Captain Walker, Captain Shannon, and 15 Japanese in the cabin: 1 European, 306 Japanese and 10 Chinese in the steerage. For America: Miss Chalmers, Mrs. Blethen and 6 children; E. H. Hill, Captain Low, U S N; 1 European, and 3 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Malacca* from Hongkong.—Lieut Wade, Messrs. J. Elleston, Patterson, Tanaka, M'Donald, Wood and Horsfield. Steerage: 4 Chinese and 23 Japanese.

CARGO.

Per Steamship *Nevada* from Shanghai.—
Treasure ... ... *yen* 586,336
Per Steamship *Malacca* from Hongkong.—
Sugar ... ... 6,331 packages.
Sundries ... ... 996 „
Ex *Mongolia* ... ... 174 „
Total .. ... 7,501 packages.

REPORTS.

The *Lorne* for Kobe, having been detained on account of some repairs and alterations in connexion with her engines did not leave the harbour until yesterday afternoon.

The *Kwôrio Maru* takes away the Corean Embassy and suite.

The *Gordon Castle* reports, stormy weather, variable winds and much fog.

The *Cathaya* reports stormy weather throughout the passage. Experienced a heavy gale off the Kii channel, the wind commencing at S. E and veering to the westward. Left three British vessels in port, one bound to Vladivostock and the others to Shanghai; all with coal cargoes.

The P M. steamer *Alaska* reports strong E. N. E. winds on the China coast, latter part of the voyage light winds and calms.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS

			Destination.
Alaska	Dearborn ...	...San Francisco.	
Gordon Castle	Jones	...New York.	
Kanagawa Maru	... ...	...	
Massiira	... ...	...	
Meiji Maru	Peters	...Awamori.	
Menzaleh	Pasqualini ...	...Hongkong.	
Malacca	Smith	...	
Niigata Maru	... ...	...	
Nevada	Williams ...	...Shanghai.	
Sea Gull	Acfort	...	
Shalio Maru	Wynn	...	
Sumida Maru	Gorlach... ...	...	
Taihei Maru	Hubenette ...	...	
Toyoshima Maru	Thomson ...	...	
Tibre	de Girard ...	...	

SAILING SHIPS.

Armanella...	915	Popham ...	...Oregon.	
Banner	33	Lennard ...	...	
Cathaya	790	Matthws ...	...	
Forward Ho	942	E. Wade ...	...Kobe.	
Gaucho	870	Creighton ...	...	
John Mackeau... ...	198	... ...	...	
John H. Kimball ...	690	Humphreys ...	...Shimagawa.	
Mary Jane	165	... ...	...	
Monte Rosa	1337	Carter	...San Francisco.	
Osaka	527	R. Low... ...	...	

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

British gun-boat...	Dwarf	Hon. E Dawson.
Russian corvette...	Haidamack ...	Captain Tirtoff.
H. M. S.	Vigilant... ...	Captain H. D. Ryder.
H. M. S	Audacious ...	Captain P. Colomb.
French frigate ...	Atalante ...	Captain Caillet.
French gun-boat...	La Clocheterie	Captain Reinnier.
Am. sloop of war...	Yantic	Captain F. W. Dickens.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination	*Name*	*Agents.*	*Despatch*
H'kodate & Niigata	Tamaura Maru ...	M. B. Co.	... 26th June.
Hongkong	Menzaleh	M. M. Co. ...	... 28th June.
San Francisco ...	Alaska	P. M. S. S. Co. ...	... 25th June.
San Francisco ...	Belgic	O. & O. Co. ...	... 10th July.
New York	Gordon Castle ...	Adamson, Bell & Co.	

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—Our market for *Cotton Fabrics* and *Yarns* has, since our last, continued extremely dull and prices have further declined. The demand for *Yarns* is very small, and no concession of prices on the part of holders seems sufficient to induce buyers to operate. *Grey Shirtings* continue nearly unsaleable at quotations which are nominal. Some small sales of *T. Cloths* 7 lbs. are reported. *White Shirtings, Drills* and *Velvets* are neglected, while quotations for *Turkey Reds* and *Victoria Lawns* are weaker. For *Taffachelass* there is no enquiry.

Grey Shirtings :—						
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.80	to	$2.15
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	„	2 10	to	2.45
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ „	39 in.	„	2.12½	to	2.47½
9 lbs.	38½ „	44 in.	„	2 35	to	2 75
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 „	32 in.	„	1 65	to	1.85
„ 6lbs.	24 „	32 in.	„	1.25	to	1.40

White Shirtings:—						
60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nom.			per pce.	2.20	to	2.40
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2—3 lb.			per lb...	0.75	to	1.00
Black Velvets				7.75	to	8.50
English Drills 15 lbs. 40 yds, 30 in.				3.00	to	3.15
Taffachelass	12 yds, 43 in....		*nom.*	2.10	to	2.20

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24			per picul...	$30.00	to	33.00
No. 28 to 32			per picul...	$32 50	to	37.00
No. 38 to 42			per picul...	$39.00	to	43.00 nom
Reverse Twist ... 16-24			„ ...	33.00		

Woollens.—We have no change to report. Business in this staple continues in a very unsatisfactory state and the continued fall in Exchange renders transactions more difficult.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in....	6 50	to	7 50
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in....	4 75	to	5.25
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in....	5.25	to	5.75
Italian Cloth	—30 yds	32 in....	0 25	to	0 33
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds	32 in....	6 25	to	7 25
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in....	18 50	to	19 00
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in....	13 00	to	14 50
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in....	0 18	to	0.20

Figured Mousseline de Laine...	30 yds.	30 in...	0.25	to	0.28
Multicolored „ ...	30 yds.	30 in...	0.32	to	0.35
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy...	48 in. to 52 in...		0.80	to	1 20
Presidents	54 in. to 56 in...		0.60	to	0.70
Pilots	54 in. to 56 in...		0.40	to	0.45
Union	54 in. to 56 in...		0.40	to	0.65
Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs....		per lb...	0.40	to	0.41

Sugar.—*Formosa* kinds are dull ; transactions have been small since our last, and we have no arrivals to report. Prices for *China Sugars* have declined, although stocks are but moderate.

Sugar :—Formosa in bag		per picul....	2 90	to	3 00
in Basket		„ ...	2 85	to	2.95
China No. 1 Ping fah		„ ...	7 45		
„ No. 2 Ching-pak		„ ...	6 20	to	6 70
„ No. 3 Ke-pak		„ ...	5 50	to	5 90
„ No. 4 Kook-fah...		„ ...	4 80	to	5 30
China No. 5 Kong-fun		per picul ...	4 20	to	4.70
„ No. 6 E-pak		„ ...	3 20	to	3 60
Swatow		„ ...	2.30	to	2.40
Daitong		„ ...	2 00	to	2.40
Japan Rice		„ ...	2.20		
Kerosene Oil		per case ...	2.20	to	2.30

Kerosene Oil.—Quotations are quite nominal though they have been forced lower, and we hear of no transactions by importers.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Since our last the old stock, which was chiefly composed of Hamatsuki sorts, has been disposed of at from $420 to $440; a few bales of filature Silks have fetched from $550 to $580, and a large parcel of Oshiu has been sold and delivered in Tôkiô at prices which have not transpired. The first arrivals of New Silk were 25 bales on the 18th instant, and 75 on the 22nd; they were bought at once at $455 in the first and at $480 in the second instance.

Altogether settlements are 275 bales, and there is no stock left in the market. The export from Shanghai for 1876-1877 is now expected to be from 55 to 60,000 bales against 70,106 for 1875-1876, and the latest advices from home leave no doubt of the European crop being considerably less than last year. Under these circumstances, the opening of the new season has been attended here with a more than usually eager competition among buyers and a rapid rise in prices.

The shipments of the fortnight are 193 bales, making the total export to this date 13,368 bales against 11,918 bales last year for the corresponding period.

During the last six years the first arrivals of new Silk have reached this market between the 18th and 28th of June. They consist, as is well known, of Bushiu and Joshiu Hanks, the produce of bivoltini and annual cocoons, more or less good, more or less mixed, and may seldom be classed higher than Medium or No. 2½. The subjoined are the prices paid for such Silk at the opening of the following seasons :—

	Exchange @ 6 m/s.		$	*In London.*	*In Lyons.*
1876-77.....	3/11	4.95	455 to 480	16/3 to 17/1	45 to 47
1875-76.....	4 2½	5.32	360 to 380	14/2 to 14/10	39 to 41
1874-75.....	4/3	5.42	440 to 460	17/1 to 17/10	48 to 50
1873-74.....	4/6½	5.82	580 to 600	23/7 to 24/6	66 to 68
1872-73.....	4/8½	6.00	680 to 700	28/4 to 29/2	79 to 81
1871-72.....	4/5½	5.60	580 to 600	23/1 to 23/11	64 to 66

The crop is generally reported by the native dealers to be abundant and good. The evidence adduced, as far as quality is concerned, by the first supplies of new Silk confirms that report.

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Tea.—Business during the closing week has been steady and dealers are holding with rather more confidence. Settlements amount to 5,800 piculs, purchases being fairly divided amongst all classes.

To-day's rates close as under, "Fine" and "Choice" grades being only in moderate supply.

Common	$12.00 to 14 00	Fine	$26 00 to 31 00
Good Common	15.00 to 18 00	Finest	33 00 to 37 00
Medium	19 00 to 21.00	Choice	4 .00 & upwards
Good Medium	22.00 to 25 00		[nominal.

The steamer *Gordon Castle* has been laid on for New York, viâ Kobe, Amoy and Suez Canal, and is rapidly completing her allotted space for this port at £4 per ton of 40 cubic feet. The *Monte Rosa* is advertised for San Francisco, taking freight to Eastern States and Canada overland, on through Bills of Lading, @ 2¾ cents per pound gross. The *Sir Lancelot* is also advertised for New York, should sufficient inducement offer.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Sterling-rates have declined about one per cent. during the past week, with a moderate business doing, principally in Private Paper.

With the fall in exchange *Gold Yen* have advanced and are again being bought for export, but the supply is very limited.

Rates close as follows :—

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight	3s. 10⅝d.	On SHANGHAI—Bank sight	75
,, Bank Bills on demand	3s. 9¾d.	,, Private 10 days sight	75¼ noml.
,, Private 6 months' sight	3s. 10 ⅛d. to 3s. 11d.	On New York—Bank Bills on demand	92¾
ON PARIS—Bank 6 months' sight	4.88	,, 30 days sight Private	94¼
,, Private 6 ms. sight	4.95	ON San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	93
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	¼ per cent disct.	,, 30d. sight Private	95
,, Private 10 days' sight	⅜ ,, ,,	Kinsatz	398
		Gold Yen	384

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL —"Stentor" s.s.; "Diomed" s.s.; "Patroclus" s.s.; "Tartar" s.s.

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Ada"; "Cashmere"; "Lothair"

FROM SHIELDS —"Ariantes"

FROM CARDIFF.—"Vichna"; "Josephine"; "Grenadier"; "Solent."

FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas C Leary"; "T. H Goddard"; "Ella Nicol"; "Cremona."

FROM HAMBURG.—

FROM LIVERPOOL.—

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.—"Imperial"; "Priam" s s; "Ulysses" s.s.; "Mary Fraser"; "Harrisburg."

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA HIOGO &c.—"Bengal" s.s. "Peeress"; "F. S Thompson"; "Coulmakyle."

AT HAMBURG.—"Bonita."

AT GLASGOW.—

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY Edition, $12 per annum.

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FORTNIGHTLY Edition, a summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers *viâ* San Francisco. Per annum, $12; Six months, $7 Three months. $4.

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LONDON	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
,,	F. Algar, 8 Clements Lane, Lombard Street.
,,	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG	Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI	Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA	F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI	China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers,

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours :—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours :—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

The "Java" Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

BATAVIA (JAVA).

The Second Colonial Sea & Fire Insurance Company,

BATAVIA, JAVA.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent at Yokohama for the above Company, is prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

J. PH. VON HEMERT.

Yokohama, April 9, 1873. 12ms.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept Fire and Life risks on behalf of this Company and settle all claims thereon.

STRACHAN & THOMAS.

Yokohama, January 19, 1872.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

THE YOUNG MEN'S

Christian Association

LECTURES,

delivered during the season of

1875-76.

SEND YOUR ORDERS

Quickly to the Publishers,

F. R. WETMORE & CO.,

No. 28, Main St., Yokohama.

Yokohama, May 16, 1876. d l w. w l m.

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BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,

d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to attend to the **Landing, Clearing, or Shipping of Cargo** at this Port, at Reasonable Rates.

CAPT. D. SCOTT,
Custom House.

Yokohama, August 3, 1872. tf.

ASTHMA AND

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

The most effectual remedy will be found to be

DATURA TATULA,

prepared in all forms, for smoking and inhalation, by

SAVORY & MOORE,

143, New Bond-street, London, and sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

June 24, 1876. 1f. 26ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.

BASS & CO.'S ALES.

PROCLAMATION OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

TRANSLATION.

"The British Authorities have complained that certain parties in this Country have been imitating the Trade Mark of Messrs. Bass & Co., a firm of Brewers in the English capital and selling Beer so labelled. The manufacture of Beer is not prohibited in this country, but it is wrong, according to Commercial law, to imitate Trade Marks.

"Henceforward, therefore, persons whose business is Brewing Beer must apply for LICENSES, and send in a specimen of Trade Mark not likely to be confused with others.

"The above to be universally notified.

"9th Month, 1871. (Signed)
"TOKEI FU."

In consequence of extensive forgeries of our Labels and Trade Mark having come to our knowledge, the attention of the public is called to the above PROCLAMATION.

We, therefore, CAUTION all persons against either selling or purchasing, as our manufacture, beer, whether in bottle or in cask, bearing such forged and fraudulent Labels, Capsules or Trade Mark.

BASS & Co.,
London, and Burton-on-Trent.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE.

CAMERON & SAUNDERS,

AGENTS TO BASS & CO.,

INTIMATE THAT ALL

Bass's Pale Ale sold by them in bottle has Messrs. Bass's Label, Cameron & Saunders' Green Caution Label and Capsule affixed to each bottle; and that all three bear Messrs. Bass & Co.'s Signature and Trade Mark (a Red Triangle)

AND ALSO THE WORDS.

"Cameron & Saunders, London."

March 4, 1876. 1-f. 13 ins.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street London.

MARTELL & Co.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTONS' CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

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THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,

BILLIARD TABLE

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Billiard Room Furniture Manufacturesr, Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. M. THE QUEEN;

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Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

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* Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Office of this journal.

Yokohama, July 3, 1875. 52isn.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

June 10 1876. 12ms.

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(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

Established 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List, 60 pages; sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

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Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
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Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

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March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

May 17th, 1873. tf.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 27.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

Mr. Makoshi, editor of the *Sōmō Zasshi*, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment as the author of two articles published in his paper, one of which under the heading 'The Law of Libel' will be found in our issue of the 10th ulto.; the other entitled 'Liberty and the Rights of Man' will be found in our issue of to-day.* Looking at the first article from an European point of view, it is as harmless a production as can well be imagined to come from a man who thinks that administrative reform is required by the country. But inasmuch as it criticises adversely a law of the Empire, it comes under that clause of the Press-laws which forbids such criticism—the clause to which we have so often drawn attention. The second article is the production of an honest and brave man, animated with an ardent love of liberty, detesting the absolute form of government under which he lives, longing to defeat and sweep away the corruption and oppression which inherently cling to all such forms of government, *but utterly out of harmony with his surroundings*, and ignorant of the true methods of dealing with the disease for which he prescribes. That his article is incendiary and seditious cannot for a moment be denied, and, in view of the political condition of this country and its antecedents, it must be admitted that he has justly incurred the penalty of the law. Until the legislative power has been transferred from the hands of the body which now holds it in this country to other hands, this body is the only source of law, and the laws it ordains must be obeyed. Anarchy is the only alternative. But the situation which has made this event possible is deplorable and dangerous in a high degree. Neither the Press-laws, nor the too severe administration of them, are responsible for it. It proceeds, in our opinion, from the radical fact that a Press, in the sense in which the European nations understand the term, is absolutely incompatible with the form of government at present existing in Japan.

If we may venture to refer to the opinions expressed in these columns long ago on the subject of the Press and the Press-laws in this country, we would ask our readers to remember the many occasions on which we have said that a free Press in Japan was an anachronism in itself—an illogical inversion of the true order of development, pregnant with danger to the Empire. The time has come when events are abundantly illustrating this position, and the most serious attention of the Government is demanded to them. It is not at all a question of granting unrestricted liberty of the Press: it is a question of a wider basis to the source of legislative power—that is, if the feeling exhibited by the Press is at all representative of the feeling of the Empire, a question which the Government alone can answer satisfactorily.

A translation published elsewhere, entitled Japan and Corea, from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, deserves attention. It is amusing for foreign nations to be told that they have "wasted years of labour" on opening Corea, and are jealous of Japan for having gained the start of them. But we must remember that the writer is a Japanese, and a little national conceit is characteristic and far from unpardonable. More *posé* will come with a better recognised position. It may gravely be doubted, however, whether foreign nations will "press emulously forward to Corea." In real truth they are somewhat astonished that two countries should lie so close as do Japan and Corea, and yet know so little of each other. France and England could tell a very different tale. It may be presumed that the consciousness of the manner in which the Japanese behaved to the Dutch at Nagasaki reconciled them to the derogatory treatment which their people received from the Coreans at Fusan, though, judging from the translations we published shortly after the return of the Embassy from Corea, the traders there found some consolation for the humiliations to which they were submitted by spoiling the people of the land in a manner which reflects more credit on their ingenuity than their morals. In the latter part of his article the writer is frank enough, and, judging from the analogies presented by the recent history of the relations between Japan and the western nations, argues that probably Corea has not been opened after all, and that something of the same reaction as occurred here may occur there. He justifies the manner in which the English at Kagoshima, and the Allies at Shimonoseki, dealt with that reaction; he admits that the Coreans, in making their late treaty yielded only to force; and that the effect of the Envoy's visit to Japan may have no better effect than the early Japanese embassies to Europe. It is sufficiently certain that the Corean Envoy went off in something of a hurry last week, alleging sickness—which must have had as little real foundation as the melancholy of the *Blighted Being*—as an excuse for not visiting the Yokoska Docks and the Mint.

After the unanimous chorus of unfavourable criticism with which the performance of Wednesday evening at the Gaiety Theatre was greeted, it seems like slaying the slain to revert to it. Perhaps the best thing to do would be to bundle the memories of the evening into their coffin, pour quick-lime on them, and get them out of the way. But we should perhaps hardly be excused for omitting the few words suggested and demanded by a very exceptional case, and therefore it may be well to point out two or three of its more striking features before finally disposing of it.

Anything which comes from Mr. Tom Taylor's pen bears a *cachet* entitling it to marked respect. But we venture to think that *The Blighted Being* is far from a happy effort. There is, of course, something in the nature of farce in bringing a character on the stage whose physical robustness entirely belies the extravagant melancholy of his disposition or accidental condition, and who floats in a sea of sorrows

* We find too late to alter the text of the above) that the articles headed "Official Oppression" and "Liberty of Opinion" in our issue of the 17th ultimo, and that headed "Desperation" in our issue of to-day, are among the incriminated writings for which Mr. Makoshi has been condemned.

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with a special buoyancy owing to his very size. But it is next to impossible for any actor with a keen sense of the humorous or ludicrous—and Mr. Spurgeon possesses both abundantly—to avoid being so amused in his inner soul with the incongruity of his position as not to betray now and then the amusement it affords him. And, accordingly, Mr. Spurgeon here and there disclosed the true nature of the feelings he endeavored to cloke, and positively—to use the language of The Jabberwock—"chortled in his joy," though but for a moment. Mr. N. Lee, as *Cumming*, the waiter, acquitted himself well, and made a point or two by the fidelity he displayed towards his mistress, and the conviction he showed that deep-rooted sorrow could be plucked from the brain by the help of a hot "muffing"—a cate which undoubtedly presents a shield against some of the more overwhelming sorrows incidental to human life. Mr. Pirie lent a new and not unamusing feature to the character of *The O'Rafferty* by covering the rich brogue of Tipperary with a coating of unequivocal Scotch, and smothering the irrepressible humour of the Irishman under such poor concessions to exuberance as Calvinism permits of. His 'make-up' hardly showed a true perception of the character he impersonated, and no good reason from the fitness of things—at least so far as we know—can be adduced for wearing whiskers so ill proportioned to each other that the calculation of his centre of gravity afforded a problem far too oppressive to permit of entire attention to his histrionic efforts. Miss Matthews as *Susan Spanker*—always a favourite with the public—was a little below her average level on this occasion. She expressed unbounded satisfaction at the return of her brother *Ned Spanker* (Mr. Rewerb), but conveyed so little of the impression of it by her gesture that her sisterly affection appeared rather a limp affair. Mr. Rewerb looked his part well and played it sturdily enough. But the piece fell flat, and all the king's horses and all the king's men could do nothing for it.

Lending a Hand took a fresh departure and a further dive. None but the exceptionally gifted could form an idea of the utterly vapid, pointless and silly nature of the piece. How it got upon the stage or could have remained there ten minutes, or how it got off the stage and could have been revived, are problems which suggest some perplexing reflections upon the large tolerance of the English nation—or perhaps some less complimentary conclusions. Why was it given? What inscrutable reason could be adduced for the selection of such a piece? Why run into the very jaws of death—and such death? Are they to be buried in Christian burial, who wilfully seek their own salvation? Is any countenance to be given to folk to hang and drown themselves? Mr. Toddles really has a very useful vein in him which has often been worked with good effect for the Gaiety Theatre. But he had to stand up on Wednesday evening to a part and, we must add, a partner, appalling to the very boldest. He did it without flinching, and his courage deserves an immortal wreath. But he had none of the reward of Curtius. He saved no Rome, and averted no judgment. Of *Flashpan* (Mr. Augustus von Roup) it is not easy write without trenching upon forbidden domains of our vocabulary. But there are limits to the want of respect for an audience which, if overstepped, are apt to produce something of similar excess in the critic, and Mr. Von Roup by disregarding the one has rather courted the other. Perhaps, however, the management ought in justice rather to bear the blame than the actor. It certainly deserves impeachment, and there must be something wrong when a whole audience leaves a theatre not so much fatigued as displeased—we would use no harder term. In view of the conditions under which Miss Sprightly played the *rôle* of *Lydia*, it would be most unjust to blame her for the absence of sensibilities which would resent the blandishments of *Flashpan* as odious and insufferable. But a more critical management might have stepped in to protect the public, and should have done so.

It is far from pleasant to have to write thus, and we would willingly have shirked the task. But were it possible to collect the opinion of the house and distil it into the space we have occupied, there would assuredly be some sharper words and reflections than any we have used and made. In the name of the public we hope to be spared any repetition of the task.

Thanks to the courtesy of Admiral Veron, a portion of the fine band of the *Atalante* occupied the orchestra and lent an unusual, better, perhaps, unprecedented, *éclat* to the evening. The house is indeed over small for a brass band, but the musical performance was admirable in every respect.

A third session of the International Congress of Orientalists is to be held at St. Petersburg this year commencing on the 1st. September and lasting ten days. The session will be chiefly devoted to subjects pertaining to Russian Asia, which will occupy four sittings. The first will embrace eastern and western Siberia; Central Asia within Russian boundaries, comprising the independent principalities of Ouzbekistan; the Caucasus (with the Crimea and other districts of European Russia inhabited by Asiatic populations), and Transcaucasia, (Georgia and ancient Armenia). The three following sittings will embrace the remainder of Asia divided into three sections; 1st. Eastern Turkestan, Thibet, Mongolia with Manchuria and Corea, China Proper and Japan; 2nd. India within and beyond the Ganges, Afghanistan, Persia and the Indo-Chinese Archipelago; 3rd. Turkey, comprising Arabia and Eygpt. The geography, ethnography, language, history, literature &c, of these countries will form the subjects of treatment. A series of questions has been drawn up by the Council of the Congress touching the historical monuments of the various streams of population which Siberia has discharged during the past 2000 years into Central Asia, and enquiring into the causes why the increase of population and these great emigrations have ceased since the conquest of Siberia by Russia; touching the religions of the various pagan tribes in Northern Asia; the objects aimed at by the various codes of law given by the founders of the nomadic monarchies of Central Asia; the origin and value of the word Mongol as used by Jenghis Khan; the proofs chiefly relied on to substantiate the generally received opinion that the Turkish manuscripts in the Ouigour character found in the various libraries of Europe, were really written in the language of the Ouigours; touching the annual festivals of eastern and western Turkestan noted in the Chinese official records down to a certain date; the extent of our knowledge of the Soghdian written character; what were the causes which produced in the eleventh century the cessation of that trade between the Mohammedan peoples of eastern and southern Europe, which had flourished from the seventh to the tenth century, &c., &c. Persons desirous of sending objects to be exhibited at the session must do so at their own expense; books or scientific works, or the expense attending the transmission of them, will be cared for by the Congress. Baron Rosen, H. I. M.'s Secretary of Legation, is the channel through whom contributions to the Congress, of whatever form, may be made from this country. It will be seen from the above rude outline of the programme that the Orientalists have an abundance of work on hand. We shall not pretend to estimate the value of their labours in London in 1874. They were subjected to much searching and some uncomplimentary criticism, but the continued efforts of the Association can hardly fail to throw light upon the interesting and important subjects some of which we have just enumerated.

We learn from the *Chôya Shimbun* that a large crowd of people assembled as early as half-past eleven on the morning of the 28th instant, in order to witness the meeting of editors and others connected with the Press, which had been convened at the temple dedicated to the goddess Kuannon at Asakusa, at 2.30 p.m. on that day. "Now," says the Editor of the *Chôya*, "some people think the members of the Press "only wished to supplicate the gods for pardon of their sins, "others say they were actuated by the more worldly motive "of exciting sympathy and thus increasing the circulation of "their journals. There are others who think the meeting "was held for the purpose of intercession on behalf of "those writers for the Press who are now languishing in pri- "son, while others again, think the assembly was held in "commemoration of the editors and writers who have died "since newspapers were first established in Japan. Even we "ourselves are unable to state the precise reason for the con-

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"vocation but think it was caused by the uneasy emotions "of our hearts, for when strong emotions move men, they "naturally turn to religion for consolation. Be it Shintô, "Buddhist, Mahommedan or Christian, it matters not in the "least, but as the majority of our contemporaries decided in "favour of the Buddhist religion, we assembled at a Buddhist "temple. But this is no reason why we should be called "upon to account for the emotion which stirred our hearts. "*Our* hearts were affected and our's only!"

The advance of positive knowledge in this country is doing its legitimate work in the destruction of the superstitions by which the people have been deluded and the priests benefited. The heads of the different Buddhist and Shintô Sects have recently been summoned to the Tôkiô *Fu* and told that they are not to interpose the use of prayers and charms between the sick and the physician. It will be time for these when the physician has pronounced the case hopeless. Not the less does it seem important that some high form of faith should step in just at this point, and show that though immutable law reigns, a Lawgiver has ordained that it should do so.

A suggestion made elsewhere by a correspondent deserves the serious consideration and warm support of all who are interested in the advance of the study of the Japanese language by foreigners. It is this:—That steps be taken by those competent to pronounce opinions on the subject, to agree upon a system of transliteration from the Japanese *kana* to the Roman character, in order to determine and fix the value of the *kana* sounds for the use of all who may in future have to labour in this field. At present there are many methods, and much arbitrary and even capricious use is made of them. The consensus of the half dozen, or, at most, dozen, of men competent to assist in this work is all that is required to place a new and valuable educational tool in the hands both of foreigners and Japanese.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 26th.

Three Japanese men-of-war left the anchorage yesterday morning for Awomori, there to await the embarkation of H. M. the Mikado and suite on their return to the capital.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Some nineteen persons have recently been appointed by the Tôkiô *Fu* to assemble and discuss Municipal matters on behalf of the people.

From the same.

Mr. Inouye, *Gaikwan* of the *Genrô-In*, will start for Europe on the 25th instant on Government business.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

It is rumoured that the officials of the *Ôkurashô* and the *Naimushô* will, after the commencement of next month, be obliged to dress in foreign style.

The *Chôya Shimbun* states it is rumoured that the business of Mr. Inouye in Europe is to raise a loan for the Government, in order to enable it to carry out the proposed measure of issuing saleable bonds to the *kuadzoku* and *shidzoku* in lieu of their pensions.

From the *Hiôron Shimbun.*

It is rumoured that Mr. Inouye has received a considerable amount of money from the Government, over and above his salary and travelling expences.

[The *Hiôron* does not explain or suggest for what purpose this sum of money has been entrusted to Mr. Inouye.]

Tuesday, 27th.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The fire, which recently destroyed about 120 houses at Kakegawa on the 10th instant, was caused by kerosene oil. It appears that a man named Kamekichi and his wife were opening a tin of kerosene by the light of a candle, when they contrived by some means to bring the flame of the latter in contact with the oil, which immediately exploded and set fire to the house with a result as above stated. The clothes of the unfortunate couple were also set fire to, and they only extinguished the flames by rushing into a neighbouring pond, but both were so badly burnt that they died the next day.

From the same.

Ten pupils of the *Kaisei-Gakkô* left Japan by the *Alaska* on the 25th instant, in order to complete their studies in Europe, eight proceeding to England and two to France for this purpose.

From the same.

The question, whether or not appeal can be allowed in criminal cases, will be fully discussed at the *Genrô-In* on the 27th instant.

From the *Naniwa Shimbun.*

Rain having recently fallen after a long and distressing drought in the neighbourhood of Ôsaka and Kobe, the farmers of the district observed the 19th instant as a day of thanksgiving and rejoicing.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

It is said that the examination which law students have to undergo, in order to be obtain a license to practise in the Courts, is so severe that it is very doubtful if the officials of the Judicial Department could themselves correctly answer the questions put.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Mr. Miyamoto, *Daijô* of the *Gwaimushô*, with several other officials, will proceed to Corea on Government business early next month.

From the same.

The thief who lately stole about 5,000 *yen* from the First National Bank has been arrested and most of the stolen property recovered. He turns out to have been one of the Bank's *employés*.

From the same.

The *Kawabiraki*, or opening of the *Sumida-gawa*, will take place on the seventh of next month at *Ryogoku-bashi*, with the customary display of fireworks.

From the *Hiôron Shimbun.*

It is reported that a large number of *shidzoku* from the provinces of Satsuma and Tosa recently assembled at Nagasaki, but the reason for their so doing has not yet transpired.

Wednesday, 28th.

The men-of-war in harbour have dressed ship to-day, being the anniversary of the Queen's coronation.

By kind permission of Captain Colomb and the Officers the band of H. M. S. *Audacious* will, weather permitting, play in the Bluff Gardens this evening at 5 o'clock.

As the *Audacious* is under orders to leave this port in a few days, we much regret to say that this will probably be the last chance we shall have, for at least some time, of enjoying the performance of this excellent band, and therefore cannot let the opportunity pass without expressing to Captain Colomb and the Officers of the *Audacious*, how much the community is indebted to them for their kindness.

There will be no issue of native newspapers to-day, either at Tôkiô or Yokohama, as those connected with them assemble at Asakusa to celebrate the anniversary of the promulgation of the Press-laws. It is believed that this day will also be observed as a day of humiliation by many of the provincial papers.

The *Chôya Shimbun* says that at Fujita-mura, in Fukushima *ken*, there lives a fish-dealer, who, in order to carry on his business, is in the habit of leaving his home very early every morning, returning about two o'clock in the afternoon. A few days ago the man, who, moreover, is blind of the right eye, left his house as usual, but his wife was surprised when he returned at noon instead of two o'clock, and still more so when he voraciously devoured all the raw fish he could lay hands on and next proceeded to smash and upset everything within his reach. To her still greater astonishment she also observed that her husband's blindness had been trans-

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ferred from the right eye to the left. After gratifying this unusual love of destruction the man retired to sleep upstairs. At two o'clock, as was his custom, the rightful husband appeared, in his sane mind and the right eye blind as before. As soon as the wife could recover from her bewilderment she made enquiries of her husband which led to an explanation. The result was that the couple crept up-stairs and killed the intruder, who turned out to be an old fox. The editor of the *Chôya* says that false stories of this kind are rife among the people, who should guard themselves against believing such, but spoils his caution by adding that the person who related the above story to him avowed that he was an eye-witness of the occurrence.

From the *Hiôron Shimbun*.

It is rumoured that the Government has recently taken 200,000 *yen* from the reserve of 20,000,000 *yen* which is kept in the Treasury as a reserve against the issue of paper money, and used that sum for some purpose which is not made public.

From the same.

We hear the rumour that, at the end of last month, a certain American Official of high rank, when visiting Mr. Ôkubo, the Minister of Finance, at his residence, became so enraged during a discussion which took place, that he took up a kerosene lamp from a table in the room and threw it at the Minister.

[We are not concerned with the truth or probability of the above extract, our object being merely to give it as published by the *Hiôron*.—ED. *J.M.D.A.*]

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

Mr. Sakai, the editor of the *Akébono Shimbun*, and Mr. Makita, the editor of the *Hôchi Shimbun*, have been summoned to the *Saibansho* of Tôkiô *Fu* at the suit of Mr. Fujimura, *Rei* of the Yamanashi *Ken*, to answer for certain articles which they have published, and which are deemed to be libellous.

From the same.

It is reported that officials throughout the Empire will shortly be compelled to adopt the foreign style of dress, and all males to abandon the native style of *coiffure*.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

The usual official vacation during the hot weather will commence on the 17th of next month.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

Permission to construct Railways, Telegraphs and Lighthouses, and to work mines, must, for the future, be obtained from the *Kobusho*, or Department of Public Works.

Thursday, 29th.

From the *Eiri Shimbun*.

The Japanese teachers and priests are zealous in trying to spread knowledge and religion among the people, but find that foreigners surpass them in zeal. There is a certain French lady living at Tzukiji, Tôkiô, who educates about one hundred Japanese pupils, and what is more, teaches, boards and clothes, free of expense, all those children whose parents are too poor to bear the cost themselves.

From the same.

The *Kwadzoku* and *Shidzoku* pension bonds are already looked upon as a marketable security by the Nagoya merchants, and are there quoted at 50 to 59 *yen*.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

We hear that the judges at the Tôkiô *Saibansho* very much dislike trying editors and others who are accused of infraction of the Press-laws, so much so that when any such case is set down for hearing, they draw lots among themselves for the chance of escaping the detested duty.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

Many of the widows and children of those who fell in the late Saga rebellion are now reduced to great poverty, so that the *Rei* of Mitzuma *Ken* has applied to his superiors at Tôkiô for authority to afford them some special relief.

Friday, 30th.

On the morning of the 21st instant the Imperial party left Fukushima on a visit to the silver mines of Handa, and thoroughly inspected all the workings, which are carried out on the foreign method. His Majesty returned to Fukushima and stayed there until the morning of the 22nd instant, when a start was made through pouring rain for Shirakawa, at which place the Imperial party arrived late in the afternoon, having stopped for refreshment on the way at Koüri and Fujita.

The Mikado left Shirakawa the next morning, stopped at Kanagase for the mid-day meal and arrived at Iwanuma during the afternoon, where Mr. Okubo, the Minister for Home Affairs, was waiting to meet His Majesty.

The M. M. steamer *Tanais*, with mails on board to the 21st May, left Hongkong yesterday evening at 7 o'clock.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

The man belonging to the Japanese man-of-war *Unyô-kan*, who recently, at Kobe, deliberately fired at a foreigner during a fire, has been sentenced to 40 blows and 30 days' imprisonment with hard labour.

From the same.

On the 27th instant the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Vice-Minister of the Navy Department, entertained the British Minister and Vice-Admiral Ryder at the Rikiu Palace, Shiba, Tôkiô.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

Many of the lower class officials have, it is said, applied to the Government for a loan of 5 *yen*, to enable them to purchase the foreign style clothes which they are now ordered to wear.

Saturday, 1st.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

On the evening of the 21st instant, when the inhabitants of Shiraishi were making preparations to illuminate the town on the occasion of the Mikado's visit, a godown belonging to a large temple there was entered after dark in order to obtain certain lanterns and other things which were required for the purpose, but a light having been carelessly left in the godown it caught fire, and the flames communicating to the contiguous temple, it was entirely destroyed.

From the *Hochi Shimbun*.

Mr. Makoshi, editor of the *Sômô Zashi*, was, on the 28th instant, sentenced to three years imprisonment for having publish an article in his journal against the Law of Libel, and another on Liberty and the Rights of Man.

From the same.

The officials of the Tôkiô *Fu* are said to be making secret enquiry as to the progress of Christianity in the capital.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

It is rumoured that the water rate, which is objectionable to the native residents of Yokohama, will no longer be levied.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

Another newspaper, called the *Hôkoku Zasshi*, will shortly be published in Tôkiô.

From the same.

Soon after the proclamation forbidding the wearing of swords was issued, the *samurai* of Kagoshima *Ken* made application to the *Ken Rei* that the Satsuma clan should be specially exempted from the edict. The *samurai* of Kumamoto *Ken* (Higo) wear clubs in lieu of swords, while those of Kochi *Ken* (Tosa) evade the order by carrying their swords in their hands.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday 25th June, 1876.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,781.27
Merchandise, &c.	$ 409.21
Total	$7,190.48

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,814.61
Merchandise, &c.	$ 416.13
Total	$7,230.74

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THE MERCANTILE STEAM SERVICE.

UNDER the title 'The Mercantile Steam Service,' we published in the issues of last and the previous week the General Regulations made by the Japanese Government, and issued under the hand of the PRIME MINISTER, for the engagement and examination of Masters, Mates, and Engineers of vessels of foreign form of construction. It is due to no want of appreciation of this important and very necessary measure that the few comments it seems to suggest have been delayed until to-day.

Among many minor causes of loss, anxiety and embarrassment to this Government, arising out of the rapid transition from an old to a new condition of existence, few have been more irritating in their consequences than the necessity for engaging hastily foreign assistants for the various departments which demanded such help. These have been made an abundant source of mirth in times past; but it is in no such spirit that the question deserves to be approached. This country is neither rich nor forward enough to be able to make any more mistakes in this direction, and now that a mercantile steam service has been organized, the credit of the Government and the nation, the safety of passengers, and the interests of trade in all its branches, demand that the service shall be placed under such regulations as shall convert it from a very rude and imperfect to a well organized and efficient one. Such an instrument is provided in the document to which reference has been made. We do not propose to recapitulate its provisions, nor does there appear to be any need for doing so. But it is minute and comprehensive, and seems to embrace all the points presented by the conditions and necessities of such a service. The whole mercantile marine of the country is in process of transformation. In Yezo it has actually been forbidden to build vessels on the old junk-model, and the coasts of these more southern islands will gradually witness the displacement of the old forms of sea-going vessels by those of European build. The reason is obvious. The junk cannot beat. With the wind free it may sail as well as the foreign-built vessel, but on less propitious days it can practically do nothing. Hence a loss of time altogether ruinous when compared with the rapid movements of its rival. To give some idea of the difference between the two, it may be stated that a junk plying between Matsumai and Shimonoseki can only make one voyage there and back in a year. A foreign-built vessel can easily make four or five trips in the same time, and when a comparison is made between the risk of loss, the length of voyage, involving as it does interest of money, higher freight, deterioration of cargo, &c, on one side, and the same risks in a voyage only a fourth or fifth of the length on the other, some idea may be formed of the superior advantage of employing foreign-built vessels.

One of the first, most certain, and most obvious effects of the new Regulations will be to raise the whole standard of the mercantile marine service—a point greatly to be desired. It will sift the men already in the service, and test all applicants for admission to it. The incompetent will be weeded out, and hereafter excluded from entering. The competent will remain with the greater feeling of self-respect that they are in creditable company.

It is well, however, that the Japanese should be made aware of, and accept the fact, that they must be prepared to pay higher rates for better men. They have too often proceeded on the principle of offering a certain wage, and taking what that rate of remuneration would bring them irrespective of its quality. But good men are worth their price all the world over, and to offer less than the market rate for them is to attract and secure bad men—a thoroughly unsound and, in the long run, losing system. Rubbish is rubbish, and will remain so until the end of time.

But it is not enough to have a code of regulations. The task is to make it work, and this is where the great trouble falls in the application of new systems. It matters little whether the question be one of a political constitution, a code of laws, or such a scheme of general regulations as that under consideration. The spirit which draws up these instruments must preside in the application and working of them, else they are so much waste paper. They are merely tool-making machines, and will make bad tools unless the conditions of their performances are understood and obeyed.

It is to be hoped that the effect of these Regulations will soon be made manifest in the only really large mercantile marine association at present existing in this country—we allude to the Mitsu Bishi Company. All are interested in, and will be gratified to hear of its success. It has the Government at its back, and an increasingly profitable business. But it has yet to learn to comply with conditions imposed by foreign ideas of trade. Regularity, punctuality and certainty are among the first of these conditions, and something must even be risked to attain these and produce confidence that they can be relied upon. We regret to observe that there has been more or less irregularity in the departure of some of their steamers—we refer particularly to those on the Inland Sea and China line. This is a capital error and cannot too soon be corrected. If steamers are run regularly, the trade which supports and is fostered by them assumes a corresponding regularity. The changes in the date of departure of the steamers just referred to arise from the competition started by the P. & O. Company. But the true policy to pursue under these circumstances is to fix a stated and regular day of departure, and oppose the P. & O. with another steamer. There is nothing which foreigners accustomed to the regularity of their own systems of communication dislike and resent so much as the irregularity on which we now comment. They consider—and quite justly so—that they acquire rights when regular lines of communication are opened and announced. They make their own arrangements on the tacit assumption of clear obligations on the other side, and if these are unfulfilled, they have a just cause for complaint. The error, too, as before said, is a cardinal one in respect of the reputation and interests of the Company itself, and cannot too soon be repaired with the determination that it shall never occur again.

We trust the new Regulations will work, and that their issue will mark a fresh departure in the history of the mercantile marine of the Empire. But, as we have said before, they will not work of themselves. They must be worked.

Last Wednesday a number of Japanese connected with the Kobe Sunday Schools of the American Mission had a picnic in a valley just beyond the Nonobiki Waterfalls. There were rather more women than men and very few children. Rain threatened during the day but did not interfere with the proceedings, and all appeared to enjoy themselves very much. We do not know exactly what the party altogether numbered, but there were about seventy-five jinrikisha, a large proportion of which carried double.—*Hiogo News.*

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SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

Liberty and the Rights of Man.

(Shinbun Zasshi.)

I have heard that Messrs. Kiba and Hatano are about to present a memorial to the *Genrō-In* against the Press and Libel laws; that they are of opinion that those laws deprive the people of free speech and of their rights; and that they not only prevent the diffusion of useful knowledge among the people but obstruct the progress of civilization. For these reasons, these gentlemen argue that the laws above named should be abolished, and if their memorial should not be approved of, they would do and say whatever they deemed right in the very face of those laws, for they loathed life under such an obnoxious tyranny, and would rather possess their souls in freedom after death than live in this world bowed down by such oppression.

Now these must be men animated by the most ardent love of their country, and caring nothing for their lives, and they are determined to do their duty towards their fellow countrymen by procuring for them their rightful liberties.

For a long time past, I myself have thought that those laws were obnoxious in the extreme, and therefore I am most happy to think that these gentlemen are about to present such a memorial to the Government. Although I am a man possessed of but slight knowledge, I intend to join with Messrs. Kiba and Hitano, and though my life should be the forfeit of my act, I hope to accomplish my duty towards the people.

In the critical circumstances under which we now live, the people must exhibit some zeal to acquire their liberties, and pay no heed to their lives, those who act otherwise being unworthy to be called the benefactors of the nation. Even the bees and ants are animated with the instincts which bid them protect their habitations. The man who has not a kindred feeling for his country is inferior even to these insects.

The ignorant and slavish do not know the purpose for which laws are enacted. They cast away the precious rights given equally to every man by Heaven, and think that their principal duty is to obey the orders of the Government whether just or otherwise.

In order to prove that this is an erroneous view, I will explain why it is necessary to obey the laws, and why men are justified in refusing obedience to bad laws; and again, that when the government forces unjust laws upon the people and deprives them of the precious rights they have received from Heaven, they must struggle for their liberties and necessarily overthrow such a government.

There is a settled law by which Heaven rules the universe. It rewards the good with happiness, and punishes the bad with misery. The reason for this is that it prevents men from doing wrong and encourages the good, so that peace and happiness may prevail among men. For this reason, if men disobey the laws of nature, and act unrighteously and commit such deeds as murder, &c., happiness would cease to exist. Obedience to these laws is the condition on which peace and happiness can be enjoyed.

Now laws made by the power of man have the same ends for their object. When society increases and men are numerous enough to form a nation, they constitute a government for the purpose of carrying out what is fundamentally the will of Heaven, that is, to prevent evil and encourage good and protect the rights of the people, thereby securing peace and happiness among them. For this reason people must obey the laws of their nation, as otherwise no happiness would be obtainable. The duty of the people decidedly is to obey the laws of the country in which they live.

But governments are often composed of tyranical and unjust officials, desirous of indulging their own selfishness, and who enforce unjust laws upon the people and deprive them of the precious rights received by them from Heaven, taking from them the freedom of speech and action and dealing generally unjustly with them.

Must the people then obey the unjust laws issued by such a government? Obedience under such circumstances is fatal to the happiness which laws are intended to promote. If a law is clearly prejudicial to the happiness of a people, must men still pay obedience to it? Suppose a Government should order people to kill and steal from each other as much as they pleased, must the people indulge in these enormities? And again, conceding that no government would enforce such proceedings as the above, have not the people the right of disobeying laws which deprive them of their rights? Can such laws indeed justly be termed laws?

It may be said that the people have entrusted the legislative power to the government, so that they must obey whatever it ordains, and have no further reason for concerning themselves with the laws. But although such legislative power has been entrusted to the government, it does not include the power to make bad laws, and the enactment of such laws arises solely from the abuse of power by the government—a power entrusted to it for the good of the people. Let us suppose that the officials may be represented by a clerk and the people by a master, and that the former has been entrusted by the latter with the power of carrying on his business. Let us suppose that he makes all kinds of mistakes in discharging his duty and incurs such heavy losses that he brings the house to the brink of ruin. Would the master look up to him and say nothing? If so, he must be a great fool, for a man with the least sense would instantly severely rebuke or send him about his business.

And, therefore, if a government enforces unjust laws which obstruct the happiness of the people, the people are quite at liberty and have an ample right to disobey them.

Now the Newspaper-Press-laws and the Law of Libel act partially towards men of bad reputations and punish those who are straightforward in their arguments. Moreover, they deprive men unjustly of their rights and liberties, and cannot therefore be called just laws. They are not in accordance with the laws of nature which tend to promote happiness among men, and therefore obedience to them obstructs the acquisition of happiness and deprives men of their rights and liberties. And we, the people, have not only the right to disobey such laws, but to argue against the government so as to procure their repeal. This we must do with all zeal, not heeding government prosecution, careless of our lives, and bent only on having the obnoxious laws abolished in order to secure happiness to the people in general.

Many men seem to believe that the Government is a kind of divine being, and obey all its orders of whatever nature, careless of what suffering and misery they may entail. This misery and suffering they are willing to think is sent from Heaven and cannot be prevented or mended by any efforts of man.

Now, as I have said before, the Government is as the clerk doing the business of his master, the people, and thus the power entrusted to it is really the power of the nation, and is nothing divine and intangible by man. The people need not be in the least backward in blaming the Government for the wrongs it may commit, or has committed, in order to prevent the repetition of these.

But when the people argue for the abolition of abuses arising from maladministration and find that instead of obtaining redress they are only subjected to further injustice and limitless oppression, to fines, persecution and imprisonment, and when the misery caused by this extends throughout the nation, people must bring their complaints before Heaven, rush to arms in rebellion and overthrow such a corrupt government, establishing a new or better order of things in their place, and securing an administration of greater justice. This is the most precious right the people possess, and the use of it is sanctioned by the profoundest sense of justice.

In the American Declaration of Independence it is said "We hold these truths as self-evident that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights ..... that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such forms, as shall seem to them most likely to effect their safety and happiness,"

Though centuries should pass away the truth of these words never can be disputed, and this clearly proves that a tyrannical Government composed of corrupt officials, acting haughtily and with great selfishness at the same time, carrying on cruel oppression of the people and thus depriving them of the rights they have inherited from Heaven, is not an institution which protects the people, but a cause of misery and suffering to them.

Heaven has endowed man with body, mind and soul and with liberty to use them, and it is the will of Heaven that happiness should be diffused among men, between whom, in the eyes of the Creator, there is no difference. He does not honour and love rulers and contemn the people as degraded; he does not love the one and despise the other, and has not decreed that the officials shall be haughty and the people oppressed. If governments like this are permitted to exist, the people cannot be said to have discharged their duty towards posterity. No; the people would then have

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failed to do their duty, precisely as the officials have failed when they oppress the people.

If a country is to rise in the scale of civilization and its people are to enjoy liberty, they must go through dangers and hardships. The civilization and liberty enjoyed by the people of Europe and America did not fly to them naturally. Both in England and in France there existed in former days bad rulers and corrupt officials, who oppressed the people with unjust laws and deprived them of their rights and liberties. But, with an astonishing courage, the people of both these countries opposed their tyrannical governments. They stood unshaken in defence of their rights, though many were imprisoned and others were burned at the stake. After all their dangers and sufferings they obtained their object, which was the rights and liberties they now enjoy. At the time of the American revolution the colonists were governed with great oppression by the King of England, who, seeing their flourishing state, passed the the Stamp Act and sought to impose it upon them. This resembled the putting of wood upon fire, and aroused a burning indignation which was further inflamed by a speech from Patrick Henry concluding with these words:—"Give me liberty or death." The king sought to subdue this spirit with fire and sword, but failed in the attempt, for the Americans defended themselves with great valour against the British troops, and after some ten years of struggle, suffering and trial, stood before the world an independent nation.

If we now glance back at the history of Japan prior to the civil war, we see that the oppression of the Tokugawa Government was resisted in various parts of the country, and some of the insurrectionists were beheaded, other were banished to islands many miles distant from the main land and others imprisoned. But all this was unheeded, and the end ultimately attained. Since the revolution, however, the minds of the people seem to have become weakened, and no longer possess the fortitude necessary to enable them to meet great trials. It is true that the Press is showing signs of growing strength, but the writers so far have been careful of their lives. They permit themselves to be entangled in no more severe troubles than fines or imprisonments.

It is idle to suppose that the civilization of the country or the liberties of the people can be acquired without zeal. Why do the Japanese remain so slavish and indolent? Let us imagine any attempt made in America to pass these Press and libel laws. It would meet with the fate of the attempt to pass the Stamp Act. Why should the Japanese obey unjust laws? Why should they not oppose them utterly? I will imitate Patrick Henry and ask when will these laws cease to exist? I care not for my life so that they be abolished.

Ye people, grow zealous!

SAWAI NAWORZUGU,
Atagoshita chō, Tōkiō.

DECAPITATION.
(Shinri Zasshi.)

When Government officials enact unjust laws and try to force the people to obey them against their will, what then must the latter do? A sage has said that to resist the orders of bad officials is in accordance with the will of Heaven, and these words teach us that it is wrong to obey the orders of bad officials. And not only is this in accordance with reason, but every man has two duties to perform, one towards his contemporaries, the other towards posterity duties which cannot be performed if the orders of bad officials are to be obeyed. This again proves that it is wrong to obey bad officials. What then must the people do? Had they better assemble in large numbers and make an attack on the Government, and destroy those bad officials by force of arms? Or had they better urge straight-forward arguments against such laws and, if need be, lose their lives in procuring their abolition?

The people have the liberty of acting in either way they may choose. But I fear that an open attack on the Government would bring great misery upon the people, nor do I think a course involving martyrdom is the most advisable for any man to take. Martyrdom involves the sacrifice of a man's life for the purpose of doing his duty towards Heaven, or obtaining freedom for his fellow creatures by forcing the rulers to repent of the wrongs they have committed, and thus compelling them to concede liberty to the people and their descendants. This martyrdom does not involve the misery of other people and would appear to be a good step for a man to take. But it is ineffectual, as its results do not reach these bad officials, nor has it much effect either upon one's contemporaries or upon posterity.

For this reason we must seek some other step for the people to take, better than the course above mentioned. And this step is that a man should go secretly with a sword or pistol and assassinate such officials; for an attempted assassination, though it may fail of its purpose, always produces an effect.

Reader, imagine yourself a corrupt official. Which would have the greater effect upon you, the sorrow produced in your heart by seeing a man sacrifice his life to make you repent, or the fear of an attempt on your own life? It is needless to say that the dread of losing your own life would have the greater effect, and it is for this reason that I have said that the attempt to assassinate bad officials, even though it prove abortive, cannot fail to produce a greater result than martyrdom.

Now I have determined that if the oppression of the Government officials increases in forcing the Press and Libel-laws upon the people, to play the part played of old by Yojo and Keiga.*

MORIYA KANJO,
No. 5, Ichome Agoshita chō, Tōkiō.

JAPAN AND COREA.
(Nichi Nichi Shimbun, June 22nd, 1876.)

The Corean envoy, Kin-ki-shu, and his suite, having embarked on board the *Kwansio Maru* on the 15th instant, sailed from Yokohama and they are now on their homeward voyage. The day on which the answer of the Japanese Government is to be presented to that of Corea is near at hand, nor can that on which Miyamoto, the Daijō of Foreign Affairs, proceeds to Corea, bearing the credentials of a commissioner, be far distant. By the coming, too, of the time for opening the new ports in Corea and commencing the new trade in accordance with the Kōkwa treaty, the Corean Government is for the first time forced to recognize the trouble attendant upon foreign intercourse, and even our Government can hardly avoid some increase to its troubles on this account. What will be the nature of these troubles? The different countries of Europe and America, displeased with the start which we, undeterred by the many years of labour which they had wasted in (endeavouring to effect) the opening of Corea, have succeeded in obtaining of them, will, sooner or later, press emulously to that country, nor should we wonder if, when the time comes for foreign countries to request from the Coreans the conclusion of a treaty and the opening of trade, they asked the mediation of our Government to assist them towards that end, while on the other hand it is impossible to say beforehand that the Corean Government will not, in its dislike to foreign intercourse, beg us to act as their mediators in refusing to grant the above request. Let the right be on whichever of these two sides it may, it is needless to say that we cannot entertain the silly idea of uniting ourselves with Corea and looking upon European and American countries as our enemies, but we are nevertheless entirely unable to approve of the plan of joining with those countries in showering cannon balls upon Corea. In such a juncture as this, if foreign countries should refuse our friendly assistance, nothing would be left for us but to adopt a position of neutrality. And, again, we cannot now say that Corea may not, in its obstinacy, look upon hostile and neutral countries as being one and the same, and conceive, in consequence, the desire of driving us off along with Europeans and Americans. Looking now at what was the condition of our own country ten years ago, and seeing how prevalent the *Jōi* spirit then was in both the west and south and the determination that existed to sweep out of the country not alone the English, French, and Americans, with whom friendly relations had just been opened, but also the Dutch with whom these relations were of old standing, we cannot guarantee that some such spirit may not now be felt by Corea. We must, therefore, now give our attention both to the present and future aspect of our relations with that country, and provide beforehand against the infliction of trouble at a future day on both it and ourselves.

Shallow writers, who take pride in empty show, will certainly say that our two envoys, Kuroda and Inouye, in their negotiations at Kōkwa, fully explained with all eloquence both the advantages and disadvantages of the Treaty to the Coreans, and that, by doing so, they succeeded in opening Corea without having had recourse to arms. But such sentiments betray the greatest want of thought. Is the conclusion of the treaty with us by the Coreans to be ascribed to their having formed a proper appreciation of the advantages, or disadvantages, that attended their opening up of their country to, or their keeping it closed against us, or is it not rather owing to their wish to obtain a temporary peace in their dread of military force? If we glance back so far as the years 1854 and 1855 and consider what was our own case then, we can readily understand this. And, referring to thirty-four years ago, when the opium war

* Two celebrated assassins who lived in China some 2000 years ago.

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in China came to an end, we remember that King William II of Holland, doubting the wisdom of the policy of strictly maintaining Japan as a closed country, kindly sent an envoy of high rank on board a man-of-war to Nagasaki, with letters under his own hand to the Bakufu to that effect; but the latter entirely disregarded them, beyond annulling the proclamation which ordered the driving of foreigners out of the country. That proclamation ran as follows:—"Although in the two orders issued after the cessation of "the disturbances in the North* in the periods "Bunkwa" (1804 to "1818) and "Bunsei" (1818-1830) respectively, it was commanded "that as soon as black vessels (*i.e.* foreign vessels) were descried "they were to be driven off, hence-forward, when such vessels are "seen, the object of their visit is to be inquired into and, if they "have any business which requires attention, they should be "directed to proceed to Nagasaki. If they are in distress, they "are to be assisted with firewood, water, and provisions, "and they are then to be sent to Nagasaki as before. So long "as they do not commit any hostilities their expulsion is to be de-"ferred." The sudden assent given by the councils of the Tycoon's Government to the request of the American Envoy Perry, when, accompanied by four men-of-war, he came to Uraga in the year 1854, is not to be ascribed to their appreciation of the advantages or disadvantages attendant upon opening up or keeping closed the the country, but to nothing more than to their dread that they should not be able to resist him, and their wish to obtain a short respite from the persecutions of the men-of-war that accompanied him. With the exception of such intelligent men as Mito, Abé, Midzuno, Iwase, and Kawaji, there was hardly a single person who recognized the ills attendant upon the closing of the country, and this is the case as regards Corea at the present moment. There may be two or three members of the Government of that country who recognize the disadvantage of keeping their country closed to foreign intercourse, but the great bulk of the Corean officials concluded the Kokwa Treaty, not from any capacity of appreciating the advantages of trade, but merely owing to their having given way to the representations of the two commissions and to their dread of the force which accompanied them.

Although, however, the conclusion of the treaty of friendship by the Corean Government is thus to be ascribed to their desire for peace, the country having once been opened, as the consequence of this friendship, the same beneficial results will occur both to those who concluded the treaty through their appreciation of the advantages of doing so, and to those who only yielded to force. Their motives will be the only distinction between them. Will not, however, the people of the country in general, dissatisfied with their government for having concluded a treaty through a vacillating dread of force, all urge that the country should be kept closed by force, just as was the case with our own country about the year 1860? In that case it will be clear that the Treaty of Kokwa was not one decided upon by the country generally, but that it originated entirely from the desire of the government for peace. Since, therefore, the old conservative spirit has not been in the smallest degree eradicated from the minds of the people in general, we must take care to estimate beforehand what the future of our intercourse with that country will be.

Superficial writers on this subject place great hopes in the envoy, and have apparently decided that on his return, he will, by reporting on the state of development which he has observed to characterize our country, be able to effect a complete reform in his own. Although we, too, partake of these hopes, still, if we step aside and consider the former state of Japan, we cannot but entertain doubts as to his doing so. If we look at the influence exercised on the Tycoon's government and on the Japanese people by the embassies which were despatched to America and Europe in the years 1860 and 1862, on their return to Japan, we shall find a trustworthy precedent on which to base our conclusions in the present instance. The envoys who were despatched in the above years were Oguri, Takenouchi, Katsu and Shibata, all eminent members of the Tycoon's government, and to them were attached Fukuzawa, Mitsutsuri, and Hida. They learned clearly the advantage of opening the country and the benefits of civilization, notwithstanding which they were unable, on their return to Japan, to affect in the smallest degree the temporizing policy that had hitherto prevailed, or to overthrow the spirit of seclusion which existed amongst the people in general, and the reason why they could not do so was, not only that they were deficient in popularity, but that the opinions of the people of the country in general could not be overthrown by those of two or three persons. When Kagosima was attacked by the English fleet and Shimonoseki by that of the allies, there were probably some among the numerous *samurai* of both the Satsuma and Chôshiu *hans* who recognized the inexpediency of keeping the country closed, and the hostilites which ensued can be ascribed to no other reason than the inability (as in the case of the embassies to Europe) of those few persons to overcome the opinions of the majority of the *han*. When Kin-ki-shu and his suite return to Corea, we doubt not that they will, in like manner, fail to impress their opinions on their countrymen, and we cannot therefore place any great faith in the results that will attend the visit of this embassy to Japan.

When Iyeyasu was on the point of death, he called his son Hidatada and inquired of him what would become of Japan when he (Iyeyasu) died. The son answered that there would be great trouble, and Iyeyasu thereupon said that it was well that the son should come to the throne anticipating such trouble. In like manner it is well that we should now anticipate the trouble which our intercourse with Corea may bring upon us.

* The raids of the Russian Cossack Chowstoff.

The National Finances.

(Hôchi Shimbun.)

It is rumoured that the sum of 200,000 *yen* of the 20,000,000 *yen* reserved as security against the paper money afloat, has recently been taken out of the Treasury and used by the Government for some purposes yet unknown.

Paper money floats here practically at par with specie, for the reason that the people have confidence in the Government and would at any time give their specie for notes if so required. When the Government issues paper for the purpose of increasing the circulation of money, the people accept it on a par with specie, and no small distress would ensue were the confidence destroyed which causes them to do so. If we look to the present state of the country, we see that specie is constantly being drained away, and that the supply issued from the Mint does not keep pace with the demand.

Thus the paper and the specie have begun to alter in their relation to each other. It is true that the Government has forbidden the publication of the price of gold in the newspapers, but this has not the slightest effect upon its value, and the price has fluctuated just as it did before the prohibition was put in force.

I hear that there are 100,000,000 of *yen* of paper money afloat in this country, and that the security for this is 20,000,000 *yen* (in the precious metals), and if this is really true there is no cause for wonder that the paper shows a tendency to fall. Moreover, 200,000 of this reserve fund is said to have been spent already, which leads us to believe that the paper will still further decline in value, and that there is but a small store of coin to represent the paper issue afloat.

We are at a dangerous crisis in our financial affairs, and the destruction of the Government and much misery seem hanging over our heads.

Ye officials who have charge of this affair, what do ye intend to do?

The Same.

(Kinji Hôron.)

We have before us various newspapers published in different parts of the country, and there is not one of them which does not represent the people as in deep distress from the pressure of poverty, and, moreover, this is just the time when money collected from the people as taxes is coming into the hands of the officials to accumulate in the capital. The old *satsu*, which are being withdrawn, are being replaced with new ones in various parts of the country. In order to show the poverty of the country I will state that there are about 500 villages in the Fukushima *ken*, and there were five villages among these 500 which did not possess a single *satsu*. Again, a certain official was travelling through a village in the Owake *ken*, and tried for convenience sake to get three *isshu satsu* there (a total of about 9d), but found it an impossibility.

As all the taxes collected are accumulated in the capital, we should naturally be led to suppose that Tôkiô must be in a state of prosperity. But it is not so. Failures and bankrupteies are of daily occurrence there, and go in whatever direction we may we see houses for sale.

If we examine into the reasons for all this, we see that just after the revolution which abolished the *Han* there were 400,000,000 of *yen* in the country. But after the drain which has been going on so long there are only about 150,000,000 *yen* in the country, of which 100,000,000 are in paper and 50,000,000 in specie, and of the latter about 20,000,000 are kept in the Treasury as a reserve against the paper money and the remaining 30,000,000 are

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in the hands of the wealthy. For these reasons there are only 100,000,000 *yen* in paper money afloat among the people and if we divide this amount by the sum of the population, viz.: 35,000,000, we find that each person possesses about 3 *yen*. But as there are many wealthy persons who possess a good store of money, the quantity actually circulating among the people is very small. But even of this a great deal is now going into the hands of the Government as taxes, so that I even wonder how any of this small amount of money finds its way about.

Some of those who write on this subject say that it is all owing to the Government not being able to fix such a tariff as it pleases. Others attribute it to the continual fluctuations in the price of silver and gold, while others again say that it is due to the excess of our imports over the exports, and all these arguments are often met with the question "Why not make more paper-money?"

But I am of opinion that it would be wrong to increase the amount of paper-money afloat, for the people have already begun to lose confidence in the power of government to meet it, and thus it is impossible to say what misfortune any such policy might bring upon us. Although I am able to see the evil which this might entail on us, I confess myself unable to indicate the true remedy for this state of affairs. I would therefore ask the learned what they think the proper course to adopt in order to avoid the impending catastrophe.

HISTORY OF THE TOKUGAWA DYNASTY.

Chapter 1.

(Continued.)

In the 1st month of the 1st year of Tenshô (A.D. 1573) the Shôgun Ashikaga Yoshiaki sent envoys to Giyôbu, inviting Shingen to put an end to the war and make peace with Iyeyasu. Shingen, however, refused, and marching into Mikawa laid siege to Noda. In the 2nd month he fell ill and withdrew his forces and in the 4th month died at Hiradani in Shinano where he had just arrived. His last directions were that his death should be kept secret. He was succeeded by his son Katsuyori who immediately assumed the command.

Decline of the military strength of the Takeda clan after the death of Shingen. His successor disputes with Iyeyasu the possession of Nagashino.

In the 5th month Iyeyasu occupied Suruga, and in the 6th month erected a castle at Moriyama in Tôtomi, thus providing against an attack from Futamata. In the 7th month he presented himself before Nagashino and burnt the outworks of the castle. He then built a fort at Kumayama which he made the limit of his operations.

In the 8th month Katsuyori marched against Kumayama and sent troops to the relief of Nagashino. Iyeyasu turning round, gave battle, and forced the Kai leaders to take refuge in the mountains. He then endeavoured to draw them into the plain by a feigned retreat but the enemy did not venture to quit their position, and Iyeyasu finally resumed the siege of Nagashino, which, in the 9th month fell to his arms. In the 10th month Katsuyori ordered his leaders to surprise Hamamatsu, but the governor, Honda Shigetsugu, supported by his principal officers, headed a successful sally and drove them back. Iyeyasu who was hastening to the relief of the place was thus enabled to retrace his steps, while Katsuyori, who had encamped at Mitsuke, retired upon finding his designs thwarted.

In the 1st month of the 2nd year (A.D. 1574) Iyeyasu was advanced by an Imperial rescript to the upper division of the higher 5th rank. In the 3rd month he put the castle of Nagashino in a state of repair, and had regained all the territory he had lost. In the 5th month Katsuyori took the field with a large force and reduced the castle of Noda and Takatenjin, to provide against an attack from which last named place Iyeyasu in the 5th month erected a castle at Mabushiwo.

In the 3rd year (A.D. 1575) the command of the castle of Nagashino was entrusted to Okudaira Nobumasa, whom Matsudaira Kagetada, Iyetada, and Chikatoshi were ordered to assist in the event of his being attacked by Katsuyori. The latter in the 5th month appeared before the place at the head of twenty thousand men. Fighting went on day and night and the situation of the besieged was fast becoming desperate. On the 14th day Nobumasa called a council of war, and after representing that for want of provisions he could hold out only for a few days longer, demanded a volunteer who should make his way through the enemy's lines and carry a message to Iyeyasu asking for assistance. Torii Katsutaka presented himself and undertook the task. Slipping out under cover of the night he eluded the enemy and reached the camp of Iyeyasu, whom he informed of the situation. Iyeyasu explained to him that Nobunaga was already on the march from Gifu, and adding that he himself had decided to hasten to the assistance of Nobumasa in person, desired Katsutaka to remain with him and follow in his suite. This the messenger declined to do and without further delay set out on his way back. On nearing the enemy's lines, however, his movements excited suspicion and he was arrested and brought before Katsuyori who offered to allow him to make known to the garrison the advance of Nobunaga and Iyeyasu. Katsutaka accepted the offer and approaching the ramparts cried in a loud voice that within three days a hundred thousand men would come to the rescue from Gifu and Hamamatsu. Hardly were the words out of his mouth when he was despatched. On the 18th day Nobunaga halted at Shikaraki in Tôtomi, and divided his army, numbering fifty thousand men, into fifteen corps. Iyeyasu, with twenty thousand men, encamped at Takamatsu. Baba Ujikatsu, one of the Kai leaders, perceiving how greatly the enemy had increased his strength, counselled Katsuyori to avoid an engagement, in which advice he was supported by the other leaders who strenuously recommended a retreat. Atobe Chôk'wan and Nagasaka Katsusuke, however, sought to ingratiate themselves with Katsuyori by expressing a different opinion. To turn tail, they exclaimed, the moment the enemy's standards came in sight would be disgraceful; they ought rather to avail themselves of the opportunity Heaven had afforded them of destroying at one blow both Nobunaga and Iyeyasu. Katsuyori, delighted to find his own sentiments thus shared, at once disposed his forces for an attack upon Nagashino. Assigning the important position of Tobinosu-yama to Takeda Nobuzane, he himself led thirteen thousand men across the Taki marsh-land and arranged them in thirteen divisions.

Naruse Masakadsu, meanwhile, to whom the different standards of the enemy were well known, had been summoned to the presence of Iyeyasu, who desired him to say whom the standards with the left and right wings and with the centre respectively represented. The reply was that the standard of the left wing was that of Yamagata Masakage, that of the right wing the pennon of Baba Ujikatsu, and that of the centre the banner of Katsuyori himself. Upon this Tadatsugu, who was standing by, suggested the following stratagem. A division was to set fire to the defences of Tobinosu, while an attack was to be made simultaneously in the rear which would draw the besiegers to that quarter. The assault in front meanwhile was to be urged under cover of the smoke, and could not fail of success against the enemy distracted by the rear attack. The plan was at once made known to Nobunaga, who highly approved of it, although in his anxiety to prevent its getting wind he appeared to reject it, while he secretly got together five thousand men to carry it out. Iyeyasu sent Honda Hirotaka, Matsudaira Koretada, Sugenuma Sadamitsu and Okudaira Sadayoshi with three thousand men to assist in the enterprise. At dawn of the 21st Tadatsugu marched up to the defences of Tobinosu, set them on fire, and delivering a furious assault upon the enemy amid the roar of drums and the shouts of the assailants, drove them from their position. In this attack Nobuzane was slain. Okudaira Nobumasa meanwhile, availing himself of the confusion, pierced the besiegers lines and compelled them to abandon their position. Thus was the siege of Nagashino raised. Tadatsugu and Nobumasa then joined their forces and caused the whole of the enemy's works to be burnt to the ground. Nobunaga was now eager to engage the main body, but Okubo Tadasuke and his brother Tadayo pointed out to him that he was, as it were, their guest, and that they could not therefore, without incurring disgrace, allow him to fight their battles.

A body of matchlockmen were then moved forward, and battle declared. The enemy's left wing answered

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the challenge by a charge of three thousand cavalry which resulted, however, in a repulse. The enemy's centre next advanced and was met by the brothers Ôkubo, who flew to the front and fought with the utmost bravery in the thickest of the battle. Their valour excited the admiration of Nobunaga who acknowledged that many a bold retainer followed the banner of Iyeyasu.

Masakage, rallying the remains of his command, wheeled round, and under cover of a hot fire from the right wing led them against Nobunaga. Iyeyasu at once sent a horseman to his brother-leader, begging him to order his whole force to open fire without delay, while he himself would head a flank attack with the spear. On this determination becoming known to the troops their spirits rose high. Ujikatsu now joined in the attack; and the bullets flew in tens of thousands, while amid the roar and flash of firearms the ground became heaped with corpses. Honda Tadakatsu, Matsudaira Tadamasa, Torii Mototada and Sakakibara Yasumasa had meanwhile arrived upon the scene, and with levelled spear fell upon the flank of Ujikatsu. The last named commander, turning round, beckoned to the centre to come to his aid, and the quivering of Katsuyori's banner soon showed that his troops were in movement. Nobunaga, seeing this, sent Takikawa Kadzmasa in advance to the assistance of Honda, and followed with his whole corps amid the roar of drums and the shouts of his men. The hills trembled with the clamour. The Kai forces were defeated with great loss and the first among the enemy's leaders to take to flight were Chôk'wan and Katsusuke. The battle raged from the hour of the Hare (6 a.m.) to the hour of the Horse (about noon) and eight and fifty separate engagements at the least took place between the opposing hosts. Takeda lost ten thousand men, amongst whom were almost all his hereditary leaders and most valiant captains. Kai never recovered from this blow; for some years an intermitting struggle was maintained but she was never again able to achieve any success of importance.

In the 5th year (A.D. 1577) Iyeyasu was raised by Imperial rescript to the lower division of the inferior 4th rank, and, in addition, invested with the dignity of Ukonye-goshôjô.

In the 4th month of the 7th year (A.D. 1579) a third son, Nagamaru, was born to Iyeyasu at Hamamatsu. The real name of the child, whose mother was a daughter of the house of Saigo, was Hidetada. Doi Toshikatsu was appointed his Governor *(Kinji)*.

The eldest son, Nobuyasu, manifested, as he grew older, a violent and unruly disposition, and more than once went so far as to slay those about him in his passion. Sakai Tadatsugu and Okubo Tadayo frequently remonstrated with him, but without effect.

Nobuyasu, under an unjust accusation, is put to death.

His mother Sekiguchi-shi, allowing her jealous disposition to manifest itself, was banished to Okazaki, where she was known as the Dowager Lady Tsukiyama. The wife of Nobuyasu, a daughter of Nobunaga, was likewise of a jealous character, and was in addition childless, pretexts of which her mother-in-law availed herself to procure her being dismissed from her husband's household. The Lady Tsukiyama meanwhile fell ill at Okazaki and called in a doctor from Kai, by name Genkei, whom she admitted to an improper intimacy. One crime led to another, and the guilty pair began to harbour designs against Iyeyasu, the nature of which was imparted to the Takeda house.

The wife of Nobuyasu, while smarting with rage at her, dismissal, became cognisant of these nefarious transactions and informed her father by letter of their nature, at the same time submitting a paper containing twelve distinct charges against her husband. Nobunaga showed this to Sakai Tadatsugu, whom he had called to Adsuchi, and inquired if the charges were true. Tadatsugu replied that they were true, upon which Nobunaga fell into a violent rage and brought the whole matter to the notice of Iyeyasu. In such a crisis it was necessary that a decided course of action should be adopted without delay, and Iyeyasu at once proceeded to Okazaki, where he arrived on the 3rd day of the 8th month, and immediately ordered his son to betake himself to Hamamatsu, there to await his further pleasure. Nobuyasu, however, remained at Okazaki, and on the 5th day endeavoured to plead his cause in person, but his father refused to listen to him. His governor, Hiraiwa Chikayoshi, now interceded for him, representing his ability and courage and deprecating any hasty condemnation which would assuredly be repented of afterwards. 'Take your servant's head' he exclaimed at last 'and let that appease the wrath of Nobunaga; will not such a proof of the boy's innocence suffice to remove all doubt of it from his father-in-law's mind!' Iyeyasu, with tears in his eyes, replied that to grant his request would only be to lose a faithful servant without saving Nobuyasu; a result which would cause him the greatest pain. Shortly afterwards, Nobuyasu was sent under a guard, and in charge of Sakai Tadatsugu, to Horiye, from which place he was removed after a time to Futamata. Sekiguchi-shi was next put to death, but Nobunaga was still unsatisfied, and on the 15th day of the 9th month Hattori Masanari was charged with the execution of Nobuyasu, then twenty one years of age, and Nagamaru became the heir of Iyeyasu.

In the 1st month of the 8th year Iyeyasu was raised by Imperial rescript to the upper division of the inferior 4th rank.

Previously to these events the Hôjô chief had detached himself from the Kai party and had shown some anxiety to secure the goodwill of Iyeyasu, with which view he made overtures of peace to Nobunaga that resulted finally in the three powers swearing a mutual friendship. No sooner was the treaty concluded than Iyeyasu, with the approval of Nobunaga, raised a considerable force, and took the field against the Kai partisans. In the first month of the tenth year (A.D. 1582) Kisoyoshimasa, a vassal of the Takeda house, threw off his allegiance and opened communication with Nobunaga, requesting that in the event of a struggle with the Kai leaders he might be allowed to fight in the front rank against them. Nobunaga was overjoyed to this piece of good fortune, and communicated his plan of operations to his new ally.

In the 2nd month Ota Nobutada was ordered to enter Shinano in advance of the main body which Nobunaga retained under his command. Meanwhile, Iyeyasu, at the head of thirty five thousand men, penetrated into Suruga, and took up a position at Makino. Thence he sent detachments to attack the castles of Tôme, Mariko, Mochifune and Kunô, and having reduced these strongholds marched to Yejiri, where he halted. The dread of his arms preceded him and no one thought of anything but surrender or flight. He next advanced to Ichikawa whence he made an incursion into Kai, the chief town of which, Kofu, had fallen to Nobutada, to whom, also, most of the castles in Shinano had surrendered. Hôjô Ujimasa now approached the frontier of Kai with thirty thousand men, and Katsuyori found himself compelled to retire, hardly knowing where to be take himself; finally collecting the remains of his army he assembled a force at Temmoku-san, where he was attacked by Nobunaga and met his death in the fight. About the same time the Takeda clan suffered a complete defeat at the hands of the Mikawa chief, and Nobunaga, on news of this success reaching him, at once marched his men to Namiai.

Nobutada took the head of Katsuyori and placed it in a casket, which he presented to his father Nobunaga, who on raising the lid and beholding the head of his foe loaded it with abuse. The casket was passed on, and reaching the camp of Iyeyasu, was brought to him. He immediately descended from his seat, his countenance expressing the sympathy he felt for a brave enemy, and reverently saluted the trophy.

Nobunaga, putting Iyeyasu in complete possession of Suruga, now returned with his force to Owari, after having been magnificently entertained by his ally.

Iyeyasu goes to Owari.

On the 9th of the 5th month Iyeyasu left Suruga on a visit to Adsuchi. By command of Nobunaga the roads were kept clear and the bridges put into proper repair, while Akechi Mitsuhide was charged with the due reception and entertainment of the illustrious guest. Tents were pitched on the shores of a lake, and the rarest curiosities and most costly furniture and utensils were procured from the capital for the delectation and

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comfort of the visitor, whom no exertions were spared to receive with due magnificence. At this juncture a messenger arrived from Hashiba Hideyoshi, who was in Bichiu, demanding assistance against Môri Terumoto, with whom the relations of Hideyoshi had for some time been of a precarious nature. Nobunaga accordingly ordered Ikeda Nobuteru and his son Koresuke, together with Mitsuhide, to hasten to the aid of Hideyoshi, and transferred the duty of entertaining Iyeyasu from Mitsuhide to another of his vassals, which so enraged the former, that before starting for Bichiu, he threw all the costly articles he had procured from Kiyôto into the lake.

Iyeyasu, on his arrival at Adsuchi, was entertained by Nobunaga in person. On one occasion the latter, taking his guest by the hand, led him to the summit of one of the palace towers and bidding him look round, exclaimed, "Everything is now tranquil at Kiyôto, what is there to hinder you from visiting the capital—I would ere long follow you." On the 21st day Iyeyasu took his departure, escorted by a small body of troops, and passing through Kiyôto, proceeded by Ozaka to Sakaifu, which he reached on the 29th day. On the same day Nobunaga arrived at Kiyôto, and lodged at the Honno temple. On the 2nd day of the 6th month Iyeyasu quitted Sakaifu with the intention of returning to Kiyôto and sent on Honda Todakatsu in advance.

Akechi Mitsuhide surprises Nobunaga, and putting him to death prepares to encounter Iyeyasu.

Honda on reaching Hirakata was met by a wealthy merchant of Kiyôto, Chôya Harunobu by name, who in full war panoply, rode hastily up to him, and pointing backwards asked if he did not perceive a cloud of smoke hovering over the capital, adding that Akechi Mitsuhide had incited the retainers of Nobunaga to rise against their master and put him to death. Struck with consternation, Tadakatsu wheeled his horse round and rode back to Sakaifu with the tidings. Iyeyasu at once summoned Harunobu to his presence, and demanded a detailed account of the affair, while his principal officers crowded round his horse's head in utter bewilderment at the unexpected misfortune. Their chief, however, soon came to a decision, exclaiming that he must lose no time in avenging the death of Nobunaga, and declaring that nothing less than the extermination of the assassins would satisfy him. His followers, raising their whips, were on the point of galloping forth when Tadakatsu restrained their impetuosity, pointing out that Mitsuhide, having successfully accomplished his design, had doubtless collected his forces and taken up a strong position; that to attack him in that irregular manner would simply end in their delivering themselves into his hands as prisoners and becoming the laughing stock of the country, and that the wiser plan would be to return home and in cool blood endeavour to devise some mode of achieving a complete vengeance.

The counsels of Tadakatsu prevailed. On the 3rd day the banks of the Kidsugawa were reached, and Iyeyasu, with the leaders who accompanied him, crossed the stream in two boats they found there, and, which on attaining the further shore, Tadakatsu scuttled with his spear in order to prevent pursuit. Mitsuhide, on hearing of the flight of Iyeyasu, sent out troops in every direction in the hope of intercepting him, but the latter got safely to Iya and thence made his way into Ise, where he took ship at Shiroko no ura and arrived at Ohama, in Mikawa, on the 7th. Assembling his vassals on the 8th he declared his intention of exterminating the partisans of Mitsuhide.

(To be Continued.)

Letters from Peking and Tientsin say that the greater part of the crops have been destroyed by drought, and the distressfull state of the miserable population of Chihli is aggravated by a plague of locusts which are devouring the few cultivated fields near the river banks. The fruit harvest of the province will also fail. In many parts of the country there are no stocks of food left from past years. We are pained to have to say we fear matters are now past remedy and a famine cannot be averted.—*Shanghai Courier.*

ON COTTON IN JAPAN.

By T. P. Poate, Esq.

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan, on the 14th June, 1876.

Rich as Japan is in plants, there is perhaps not one to which she owes more than to that which produces cotton-wool, or to use the native name, *Wata.* The seeds yield an excellent oil; the cake left after expression forms a manure for the rice fields; the raw wool is used to line the winter clothes and bedding of all classes, and fabrics woven from it are worn by far the larger part of the nation. Greatly as it is now esteemed, widely as it is cultivated, the cotton plant is not a native of Japan, it is a stranger, introduced, it is true, in early times, but not successfully acclimatised till a comparatively recent period. A native of India, its growth long remained confined to that peninsula. Even the rapid spread of Buddhism, together with the flow of pilgrims from China to the holy places of India failed to make its value known; and no devout worshipper, no zealous priest appears to have carried with him the seeds of the textile plant. Cotton was destined to owe its conquest, its position in Higher Asia to persecution, the fruitful source of so many evils. After centuries of prosperity the Buddhist faith gradually decayed throughout India, and its votaries suffered terrible persecution. Some fled to the mountains, others sought in foreign lands the free exercise of their faith denied to them in their own. The exiles brought with them the seeds which they were accustomed to sow on the plains of the Ganges. They were received kindly by their co-religionists both in China and Japan, and both the countries were amply repaid. Singularly enough cotton reached Japan first. China did not receive it till nearly a century and a half later. The following account is taken from an old and scarce book called *Wajishi.*

"In the 18th year of Yenriyaku, in the reign of "Kuwanmu Tenno, the 50th ruler of Japan, a dark com-"plexioned foreigner landed on the shore of Mikawa, a "province in this island. He came alone in a small boat "which contained a few packages. He was rather tall, had "slightly reddish hair and enormous ears. The stranger "was received kindly by the natives, but as he spoke some "foreign language wholly unlike either the Japanese or "Chinese tongues, conversation had to be carried on by "means of signs. He hired a temple at Kawara, and "lived there for several months.

"He at length began to speak Japanese and told the "people whence he came. Unfortunately his tale has not "been preserved; but he told them that he came from India "and that the packages he had brought with him contained "the seeds of a plant which would yield a material nearly "equal to silk, and, to a devout Buddhist, much more "estimable, as having been used by Shakya himself. He "paid his rent with seed, and not long afterwards got a "house built, the cost of which was defrayed in the same "manner. In the 10th year of Yenriyaku (800 A. D.) "the seed was sown; it took kindly to its new country, "and throve apace. Before many years had elapsed it was "widely cultivated. The Hindoo lived to a good old age, "and is recorded as having been very kind to the poor and "a man of great piety."

Cotton had now apparently taken possession of a new land, but after a time the civil commotions and constant strife of the contending parties, caused its cultivation to be neglected and, at the close of the 12th century, the cultivation appears to have been finally abandoned. Centuries were yet to elapse before the second and successful introduction was to be made. On this occasion too, it came as the reward of hospitality. The account I give is also taken from the *Wajishi.* "In the epoch (?) Bunroku (at the "close of the 16th century) a large foreign ship, sup-"posed to have been bound to the Philippines, driven a "long way out of her course and much damaged by a "storm, anchored off the coast of Boshiu near Yokohama, "to refit. The Daimio of the district treated them with "the utmost kindness and caused every assistance to be "given them. After a stay of several months they pre-"pared to set sail, but before doing so the captain presented "the daimio with a number of curious and valuable things;

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"among them was a bag of cotton seed. Sowings were made; "the crop was good, and the fabrics woven from the wool "became the fashion. Fabulous prices were paid. 1lb of "the yarn sold for 100 *yen*; and as a matter of course "the culture of such a profitable plant spread with the "greatest rapidity." With increased production the price fell, and the use of cotton fabrics spread to the middle and lower orders: among the upper silk asserted its old supremacy, but King Cotton reigned, and still reigns, over the lower.

The species cultivated in Japan is that known as *Gossypium Herbaceum*. It is a dwarfish plant rarely exceeding two feet in height. Though in point of fact a perennial, yearly sowings are made. The seed-time varies from March to June, according to the locality. The usual time in this province is May. Cotton is here what may be called a secondary crop. It is very generally planted between the rows of barley. The seeds are soaked for a night in water, and then dropped into holes an inch deep, at a short distance from each other. When the plant reaches a certain height it is pollarded to obtain better yield. The flower, which appears in July, is deciduous, has yellow petals and a purple centre. The small pod left when the flower falls gradually increases in size and bursts in September. The pods are somewhat smaller than those yielded by the plant in China, but to make up for this the cotton is of a better quality. The average yield is about 40 lbs av. per *tan* or 120 lbs per acre, rather less than half the crop given by the American plant. As soon as the pods burst they are plucked, and, if the weather be fine, exposed to the sun to dry; if not, they are dried by artificial heat. The wool is separated from the seeds by means of the primitive roller (Japanese *rokuro*) used in India. It consists of two small wooden rollers which revolve in opposite directions, and easily throw off the hard smooth seeds. Cotton gins are now being introduced and the *rokuro* will soon become a rarity. In the cotton producing districts of Japan, the seed not required for the next year is sent to the oil factories. One bushel is said to yield a gallon of oil, the cake left is, as I have already stated, used as a manure. The raw cotton is packed in bales and sent to the merchants; it is however full of knobs and impurities and requires to be carded before it can used, even as a lining. Except in a few factories possessing European machinery, this operation is performed by hand. In certain quarters of the town the twanging of bows may be heard from morning to night; the sound proceeds from a room at the back or above a store, full of cotton bales. The process is carried on in a room with a smooth wooden floor. In each corner is a long flexible bamboo, not unlike a fishing-rod. Attached to the top is a piece of cord which supports the bow. The bow consists of a straight piece of wood, about 3½ feet long, with two transverse pieces at the end; to these the bow string is fastened. The operator places a handful of raw cotton on the floor, grasps the bow with his left hand and pulls the string sharply with an instrument called the *watauchi*, resembling two inverted cones; the upper perfectly smooth but furnished at the end with a projecting ring, the other roughly turned to make it more easily held. The vibration of the string scatters the wool and effectually frees it from knobs and impurities. The carded wool is placed on a piece of oiled paper, rolled to obtain a uniform sheet and then weighed out into parcels of 10 *momme* each. A good workman will card from 20 to 40 lbs. a day.

By far the greater part of the cloth used in Japan is still woven in the old-fashioned looms, but factories, with all the modern improvements, are gradually being established in various parts of the country, and bid fair in the course of a few years to entirely supplant them. The largest factory in Japan is that at Kagoshima, established in 1866. It is worked by water-power and affords constant employment to three hundred hands. The only one rivalling this in size is that at Sakai, but there are a great many smaller ones. There is one at Ōji near Tōkiō. It is the property of Mr. Kajima, but only turns out yarn.

The culture of cotton, though on the increase, does not by any means keep pace with the requirements of the country, and many thousand bales are annually imported. Japan, at one time, produced enough for her own use, and had a surplus for exportation: but with the exception of the last year of the cotton famine when it attained 10,000,000 lbs., the export has never been large, and has for several years entirely ceased.

Why has the special production fallen off? And will Japan, or can she, ever become a large exporter of cotton? The first query is easily answered; the second will demand careful thought. When the Southern States were put down, the supply of long stapled cotton, always the favourite, was resumed; the price and the demand for the short stapled greatly diminished; and the culture ceased to pay as well as it had done. Again, the improved system of railroads in Hindostan has enabled the peasant to bring his cotton to the market at a much less cost than heretofore. Can Japan ever become, to any extent, an exporter of cotton?

I approach this subject with diffidence, but I think that, granting certain things, it is not only probable, but wellnigh certain. The first thing to be done is to improve the roads, for cotton is too bulky an article to be profitably conveyed any great distance. The second, is to introduce the American species, *G. Barbadense*. This has been done both in India and Egypt, in both cases with complete success; and though the improvident fellahs have neglected the plant and no longer produce any quantity worth mentioning of the better class, India sends yearly larger quantities to Great Britain and the other European countries, and will, in all probability, become the chief source of the cotton supply of the future. The United States yearly consume more cotton, and have in consequence less to export. At present, if I mistake not, one half the crop is required for home use, and in the near future, improbable as it has seemed, and may still seem to some, the export will be comparatively small. Japan is a long way from Europe, and it will be long before she can hope to compete in European markets with Indian and Egyptian cotton, but she has a market at her door—China; a market whose requirements are large—one which ought to be her own, but is now supplied from India.

I know it may be urged that the American cotton has already been introduced and that the results have not been at all satisfactory. Granted, but I would refer to the history of its introduction to India. A number of men were brought over from the "States," sowings were made in the American way, in a variety of localities, and the results were almost all unsatisfactory. The experiment was renewed in a different manner; parcels of the seed were entrusted to the natives, planted by them, and the results are known to the whole world. Let the same experiment be made in Japan, and I feel confident that we may look for a similar result. The cost of the essay which I advocate need be but trifling, and its results, if successful, would repay the outlay a thousand fold. Granting that in some of the more northern districts, in which the hardy *G. H.* flourishes, the more delicate *G. B.* might fail; still a hybrid could be obtained uniting the good qualities of both. I may mention in conclusion, that the oil-cake, now used for manure, forms excellent cattle food, and that the oil itself when refined is nearly equal to olive oil. It is in fact so much like it that it is largely used to adulterate salad oil, and it is a well known fact, in commercial circles, that few parcels of salad oil are free from its presence.

Since completing my essay I have been favoured by Mr. Nishimura of the Y. G. Gakko, with an extract from a poem on "Cotton," written by Kinugasa Iyeyoshi, the *Nai Daijin*. It is taken from an old book called the *Shin-sen Rokugiyo*.

"*Shiki-shima-no-yamato-ni-arawu-kara-bito-no-uye-teshi-wata-no-tane-watage-niki.*"*

The cotton seed that was planted by the foreigner and not by the natives has died away.

* See article in *Japan Weekly Mail*, May 20, 1876, p. 441 for more facts.

The M. B. Co.'s steamer *Hiroshima Maru* left Shanghai yesterday, the 29th instant, and is expected here on Thursday next, the 6th instant, to connect with the O. & O. Co.'s steamer *Belgic*, advertised to leave for San Francisco on or about the 10th proximo.

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Correspondence.

MESSRS. SATOW AND ISHIBASHI'S ENGLISH-JAPANESE DICTIONARY.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Tokio, June 29th, 1876.

Sir.—In your review of the newly published "English-Japanese Dictionary" by Messrs. Satow and Ishibashi, you have found it necessary "to record your emphatic dissent" from the directions laid down in the preface of the said dictionary, for the pronunciation of the vowels *e*, *i* and *o* when followed by a consonant, viz: that they are pronounced respectively as *e* in *pen*, *i* in *pin* and *o* in *on*. You have here touched on a delicate subject, and one on which great difference of opinion exists, viz: the one embodied in the question: "How should the Japanese *kana* characters best be rendered in their transliteration into Roman letters."

The system of transliteration followed by Dr. Hepburn in the first edition of his dictionary varies from the one adopted in the second (for instance in the rendering of the character ツ). Aston's transliteration again differs from Hepburn's on certain points (he writes *mizunichi* where the latter has *miyōnichi*). Satow, author of the "Kuaiwa Hen" is not only at variance with both of the former (for instance in transliterating ス and ヌ), but even in some places disagrees with Satow, the author of the new dictionary, (in the use of e, é and ë. Hoffmann's system again is entirely different from any of the above. French authors follow a transliteration based upon the pronunciation of their own language; and every one of the minor works on the Japanese language possesses one or more features peculiar to itself (for instance Baba's Japanese Grammar, in which ツ and フ are rendered as *tu* and *ti*!). In fact, there are not two scholars, great or small, who agree *thoroughly* on this point, and I, though one of the smallest—but following the example set by the greater ones—could therefore not be expected to concur entirely with either yourself or Messrs. Satow and Ishibashi; and though it can with equal certainty be surmised that my opinion will not be endorsed by *anybody*, still I cannot refrain from advancing it.

Beginning with you, Sir, I think you have failed to prove, that the pronunciation of the *e*, *i* and *o* is not —I will not say exactly—but best defined in the way adopted by Messrs. S. & I.

The *o* sound in *mon*, *motte*, etc., differs so slightly from the *o* of the English word *on*, that it is by far the best plan to direct the student, as a rule, to pronounce it so, and then leave it to himself by practise to acquire the slight difference that *may* exist.

You mention, that *bek* in *bekko* is not pronounced as the English *beck*; but Satow and Ishibashi nowhere say that it should be pronounced so. (I object to your Reviewer's insetion of the *e*.) The rule given by them is, that *e* before a consonant is pronounced as *e* in *pen*, and a foot note mentions that *beck* in *bekko* must be considered as a syllable terminated by a consonant, which can only mean that the *e* in *bekko* is pronounced as *e* in *pen* (and not as *e* in *beck*, which to my ears sounds shorter). Certainly, the rule of the dictionary on this point is more correct, and easier to understand, than your direction to pronounce it as *bake* "only a little shorter and quicker."

Further on you say, that *ten*, heaven, is certainly not pronounced as the English word *ten*. Certainly not! Nor do Messrs. Satow and Ishibashi say so. In the foot-note above mentioned it is stated that: "cases as *ten* require no explanation," *i.e. as far as the e sound goes;* for on the next page it is distinctly said, that the final *n* is not pronounced as in English, but as the final *n* of French, thus it is clearly meant, that the *e* in *ten*, heaven, is pronounced as *e* in *pen*, or in other words, that its first part *te* is pronounced as the *te* in *ten*, while the *n* is like the *n* in the French *bien*—and no better explanation could, I believe, have been given.

Turning to the transliteration used by Messrs Satow and Ishibashi, it is, as far as I can judge, the best system of all hitherto adopted,—but as said above, to agree *thoroughly* with them would not be *comme il faut*, and I shall therefore proceed to mention the merits and shortcomings I find it to possess.

It is a decided advantage to a system of transliteration, that the student by seeing the transliterated form of a word can conclude how it is written in *kana*, and in this respect the system of Messrs S. & I. has the merit of rendering ヅ by *dzu*, and ズ by *zu*, while Dr. Hepburn writes them both *dzu*. But, on the other hand, there is a character that in the new dictionary is rendered in a manner from which I feel inclined, like you, to record my emphatic dissent: the ヒ is as a rule given as *hi;* in four words, however, (and as far as I can see in no more) it is written *shi*, viz: *shito*, man; *shitori*, one person; *shitotsu*, one; and *shitoye-ni*, earnestly. What reason can be adduced for this? The ヒ is certainly often pronounced as *shi*, but not more so in the four words quoted than in scores of others. One will frequently hear distinctly *shi* fire, *shiru* noon, *shidari* left, and so on. Would it not then have been more consistent—should even the authors' experience be, that the four words quoted are perhaps more frequently pronounced *shi*—always to have written *hi* for ヒ ?†

Another point on which I find the dictionary wanting in system is in the transliteration of the characters エ, ヱ and ～ (the latter only in cases where it is pronounced like one of the former). It is very difficult to establish a system, that would show in the transliteration which of the three above *kana* characters is used; for this reason, that it is not always easy to decide if one or the other should be employed. It would, therefore, be necessary to write エ and ヱ *e*, and ～ *ye*,—or perhaps write them all *ye*, as Dr. Hepburn does. On this point Messrs. Satow and Ishibashi seem to follow no system whatever, and this is decidedly objectionable. Of numerous instances I will quote the following:—

Of words, in which エ appears, they write:

moyeru, to flame	but	*oboeru*, to learn
kiyeru to grow cold	,,	*kieru*, to go out (as fire)
yen, Japanese dollar	,,	*en*, affinity
iye, no	,,	*eigo*†, English

Of words containing ヱ they spell

yeye, cause	but	*chie*, ability
rinye, transmigration	,,	*ekiu*, drawing

and finally of words with ～

uye, top	but	*mae*, front
sogeru, to annex	,,	*kaeru*, to return

I now come to my main object in writing on this matter, which is to propose to all authors and scholars who take an interest in the subject, that they would arrange a meeting, or meetings—for one would not suffice—on which, after mature consideration, a system should be agreed upon and recognized as *the* system. It is evident that this would be an immense boon to the science, and not only make the use of grammars, dictionaries, etc., that may be published in future, easier to the student, but also tend to improve the pronunciation generally of Japanese words. The present chaos in which some people pronounce the vowels with the sounds peculiar to the English language, while others pronounce them with their open Italian sound, gives rise to ridiculous mistakes. As an instance I may mention the town name generally written *Hiogo* (pronounced with the Italian sound of *i*). How frequently is this not pronounced *Haiogo* by people, who take the *hi* to be similar to the one in "*to hide*." I have further seen the word *written* in this way by a person who had heard it pronounced, without knowing how it was spelled, and who perhaps had some notion of the system of transliteration used by Dr. Hepburn and others. Had this name in its new form *Haiogo* been laid before an Englishman, who was ignorant of any such

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* This attempt to distinguish between ヒ *hi* and ヒ *shi* remind me—*stat comparatione*—of an explanation I once heard given of the word ヒト viz:

hito means "a he" *i.e.* a man.
shito ,, "a she" i.e. a woman.

† To show the difficulty in establishing a system for transliterating these characters, I may mention that Mr. Satow in his "Kuaiwa Hen" writes *hieru*, and *yeigo*.

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system, he would undoubtedly have pronounced it *Heogo*, and next time he had occasion to write it, have spelled it *Hayogo* or goodness knows how!

Really, it is time that something should be done in the matter, and I would earnestly recommend the above proposal to all concerned, especially to "the leading men" —for without them, of course, no satisfactory result could possibly be arrived at.

Allow me, before closing my letter, to draw the attention to an error I have found in the new Dictionary. The ***starboard side*** of a ship is in Japanese called *omo-kaji*, and the *port side tori-kaji*, as the Dictionary quite correctly has it. The English expression "***to starboard the helm***" is in itself a very insignificant and to non-sailors perplexing term: the helm is, according to Webster, "an instrument consisting of a rudder and a tiller," but it is evident that by starboarding the tiller (i.e. the part of the helm within the ship), the rudder (i.e. the part of the helm outside of the ship) will be ported, and it is consequently impossible for the uninitiated to conclude which position the *rudder* is brought into by "starboarding the *helm*." In practise, however, this expression only means "to starboard the tiller of the helm," that is, to turn the head of the ship *to port*; and in the same way "porting the helm" turns the ship to starboard. The Japanese terms are, however, not formed on this principle: when they want the ship to ***turn to port***, they ***say*** port and vice versa,—just as in English you command soldiers "Right wheel" when they are wanted to turn to the right. Therefore, though ***starboard*** is ***omo-kaji, to starboard the helm*** must be ***tori-kaji wo suru.***

The dictionary of Messrs. Satow and Ishibashi, as well as Dr. Hepburn's, having for these expressions got translations exactly opposite to the right ones, I give below what Messrs. Satow and Ishibashi say on the subject, and what it would have been correct to say.

Satow and Ishibashi's Dictionary.	Corrected expressions.
Helm, n. *kaji*: port the —, *tori kaji*; starboard the—, *omo-kaji*.	Helm, n. *kaji*; to port the—, *omo-kaji wo suru*: to starbord —, *tori-kaji wo suru.*
Port, n. ..... (left side of a ship) *tori-kaji.*	Port, n. .....(left side of a ship), *tori-kaji.*
	Port, t.v. To—the helm, *omo-kaji wo suru.* Port the helm! *omo-kaji.*
Starboard, n. *omo-kaji.*	Starboard, n. *omo-kaji.*
	Starboard, t.v. To—the helm, *tori-kaji wo suru.* Starboard the helm! *tori-kaji.*

Of other mistakes I have found none but printer's errata, which, notwithstanding the long list of corrections accompanying the book, are not a few. Thus, on Page 11, I find:

Col 1, line—17	motaseru 1	for	motaseru	2
,, ,, —15	uchitsukeru	for	uchi-tsukeru	2
,, ,, — 8	nage-tsukeru 1	for	nage-tsukeru	2
Col 2, ,, —17	agile n.	for	agile	adj.

However, these mistakes can hardly mislead an attentive student, and upon the whole great praise is due to the authors for the practical way the dictionary is arranged; and I for one am extremely grateful to them for their valuable addition to the scanty means we at present possess of acquiring a knowledge of the Japanese language.

I remain, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully
WILLIAM BRAMSEN.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yedo, 27th June, 1876.

Sir,—When your Reviewer of Messrs. Satow and Ishibashi's Dictionary says that the *e* in "bekko" approaches the first sound of *a* (in "bake") more nearly than the second sound of *e* (as in "beck"), and that the *e* in "ten" (heaven) is not pronounced like the *e* in "ten" (the numeral), he ought also to tell us whether he has studied English in Scotland or Japanese at Nagasaki.

If the second sound of *e*, as well as the fourth of *o* (as in "on"), and the second of *i* (as in "pin"), are "entirely foreign to the Japanese language," how would your Reviewer dispose of such words as, "beri," "yen," "arimasenu," "onna," "dzubon," "kon," "piri," "minu," "hin," &c.

No one example can illustrate *all* the sounds of a Japanese vowel, varying as they do with its position or concomitants, but it appears to me that Mr. Satow's fault of omission pales completely before your Reviewer's crime of commission.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
F. B.

"EVERY MAN IN HIS HUMOUR."

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Sir.—I am an elderly gentleman, studious and lonely in my habits, of a retiring disposition, and somewhat quick, but not ungenerous, in my temper. My enemies I am told are pleased to sum me up as *old* and *irritable*. Old, forsooth, because of certain corrugations in my forehead—produced, I'd have them understand, by meditation. It's like their malice to say I never read a book, and even slumber over my evening paper. I admit a thread or two of silver amongst the gold upon my head,—but what of that? And if the locks upon my temples do show an unseasonable attenuation,—a mere overzealous pruning of Time's scissors so to speak—an all too hasty garnering before the Autumn, —am I to suffer by such reckless husbandry, and be put down as *old* and *irritable*? And here I dispose of their second epithet by denying at once and for ever that there is any truth in it. I do not deny, however, that I detest to be contradicted, and if I have my way in everything I ask for nothing more. Is this unreasonable? Is this irritability? It occurs to me that possibly you may consider this an unnecessarily lengthy description of myself,—a portrait pre-Raphaelistic in its minuteness and attention to detail in fact. To such objection I would reply that it is a necessary preamble to my story, an introduction which cannot be dispensed with, if my case is to be rightly comprehended. Besides, Sir! I claim a right to tell my story in mine own way, and am indisposed to abate one jot of that freedom of speech which my forefathers fought for and obtained.

I am, as you will remember to have read early in this my statement, addicted to study and of sedentary habits. I spend much of my time in my arm-chair, and rarely, if ever, take the air further than is implied in a change from room to room, or from a perpendicular position to a horizontal one. Warned by certain premonitory symptoms that such a course of life might end in an apoplexy, I lately sought advice, and have been recommended walking exercise as an indispensible aid to convalescence. To this I readily assented, but on proceeding to carry out the recommendation I have discovered that it is impossible. Yes, Sir! I find that I, a freeborn subject of Great Britain, must either submit to be trundled about in an unsightly and uncomfortable vehicle, or remain a prisoner, threatened with apoplexy, in my own house! And all because I am afflicted with a constitutional aversion to resistance, which, in a man less undeniably valiant than myself, might perhaps be accounted—timidity. To be brief, I am a victim to the ferocity of *jinriki* men. My residence is so situated that the only two exits which it commands are occupied by these ill-regulated, evil-looking, tattooed and painted mendicants. Do I desire to turn by the right hand down the hill, I am, as soon as seen, hailed and gesticulated at. Am I inclined to explore the neighbourhood upon my left? Scarce a hundred yards from my own gate I am surrounded by vociferating belligerents disputing for my person, and before I have time to remonstrate I find myself robbed of my walk, and being whirled away by two noisy and unsavoury fellows, who, I am persuaded, from their boisterous laughter when they pass a rival "stand," are making merry at my expense the whole time of my forced ride. But, Sir! what hurts me most, and to this I would bespeak your particular attention, is a vile habit which I have seen my tormentors pursue of late when my unfortunate person is perceived by them. This is neither more nor less than a drawing of lots, by which I become the property, for the time being, of the savage who draws the longest one, without the smallest regard

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to my wishes or convenience in the matter? Is your able pen powerless to shelter me from this daily recurring assault and battery, and, if not, can you rest contented in inaction whilst the unseemly practise of rattling for an elderly gentleman inclined to corpulence, and threatened with an apoplexy,—as if he were an anti-macassar or other piece of fancy work—is being carried on almost before your very eyes?

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

MOROSUS.

THE EUROPEAN GAMUT.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Kiyoto, 23rd June, 1876.

Sir,—In a somewhat recent issue of your paper the statement was made that Japan had introduced the western gamut of music.* On her own soil and in foreign lands she has many friends, and they hail with joy every advancing step she takes in any of the useful arts or sciences. When a little while since she called for master artists from Italy to teach her youth painting, this was a glad surprise to many—a beautiful advance to a beautiful art. And now when she calls for the system of music as taught by what are called the western nations, a system of music based on the true laws of sound—that joy is greatly intensified. I presume every foreigner who is a lover of music visiting these shores—says, the Japanese ought to be a musical people,—the land a musical land. In her climate, which rivals Italian skies, they see much of which to make such a people. And so in the natural scenery of the country and so in the sweet singing birds that abound in almost all parts; but such a land she is not. None such come but to weep over the poor music that is everywhere heard, whether made by an instrument or by the voice. But since the fact is stated, she possesses now that which, if properly used and taught, would make her such a land of music as her friends feel she should be, permit me through your paper to say a word to those who have this art in keeping. And what we would say is simply this; let this art be given to the *masses*—the *millions*. It should not be pavilioned and curtained in royal palaces or given to the few favored ones only,—it ought to be given to the whole nation. Music is not like painting. This art but a few have the ability to use—as well as the time. But the gift of music is more universal, it is more like the gift of speech—for all. And it has been said he who can *talk* can *sing*, since the voice, it is said, modulates itself through the *scale* in ordinary conversation. A gift then so universal should be universally cultivated, and all helps a nation asks for from a superior one in this line should be for the whole people.

To reach the mass with the system of music now introduced need not be regarded as a very difficult matter. One way it could be done would be by expecting teachers of English in the schools to teach also music. But this might not always be practicable—and better way would be to have "Normal Schools" or "Conservatories of Music" established in different parts of the kingdom—to train up *native* teachers. These when qualified should go out into all parts of the kingdom, to every city, town, village, school district, school house, and teach. By some such simple plan the masses would be reached, and the nation started in the right track to become masters of music.

It should not be objected to that the Japanese have no "ear" for music. That the adult ear is painfully obtuse to the finer or correct sounds of music, is true. And this is so, I believe, because all the training the ear and tongue gets from infancy up is in and among and by the most unmusical of sounds both by the voice and instrument. But could children be taken and taught, we should, I apprehend, see here what is seen in our own native lands, adults, male and female, singing correctly, singing sweetly. The ear of a child here is by the Creator attuned to sounds as correctly as any other children, and if they could be taught they would be as sweet singers. During the past winter I have taught a class of native boys,—some young men—vocal music. At first, I need not say to one who knows what correct sounds are, what a pain it was to sing the simple scale with that class. But I "conquered my prejudices" and in time conquered the obtuseness of their ears. That class now, considering the not very long time I have been with them, and the dullness of their ears, sings very well. From my own experience I can say, *there is hope for Japan.* I would urge therefore, that as now the western art of music, which is the *true* art, has been introduced, let it be given to the nation at large. And Japan in a generation or two will greet all coming from the lands of true song with something better than we now hear, to say the least. I would suggest, too, that the western art of *writing* music, its stave, *name* of notes, character, time, *all* be taken in just indeed as the reading of English is taken in the *Roman* letter, the *form* of page, &c. And this should be so, because then the whole range of European music would be thrown open to pupils, the old masters and the present masters and the new ones. To materially change the mode of writing would at once shut out the pupil from the grand masters of the art. And a sad thing would this be for the aspiring pupil.

Again would I repeat it, as now the true art of music is introduced into Japan, let it be given to the whole people—not to the few, that this nation may become a truly musical nation. Already she is leading the oriental nations in the introduction and use of most of the sciences—that of arms, of law, of medicine, chemistry, natural philosophy, geology, painting, commerce. Let her take up the culture of music and among all these nations she will be the Queen,—the Italy of song.

Yours,

Respectfully,

E. T. DOANE.

* Our correspondent is wrong in this; but it is practically true.

Law Report.

IN H. B. M.'S CONSULAR COURT.

Before R. Robertson, Esq., Consul.

Monday, June 26, 1876.

W. Allan *vs.* Thomas Matthews, master of the British ship *Cathaya*.

This was a charge of assault.

Defendant admitted the charge, but pleaded provocation.

W. Allan, seaman on board the *Cathaya*, sworn: On the 23rd inst. I asked the captain for my discharge, and he told me that he would see about it. On Saturday I again spoke to him about my discharge. The captain then asked me, "Who are you?" I told him I was no dog, when the captain struck me. This happened between 7 and 8 in the morning. I had some conversation with the captain about the food and other matters on board. He struck me with his fist in the face. There were several more men on the poop when it happened, and I asked them to be my witnesses.

Samuel Tuggett, sworn: I am an able seaman on board the *Cathaya*. I saw the captain strike Allan last Saturday morning. The captain and Allan were speaking together, but I did not hear what they were talking about.

Frederick Wellrom, sworn: Last Saturday morning I saw the agent of the ship, the captain, and Allan together on the poop. Allan was telling the agent about the treatment he had received from the captain, and about his wish to be discharged, and the captain struck him.

The sailmaker gave similar evidence; he added that the captain, before he struck Allan, had ordered him twice to leave the poop. The blow was only a slap with the flat of the hand.

Defendant said that the plaintiff was impertinent in his arguments, pointed his finger at him and told him that he was not master of the ship; defendant repeatedly ordered him off the poop, and at last gave him a slap.

Ordered to pay costs of the summons.

W. Allan, seaman on board the British ship *Cathaya*, was charged with being absent without leave.

Thomas Mathews, master of the *Cathaya*, stated that Allan obtained leave last Saturday to go ashore to see the Consul; he returned and again went ashore the same evening, against the express orders of the mate. He only returned on board this morning. There may have been other men absent without leave, but they have, in such case, returned on board the next morning in time to turn to work.

Accused said that it was already dark when he went ashore on

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Saturday evening, and that he returned on board this morning before work was commenced.

Sentenced to 48 hours' imprisonment.

Tuesday, June 27th, 1876.

James Buckle was charged with being drunk and incapable.

Prisoner admitted the charge.

Police Constable Mansbridge, sworn: Prisoner was brought drunk to the station last night about one o'clock. He is a discharged seaman.

Sentenced to pay costs, or in default of payment 24 hours' imprisonment.

Wednesday, 28th June, 1876.

R. CONNER *vs* JOHN POPHAM, Master of the British barque *Armanella*.

This was a claim for $28 for pilotage.

Richard Connor, sworn: On the 26th instant I met defendant at Domoney's and offered my services as pilot. The same day at 2 p.m., at Mr. Martin's office, defendant asked me if I would take his ship out next morning, and I agreed to do so at $2 a foot. Later on Cook told me he was going to take the ship out.

To defendant: I did not go on board because I heard you had engaged another pilot.

To Court: It was at 4 p.m. that Cook told me he had been engaged to take the *Armanella* out. Mr. Martin told me at 7 p.m. he had engaged Cook. I was to have been on board at 5 the next morning.

John Popham, master of the *Armanella*, sworn: I told plaintiff at Domoney's that Christian would take me out, but saw Cook at Captain Black's at 4.30 p.m., and engaged him. I was with Captain Black in the evening, when plaintiff came and remonstrated with me.

To Court: I distinctly told plaintiff at Mr. Martin's that if Cook or Christian came, one of them would take me out. Cook came yesterday morning. Christian told me that Cook was a partner of his.

Verdict for defendant.

Thursday, 28th June, 1876.

REGINA *vs.* HENRICK WEYEMIN, ship's carpenter on board the British ship *Cathaya*.

Accused, who was charged with refusal of duty, pleaded guilty to the charge, but stated that as he was carpenter on board he did not think keeping watch was his duty.

Cautioned and ordered to pay costs of summons.

Friday, 30th June, 1876.

REGINA *vs.* JOSEPH O'NEIL and GEORGE STANLEY KIRBY.

Charge: Vagrancy.

H. Pagden, sworn: Joseph O'Neil came to me and begged for meat for his sick companion Kirby. I found out afterwards that Kirby was not sick. About four nights ago O'Neil begged of me, asking me to give him money. Kirby met me in the street some two months ago and said he was starving. I gave him $1 and told him to come and work for me the next day. He would not come to work. The two could have had work at any time latterly, but they will not work.

George Wickers, sworn: I have been annoyed by these men several times. They live close to me and are always fighting. O'Neil has begged of me. I have bought bread for him, and my Japanese servant has given him beef and tea. Kirby is a most intolerable nuisance.

Sergeant Loxton, sworn: I know these two men to be loafers. They have been loafing for months. I know that O'Neil has begged. Neither of them has any visible means of livelihood.

Accused could give no satisfactory account of themselves.

Sentenced to one month's imprisonment, on the expiration of their term of imprisonment to be called upon to find security for future good behaviour, failing this to be deported.

NAKAJIMA SAISUKI *vs.* W. P. MITCHELL.

This was a claim for $2,700 paid by plaintiff to defendant on a kerosene oil contract and now reclaimed by plaintiff, who alleged that the contract had been broken by defendant. Plaintiff also claimed damages for breach of contract.

Mr. G. Ness appeared for plaintiff, Mr. Montague Kirkwood for defendant.

Mr. Ness opened the case by stating that on the 14th of May last Mr. Mitchell called on plaintiff in Tōkiō and proposed to him a contract for kerosene; two days after plaintiff came to Yokohama and entered into a contract with defendant for 15,000 cases kerosene at $2.67½ to be delivered on the 22nd May, against a payment of 20 per cent of the purchase money and a security from the Prince of Sawa for the rest. Plaintiff paid $700 bargain money. When plaintiff called upon defendant for delivery, defendant stated his inability to deliver the whole lot, but offered to deliver 2,000 cases. Plaintiff agreed to pay $2,000 and take delivery of the 2,000 cases on the 25th May. The plaintiff paid the amount, and defendant sent him to the Hatoba to take delivery; but plaintiff had no sooner got possession of about 100 cases, before a Mr. Stone, from No. 28, came and claimed the kerosene as his property. Mr. Mitchell was sent for, and after some conversation with the gentleman from No. 28, proposed that plaintiff should give him a guarantee for the payment of the remainder of the $30,000. Disgusted at defendant's tergiversations, plaintiff went and lodged his complaint at the Consulate. Defendant had thus either sold goods which he knew did not belong to him, or he had received money on a bargain which he was unable to carry through. In reply to proposals to arrange the matter amicably, defendant insisted upon retaining $700 out of the money paid into his hands. In addition to the $2,700 paid, Mr. Ness stated that he must claim damages, which will bring his claim to $6,500. He now called plaintiff.

Nakajima Saisuki, who was cautioned, deposed: On the 14th of May last, Mr. Mitchell, accompanied by an interpreter, came to my place at Tōkiō. We entered into a provisional contract (paper produced); this is the contract. On the 16th of the same month I came to Yokohama, went to Mr. Mitchell's place, No. 95, and, accompanied by him, I went to inspect the kerosene about which I had entered into a provisional contract on the 14th. Mr. Mitchell's interpreter, Totska, went with us; but that interpreter is not now in Mr. Mitchell's employ. We went on board ship, and saw the kerosene. The captain said there were 20,000 cases. I had contracted for 15,000 cases. Next time I saw Mr. Mitchell was on the 20th May.

Mr. Kirkwood here demanded that the rest of plaintiff's witnesses should leave the Court room.

This was done, and Mr. Ness then insisted that defendant and his witnesses should also leave the Court room. Defendant and his witnesses thereupon withdrew.

Nakajima Saisuke continued: On the 20th of May I entered into a final contract with Mr. Mitchell (paper produced). This is the contract. On making the contract I paid Mr. Mitchell $700, and received his receipt. This is the receipt. On the 22nd of May I went to No. 95 to receive my goods, agreeably to contract. I was accompanied by Furokawa and another Japanese. I saw Mr. Mitchell, and his interpreter Totska. I asked for my goods. Defendant answered that I could not get them to-day, but must wait until the morrow. Next day, the 23rd of May, defendant's interpreter (Totska) came to my hotel, and told me that as there were so many goods on board, the kerosene could not be all delivered at once; he asked me to take delivery in two lots. I said this was not according to our contract; but at last I consented, and gave a written document to that effect. (Paper produced.) This is the document. (The court interpreter stated the substance of the document was that plaintiff would, on the day stated, receive the kerosene in two lots.) I said that I wished to have half of the quantity that same day, but Totska requested me to take 2,000 cases that were being landed on the hatoba. I was fully prepared, on the 22nd and 23rd of May, to carry out my contract by paying the money and delivering the guarantee of Sawa, which would be sent to me as soon as I telegraphed for it. On the 24th I went to the hatoba, and saw there 200 cases kerosene, but there should have been 5,500 more, as I was to take delivery in two lots. Totska came to the hatoba. I told him his master had again broken the contract, and I went with him and Furokawa to No. 98 on the Bluff, where I had a long conversation with Mr. Mitchell about this breach of contract. Mr. Mitchell said that the balance of the first half would certainly be landed the next day, but added that the duties had to be paid that same day, and asked for an advance of $2,000. A document was then drawn up at Mr. Mitchell's place, to serve as an additional agreement between us. I was to receive 2,000 cases of oil the next day, and to pay $2,000. I was at that time fully prepared to carry out the original contract, and told Mr. Mitchell so. On the next day, the 25th, I went again with Furokawa, Mano, Matsumi, and Kawamura, to the hatoba. I there met Mr. Mitchell, his interpreter, Totska, and another Japanese whose name I do not know. Mr. Mitchell said: "Here are the

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2,000 cases; now pay the $2,000." I inspected the cases, and found 100 cases injured; I told Mr. Mitchell so, and he said he would replace them, but he did not do so. I paid Mr. Mitchell by a cheque, delivered into his own hands. He went away with Furokawa, and when he came back he handed me my receipt. (Paper produced.) This is the receipt. He then said he would leave Totska to complete the delivery, and left. He said distinctly that I could now take delivery of these 2,000 cases.

Adjourned until 1.30 p.m.

The case was resumed at 2.30 p.m.

Examination of plaintiff, Nakajima Saisuke, by Mr. Ness continued: I then commenced to take delivery, but when we had got about 100 cases on board, a foreigner from No. 28 came and said the goods were his. I replied that I had bought them from Mr. Mitchell at No. 95. I do not know the foreigner's name; he was accompanied by a Japanese interpreter, and he said himself that he belonged to No. 28. I told him I had nothing to do with him. He went away and shortly afterwards he came back with Mr. Mitchell, who now asked me for Prince Sawa's guarantee, which, however, I refused, as not being provided for in the contract. Mitchell said he himself was perfectly satisfied to let the cases go, but that the gentleman from No. 28 was his partner, and he was unwilling that the cases should be delivered without Sawa's guarantee. I answered that this was a breach of contract, and asked him to return me my $2,000. I had never before known the gentleman from No. 28, nor had any transactions with him. I then went to make my report in the British Consulate, but at the gate of the Consulate Mr. Mitchell's interpreter caught me, and asked me not to say anything in the Consulate as the matter should be amicably arranged. I yielded to his entreaties and went back to my hotel, where I waited for proposals from Mr. Mitchell, but as none came, I sent Matsae Hiyata to Mitchell's place to make enquiries. Totska had promised that the $2,000 should be immediately returned, but as yet they have not been returned, nor have I since got delivery of the 2,000 cases of kerosene. Mr. Mitchell has in all received $2,700 from me under this contract. I have received no goods from him. On the 26th of May Totska came to my hotel, and told me that Mr. Mitchell had resolved to return the $2,700 and cancel the whole contract, and he asked me to come to Mr. Mitchell's house. I went there at once and saw Mr. Mitchell, who told me that he had gone last night to see Prince Sawa, and that the Prince had told him that he was not prepared to be my guarantee. I answered that that was impossible because I had an express agreement with Prince Sawa that he should be my guarantee. Mr. Mitchell accused me of breach of contract, but I replied that, on the contrary, the breach was on his part. I had already made a contract with a man named Mano to sell him the whole lot of 15,000 cases, and in case of failure to fulfil the contract I should forfeit to him 5 per cent. on the contract price. (Paper produced). This is my contract with Mano.

Mr. Ness here read a translation of the contract to the effect that plaintiff sold 15,000 cases kerosene at $2.65, received $2,000 bargain money, and bound himself to deliver the kerosene within 5 days. Mr. Ness also read a translation of a subsequent letter to Mano in which plaintiff asks for respite with the delivery as some trouble has arisen between himself and Mr. Mitchell, and in case the contract should be cancelled he promises to pay to Mr. Mano the damages he may receive from Mr. Mitchell.

Examination continued: In order to satisfy Mano for the moment I have had to buy 2,000 cases of kerosene. If I do not fulfil the contract Mano will claim from me 5 per cent. on $39,750. If I had gone into the market to buy 15,000 cases of kerosene in order to fulfil my contract, I should have had to pay a high price for the oil, and I do not even think I could have found the quantity in Tokio.

To Court: I delivered 2,000 cases on the 8th of this month to Mano.

This concluded the evidence of plaintiff.

Mr. Ness now read three letters from himself to defendant, dated respectively 13th May, 1st and 6th June, the last letter informing defendant that he (Mr. Ness) was in possession of the 20 per cent. and Sawa's promissory note, and claiming fulfilment of the contract or he should take proceedings. Mr. Ness further read two letters to himself from defendant, the last dated 5th June, in which he offers to restore plaintiff his money after deducting about $800 for losses and expenses; if this offer be not accepted, he shall hold plaintiff responsible for breach of contract, and liable to pay $5,000 on that account.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkwood: I have known Sawa for several years, and Saito since March last year. The other members of my establishment have long known Saito; he was formerly a *yakunin*. Saito held Sawa's power of attorney in this kerosene transaction. Saito was to receive a commission on the transaction, but its exact amount was not mentioned. Sawa was to have a share in my business. Furokawa is an old acquaintance of mine; he is not my agent; he was formerly employed in my shop. I have only once trusted him with my seal, namely, on the 23rd May, at No. 98, on the Bluff. I have never authorised him to write letters in my name. Furokawa would have received a commission on the oil transaction; the amount of commission would depend on his exertions. I have not paid any money whatsoever to have this transaction carried out. It was Furokawa who first suggested the idea of getting Sawa's guarantee. On the 14th May, Mitchell, Totska and Furokawa came to my shop in Sakurada. On the 18th May, after I had been in Yokohama on the 16th and seen the goods for myself, I went to Saito as Sawa's attorney, to get Sawa's guarantee. I had already written a letter to Saito, not of importance, only telling him I was going to Yokohama. Sawa, in return for his guarantee, was to hold the title deeds of my house: the title deeds were deposited with Saburo on the 26th of May. I had received a document from Saito as representative of Sawa, stating that the guarantee would be forthcoming. This document I received on the 17th in answer to a letter I had written to Saito; it was brought to me by Furukawa, whom I had sent to Saito's house to call for it. The provisional contract was signed at my house at Sakurada on the 14th May, in the presence of myself, Mitchell, Totska and Furokawa. The final contract was signed at No. 95, Yokohama, on the 20th May. Between the 14th and the 20th no other contract was signed. Between the 16th and the 20th I did not see Mr. Mitchell. I then saw him at No. 98 on the Bluff, in the presence of Totska, Kawamura, Furokawa, and Matsae. The contract was drawn up by Mr. Mitchell before me; it was interrupted to me by Totska, and Totska and Kawamura drew up the Japanese copy. I next saw Mr. Mitchell on the 22nd. I had the money ready to pay on receipt of the kerosene. Sawa's guarantee was not to be handed over until I saw the kerosene was there. The arrangement for the guarantee were completed (paper produced). This is a letter, dated the 23rd May, about receiving the kerosene in two lots; it is written and signed by Furokawa, but the seal is mine. I had given my seal to Furokawa for that purpose. Furokawa has put my seal to no other letter It was windy weather on the 22nd; on the 23rd I went to the hatoba, about 2 p.m., to receive my kerosene. I did not meet Mr. Mitchell there. Furokawa was with me: the 2,000 cases were landed late on that day. I did not take delivery of the 2,000 on that day, because it was a breach of contract to offer them to me: my original contract was to receive 15,000 cases. I did not see Mr. Mitchell that day. I went back to my hotel. I sent Furokawa to No. 98 on the Bluff, to enquire about the matter. That was about 6 p.m. By my authority and at defendant's request Furokawa then wrote at No. 98 on the Bluff, the letter agreeing to take the kerosene in two lots. No more letters were written by Furokawa in my name on that date (Letter produced). This letter is in Furokawa's handwriting; my name is signed to it; it is dated the 23rd May.

Mr. Kirkwood read a translation of this document which is a promise to pay $2,000 next day at 9 a.m. and in return to receive 2,000 cases kerosene oil.

Cross-examination continued: I instructed Furokawa to write that letter. Next day, on the 24th May, at 9 a.m. Totska came to my hotel and asked for the $2,000. I answered him that it was not in accordance with the contract, as I saw no preparation for landing the rest of the 15,000 cases. I did not ask defendant to wait until the next day for the money. I had made arrangements with Mano to let me have the $2,000 as soon as I asked for them. Mano had not written to me that he could not pay me $8,000 on our contract but only $2,000. On the 24th no mention was made on either side of the guarantee. I did not send any one to Mr. Mitchell on the 25th to tell him I was ready to take delivery. After having received the $2,000, and after I had taken delivery of about 100 cases, then Mr. Mitchell, on the hatoba, asked for the guarantee through his interpreter Totska. The arrangements with Sawa about the guarantee were completed before the 25th. My title deeds had been deposited with Saburo as security for Sawa. On receipt of a telegram from plaintiff that the goods were ready to be duly delivered, Sawa's guarantee was ready to be handed over. The price of kerosene oil in Yokohama on the 25th was from over $2.28 to $2.30 per case. I heard that some oil was sold by auction on the 27th. I had already agreed to sell my oil to Mano at $2.65 per case. I never told Mr Mitchell that Sawa's note was a negotiable paper; I did not consider it in the light of a commercial paper.

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Mr. Kirkwood, in reply to the Court, declared that he considered it quite proved by the evidence of this witness that the guarantee of Sawa was not forthcoming, and would never come because plaintiff could not satisfy him with sufficient security.

Mr. Ness said that he should place Sawa in the witness box to-morrow.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 10 a.m.

Saturday, July 1, 1876.

This case, which was adjourned yesterday was continued to-day, when

Mr. Kirkwood brought up the question of his client having yesterday been ordered out of court during the examination of plaintiff; and, after some argument, His Honour declared that, all things considered, and especially Rule 73 in the Law of Procedure for China, he thought Mr. Mitchell should be allowed to remain in court.

Mr. Mitchell in consequence entered the court.

Mr. Ness continued his examination of Nakajima Saisuke.

Mr. Kirkwood objected that the examination of this witness had been finished yesterday. Objection overruled.

Nakajima Saisuke: The reason why I did not buy kerosene in the market to fulfil my contract with Mano was, that there was no other place where I could get kerosene partly for cash, partly on credit.

Mr. Ness next called.

Nobutane, the Prince of Sawa: I have no occupation; my rank is noble. Previously to the 20th May, I had promised Nakajima that I would give him the guarantee mentioned in his contract with Mr. Mitchell. That guarantee I have always since been willing to give (paper produced). This is my signature.

Mr. Ness explained that the document was Prince Sawa's guarantee, which he, Mr. Ness, had offered to defendant's counsel on the 8th June, together with a cheque for $5,325, if defendant would fulfil the contract.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkwood: I think it was in the beginning of April last that this kerosene business was first mentioned to me by Kawamura. I appointed Saito as my agent and gave him my power of attorney. In return for my guarantee, I was to received the title deeds of Nakajima's land and houses. These documents I received on the 20th May. I had instructed Saito to inquire into the matter, and after he had reported to me, I was to satisfy myself that everything was right, and put my seal to the guarantee. I satisfied myself about the matter on the 28th or 29th May. I put my seal to the guarantee on the day it is dated, viz: June 8th. I received a telegram about this business; the date I have forgotten, but it was before the 29th May. Nakajima was to let me know when my seal to the guarantee was wanted. Mitchell came and saw me, and I told him that as soon as I got word from Nakajima that my guarantee was wanted, it would be forthcoming. About the beginning of May, or the end of April, I personally told Nakajima that I would give the guarantee. I am a nobleman. A Japanese nobleman never receives rewards, and it is not my habit to receive commission for doing a man a service.

Mr. Ness next called

Matsae Hiyata: I am a *shidzoku*. I was in Mr. Mitchell's office in the month of May. I do not remember the date. I had nothing to do with the oil contract. I saw that a certain document was drawn up and signed, but I did not examine the document. Nakajima paid $700 on that occasion to Mr. Mitchell. Two days later I went with Nakajima, Furokawa, and Kawamura to Mr. Mitchell's place; I saw Mr. Mitchell and Totska, the interpreter, there. Nakajima said he had gone there to see about a contract. The particulars of the conversation I do not remember. There was a great deal of conversation. (Paper about receiving oil in two lots exhibited.) That document I saw written. As far as I understood the conversation, Mr. Mitchell proposed to give delivery in four lots, and Nakajima protested against this, saying that his contract gave him delivery in one lot, but at last consented to take delivery in two lots. I do not remember the date when I went there again. Nakajima then said that he wanted delivery according to the terms of the contract. That would be 15,000 cases. Mr. Mitchell objected that Sawa's guarantee had not yet been produced. This was at my next visit after the day the last-named document had been signed. I went to the hatoba with Nakajima, Kawamura, Furokawa, and several other Japanese. We went to receive 2,000 cases of kerosene oil which had been landed. I heard some conversation between Mr. Mitchell and Nakajima. Mr. Mitchell asked Nakajima for Sawa's guarantee, and Nakajima replied that the guarantee would be given as soon as 15,000 cases were landed. I saw 2,000 *yen* in Japanese *satsu* paid by Nakajima to Mr. Mitchell, on the hatoba. It was after this that Mr. Mitchell asked for the guarantee. Mr. Mitchell went away, and came back a second time. During his absence, Nakajima was making arrangements with the men taking delivery of the oil. Totska was also there: he inspected the cases, and counted them. I do not know who gave leave to take delivery. Totska saw Nakajima's men put the cases on board, and made no objection until about 100 cases had been put on board. A foreigner came there, but for what object I do not know. He had some conversation with Mr. Mitchell. I do not know if he was there before Mr. Mitchell went away. I do not know whether it was before or after his conversation with this foreigner that Mr. Mitchell asked for Sawa's guarantee. (Paper exhibited, being Nakajima's promise to pay $2,000 the next day, on receipt of 2,000 cases.) I have seen that document before. It was in virtue of that agreement that I went to the hatoba with Nakajima. The $2,000 were paid on the hatoba by Nakajima, and the 2,000 cases were then on the hatoba ready for delivery. In the course of delivery Totska interfered, and stopped further proceedings. I do not remember if the foreigner was there when the delivery was stopped. Nakajima re-claimed his $2,000; to the best of my recollection Mr. Mitchell answered that that money must be paid to No. 28. If the foreigner was from No. 28 I do not know, nor do I know if the foreigner said anything with regard to the kerosene. Before this took place on the hatoba I was almost every day at Mr. Mitchell's place. After leaving the hatoba on the 25th May, Nakajima went to the British Consulate to lodge a complaint. He did not lodge any complaint because it was after business hours at the Consulate. I did not hear that day any further conversation between Nakajima and any of Mr. Mitchell's people. Totska returned to Nakajima's hotel on the 27th; between the 25th and the 27th I did not see Totska.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkwood: About the 10th of last month I first saw Totska, and after that I saw him almost every day up till the 27th. I do not know when I first went to Mr. Mitchell's place on the Bund. Sometimes I have been there as often as twice or thrice in a day. I was present there when a contract was drawn up in English. The date I do not remember. Whether it was only a temporary contract or not I could not say. I do not recollect that a temporary contract was there destroyed at the same time that a final contract was signed.

Mr. Kirkwood here wanted to ask the witness if Nakajima, at the time the contract was signed, had said that Sawa's guarantee was a negotiable paper. To this cross-question Mr. Ness objected, and it was disallowed by the Court.

Cross-examination continued: Furokawa, Kawamura, and I were present when the contract was signed.

Mr. Kirkwood here put the same question as just disallowed, and on Mr. Ness's objection it was again disallowed.

Cross-examination continued: I do not remember when I again saw Mr. Mitchell, but very likely I saw him the next day as I went to his place almost every day. I did not go to the hatoba on the 23rd May, only on the 25th. Nakajima did not tell me how he was going to pay for the oil. I never heard Nakajima mention his contract with Mano, but I know he received $2,000 on the hatoba on the 25th. There were three or four Japanese merchants on the hatoba, who paid the money to Nakajima, and who seemed to have come to receive the oil. I do not know that Nakajima had frequently sent to Tokio or any where else to obtain money. There is no agreement about any commission being paid to me. After the completion of the business, I might have received a present.

Mr. Ness next called

Furokawa Gikei, who was cautioned, and said: I remember seeing Mr. Mitchell last month about an oil contract; I saw him for the first time about the 8th of May. (Paper exhibited, being provisional contract.) That contract I know; it was made on the 14th of May, at Nakajima's house, between Nakajima and Mr. Mitchell. Two days after I went to Yokohama in company with Nakajima, Kawamura, and Matsae. We came to inspect the kerosene that had been spoken of on the 14th. Totska guided us. (Paper produced, being final contract.) I was present when that contract was made; it was made on the 20th May; bargain money was paid on that occasion. The next time I saw Mr. Mitchell was on the 22nd; I was in company with the same three persons as just mentioned. We went to receive the oil, as per contract. Nakajima asked for the oil, and Mr. Mitchell said he would deliver it; but it was not delivered on that day. I saw Mr. Mitchell several times on that day, as Nakajima kept on dunning him for the oil. Mr. Mitchell wanted Na-

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kajima to take delivery in two lots, as it was impossible to land all in one day. But Nakajima replied that this was not according to contract, and that he wished to take delivery of the whole the next day. It was at last agreed that the kerosene should be delivered in two lots the next day. On the next day we went back to Mr. Mitchell, and as he required a document, Nakajima asked him to write the document himself, which he did. He then said to Nakajima that in the course of the day up to 7,000 or 8,000 cases would be landed, and the balance the next day. Mr. Mitchell at that time said nothing about the guarantee. About 5 o'clock that same afternoon a message came to Nakajima, at his hotel, that 2,000 cases were landed, and asking him to take delivery. Nakajima said, "This is not according to contract; I ought to receive to-day at least 7,500 cases." But the messenger insisted that he should take delivery of these 2,000 cases that day, and 5,500 would certainly be landed the next. Nakajima then went to the hatoba, and then Mr. Mitchell asked him for $2,000. Nakajima refused as he was bound to no payment until he should take delivery of 1,500 cases. Eventually a document was drawn up in which Nakajima promised to pay $2,000 the next morning. (Paper exhibited.) This is the document. On the 24th about 9 a.m. Mr. Mitchell and Totska came to the hotel and asked for the $2,000. Nakajima said that he would not pay until the other 5,500 cases were landed. Mr. Mitchell promised that they should be landed next day. Mr. Mitchell then asked for a new agreement to pay $2,000 the next day, and this was signed by Nakajima. On the afternoon of the 25th we went to the hatoba, where only 2,000 cases had, as yet, been landed. Nakajima then paid $2,000 to Mr. Mitchell, I saw the money paid. I accompanied Mr. Mitchell to a Japanese bank. We returned to the hatoba, where Mr. Mitchell gave his receipt and told Nakajima that he could now take delivery of the 2,000 cases, and he would leave Totska to see to the delivery. Then Mr. Mitchell went away. Nakajima had got delivery of about 100 cases when a foreigner interfered with the delivery; against this Nakajima protested, but the foreigner said Mr. Mitchell had no right to dispose of the goods, that the goods were his. Nakajima was stopped from taking delivery. Mr. Mitchell now reappeared at the hatoba and asked for Sawa's guarantee for the balance of the price of the 2,000 cases after deducting $2,700. Nakajima referred Mr. Mitchell to their contract and refused Mr. Mitchell's request. He said that in this case Mr. Mitchell should return him his money, and then they could make a new contract.

Adjourned until Monday at 10 a.m.

IN THE IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULAR COURT.

Before A. SCHAFFER, Esq., Acting Consul, President, and Messrs. J. PELTZER and E. HAGENS, Assessors.

Wednesday, 28th June, 1876.

TH. W. HOLM *vs.* H. W. HORSTHOLZ & Co.

This was a claim for $241.07 due on two promissory notes originally issued for $250.

Plaintiff appeared personally, defendants were represented by Mr. H. Elfen.

Defendants pleaded non indebtedness. They admitted the two promissory notes, overdue since July last year, but they stated that plaintiff had in the meantime incurred a book debt at their store to the amount of over $400, of which $250 were liquidated against the two promissory notes, and $150 covered by a promissory note issued by plaintiff to defendants. The reason why the two promissory notes for $250 were yet in plaintiff's possession was that when plaintiff was asked for them he pretended not to be able to find them. Plaintiff's note to defendants for $150 was by them transferred to Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., who had it collected from plaintiff. In order to meet it plaintiff had to borrow the amount from a widow, Mrs. Walker, at a monthly interest of 4 per cent., which plaintiff would certainly not have done if he had been the creditor of defendants for $250 secured by promissory notes. In proof of this assertion Mr. Elfen produced two promissory notes, signed by plaintiff in favour of Mrs. Walker, respectively for $150 and $200, the first issued on the 10th July, 1875, the latter on the 8th of last month, and he explained that the latter of these notes had been issued to replace the former one, together with interest due thereon; the former, which was now in pieces pasted together, had been torn up in the shop of Mr. Druse, the baker, whose name is on the latter note as security for the debt. He demanded that the case against defendants be dismissed; that plaintiff be ordered to pay costs, deliver up to defendants their two promissory notes, and be made responsible for the injury done to defendants by his false statements. He further asked that Mr. Wiegand and Mrs. Walker should be called to give their evidence.

Plaintiff acknowledged his signature on the two promissory notes, dated respectively 10th July, 1875, and 8th May, 1876, and now produced by defendants; but explained that the money, for which they had been issued, was not for himself, but for Mr. Druse. He contended that the two promissory notes, issued in his own favour by defendants, were still due, and denied that they had been liquidated by his personal debts to defendants; those debts he had paid separately. In support of his case, he wished to call Mr. Druse as a witness.

The Court adjourned until Monday, the 10th July next, at 10 a.m., when the witnesses will be examined.

THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.

(The Nation.)

After the din and turmoil of last week, things are rapidly settling down to regularity. The daily newspapers of New York, Philadelphia, and other cities have given such full accounts of all that took place immediately before and during the opening exercises of Wednesday, that it will not be worth while to recapitulate even the most prominent features. Suffer me, however, to communicate one or two facts which will enable the judicious reader to discriminate in his reading.

The opening exercises, although on a large scale, were not in strictness imposing. They were lacking in ease and precision. Outside of the grounds the order, it is true, was as good as could be expected in view of the immense throng of carriages, cars, and pedestrians that blocked up all the avenues of approach, But inside the grounds the guards seemed at times at a loss to know what to do. The platforms, being insufficient for the accommodation of the guests, were crowded, and furthermore were not constructed so as to give a really good amphitheatrical view. As to the press-platform in particular, nothing could have been more unfortunate. The reporters were huddled together in the lowest section of all, where they could see and hear literally nothing. Some of the glowing descriptions by these gentlemen were drawn, I fear, chiefly from imagination. The ground between Memorial Hall and the Main Building, where not occupied by the staging, was in anything but good condition. The contrast between Vienna and Philadelphia in this respect was greatly in favor of the former. Despite the agony, one might say, with which the preparations were urged in the twenty-four hours preceding the opening of the Vienna Exhibition, the tidiness of all the approaches to the Great Rotunda on the eventful morning was admirable. Of the speakers last Wednesday, only Bishop Simpson and Gen. Hawley were audible; but then that mattered little, since all the speeches were printed and distributed an hour before delivery. With regard to the music, a discrimination must be made. The instrumental parts rendered by string instruments were too weak for the open air. Many of the piano notes of Wagner's march in particular barely reached the speakers' platform opposite. But the vocal parts were very effective. The rendering of Lanier's cantata was exquisite, and Whitney's bass solo deserves to the full all the praise that has been heaped upon it. It was well-nigh incredible that a single human voice could make itself heard over the vast area with such distinctness. Removing myself purposely to a distance of several hundred feet during the *encore*, I lost none but a few of the very lowest notes. The general conclusion which one may draw from the exercises is this, that no open-air ceremonies can be made so impressive as those held indoors. The eye is to much distracted by distant and incongruous objects; there is a want of unity and symmetry. Certain it is that the exercises at Vienna, although the number of guests did not exceed twenty-five thousand, left upon the mind of the observer a definite impression of well-ordered harmony of artistic method and grouping, which one missed at Philadelphia. Much may be said about "the surging masses" under the "blue canopy of heaven," yet twenty thousand of the elite, dressed in full concert costume, and seated composedly under a vast rotunda which is itself a triumph of human ingenuity, present a for more effective tableau.

It is perhaps not too soon to attempt to give a sketch of the actual condition of the Exhibition. A good deal remains to be done, but nothing that will alter essential features. The Main Building is in very good order, although there are several ugly gaps that one might wish to see filled. Among the leading exhibitors, France and Germany seem to be the most backward. The American and English departments are quite complete. In

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strolling down the central aisle last Saturday morning, I was struck with the great beauty of many of the American show-cases. They are not only expensive in material and workmanship, but are in excellent taste. The most brilliant is perhaps that of the Meriden Company. For general beauty of arrangement, the stand occupied jointly by Starr & Marcus and by Tiffany is remarkable. The display by the Philadelphia manufacturers of gas-fixtures is also handsome. Comparing the present exhibition with that of Vienna, one must confess that in certain branches the English and French have not done themselves justice. For instance, the English display of porcelain, majolica, and faience is meagre. The objects are good, some few, perhaps, of the highest order, but there is nothing like the lavish profusion which took one by surprise at Vienna. There, Minton, the Royal Worcester Works, and the Wedgwood Works had each large independent exhibitions. Here, Minton and the Worcester Works are compressed—with the Coalbrookdale Works—into one comparatively small stand. Of the great French bronze manufacturers, the greatest—Barbédienne—is not even represented, and the others send only very small quantities and not their choicest and newest styles. Then, the great Christofle house is conspicuous by its absence. Elkington's display is good, but inferior in quality and quantity to that made by him three years ago. There is also a painful dearth of cloisonné, repoussé, jewelry, precious stones, and cameos. The best specimens of filigree are to be seen in the Norwegian gallery. The Italian collection is not yet in order, but it may be doubted if Italy has sent her best, or even her second-best, mosaics and carvings. Some of the English furniture is attractive, but neither it not the French will compare with previous displays; and unless my rapid survey has been too rapid for accuracy, no one of the skilful French *décorateurs* of parlors and bedrooms is represented. The German collection is very backward, but is evidently going to be made up of articles useful rather than ornamental. Owing to the slackness of French and English competition, the Berlin porcelain, which was completely overshadowed at Vienna, assumes here a good deal of prominence. Switzerland makes a display that is well worth study. It is not striking, either for its magnitude or for its brilliancy, but is planned to give a fair idea of the industry of the country. Austria is better represented than I expected to find her, after the financial troubles of 1873. Count Harrach and Lobmeyer have very good and, under the circumstances, large displays of Bohemian glass. In uncolored glass, James Green of London takes the lead. The Austrian collection of amber, meerschaum, leather goods, etc., is fine, although, of course, not so overwhelming in quantity as it was three years ago. Turkey and Russia are still represented by vacant spaces. The Japanese have all their goods out; their collection is about as large as on any former occasion, but gives the average of their productions rather than the very choicest. One will find here very fine specimens of lacquered ware and carvings, but will look in vain for such rare bronzes and curious idols as were irretrievably lost on their way home from Vienna. China has a very large exhibition, and, in certain branches, a very fine one. The English colonies are still backward. India exhibits nothing comparable to the celebrated pavilion at Vienna. The Egyptian collection is large, but not so diversified and not so artistically arranged. Without stopping to write of our own immense collections, or of the Dutch, Danish, Swedish, and Brazilian, I may say that the general appearance of the Main Building is very pleasing. The colors of the decoration harmonize sufficiently with the motley contents, the light is strong but not excessive, and the temperature is grateful. I do not apprehend that any part of the building will be found uncomfortable even at midsummer. The solid flooring is immensely superior for locomotion to the open planks at Vienna.

In all that concerns England and America, the Machinery Hall is well in hand. Germany and France, especially the former, have still much to do. By reason of the height and breadth of the building, the clatter of the machinery is not so distracting as might be expected. The building is kept remarkably clean, and free from any unpleasant odor of oil. To give some idea of the perfection of the arrangements, I may state that the *Herald* has been printing every morning since the opening ten to fifteen thousand copies on its Bullock press. The plates are stereotyped in New York and sent to Philadelphia by the early mail-trains. The great sight in the building is of course the Corliss engine. Nothing could surpass the grace with which the giant does his work. It is to me the highest embodiment of man's power, and I could stand by the hour watching it. Seldom if ever does one have the opportunity of seeing an engine of such magnitude from top to bottom. Every part of the machinery except the lower rim of the fly-wheel is exposed to view, and nothing is to be heard but the sharp click of the cut-offs and a slight concussion of air made by the beat of the spokes of the fly-wheel. By standing very close to the fly-wheel one can detect the faintest rumble; but this is not caused by the engine itself, but by the running-gear below, which is still a trifle stiff. The watch-making machinery from Waltham seems to divide popular attention with the sewing-machines, of which there seems to be no end. Some of the heavier machinery for cutting iron and for cotton and wool spinning is apparently not in running order, probably because the exhibitors have not seen fit to make their connections with the shafting. But to do justice to Machinery Hall would require a special letter written by an expert. I can only say in a general way that it contains every variety of labor-saving appliance, and is in itself an attractive building.

Horticultural Hall does not altogether meet expectations. Whether the plants have been forced too rapidly, or whether the heat has been too dry, I cannot ascertain. The plants do not look hardy, and many of them are decidedly drooping. It is evident that a great conservatory cannot be improvised in a few months. Probably, in a year from now the collection will be much finer than at present. As it is, the visitor will not find any very rare exotics, nothing beyond the better-known varieties of ferns, lemon-trees, cactuses, and palms.

In the case of every great exhibition it is instructive to observe how predictions are flatly contradicted by results. Any one who should have ventured to assert two months ago that Agricultural Hall would be an agreeable building would have been laughed at. But now that it is complete and much of its contents in order, all agree in pronouncing it one of the chief attractions of the Exhibition. To my mind, it is not to be surpassed by anything save the very choicest collections in the Main Building and by some of the picture galleries. In the first place, the site is highly picturesque and the architecture is imposing. Viewed from Horticultural Hall, the tall peaked arches are nestled very cosily among the trees. Inside, the visitor is impressed with the boldness of the design and its effectiveness, and has some difficulty in persuading himself that the arches are in truth of wood and the whole a mere shell erected in haste for a temporary purpose. The light is good, and there is the freest circulation of air. I doubt if any other building of like nature and magnitude was ever constructed at such a moderate expense and with such complete success. As for the contents themselves, they are as diversified as the building is unique. The display of wines and spirits is far below that of Vienna, but in cereals, tobacco, spices, and articles of domestic consumption it is very rich, and the quantity of agricultural machinery is lavish even to recklessness. There seems to be no limit to the ploughs, hoes, shovels and mowers, threshing-machines, and their kind. One cannot fail to be struck with the superiority of the American machines. During the hot summer months this building will be frequented, I venture to predict, by those who prefer coolness and quiet to the more showy displays in the Main Building or to the rattle of machinery.

The collection of pictures in Memorial Hall and the Art Annex I leave, with your permission, to some more competent hand. I have barely touched upon the principal buildings, and cannot enter the others. The Shoe and Leather Annex, the Government Building, and the Carriage Annex are ready, and offer a very inviting array. The same may be said of the Women's Pavilion and half-a-dozen other small buildings. The state of the grounds is at once satisfactory and unsatisfactory. The turf and the trees have profited by the recent rains and are in a thriving condition. The foliage is somewhat backward, in accordance with the general season, but promises to be most abundant next month. The view from the plateau of Horticultural Hall, both east and west, is already superb. But this cannot be said of the walks. The managers seem to have been strangely remiss in the matter. They have had a spring of unexampled mildness in which to work, yet they have done apparently little since March. In some few quarters, it is true, where the building is not yet over, the walks will have to wait. But there seems to be no excuse for the interminable trains of dirt-carts that cut up Belmont Avenue when there is a railroad track by the side and gravel-cars to be had for the hiring. And then the state of the ground about Agricultural Hall is disgraceful. Here, at least, the work of building is over, yet there is not a single comfortable way of approach. So long as the sun shines and dry winds prevail, one can walk over the grass and earth without discomfort; but three hour's rain—and this happened on three days of last week—suffices to surround the building with a broad belt of hopeless and uncompromising mud. For this, I repeat, no excuse can be found. There are other places where the need of good walks is also felt, but not on so large a scale. By

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trebling the present force of workmen, it would be quite possible to put things in order in a week. There is one other serious want, namely, of covered walks. The large buildings to the north are widely apart, on the periphery of a large circle as it were. In case of a sudden shower, such as came up last Friday afternoon, one unprovided with umbrella or waterproof will scarcely be able to reach the exit gates from this quarter without a severe drenching. At Vienna, it will be remembered, there were broad lattice-ways, covered overhead, leading from the Main Building to the Southern Gate, and it was always possible to reach the Main Building in one way or another by passing through detached buildings that made an almost unbroken line.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

June 25, *Nettie Merryman*, American barque, Masters, from Shinagawa, Rice.

June 28, *Chili Maru*, Japanese steamer, Drummond, 800, from Osaka and Kobe, General, to M. B. Co.

June 28, *Modeste*, H. M. corvette, Captain A. Buller, C.B., 1940, 14 guns, from Hongkong, June 15.

June 29, *Midge*, H. M. gun-boat, Captain Salmon, 660, from Kobe, June 24.

June 29, *Great Republic*, American steamer, Cobb, 3,883, from San Francisco, June 1, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

June 29, *Genkai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Connor, 1,917, from Shanghai and ports, June 21, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

June 29, *Willhelm Honneyer*, German barque, Holtz, 572, from Shanghai, June 11, Ballast, to Walsh, Hall & Co.

June 29, *Etta Loring*, American barque, Loring, 716, from Newcastle, N.S.W. May 16, Coal, to Smith, Baker & Co.

DEPARTURES.

June 24, *Shalio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Wynn, 480, for Osaka and Kobe, General, despatched by M. B. Co.

June 25, *Alaska*, American steamer, Dearborn, 4,011, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

June 26, *Tamaura Maru*, Japanese steamer, Nye, 500, for Hakodate and Niigata, General, despatched by M. B. Co.

June 28, *Menzaleh*, French steamer, Pasqualini, 1,008, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

June 29, *Armanella*, British barque, Popham, 903, for Oregon, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

June 29, *Kinshiu Maru*, Japanese steamer, Christensen, 520, for Osaka and Kobe, General, despatched by M. B. Co.

June 29, *Banner*, American schooner, Lennard, 33, for Kurile Island, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

June 30, *Great Republic*, American steamer, Cobb, 3,883, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

June 30, *Audacious*, British ironclad, Captain P. Colomb, 3,774, for Shanghai.

June 30, *Vigilant*, British despatch boat, Captain H. D. Ryder, 830, for Shanghai.

June 30, *Dwarf*, British gun-boat, Captain Hon. E. Dawson, 660, for Hongkong.

June 30, *Nevada*, American steamer, Williams, 2,145, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

July 1, *Meiji Maru*, Japanese steamer, Peters, 685, for Awomori, Stores, despatched by Light-house Department.

July 1, *Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, Vroom, 670, for Hakodate, General, despatched by M. B. Co.

July 1, *Gordon Castle*, British steamer, Jones, 1,312, for Kobe, General, despatched by Adamson Bell & Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamship *Alaska* for San Francisco.—Hongkong to San Francisco: Mrs J. W. Jordan and 2 children, Mrs. L. Stone, Leiut. Ludwick and servant, Messrs. E. A. Fowler, J. P. Mickley, U.S.A. D. L. Morgan. Yokohama to New York: Miss Mason, Messrs. L. H. Junghaus, A. Wolff, S. Fernie, N. W. Holt and wife, E. A. Nevill, K. Inouye wife and daughter, Mrs. Hawes and 2 children, and 2 Japanese in the cabin. Yokohama to Liverpool: 9 Japanese in the cabin. Yokohama to Paris: 4 Japanese in the cabin. Yokohama to San Francisco: 10 in the Steerage. Shanghai to New York: Mr. G. E. Hill, Miss A. B. Chalmers, Mrs Blethen and 6 Children, Capt. W. W. Low, U.S.N. Yokohama to San Francisco: 2 in the Steerage.

Per Steamship *Tamaura Maru* for Hakodate and Niigata.—Mr. and Mrs. Troup, for Niigata.

Per Steamship *Menzaleh* for Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Farman, Messrs. Brun, French and Daniel Reid,

Per *Genkai Maru*, from Shanghai and ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Edgill, Mrs. J. C. Williams, A. Evans, Clark, E. C. Kirby, Mrs. Bannerman, Dr. Tripler, Figdor, Voyron, Fitz Henry, W. Wood, Bonnat and 6 Japanese in the cabin. Steerage: 304 Japanese, 13 Chinese, 3 Europeans.

Per Steamship *Great Republic*, from San Francisco.—For Yokohama: H. Asano, Ed. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. H. Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Lindholm, C. Kikawa, H. Hiraska, G. Branchi, J. F. Sutton, Mrs W. J. Thompson and 2 children, W.S. Clark, Wm. Wheeler, Mrs. Frank Dunn, Count A de Pourtales Gorgin and wife, K. O. Fukasawa, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Love, O. O. Gilbert, D. P. Penhallow, and 10 in steerage. For Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Pye, Miss Faulkner, and 233 in steerage.

Per Steamship *Nevada* for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. H. Victor Love, Mr. and Mrs. Lindholm, Messrs. E. H. Hunter, Evans and servant, McDonald, U.S.N., C. Boudon, Branchi, Cahil, McBain, W. Robertson, Revd J. T. Gulick, Salle, Paulen and servant, J. Wood, Gilbert, M. M. Costa, N. R. Usher, Diack and servant, Fabre, Koning, Stewart, Frith, and 22 Japanese in the cabin.

Per Steamship *Gordon Castle* for Kobe.—Mrs. Kirkwood, and Mr. Middleton.

CARGO.

Per Steamship *Menzaleh* for Hongkong.—

Silk for France	154 bales.
England	69 „
Total	223 bales.
Waste silk...	9 bales.

Per Steamship *Genkai Maru* from Shanghai and ports.

Treasure	Yen 511,272.
„	$ 3,000.

Per Steamship *Nevada* for Shanghai and ports.—

Treasure	$300,000
„	...*yen* 503,406

REPORTS.

The P. M. S. S. *Great Republic* reports: left San Francisco on the 1st June, with 24 cabin and 243 steerage Passengers; 368.24 tons of freight of which 70 37 tons are for Yokohama, and 84 16 are for the Mitsu Bishi Line; continued Westerly winds and thick rainy weather have prevailed since leaving the Farolones Islands.

The *Modeste* reports; favourable winds and weather till the 25th when a severe gale from the N. E. set in and the ship, in company with H. M. gun-boat *Midge*, put into Fuku-ura for shelter, where they remained for 24 hours.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS

		Destination.
Chili Maru	Drummond	
Genkai Maru	Connor	...Shanghai.
Kanagawa Maru	... ...	
Massilia	... ...	
Malacca	Edmond... ...	...Hongkong.
Niigata Maru	... ...	
Sea Gull	Acfort	...
Sumida Maru	Gorlach... ...	...
Taihei Maru	Hubenette ...	...
Toyoshima Maru	Thomson ...	...
Tibre	de Girard ...	...

SAILING SHIPS

Cathaya	790	Matthews ...	...	
Etta Loring	716	Loring ...	...	...New York.
Forward Ho	942	E. Wade ...	...	...Kobe.
Gaucho	370	Creighton ...	...	
John Mackean	198	... ...	...	
John H. Kimball ...	690	Humphreys ...	...	...Shinagawa.
Mary Jane	165	... ...	...	
Monte Rosa	1337	Carter ...	...	...San Francisco.
Nettie Merryman ...		Masters...	...	...Europe.
Osaka	527	R. Lowe ...	...	...New York.
Willhelm Honneyer	572	Holtz ...	...	...New York.

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR

Russian corvette...	Haidamack ...	Captain Tirtoff.
French frigate ...	Atalante ...	Captain Caillet.
French gun-boat...	La Clocheterie	Captain Reinnier.
Am. sloop of war...	Yantic	Captain F. W. Dickens.
H. M. gun-boat ...	Midge	Captain Salmon.
H. M. corvette ...	Modeste ..	Captain A. Buller.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Stentor" s.s.; "Diomed" s.s.; "Patroclus" s.s.

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Ada"; "Cashmere"; "Lothair"; "Tartar" s.s.

FROM SHIELDS.—"Ariantes"

FROM CARDIFF.—"Vichna"; "Josephine"; "Grenadier"; "Solent."

FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas C. Leary"; "T. H. Goddard"; "Ella Nicol"; "Cremona."

FROM HAMBURG.—

FROM LIVERPOOL.—

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.—"Imperial" s.s.; "Priam" s.s.; "Harrisburg" s.s.; "Ulysses" s.s.; "Menelaus" s.s.

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, &c.—"Bengal" s.s. "Peeress"; "F. S. Thompson"; "Coulnakyle"; "Burmese" s.s.; "Wallace" s.s,

AT HAMBURG.—"Bonita."

AT GLASGOW.—

AT LIVERPOOL.—"Mary Fraser."

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—After a long spell of utter dullness a brisk demand has sprung up in our market for *Cotton Fabrics* and *Yarns*, which now closes firm at prices, in some instances, showing an advance on last quotations. In *Yarns* a moderately good business has been done, and especially have good 28/32 spinnings recovered part of their lost ground. *Grey Shirtings* are no longer quite neglected, as dealers show signs of more attention to this article, and the continued decline in prices seems to be arrested. In other articles we do not note any particular change, but altogether buyers show more disposition to operate.

Grey Shirtings:—						
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.80	to	$2.15
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	„	2.10	to	2.45
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ „	39 in.	„	2.10	to	2.47½
9 lbs.	38½ „	44 in.	„	2.35	to	2.75
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 „	32 in.	„	1.65	to	1.80
„ 6lbs.	24 „	32 in.	„	1.25	to	1.40

White Shirtings:—						
60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nom.			per pce.	2.20	to	2.40
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2—3 lb.			per lb.	0.75	to	1.00
Black Velvets				7.75	to	8.50
English Drills 15 lbs. 40 yds, 30 in.				3.00	to	3.15
Taffachelass	12 yds, 43 in.		*nom.*	2.10	to	2.20

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul	$30.50	to	33.50		
No. 28 to 32	per picul	$33.00	to	38.50		
No. 38 to 42	per picul	$39.00	to	43.00	nom	
Reverse Twist 16-24	„	33.00				

Woollens.—There have been scarcely any transactions during the past week, and prices, therefore, remain nominally the same.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds. 32 in.	6.50	to	7.50		
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds. 31 in.	4.75	to	5.25		
Shimagoro	30 yds. 30 in.	5.25	to	5.75		
Italian Cloth	—30 yds. 32 in.	0.25	to	0.33		
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds. 32 in.	6.25	to	7.25		
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds. 31 in.	18.50	to	19.00		
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds. 32 in.	13.00	to	14.50		
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds. 30 in.	0.18	to	0.20		
Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds. 30 in.	0.25	to	0.28		
Multicolored „	30 yds. 30 in.	0.32	to	0.35		
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.	0.80	to	1.20		
Presidents	54 in. to 56 in.	0.60	to	0.70		
Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.	0.40	to	0.45		
Union	54 in. to 56 in.	0.40	to	0.65		
Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs.	per lb.	0.40	to	0.41		

Sugar.—Since the 24th ultimo the market for *Formosa* kinds has steadily advanced, and sales of about 29,000 piculs are reported at $3.20 to $3.55. Stocks are estimated at 55,000 piculs. *China* kinds have also advanced in price, though stocks are small. The market for both kinds closes firm at quotations given.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	per picul	3.50	to	3.60		
in Basket	„	3.40	to	3.50		
China No. 1 Ping fah	„ (nom.)	7.45				
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„	6.40	to	6.90		
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„	5.80	to	6.20		
„ No. 4 Kook-fah	„	5.00	to	5.50		
China No. 5 Kong-fun	per picul	4.40	to	5.00		
„ No. 6 E-pak	„	3.40	to	4.00		
Swatow	„	2.60	to	3.20		
Daitong	„	2.90	to	3.00		
Japan Rice	„	2.20				
Kerosene Oil	per case	2.45				

Kerosene Oil has advanced to $2.45, but we have no arrivals or transactions in first hands to report.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Since the 24th ultimo, some 125 bales of new Joshiu and Bushiu Hanks have been received from the country, and distributed among a number of buyers at a uniform price of $535, equal to 18/10 and fr. 52. A few bales only fetched $545 and the market closes firm. The quality of those 125 bales is reported to range from No. 2 to 3½.

The Hank quotations dated 26th June are 17/6 for good all round, and fr. 50 for best Hanks.

Tea.—Prices during the closing week shew a decided tendency to advance and some grades have already made similar progress.

The continued short supply of "Fine" and "Choice" grades must, in a great measure, be attributed to the endeavours of native tea-men to distribute transactions of these over the entire season, and thus obtain a better average result. But they should bear in mind that Teas picked early and hurriedly, and likewise imperfectly prepared, will not, in September, offer the same inducements for purchasers to operate which they do at the present time. Such, unfortunately, is the too general character of most fine parcels of "first pickings" which have hitherto been shewn.

To-day our prices rule as under.

Common	$12.00	to	14.00			
Good Common	15.00	to	18.00			
Medium	19.00	to	22.00			
Good Medium	23.00	to	26.00			
Fine	$27.00	to	32.00			
Finest	34.00	to	39.00			
Choice	42.00	& upwards	[nominal.			

Settlements for the week amout to 4,700 piculs and stocks are light, consisting of about 6,000 piculs.

The steamer *Gordon Castle* leaves to-day for Kobe and Amoy, from which latter port she is promised prompt despatch; and considering this steamer's well known speed, her arrival at New York may be looked for simultaneously with, if not before, the *Oxfordshire*, which left this on the 15th inst.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Sterling rates have steadily declined during the past week, though with a fair business doing. Credits having been placed at 3/10½ for 6 m/s.

Gold Yen are very scarce, and only to the bought in small lots.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	3s. 10⅜d.		
„ Bank Bills on demand	3s. 9⅞d.	to	½
„ Private 6 months' sight	3s. 10½d.	to	¾
On Paris—Bank 6 months' sight	4.88		
„ Private 6 ms. sight	4.92½		
On Hongkong—Bank sight	Par	to	¼ % disct.
„ Private 10 days' sight	1	„	„

On Shanghai—Bank sight	74½
„ Private 10 days sight	75
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	92½
„ 30 days sight Private	94½
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	93
„ 30d. sight Private	95
Kinsatz	398
Gold Yen	380

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MISCELLANEOUS.

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I, suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

August 1st, 1875. 26 alt.

BROADWELL'S

BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,

d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

THE YOUNG MEN'S

Christian Association

LECTURES,

delivered during the season of

1875-76.

SEND YOUR ORDERS

Quickly to the Publishers,

F. R. WETMORE & CO.,

No. 28, Main St., Yokohama.

Yokohama, May 16, 1876. d l w. w l m.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 73, Great Tower Street London.

MARTELL & Co.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"CHINA & JAPAN TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED."

No. 85c.,

YOKOHAMA.

Yokohama, July 1, 1876. 3ms.

NOTICE.

MERCHANDISE promptly SHIPPED and LANDED. Charges Moderate.

A. F. TYREE,
32, Water Street.

Yokohama, June 7, 1876. tf.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to attend to the Landing, Clearing, or Shipping of Cargo at this Port, at Reasonable Rates.

CAPT. D. SCOTT,
Custom House.

Yokohama, August 3, 1872. tf.

NOTICE.

TRANSLATIONS from ENGLISH into JAPANESE, or from JAPANESE into ENGLISH undertaken.

Address M., Care of

"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE,
No. 32, Water Street.

Yokohama, March 2, 1875. tf.

NOTICE.

MR. A. WOLFF having left our Firm ceases to sign our Name per procuration from this date.

SIBER & BRENNWALD.

Yokohama, June 26, 1876. 1w

PHOTOGRAPHS.

HAVING been taught by Foreign Artists we undertake to produce first-class Photographs. Should the first likeness not give satisfaction, we will take others, without extra charge, until our patrons are completely satisfied. If necessary we will attend at our patrons' residences.

USUI,—Artist.

CORNER OF OTAMACHI, NEAR THE KENCHO

Yokohama, January 12, 1875. tf.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

Billiard Room Furniture Manufacturesr, Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. M. THE QUEEN;
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES;
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDOWELL & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.
BOMBAY—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.
SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

° Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Office of this journal.

Yokohama, July 3, 1875. 52isn.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

June 10 1876. 12ms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

Established 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List, 60 pages; sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

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WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

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PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

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Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

May 17th, 1873. tf.

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No. 27.

IMPERIAL METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

TOKEI, JAPAN.

LAT. 35° 39′ N. LONG. 139° 44′ E. HEIGHT ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL 67 FEET.

FROM APRIL 11TH TO 15TH 1876.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Observations Taken at 9.30 A.M. (Local Time.)									Observations Taken at 3.30 P.M. (Local Time.)										Observations Taken at 9.30 P.M. (Local Time.)									
		Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	Hygrometer.						Anemograph.			Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	Hygrometer.						Anemograph.			Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	Hygrometer.						Anemograph.		
			Dry.	Wet	Dif.	D. P.	E.F. V.	H.	Direction.	Pressure.	Velocity.		Dry.	Wet.	Dif.	D. P.	E.F. V.	H.	Direction.	Pressures.	Velocity.		Dry.	Wet.	Dif.	D. P.	E.F. V.	H.	Direction.	Pressures.	Velocity.
			Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles		Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles		Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles
Tu..	11	29.777	58.30	53.20	5.10	48.64	.343	705	NNE	0.198	6.3	29.674	64.42	57.40	7.02	51.58	.382	629	SE	0.518	10.2	29.771	48.80	46.20	2.60	43.42	.281	818	N	1.297	16.1
W..	12	29.815	56.50	49.80	6.70	43.60	.284	620	S	0.098	4.4	29.721	62.00	51.00	11.00	41.50	.262	470	SE	0.423	9.2	29.820	46.50	45.60	0.90	44.61	.295	937	NNW	0.045	3.0
Th..	13	29.817	54.20	47.40	6.80	40.74	.254	602	N	0.062	3.5	29.690	58.70	50.50	8.20	43.19	.279	562	SSE	0.623	11.2	29.719	50.00	48.20	1.80	46.30	.315	874	NNW	0.098	4.4
F....	14	29.873	57.20	51.00	6.20	45.34	.303	642	NW to SE	0.045	3.0	29.828	63.31	52.80	10.51	43.93	.287	493	SSW	1.143	15.1	29.870	54.80	51.40	3.40	48.14	.336	776	SSE	0.098	4.4
Sa..	15	29.938	60.50	54.20	6.30	48.68	.344	650	S	0.144	5.4	29.806	71.39	55.20	16.19	42.93	.276	356	S	3.145	25.1	29.883	60.80	54.30	6.50	48.63	.343	659	S	1.464	17.1
Sums.....		149.220	286.70	255.60	31.10	227.00	1.528	3219	...	...	22.6	148.719	319.82	266.90	52.92	223.13	1.486	2510	...	...	70.8	149.063	260.19	245.40	15.20	231.10	1.570	4064	...	...	45.0
Means....		29.844	57.34	51.12	6.22	45.40	.306	644	...	0.102	4.5	29.744	63.96	53.38	10.58	44.63	.297	502	...	1.002	14.2	29.813	52.18	94.14	3.04	46.22	.314	813	...	0.405	9.0
No. of Col.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Observations Taken at 9.30 A.M. (L.T.)				Observations Taken at 3.30 P.M. (Local Time)									GENERAL REMARKS.
		Rain in	Clouds		Ozone	Self-registering Thermometers.							Clouds.		
						In Air.					In Vacuo				
		Inches.	0 to 10	Form	0 to 10	Max.	Min.	Daily Mean.	Range.	Max S.R.	Min T.R.	Max S.R.	0 to 10	Form	Cir. (Cirrus). Cir.—c (Cirro-cumulus). Cir.—s. (Cirro-stratus.) Str (Stratus). Cum. (Cumulus). Cum.—s. (Cumulo-Stratus). Roll—c. (Roll-cumulus). Nim. (Nimbus). Dry; (Dry bulb). Wet; (Wet bulb) Dif. (Difference). D.P. (Dew point). E.F.V. (Elastic force of vapour). H. (Humidity) S.R. (Solar radiation). T.R. (Terrestrial Radiation). Barometer readings are in inches. Thermometer readings are in degrees Fahrenheit.
Tu..	11	0.000	9	Cir.-c.	9.0	67.10	51.29	59.19	15.81	91.11	45.67	140.00	1	Cum. & Small-c.	11th.—Earthquake * at 2 hrs 2 min 30 sec a.m. A slight shock at 2 hrs 88 min 38 sec a.m. and at 4 hrs 1 m 30 sec p.m.—distant lightning to N at 7 p.m.
W..	12	0.380	0		9.0	64.10	42.10	53.10	22.00	81.20	31.75	129.80	6	Cum. Nim. Cir. & Cir.-c...	12th.—Morning hazy, earthquake† at 7 hrs 9 min a.m.—few drops of rain at 5.45 p.m. Commenced to rain and hail with lightning and thunder at 6.00 p.m. and ceased at 7.30 p.m.
Th..	13	1.000	2	Cum. Cir.-c. & Small.-c.	8.0	61.10	37.45	49.28	23.65	81.20	35.06	131.00	4	Cum. Str. & Cir.-c.....	
F....	14	0.000	2	Cir. & Cir.-c.....	8.0	64.20	37.90	51.05	26.30	79.70	31.50	126.00	1	Cir. Str. Cum. & Cir.-c.	
Sa...	15	0.000	5	Cir. & Cir.-s.....	3.0	73.11	39.20	56.15	33.91	86.16	31.75	134.60	1	Cir. & Cir-c.	13th.—Morning hazy—few drops of rain at 7.30 p.m.—distant lightning in the NE from 9 to 9.30 p.m.
Sums		1.380	18	.....	37.0	329.61	207.94	268.77	121.67	419.37	175.73	661.40	13	.....	14th.—Morning hazy and heavy dew.
Means ...		0.076	3.6	.....	7.4	65.92	41.59	53.75	24.33	83.87	35.15	132.28	2.6	.....	15th.—Morning hazy and heavy dew
No. of Col.		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	24	43	* Force of shock 0.2 on the W.N.W and E.S.E arm. † Force of shock 0.5 on the W.N.W and E.S.E arm.

Highest Reading of Barograph on 15th, at 9.00 a.m. ..... 29.950 Inches.
Lowest Reading of Barograph on 11th, at 6.00 p.m. ..... 29.707 Inches.

Range ..... 0.243 Inches.

Greatest Number of Miles of Wind was on 15th, ... 305 in 24 hrs.
Least Number of Miles of Wind was on 12th, ... 118 in 24 hrs.

Greatest difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 15th ..... 16.19° Column No. 14
Least difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 12th ..... 0.90° Column No. 24

Range ..... 15.29°

Highest Temperature of Air in shade was on 15th ..... 73.11°
Lowest Temperature of Air was on 13th ..... 37.45°

Range ..... 35.66°

(Signed) HENRY B. JOYNER.

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No. 28.

IMPERIAL METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

TOKEI, JAPAN.

LAT. 35° 39′ N. LONG. 139° 44′ E. HEIGHT ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL 67 FEET.

FROM APRIL 16TH TO 20TH 1876.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Observations Taken at 9.30 a.m. (Local Time.) Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	Hygrometer. Dry. Degrees.	Wet Degrees.	Dif. Degrees.	D. P. Degrees.	E. F. V. Inches.	H. Sat =1000	Anemograph. Direction.	Pressure. Lbs. per sq. ft.	Velocity. Miles	Observations Taken at 3.30 p.m. (Local Time.) Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	Hygrometer. Dry. Degrees.	Wet. Degrees.	Dif. Degrees.	D. P. Degrees.	E. F. V. Inches.	H. Sat =1000	Anemograph. Direction.	Pressure. Lbs. per sq. ft.	Velocity. Miles	Observations Taken at 9.30 p.m. (Local Time.) Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	Hygrometer. Dry. Degrees.	Wet. Degrees.	Dif. Degrees.	D. P. Degrees.	E. F. V. Inches.	H. Sat =1000	Anemograph. Direction.	Pressure. Lbs. per sq. ft.	Velocity. Miles
Su..	16	29.872	68.06	59.70	8.36	53.12	.404	586	W to S	0.045	3.0	29.724	69.88	60.20	9.68	52.74	.399	542	SSE	1.638	18.1	29.753	61.00	56.00	5.00	51.70	.383	720	S	0.263	7.3
M...	17	29.826	68.97	54.00	14.97	42.32	.270	371	NNE	0.062	3.5	29.712	70.48	58.20	12.28	48.80	.345	462	SSE	0.863	13.1	29.739	57.20	54.80	2.40	52.64	.397	848	S	0.098	4.4
Tu..	18	29.929	61.40	48.50	12.90	37.37	.224	417	NNW	0.518	10.2	29.957	70.58	50.80	19.78	36.07	.213	274	NW	0.340	8.2	30.090	55.80	52.20	3.60	48.78	.345	782	ESE	0.062	3.5
W..	19	30.054	61.00	55.00	6.00	49.80	.358	670	N to SE	0.098	4.4	29.949	64.63	59.40	5.23	55.06	.434	715	S	2.224	21.1	29.994	60.70	55.40	5.30	50.80	.362	695	SSW	1.143	15.1
Th..	20	30.021	57.50	55.40	2.10	53.51	.410	864	SW	0.098	4.4	29.942	60.80	55.60	5.20	50.90	.373	700	NE	0.340	8.2	30.022	51.20	48.80	2.40	46.32	.315	836	NE	0.423	9.2
Sums.....		149.702	316.93	272.60	44.33	236.12	1.666	2908	...	...	25.5	149.284	336.37	284.20	52.17	243.57	1.764	2693	...	5.405	68.7	149.598	285.90	267.20	18.70	250.24	1.802	3881	...	...	39.5
Means....		29.940	63.93	54.52	8.87	47.22	.333	582	...	0.130	5.1	29.857	67.27	56.84	10.43	48.71	.353	539	...	0.944	13.7	29.920	57.18	53.44	3.74	50.05	.360	776	...	0.312	7.9
No. of Col.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Observations Taken at 9.30 a.m. (L.T.) Rain in Inches.	Clouds 0 to 10	Clouds Form	Ozone 0 to 10	Observations Taken at 3.30 p.m (Local Time.) Self-registering Thermometers. In Air. Max.	Min.	Daily Mean.	Range.	Max S.R.	Min T.R.	In Vacuo Max S.R.	Clouds. 0 to 10	Form
Su..	16	0.000	0		4.0	71.10	46.24	58.67	24.86	81.20	36.85	130.30	1	Cum. & Cir.-c.....
M...	17	0.000	0		7.0	72.70	48.01	60.35	24.69	89.13	38.37	134.00	1	Cir. .....
Tu..	18	0.000	6	Cir.	6.0	72.10	47.10	59.60	25.00	85.17	37.35	135.00	5	Cir. & Cir.-s.....
W..	19	0.105	9	Cir.	7.5	69.35	43.21	56.28	26.14	83.19	37.10	133.00	10	Cir. & Cir.-c.....
Th..	20	0.050	10	Nim...	8.0	61.50	52.85	57.18	8.65	73.20	52.10	98.00	10	Cum. & Nim.....
Sums		0.155	25	.....	32.5	346.75	237.41	292.08	109.34	411.89	201.77	630.30	27	.....
Means ...		0.031	5.0	.....	6.5	69.35	47.48	58.42	21.87	82.38	40.35	126.06	5 4	.....
No. of Col.		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	24	43

GENERAL REMARKS.

Cir. (Cirrus). Cir.—c (Cirro-cumulus). Cir.—s. (Cirro-stratus.) Str (Stratus). Cum. (Cumulus). Cum —s. (Cumulo-Stratus). Roll—c. (Roll-cumulus). Nim. (Nimbus). Dry; (Dry bulb). Wet; (Wet bulb) Dif. (Difference). D.P. (Dew point). E.F.V. (Elastic force of vapour). H. (Humidity) S.R. (Solar radiation). T.R. (Terrestrial Radiation).
Barometer readings are in inches.
Thermometer readings are in degrees Fahrenheit.

16th.—Morning hazy.
17th.—Morning foggy, slight shock of earthquake at 1h. 44m. p.m.
*Earthquake at 6h. 17m. p.m.
18th.—Morning hazy.
19th.—Morning very hazy ; solar halo at 9.30 a.m. Rain commenced at 10.00 p.m.
20th.—Rain ceased about 2.00 p.m.

* 6h. 17m. Force of Shock 2° 30′ on WSW and ENE arm.

Highest Reading of Barograph on 19th, at 1.00 a.m.....30.107 Inches.
Lowest Reading of Barograph on 17th, at 7.00 p.m.....29.750 Inches.

Range..... 0.357 Inches.

Greatest Number of Miles of Wind was on 19th,.....274 in 24 hrs.
Least Number of Miles of Wind was on 17th,.....142 in 24 hrs.

Greatest difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 18th.....19.78° Column No. 14
Least difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 20th..... 2.10° Column No. 4

Range..... 17.68°

Highest Temperature of Air in shade was on 17th.....72.77°
Lowest Temperature of Air was on 19th.....43.21°

Range.....29.49°

(Signed) HENRY B. JOYNER.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 28.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its efflux ion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTH.

On the 2nd inst., at No. 89, Yokohama, the wife of JAMES EDWARDS, of a son.

Notes of the Week.

The following was published by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, on the 6th instant.

[NOTIFICATION No. 98.]

Should any duly registered newspaper, or magazine, publish any matter which may be deemed to interfere with, or have a tendency to destroy the peace of the nation, the further publication of such newspaper, or magazine, will be suspended at the discretion of the *Naimusho*.

The above information is hereby made public.

(Signed) SANJÔ SANEYOSHI,
Daijô Daijin.

The judgment pronounced by H. B. M. Consul in the case of Nakajima Saisuke *v.* W. P. Mitchell does not appear to us to satisfy the conditions of the plaint. The suit was brought to recover $2,700, bargain-money paid by the plaintiff to the defendant, and a further amount for breach of contract. The judgment orders the defendant to pay back the bargain-money, but it says nothing about the breach of contract. Now it is clear that the contract was broken by one party or the other, and as the defendant has to repay the bargain-money, the presumption of course is that he was the offender. It was open to the Consul to make the damages nominal, and we think the judgment fairly represents the justice due to the case. But ought it not to have said specifically something in respect of the damages claimed, so as to declare which of the two parties actually broke the contract?

Laymen are quite willing to believe lawyers when they claim that law is a science. It has its axioms, definitions, theorems, &c. It is classified knowledge which may be applied to the demands and the regulation of human affairs. But they will cease to allow this claim if every other question which a lawyer asks a witness is objected to, and is open to the objection. A recent trial before H. B. M. Consul shows so much of this that we feel bound to protest against it on behalf of all concerned, and not least on behalf of the newspapers. It is bad enough to have the time of public officers and private persons wasted, a perpetual wrangle going on during a whole case, and the papers filled up with this kind of matter. But worse than this, it wounds the dignity of the Law and the Law-courts, and this is a thoroughly bad thing. Every member of a profession is to some extent entrusted with a share of the respect which it ought to hold in the eyes of society, and proceedings which have a tendency to detract from this are greatly to be deprecated. It is quite right that a lawyer should fight his client's case thoroughly. But he surely need not subject himself to constant protests against blows, of which we will use no harsher word than to say that they are disallowed by the rules of fair fighting.

A translation which will be found elsewhere under the heading "An Art-treasure," shows that any enterprising tourist may direct his steps towards Sendai with the prospect, if he go the right way about it, of seeing some cherished family relics which possess much historical interest. The rosaries and pictures here referred to as still in possession of the representatives of the former prince of Sendai, are mentioned in a foot note on p. 695 of Léon Pagés's *Histoire de la Religion Chrétienne au Japon depuis* 1598 *jusqu'à* 1651. The second portrait spoken of in our translation is probably that of Paul V. who occupied the papal throne at the time of Hashikura Rokuzaimon's mission to Rome. Should any tourist ever visit the province of Sendai and find an opportunity of inspecting these relics—we speak more particularly of the portraits—we are sure that a description of them would have great interest for many students of history both here and elsewhere.

An account will be found elsewhere among our translations, of the attempts which have been made in this country to introduce a system of artificial fertilization of cereals attributed to Mr. Hooibrinks, a native of Holland. The process consists in steeping a fringe made of woollen yarn in a solution of honey and water, stretching it between two bamboos, and passing it over the young plants so as to touch and lightly to sweep them. The theory presumably is that the pollen of the male plant may be thus more perfectly distributed, and, by thus producing a more general fertilization, increase the productive power of the field. The account referred to would seem to justify this view, for it says that where there was no free current of wind (which would tend to distribute the pollen) the process was successful, but was useless where the air circulated freely. The probabilities are that the process has some slight foundation in fact, but is practically useless and unprofitable. We do not know the value of Mr. Hooibrinks' authority. But the chances are that he must be placed in the category of the von Gumpachs, who think that the earth is a prolate spheroid, or the "Parallaxes" or Fitzgeralds who will persist that it is a plane and not a sphere, and that the souls of mankind are eternally endangered by the rejection of this theory. All these men live and die in the immovable belief that Newton and Darwin are hopelessly wrong, and that the astronomers and naturalists know it, but cannot afford to dispel delusions out of which they derive so much solid advantage.

The 4th July suggests and demands so much, that the difficulty of not writing about it is far greater than that of saying something which might be not wholly without value on the subject. An American, writing in America, and for Americans, might say much that would be acceptable and valuable on the centenary of the birth of his nation. Or an Englishman, writing in England, and for Englishmen, might say

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much on the same subject which would be valuable to those whom he addressed, and, if not wholly acceptable to those of whom it was written, would at least seem the fair and appropriate outcome of the occasion, looking at it from an alien but friendly, sincere, and straightforward point of view. But to write on the subject here with any satisfaction, advantage or acceptability, for a mixed community of Englishmen, Americans and foreigners of all nationalities, we hold to be entirely impossible. At all events we must be excused for refusing to attempt the task. We have always thought the world far more interested in the success of the American experiment than in any other ever tried, and it is yet wholly impossible to say whether the results attending it will prove the example or warning of mankind. However limited the powers or influence of any given writer, devotion to truth and to the greatest of all experimental sciences, the science of government, demand that if he touches the condition and prospects of America at all, he shall, according to such light as he possesses, say that which he believes to be true, and which is in harmony, so far as we know them, with the principles of that noble science. Believing, as we firmly do, that America has utterly departed from these true principles, that no possible good can arise from our pointing out how or why she has done so, and that it will be shewn, whether by her own sons or by alien writers, with incomparably greater ability than any we could bring to bear on the subject, and under circumstances which will make their teaching of high practical value, we must decline to do more than add our own humble voice to the chorus of congratulation which the nation will receive upon the anniversary of its birthday, and to express the warmest hope that its future may be alike worthy of the great men who laid the foundations of its power, and the splendid possibilities of its position.

The death of Madame Dudevant, reported by last mail, may handly be passed over in silence, though we have no skill to weave any wreath worthy to be placed on her tomb. If something of the narrowness of English taste forces us to turn from many scenes which she has painted with little credit to herself or advantage to the world, we must still bow with admiration before the genius which inspired, and the fascinations which subdued many of the leading Frenchmen of her age. Gifted with a glowing and brilliant eloquence, with an imagination and sensibilities keenly alive to the beauties of nature, and with a daring spirit of speculation, which, however dangerous, extorts the constant enthusiasm of her reader, Madame Dudevant has been a great name in the literary history of this century. No lover of music can ever forget his debt of gratitude to her for Consuelo; no lover of nature or admirer of the glories of medieval Italy, for the *Lettres Venetiennes*. So fleeting is the fame of all but the greatest names in letters, that it is impossible to say whether George Sand's works will be read fifty years hence. But that if they are read, they will be greatly admired, is as certain as that the rich and rare prerogative of genius will always assert its ascendancy, and extort the homage which mankind so gratefully pays to it.

We must prepare such of our readers as are interested in the translation of the History of the Tokugawa Dynasty, the early part of which has already appeared in these columns, for an occasional break in the narrative. Such a break occurs this week. The work comes out rather tardily from the Japanese Press, and hence the fact to which attention is now drawn.

The *Chôya Shimbun* has a rather timid and feeble article against the new Press notification, while the *Nichi Nichi* appears to support it. Both articles have reached us too late for insertion this week, and must stand over until next Saturday.

The O. & O. steamer *Belgic* arrived from Hongkong this afternoon, and will leave for San Francisco on Tuesday, the 11th instant, at day-light.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the Agent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. at this port for the following return of Silk shipped during the past season.

Return of Silk Shipments at Yokohama, during the season 1875-76.

Per P. & O. & M. M. Co.'s	to London	4,478	bales.
	,, France	8,371	,,
	,, Italy	243	,,
		13,092	bales.
,, M. B. Co.	viâ Shanghai for Europe	339	,,
,, P. M. S. & O. & O. Co.'s	,, America	108	,,
,, Sailing vessel	,, London	52	,,
	Total	13,591	bales.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 3rd.

Without a few words of further explanation the two first 'Notes of the Week' in the last number of the *Japan Weekly Mail* are open to some misconstruction which it is most important to avoid on such a subject as that which they treat. We desire to add therefore: That our approval of the punishment awarded to Mr. Makoshi in no way implies approval of the clause in the Press-law which forbids criticism of the laws of the Empire—a clause which we regard as hateful and tyrannical; nor, in the commendation bestowed on his love of liberty, did we intend for one moment to suggest that any circumstances whatever could justify the odious crime of political assassination. In the concluding sentence of the second note, we would be understood as saying that the extent of the information possessed by the Government would enable it, and it alone, to infer how far the condition of free thought now fermenting in the capital is representative or exceptional. We had no intention of saying that the Government would necessarily make the due concessions to this free thought.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A corrugated iron drill-shed is to be erected on the parade ground at Toyama, Tôkiô.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

H. I. M. S. *Asama Kan* will leave this port on the 3rd instant, for the purpose of surveying the coast of Corea.

From the same.

The *Saifu Shimbun*, which has not made its appearance for some time past, was republished yesterday, a fact which will greatly rejoice the hearts of three of its editors who are now undergoing imprisonment for too free an expression of their opinions in its columns.

From the same.

Mr. Nakayama, editor of the *Hiôron Shimbun*, underwent an examination at the Tôkiô *Saibansho* on the 30th ultimo, on account of certain articles published in numbers 100 to 103 of its issue, and pending the result of his trial has been remitted to jail.

From the same.

Since the *Kencho* has been removed from Odawara that town has become very dull and scarcely any business is now done there.

The *Meiji Maru*, having been specially fitted up to accommodate the Mikado and his suite, left for Awomori on Saturday last, at which port His Majesty will embark and return to to the capital.

From the *Osaka Nippo.*

The famous *Tenjin-bashi* (the longest in that city of bridges) will be reconstructed of iron.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

It is said that towards the end of April last the Russian Government handed the Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg the sum of *yen* 74,691.41, being the value of public buildings, etc., which the Japanese Government had erected on the Island of Sagahlien previously to its being handed over.

From the *Kôfu Shimbun.*

Although silk-worms are reported to be doing well in Ôshiu they are but thriving badly in Kôshu, as the mulberry

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trees have failed to a some extent this season. Formerly a horse-load of mulberry leaves cost but 50 *sen*, but this year the price has risen to 3 *yen*.

Tuesday, 4th.

We learn from the *Mainichi Shimbun* that a priest, who visited the Chiba *Ken*, made the inhabitants of that district believe that a terrible epidemic was about to rage amongst them to which numbers would fall victims, but prescribed rice broth as a preventative, which the people have since been assiduously devouring.

The *Mainichi* merely gives the above statement, but omits to state why the priest in question thus imposed on the silly credulity of the people, or what induced them to place reliance on the still more silly statements of the priest.

From the *Saifu Shimbun*.

A Japanese lecturer of some note, Kintensai by name, lately became a convert to Christianity, and now earnestly, ably and frequently preaches that doctrine to crowded audiences at various public lecture halls in Tôkiô, although on such occasions a small admission fee is charged. He exposes the fallacies of the Shintô and Buddhist religions so forcibly, that the priests of those sects, who have been to hear him, are quite unable to reply to his arguments or to contend for their own belief.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

The Prime Minister and some of the *Sangi* were yesterday present at an examination of the pupils of the *Kaisei Gakko*.

From the same.

The annual horse-racing at Kudan, Tôkiô, will commence to-day.

The *Chôya Shimbun* says that the *Rei* of Miyage *Ken* has ordered that all roads over which the Mikado will pass are at once to be put in thorough repair by the *Kencho*, but that the residents must eventually refund the cost of so doing; and further that any dilapidated houses are to be immediately pulled down by workmen employed by the *Kencho*, so that His Majesty may not be offended by the appearance of poverty or any unsightly objects. Furthermore, all house-holders must decorate their houses with flags and lanterns. All this necessitates an outlay which the poor inhabitants can by no means afford, and the Mikado's visit, instead of conferring a benefit on the people, entails unlooked for misery on them. Surely His Majesty cannot be cognisant of this state of things, as his progress from Tôkiô has been distinguished by a kindly care and consideration for all his subjects from the highest to the lowest, and it is therefore to be hoped that the unwelcome zeal of the Miyage *Ken-Rei* may be checked.

In support of the statement made by the *Chôya*, the *Saifû Shimbun* says that fifteen wretched houses have already been pulled down in the above *Ken* by order of the *Rei*, the occupants of which are reduced to the greatest distress in consequence.

The Mikado arrived at Sendai at 10 30 a.m. on the 24th instant, where the troops in garrison where drawn up to receive him. Soon after reaching his hotel, His Majesty received the Governors of the neighbouring *kens*, and subsequently visited the *Kencho*. On the 25th His Majesty proceeded to the *Saibansho* and afterwards inspected a school where the English language is taught by an English and an American teacher. On the 26th His Majesty inspected the barracks, reviewed the troops, and paid a visit to the Supreme Court. On the 27th the Mikado made a trip to Matsushima, the scenery of which is celebrated throughout Japan, and returned to Sendai the same evening. On the 28th His Majesty visited Tomiyama and Shiwo, stayed for the night at the latter place, and returned again to Sendai on the 29th instant, after visiting several places of interest in the neighbourhood.

Wednesday, 5th.

A telegram is said to have arrived yesterday reporting "War in Europe imminent." It is a somewhat remarkable fact that at least one telegram of this kind arrives every year about the time of the opening of the silk market, and if a slight fall in price occurs in consequence, extensive operations are immediately entered into. We have not the slightest doubt that the news of yesterday, if sent at all, has been sent with this object, and neither give it, nor recommend our readers to give it, the smallest credence.

The *Nagoya maru* will not leave Shanghai until the 6th instant, but is yet expected to arrive here on Thursday, the 13th instant, according to schedule time.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

About two thousand workmen, employed at the Government Arsenal at Koishikawa, all appeared lately with their hair cut in foreign style, and it is rumoured that in a few days they will, by order of the Government, dress themselves in foreign style clothes.

We learn from the *Chôya Shimbun* that the *Shakujo*, or staff surmounted with metal rings, which was used by the priest of the temple of Kuannon, Asakusa, during the celebration of the special service which was attended by members of the Press on the 28th instant, is a most valued relic. It is reported to have been used by Shaka himself, and was, until A. D. 780, carefully preserved at a Buddhist temple in China, at the time when Denjio Daishi, the founder of the Tendai Sect of Buddhists, was ordered by the reigning sovereign, Kanmu Tenno, to visit China and make himself properly acquainted with the tenets of the Sect.

The *Shakujo* was brought over to Japan by Denjio Daishi and has since been kept in the temple at Asakusa, being looked upon as the most precious relic the Sect possesses, and which, hitherto, has only been used on most special occasions or exhibited but to a chosen few.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

The subsidies, which for a long time back have been granted to many of the temples in Kiôto and the environs, are to be gradually abolished.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

It is rumoured that offences against the Press-laws will no longer be punished by imprisonment, but by fines alone.

The *Kôji Shimbun*, in one of its recent issues, published certain municipal regulations in *kana*, so that they could be read and understood by the people, and the result was some 10,000 copies of the paper containing them were sold. This certainly ought to be a useful lesson to all newspaper proprietors throughout the country.

Thursday, 6th.

Sir Thomas Wade arrived in Shanghai, from Peking, on the 25th ultimo, and the *Shanghai Courier* says:—

It is a significant fact that the British Minister has brought down three boat loads of the Legation archives, and that the Library is to follow, to be deposited here for safety. It is evident from this that Shanghai will be held *coûte qui coûte*.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

Representatives of the people of the Kumamoto *Ken* were recently elected, and will meet about the middle of the month for the discussion of public affairs.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

It is said that many officials belonging to the various Government Departments were present on the 28th instant at Asakusa, when the assembly of newspaper editors and writers took place, in order to privately watch proceedings.

From the same.

Mr. Yamada Sei-ichiro, one of the editors of the *Kôkai Shimpo*, was arrested in the street by the police on the 3rd instant, on a charge of infraction of the Press-laws, and after undergoing preliminary examination at the police station was remanded to the *Saibansho* prison.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

Seven officials of the *Naimusho* have been appointed by the Government as Commissioners to proceed to Loochoo on special business.

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From the same.

The entertainments called *Nô* are now in great fashion among the nobility of the capital.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

While the Mikado was at Sendai a resident of that town illuminated his house in honour of His Majesty with a lantern bearing the Imperial crest, and though his intentions were perfectly loyal, thereby broke the law and was fined in consequence.

Friday, 7th.

From the *Hochi Shimbun.*

On the 4th instant some officials of the *Okurasho*, and others belonging to the National Bank, went to the Oriental Bank to receive some 100,000 dollars in silver, and the people are making various conjectures as to the use which will be made of this money.

From the same.

As the rainy season has now commenced, it is rumoured that the opening of the *Sumida-gawa* will be postponed until the 15th instant.

From the same.

We hear that some Chinamen are making a dishonest livelihood by filing the edges of our gold and silver coins.

Saturday, 8th.

The *Monte Rosa* left for San Francisco yesterday with 5,246 packages of Tea for New York and 997 for Boston.

The P. & O. steamer *Sunda*, with English Mails on board to 26th May, may be expected to arrive some time to-day.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The Tokio *Fu* has issued a notification to the effect that, as there are rumours current that a certain epidemic, resembling cholera, is prevalant in the capital, information should be given to the *Fucho* immediately the symptoms show themselves, so that active measures may be at once taken to prevent the disease from spreading among the people.

From the same.

The cash deposit which the Government has hitherto kept at the National Banks has been returned to the *Okurasho*, where special accommodation for its reception has been provided.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

A notification has been issued by the Minister of Justice stating that the following clause is to be added into the Rules for the employment of Counsel in Judicial Courts in Japan.

"It is only when Japanese subjects are defendants in a case, and foreigners the plaintiffs, that Japanese may have the assistance of foreign lawyers to act on their behalf."

From the same.

The country about Kiôto is suffering from unusual drought, so much so that the people can scarcely procure enough water for drinking purposes. In the province of Ugo there has been, strange to say, but a very slight rain-fall this year, and the inhabitants have been somewhat distressed in consequence.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

The *Kôrio Maru*, the vessel in which the Corean Embassy returned to their country, arrived at Shinagawa from Corea on the 5th instant.

While at Sendai the Mikado visited the former *Daimio's* residence, which had originally been presented by Hideyoshi to Date Masamune, *Daimio* of Sendai. The Imperial party left Sendai on the 30th ultimo at noon, being escorted out of the town by a large number of the garrison troops, and arrived at Yoshioka late in the afternoon, where His Majesty stayed for the night. At 7 o'clock on the 1st instant the Mikado left Yoshioka, and arrived at Furukawa shortly before noon, where the Imperial party halted until 8 o'clock the next morning, when they made a start for Tzukitate, which they reached about 2. p.m.

We have received from the British Postmaster a new Table of Postal Rates accompanied by the following notification, which explains the alterations made.

Post Office, Yokohama, 6. July, 1876.

SIR.—I have the honour to hand you herewith a Table of the Rates of Postage now in force, and to call your attention to the following alterations:

Decreases. The reduced rates notified under date of the 12th instant, viz., 2 cents less on both letters and newspapers to and through the United Kingdom, viâ Brindisi, (the Book rate by this route being assimilated to that viâ Marseilles), a lower charge to Portugal viâ Southampton, and a considerable reduction of the Local Rates. There is also a reduced charge to Brazil.

It most be borne in mind, however, that the Local Rates by *Contract Packet* remain unaltered, except by a slight modification as to Books.

Increases. The quarter-ounce scale is abolished, hence the rates to the Continent, &c., by French Packet are doubled, but for half-ounce letters. The rates to Turkey and Greece by the same packet are also increased, whilst the Postage to Zanzibar, Mauritius, Natal, the Cape, Ascension, and St. Helena is adjusted to the Australian Tariff, which is slightly higher for letters, but more advantageous for Books and Patterns,

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
F. G. MACHADO,
Postmaster.

Very early on Monday Morning—about 2 or 3 o'clock—fire was discovered in the hold of the Japanese schooner *Yayoi-maru*, better known perhaps to some of our readers as formerly the *Brewster* of San Francisco, which was lying at Temposan, loaded with ice, fish and fish oil, consigned, we understand, from Hakodate to the order of a foreign merchant. Signals of distress being observed after daylight from on board the *Tokai-maru*, an engineer was despatched to ascertain what was the matter. Afterwards there arrived Captain Gorlach, part of the crew of the *Sumida-maru* and part of the crew of the *Shinagawa-maru*. The Captain of the schooner being sick in hospital at Osaka, Captain Gorlach took charge of the ship, and as there are no appliances of use in such an emergency anywhere near Temposan and there was a strong Easterly wind blowing, it was decided to run to Kobe. Two pumps were got to work, sail was made and the ship was beached close to the Kobe Iron Works at Ohno between 12 and 1 o'clock. Assistance having been requested from the U.S.S. *Tennessee*, a party of forty men was sent, and as soon as the news spread a great number of Japanese firemen were in attendance, with the Japanese Shand and Mason engine. The schooner was scuttled, by 6 o'clock all signs of active fire had disappeared and the tide of Monday night would in two or three hours more effectually put an end to any chance of further danger from that source. The ship it is said belongs to Goto of Osaka, and it was not considered probable that she would be found to have suffered any material injury, except to her decks, though whatever there may be left of the dried fish will probably have acquired an additional flavor which the consignees did not expect.—*Hiogo News.*

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday 2nd July, 1876.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$5,706.34
Merchandise, &c.	$ 465.54
Total.	$6,171.88

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,248.59
Merchandise, &c	$ 457.08
	$7,705.67

KOBE AND OSAKA STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 25th June, 1876.

Passengers, 13,799½.	Amount.....	Yen 3,183.475
Luggage and Parcels.....	,,	117.522
Goods	,,	174.198
Total Amount.....		Yen 3,475.195
Corresponding period last year		Yen 4,247.542

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THE LAST PRESS NOTIFICATION.

THE enormous scandal of having some thirty editors of newspapers locked up in prison, whatever the circumstances which have led to it, has become so evident to the Government, that a notification has been issued by the Prime Minister providing that the publication of any matter calculated to disturb the peace of the nation shall be punished by the suspension of the offending newspaper for a period which is to be determined by the discretion of the *Naimushô*. This is, of course, some improvement on the law as previously administered, inasmuch as it gets rid of the scandal of imprisonment. But it leaves the Government with the power of depriving any man of his means of livelihood without any judgment being pronounced against him in a court of law. It places the power of deciding what may be or may not be published in this Empire, in the hands of some one or more subordinate officials—for it is obvious that the Minister of the Home Department cannot do more than give general directions on the subject—according to whose views, or even personal feelings, the proprietors of newspapers and writers for the Press may at any moment be deprived of their means of subsistence. This is, of course, despotism, pure and simple, and so far is almost worse than the previous position in which the offenders against the Press-laws were proceeded against in the law-courts; though, as we have just said, it will prevent the public scandal of imprisoning men, in the wholesale manner we have witnessed during the past two years, for the expression of their opinions. Now if we are at all right in the views we have so often expressed on this subject, it is the political situation, more than the Cabinet—*quâ* Cabinet—which is responsible for this despotic decree. The glaring absurdity of the idea of a free Press under a despotic form of government is now abundantly visible. The more obvious laws of the physical world are so impressed on us through our senses that it is difficult to use them in illustration of the utterly false relations which have been brought about by the growth of this new power in Japan. But if we could imagine a few ingenious artists placing the capital of a Corinthian column upon a bamboo set on (not even in) the ground, and expecting it to remain in that position, we may form some idea of the absurdity of establishing a free Press in a country under the form of government at present existing in Japan. The slighest shock of earthquake, the least unusual vibration or the smallest breath of wind, must bring the whole affair to the earth. On what foundations does a free Press rest? First on the liberties of the people won from their rulers. Is there a trace of these liberties in this country? Next, on laws administered by judges who have nothing to fear from the displeasure of the Crown. Is there any trace of the existence of such a body of men? Next, on juries called on to pronounce whether any incriminated writing is or is not calculated to produce the effects attributed to it by the public prosecutor or officer proceeding against the accused writer. It is useless to ask whether there is any trace of such an institution in Japan. And yet foreigners are found who think a free Press possible in this country! It is not what may be the every day working of institutions which tests them. The question is what strain they will bear when it comes to the pinch. A Press which exists on sufferance is not a Press in any intelligible sense of the word, and no popular institution can exist in an absolutely governed country except on sufferance. What security or guarantee can a Press have here for its freedom? So soon as it gives any trouble or causes any annoyance, a notification comes out from the Council of State, representing the deliberations of some dozen of men, which does for it what a vivisector does for the animal into whose brain he inserts an instrument which at one deprives the creature of the power of motion. A free Press in a free country flourishes under the shadow of law—flourishes because the laws have been made by those who have the power to guard, and the strongest interest in guarding, the liberty of the Press as the guarantee of their own liberties. But it is the last fruit of those previously won liberties, and can never precede them without producing the impression and the consequences of an inverted order.

We venture to think that two fallacies lie at the root of the arguments by which we have been usually opposed on this subject. The first is that liberties are ever given to their subjects by governments which are not afraid to withhold them. The second is that potential rights, which it is quite just to struggle for, are actual rights until they have been conceded as such.

All history seems to us to show than the process by which liberty is obtained is one of struggle, and that, if obtained in any other way, it would not and could not possess consistency enough to enable it to stand in the day of trial. Like unpuddled clay, which will not hold water, it could not fulfil the purposes to which it is put. On neither side are there the sentiments necessary to its vigorous existence: no sufficient fear of the consequences of withdrawing it is felt by the rulers; none of the passion necessary to make the guarding of it the first of all duties can be felt by those who possess it. Under such circumstances liberty can only be a feeble, flaccid sentiment, instead of a possession all the more passionately prized because dearly won. It appears to us that no impartial historian can justly blame rulers for withholding power from their subjects until they feel a reasonable assurance—the expression is admitted as well in law as in political philosophy—that they will use it wisely; and this assurance can only be arrived at by forming a correct judgment as to how far such power as has already been granted has been used for the good of the entire community, and what probability there is that further extensions of it will be similarly used. Neither the ardent desire for liberty characteristic of youth, nor the tendency to conservatism so much more common as life advances, embodies anything more than the views and sentiments natural to each age. Government is not an exact, but an experimental, science. Its real basis is expediency; its only test success.

In regard to the second argument: Rights which cannot be insisted upon appear to us only metaphysical entities, and are as though they were not. All that can be said for them is that they are potentially rights, and that it is just to struggle for them. But their birth and translation into actuality must come from the exertions and travail of those who claim them. They are not born until conceded, and are never conceded except in obedience to the fears of those who no longer dare withhold them. Whether these fears arise from a patriotic apprehension of detriment to the state, or from the selfish desire to retain personal power or the rewards of office, matters nothing in respect of the concessions made. How purely accidental,—humanly speaking—are the circumstances which have determined the views of men on this great question of government! Fox, as a young man, had the strongest disposition to support the prerogatives of the Crown, and was only alienated from the Tory side by some personal discourtesy of the king. Yet is it possible to find argument more sound, rhetoric more lofty and impassioned, a love

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of freedom more ardent and pure, or constitutional principles more broad and in more perfect harmony with human nature and the genius of the people whose cause he espoused, than in his speeches and writings? PITT, on the other hand, was almost constitutionally inclined to republicanism. His whole genius and the mould of his character were of the republican type, and as the son of his father he might have addressed the people of England after CHATHAM'S death from the pedestal on which the passionate admiration of the people had placed him. Yet he was FOX'S great opponent. Will any one doubt the virtue and honesty of these two great men? Surely not.

What therefore has to be considered is this. Are the influences now at work upon the mind of the Japanese people, and is their general condition, such, that a government which is anxious to prove itself wise in the eyes of the world, and to be acceptable to the country, should make some important concessions to the desire for greater freedom which is more or less widely spread among all classes? The question must be removed from the metaphysical platform. It is not one of abstract rights and logical symmetrical propositions, whether of LOCKE, ROUSSEAU, FOX or any one else. It is this: What is it most wise and expedient to do in the face of a growing desire for freedom, a tendency to struggle for it, much political martyrdom encountered to obtain it, and a rapid infusion into the popular mind of the principles of popular government?

Now, let us look back to the history of the Press during the last two years—we can hardly take a better guide. Has it, on the whole, been such as to justify the reasonable expectation that concessions of liberty made to the people, whose organ the Press is, will be prudently and wisely used for the benefit of the community at large?

There can, in our opinion, be but one reply: It has been such. We have not failed to point out in these columns such excesses as the Press has been guilty of. We have been forced on one or two occasions to confess, and then with unaffected regret, that these excesses have justly met with punishment. But we trust that, with no uncertain voice, we have condemned the undue and unwise severity of the Government in the administration of the Press-laws, just as we defended the imposition of those necessary restraints. Had it been possible, it would have been far more acceptable to us to argue that these laws were unjust and inexpedient. Rightly or wrongly, however, we could not do so, and are persuaded that the perfect genuineness of our convictions has never been doubted by one fair mind in this community. But it is the duty of the Government now to sum up the evidence afforded by the proceedings of the Press during the past two years, and, no reasonable man can doubt that, on the whole, they have been extremely creditable to it. One or two of its latest manifestations, must, of course, be taken into account, and nothing can be said except in severe reprehension of them. Writers who threaten and advise assassination as a political weapon, must, whatever the provocation of antecedent repression, be severely dealt with. Yet, on the whole,—and this is how it must be judged—the attitude of the public writers has been highly creditable to them as a body. It was not for them to act as moderators and judges, balancing point against point in the question whether more freedom should not be granted them. It was their duty to argue and strike for liberty, and they have done it through dangers and humiliations and fines and imprisonments, with fair arguments adduced from history, without violence or intemperance of language, with an intelligent perception of the course of human affairs and the constitution of human nature. They have made a stand worthy of brave men defending a good cause. They have fought the battle of the people's liberties, and have earned a recognition of their cause and their efforts, which, if this Government is wise, it will make with as little delay as possible. They have afforded that evidence, without which no prudent government should move, and which no prudent government should disregard, that the nation has grown rapidly in the power of political thought, and is ripe for a further extension of the popular liberties.

We have said that the native Press has not been content to stand as judge and moderator in this question, but has taken the position natural and proper to it as the advocate of liberty. Can it be said that any foreign journal stands self-condemned for not having assumed the same attitude? We hardly think so. In view of the larger command of political philosophy which the foreigner enjoys through his intimacy with the history of the great progressive communities of Europe and America, we cannot persuade ourselves that any foreign journal would be justified in acting as the advocate of an unqualified freedom for a people who, three years ago, had hardly developed the smallest germs of political liberty. Granting all the splendour of the cause, which we do most freely, we cannot be persuaded that the liberties which have been gained by the European races through struggles which, in their turn, have modified the whole form and condition of the governments which have granted those liberties, could be conceded to an oriental people whose form of government has been affected by no such process, without the danger, we might safely say the certainty, of anarchy. It seems to us an axiomatic truth that before any such concessions can be made on a large scale, the modifying interaction of the two opposed forces or bodies must have taken place during a reasonably sufficient length of time. Yet what modification of the old machinery of government have we seen here? We put aside, of course, the substitution of the Mikadoate for the Shogúnate, which but very slightly affects the question. The only one of which we have any knowledge is the establishment of the *Genrô-In*—a body of 'Notables' to whom the edicts of the Council of State are referred. But what is this body? It consists of men appointed and paid by and holding office at the pleasure of the Government. It is said to be active, and certainly refused its sanction to a recent order of the Council of State increasing the severity of the Press-laws. But the power which created it could destroy it with a stroke of the pen, and, as before said, the test of institutions is the strain they can bear when real strain is put on them. It is absurd to suppose that the *Genrô-In* would survive any supposed political necessity for its abolition. It may be possibly hailed as the germ of a new political development, though we have a strong suspicion that it was created for the purpose of giving office to a number of men who, but for something of the kind, might have made themselves very troublesome to the Government. Be this, however, as it may, the attitude of the Press during the past two years, and the fact that the popular mind is largely dissatisfied with the present restrictions on the liberties of the people, conspire to demonstrate the necessity for devising some mode by which they can be more directly represented than by the Press, which must be considered rather the index than the organ of the popular will. So soon as the problem has been solved how this will should be expressed by a responsible body, some modification of

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the Press-laws might be made with great advantage to the national polity. Affairs are wholly out of joint at this moment, and present to our eye an inverted order. To most students of history we think they must present the same appearance, and, if so, there is sufficient danger to excuse the length with which we have treated the subject on this occasion. It will be sufficient for the present if, in conclusion, we ask those who have given any attention to this important question, or to the treatment it has received in these columns, to interpret these remarks —if indeed they are worthy to suggest any reflection – by such light as may be thrown upon them by the many articles in which the same subject has been treated on former occasions.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

A Dialogue.

("*Chôai Shinban*," July 2, 1876.)

A certain sage says, "Better that there should be no writings than "that all writings should be indiscriminately believed in." We on our part now say "Better that there should be no letters from "correspondents than that all such letters should be indiscriminately believed in." And we may add that the letters from correspondents which are least worthy of credit are those to which no name is attached. Some person has, within the last few days, sent us a letter of this latter class which we now publish, and to which we solicit our reader's attention. A newspaper should always diffuse true intelligence, and our reason for now publishing a thing entirely unworthy of credit, is, that it bears upon our public relations with foreign countries, and we therefore record it without regard to its reliability or not. Our public relations with foreign countries is a subject to which the people of this Empire must give all their thought and energy, and which they must not disregard for even a single day. While, therefore, we cannot credit such a document as this we nevertheless publish it, as we cannot say that it may not prove of advantage at a future day.

Memorandum of an interview between the Japanese Minister, Mori Arinori, and the Governor, Li Hung Chang, at the town of Paoting in China, on the 24th and 25th days of the 1st month in the year of Jimmu Tenno 2536.

Besides the two Ministers above mentioned, there were present at the interview Mr. Tei First Secretary of the Japanese Legation, Professor Ho Anin of the board of education, a very celebrated scholar we believe, and Hoan Uyerin, Interpreter for the English language.

Several complimentary remarks having been interchanged, and Li Hung Chang having inquired of Mori the particulars of the latter's travels in Europe and America, he answered: I have twice gone round the world; on the first occasion setting out towards the west and returning from the east, on the second doing the reverse, that is setting out towards the east and returning from the west. What afforded me most enjoyment during these travels were the loss of sight of land for several days and nights while on the broad ocean, the gazing only on the lofty heavens above and the waters that circled around me below, the relieving of my ears from the noise of the world's turmoil and strife and my eyes from the contemplation of its struggles, and the pleasant intercourse which I had with my fellow passengers, all contributing to render life just like a pleasant dream.

Li Hung Chang.—It certainly must have been very pleasant.

Mori.—Indeed it was, and even after I had landed, seeing all the sights that the world afforded made me feel as though still in the land of dreams. The minds of men, and the conditions in which the several countries were, differed. Some were ground down by absolutism and ruthlessly oppressed, and those in which I noticed that this was especially the case were Turkey, India, and China.

Li Hung Chang.—You have derived great experience from your wide observation of things, and you will, I dare say, have some very intelligent plan for the relief of those countries which you have mentioned, for rescuing them from the oppression from which they are suffering, for rousing their energies, and for retrieving their reputations. Kindly favor me with it.

Mori.—As you can see I am still but a youth, and, being so, is it likely that my ability is such as would enable me to comply with your request? My thought has never been more than to develop my talents by friendly intercourse with such celebrated men as Your Excellency, and by the instruction which I gain during such intercourse; and this is the only object of the interview which I have had the good fortune now to obtain with Your Excellency.

Li Hung Chang.—Pray don't disparage yourself. In your opinion, what is the comparative standard of civilization in Europe and Asia.

Mori.—I will venture to tell you my humble opinion on the subject. All honest writers on it allow that Asia has made great advances in civilization. Supposing, however, that the position which Asia holds be fixed at the third degree—taking the highest as ten—that of Europe cannot be placed lower than the seventh.

Li Hung Chang.—A very just comparison. Pray favor me with your views as to the best plan for promoting the advancement of my country.

Mori.—Your question is a very serious one to which I would not venture to give a reply. I have just come to this immense country and am as yet entirely unacquainted with its internal condition. For the promoting, however, the advancement of its prosperity, the first thing is to select those persons who by their abilities are best qualified to grapple with a subject so important. This will be plain to you. Unless, however, there are thirty more Li Hung Changs in China this work cannot be carried out.

Li Hung Chang.—(smiling) Why do you say that? There are a hundred Li Hung Changs in China.

Mori. There may be, but what use are they when they are not in their proper places in such offices as Governors of the eighteen provinces or Ministers of the Tsungli Yamên. In my humble opinion those young students who are now being taught in America will, when they arrive at manhood, obtain an influence similar to that which Your Excellency now possesses, and will advance high in office.

Li Hung Chang.—I quite agree with you. I brought about the despatch of those youths to Europe and I place great hopes in them for the future. You have received instruction in Europe. I beg that you will inform me what those branches of learning were which you studied.

Mori.—The period of my studies was of no great length, and I did not therefore study thoroughly any branch of learning. The reason, therefore, being that I was engaged in the discharge of public business in the same way as Your Excellency sees I am at present.

Li Hung Chang.—May I venture to inquire how old you are?

Mori.—Almost 32 years.

Li Hung Chang.—Wonderful are your talents for one so young. I am almost twice your age and the frosts of winter are already beginning to whiten my brow.

Mori.—As regards the advantages of the Treaty that has been concluded between our two countries, I am not yet acquainted with your views on the subject. Do think that it will tend greatly to the profit of both countries?

Li Hung Chang.—I certainly think it will. And especially if that clause in it, which stipulates that neither of the two countries shall assail or despoil any of the possessions or colonies of the other, be faithfully observed by both.

Mori.—Even when there is a written record of a thing troubles often arise out of some indistinct expression; and even in matters which differ as widely as black and white various renderings will be given, according to the views with which the readers may look upon them. For example, of the Treaty of Friendship which you have just mentioned, interpretations might be exactly opposed to each other.

Li Hung Chang.—How so? Such can hardly be. In China no going back on a Treaty that has been once concluded could possibly take place. That which we are now speaking of should be observed by both countries for ever.

Mori.—What is meant by "for ever."? I should entertain the strongest objections to such an observation of it.

Li Hung Chang.—I cannot understand your reasons for saying so. Do you mean that an inviolable treaty may be disregarded, and that there is no objection to its being broken when it may suit one of the parties to it to do so?

Mori.—Your question is a very strange one and would hardly be intelligible to a single Japanese. A Treaty is made after due deliberation between the two parties to it, but, still, it must be revised at some period or other to keep pace with the world's changes.

Li Hung Chang.—Even granting what you say, that which has been concluded between our two countries is absolutely perfect, and it should be observed by both, at least for a period of ten years from the date on which it was concluded.

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Mori.—It certainly should. But the treaty of which we are now speaking is not the absolute perfection you say it is, and Your Excellency will very speedily see this.

Li Hung Chang.—How so?

Mori.—The members of the Tsung-li Yamén have stated to me that Corea is a tributary to China, and is therefore one of the possessions mentioned in the Treaty.

Li Hung Chang.—It most certainly is. I am aware of the tenor of the correspondence that has passed between the Yamén and your Legation in respect to the Corean affairs, and I entirely agree with the views that were expressed by the members of the Yamén. Corea is tributary to China, and in accordance with the treaty concluded between our two countries, should be looked upon as such by you.

(To be continued.)

July 4, 1876.

We ought to continue our publication of the memo. of the interview between Mori and Li Hung Chang which we commenced yesterday. A certain gentleman has, however, requested us to defer doing so as he has certain views in respect to it, and we shall therefore wait a little, and when the views have been expressed shall continue our record. We beg our readers' indulgence.

The Artificial Fertilization of Cereals.

A certain Mr. Tzuda published a translation of a work by Herr Hooibrincks (or Hoibran?) which treated three important questions touching agriculture: one on the bending of the branches of trees in order to make them bear more fruit; one on making air-passages in the earth; and one on the fertilization of plants. The first two processes were not attempted (in this country), but the last was tried under the auspices of the Kangio-Rio or Department of Agriculture in the latter part of the year 1874. At that time the Department advised the farmers to resort to the process, which they did in various *ken*, and experiments were also made in the gardens of the Mikado's palace. It spread rapidly through various parts of the country, and became quite a mania among the people. The following is an article on the subject which appeared in January last in the *Chôya Shimbun*, and was one of the first which treated it.

"Mr. Tzuda went to Europe and there learned the process of a certain Mr. Hooibrinks, a Dutchman, of fertilizing plants artificially, and on his return the Japanese began to apply it in various parts of the country. I myself had great confidence in the process and advised many farmers to try the experiment. But the reports which reach me from various quarters are to the effect that the increase of the crops due to it does not repay the expense it entails; and that though useful in places where there is not a free current of air, it is utterly useless where the wind has free passage. I then began to doubt the profitableness of the process, and determined to acquaint myself with the results of the experiments which had been made in Europe and America. I therefore always questioned my foreign acquaintances about it when I had the opportunity. Some said that there were few places in Europe and America where the experiment had not been tried, and I was told that the Emperor Napoleon had full confidence in it and had ordered the French Department of Agriculture to try and report upon it, which was done for several successive years. But it was found impossible to ascertain with entire certainty whether it was profitable or not, and it was therefore abandoned in France. Others said that there are so many clever practical men in Europe and America that were the process of any real value we should have found it general long ago.

On thinking the matter over I am inclined to believe that the process does not pay for the labour it demands from the farmers. I do not judge it to be bad entirely from the results of my conversations with foreigners, for I am persuaded that judgment can only be pronounced after many experiments. But I would warn the farmers against trying it simply because they hear it favourably spoken of, as they may easily lose a great deal of precious time in doing so.

Naruto Yoshitami.
Shiba, Tokiô.

Hereupon a discussion on the question arose in the newspapers. Mr. Tzuda defended the practice and said that it had not been sufficiently experimented upon, while others urged that it was unprofitable.

Shortly after Mr. Naruto's article was published, a letter came from the Chiba *ken* to the Kangio-Rio stating that the experiment had not been successful there.

On the 14th of April last the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* published the following notification from the Department of Agriculture headed "Notification against the process of Artificial Fertilization." "As it is only recently that the Hoibrinks system of artificial fertilization has been introduced into this country, it has not yet been possible to ascertain whether it is profitable or not. Experiments upon it were made in France from 1863-65 under the superintendence of Hoibrinks and others, and the details may be found in the official reports subsequently published by the Agricultural Department. Those who are studying agriculture or have formed the intention of applying the process, had better examine these records and judge for themselves whether or not it is profitable.

Kangio-Rio.

9th April, 9th year of Meiji.

It is generally believed that the Department was against the process, but could not directly advise its discontinuance because it had previously recommended the adoption of it. At all events the mania for it has passed away in the neighbourhood of the capital, and is disappearing in the provinces. A notification was lately issued by the *Kenrei* of the Chiba *ken* ordering the farmers under his jurisdiction to abandon it.

The Coming Power.—A Fable.

(Chôya Shimbun.)

Messrs. Popular Election and Government Appointment met on a bridge called People's Rights, in the Ehime *ken*. The former said "You beat me last year at the *Chihokuan Kwaigi*, and I have ever since been travelling about the country and found myself constantly foiled in carrying out my wishes by your influence. You are skilled in flattery and are petted by the officials of high rank. But the learned class and the wiser officials detest your tricks and prize my integrity. In spite of the power you now wield, it will not be long before I banish you from the country and make my own influence paramount. Your skilful flatteries may delude the people of this day; but, rely upon it, they will not do so with the coming generation."

Mr. Government Appointment replied:—"You do not understand how to deal with the times, and are always obstinately bent upon arguing for something you cannot gain. Since I beat you last year you have been like a boy who has lost his master, wandering about from place to place, and after a great deed of trouble you have gained a footing in this *ken*. For all that, you should give up your folly. You very likely laugh at me. But you do not know the power I possess in enabling men to enjoy all sorts of pleasure. It is a rare case for any one to love you, and even then he is called a fool for his pains. If an official, he loses his place and finds himself without the means of subsistence. Cease your brawling then, and learn to flatter like me. This is the true way to gain happiness."

Popular Election looked at him with a frown and said:—"You try to beguile me with sweet words and so get me into your clutches. But you shall not catch me thus. You boast of your wonderful powers, but you are ignorant of the real condition of the world, or you would know that so long as such as you find favour, no country can advance in power and enlightenment. It is only in barbarous or semi-civilized countries than you can be tolerated. Though you be loved now, the affection is not everlasting. My time has not yet come, and I have but a small footing as yet in this place. Yet, I repeat it, the day is not far distant when I shall beat you."

Hereupon Mr. Government Appointment went towards Osaka and returned to the capital by steamer.

Kumoi Roiichi.
Ehimé *ken*.

Great and Little Thieves.

(Chôya Shimbun.)

The Japanese (Government) are anxious to extinguish the whole race of small thieves, but pay no heed to the great ones. The morals of the lower classes are carefully legislated for, but no attention is paid to those of the higher officials. Now who are the great thieves referred to above? They are the men with high rank and large salaries, who have important duties to perform, but who evade all responsibility, think only of their own interests, and spend in luxury the money obtained from the sweat of the farmers' brows. They possess no active sympathy with the people, and pay no regard whatever to their petitions and complaints. Men of such morals and conduct can only be termed great thieves, and no rational man will dispute this. We do not believe that there are any such among the present officials, but should such a class arise and the people be unaware of the fact, one cannot tell what might happen. I write this, therefore, to warn the people.

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Now the police keep strict watch in the towns and cities—in fact all over the country—and for this reason the smaller thieves are constantly being caught. But if there are any such thieves in office, can the police arrest them and the judges judge them? No: such officials have the power of appointing or dismissing the police, of rewarding or punishing them, and the people must thus carefully watch that such men do not obtain office.

The Government should take the greatest pains to appoint honest officials, for, if we look to the past, it is clear that the men who have risen in this country have always done so by flattering those above them, and have ever aimed at increasing the power of the Government and not that of the people. They have done this in order to please those above them, careless whether the Government eventually breaks down, or the people suffer terrible distress, so long as they can keep their high position. These are the men on whom more attention should be turned than on the smaller thieves.

An Art-Treasure.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

Among other curiosities shown to the Mikado in the Miyagi *ken* (Sendai) was a portrait of Hashikura Rokuzaimon, dressed as a European monk of the sixteenth century, with a slight touch of the Japanese costume inasmuch as he has a sword in his girdle. Besides this portrait there were two or three rosaries such as are used by Roman Catholics, and two crucifixes of copper. There was also a manuscript on leather, presumably in the Latin language, subscribed with the words DATE MASAMYNE, which probably represents Daté Masamune, the founder of the family of Daté, princes of Sendai. The records of this family show that Daté Masamune, having decided upon sending Hashikura Rokuzaimon, and Yokosawa Kenmotzu to Nanban (the name used by the Japanese to denote all foreign nations except China) for the purpose of obtaining some knowledge concerning the outer world, he made known his intentions to the Shôgun Hidetada (the Second Shôgun of the Tokugawa family) who was extremely pleased with the project and furnished the Prince with navigators and some of the productions of Japan as presents. The party headed by these two men set out from Tzuki-ura harbour in Sendai. After the lapse of eight years Hashikura returned, but Yokosawa and the others of the party had died on the voyage. Hashikura brought a message from and a portrait of the king of Nanban, and also a portrait of of himself. The latter was an extremely perfect likeness, and thus guaranteed the likeness of the king of Nanban. Indeed the two pictures were sent with this object, and excited in the mind of Masamune great admiration of the skill of the Nanbans. These messengers were originally sent to Nanban with the idea of reconnoitreing the country, against which Masamune intended leading an expedition. But it was found to be so very distant that the project was abandoned.

The *Nichi Nichi* thinks there is abundant reason for believing that the Nanban in this case was Rome.

The Press-Laws.

(Hôchi Shimbun.)

The following question was laid before the *Shihosho* by the *Saibansho* of Tokiô on the 8th March last.

"On enquiring recently as to the manner in which offenders against the Press- and Libel-laws should be treated, when found guilty of offences against other laws, we were favoured with the reply that they should be dealt with as offenders against both laws and punished separately for each offence.

Now when we reflect upon this subject we see that any one who is convicted of an offence against more than one Article of the Press- or Libel-laws, is punished as guilty of the heavier offence and acquitted in respect of the lighter. Again, an offender against more than one clause of the Criminal Law is punished as guilty of the violation of the heavier clause, and acquitted of the lighter. Fines may be regarded as exceptional cases; but it seems too hard that offenders of the above class should have to suffer both hard labour and imprisonment. As it therefore appears to us that if such offenders were punished as guilty of the heavier offence alone it would be more in accordance with the spirit in which the criminal law is usually administered in this country, we repeat our enquiry.

(Reply from the Shihosho, April 4th.)

"As the newspaper Press- and Libel-laws are exceptional in their nature, they cannot be brought into harmony with the administration of the Criminal Law of the country. You are therefore to consider the instructions previously given as binding."

Decay and Growth.

(Hôchi Shimbun.)

Although progress is the law of the world, yet we find that the capital of this Country has greatly declined since the Revolution, in spite of all its apparent improvement. The officials of the Tôkiô *Fu* are so greatly pressed with business that they complain that they cannot get away from work at the proper hour.

Vast numbers of students from all parts of the country have assembled in the capital for the purpose of obtaining posts under the Government: but they have not succeeded, and are living in great poverty in the poorest quarters of the town.

New merchants are continually starting in business, but as no fresh purchasers spring up they do not last long.

Many brick buildings have been and are now being constructed, and it is true that there was quite a rush for them at first. But most of them are now unoccupied, and it looks as if they would soon fall into decay.

Many books are now being published. But there are very few to buy them. Carriages and *jinrikishas* are being constructed but there is no one to drive in them.

Many wish to borrow money, but there is none to lend. The police are active, but the number of thieves is on the increase. Roads are being finely repaired, but the traffic on them is steadily decreasing.

The Uyeno Gardens have been beautifully laid out; but scarcely any one is ever to be seen in them.

Yet in these times which are so hard for every one else, the newspapers, though the writers are fined and imprisoned, are rapidly increasing in circulation, and Newspaper Companies becoming daily sounder and stronger.

BRITISH CONSULAR TRADE REPORT FOR HIÔGO AND ÔSAKA FOR 1875.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Hiôgo, 12th June, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you a Report on the Trade of the Ports of Hiôgo and Ôsaka for the year ending 31st December 1875, accompanied with the following Returns.

HIÔGO.

1.—Return of the Import Trade.
2.—Return of the Export Trade.
3.—Return of all Foreign Shipping entered and cleared.
4.—Return of all duties collected on Imports and Exports, and of Shipping dues.
5.—Return of the Import and Export of Treasure.
6.—Return of the Foreign Firms and Residents.

ÔSAKA.

7.—Return of the Import Trade.
8.—Return of the Export Trade.
9.—Return of the duties collected on Imports and Exports, and of Shipping dues.
10.—Return of the Import and Export of Treasure.
11.—Return of the Foreign Firms and Residents.
12.—Return of all Foreign Shipping entered and cleared.
13.—Statement showing the total of the Trade and Shipping of the Ports of Hiôgo and Ôsaka.

HIÔGO.

In comparing the Import and Export Trade of Hiôgo (exclusive of Treasure) for the year 1875 with the previous year, it will be seen that the Trade has diminished to the extent shown by the undermentioned comparative Table.

Imports.		Exports.	
In 1874.....	$6,030,239	In 1874.....	$4,956,724
In 1875.....	$5,354,917	In 1875.....	$2,813,102
Decrease	$ 675,322	Decrease. ...	$2,143,622

Therefore the Trade of Hiôgo in 1875 has, I regret to report, decreased, as compared with 1874, to the large amount of $2,818,944.

In proceeding to review the trade of this Port, I consider it necessary to remark that the figures quoted in the different articles of Imports and Exports, touched upon in this Report, are entirely taken from the statistics of the Hiôgo Chamber of Commerce, which have been courteous-

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ly placed at my disposal, and consequently show, so far as Imports are concerned, the actual business carried on at this Port for the past year; whereas the figures shown in the various Tables of Imports and Exports, attached to this Report, have been compiled from the printed Returns furnished me by the Custom House, and accordingly it will be borne in mind that the Custom House Returns denote with tolerably reliable accuracy the quantity of goods actually imported into, and exported from this port for the past year. And as I considered that the information required in a Report of this kind is to ascertain the quantity and value of goods which have been brought into this port, and the quantity and value of goods which have been sent away, I have therefore taken the Custom House Returns as forming the basis upon which to compare the Trade of Hiôgo for the past year with that of 1874. As a matter, however, of interest, and to show the actual business done in this port and that of Ósaka in 1875, as compared in 1874, I append the following Table taken from the Statistics of Trade compiled by the Hiôgo and Ôsaka Chamber of Commerce.

The business done during the year 1875 is as follows:—

1875.		1874.	
Imports	$5,726,797	against Imports	$6,888,926
Exports	$3,092,405	„ Exports	$5,279,713
Total	$8,819,202	Total	$12,168,639

Shewing a decrease in the business of the ports of $3,349,437 as compared with 1874.

This considerable falling off has been caused by a diminution in both the quantity and value of the goods dealt in. The total result of the trade of the past year has, as may naturally be inferred, proved most disastrous, and the value of property has, in consequence, greatly depreciated.

Imports.

The total value of goods sold during the year 1875 amounts to $5,726,797, showing a decrease of $1,162,129, as compared with 1874. The falling off has been confined almost exclusively to Cotton Fabrics. Cotton Yarn shows a decrease in value of $200,000, Shirtings of $360,000, and Raw Cotton of $185,000;—in fact the deliveries of all descriptions of Cotton imports show a large falling off when compared with the previous year, while an increase in the the deliveries of Lustres, Cloth, Mousselines de Laine, China Figures and Flannels may be noted. The import of all other woollen manufactures has decreased. It is impossible, however, to ascertain with any correctness, from the sources of information within foreign reach, how far the figures quoted represent the value of the trade at these ports. The numerous steamers now running under the Japanese flag between Ósaka and Yedo doubtless bring down quantities of foreign goods, and it is possible, therefore, that the consumption of European Fabrics in this district may have equalled, if not exceeded, that of last year, notwithstanding the fact that a smaller quantity has actually passed through the hands of foreign merchants at this port. The falling off in the Imports is, in reality, not as large as it would appear.

I estimate that fully one-third of the Imports have been sold by Chinese who purchase goods at auction in Shanghai, and send them over as a remmittance against produce. As these goods are usually of inferior quality, and frequently slightly unsound, they have an injurious effect upon the value of direct importations from London. The falling off in these latter is very apparent as compared with former years.

The principal goods sold have been as follows:—

Grey Shirtings.—Deliveries are returned at 360,358 pieces, valued at $801,044 against 485,407 pieces in 1874, valued at $1,166,134. The trade in these goods is now almost exclusively in the hands of Chinese, who import from Shanghai (as above-mentioned) principally to place their agents in funds for the purchase of produce, and are therefore content to sell at cost. The bulk of the deliveries has consisted of common chop 8¼ lb., the value of which has ranged from $2.20 to $2.35 per piece. It is worthy of note that there is no competition in the purchase of Grey Shirtings, only one native firm of any importance buying, evidently by arrangement, and retailing to the smaller dealers.

Cotton Yarn.—Business in these goods has fallen to the insignificant quantity of 3,120 piculs, against 8,385 piculs in 1874. It is not to be supposed, however, that the entire consumption of foreign yarn is represented by these figures, as considerable quantities have been imported by Japanese from Yokohama. A similar combination seems to have been entered into by the Japanese in regard to this article, two firms only being in the market and distributing to the others.

Chintzes.—Total deliveries of all descriptions amounted to 41,409 pieces against 46,514 pieces in 1874, a large proportion of which, as in former years, consisted of importations from Shanghai by Chinese. The value of common qualities has remained steady at $1.70 to $2.00

Turkey Red Cambrics.—The quantity sold during the year was 54,080 pieces, valued at $125,017. The market has been in a declining state throughout, with the exception of a temporary advance in October.

Black Cotton Velvets show that 16,523 pieces, valued at $143,866 were sold during the year against 19,960 pieces and $182,422 in 1874. The demand for these goods has diminished notwithstanding a lower range of prices. Quotations were at their highest in January, and steadily decreased until the lowest point was reached in July; since then a slight improvement has taken place. A large quantity of inferior quality has been imported by Chinese and sold at low prices.

Victoria Lawns.—A marked decrease must be noted in the deliveries of these fabrics, which amount to only 44,608 pieces valued at $46,900 against 81,728 pieces and $81,755 in 1874. The highest price was reached in July, and the demand ceased after October, the goods being out of season during the winter. The enquiry has latterly been in favour of an inferior quality usually imported into China, to sell at 98 cents to $1 00 per piece.

Taffachelas.—This article has varied little from that of last year, deliveries being returned at 40,160 pieces and 42,820 in 1874. Prices have, however, been lower, and there has at times been great difficulty in effecting sales. The trade in these goods has scarcely been satisfactory of late years, in consequence of the frequent change of fashions.

Drills, White Shirtings, T. Cloths, Satins, Brocades, and *Dyed Shirtings* have been placed to a limited extent, all showing a decided falling off as compared to last year, whilst the prices obtained have been uniformly lower.

Mousselines de Laine.—The increasing business in these goods is one of the prominent features of the Import Trade, and speaks highly for the enterprise of the German Firms who continue, as heretofore, to be the sole importers. It is unfortunate, however, that English manufacturers cannot compete with French and German houses in the production of Mousselines de Laine, their value being one fifth (1-5th) of the total Imports. The reason of this is explained in the following extract of a letter from a Bradford manufacturer to a British Firm at this Port, which has been courteously placed at my disposal.

"It may be taken as conclusive that these goods cannot "be manufactured so cheaply in Yorkshire as to compete "with the French. The reason, however, is not the one "so generally alleged, relative to the climate of Lancashire "and Yorkshire not being favorable to the imparting of "that brilliancy of color found in Continental goods. We "would undertake to equal all French colours in all-wool "goods, and in mixed goods; the French themselves would "admit, and do admit, that they cannot compete with us. "Indeed, for the dying of mixed goods; English dyers "are engaged in all dye works in France of large im-"ports.

"The reason is, that the French have been accustomed "to make these goods for a long time, and they can "therefore reduce to a minimum the charges in all the "processes. This, however, would not prevent us from "making an earnest experiment were it not that, in order "to do it with any chance of success, we should require "ourselves or our manufacturers to lay out a very con-"siderable amount of capital. Even this we were pre-"pared to join another manufacturer in doing, but we "found that the difference in the wages of labor here and "in France, where the Mousselines are produced, was of

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"itself an insuperable obstacle. The abundance of cheap, "docile, and intelligent labour in France, as compared "with the supply of the same commodity here, gives the "French an advantage which tells with prohibitory force "on an article whose price is so low and in which the "wages of labor constitute an important part." I am informed, however, that the obstacles which hitherto prevented their manufacture in England, namely, the cost of altering machinery to produce patterns, the taste for which might be of short duration, and the difficulty of securing the delicate shades of the different colours, which the climate was prejudicial to, has to a great measure been removed by the preference lately shown by the Japanese for plain goods, which doubtless could be manufactured in Yorkshire, etc., as successfully as on the continent. The deliveries amount for the period under review to 201,342 pieces, valued at $1,089,674 against 103,760 pieces valued at $654,200 in 1874, or an increase of nearly a hundred per cent. The great bulk of these deliveries consists of plain goods, the printed and figured fabrics apparently going out of favour to some extent, and the fickle taste of the Japanese rendering the importation unprofitable. Prices have ruled steadily throughout the year, the best demand existing from January to March, and from August to December. This article is the chief Import of this Port.

It will be noted that in the Custom House Returns appended to this Report no entry is made in the Import Table under the heading of Mousselines de Laine, notwithstanding that this woollen Fabric to the extent of upwards of a million dollars has been imported into Hiōgo during 1875. The explanation given at the Hiōgo Custom House to this extraordinary omission is that the quantity of Mousselines de Laine imported into this Port for the past year has been mixed with the various entries under Cotton and Woollen Manufactures, and this likewise applies to Lustres imported in 1875.

Lustres and Orleans.—Deliveries of these goods are likewise larger, being 98,344 pieces against 88,122 in 1874. The principal description dealt in has been plain Black Orleans, and although a larger business has been done, prices have had a downward tendency throughout the year. The trade in these articles is in the hands of English manufactures and the business transacted shows a gradual increase during the past few years.

Black Lastings show a clearance for the year of 7,320 pieces; prices have ruled lower throughout, especially towards the end of the year, when best quality was valued at $12.50. The highest quotation reached was $14.00 against $15.00 in 1874. The importation of these goods has been restricted owing to the unremunerative prices offered by native dealers.

Italian Cloth.—A falling off has to be noticed in this article, only 63,985 yards having been delivered in 1875 against 171,260 yards in the previous year; prices have generally been unsatisfactory.

Cloth.—Although deliveries are somewhat larger than in 1874, these are due entirely to forced sales of stock, as the importation of this article has almost entirely ceased in consequence of the heavy losses sustained. No demand whatever existed between February and September, but during the ensuing three months some enquiry showed itself at extremely low rates, which although leaving an actual loss of fifty per cent holders were forced to accept, or to await a market at the end of 1876. The stock is now reduced within more manageable compass, but consumers appear quite unable to pay a price approaching cost. The taste for foreign clothing seems to be declining and its use to be confined to the official class. Deliveries were made to the extent of 261,792 yards, showing an increase of 40,000 yards on last returns. The demand was confined almost exclusively to Black and Blue Presidents and Pilots, the former, however, having the larger share of attention,

Flannel.—Some demand has existed for this article, resulting in the delivery of 113,500 yards valued at $28,904. The description chiefly taken has been a low quality of assorted colours, at an average price of twenty five cents per yard. This material is now extensively used for making underclothing, superseding, in a great measure, the cotton singlets and drawers so generally worn since the introduction of European clothing.

Miscellaneous Woollens sold during the year comprised Camlets, Thibets, Fancies, Corded Orleans, Long Ells and other goods. $874,327 worth of these were delivered, against $953,232 in 1874.

Blankets.—The deliveries of these have fallen to 14,398 pairs against 31,000 pairs for 1874; the reasons assigned for this decline are the general depression of trade throughout Japan, and to all contracts for Army purposes being now made in Yedo, which has caused the demand in this district to decrease. The course of the market has been dull throughout the year, and prices have left a loss to importers.

Metals.—The quantity of Iron delivered is nearly equal to last year, say 41,423 piculs. The value is, however, considerably less, being $170,142 against $204,737. This may be accounted for partly by a general decline in value, and partly by the fact of the deliveries including a larger proportion of Pigs. Nail-Rods have, as usual, formed the bulk of the purchases, but Pig-Iron has also been imported in considerable quantity, and prices of all descriptions had declined seriously towards the end of the year. Of Lead, Steel, and other Metals, the quantity sold has been insignificant. Some of the Iron Mines in the Southern Provinces have lately been producing Iron of a superior description, of which large quantities have found purchasers in Osaka, and when better known will probably supercede to a great extent English Iron.

Sugar.—Deliveries have fallen off, being only 42,934 piculs against 55,500 piculs the previous year. A good demand for Formosa kinds existed in August, September and October, but large arrivals subsequently depressed the market, which is supplied principally by the native sugar produced in the district of Satsuma, of which considerable quantities are annually imported.

Cotton.—Total sales of China cotton amounted to 4,958 piculs against 17,460 piculs in 1874. In the month of November news arrived of a partial failure in the China crop, and some attention was in consequence directed to Japanese staple, resulting in the settlement of about 6,000 piculs at $19.00 to $23.00. The damage to the crops proved, however, to be much less serious than was at first supposed, and as the Shanghai market offered no favourable prospects at the above quotations, the greater part of the purchases still remain in the country. The native crop being also fairly up to the average, the Japanese found it unnecessary to draw their supplies, as in previous years, from China to the same extent, and consequently imports fell as above quoted.

Peas.—A large quantity, 37,664 piculs, has been imported from China during 1875.

Kerosine Oil.—The trade in this article is now assuming considerable importance, sales having increased to 73,872 cases during the year against 28,300 cases in 1874. Prices have, however, declined very materially, especially since the month of May, and at the close of the year were quoted at $2 30 to $2.50 per case, or $1 per case less than the average price during 1874. Complaints have recently been made that the Japanese occasionally purchase empty tins of Devoe's and other well-known brands, for the purpose of filling them with inferior oil of native manufacture, which is then disposed of as a genuine article. This practice is not only detrimental to trade, but fraught with considerable danger to the innocent consumer.

Rice.—In consequence of the high price of native grain a small quantity of Saigon rice was imported during the year, but the result was not satisfactory.

Sundry Imports—Amongst these, Dyes give a value of $61,375; Safflower of $163,020, and Sundries, including Machinery, Foreign Clothing, Medicine, and all articles imported and sold to Europeans, $874,327. This is, however, exclusive of machinery and materials imported for the Railway, Mint, and other Government works, the value of which is considerable. Arms have of late entirely disappeared from the list of Imports. The use of Foreign Clothing generally has likewise greatly decreased, and the prices obtained recently for such articles as Singlets, Drawers, etc., have been but a small percentage of invoice cost. Many goods formerly imported in large quantities, such as Army Boots and Shoes, Umbrellas, &c., &c., are now manufactured in Osaka.

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EXPORTS.

The total value of Exports for 1875, exclusive of Treasure, is estimated at $3,092,405 against $5,751,155 for the previous years, showing the remarkable decrease of $2,658,750, so that the increase in value gained in in 1874 has been lost in 1875. This is attributable to a decline in the value of Tea, the entire suspension of the export of Rice, and a considerable falling off besides in the shipment of all miscellaneous produce.

Tea.—The total export for 1875 was 7,649,020 lbs. against 7,091,165 lbs. in 1874. Although the quantity was slightly in excess of the previous year, the value, in consequence of a decline in price, shows a deficiency of $856,921. Of the above quantity 10,050 lbs. were shipped to London, 16,200 lbs. to Canada, 6,139,030 lbs. to the United States direct, and 1,483,740 coastwise to Yokohama. It will thus be observed that the total direct foreign export was less than in 1874, but a large proportion of the Tea to Yokohama was prepared here for shipment, and included in the foreign export thence, merely for the convenience of the shippers, who obtain Consular invoices there. In addition to the Exports by foreigners, large quantities of Tea have been sent forward by native merchants to Yokohama for sale upon that market, no reliable statistics of which can be obtained. The actual product of the district is therefore very much larger than is shown by the export figures.

During the early part of the year business in the leaf was unusually dull in consequence of the unsatisfactory quality of the supply on offer and the extreme prices asked. The new crop made its appearance upon the market on 10th May, and the supply was at first limited, prices opening at an advance of $2. upon the rates previously ruling. Quotations, however, after the lapse of a few days, rapidly declined as arrivals increased, and with a temporary rally in June, September, and early in December, have tended downwards throughout the year, closing at a decline of $9 per picul upon those ruling at the same period in 1874. Choice Teas, however, have not shared in this depreciation, but have almost maintained their value throughout. Prices of Good Medium have ranged during the year as follows:—

Season 1874-5	January	per picul	$35 to $37
	February	„	$35 to $38
	March	„	$34 to $36
	April	„	None.
Season 1875-6	May	„	$35 to $38
	June	„	$33 to $36
	July	„	$32 to $33
	August	„	$31 to $32
	September	„	$31 to $32
	October	„	$29 to $31
	November	„	$28 to $30
	December	„	$27 to $29

The quality of the crop 1875-1876 was fully equal to that of the previous season, and the proportion of fine to other grades was again larger. The grades above fine, however, do not keep up the proportion to the entire production which they bore when the latter was smaller, and these Teas have therefore been comparatively scarce. This may be accounted for by the increasing cost of labour which prevents the dealers from subjecting the leaf to careful sorting when gathered.

The new plantations, within the limited area open to the investigation of foreigners, continue to increase, and there is every reason to expect a considerable augmentation of the export during 1876.

It is estimated that the crop in 1875 was larger by upwards of twenty per cent. than ever it was before, and there is no doubt that there is still a plentiful supply in the interior, but which, owing to the low rates offered by foreigners in sympathy with the continued adverse advices from America, holders are loath to put on the market.

The truth is, there is a struggle going on between China and Japan for the patronage (if I may call it so) of the United States. At present Japan teas are most in favour, but this came about by the former high prices that had to be paid for China green teas and the excessive adulteration they were subjected to.

Now, however, this is not the case, and green tea in China is as cheap as in Japan, and it remains to be seen what will be the end of the excessive supplies grown in this country. Within the last four years the Export from Japan has increased about one-third, the price in America is gradually declining, Teas being worth there about two-thirds of the amount they realized a few years ago.

The Japanese growers do not seem to comprehend that the depreciation in values is to be accounted for by the fact that supplies largely exceed the demand, and also that the deterioration in the quality has a great deal to do with it, and instead of paying more care to the cultivation of the plants and particularly to the preparing of the leaf, they content themselves with planting more trees, expecting by increasing the quantity to make up for depreciation in values; a fatal error, and one which they may regret by and by. Even now complaints are constantly received that Japan Teas are very inferior in make to what they were, the leaf being carelessly grown and picked. On the other hand the Chinese are, as is the characteristic of them, doing all they can to regain their footing, and many people are of opinion that Green Teas will in turn supplant Japans. This would be a serious blow to the country.

Rice.—This article, the export of which during 1874 represented a value of $796,390, is entirely absent from last year's statistics. The prohibition against foreign shipments imposed in August 1874 was removed in April 1875, but the extreme range to which prices attained towards the close of the year prevented exporters from taking advantage of the withdrawal of the restriction. Prices have since, however, had a downward tendency, and closed in December at $2.35 per picul, although still too high to admit of profitable operations.

Copper, Bronze, &c.—A gradual decline of these metals must be noticed during the last few years, the figures being 11,878 piculs in 1875, 17,532 piculs in 1874 and 24,428 piculs in 1873. The Japanese Government persistently refuses to allow the assistance of foreign capital in working the mines, and the production being in the hands of a few monopolists, unprovided with the necessary appliances, renders the cost so high as to shut them out of the European markets. With the exception, therefore, of a trifling shipment of 80 tons to London, the whole of the export has, within the past twelve months, been taken by India and China; prices of slab copper have risen gradually during this period from $22.25 per picul in January to $24.37 in December. There is no doubt that if this valuable metal were properly worked it could be produced at a price that would admit of its being largely exported to London, where its superior quality gives it a higher value than the best Chili bars.

Bronze ornaments have now become very scarce, and have almost disappeared from the list of exports, and the same remark applies to guns.

Tobacco.—Shipments of this leaf continue to fall off, having been only 5,416 piculs in 1875, against 9,649 piculs in 1874, 10,440 piculs in 1873, and 22,780 piculs in 1872. As mentioned in my last report, the growers will not take proper care in the sorting and drying of the leaf, in consequence of which neglect at least three fourths of the shipments arrive upon the London market in the state technically known as country damaged. This is the more to be regretted, as in consequence of its absorbent nature, Japan Tobacco, which otherwise possesses no good quality, is coming into favour in London for mixing purposes, and sound leaf has been sold as high as 8d or 9d per lb. In consequence, however, of the impossibility of obtaining it in proper condition the trade is year by year attracting less attention on this side. A partial failure of the crop tended no doubt to diminish the export in 1875, but there is no reason why the growth should not be largely increased, and very ordinary care in harvesting the crop would render it a most profitable one to the farmers; prices have been low throughout the year in consequence of the inferior quality on offer, some purchases being reported at under $4 per picul. Well cured leaf ought to being from $6 to $8 per picul, and if the stems are removed, even more.

Camphor.—This commodity has been exported to the extent of 7,804 piculs, of which 4,803 piculs were shipped to London. Prices have ruled steadily at between $11.50 and $13.00 per picul.

Curios.—Exports under this head have increased during

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the year to $175,050, of which $36,000 worth went to London, and $139,050 to the United States. Large quantities of inferior porcelain and lacquered ware are now being manufactured for export.

Fans.—The exportation of Fans has assumed such considerable proportions as to need some remarks.

The export of Fans from Hiôgo and Ôsaka in 1875 was about 3,000,000 valued at $90,000. This large increase, compared with former years, doubtless is due a good deal to the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia.

Almost all fans are shipped to the United States, there being but a limited sale for them in England, and I doubt if they have been very extensively tried in other countries.

The trade in America is in the hands of a few houses who have almost a monopoly, and the prices realized we presume are satisfactory to them. But it is a business which requires great experience, and one which, like the trade in curios, few people can compete in.

Ôsaka is the principal city for the manufacture of the "Ogi," or folding fan, which are those almost exclusively exported, all descriptions of the bamboo kind being made there, the figures, writing, &c., being executed in Kiyôto. The prices vary from 12 sen to 30 yen per 100, and even occasionally higher figures than this are given. The bulk, however, consists of the low costing goods. The Japanese, however, get their supplies for home consumption from Nagoya, and these are cheaper, although perhaps less endurable, than those made for export.

The superior Fans called "*Uchiwa*" are manufactured at Kiyôto, and are extensively used by the better classes of Japanese children, etc, while the inferior kind of the same description come from Fushimi and Tôkiô. The following extract from the *Hiôgo News* of 24th November 1875 regarding Japanese Fans and their manufacture may be interesting to quote.

"Like many other manufactures the principle of division of labour is carried out a long way by this branch "of industry. The bamboo ribs of the fans are made in "Ôsaka and Kiyôto by private people in their own houses "and combinations of the various notches cut in the lower part is left to one of the finishing workmen, who "forms the various patterns of the handles according to "plans prepared by the designer. In like manner the "designer gives out to the engravers the patterns that "his experience thinks will be saleable for the season "next ensuing, and, when the different blocks have been "cut, it still rests with him to say what colours are to be "used for each part of the design, and what different "sheets are to be used for the opposite sides of each fan. "In fact, according to our informant, this official holds, if "not the best paid, at any rate the most important, position "on the staff in ordinary: just now, however, his talents "are to a great extent thrown into the shade. Foreigners "have had fans made ornamented with flags, with pictures "of the exhibition, with advertisements, and with other "eccentric devices, and the only choice left is the choice "of colours. When the printed sheets which are to form "the two sides of the fans have been handed over to the "workman, in company with the sets of bamboo slips "which are to form the ribs, his first job is to fold the "two sheets which are to form the fans so that they "will retain the crease. This is done by putting "them between two pieces of heavily oiled paper "which are properly creased. The four are then "folded up together and placed under pressure. When "sufficient time has elapsed, the sheets are taken out "and the moulds used again,—the released sheets being "packed up for at least twenty four hours in their folds. "The next process is to take the ribs (which are temporarily arranged in order on a wire) and "set" them into "their places on one of the sheets after it has been spread "out on a block and pasted. A dash of paste then gives "the wood-work adhesive powers, and that part of the "process is finished by affixing the remaining piece of "paper. Three or four times the fan has to be folded up "and opened before the folds get into proper shape, and "by the time the fan is put by to dry it has received an "amount of handling that no foreign paper would endure. "In fact, on our mentioning that that was our opinion, "the workman said that foreign paper had been tried but "had been relinquished as unsuitable for the work, though "with great care they had been able to make some fans "with printed patterns which had been sent from America, "but they were invariably compelled to use one face of "Japanese paper. The qualities of native paper now "used are not nearly so good as those of which the old "fans were made, and in consequence the style of manufacture has had to be changed. Instead of first pasting "the two faces of the fan together, and then running in painted ribs, the ribs are square, and (as said before) pasted in "their places. The outside lacquered pieces and the fancy "work are all done in Ôsaka and Kiyôto, and some of the "designs in gold lacquer on bone are really artistic, "but the demand for the highly ornamented class of goods "is not sufficient to encourage the production of large "quantities of first class work. When the insides are dry "the rivetting of the pieces together (including the outer "covering) is rapidly done, and a dash of varnish quickly "finishes the fan. The highest priced fan that was ever "used in the days of seclusion from the outer world was "not more than *yen* 5.00. Since foreigners have been "here, however, some few have been made to order as "dear as $10.00 and 15.00 each. The general prices of "ordinary fans range from fifty *sen* per 100 to fifteen *yen* "per 100, though an extraordinary expensive fan is turned "out at fifty *yen* per hundred. The number of fans in "order for the exhibition amounted to over 800,000, and "they will cost about $50,000. The sale of fans in olden "times seldom exceeded 10,000 a year, for the whole "country, but there have been (independent of the Exhibition fans) nearly 3,000,000 exported from this place "and Yokohama during the past twelve months. The "Tôkiô fans surpass those made in this neighbourhood in "design and neatness of style, and also price."

It will be seen the above remarks refer only to the folding fan, the "*Ogi*."

Isinglass.—The trade in this article, which is exclusively in the hands of the Chinese, has increased from 2,286 piculs valued at $75,212 in 1874 to 6,238 piculs valued at 198,416 in 1875. The export has been entirely to Shanghai and Hongkong.

Seaweed.—This produce is likewise bought exclusively by Chinese, and has been exported to the extent of 30,821 piculs against 63,565 piculs in 1874. The falling off has been occasioned by the low prices ruling in the Shanghai market.

Vegetable Wax.—The export of this article has been somewhat stimulated by the low prices ruling, and amounted to 10,056 piculs against 7,410 piculs in 1874. Prices opened in January at $11.50, but although refiners asserted that lower rates would not induce production, a rapid decline took place, and the bulk of the purchases was made between $9 and $10 per picul, whilst in December the value had fallen to $8.50. The consumption in London has, however, greatly fallen off, within the last few years, owing to previous high cost of the article, which has induced buyers to substitute petroleum and other cheaper materials, and even the above low prices have not left a profit to shippers. Wax is now generally prepared in square cakes in place of the old saucers, by which a saving in freight is effected.

The remaining exports include 802 piculs of *Waste Silk* valued at $31,360,; 2,755 *Head of Cattle*, valued at $65,972, and a variety of Miscellaneous Articles dealt in by Chinese, the most important of which are *Mushrooms*, valued at $69,169, and *Biche de Mer*, valued at $30,150.

The serious falling off in the value of the foreign export trade of this district is a subject well worth the attention of the native Government, affecting as it does the revenue of the country as well as the prosperity of its inhabitants. The purchasing powers of the latter are already sensibly impaired, and unless some change for the better takes place will speedily be still further diminished. There is no reason why the production of copper, camphor, tobacco, wax and other articles, for which a ready market exists in Europe, should not, under favourable circumstances, be largely increased, and millions of acres of waste land be thus made to contribute to the wealth of the country.

Shipping and Navigation.—The movements of foreign vessels visiting this port during the year 1875 have been as follows:—

109 British vessels of 86,582 tons entered and cleared,

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showing a decrease of 24 vessels and 7,672 tons as compared with the previous year.

194 American vessels (including mail steamers) of 179,468 tons entered and cleared, being a slight decrease of 2 vessels and 1,005 tons against the year 1874.

24 German vessels of 5,460 tons entered and cleared, being a decrease of 20 vessels and 10,172 tons as compared with the past year.

2 French vessels of 520 tons also entered and cleared during the past year.

The total number of Foreign vessels that entered and cleared the port of Hiôgo in 1875 amounted to 335 vessels of 453,958 tons, being a decrease of 44 vessels and 18,682 tons against 1874. As in the past year, the American mail steamers, touching twice a week at this port, supplied the greater portion of the American tonnage. These steamers are now under the Japanese flag and run with commendable regularity. They are commanded and officered by foreigners.

3 British vessels sailed with cargoes for the United Kingdom direct.

1 British vessel cleared for New York with a cargo of Tea.

The decrease in Foreign Trade has very materially affected the quantity of tonnage that has passed through the port during the past twelve month. It should be noted, however, as partly accounting for the deficiency, that in the month of October the Pacific Mail Company sold the steamers with which, since 1868, they have been running the line between Yokohama and Shanghai, to a native company which goes under the name of the Mitsu Bishi Steam Navigation Company, and that these vessels, although still employed in the same Trade, being now under the Japanese flag, have since that date ceased to appear in the Returns of Tonnage. The number of vessels that have loaded for foreign ports has been small and freights have sustained a gradual decline. To New York the rate by sail has fallen from 55s. per ton of 40 cubic feet to 35s., and to London from 70s. per 50 feet to 50s. Coal freights from Nagasaki to Yokohama have been steady at $2 per ton.

Currency.

Number and Denomination of Coins struck at the Ôsaka Mint from February to December, 1875.

Gold—5 *yen*	175,030
Silver (900 standard)	
One *yen*	115,000
Trade Dollar	97,000
Subsidiary Silver	
20 *sen*	296,000
10 *sen*	8,977,000
5 *sen*	5,675,000
Copper	
2 *sen*	22,286,000
1 *sen*	29,814,000
½ *sen*	15,305,000
1 *rin*	3,038,000
Coins struck	85,778,000
Valued at	$3,151,073

Therefore in making allowance for the quantity of coins struck in the month of January, *nearly* 100,000,000 coins were struck at the Ôsaka Mint during the year 1875. The value of gold *yen* in February was quoted 3⅜ per cent. discount, and gradually increased until, in July, it had risen to about 1 per cent. discount, at which rate it stood with little variation until the close of the year. The change of the standard coin from silver to gold in Germany will most probably still further affect the value of gold *yen*, as doubtless large withdrawals will be made for shipment to Europe. Exchange on London has been very prejudicial throughout the year for suitable returns being made for Imports. For in January 6 months' sight drafts on London were procurable at 4s. 2¼d., but declined until, in July, only 4s. 1d. could be obtained, at about which rate exchange stood until the close of the year.

The remarks on the following three points may be of interest at the present monetary crisis.

1.—Regarding the low rate of exchange ruling in England.

2.—The marked scarcity of Japanese gold coin circulating in the country.

3.—The cause of the late falling off in the amount of gold coined at the Imperial Mint, Ôsaka.

1.—The low rate of exchange ruling between Japan and England is the effect felt here of the immense quantities of silver now produced by the mines of Nevada and California, and the late change from a silver to a gold currency adopted by the Government of Germany. The only large market for silver is the East:—India, the Straits, China, and Japan. As now silver is coming forward to this market in excess of what the market actually requires, the price of it, based on the value at home, naturally declines, hence the low rate of exchange ruling.

2.—Regarding the marked scarcity of Japanese gold in circulation, the silver supply of the world being in excess of the relative, or comparative, gold supply, the demand for gold is greater than the demand for silver. Gold and silver having in Japan a fixed value, (from Japan having a double standard) cheap silver, or its equivalent in produce, is imported into Japan, and paid for by produce and gold; the gold representing the balance of trade against the country. As Japan has had to pay foreign countries both for Imports and for the services of her foreign employés, considerably more than the value of what has been exported, a drain has been made on the gold in the country, and hence the scarcity of it as a circulating medium.

Contrary to the advice given to the Government at the commencement of the new coinage, Japan insisted upon having a "double standard," that is that both gold and silver are legal tenders, and bear to each other a fixed arbitrary value. The effect of this is simply what was foreseen by her advisers when recommending a single standard, that as silver became cheaper elsewhere, gold would flow out of the country, without letting the country have the relative advantage in value.

Had the standard of Japan been silver, and the coin of account and legal tender been the silver *yen*, this coin which has now been legalized in Singapore, in Canton, and in the Fuhkien province, would sooner or later, from its purity, good workmanship, and the fact of its characters being for the most part Chinese, have become the circulating coin of China. Gold in Japan being then subsidiary to silver, and a marketable commodity, would have been bought for its intrinsic worth, and would not have left the country, except for what it was worth in the circulating medium or legal tender of the country.

3.—Regarding now the cause of the late falling off in the amount of gold coined at the Mint.

For the first two or three years of the Mint the conversion of the old native gold currency, *Obangs*, *Nibukin*, &c., into gold *yen*, and the large importation of gold bars from San Francisco, gave considerable work and greatly swelled the returns of gold coined. Now, the conversion of the old into new coinage being nearly complete, and the total cessation of the import of gold from other countries, has made the Mint dependent on the supply of gold from the native mines, the output of which is comparatively small.

Railways.—The Railway in operation between Kôbé and Ôsaka, and the branch line from Ôsaka to Ajikawa, (together 22 miles) has continued to be worked with regularity and freedom from accident. During the year ending December 1875, 1,067,868 passengers were conveyed, paying fares amounting to *yen* 235,109. The sum received for Passengers' Luggage, Parcels etc. was *yen* 6,946 and for goods freight *yen* 9,800. The weight of goods carried was 116,171 piculs, and the total receipts for all kinds of traffic amounted to *yen* 251,855.

On the extension from Ôsaka to Kiyôto, about twenty seven miles in length, the Railway works are reported to be in a forward state. The line in its course has to cross several rivers of importance, one of which requires a bridge of iron 1,300 feet long, and another has had to be founded nearly 100 feet below the level of the Railway. There are other works said to be in proportion, but now generally in such an advanced condition that, as anticipated last year, it is fully expected the public opening from Ôsaka to Kiyôto may take place early in the ensuing autumn.

Beyond Kiyôto no works have as yet been commenced,

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but further surveys towards the interior have, it is understood, shown the ascertained practicability of the contemplated trunk line to Yedo, and of a connecting line from Niigata.

Mines.—The gold and silver mines at Ikuno, in the province of Tajima, situated about 60 miles from Kôbé, continue to be profitably worked. The value of the yield is now about $30,000 per month and the clear profits are estimated at 60 per cent of this amount. The mines find employment for a thousand native workmen who are superintended by a French chief engineer, who is assisted by nine French miners. It is expected that in four or five years' time copper of the finest quality, to the extent of some two tons per day, valued at about $700, will be obtained from these mines. The profitable exploration of the Ikuno mines under the superintendence of foreigners is a forcible example of what foreign enterprise could achieve in working the mineral wealth of Japan to the enrichment and general prosperity of the country. The blind policy so obstinately pursued by the Japanese Government, in prohibiting (with but one or two exceptions) the working of their gold, silver, copper, and other mines by foreigners, is greatly to be deplored, and tends considerably to the impoverishment of this fine country.

General Remarks.

The Recreation Ground situated on the eastern boundary of the Foreign Settlement was in August last (after several years of opposition by the Japanese Government) placed under the management of the Municipal Council for the use of both Foreigners and Japanese. It is now being tastefully laid out in walks, and a large space has been turfed over for a cricket field, with an adjoining croquet-lawn.

The building, etc, of the Japanese Paper Making Company, alluded to in my last Report, are fast progressing towards completion, and it is expected that the work of converting rags and other materials into pulp or "half stuff," for the use of paper manufacturers in Europe and America, will soon commence.

No public buildings of any consequence have been undertaken during the past year, excepting the new Japanese jail which is much larger and more substantial than the former small jail; the prisoners are, however, still crowded up, when occasion requires, it in a most unwholesome and repulsive manner. The pit into which dead criminals used to be thrown has been filled in, and they are now buried in the usual Japanese custom. All executions at present take place within the prison walls.

I may mention that two new cambers, or small harbours, have been constructed on the East and West of this Foreign Settlement, and of sufficient depth to allow cargo-boats to enter in at all states of the tide.

The British community at Hiôgo, exclusive of children, numbered 163 persons on the 31st December last, which is a decrease of 32 persons as compared with the number of British residents in 1874.

Ôsaka.

I regret to have to report that the trade of Ôsaka (so far as foreigners are concerned) has been gradually declining, and at present is most insignificant. The connection between the two ports of Hiôgo and Ôsaka by the Railway has greatly tended to centralize foreign trade at Hiôgo, and in consequence the foreign mercantile community of Ôsaka has almost entirely removed to this port. Notwithstanding the cessation of the foreign trade of Ôsaka the commercial activity of the natives appears to continue and to prosper, judging from the fact that Japanese steamers enter and clear from Ôsaka almost daily to and from the Inland sea, laden with Japanese produce, and from Yokohama with foreign goods, purchased by Japanese merchants on the spot and imported into Osaka.

As the foreign trade has now almost disappeared from Ôsaka I am unable to give a list of produce offered for sale, but will briefly state that the foreign trade of Ôsaka during the past year has amounted in imports from England and other countries to $605,510, showing an increase over that of 1874, but in exports the amounts show $566,537 in 1874 and only $225,021 in 1875.

Industries.

The Paper Mill alluded to in my last year's Report is now making paper of a light quality, and also packing paper, and is successfully worked.

The Sugar Refinery has stopped working, and has proved a losing undertaking.

The Glass Manufactory is doing fairly and is now making bottles, lamp-chimneys, and also lamps; but the making of window-glass has not yet been successful.

The Knitting Machines have proved of the greatest use to the Japanese in Osaka; they are now manufacturing drawers and singlets at such cheap rates, and of such fair quality, that foreign imported goods of these kinds can no longer compete with those made on the spot. These articles of Import can be said to be now lost to foreign enterprise.

Bleaching of Cotton is progressing most favorably and will seriously interfere with the sale of White Shirtings.

Hats and Caps, of silk and other material, are made in Ôsaka to a considerable extent, and at such low prices as to defy all Foreign competition.

Iron has been so largely imported into Ôsaka, and the price is so low, that the further importation of this metal can be only at a loss for some time to come.

Since the disastrous fire in Ôsaka in February 1875, by which 1,177 houses were destroyed, the streets in that locality, as well as in some others, have been widened, and many of the streets of Ôsaka now present a much better appearance than they did formerly.

Two new bridges are in course of construction; one of these leads from the Foreign Settlement to the city, and is made partly of iron and partly of wood.

A large building has been erected in the centre of Ôsaka, which is used as a High Court of Appeal, and is required to meet the wants of the new judicial system adopted by the Japanese Government, and which makes Ôsaka one of the High Courts of Appeal.

There is a mission of the Church of England in Ôsaka maintained by the Church Missionary Society, in connection with which a small chapel has been built for native services in the Foreign Settlement.

In conclusion I would draw attention to the fact that the number of British Residents in Ôsaka has diminished from 59 in 1874 to 24 in 1875, and of this latter number only about 8 are residents in the Foreign Settlement, the remainder being employed on the Railway works near Kiyôto, and at the Mint and Colleges.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
(Signed) A. A. ANNESLEY,
H. B. M.'s Acting-Consul for Hiôgo and Ôsaka.

To
Sir Harry S. Parkes, K.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.,

I.—RETURN OF IMPORT TRADE OF HIOGO FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1875.

Imports from England and other Countries.

Total Value... ... . $5,354,917.

Description of Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton Manufactures.—Total value, $1,359,256.		
Shirtings.....yards	13,700,141	$657,461
Velvets..... ,,	564,898	132,159
Taffachelas..... ,,	615,104	112,351
Cambries ..... ,,	1,116,256	95,388
Dyed Cottons ..... ,,	929,660	65,092
Cotton Yarn..... piculs	2,382	64,358
Chintzes.....yards	940,971	54,841
Cotton Satins..... ,,	361,315	54,135
T-Cloths..... ,,	424,417	24,852
Victoria Lawns..... ,,	287,532	20,396
Cotton Prints ..... ,,	217,696	14,268
,, Damasks ..... ,,	53,577	12,390
,, Singlets and Drawers...dozen	269	7,211
,, Thread .....catties	1,721	1,651
Turkey Reds.....	—	—
Cotton Fabrics, Sundries	—	42,703
	Total.....	1,359,256

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Woollen Manufactures.—Total value, $916,004.			
Camlets	yards	112,814	29,613
Long Ells	,,	38,832	11,769
Flannel	,,	59,121	14,462
Woollen Cloth	,,	1,735,501	392,738
,, Stripes	,,	7,715	5,637
Lastings	,,	243,023	44,266
Orleans	,,	973,767	175,435
Mousseline de Laine		—	—
Lustres		—	—
Blankets	lbs.	81,979	42,708
Italian Cloth	yards	61,795	15,367
Bunting		—	—
Woollen Fabrics, Sundries	yards	884,300	184,009
	Total		916,004
Woollen and Cotton Manufactures.—Total value, $870,367			
Mixed Woollen and Cotton Goods	yards	4,356,910	870,367
	Total		870,367
Metals.—Total value, $333,437. (Including articles for use of Jap. Gov.—Value $115,878.)			
Iron, Manufactured	piculs	39,143	148,263
,, Pigs	,,	31,824	41,177
,, Wire	,,	282	2,127
,, Ware	,,	—	117,897
Steel	,,	—	7,757
,, Ware	,,	—	1,954
Lead, Pigs	,,	421	3,114
Tin	,,	259	6,070
,, Plates	cases	265	1,745
Spelter and Zinc	piculs	245	1,811
Brass Ware		—	1,522
	Total		333,437
Arms and Ammunition.—Total value, $2,056.			$2,056
	Total		2,056
Miscellaneous, Foreign.—Total value $1,112,753. Including articles for use of Govt. Value $225,030.			
Canvas	yards	16,617	$2,991
Carpets		—	3,785
Cement		—	51,430
Cigars	piculs	28	4,871
Clocks		—	8,388
Clothing		—	2,518
Confectionary and Preserves		—	1,599
Beer, Wine and Spirits:		—	—
Beer and Porter 28,133		—	—
Brandy 4,105		—	—
Champagne 1,656		—	—
Gin 1,671		—	—
Liqueur 1,088		—	—
Sherry 3,690		—	—
Whiskey 1,104		—	—
Claret 2,424		—	43,871
Butter		—	6,365
Drugs		—	29,947
Dyes		—	38,143
Flour		—	5,412
Furniture		—	3,819
Furs and Skins		—	5,548
Ginghams		—	1,957
Glass Ware		—	3,685
Hats		—	6,151
Hides	piculs	813	7,054
Hooks		—	7,071
Horns	piculs	159	2,314
Instruments, Drawing & S'tific.		—	6,590
Lamps		—	8,762
Lead, Red		127	1,093
Leather		904	32,171
Liquors, Miscellaneous		—	5,763
Machinery		—	179,746
Matches		—	17,602
Medicines		—	45,800
Oil, Castor		—	1,504
Oil, Kerosene		—	166,772
Oil, Miscellaneous		—	3,368
Oil Cake		—	3,863
Paint-Oil, and Painter's colours		—	5,828
Plated Ware		—	13,690
Porcelain		—	7,561
Provisions		—	19,440
Quicksilver	piculs	195	18,903
Quinine	catties	40	1,247
Railway Plant		—	7,950
Saddlery		—	5,770
Shoes	pairs	2,703	3,785
Soap, Scented		—	4,368
Soap, Bar	piculs	2,245	9,827
Stationery		—	8,232
Stoves and Fittings		—	1,573
Sugar, Loaf	piculs	110	1,494
Steamers		—	6,000
Tapestry		—	7,569
Tea-Lead		—	7,920
Tobacco, cut		—	1,438
Towels		—	5,239
Twines		—	66,28
Umbrellas		—	18,645
Watches		—	6,521
Window Glass		—	23,792
Sundries		—	209,380
	Total		$1,112,753

Miscellaneous, Local, or Eastern Produce.—Total Value $761,044.

Sugar, Brown	piculs	43,964	$169,631
,, White	,,	20,919	169,501
,, Candy	,,	2,436	24,443
Cotton, Raw	,,	2,872	32,122
Safflower		—	128,750
Peas and Beans	piculs	34,085	90,558
Vermilion	,,	238	33,775
Rattans	,,	1,543	7,153
Camphor, Refined	,,	11	6,249
Musk	catties	129	9,681
Putchuk	piculs	97	1,398
Indigo	,,	65	1,192
Garro-wood	,,	21	2,963
Sapan-wood	,,	1,985	5,406
Chinese Paper	,,	—	23,676
,, Tea		134	3,915
,, Silk	pieces	5,015	14,678
,, Rice	piculs	930	1,878
Tortoise-shell		—	5,378
Alum		889	1,000
Saffron		4	2,009
Rhinoceros Horns		18	7,559
Walrus Tusks		11	2,906
Mats		—	5,302
Sundries		—	9,921
	Total		761,044

RECAPITULATION.

Cotton Manufactures	$1,359,256
Woollen ,,	916,004
Cotton and Woollen Manufactures	870,367
Metals	333,437
Arms and Ammunition	2,056
Miscellaneous, Foreign	1,112,753
Miscellaneous, Eastern, or Local Produce	761,044
Total value of Import Trade	$5,354,917

II.—RETURN OF THE EXPORT TRADE OF HIÔGO FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1875.

EXPORTS TO ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

Total Value ... ...$2,813,102.

Description of Article.		Quantity.	Value.	Value.
Silk, Waste	piculs.	340	9,489	
,, Coarse (Noshi)	,,	33	2,640	12,129
Tea, Superior	,,	44,726	1,632,329	
,, Dust	,,	2,571	12,289	
,, Bancha	,,	402	1,380	1,645,998
Copper, Miscellaneous	,,	9,652	—	208,218
Wax	,,	10,181	—	93,277
Tabacco	,,	5,490	—	38,018
Camphor	,,	4,079	—	56,119
Dried Fish.				
Awabi	,,	326	8,632	
Cuttle Fish	,,	2,151	32,454	
Biche-de-mer	,,	1,174	42,564	
Sharks Fins	,,	148	5,504	
Shell Fish	,,	1,592	28,541	
Dried Shrimps	,,	312	3,648	
Miscellaneous	,,	243	2,971	124,314
Miscellaneous.				
Mushrooms	,,	2,269	—	97,147
Seaweed, Uncut	,,	13,500	28,861	
do. Cut	,,	9,144	28,870	57,731
Isinglass	,,	6,274	—	152,386
Cocoons, Waste	,,	217	—	4,735
Coal	picul.	9,499	1,896	
	tons.	190	1,152	3,048
Awabi Shell	piculs.	1,250	—	3,010
Drugs		2,724	—	12,038
Ginseng		171	—	18,142
Fans		—	—	79,721
Bronze		—	—	5,980
do. Ware		—	—	9,861
Lacquer Ware		—	—	27,124
Cotton Piece Goods		—	—	15,342
Plants		—	—	3,204
Provisions		—	—	2,598
Porcelain Ware		—	—	19,415

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Screens	—	—	1,255
Silk Piece Goods	—	—	1,284
Timber	—	—	7,006
Umbrellas	—	—	3,807
Bees Wax ..... piculs.	92	—	3,002
Sulphur ..... ,,	2,519	—	4,139
Cotton Raw ..... ,,	514	—	5,402
Acid, Sulphuric ..... ,,	307	1,579	
do. Nitric ..... ,,	230	1,425	3,004
Oil, Rapeseed ..... ,,	315	—	3,351
Peony Bark ..... ,,	546	—	2,899
Rice ..... ,,	2,070	—	1,467
Candles	—	—	1,270
Hats	—	—	1,678
Shoes &c.	—	—	4,282
Woollen Cloth	—	—	21,012
Machinery	—	—	1,731
Gloves	—	—	2,020
Live stock	—	—	1,046
Sundries	—	—	53,284
Total			2,813,102

RECAPITULATION.

	$
Silk	12,129
Tea	1,615,598
Copper	208,248
Wax	93,277
Tobacco	38,018
Camphor	56,119
Dried Fish	124,314
Miscellaneous	665,029
Total value of Export Trade	$2,813,102

III. RETURN OF ALL FOREIGN SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED AT THE PORT OF HIÔGO DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1875.

Nationality.	Entered. No.	Entered. Tonnage.	Cleared. No.	Cleared. Tonnage.
British General	54	42,947	55	43,635
American ,,	8	4,522	8	4,522
Do. Mail Steamers	89	174,946	89	174,946
French General	2	570	2	570
German ,,	11	2,480	13	2,980
Dutch ,,				
Russian ,,	2	970	2	970
Total	166	226,385	169	227,573

Total entered and cleared 335 vessels of 453,958 Tons.

IV. RETURN OF ALL DUTIES COLLECTED ON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AND OF SHIPPING DUES, AT THE PORT OF HIÔGO FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1875.

Nature of Dues.	Amount.
Import Duties	$219,553
Export ,,	100,117
Shipping Dues	5,812
Total	$325,482

V. RETURN OF TREASURE IMPORTED TO AND EXPORTED FROM THE PORTS OF HIÔGO AND ÔSAKA DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1875.

IMPORTED.

From	Value.
England and other Countries	$ 76,000
Open Ports in Japan	236,370
Total Imported	$ 312,370

EXPORTED.

To	Value.
England and other Countries	$3,478,341
Open Ports in Japan	1,860,155
Yokohama on Government Account	1,386,000
Total Exported	$6,724,496
Total Imported and Exported	**$7,036,866**

VI.—RETURN OF FOREIGN FIRMS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PORT OF HIÔGO FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1875.

Nationality.	Number of Firms.	Number of Residents.
British	30	163*
American	6	44†
German	11	56
French	2	17‡
Italian	—	1
Dutch	6	34
Swiss	1	2
Austro Hungarian	—	5
Portuguese	—	—
Spanish	—	—
Danish	—	—
Swedish and Norwegian	—	—
Greek	—	—
Russian	—	1
Total	56	323

Chinese in Hiôgo 284, according to Japanese official Return. The number of Chinese in Hiôgo is supposed to be considerably greater.

VII.—RETURN OF THE IMPORT TRADE OF ÔSAKA FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1875.

IMPORTS FROM ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

Total Value $592,475

Description of Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton Manufactures.—Total value $20,758.		
Shirtings, Grey ..... yards	236,310	13,910
Turkey Reds ..... ,,	27,840	3,131
Taticheelas ..... ,,	12,000	2,424
Cotton Velvets ..... ,,	5,085	1,293
Total		20,758
Woollen Manufactures.—Total value $1,000.		
Camlets, English ..... yards	2,900	1,000
Total		1,000
Cotton and Woollen Manufactures.—Nil.		
Metals. Total value, $77,157. (Including articles for Japanese Government.—Value $5,703.)		
Iron	—	1,776
,, Manufactured ..... piculs	6,138	23,875
,, Plates ..... ,,	—	1,880
,, Pigs ..... ,,	3,373	4,660
,, Ware ..... ,,	—	1,969
,, Wire ..... ,,	1,554	12,729
Lead Pigs ..... ,,	2,680	18,043
,, Plates	—	1,163
Spelter and Zinc ..... ,,	103	1,460
Steel ..... ,,	405	3,202
Tin ..... ,,	169	4,077
,, Plates ..... cases	267	2,323
Total		77,157
Miscellaneous Articles.—Total value, $86,510. (Including articles for use of Japanese Government.—Value $9,131.)		
Glass, Window ..... cases	1,075	3,368
Leather ..... piculs	963	23,589
Quicksilver ..... ,,	12	2,017
Soap, bar ..... ,,	726	3,195
Drugs ..... —	—	19,807
Furniture ..... —	—	1,618
Oil, Kerosine and Naptha ..... ,,	573	2,950
Gas Fixtures ..... —	—	1,752
Bricks ..... —	—	2,514
Glass Ware ..... —	—	2,457
Sundries ..... —	—	23,243
Total		86,510
Miscellaneous, Local or Eastern Produce.—Total Value, $419,985.		
Cotton, Raw ..... piculs	85	1,308
Sugar, White ..... ,,	26,691	185,651
,, Brown ..... ,,	16,717	71,453
,, Candy ..... ,,	985	9,337
Safflower	—	43,293
Vermilion ..... ,,	57	7,382
Dyes ..... ,,	—	1,040
Camphor, Refined ..... ,,	2	1,090
Horns, Bullocks ..... ,,	1,223	13,142
Hides	247	1,607
Horn, Rhinoceros	13	2,562

* Exclusive of 18 children.
† ,, ,, 25 ,,
‡ Including nine French citizens employed at the Ikuno mines near Hiôgo.

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Hoofs		448	5,548
Putchuk		165	2,449
Rattans		1,225	7,525
Rhubarb		943	12,233
Sapan-wood		394	1,111
Musk	catties	92	6,201
Garro-wood	piculs	8	1,091
Gall Nuts		—	11,602
Hemp		—	3,569
Paper, Chinese		—	9,390
Tortoise-shell	catties	792	1,249
Wood, Red	piculs	654	1,375
Rice, Chinese	,,	830	1,651
Sundries	—	—	17,216
Total			419,985

RECAPITULATION.

Cotton Manufactures	$ 20,858
Woollen ,,	1,000
Cotton and Woollen Manufactures	—
Metals	77,157
Arms and Ammunition	—
Miscellaneous Foreign	86,510
Miscellaneous Local, or Eastern Produce	419,985
Total value of Import Trade	$605,510

VIII.—RETURN OF THE EXPORT TRADE OF ÔSAKA FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1875.

EXPORT TO ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

Total Value. ... ...$221,092.

Description of Article.		Quantity.	Value.	Value.
Silk, Coarse (Noshi)	piculs	21	$1,890	—
Waste	,,	24	980—	2,870
Tea, Bancha	,,	293	—	1,400
Copper, Sundries	,,	1,536	27,987	—
,, Wire	,,	—	1,869—	29,856
Wax, Vegetable	,,	955	8,986	—
,, Bees	,,	82	3,700—	12,686
Camphor	,,	3,696	—	43,629
Dried Fish, Awabi	,,	89	1,287	—
Cuttle Fish	,,	1,814	30,261	—
Bich de mer	,,	103	5,834	—
Shark's Fins	,,	12	1,536	—
Shell Fish	,,	82	1,095	—
Kaibashra	,,	124	2,605—	42,438
Miscellaneous—				
Seaweed, uncut	,,	3,057	4,966	—
,, cut	,,	1,216	3,262—	8,228
Isinglass	,,	486	—	15,769
Mushrooms	,,	546	—	25,154
Horns, Deer	,,	—	—	1,000
Oil, Rapeseed	,,	722	—	3,138
Peas and Beans	,,	176	—	1,472
Peony-Bark	,,	677	—	3,861
Cassia	,,	—	—	1,000
Drugs	,,	2,078	—	9,823
Ginseng	,,	82	—	11,017
Umbrellas	,,	—	—	1,100
Sundries	,,	—	—	10,000
Total				225,021

RECAPITULATION.

Silk	$ 2,850
Tea	1,400
Copper	29,856
Wax	12,686
Camphor	43,629
Tobacco	—
Dried Fish	42,438
Miscellaneous	92,162
Total value of Export Trade	$225,021

IX.—RETURN OF DUTIES COLLECTED ON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AND OF SHIPPING DUES, AT THE PORT OF ÔSAKA FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1875.

Import duties	$20,775
Export duties	10,017
Shipping dues	70
Total	$30,862

X.—RETURN OF TREASURE IMPORTED TO AND EXPORTED FROM THE PORT OF ÔSAKA DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1875.

IMPORTED.

From	*Value*
England and other Countries	$ Nil.
Open Ports in Japan	$
Total Imported	$

EXPORTED.

To	*Value*
England and other Countries	$ Nil.
Open Ports in Japan	$
Total Exported	$

TOTAL IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

Note.—Since the opening of Railway between Hiôgo and Ôsaka, all Treasure passes through Hiôgo, and is therefore included in the Hiôgo Return of Treasure.

XI.—RETURN OF FOREIGN FIRMS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PORT OF ÔSAKA FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1875.

NATIONALITY.	Number of Firms.	Number of Residents.
British	2	24*
American	1	14
German	1	5
French	1	7
Dutch	2	24†
Austro-Hungarian	—	—
Portuguese	—	—
Spanish	—	—
Swiss	1	4
Danish	—	—
Swedish and Norwegian	—	—
Italian	—	1
Greek	—	—
Russian	—	—
Total	8	79

Chinese in Ôsaka 50.

XII.—RETURN OF ALL FOREIGN SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED AT THE PORT OF ÔSAKA DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1875.

NATIONALITY.	Entered. No.	Entered. Tonnage.	Cleared. No.	Cleared. Tonnage.
British General	1	628	1	628
American ,,	1	300	1	300
French ,,	—	—	—	—
German ,,	—	—	—	—
Dutch ,,	—	—	—	—
Russian ,,	1	471	1	471
Total	3	1,399	3	1,399

YOKOHAMA RACE CLUB.

The half-yearly meeting of the Race Club was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, which had been kindly lent for the occasion.

Mr. Keswick was voted into the chair, and the members present were, Messrs. Abbott, Beato, Bennett, Brooke, Center, Cobden, Cope, Cruickshank, Dickins, D'Hanger, Dodds, Dunlop, Farley, Fitz-Henry, Fischer, Hay, Johnstone, Jones, Kingdon, A. Mitchell, Montgomery, Ness, Permewan, Pinn, Reimers, J. Robertson, Thurburn, J. Walter and A. Winstanley.

The Chairman said that the usual half-yearly meeting of the Club ought, in accordance with the rules, to have been held sooner, but had been unavoidably postponed until the present time. He trusted, however, that the meeting would accept business done at this meeting as being quite regular.

Mr. Ness said that in order to carry out fully the wish which the Chairman had expressed he would move: That this meeting be considered an extraordinary special meeting to consider and discuss any matter affecting the interests of the Club. Seconded by Mr. Farley and carried *nem. dis.*

The Chairman called attention to the advertisement convening the meeting, wherein it was stated that a proposal would be submitted to the members to alter Rule No. 2, so that the power of electing new members should be vested in the Club instead of in the Committee. This proposed change had, in his opinion, been rendered necessary by recent events which had occurred, more especially so as some members seemed, unfortunately, to be under the impression that the Committee had not quite acted up to their duty in the matter of recent elections; and he thought that if the members took the onus of elections on themselves, they would not only relieve the Committee of duties which were of a very invidious nature, but would be able to regulate the admission of new members to the Club without any appearance of undue partiality.

* Inclusive of sixteen British subjects employed on the Railway at the Mint, College, etc.

† Including children.

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He would therefore submit the proposed change of Rule No. 2 to the consideration of the meeting.

Mr. Winstanley proposed as an amendment: - "That eight members should be added to the present Committee, who should act as a balloting Committee of fifteen for the election of new members." Seconded by Mr. Toarlarm.

Some discussion then ensued, Messrs. Robertson, Kingdon and Dickens supporting Mr. Winstanley's amendment, when Mr. Bennett rose to propose: "That the power of electing members be vested in the Committee as at present." This was seconded by Mr. Abbott and supported by Mr. Ness, who thought any other method of electing new members would be found cumbersome and impracticable.

Mr. Bennett's amendment was eventually put to the Meeting and carried by a majority.

Mr. Ness then rose to propose:

> That non-members of the Club shall be permitted to use the outer course of the race ground during the non-training season, upon payment of a subscription of $10 annually, under rules to be drawn up by the Club for the management of the Course.

Mr. Ness explained that ten years ago, when the Japanese Government gave the course over for the purpose of raising the Race Club, who were then desirous of raising money, and in deference to an expressed wish that part of the course should be used for riding exercise, consented to non-members the privilege of using the outer course for that purpose for an annual payment of $10. This privilege had not been largely availed of, and of late had fallen into disuse, and he thought the Club might again offer this privilege to non-members, not as a conciliation to those who thought they were aggrieved, or who preferred to rely on the ambiguous method of petition to the Consular Board to attain their ends, but as being a privilege which the Club had the right to offer, and wished to offer in a friendly way to those who desired to avail themselves of it. He thought this was a course which would do away with any ill feeling, which he and every member must deprecate.

Mr. Kingdon thought the matter was now in the hands of the Consuls, who had declared that any one who had paid any part of the rent of the Course had a right to use it, and he therefore thought the Club would be acting foolishly to offer what they had no power to give.

The Chairman said he thought Mr. Kingdon was mistaken in this view of the case, and as it was a matter which concerned the Club only, did not think the members need consider the opinion of the Consular Board.

Mr. Dickens said he thought, on the contrary, that the matter should be enquired into. Although the Consular Board had no right to the property, they yet represented all nationalities, and it was only showing proper respect to consider the opinions the Board expressed. The question resolved itself into this: Are the members of the present Club sole proprietors of the Course, so as to be able to exclude any others from the use of it? As stated by Mr. Ness, the Race Course *was* given by the Japanese Government, but for the use of the whole community - not for this or that Club, but for *the* community; and it appeared to him a foolish thing not to recognize at once the error the Club had been under in excluding those from the use of the Course who had a clear right to it. He could not quite understand Mr. Ness' remarks, as he commenced by saying that he wished to conciliate no one, and finished off by a desire to avoid all asperities. He would therefore move as an amendment: -

> That the Club recognizes the right of the community, as such, to the enjoyment of the race course under such rules, not absolutely exclusive, as may be framed for the government of the course.

Much discussion then arose in which Messrs. Robertson, Fitz-Henry, D'Effanger, Pinn and Winstanley took part. Mr. Brooke said the question in dispute would shortly be decided in a Court of Law, and any determination which the members now came to might subsequently be of no effect.

Mr. Ness said that the decision of a Court of Law could not affect the action of the members. Possession gave a right to make rules, and besides the Club is a tenant of the Course by paying rent for it, and the members had a right to do as they liked. Their right had not been disputed and the Club rules must be binding on the members as long as they exist as a Club. Why should they not adopt a privilege which had formerly been abandoned, and renew this without further question, even although it might trespass on some cherished notions of right which certain people possessed?

Mr. Dickens did not deny that the members of the Club were tenants or had a right to make rules, but other persons had as good a right to become tenants by paying their quota if they wished to do so. His reasons for wishing to make the motion were to avoid disputes and to act fairly to all.

Mr. John Robertson said that Mr. Ness stated that it did not matter what the Consuls' opinion was, or what the result in a Court of Law might be, but as a civil action was pending, arising out of this disputed question, the Club ought to care. Who is to be liable for damages if the case goes against the Club? The Club cannot assume sole right to the course—the community subscribed towards it and the right rests with them.

Mr. Dickens' amendment found no seconder, so that Mr. Ness' proposal was put to the meeting and carried by a majority.

In reply to some remarks made by the Chairman Mr. Ness further proposed as a rider to the resolution which had been carried by the meeting: -

> That the requisite rules and regulations for the management of the Course be drawn up by the Committee and submitted to the Club for approval at a future meeting.

Seconded by Mr. Bennett and carried.

The Chairman then informed the Meeting that a certain Mr. Jaffray was bringing an action against the Committee for refusing to allow him access to the Course, which they were prepared to defend, and wished to know by a show of hands, if the members approved of their proceedings. The show of hands was in favour of the Committee's action in the matter.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was carried unanimously, the meeting separated.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

SIR,—Your Reviewer of Messrs. Satow and Ishibashi's Dictionary hopes you will allow him to say a few words in reply to the criticisms on his work which appeared in your last week's issue.

He begs to assure F. B. that his English was not acquired in Scotland nor his Japanese at Nagasaki, though why that should make any difference he cannot imagine. On the contrary, in so far as his Japanese is concerned, he may say that he has drunk a fair share of the *suido no midzu*, and boasts himself a true *yedokko*, which last word no persuasions of F. B. or Mr. W. Bramsen, and not even the authority of Mr. Satow, will ever induce him to pronounce as if the middle syllable were the English word 'dock.' On the other hand, it is not likely that anything Your Reviewer can say will have much effect in convincing these gentlemen, as the question is so entirely one of accuracy of ear. Mr. Bramsen's ear tells him that '*tea*,' heaven, rhymes with 'pen,' and F. B. hears in the first syllable of *onna* the sound of the English word *on* (barring the difference in the *n* sound, about which there is no dispute), whereas to Y. R. these words have a somewhat different sound.

It is true that Mr. Satow, F. B., and Mr. W. Bramsen are by no means alone in the pronunciation which they defend. It is unfortunately only too common to hear the unoffending Japanese vowels jostled out of their places to make room for sounds dear to our British prejudices, much like the respectable Portuguese gentleman of the story, who was elbowed off the side-path in a street of Lisbon by a British tar, with the words 'Get out of my way, you ——— foreigner!'

A description of the prejudices referred to may suggest the origin of the erroneous (assuming that it is erroneous) pronunciation in question. Englishmen are accustomed to look upon *o* in *on* as the short sound of the long *o* in *more*, *e* in *met* or *pen*, as the short sound of *a* in *fate*, and *i* in *pin*, as the short sound of *i* in *machine*. In reality none of these notions is correct: *o* in *on* is the short sound of *a* in *all*, the true short sound of *o* as in *more*, being *o* as in the first syllable of *tobacco*; *e* in *pen* is the short sound of *a* in *care*, the short sound of *a* as in *fate*, being exemplified in the word *boss*; and *i* in *pin* is not the short sound of *i* in *machine*, but an allied sound which closely resembles it. These prejudices had probably their origin in the tendency which exists in English when shortening a vowel to modify its sound at the same time, as in 'throttle' from 'throat,' 'maintenance' from 'maintain,' 'mariner' from 'marine.' Now it appears to Y. R. that the practice of sometimes giving to the short Japanese vowels not their true short sounds, but the allied short sounds which

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usually take their place in English, is directly traceable to the importation into Japanese of the tendency in English pronunciation which has just been described. Japanese is not the only language in which the same tendency has led to similar results. In adopting into English the French words *Paris*, '*estimable*,' '*capricieux*, *éloquent*. *épidémique*,' (even if the last word comes direct from the Greek the principle is the same), the very same changes have been made which it is now wished to introduce into our pronunciation of Japanese. In the Japanese words which here in Japan we occasionally mix with English this is right enough, but Your Reviewer has felt bound to protest against it when imported into our pronunciation in speaking Japanese.

Your Reviewer believes that a Japanese vowel vowel has only one sound; Messrs. Satow and Ishibashi give it two, and as F. B. blames the latter for not going far enough, and talks of *all* the sounds of a Japanese vowel, he must make out that there are at least three or four. His crime of commission must therefore appear to Y. R. proportionably heinous, and the list of words he has selected as examples of his system of pronunciation fully confirms this impression. F. B. will doubtless be interested to learn how Y. R. disposed of them. He submitted them without remark to a Japanese (a native of Yedo, for F. B.'s greater satisfaction) who knows the Roman character, asking him to read them aloud, with the result, to Y. R.'s ear at least, that they were in every instance pronounced as the latter has contended. With regard to *arimasenu*, it may be admitted that there is a vulgar pronunciation which countenances F. B.'s view, but then it should be spelt without the final *u*.

Mr. Bramsen is mistaken in supposing that Y. R. touched on the question of transliteration. Messrs. Satow and Ishibashi's transliteration appears to him to leave nothing to be desired, except perhaps in regard to the letter *y*, where, as Mr. Bramsen has pointed out, there is some irregularity, doubtless unintentional.

Your obedient Servant,

YOUR REVIEWER.

MESSRS. SATOW AND ISHIBASHI'S ENGLISH-JAPANESE DICTIONARY.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Tokio, July 3rd, 1876.

Dear Sir.—In my letter appearing in your last issue, the paragraph about the pronunciation of the word *bekkô* has, I fear, become indistinct by your printer having inserted an asterisk with a foot note that belonged somewhere else, and besides in one place printed *beck*, where it should have read *bek*. I would therefore beg shortly to repeat what I meant to say: Your reviewer states, that *bek* in *bekkô* is not pronounced as the English word *beck*, which sentence must lead the reader to believe that the dictionary gives this direction for its pronunciation. The dictionary, however, only says, that *bek* is a syllable terminated by a consonant and consequently its *e* pronounced as *e* in the English word *pen*; while your reviewer, by inserting the *e*, conveys to the reader the idea of a *shorter* sound of *e* than the one in *pen*.

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM BRAMSEN.

Law Report.

IN H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before Russell Robertson, Esq., Consul.

Monday, July 3, 1876.

Nakajima Saisuke *vs.* W. P. Mitchell.

This case, which was continued from Saturday, was a claim for $6,500, of which $2,700 were paid by plaintiff to defendant on a contract for kerosene, and the balance damages for alleged breach of contract.

Mr. Ness appeared for plaintiff; Mr. Kirkwood for defendant.

Mr. Kirkwood asked the Court that plaintiff be called upon to deposit costs of the court.

Mr. Ness made himself personally responsible for $100.

Examination of Furokawa Gihei continued by Mr. Ness: Nakajima went from the hatoba straight to the Consulate to complain, but it was after office hours, and Totska came and asked Nakajima not to make any complaint at the Consulate, and said he would call on him later with proposals from Mr. Mitchell. Totska did not come back that evening, but next day, the 26th, he came with Kawamura and said that Mr. Mitchell had consented to refund the $2,000, and wanted Nakajima to come to Mr. Mitchell's place. Accordingly Nakajima and I went, and were told by Mr. Mitchell that he had been to Tokiô and seen the Prince of Sawa, and that the Prince of Sawa had said he knew nothing at all of a guarantee for Nakajima. Nakajima expresed his doubts that Mitchell had been at Tokiô the previous night, but Mitchell produced a letter written by Saito as attorney for Sawa, stating, that as the arrangements about the oil had not been completed, Sawa withdrew his promise of guarantee.

Mr. Ness called for that letter, and it was produced by Mr. Kirkwood in copy, dated the 26th May.

Furokawa: This is not that letter.

Mr Ness then produced the original letter dated the 26th May, writen by Saito and stating that as the arrangements had not been completed, the seal could not be affixed to the guarantee.

Furokawa: This is the document, it was shown by Mr. Mitchell and Totska. Mr. Mitchell then said that according to that letter Nakajima had committed a breach of contract. Nakajima said, "No, the reason why the document says that the guarantee will not be given is that the arrangements have not been completed, that is, that you have not delivered the 15,000 cases." Nakajima further said that he held a letter from Sawa that the guarantee should be forthcoming as soon as the oil was delivered, and he showed that letter to Mr. Mitchell.

Mr. Kirkwood called for that document.

Mr. Ness produced it, being a letter dated 18th May.

Furokawa continued: I know that Kawamura went frequently to Tokiô about this matter. Kawamura acted for Mr. Mitchell. On the night of the 25th when Mitchell, Totska and Kawamura were together, Kawamura assisted Mr. Mitchell in obtaining the document purporting to be a withdrawal of the guarantee, and for these exertions Kawamura received a reward from Mr. Mitchell.

His Honour asked if Totska would be produced as a witness.

Mr. Ness replied that Totska was in jail, but that he intended to bring forward Saito as a witness

Furokawa: What I have now stated about Kawamura, I know from Kawamura himself. Kawamura told me that Mr. Mitchell instructed him to go to Sawa or Saito, and from either of them obtain a letter saying that the guarantee would not be given.

Cross examined by Mr. Kirkwood: Already in April I heard about Nakajima's oil contract. After the 20th of April, Matsae came to my place and told me some oil was for sale, and he thought some business could be done. I first saw Sawa about that business at the end of April or the beginning of May. Kawamura went with me to Sawa. Matsae had said that the holder of the oil required the guarantee of a nobleman, and Kawamura knew Sawa before. Matsae mentioned the holder of the oil as living at No. 98 Bluff; he said there were about 25,000 cases. When I went to Sawa, he said he knew the head of Nakajima's house, and he would consider about it; he would, however, leave the whole matter in the hands of Saito as his agent. Sawa never gave me any authorisation to act. Saito repeatedly told me that the guarantee would be given. I do not exactly know the particulars of the security to be given to Sawa for his guarantee. I never carried any letters between Saito and Nakajima, but I brought the document promising that the guarantee would be given from Saito to Nakajima. That document was in answer to a letter from Nakajima to Saito: I and Kawamura took Nakajima's letter and brought back Saito's the same day. As far as I recollect Nakajima's letter was to the effect that he, for the purpose of an oil transaction with No. 98, Yokohama, would want Sawa's guarantee, and that he was willing to deliver the title deeds of his property to obtain that guarantee, and he requested Saito to let him know if Sawa's guarantee could be obtained on such terms. The property to be mortgaged was not mentioned in the letter, but the letter had an enclosure that may have contained particulars of the property. (Paper exhibited being particulars of the property.) I have never seen this document before. I do not know the handwriting. I first saw Mr. Mitchell on the 10th of May at No. 98, Bluff. I was in company with Matsae. I then also, for the first time, met Kawamura. I again saw Mr. Mitchell in Tôkiô on the 14th May, at Matsae's lodgings. Next time I saw Mr. Mitchell was again at No. 98, Yokohama. I was in company with Nakajima, Matsae, and Kawamura. We went to inspect the oil. Totska went with us. On that day no contract was made. The contract was concluded on the 20th, a provisional contract was

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made on the 14th. Again I saw Mr. Mitchell on the 22nd,—on that day it was fair weather; again on the 23rd, about 5 p.m., on the hatoba. I saw Totska in the morning. He came and asked Nakajima to take delivery in two lots, as it was too much oil to land in one day. There was a document drawn up to that effect. (Paper exhibited.) I wrote this document that morning at the request of Totska, and by the authorisation of Nakajima. In the afternoon, Mr. Mitchell, Nakajima, Matsae, Totska and I, were at the hatoba. We saw some oil. Mr. Mitchell said, "This has been landed to-day;" but he did not ask Nakajima to take delivery of it. We went to the hatoba because Totska wanted us to go and see the oil that was landed. 2,000 cases had been landed. The hatoba might probably hold over 10,000 cases. Mr. Mitchell then asked for $2,000. Nakajima said that he had come expecting to see 7,500 cases landed, and not 2,000 cases only. I know Nakajima had money at the hotel on the 23rd, but whether he had brought it with him to the hatoba I cannot say. Nor can I say if he had brought the guarantee with him. I wrote a second letter that same day; it was written at Mr. Mitchell's house. We went there to make certain that the rest of the oil would be landed the next day. I went there with Kawamura. Nakajima told me to go. He instructed me that if 7,000 or 8,000 more cases were landed the next day I might undertake in his name to pay $2,000 next day. (Paper exhibited.) I wrote that document on the 23rd at Mr. Mitchell's house, it contains nothing about 7,000 or 8,000 more cases being landed. Next day the money was asked for, but we were not asked to come and take delivery of the oil. Mr. Mitchell and Totska came in the morning to the hotel and asked for $2,000, but as there was no appearance of the balance of oil being landed the money was refused. The agreement was that the balance of the half of the 15,000 cases should be landed on that day. That was not put in writing by me because the other party could not exactly say how many cases could be landed during the day, but the understanding was as I say. On the 24th I went again with Nakajima to the hatoba. Mr. Mitchell and Totska arrived there and a new arrangement was made. (Paper exhibited.) This is the document. This agreement is identical with the one made on the 23rd, only that the hour of payment is now 2 p.m. instead of 9 a.m. Mr. Mitchell on this occasion said he wanted the $2,000 to pay duties and other charges. The reason that the payment and taking delivery was postponed from the 24th until the 25th was, that Nakajima wanted first to see if Mr. Mitchell was going to keep his promise of landing the balance of the oil. There was no sign of landing the balance either on the 24th or on the 25th. Nevertheless the money was paid on the 25th, because it had been agreed on the 24th that on that day the $2,000 should be paid without regard to the balance being landed. On the 25th I went to the Hatoba at 2 p.m. I saw Mano on the Hatoba, in fact, he came along with me. He lives in Tokió. He was in Yokohama on the 20th, the 22nd, the 23rd, and the 25th. On the 24th I did not see him. On the 25th I met him about 10 a.m. I saw him pay Nakajima money. Mr. Mitchell took the money to the Mitsui bank where he got it changed and wrote the receipt. He handed over the receipt on the hatoba. After Nakajima had commenced taking delivery a foreigner came there; that foreigner had a moustache. What he said I do not know as he spoke in English, but the further delivery was stopped after he had spoken to Totska. Mr. Mitchell was not there at that time, but he came shortly after and said that he would give delivery if Sawa's guarantee were handed over to him. This Nakajima refused. As the goods had not been landed I do not think Nakajima had the guarantee with him, neither did he then telegraph for it. Nor did Nakajima offer his own promissory note for the balance of the price for the 2,000 cases. I did not hear it said, that unless Sawa's guarantee were forthcoming that afternoon, the 2,000 cases would be sold by auction the next day. I am not aware that Nakajima that evening sent for Sawa's guarantee. I do not think that Nakajima has ever sent for that guarantee,—at least I have never seen it. (Paper exhibited). On the morning of the 26th, when I went with Nakajima to Mr. Mitchell's house, Totska produced a document, saying it was a copy of Saito's letter, to the effect that Sawa would not give his guarantee; and when Nakajima challenged the truth of this statement, he produced this document as the original, and Nakajima took possession of it. I do not know whose the handwriting is. Mr. Mitchell, Nakajima, Kawajima, Mano, Sentaro, Totska, and I were present. The document is dated the 26th. I have seen Saito Nobuyo. I have received no letter from Saito addressed to myself. I made the first proposals about this oil contract to Nakajima. There was no question about commission for me. Nakajima is an old friend of mine. I have not promised either Saito or Sawa any remuneration for Sawa's guarantee. There was no mention of commission between me and Kawamura. Nakajima may have intended, when the transaction had been carried through, to make some present to those who had rendered him assistance in the business. What amount would be proper I have no idea. I thought that as the oil could be had against a cash payment of 20 per cent. and a 90 days' bill, it would be a good speculation for Nakajima. These were the terms originally proposed. The agreement with Mano, I think, was made on the 20th May. I was not present when it was made, and have never seen it. I heard about it on the 21st or the 22nd. Mano lives in Sitaya, Okayo-machi, Tokió; the number I have forgotten. I do not know what the price of kerosene oil was in Yokohama on the 26th May. I know that the 2,000 cases, which were on the hatoba, were sold by public auction either on the 26th or the 27th May. I was not present at the auction, but I heard that the selling price was from $2.20 to $2.30 the case. I had no occasion to buy the oil. Nakajima had not instructed me to look for oil in the market.

Re-examined by Mr. Ness: I do not think that Matsae was employed by Mr. Mitchell. When Matsae came to my place, about the 20th of April, and offered oil for sale, he came on behalf of Mr. Mitchell.

The next witness called for plaintiff was Mano Shedetoshe, who stated: I am an oil merchant. On the 20th of May I entered into a contract with Nakajima. (Paper exhibited.) This is the contract. Nakajima has not fulfilled the contract. He told me there were 2,000 cases on the hatoba, but the other 13,000 cases he could not deliver. But he did not deliver me the 2,000 cases which were on the hatoba; on the 8th of June he delivered to me at Tokió 2,000 cases in their stead. As Nakajima has failed to fulfil the contract I have a claim on him of 5 per cent. on the purchase price: this claim I have not yet pressed as Nakajima represented to me that he was sueing Mr. Mitchell for damages. I have paid $2,000 to Nakajima on the contract. On the 26th of May both Mr. Mitchell and Totska knew about my contract with Nakajima, but I do not think they knew it on the 25th. I had conversation with Totska on the 26th May about my contract with Nakajima, and when I accompanied Nakajima to Mitchell's house on the 26th, Mitchell spoke to me about my contract with Nakajima. I was on the hatoba on the 25th May, I was asked for $2,000 by Nakajima, as the 2,000 cases were lying on the hatoba. I said there might be some bad cases and I wanted to examine the lot, but Nakajima promised that he would replace any bad cases, and then I handed Nakajima the money. Mr. Mitchell went away with the money, and he came back and ordered Totska to give delivery. Mr. Mitchell said, "Take delivery quickly" and then he left the hatoba. When about 100 cases had been put into a boat a foreigner, accompanied by a Japanese interpreter, came up and asked, "From whom do you take delivery of this oil?" I replied, "I take delivery from Nakajima, who has just taken delivery from Mr. Mitchell, to whom he has paid the money for it." The interpreter said, "The oil belongs to No. 28, and Mr. Mitchell has no right to give delivery." I referred him to Nakajima, and then there was some talk between them and Totska. In the meantime Mr. Mitchell came back, and I distinctly heard Totska say that Sawa's guarantee must be given for the balance before the oil could be delivered. There was then a very long conversation, Nakajima at last reclaiming his $2,000, and Mr. Mitchell refusing both money and oil, so that Nakajima at last got angry and went to the Consulate, which, however, was closed. Nakajima said repeatedly that he was quite prepared to carry out his contract.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkwood: I came from Tokió to-day. I was here the day before yesterday according to summons. I have had no conversation with others about the evidence I was to give in Court. I have been asked that I knew, and that I have stated briefly. I came to Yokohama about this oil for the first time on the 25th May. The agreement was concluded on the 20th May at my house in Tokió. I was not present myself. I first saw Nakajima on the hatoba on the 25th. The contract for Nakajima was made by Suzuya Sentaro. The understanding was that the price should be settled on the day of delivery, and it was settled on the hatoba. I was apprised that the oil would be ready for delivery on the 25th, and accordingly I went to Yokohama. I got that information from Nakajima, and Totska also urged me to have the junks ready. Suzuya Sentaro came to my place early on the morning of the 25th, and told me the oil would be ready for delivery on that day. The original agreement was that the oil should have been delivered on the 22nd. Suzuya is a Yokohama man, and was to let me know when the oil was ready. The arrangement was then that I should pay half the price cash down and the balance in 6 days. I got no message on the 22nd, not until the 25th, and then I was informed that only 2,000 cases would be delivered, and that it was requisite to pay $2,000. I had told my shopman that when Suzuya should come to the shop about oil he should consent to take the oil, but leave the price open. There was no written agreement before the 25th, but there was the verbal agreement with Suzuya that on receipt of the goods I should pay half of the price cash down

Re-examined by Mr. Ness: I think Suzuya acted at the request and on behalf of Nakajima.

The next witness for plaintiff was Suzuya Sentaro: I know of an oil contract between Nakajima and Mano. I think it was on the 10th May that Nakajima came to my place, saying that he was getting some oil from Mr. Mitchell, and wanted me to find him a purchaser. I told him I knew Mano, and in consequence I saw Mano's shopman, Yazoka. I mentioned Mr. Mitchell's terms to Yazoku, and he told me that Mano would take the 15,000 cases, and that the price should be arranged when they were landed. (Paper exhibited.) I have seen that contract. I think Totska must have known of the contract already on the 25th as he saw Mano on the hatoba with Nakajima. Also Nakajima told Totska in my presence that Mano had bought the oil from him. I saw Nakajima pay Mitchell $2,000 on the hatoba on the 25th May. Mr. Mitchell then gave delivery, but after a little the delivery was stopped by the master of No. 28, who said the oil was his. There was then some talk between Mr. Mitchell and the foreigner from No. 28, and Mr. Mitchell asked Nakajima for Sawa's guarantee. Nakajima said he would give Sawa's guarantee when he got the 15,000 cases.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkwood: It was about the 10th May when I first spoke to Mano about this oil business, and asked him to buy from Nakajima. He said he was willing if they could come to terms. I do not know when they came to terms. I have seen the agreement between Nakajima and Mr. Mitchell; I saw it on the 21st May; I had heard of it before but did not know it. The written contract between Mano and Nakajima was made on the 25th May. The first agreement between them was made on the 20th or 21st May; I do not know the terms, only delivery was to be taken on the 22nd May.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ness: On the 25th May the contract was put into writing; up to that day I think it was only a verbal

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agreement. Nakajima told me on the 22nd May that he had made the agreement.

Adjourned until Wednesday at 8.30 a.m.

Wednesday, July 5, 1876.

Mr. Ness stated that he had now finished the case for plaintiff.

Mr. Kirkwood then made his statement on behalf of defendant. He said that on the 13th of May Matsae came to defendant, to look for oil to purchase on behalf of plaintiff; on the 14th defendant was in Tōkiō, and entered into a provisional contract for the sale of kerosene with Nakajima. On the 16th, Nakajima came to Yokohama, and saw the oil on board the *John MacKean*. On the 18th Nakajima was again in Yokohama, and the contract was settled, with the exception of the price. On the 20th of May the contract, including the price, was finally settled, and the provisional contract destroyed. On the 22nd May Nakajima came to take delivery, but the goods had not yet been landed on account of rough weather, and on the 23rd an arrangement was entered into that Nakajima should take delivery in two lots. On that same day 2,000 cases had been landed, and Mr. Mitchell demanded a payment of $2,000 and Sawa's guarantee, and Nakajima promised to bring the same at 5 p.m. on the hatoba, but never did so. Mr. Mitchell went to Nakajima's hotel, and Nakajima, after making many apologies, promised to pay the $2,000 at 9 a.m. the next day, and a document was drawn up to that effect. On the morning of the 24th the money was still not paid and Mr. Mitchell was very much disgusted at the risk of the oil lying at the hatoba. On that day another document was written promising to pay the $2,000 next day at 2 p.m. On the 25th May the money was at last paid. Mr. Mitchell, after having changed the money at the Mitsui Bank, did not go to the hatoba, but told Kawamura to ask Nakajima for the guarantee. Nakajima went to Mr. Mitchell's house to get him to alter his resolution to have the guarantee, but Mr. Mitchell was unwilling to give in on that point, and he went to the hatoba to prevent the oil from being taken away, and had almost to use force for that purpose. In the meantime Mr. Morse, from No. 28, came to the hatoba and assisted Mr. Mitchell. In the evening Kawamura suggested the propriey of finding out how far this guarantee of Sawa's was really *hontō jitte*. Mr. Mitchell and Kawamura started for Tōkiō for this purpose where they saw Saito, who wrote a letter to the effect that as Nakajima had not given Sawa proper security, Sawa would not give any guarantee. Mr. Mitchell returned from Tōkiō in a *jinrikisha*, and lost the letter on the road. Kawamura remained in Tokio for the night. He came to Yokohama on the 26th, and brought with him a copy of Saito's letter of the night before, and a second letter from Saito, dated the 26th, corroborating the former statement, that the reason why Sawa's guarantee would not be given was, that Nakajima had not given Sawa proper security. Saito himself come to Yokohama on the 26th, and repeated verbally what he had written.

Mr. Kirkwood called as witness for defendant Saito Nubuyo.

Mr. Ness objected to this witness giving evidence as to Nakajima's inability to carry out the contract until defendant has proved that he himself was prepared to carry out the contract: in other words, let Mr. Kirkwood put Mr. Mitchell in the witness-box.

Mr. Kirkwood stated that what he wanted to prove by Saito was only the existance of certain documents.

Saito Nubuyo: On the 18th of May I received a letter from Nakajima. I have it here. (Paper produced.) I also received a list from Nakajima of the properties to the mortgaged as security for Sawa; this list was enclosed in the letter. (Paper exhibited.) This is the list. The letter was brought to be by Furokawa and Kawamura. I saw Mr. Mitchell in Tōkiō on the 25th of May. He was accompanied by Totska and Kawamura. He came to say he was prepared to deliver 2,000 cases that day, and he asked for Sawa's document at once. I answered that until the preliminary steps stipulated for by Nakajima had been completed, I could not give the guarantee. By these preliminary steps, I meant 15,000 cases of oil having been delivered at the hatoba: Nakajima having paid 90 per cent. on the purchase price, and having handed over the title deeds of his properties as security. The guarantee of Sawa, and the mortgage of Nakajima's properties, were to the exchanged at the hatoba when the goods had been delivered. I gave Mr. Mitchell a paper to the effect that I would not give the guarantee until the preliminary steps were completed. I took a copy of that paper.

Mr. Kirkwood called for that copy.

Mr. Ness at first objected, as no proof of the loss of the original had been adduced; afterwards, however, the objection was waived.

Examination of Saito continued: I have not got that copy. (Paper exhibited.) This is not my writing. This conversation with Mr Mitchell took place at a tea house in my neighbourhood. On the 26th I saw Totska in Tokiō; he told me that the paper I had given yesterday to Mr. Mitchell had been lost, and that he wanted a copy. I told Totska to give me a letter, to which I could reply; but Totska did not give me any letter. I gave Totska a letter. (Paper exhibited). This is the letter; it is my handwriting. I gave Totska that letter in the morning about 8 o'clock. On that same day I wrote a letter to Nakajima; I did not write to Kawamura or Furokawa. I wrote only one letter on that business that day, but I am not quite certain to whom it was addressed. I sent it by post. (Paper exhibited). This is the letter. It is addressed to Kawamura and Furokawa, but its contents are meant for Nakajima.

The Interpreter of the Court gave the substance of this letter as follows: There was a letter yesterday from Mr. Mitchell to Sawa, and as the matter of your original request has not been definitely settled, I refused for the time being the guarantee. I merely mention this for your information.

Mr. Ness remarked that it would depend on the evidence of Mr. Mitchell if he should consider it necessary to cross-examine the present witness. He should therefore postpone the cross-examination until he has heard the evidence of Mr. Mitchell.

Mr. Kirkwood objected to this manner of proceeding; cross-examination must follow immediately on the examination in chief.

His Honour sided with this view.

Mr. Ness said that in that case he should decline to cross-examine at all.

Examination of Saito continued: This letter I gave to Totska to bring to this port. I again met Kawamura and Totska on the 27th. Kawamura came to my place. I did not go to Yokohama on the 27th May. I wrote to Mr. Mitchell on that day. Kawamura and Totska had brought me a message from Mr. Mitchell, and I wrote to him in reply. (Paper exhibited.) This is my letter.

The interpreter of the Court gave the substance of this letter as follows:—In consequence of your request to explain the words in my message yesterday, "the arrangements not having been fulfilled." I now state that no security has been given by Nakajima and the commercial arrangements have not been completed, namely, the payment of the 20 per cent. on delivery of the 15,000 cases on the hatoba; nor have I got any information from Nakajima when he is to pay the balance.

Examination of Saito continued: I wrote that letter in a tea-house in Tokio. I have had no special conversation with Mr. Mitchell since the 25th. I have not yet received the title deeds from Nakajima; the letter of the 15th contains the promise to hand over the documents on the hatoba, where also the delivery of the goods and the affixing of the seal to the guarantee were to take place. I affixed Sawa's seal on the 4th or 5th of June. I was then told the guarantee would be required. I had got Nakajima's security. The oil was part of the security, but Nakajima's title deeds would be security, that even if there was a loss on the sale of oil, that loss should not fall on Sawa. Half of the property mortgaged by Nakajima belonged to Nakajima's son. I have received no commission on this business. I acted at the request of Sawa.

W. P. Mitchell, sworn: On the 13th of May I first heard about this oil business from Matsae. He came to my house on a Saturday afternoon telling me that there were some Japanese in Tokio who wanted to make an oil contract. As I had to go to Tokio on Sunday, the 14th, I told Matsae that I would call at his house. I there met Kawamura, Furokawa, Totska, and Matsae. Of these men I had only seen Matsae the day before. From Matsae's house I went with Furokawa and Totska to Nakajima's house. There a provisional contract was drawn up by Nakajima and translated by Totska. I said that as I could only make a contract on a cash basis, I should wish to know if Sawa's guarantee was negotiable.

Mr. Ness objected to this answer being accepted, because it tended to add a condition to the contract which was not there.

Mr. Kirkwood argued that the agreement of the 14th May was no contract,—was nothing else than a letter.

His Honour held that the document was a binding contract, and that no questions could be admitted which would tend to alter it.

Examination of W. P. Mitchell continued: I never signed that provisional contract. I told Nakajima that there was plenty of oil in Yokohama, and that I believed I should be able to furnish him with the quantity he desired; if he would come down on the 16th I should be able to give a definite answer. When I said I could only make the contract on a cash basis, Nakajima said that Sawa's guarantee was perfectly good, and easily negotiable.

Mr. Ness objected to the answer, and the objection was allowed.

Examination continued: Again I saw Kawamura, Furokawa, and Matsae, on the evening of the 16th May. Totska had come to my place on the 15th. On the 16th, I again had the party from Tokio, and handed them an order which I had from Messrs. Chipman, Stone & Co., to go on board the *John McKean*, and inspect the oil on board. I did not see them that night after they had been on board. I saw them again on the 18th May at my house on the Bluff. I then told them that I was very busy, and could only make a temporary contract, without giving a definite price; they might take Nakajima's views. I asked them to pay $1,000 bargain money, and after some conversation they agreed to pay $780 bargain money. I then drew up a form for the contract without giving any stated price on my part. I requested them to be back on the 20th, when I should try to arrange the definite contract. On the 20th May they came to my house in the evening. There were Nakajima, Furokawa, Kawamura, Matsae, Totska, and Nakajima's son. Nakajima said he had brought the $700 bargain money, and asked if I could make out the final contract. We then had some conversation about the price. I asked them $2.75, but finally we agreed on $2.67½. While writing out the contract, I again asked about Sawa's guarantee, and was again assured that it was perfectly negotiable. [This answer was again disallowed.] The next time I saw the party was on the 22nd May, at my house, at 9 a.m. It was then blowing half a gale of wind. I said it would be impossible to land anything that day, and they quite concurred with me. I further suggested that to land 15,000 cases at once would be very impractical, if not impossible, and that the most that could be landed in one day was from 2,000 to 2,500. I was met with the remark that this was not according to the contract. I answered, "Not according to the written contract, but to the understanding we had at the time of making the written contract."

Mr. Ness objected to this answer being accepted, as tending to add to the contract conditions that are not in the same. The answer was accordingly disallowed.

Examination continued: A conversation then took place between us with regard to delivery being given in smaller quantities. As nothing could be done that day, Nakajima said he would go and

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think the matter over. On the 22nd I bought 2,000 cases to be landed as speedily as possible, and I knew at that time that I could get the balance at a moment's notice. There was at that time 100,000 cases of oil in the market, partly in the hands of Chipman, Stone & Co., and partly Fischer & Co. In the afternoon of the 22nd the party from whom I had bought the 2,000 cases commenced to land, and landed 500 cases, and they promised that the balance, 1,500, would be landed the next day. In the evening I sent word to Nakajima that 500 cases had been landed and the balance would be landed next day, and I requested, as the hatoba was very small, he would take delivery of the 2,000 cases on the morrow. He answered that he had been thinking the matter over, and as it was in accordance with the contract, thought the whole lot should be landed. He sent me a document that he would receive 2,000 cases or as many as could be landed on the next day. On the morning of the 23rd May I sent Kawamura and Totska to Nakajima requesting him to come to the hatoba at 2 p.m. (Paper exhibited.) This letter was brought to me on the 23rd by Kawamura. At 2 p.m. I went to the hatoba where I saw Nakajima, Furokawa, Kawamura, Matsue and Totska. Totska was acting on behalf of both parties as interpreter, probably he was more on my side because he was anxious to get into my service. Kawamura also speaks English tolerably well. I can make myself understood in Japanese. I then offered the 2,000 cases and asked them to take delivery at once. Nakajima said that he would go to his hotel and bring the money and security at 5 o'clock. Previously we had some conversation about 20 per cent. on the purchase price for 2,000 cases. They wanted to know how much the 20 per cent. would be. I told them it would be something like $1,100 or $1,200, but as the transaction was a very large one, I suggested that they might pay $2,000. Nakajima then said, "I will bring at 5 o'clock $2,000 and Sawa's guarantee, and take delivery of the 2,000 cases." He did not say for what amount Sawa's guarantee would be. I tried to impress on him the necessity of doing so, as it was very risky to keep such an amount of goods on the hatoba during the night. He did not make his appearance at 5 p.m., and I then sent to Chipman, Stone & Co.'s to ask for a European watchman to be sent for the night to the hatoba. About half past six or seven o'clock Furokawa and Kawamura came to my house on the Bluff. Furokawa apologised for Nakajima not coming at 5, but promised that he would come at 9 a.m. next day. I told Furokawa to tell Nakajima what great risk I was incurring in keeping the goods uninsured on the hatoba. He quite agreed with me, and said that I should be sure to receive the $2,000 and the guarantee the next morning. I asked him to put that in writing, which he did. (Paper exhibited.) This is the document.

The document was read, being a promise next day, at 9 a.m., to pay $2,000, and receive 2,000 cases.

Mr. Ness remarked that the document does not contain a word about Sawa's guarantee; and this is again an instance where the opposite party adduces evidence that tends to vary a written instrument.

Witness continued: Next morning, the 24th, about 9 a.m., Nakajima, Furokawa, Kawamura, and Matsue, came to my house. They again apologised for not having the money with the security; but money and security would be sure to come during the day, before 1 p.m. When they did not make their appearance at 1 p.m. I went to their hotel. Nakajima said he was ashamed to see me as he had not kept his promise. I told him it was impossible for me to keep the goods on the hatoba at my risk and expense. After having considered the matter he said that he would surely to morrow at 2 p.m. bring the $2,000 and Sawa's guarantee, and a document was drawn up accordingly. (Mr. Ness objected to the answer about guarantee being accepted, as the document does not contain a word about the guarantee. Answer disallowed.) There was a verbal agreement before the document was drawn up, namely that Sawa's guarantee should be brought at the same time as the $2,000. (This answer was likewise objected to by Mr. Ness and disallowed.) At the same interview, and after the document was written, a verbal agreement was made that they should bring $2,000 the next day at 2 p.m. and the guarantee, and take delivery of the 2,000 cases. (The Court disallowed the part about the guarantee, but Mr. Kirkwood demanded that then the whole answer should be struck out, which was accordingly done.) On the morning of the 25th Kawamura and Totska brought me a message from Nakajima.

Mr. Ness protested against this being evidence, as Kawamura and Totska were manifestly the agents of defendant himself. Conversation between defendant and his own agents could never be admitted as evidence against plaintiff.

Mr. Kirkwood argued that Kawamura had acted as agent for plaintiff; Saito said so distinctly this morning.

Mr. Ness admitted this, but added that he should have put that right if he had cross examined Saito.

Mr. Kirkwood contended that Kawamura had busied himself about this oil business long before Mitchell had anything to do with it.

Mr. Ness stated that it is in evidence that when Nakajima in disgust went to the British Consulate he was overtaken by Kawamura and Totska who, on behalf of Mr. Mitchell, asked him not to do anything in the matter; and next morning Kawamura and Totska came again to Nakajima on behalf of Mr. Mitchell. Kawamura has received $50 as reward from Mr. Mitchell, and Totska is to be looked upon as Mr. Mitchell's servant. His Honour ruled the evidence as inadmissible. Mr. Kirkwood demanded that his objection be noted.

Examination continued: On the 25th May, I went at 2 p.m. to the hatoba in consequence of a conversation I had had in the morning. On the hatoba I found Nakajima, Furokawa, Kawamura, Matsue and Totska and they were examining the 2,000 cases that were landed. Nakajima asked me what we should do about some cases that appeared to be damaged. I looked over the cases and sorted out 27 which appeared leaky, and these I told them I would replace. I then enquired if he had brought the $2,000 and the guarantee. He answered that he had the $2,000, as I handed me two cheques on the Mitsui Bank for $1,000 each, I asked him if they were correct, and he assured me they were. I told him I should go to the Mitsui Bank and find out, and I told Totska to go on with the delivery of the cases according to the order I have received from Chipman, Stone & Co.'s. I had at that time only an order for 100 cases. I said I should go and cash those notes and bring an order for the balance of the cases. I cashed the notes at the Bank and there handed the receipt to Furokawa in the presence of Kawamura. I then told Kawamura to go with Furokawa to the hatoba and receive Sawa's guarantee from Nakajima, and I would return there immediately with an order for delivery of the balance of the cases. With the $2,000 and the money I had paid already on account to Chipman, Stone & Co., I was prepared to get an order for the balance, my agreement being that I should pay for the order on delivery. I had paid already $500. Besides the $500 paid to Chipman, Stone & Co., and the $2,000 now paid to me I had in my possession the balance that would enable me to get the order from Chipman, Stone & Co. From the Mitsui Bank I went in a *jinrikisha* to my office and commenced to make preparations to enable me to get the order from Messrs. Chipman, Stone & Co. While doing so a message came from the hatoba saying that Nakajima had not brought, or would not give—I do not exactly remember—Sawa's guarantee. That message was brought me by a servant of Kawamura's. I don't know his name. I shall know him if I see him. I was just going to Messrs. Chipman, Stone & Co.'s. I then jumped into a *jinrikisha* and went to the hatoba, where I saw Nakajima's coolies trying to take delivery of the oil by force. I met at the hatoba the parties already mentioned and Mr. Morse, who said there was a great row going on, but that he did not know what was the matter. I had to use a big stick to keep the people from taking forcible possession of the oil. I asked Nakajima, what was the meaning of this. He replied that he was not to give me Sawa's guarantee until he had got delivery of 15,000 cases. I told him he was under a great mistake. I then ordered Totska to stop the delivery after having delivered the 100 cases for which he had my order. I told Mr. Morse that he had still a lien on the goods, and asked him to lend me his assistance. He said he would send for his European watchman. I told Nakajima, who said he had paid $2,700 and wanted delivery of 2,000 cases, that he could not expect me to give him $5,000 worth of goods on receipt of only $2,700: he must give me security for the balance of the price for the 2,000 cases. Nakajima then said he would give me his own security for the balance. I replied I would not take his security but Sawa's negotiable security according to our arrangement. He then appeared in trouble, and I then offered in order to assist him that I would give him 500 or 600 cases as an equivalent for the $2,000 and leave the balance on the hatoba until he could arrange about the security. He pondered over this, and went away about 50 yards where 3 Japanese were sitting on logs of wood on the hatoba. He came back and said: "my friends have brought $2,000." I did not know the 3 Japanese at that time. I now know they were Mano, Suzuya and the banto of Mr. Watson at No. 22.

Adjourned until 8.30 a.m. to-morrow.

Thursday, 6th July 1876.

Examination of W. P. Mitchell by Mr. Kirkwood continued: I made enquiry what the banto of No. 22 had to do in this affair, and Nakajima answered me that it was through the banto of No. 22 that Mano had received $2,000. After some further talk Nakajima said he would go and see the British Consul. I said I should be delighted to see the Consul, and receive his advice in the matter. Before he left I said, "These cases have now remained two or three nights on the hatoba, and I cannot allow them to continue there; furthermore, unless you can bring the security I have asked for by 5 o'clock I shall sell the cases by public auction for your account." He made no reply and left. I remained some time at the hatoba and made arrangements for a night watchman. When I left the hatoba I sent to the hotel to enquire if security had been procured. I got a negative answer, and I went to a newspaper office to advertise the auction of the oil. I then went home, and Kawamura and Totska came to my house and suggested that it would be a good thing to see Sawa about the guarantee. I assented and went with them to Tokio by the 7.30 train. This was all on the 25th May. We went to Saito's house as Sawa's agent.

Mr. Ness objected to this evidence as Mr. Mitchell had no business to enquire from Sawa or Saito about the guarantee; Nakajima was to bring that guarantee when 15,000 cases were delivered, and this condition had not yet taken place.

Examination continued: I asked Saito if he was Sawa's agent, and he showed me a power of attorney from Sawa. I then wrote a note in English.

Mr. Ness objected to any evidence derived from conversations with Saito as only hearsay evidence. Saito is no party to this case. Mr. Kirkwood argued that Sawa or his attorney Saito was; since the 18th May, a party to the contract, as he had bound himself to give his guarantee. Mr. Ness said he had only raised this objection in order to save time; in reality it was a matter of perfect indifferent what Saito had said.

Examination continued: In this note I asked Saito if he had promised Sawa's guarantee to Nakajima in connection with a transaction between Nakajima and myself? Saito replied verbally that he had not yet given the proper security. At my request Saito put that answer into writing. (Mr. Ness called for that paper.)

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That paper I lost coming back from Tokio the same night. Kawamura translated Saito's letter to me; it was to the effect that Nakajima's title deeds had not been handed over as promised, and, therefore, Sawa's guarantee had not yet been given. I had a long conversation with Saito. He never mentioned anything about the not landing of the oil being a reason for not issuing a guarantee. He never said that the documents would be exchanged at the hatoba. On the morning of the 25th May, Totska came to my house, and by him I sent a letter to Nakajima to the effect that I considered he had not fulfilled his contract. (Mr. Ness called for the letter. Paper produced.) This is the letter. It is dated the 25th May; but that is a mistake, it was written on the 26th May. (Letter read, containing a threat to take proceedings against Nakajima in the Saibansho unless he fulfils the contract.) On the same day, at 10.30 a.m., I sold on the hatoba, by public auction, 2,000 cases kerosene oil, at a price varying from $2.10 to $2.30 per case. On the 27th, Nakajima, Furokawa, Matsae, and an interpreter came to my office, and wanted to know what I was going to do about the contract. I told Nakajima, "From my letter, you must be aware of what steps I am going to take." Through the interpreter I added, that I could still give them the oil if they could bring me security for payment, provided they paid me for the loss on the re-sale of the oil. They replied they would go and see a lawyer. I then heard from Mr. Ness. I went to see him, and asked him to arrange the matter satisfactorily. He promised to try. (Paper produced, and read, which is a note from Mr. Ness, asking defendant to call. A second paper produced, and read, which is a note from defendant to Mr. Ness, dated 31st May, stating that unless the promissory note is forthcoming by next day he shall take proceedings. A third paper produced and read, which is a note from Mr. Ness to defendant, dated 1st June, advising that he has just arrived from Tôkiô, and would see his clients.) On the 4th of June I called on Mr. Ness, at his desire, who told me that he had received $6,000, and Sawa's guarantee, and if I would give him a delivery order for the 15,000 cases within 12 hours he was prepared to hand me money and guarantee. I told him that was impossible, and not according to my agreement with Nakajima, which was to take the oil in small quantities at a time. Mr. Ness showed me copies of the agreements, but I did not find them correct. At the same time, as I had written to Nakajima about the breach of contract, I wrote to the British Consulate. (Letter dated 26th May handed in.) My estimated loss of profit by Nakajima's breach of contract is $1,300. I bought the oil at $2.47½ per case, and I sold it at $2.67½ to Nakajima. I should, consequently, have gained 20 cents per case. After the 27th May I again saw Saito, and had some conversation with him.

Mr. Ness objected to that conversation being taken as evidence. Objection allowed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ness: Totska was partly my agent. I remember having written to Naka ima that he was employed by me as interpreter (Paper exhibited.) This is the letter. After the 26th May Kawamura was my agent: up to that time he was Nakajima's agent, not mine. I sent him on the 23rd with Totska to Nakajima. He was at my office at that time, I did not think he came there on an errand. I did not request them to go and get a letter from Nakajima. I requested Totska to go, I may also have requested Kawamura to go. Kawamura acted not as my agent, but as Nakajima's, when conveying a message from me to Nakajima. On the 14th May I had contracted provisionally to sell oil, if I could purchase. The contract was reduced to writing by Nakajima, taken away by Totska, and brought back by Totska on the 18th. (Paper exhibited.) This is the contract. On the 18th Totska returned it to Nakajima. That contract does not say anything about being dependent on my ability to purchase. The cases on board the *John MacKean* were the cases referred to in the provisional contract. At the time the cases did not belong to me. I did not possess them on the 20th May, neither did I possess the 15,000 cases on the 22nd May. Up to the present time I have never possessed more than 2,000 cases. The cases on board the *John MacKean* belonged to Chipman, Stone & Co. and Jardine, Matheson & Co. I got no delivery order from Jardine, Matheson & Co. I got a delivery order from Chipman, Stone & Co. for oil on board the *John MacKean*. At that time I did not know that Jardine, Matheson & Co. owned part of the oil. I possessed 2,000 cases on the 22nd May; I had bought them from Mr. Morse. I did not get delivery on the 23rd May. I had information from Chipman, Stone & Co. that 2,000 cases were landed on the hatoba for my account. I got delivery on the 26th May, not of 2,000 cases, only of 100 cases. The balance were delivered to me on the 26th May. I had paid for them on the 26th and 27th May partly out of the proceeds of the auction. On the 22nd May I had paid Chipman, Stone & Co. $125, on the morning of the 23rd May $250, and on the morning of the 24th May $200. (Mr. Ness called for receipts.) I had a written agreement with Chipman, Stone & Co. about 2,000 cases. (Mr. Ness called for it.) There are altogether three receipts, I produce one, I may have the two others. I paid no money on the 2,000 cases. Before I sold the 2,000 cases at auction I had no arrangement with Chipman, Stone & Co. that they were to be sold for their account. They had a lien on the cases up to the moment of the auction. Nevertheless, in my opinion, the cases were mine. The lien was satisfied on the 27th May. At that time the cases had been sold by auction. I rendered account sales to Chipman, Stone & Co. On the 22nd May I made a verbal agreement with Chipman, Stone & Co. about 15,000 cases. The price was never agreed upon nor the manner of payment. I did not, on the 22nd May, offer to deliver Nakajima 15,000 cases because the weather was then too windy. I was not prepared to deliver 15,000 cases on that day. In my answer to the petition I have said I was prepared. It would take about 6 days to land 15,000 cases. It would be impossible to deliver in less time. I undertook to deliver in one day because, when making the contract with Nakajima, he said that it was only by pledging 15,000 cases to be delivered in one day that he should be able to raise 20 per cent. on the purchase price and a negotiable guarantee from Sawa. That is my only explanation of having undertaken to perform an impossibility. The contract of the 20th May was drawn up by Kawamura and Nakajima and translated to me. There are two English copies of that contract, both written by me, and signed by me and Nakajima. I look on the English copy as original, but I wrote it according to what had been drawn up by the Japanese. I considered that the contract subsisting between me and Nakajima on the 25th was the instrument of the 20th May, as modified by later documents drawn up on the 22nd, 23rd, and the 24th.

In this action I rely on three breaches of contract: on the 23rd, the 24th, and 25th May. When I received Nakajima's letter dated the 23rd May, I looked on it as a condonation of my failing in delivery the previous day. It was not properly a condonation, for I had already told Nakajima that it was impossible to land 15,000 cases in a day. On the 23rd May, I had not commenced landing anything beyond the 2,000 cases. It would, consequently, have been impossible for me to have the whole 15,000 cases landed before the 27th or 28th May. (Paper exhibited.) In virtue of that agreement, Nakajima paid me $2,000. I have at all times been prepared to carry out the letter of that agreement. On the 25th May, I was prepared to deliver 2,000 cases on payment of $2,000 I did not deliver 2,000 cases when I received $2,000. This written agreement contains no stipulation beyond payment of $2,000 on one side, and delivery of 2,000 cases on the other. It was with a view to carry out this agreement that I and Nakajima met on the hatoba on the 25th It was I who refused to carry out the letter of this written agreement. I came back to the hatoba after going to the Mitsui Bank. I did not go back immediately, I went to my office. It was about a quarter to three. I went to my office to make arrangements to get a delivery order for the balance of the 2,000 cases. I did not know that Mr. Morse was on the hatoba. He was called by a boy. Mr. Morse did not to my knowledge interfere; I asked him to assist me. He was standing there as having a lien on the oil. I do not know, if he was there to protect his interests. He did not object to let me have delivery before I had paid for the goods. He did not to my knowledge object to Nakajima taking away the goods. He did not to my knowledge know that I had sold oil to Nakajima. At the moment I received the $2,000, I was not in a position to deliver more than 100 cases. I had paid for about 200 cases. I think I can find receipts for more than $275. I cannot swear that I paid more than $275. That would not represent more than about 100 cases. I have become responsible for $400 in order to obtain Totska's release from jail. I have received from Nakajima $2,700. I sold the oil for $4,400. I paid Chipman, Stone & Co. $4,400. On the 20th May the market price of oil was considerably less than what Nakajima should pay. The difference between what I paid Chipman, Stone & Co., and what I obtained at auction for the oil is only $500, which is my loss: to cover that and expenses I want to keep Nakajima's $2,700.

Re-examined by Mr. Kirkwood: On the 15th of May I went to Chipman, Stone & Co. saying that some Japanese were coming from Tokio to look at the oil, that I might be able to make a contract, and I should like to get an order for them to go on board the *John MacKean*. If it had been a fine day on the 22nd May, and the guarantee had been there, I should have been prepared to commence carrying out my contract, and have gone on with it to completion. That would have taken at least 5 days. I told Nakajima already on the 20th May that it was an impossibility to land 15,000 cases in a day.

Mr. Ness objected to this answer as varying the contents of the contract that has been drawn up in witness's own hand-writing, and which expressly stipulates the delivery of 15,000 cases on the 22nd May. Objection allowed.

Re-examination continued.—On the morning of the 22nd May I went to Mr. Morse and told him I wanted 2,000 cases of oil, that I had an arrangement for 15,000 cases but wanted to have 2,000 at once. I arranged the price for the 2,000 cases at $2.47½. With regard to the balance I said nothing as I did not wish to implicate myself too far until I had seen how Nakajima would act. I agreed to pay Chipman, Stone & Co. for the 2,000 cases on delivery. They would commence landing as soon as the weather would permit, and on the same afternoon 500 cases were landed, and I was informed that by 2 p.m. next day 1,500 more would be landed. These 1,500 cases were landed on the 23rd, and I received a letter from Chipman, Stone & Co. that the cases had been landed at the hatoba for my account. (Mr. Ness called for that document; witness stated he had not got it in Court but could bring it within half-an-hour.) The kerosene was at my risk from the time it was landed on the hatoba. On my return from the Mitsui Bank on the afternoon of the 25th I went to my office to make arrangements for paying for the balance of the 2,000 cases. I had the requisite money in my possession at that time. On my return to the hatoba I asked Nakajima if he had brought the security, when he replied he could not give it. I said no more cases would be delivered until security was given. The reason I did not get the delivery order from Chipman, Stone & Co. was the absence of the security. I mean, I would not apply for the delivery order until I had the security. (Paper exhibited.) I do not consider this contract of the 14th May binding on me. (Mr. Ness had never said it was binding as it was done away with a few days later.) I do not consider the letters written by Nakajima on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th May as constituting binding contracts apart from the conversations which took place with regard to them.

Mr. Kirkwood explained that these letters can only be con-

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sidered as *ex parte in memoria*, which in connection with the conversations that took place upon them constitute agreements.

Mr. Ness objected to the answer as tending to add to, or subtract from, the purport of written instruments, which were accepted by Mr. Mitchell, had been produced in Court by him, and were written at the very interviews when these conversations are said to have taken place. Objection allowed and the answer disallowed.

Re-examination continued: I never gave any unqualified acceptation of these letters apart from the conversation which took place with regard to them. At the time these letters were written other agreements, verbal ones, were made.

Mr. Ness considered it a great waste of time that his learned friend went on repeating a course of examination that had been ruled out over and over again.

His Honour advised decendant's counsel to avoid waste of time as much as possible.

Re-examination continued: On the 30th of May I was still prepared to carry out the contract and offered to do so.

Mr. Kirkwood next called

Totska: I am a *hanin*, my occupation is interpreter. I first saw Mr. Mitchell on the 11th of May. I was with Matsae, a friend of mine. From Matsae's place we went to Nakajima's house on business between Mr Mitchell and Nakajima. I was not asked to do so by Mr. Mitchell. Nakajima made proposals to Mr. Mitchell and put them in writing. Nakajima requested me to translate the writing, which I did.

The examination of this witness was here interrupted and the witness box entered by

J. R. Morse, sworn: I am a partner of Chipman, Stone & Co. About the 20th May we had about 25,000 cases kerosene on board the *John MacKean* and the *Lancet*. Mr. Mitchell came to us on the 16th saying that he had some Japanese purchasers for kerosene. On the 22nd he made a contract for 2,000 cases. We agreed to deliver, as soon as we could, on the hatoba. He paid on that day $200 and on the next morning $270. I can produce my books. The balance should be paid on delivery of the oil. He said that he might want in all 15,000 or 20,000 cases, and I told him we could let him have them. The balance of the 2,000 cases was landed on the 23rd. It was landed for Mr. Mitchell's account and was of course at his risk on the hatoba. I went to the hatoba on the 25th. Mr. Mitchell arrived a few minutes after I had got there. He first had a conversation with some Japanese. (Nakajima pointed out to witness.) That man was there when Mr. Mitchell addressed me. Mr. Mitchell spoke in English.

Mr. Ness objected as Nakajima does not know English. Mr Kirkwood argued that Nakajima had an interpreter there. Question allowed.

Examination continued: Mr. Mitchell told me that the Japanese were not allowed to take the oil as they had not come prepared with proper means of payment. He added that they were likely to use force and asked for our European watchman. On the 25th we were prepared to sell Mr. Mitchell 15,000 cases of kerosene oil.

Cross examined by Mr. Ness: I never contracted with Mr. Mitchell for 14,000 cases. He never paid me a cent beyond what he paid me on account of the 2,000 cases. He had no right to deliver these 2,000 cases until they were paid for. He paid for them after they were sold by auction. He consulted us before he sold them by auction. I consider we had a lien on the cases until they were sold by auction. He had not the right to sell them as his property. In fact the property belonged to us. I was called to the hatoba on the 25th by our watchmen who told me the Japanese would take the oil by force unless I stopped them. He had instructions from me that when an order came from us he should give delivery. I had the order ready but he had not sent for it and I interfered with the delivery. If Mr Mitchell has said that I did not interfere his statement is incorrect

Re-examined by Mr. Kirkwood: I did not interfere with the delivery in Mr. Mitchell's presence, but before he came to the hatoba.

Mr. Mitchell was justified in telling the Japanese: these are the 2,000 cases I have to deliver, give me $2,000 and I will deliver your 100 cases and go and get an order for delivering the balance.

Mr. Ness objected: Witness is here to testify to facts not to give his opinion on a question of law. Answer disallowed.

Re-examination continued: I was asked by Mr. Mitchell to give him assistance against the Japanese, and I sent for our watchman. Mr. Mitchell told me the Japanese were not prepared to pay for the oil, and on that account I sent for our watchman.

Adjourned until to-morrow, at 8.30 a.m.

Friday, 7th July, 1876.

Totska's examination by Mr. Kirkwood continued: After the 18th May I again saw Nakajima in Yokohama on the 16th. On that day Nakajima, Furokawa, and Matsae came to see the oil. Kawamura was not with them. Again I saw Nakajima in Yokohama on the 20th May. He came with Furokawa and Matsae about 4.30 p.m. to Mr. Mitchell's house. Nakajima proposed the terms of the oil contract to Mr. Mitchell, 20 per cent. down on delivery of 15,000 cases of oil and the balance in a negotiable security from Prince Sawa. (Mr. Ness objected to the expression negotiable; all these conversations tending to vary the contents of a written contract are not admissible. His Honor allowed the objection. Mr. Kirkwood wished his protest noted.) Nakajima drew up a document containing the terms of the contract, and Mr. Mitchell took an English translation of it. These documents were signed by both parties. They were torn up on the 20th, but I remember their contents. (Mr. Ness thought it a great waste of time to continue this examination on a torn up document, which can have no possible bearing on the issue of the case.) I remember the morning of the 22nd May. Nakajima, Kawamura, Furokawa, Matsae and I went to Mr. Mitchell's office. Mr. Mitchell told Nakajima that the wind was so strong that nothing could be landed that day. Some conversation then took place between Nakajima and Mr. Mitchell with reference to the fact that, although it had been stipulated on the 20th in the written contract that the oil should be landed in one day, this was only in order to facilitate Nakajima in raising the 20 per cent. of the purchase price and in getting Sawa's guarantee, and it was nevertheless well understood between the parties, that Nakajima should take the oil in 5 or 6 deliveries, and in consequence of this conversation, Nakajima put into writting that he was willing to take, under the terms of the contract of the 20th, so much of the oil as could be landed that day, the 22nd. (Paper exhibited.) That is not the document: that document is dated the 23rd. The document I speak about was dated the 22nd, and it was returned to Nakajima on the 23rd when he wrote another document that day. I saw Nakajima later on that same day, the 22nd May, at the hotel.

Mr. Kirkwood asked what conversation took place on the evening of the 22nd, but Mr. Ness objected to the question, because it is already in evidence that that conversation was reduced to writing. Question disallowed.

Examination of Totska continued: There was no writing on the evening of the 22nd May. The conversation did not eventuate in a written document on that evening. On the 23rd May the weather was again unfavourable. Nakajima wrote a document at his hotel, and requested me and Kawamura to take it to Mr. Mitchell. (Paper exhibited.) This is the document. I did not see who wrote it it was written in the next room, but I saw Nakajima put his seal to it. The document stated that Nakajima was willing to receive the 500 cases that had been landed the day before, and as many as could be landed that day. I took the document to Mr. Mitchell's house on the Bluff, about 9 a.m. Nakajima said, "As we did no business yesterday, ask Mr. Mitchell to let us do some to-day, without mistake." At 2 p.m., 2,000 cases were landed; and at Mr. Mitchell's request I proceeded to Nakajima's hotel, to ask him to take delivery of the 2,000 cases. Nakajima asked me to request Mr. Mitchell to wait until 5 p.m. Nakajima went to the hatoba and saw the cases. At 5 p.m. I and Kawamura were at Mitchell's place. Nakajima said that the $8,000 he had expected to-day had miscarried, that he must raise the money somehow, and he asked me to go to Mitchell and ask him to wait until to-morrow for the $2,000, which he would then surely pay, as he could obtain them from Mr. Watson's *banto* at No. 22. I went to Mr. Mitchell together with Kawamura, and Nakajima sent Furokawa with us, and gave him his seal as his representative. On the hatoba, at 2 p.m., Mr. Mitchell had asked Nakajima for $2,000 to pay duties and other expenses, and Nakajima had promised to bring the $2,000 at 5 p.m., together with Sawa's negotiable security, and take delivery of the 2,000 cases. In the evening Nakajima sent Furokawa with his seal to Mr. Mitchell, and ordered him to tell Mr. Mitchell that he was ashamed to come and see him because he had not kept his promise, and to ask Mr. Mitchell to wait for the $2,000 until the next day. (Paper exhibited.) This is the document written on the evening of the 23rd at Mr. Mitchell's house, by Furokawa.

Mr. Kirkwood: What was the agreement at the time this document was written?

Mr. Ness objected. Question disallowed.

Totska's examination continued: Nakajima brought no money at 9 a.m. next day, the 24th. I went to the hotel in the morning, and saw Nakajima, Furokawa, Matsae, and Kawamura. Nakajima said he had not got the money, but he requested me to go with Kawamura to Mr. Mitchell and apologise for his shortcoming, and promised the money at noon that same day. As for Sawa's guarantee, that, he said, he had got. In the afternoon Mr. Mitchell went to Nakajima's hotel; I accompanied Mr. Mitchell, who asked Nakajima why he had not kept his promise. Nakajima asked him just to wait a little longer. Mr. Mitchell then went away. Later in the afternoon, I and Kawamura went to Mr. Mitchell's place, and carried with us a bond Kawamura had written. (Paper exhibited.) This is the document: I saw Nakajima write it. It contained a promise that Nakajima would pay the next day at 2 p.m., and take delivery of 2,000 cases. On that day nothing further was done. On the morning of the 25th I and Kawamura were at Nakajima's hotel, when Nakajima came in and told me that he had now got the $2,000, and would be able to complete the business at 2 p.m. He requested me and Kawamura to go to Mr. Mitchell's place, and tell him that at 2 o'clock he would bring the $2,000, and Sawa's negotiable guarantee. We did so. At 2 p.m. Mr. Mitchell went to the hatoba, and I went to Nakajima's hotel to meet Nakajima's party. I met Furokawa, Kawamura, Matsae, and Nakajima's son, and they told me Nakajima would arrive presently. Shortly after Nakajima appeared, with three other men whom I did not know. When Nakajima came to the hatoba, Mitchell said, "Here are the 2,000 cases; pay me the $2,000." This Nakajima did in two Mitsui Bank notes. Mitchell then said to me, "I will go and change these at the bank; you give delivery of 100 cases, and in the meantime I will get an order for delivery of the balance of 2,000 cases." Mitchell ordered me to translate this to Nakajima, which I did; and Mitchell, Furokawa, and Kawamura went to the bank. I gave delivery of 100 cases when Furokawa and Kawamura came back to the hatoba. Mr. Mitchell was not with them. Kawamura said to Nakajima that Mr. Mitchell had gone to No. 28 for the delivery order and had requested him to get Sawa's negotiable security. Nakajima replied he could not give that security until the 15,000 cases were delivered, but he would give his own security for the balance. Nakajima proceeded to take the balance of the 2,000 cases by force, and I and Kawamura tried to prevent him. Kawamura sent a man named Murata to Mr. Mitchell to tell him that Nakajima

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had not brought Sawa's security: Kawamura also sent a man to No. 28 to tell them that the oil was being taken forcible delivery of. A foreigner from No. 28 appeared accompanied by an interpreter; that foreigner stopped the coolies from taking more oil. I did not speak to the foreigner. Mr. Mitchell then reappeared, and he asked Nakajima why he had not brought Sawa's negotiable guarantee. Nakajima said he had not got it, but offered his own guarantee. Kawamura said he would complain to the British Consul and he proceeded to the Consulate followed by Nakajima, Furokawa, Matsae, and the three men whom I did not know. Mr. Mitchell approved of Kawamura's going to the Consulate to complain that Nakajima had not got the guarantee. The same evening Kawamura came to Mr. Mitchell's house, and Mr. Mitchell, Kawamura, and I went to Totska to Saito's house. Then Kawamura proposed to Mr. Mitchell to see Saito. At Saito's house there was some conversation that resulted in a written document.

Mr. Kirkwood: What conversation took place that evening?

Mr. Ness objected; question disallowed; but Mr. Kirkwood's protest noted.

Totska's examination continued: I again met Saito at Yokohama on the 27th or 28th of May. Kawamura came from Saito to Mitchell, to say that Saito wished to see Mr. Mitchell in connection with the transaction between Nakajima and Mr. Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell, Kawamura, and I went, in consequence, to a tea house at Nogeyama. Saito said he had come at Nakajima's request to try to settle the affair, that Nakajima had promised him *yen* 800 for settling it, and he wanted to know if Mr. Mitchell would give him *yen* 600? Mr. Mitchell refused and went away. Kawamura came a second time from Saito to Mr. Mitchell's place, and said Saito would compromise the matter if Mitchell would give him *yen* 200. To this Mr. Mitchell agreed and wrote a bank cheque for *yen* 200. I handed the cheque to Saito. (Mr. Ness called for the cheque) Mr. Mouse appeared, but was told he would not be required.

Mr. Ness in commencing his cross examination requested the witness to answer him in English. To this Mr. Kirkwood objected: a witness should always be examined in his own language, if he so wishes it. Totska, on being asked by the Court, declared that he preferred to be examined and give answers in Japanese.

Totska, cross-examined by Mr. Ness: I am at present studying to perfect myself as an interpreter. I was, during this business, acting as interpreter between Mr. Mitchell and Nakajima. There were conversations lasting for an hour and a half. I was able to translate properly between the two parties, to convey the meaning of their words from the one to the other; but as I am not so well acquainted with English as you (Mr. Ness) I shall, in law matters, prefer to speak in Japanese, and I positively refuse to speak in English. I was released from prison on the 4th of this month: I have been in prison during 30 days. The charge against me was that I had made a contract in another name.

Mr. Ness: Was the charge having obtained money under false pretences and under a false name?

Witness:—I have two names, one I had received from a *daimio*, my former master: that name I have now dropped, and this came out during a case at the Saibansho, and I was imprisoned for not having reported to the government officers the change in my name.

Cross-examination continued: Mr. Mitchell had to pay $400 to obtain my release from prison. Mr. Mitchell lent me the $400. I shall repay them in 30 days. I am, consequently, now in Mr. Mitchell's debt for $400. I had to pay these $400 to the Saibansho for being suspected of having changed my name. The occasion of the change of my name being discovered, was a security I had entered into for a friend, to the amount of $500. That document I have not got: it was torn up when the $330 were paid by Mr. Mitchell. I only stood security for my friend in that business. I did not receive the $500, or part of them. Mr. Mitchell had no connection at all with that business. It was not a contract about saddles.

Mr. Kirkwood objected to this cross-examination.

Mr. Ness contended that he could cross-examine to any extent in order to test the credit of the witness.

Cross-examination continued: Mr. Mitchell had no connection with the saddle contract. I do not know where the saddles were. The document to which I put my seal stated that my friend had received $500. It was simply for this that I was in prison for 30 days and had to pay $400. I had used my change of name. I did not know Mr. Mitchell at that time. On the 25th May I was engaged by Mr. Mitchell as interpreter, afterwards I was imprisoned by the Saibansho, and Mr. Mitchell lent me $400 for twenty days to effect my release. Mr. Mitchell was under no obligation to me. My employment as interpreter lasted for about three days when it was interrupted by my imprisonment. Mr. Mitchell had confidence in my being able to repay him. About the saddle contract I can give no information, it was torn up by the Saibansho authorities. No criminal charge was made against me. Mr. Mitchell had not the least connection with the contract in regard to which I was examined. (Mr. Ness called for the official correspondence between this Consulate and the Saibansho concerning that contract. This correspondence was produced and read: First, a letter from the Saibansho to the Consulate, dated 1st June, asking that Mitchell, Cope & Co. be informed that their servant Totska has been placed in jail on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences; second, a letter from the same to same, dated June 2nd, asking that Mitchell, Cope & Co. be requested to attend at the Saibansho, on the 6th inst.; third, a letter from same to same, dated 5th June, that the day of hearing has been postponed; fourth, a letter from same to same, dated 14th June, charging Totska with having been implicated in different fraudulent transactions, among others in a contract made in the name of Mitchell, Cope & Co., with a man in Tokio, who gave *yen* 300 bargain money and afterwards was paid by Mr. Mitchell, Cope & Co. for *yen* 500 [illegible] fifth, letter from same to same, dated 5th July, that Totska having been placed in jail on the different charges enumerated in the letter dated the 14th June, has been released on refunding the *yen* 300 fraudulently obtained by him.) The written agreements made on the 23rd and 24th May to pay $2,000 and take delivery of 2,000 cases were binding and valid contracts. I consider them binding both on Mr. Mitchell and Nakajima.

Mr. Kirkwood objected to the question as being one on a matter of law.

Re-examined by Mr. Kirkwood, who asked if those documents, at the time they were written, constituted the whole agreement or only a partial agreement.

Mr. Ness objected. Question disallowed.

Mr. Kirkwood: (Agreement of 23rd exhibited.) Was any verbal agreement made before, at the time, or subsequent to this paper being written?

Mr. Ness objected. Question disallowed.

Re-examination continued: I have not been tried on the charge on which I was imprisoned. I was only examined for the satisfaction of the magistrate. I have not been punished: my statement was accepted and I was set at liberty. The charge against me was not a criminal one, it is now entirely withdrawn.

Mr. Kirkwood next called for the defence Kawamura: I am a *shizoku*, have no fixed occupation. The first time I met Mr. Mitchell was at Matsae's house on the 14th May. I have known Nakajima about three years this year: Saito and Sawa I have known for 2 years. I think it was on the 15th or the 16th May that I saw Saito and Sawa on this matter. I went to Sawa's house in company with Furokawa, at the request of Nakajima, to get Sawa's guarantee. Next day I went to Saito.

Mr. Ness objected to Saito's and Kawamura's conversation being taken as evidence: Kawamura was acting as agent in the business, and this is also clearly proved by Totska's evidence. He would also other object to any conversation between Kawamura and defendant, or defendant's agents being admitted. Objection allowed but Mr. Kirkwood's protest noted.

Examination of Kawamura continued: Furokawa had told me that Nakajima would pay 10 per cent. on this business. This Furokawa told me when he requested me to go to Sawa's house. Five per cent. was to be divided between me, Totska, Furokawa and Matsae, and five per cent. given to Sawa and Saito. After making the temporary contract on the 18th May, Nakajima spoke himself of the commission in presence of me, Totska, Furokawa and Matsae: he then said that if he did not pay the commission in ready money, he would pay it in goods. I came to Yokohama about 5 p.m. on the 24th May about the oil contract.

Mr. Ness objected to evidence taken from conversation previous to the contract. Objection allowed.) On the 23nd, I, Totska, Furokawa and Nakajima went to Mr. Mitchell's house. There was a high wind that day. Mr. Mitchell said if they would take the risk of the sampans being swamped he was prepared to land the cases. Again I saw Nakajima on the 23rd at Mr. Mitchell's house on the Bluff. I was present when a letter was written on the morning of the 23rd to the effect that delivery should be taken in two lots. That document was written at Nakajima's hotel. Mr. Mitchell was not present. I and Furokawa took the letter to Mr. Mitchell. Nakajima said in handing us the letter: "tell Mr. Mitchell to do his best to have as many cases as possible landed to-day." Mitchell answered on receipt of the letter that 2,000 cases would be landed that day by 2 p.m. About 2 p.m. we were all at the hatoba, but as the money and security were not forthcoming it was agreed to return at 5 p.m., when Nakajima according to his promise would be there with money and security. Nakajima never made his appearance at 5 p.m. I was with Nakajima during the evening. Nakajima sent me and Furokawa to Mr. Mitchell's house to apologise for not having come at 5 p.m. He told us that he had not the money at 5 o'clock; he said he expected the money from Tokio. He told us to go to Mr. Mitchell and arrange with him about the business being done at 9 a.m. on the 24th May. (Paper exhibited.) This is the document, it is dated the 23rd May. Next morning at 9 a.m. as no money had arrived, Nakajima, Totska, Furokawa and I went together to Mr. Mitchell's place, where Nakajima apologised for the money not having come and promised that by 12 o'clock he would take delivery of the 2,000 cases pay the $2,000 and give Sawa's guarantee. At 12 o'clock the money did not come, but at 1 p.m. Mr. Mitchell and Totska came to Nakajima's hotel. Mr. Mitchell asked for the money and Nakajima requested him to wait a little. At last he asked for respite until next day, to which Mr. Mitchell agreed, and the agreement was put into writing: it was to the effect to pay the money on the 25th at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Nakajima told me in the morning of the 24th that he could get the money from Mr. Watson's banto at No. 22, I never heard anything from Nakajima about Mano. On the 25th, at 2 p.m. Nakajima sent me, Furakawa, Matsae and his own son beforehand to the hatoba, where we met Mr. Mitchell and Totska. About half an hour after Nakajima made his appearance accompanied by three other Japanese. At that time I did not know Mano. Since I have seen him in Court I recognize him as one of them. Nakajima examined the oil and gave Mr. Mitchell two Mitsui notes for $1,000 each. Mr. Mitchell then went to the Mitsui Bank to change the notes accompanied by me and Furokawa. Before he went Mr. Mitchell told Totska to give delivery of 100 cases until he came back; he told Totska to tell Nakajima that he had given him Totska that order, and Totska interpreted it to Nakajima. Mr. Mitchell gave Furokawa the receipt at the Mitsui Bank, and told me that he was going to No. 28 to get a delivery order for the balance of the 2,000 cases, and he requested me in the meantime to go and get the security from Nakajima. Accordingly I and Furokawa went back to the hatoba, where I asked Nakajima for the security. Nakajima replied this was not according to contract. I and Totska both argued with Nakajima that he was committing a breach of contract, because it was

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distinctly stated in the additional agreement that it was to be on the same terms as the original contract. As Nakajima would not listen to our arguments, I sent Murata to Mr. Mitchell to tell him that he had better come and stop Nakajima from taking possession by force; I also sent a message to No. 28, and a foreigner came from No. 28. In the meanwhile Murata and Mr. Mitchell came back. The latter asked Nakajima why he had not brought the guarantee, which he all along had professed to have in his possession? He added: "if you cannot give me security for the 15,000 cases, give me the balance of the price for these 2,000 cases." Nakajima offered to give his own promissory note for the balance of the price. But Mr. Mitchell would not accept but he proposed to Nakajima to telegraph for the guarantee and in the meantime he would deliver him 600 or 700 more cases. Nakajima went and conferred with Mano and Watanabe, who were on the lighter, standing at about 60 yards distance, and came back saying he must have the 2,000 cases. At that time I did not know Sazaya, but he was there and I have since seen him in Court. He was at a distance and could not have heard the conversation between Mr. Mitchell and Nakajima. Nor could Mano have heard the conversation. That same evening Mr. Mitchell, Tetsuka and I went to Tokio. We went to Saito's house; Mitchell informed him that to-day he was in a position to deliver 2,000 cases, that Nakajima had produced Sawa's guarantee but failed to produce it, and as he, Saito, was Sawa's agent, they came to him to produce explanations. Saito replied that time enough he was Sawa's agent, and Sawa had agreed to give his guarantee provided Nakajima gave security.

Mr. Ness here interrupted and said that statement was committed to writing. Saito committed his statement to writing; in that paper he said that as Nakajima had broken his agreement to give Sawa security, Saito would not give the guarantee. (Paper exhibited.) This is a copy of the letter Saito wrote on the 25th May. This copy I made next morning at Saito's house with the original before me.

The Court interpreter stated that this document only says that Sawa has nothing to do with the contract between Mr. Mitchell and Nakajima, and as to the guarantee, as the preliminary steps have not been completed, Sawa's seal cannot yet be granted to the guarantee.

Mr. Kirkwood: Did Saito tell you to what contract he referred in that document?

Mr. Ness objected to last question: The only person who can explain the meaning of the letter is Saito, who wrote it. Objection allowed.

Mr. Ness did not wish to cross-examine. Mr. Kirkwood next called

Murata: I am a servant of Kawamura's. On the 25th May I went to Mr. Mitchell's office at the request of Kawamura, who was on the lighter and told me to go and call Mr. Mitchell as Nakajima was taking possession of the oil.

In answer to Mr. Kirkwood,

Mr. Hall, the Court interpreter, replied, that in the last document extracted two different Japanese words, *yogoku* and *yakusoku* both meaning "contract" or "agreement," are used; "I have no concern with the 'contract' with Mr. Mitchell" and "the steps of the 'agreement' not having been completed the guarantee cannot be given." Without further explanation it is utterly impossible for me to say if these two Japanese words are in this document used as identical terms, referring to the same transaction or to two different transactions. But on comparing that instrument with two other documents written on the two next days by the same man, I would say that the writer makes no distinction whatever between the two terms, but uses them indiscriminately. The same explanation he, on the 25th called *yogoku*, he on the 26th calls *yakusoku*. I think the documents are obscure.

This closed the evidence for defendant.

After the counsels for plaintiffs and defendant had summed up, the Court rendered

JUDGMENT.

For plaintiff in the sum of $2,700, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from the dates that sum was paid, namely, in two payments, one of $700 on the 20th May, and one of $2,000 on the 25th May.

Costs to be borne by defendant.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

June 29, *Etta Loring*, American barque, Loring, 716, from Newcastle, N.S.W. May 16, Coal, to Smith, Baker & Co.

July 2, *Tartar*, British steamer, Johnson, 1,167, from Kobe, July 29, General, to Adamson Bell & Co.

July 6 *Bombay* British steamer, Smith, 1,325, from Shanghai and ports, June 30, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

July 6, *Tanais*, French steamer Reynier, 1,010, from Hongkong, June 30, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

July 6 *Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, Furber 1,870, from Shanghai and ports, June 30, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

July 6, *Aarhuus*, Danish 3-masted schooner, Sölling, 256, from Tokio, June 15, Sugar, to Chinese.

July 8, *Tennessee*, U. S. frigate, 3,560, from Kobe, July 5.

July 8, *Belgic*, British steamer, Metcalfe, 2,602, from Hongkong July 1, Mails and General to O. & O. Co.

DEPARTURES.

July 3. *Nettie Merryman*, American barque, Masters, 651, for Europe, Rice, despatched by E. Watson.

July 5, *Malacca*, British steamer, Edmonds, 1,503, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

July 5, *Genkai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Connor, 1,917, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

July 7, *Modeste*, British corvette, Captain A. Buller, 1,405, for Kobe.

July 6. *Shinagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, Swickmier, 900, for Osaka and Kobe, General, despatched by M. B. Co.

July 7, *Forward Ho* British ship, Wade, 912, for Kobe, General, despatched by L. Keuller & Co.

July 8, *Monte Rosa* American ship, Carter, 1,337, for San Francisco, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

July 8 *Cathcart*, British ship, Thomas 790, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamship *Meiji Maru* for Kamaishi and Awomori.—Mr. Satow, Commissioner, and suite

Per Steamship *Tartar* from Kobe —10 on deck.

Per Steamship *Genkai Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—Count and Countess de Pourtales, Mr. and Mrs. Strome, Revd. Davison, Messrs. C. Eckersley, Thompson, Milne, J. F. Sutton, and 25 Japanese in the cabin.

Per Steamship *Tanais* from Hongkong.—M. and Mdme. Jonslin, Messrs. Coomb, Kempenaar, G. Preston, and 13 Marines.

Per Steamship *Bombay* from Shanghai and ports.—Messrs. Green, Cooper and Sander.

Per Steamship *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—For Yokohama: Messrs. Johnston, Kantzenger, Captain Edwards, Col. Nevendigate, J. G. Walsh, M. Sangster, Mrs. Nodzen and daughter, Nicolayson, M'Grigor, Revd. Cooper, A. Connor, 9 Japanese in the cabin. For San Francisco: Revd. Dr. and Mrs Carpenter. For Liverpool: Mr. L. Macintosh.

Per *Monte Rosa* for San Francisco.—F. Knoblauch.

Per O. & O. Steamship *Belgic*, from Hongkong: For Yokohama.—Mr. D. H. Baily, Mrs. Baily, Master Baily and 2 Servants, Mr. W. Wilson. For Liverpool.—Mr. H. W. Davies, and 146 Chinese in the Steerage.

CARGO.

Per Steamship *Malacca* for Hongkong.

Silk to England	...	149 bales.
Italy	16	„
Total	...	165 bales.

Per Steamship *Genkai Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—

Treasure	$75,500
„	*yen* 8,000

Per Steamship *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai and ports —

Treasure	$515,000

REPORTS.

The *Aarhuus* reports: Fine weather with south westerly winds to Van Diemen's Strait, thence had strong east and north-east winds, together with much rain, into Port.

The O. & O. Steamship *Belgic* reports: Left Hongkong on the 1st July, at 3.30 p.m. Heavy rains and N. E. winds, thence to the 5th, N. E. winds and gloomy weather and then, until arrival, light to moderate and variable winds and cloudy weather. Arrived at 3.30 p.m., July 8th.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS

			Destination.
Bombay	Smith	...	...Shanghai.
Belgic	Metcalfe ...	...	... San Francisco.
Club Maru	Drummond ...	...	...Kobe.
Hiroshimon Maru	Furber	...	...Shanghai.
Kanagawa Maru	... ...	...	...Laid up.
Massuda	... ...	...	... Laid up.
Nagata Maru	... ...	...	...
Sea Gull	Arfoat ...	...	...
Taihei Maru	Hubenette ...	...	
Toyoshima Maru	Thomson ...	...	
Tibre	de Girard ...	...	...Hongkong.
Tartar	Johnson ...	...	...
Tanais	Reynier ...	...	...

SAILING SHIPS.

Aarhuus	256	Sölling ...	...	...
Etta Loring ...	716	Loring ...	...	... New York
Gaucho	370	Creighton	...	...
John Mackeun ...	198	...	...	...
John H. Kimball ...	690	Humpheys ...		...Shinagawa.
Mary Jane ...	165	...	...	...
Osaka	527	R. Lowe ...		...London.
Wilhelm Honneyer	572	Holtz ...	...	...New York.

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

Russian corvette...	Haidamack ...	Captain Tirtoff.
French frigate ...	Arabante ...	Captain Collet.
French gunboat...	La Clocheterie	Captain Rumier.
Am. sloop of war...	Yantic ...	...Captain E. W. Dickens.
H. M. gunboat ...	Midge ...	... Captain Salmon.
U. S. frigate ...	Tennessee ...	

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—Since our last we cannot report much change in 7 and 8¼ lb. *Grey Shirtings*, the inferior sorts, especially, being almost unsaleable, and no reduction of price seems adequate to promote business in them. There has been a moderate business in 16/24 and 28/32 *Yarns*, and prices remain firm as quoted.

Grey Shirtings:—						
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.80	to	$2.15
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	„	2.10	to	2.45
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38¼ „	39 in.	„	2.10	to	2.50
9 lbs.	38¼ „	44 in.	„	2.30	to	2.75
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 „	32 in.	„	1.60	to	1.80
„ 6lbs.	24 „	32 in.	„	1.25	to	1.40

White Shirtings:—						
60 to 64 reed 40 yds.	35 in.	nom.	per pce.	2.20	to	2.40
Turkey Reds 24 yds.	30 in.	2—3 lb.	per lb.	0.75	to	1.00
Black Velvets				7.75	to	8.75
English Drills 15 lbs.	40 yds,	30 in.		3.00	to	3.15
Taffachelas	12 yds,	43 in.	*nom.*	2.10	to	2.30

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul.	$30.50	to	33.25		
No. 28 to 32	per picul.	$33.00	to	38.25		
No. 38 to 42	per picul.	$39.00	to	43.00	nom	
Reverse Twist 16-24	„	33.00				

Woollens.—Our market generally remains very quiet, and in Bradford goods there is absolutely nothing doing. Some small transactions in *Mousselines de Laine* have taken place, at prices showing a slight decline on former quotations.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	6.50	to	7.50	
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	4.75	to	5.25	
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.	5.25	to	5.75	
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in.	0.25	to	0.33	
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.	6.25	to	7.25	
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	18.50	to	19.00	
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	13.00	to	14.50	
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in.	0.18	to	0.19½	

Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in.	0.23	to	0.27	
Multicolored „	30 yds.	30 in.	0.30	to	0.35	
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to	52 in.	0.80	to	1.20	
Presidents	54 in. to	56 in.	0.60	to	0.70	
Pilots	54 in. to	56 in.	0.40	to	0.45	
Union	54 in. to	56 in.	0.40	to	0.65	
Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs.	per lb.		0.40	to	0.41	

Sugar.—Prices for *Formosa* kinds have declined to $3.40, at which quotation the market is quiet. We have no sales to report and but one arrival of 7,000 piculs. *China* kinds show no change in quotation, with a very quiet market.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	per picul.	3.40				
in Basket	„	3.20	to	3.30		
China No. 1 Ping fah	„ (nom.)	7.45				
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„	6.40	to	6.90		
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„	5.80	to	6.20		
„ No. 4 Kook-fah	„	5.00	to	5.50		

China No. 5 Kong-fun	per picul	4.40	to	5.00		
„ No. 6 E-pak	„	3.40	to	4.00		
Swatow	„	2.60	to	3.20		
Daitong	„	2.90	to	3.00		
Japan Rice	„	2.20				
Kerosene Oil	per case	2.40	to	2.45		

Kerosene Oil.—Some 2,300 cases have been sold by auction since the 1st instant, at $2.40 to 2.43.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—The total export for the season 1875-1876, which ended on the 30th June, is 13,591 bales against 11,941 for the previous season.

One effect of the wonderful rise in prices which attends the opening of the present season has been to induce native produces and dealers to bring their goods to this market as fast as possible. The supplies of new Hanks, received since the 18th ultimo from the neighbouring districts of Bushiu and Joshiu, amount to 500 bales against 25 last year for the same period; but buyers, whilst they consider those Silks to be on the whole better than last year, regret the hasty reeling of which, in many cases, they bear too evident marks.

We stated in our last that the opening price of this season had been $455 for Hanks No. 2½ to 3. We have now to quote $580 for the same class of Silk, and the market closes under the impression produced by a telegram of 3rd instant, reporting not only a further advance of 2/3 in London, and fr. 5 in Lyons, since the 26th June, but very active business.

Settlements since the 24th ultimo are 335 bales of new Hanks, and 40 of old Oshiu.

The shipments of the fortnight are 388 bales, 223 of which are included in the total export of the last season.

P.S.—Since the above was written $660 is reported to have been paid for Hanks No. 1 & 2.

	At Exchange 4/10½ in London.	*At Exchange 4.92 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*			*At Exchange 4/10½ in London.*	*At Exchange 4.92 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*	
Hanks.—Best No. 1 & 2	—	—	—	Hanks.—Inferior No 4 & 5	—	—	—
„ Good No. 2	$600 to 620 nom.	20/10 to 21/5	58 to 60	Hamatski. No. 3 & 4	$430 to 440	15/3 to 15/7	42 to 44
„ Medium No. 2½ / „ C'mon. No 3	$560 to 580	19/ 6 to 20/2	54 to 56				

Tea.—Business during the past week has been unimportant, settlements only amounting to 2,500 piculs, as buyers for the most part decline to pay the increase in prices held out for by native merchants. The market to-day, in face of heavy arrivals, is tending downwards, and lower quotations are likely to be established soon.

Common	$12.00	to	14.00			
Good Common	15.00	to	17.00			
Medium	18.00	to	21.00			
Good Medium	22.00	to	26.00			

Fine	$27.00	to	32.00			
Finest	34.00	to	39.00			
Choice	42.00	& upwards				
				Nominal.		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Sterling rates declined early during the week, touching 3/10⅛ for Credits, but have somewhat recovered again, although they are still very unsettled, while some of the Banks prefer looking on to doing business at present quotations.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	3s.	10¼d.
„ Bank Bills on demand	3s.	9¾d.
„ Private 6 months' sight	3s.	10⅛d.
On Paris—Bank 6 months' sight	4.83	
„ Private 6 ms. sight	4.90	
On Hongkong—Bank sight	½ %	disct.
„ Private 10 days sight	1 „	„

On Shanghai—Bank sight	74
„ Private 10 days sight	75
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	92½
„ 30 days sight Private	94½
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	93
„ 30d. sight Private	95
Kinsatz	398
Gold Yen	382

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INSURANCE.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned Agents beg to announce that this Corporation having already reduced their PREMIA FOR YOKOHAMA last year, they continue to charge the following Rates:—

GODOWNS, FIRST-CLASS	12 Months	...1½	per Cent.
" "	6 "	...1	"
" "	3 "	... ¾	"
" "	1 "	... ½	"
" "	10 Days	... ⅓	"

They now Charge, viz:—

DWELLING HOUSES in the Settlement	FIRST-CLASS P. A.	...2½	per Cent.
	SECOND-CLASS "	...3	"
DWELLING HOUSES on the Bluff	FIRST-CLASS P. A.	...1½	per Cent
	SECOND-CLASS "	...2	"

GUTSCHOW & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, December 16, 1871.

Yangtze Insurance Association of Shanghai.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, TLS. 600,000

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS, to all parts of the world at Current Rates.

From this date a return of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD per cent. (33⅓ per cent.) will be allowed on the premia of all LOCAL RISKS accepted by this Association.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

WALSH, HALL & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, February 9, 1874. tf.

Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

Total Invested Funds.....£3,000,000
Total Annual Income.....£ 400,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Yokohama are prepared to Issue Polices AGAINST FIRE, on the usual Terms.

Concurrent Insurances require endorsement on the Policies of this Company only when specially called for by the Agents.

SMITH, BAKER & Co.

Yokohama, October 27, 1873.

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INSURANCE.

Staffordshire Fire Insurance Company (Limited.)

THE UNDERSIGNED has appointed Mr. J. L. O. EYTON sub-agent at Tokio for the above Company from this date.

E. L. B. McMAHON,
Agent.

Yokohama, June 20, 1876. 1w.

Transatlantische Feuer Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft in Hamburg.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

Capital: One Million Prussian Thalers.

THE COMPANY, having made arrangements fo the participation in each risk, with eight Re-Insurance Companies representing an aggregate Capita of SIX MILLION PRUSSIAN THALERS, is thereby enabled to offer ample security.

POLICIES AGAINST FIRE,

o the extent of $45,000 in ONE RISK, issued at curren ates.

L. KNIFFLER & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 16, 1872.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710

THE Managers of the Sun Fire Office have constituted and appointed the Undersigned as their Attorneys, to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE, on BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, and other property in this settlement and on SHIPS in harbour, to the extent of $20,000 on first class risks, and to adjust Claims which may accrue on the same.

WILKIN & ROBISON.

Yokohama October 10, 1871.

La Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes. (Limited.)

Incorporated with le Lloyd Francais and la Compagnie Francaise d'Assurances Maritimes.

Aggregate Capital, Fcs. 17,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company, and are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world, at current rates.

No Policy Fees charged.

HECHT, LILIENTHAL & Co.

Yokohama, July 1st, 1871.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

One of the Four Offices of the "Highest Class":—vide, the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864 (Times 8th March, 1864).

CHIEF OFFICES.—Exchange Street, St. Anne's Square, Manchester with branch offices at 14, King William Street, E.C., London; Liverpool; Glasgow; Birmingham; Bristol; Leeds And Newcastle.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, by ample Power of Attorney, been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, November 20, 1875.

THE

MERCHANTS MARINE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the above Company, we are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS, at the current rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, 19th November, 1875.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association, it is provided that, after payment to the Shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent per annum, One-fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

Established 1809.

Capital £2,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed the Company's Agents at this Port, and are authorised to accept up to $50,000, on First Class risks at the rate of

One and a-half per Cent. per Annum.

FINDLAY RICHARDSON & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 10, 1871.

INSURANCE.

The "Java" Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

BATAVIA (JAVA).

The Second Colonial Sea & Fire Insurance Company,

BATAVIA, JAVA.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent at Yokohama for the above Company, is prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

J. PH. VON HEMERT.

Yokohama, April 9, 1873. 12ms.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept Fire and Life risks on behalf of this Company and settle all claims thereon.

STRACHAN & THOMAS.

Yokohama, January 19, 1872

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above, are prepared to accept

MARINE RISKS,

AT CURRENT RATES.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Yokohama, July 22, 1875.

Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

ESTABLISHED BY CHARTER
A.D. 1720.

The London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept RISKS AGAINST FIRE, in the above-mentioned Companies at current Rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Yokohama, June 24, 1875.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BROADWELL'S

BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

d. w. & m.

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

THE YOUNG MEN'S

Christian Association LECTURES,

delivered during the season of

1875-76.

SEND YOUR ORDERS

Quickly to the Publishers,

F. R. WETMORE & CO.,

No. 28, Main St., Yokohama.

Yokohama, May 16, 1876. d 1 w. w 1 m.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to attend to the Landing, Clearing, or Shipping of Cargo at this Port, at Reasonable Rates.

CAPT. D. SCOTT,
Custom House.

Yokohama, August 3, 1872. tf.

NOTICE.

MERCHANDISE promptly SHIPPED and LANDED. Charges Moderate.

A. F. TYREE,
32, Water Street.

Yokohama, [illegible] 7, 1876. tf.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,
supplying the
HIGHEST AMOUNT OF NOURISHMENT
in the
MOST DIGESTIBLE AND CONVENIENT
FORM.

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-street, London, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

July 8, 1876. 1f. 26ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.

BASS & CO.'S ALES.

PROCLAMATION OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

TRANSLATION.

"The British Authorities have complained that certain parties in this Country have been imitating the Trade Mark of Messrs. Bass & Co., a firm of Brewers in the English capital and selling Beer so labelled. The manufacture of Beer is not prohibited in this country, but it is wrong, according to Commercial law, to imitate Trade Marks.

"Henceforward, therefore, persons whose business is Brewing Beer must apply for LICENSES, and send in a specimen of Trade Mark not likely to be confused with others.

"The above to be universally notified.

"9th Month, 1871. (Signed)

"TOKEI FU."

In consequence of extensive forgeries of our Labels and Trade Mark having come to our knowledge, the attention of the public is called to the above PROCLAMATION.

We, therefore, CAUTION all persons against either selling or purchasing, as our manufacture, beer, whether in bottle or in cask, bearing such forged and fraudulent Labels, Capsules or Trade Mark.

BASS & Co.,
London, and Burton-on-Trent.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE.

CAMERON & SAUNDERS,

AGENTS TO BASS & CO.,

INTIMATE THAT ALL

Bass's Pale Ale sold by them in bottle has Messrs. Bass's Label, Cameron & Saunders' Green Caution Label and Capsule affixed to each bottle; and that all three bear Messrs. Bass & Co.'s Signature and Trade Mark (a Red Triangle)

AND ALSO THE WORDS,

"Cameron & Saunders, London."

March 4, 1876. 1-f. 13 ins.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street London.

MARTELL & Co.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

NORTONS PILLS

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTONS' CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

Pilliard Room Furniture Manufacturesr, Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. M. THE QUEEN;
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES;
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDOWELL & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.
BOMBAY—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.
SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Office of this journal.

Yokohama, July 3, 1875. 52isn.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

June 10 1876. 12ms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Vià SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

Established 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List, 60 pages; sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Tools,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and bankers drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50 To 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD AND 66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

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SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

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MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock."

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May 17th, 1873. tf.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 29.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

Must we laugh or look grave over the newspaper suppressions which have been the most interesting announcements of the week? Laugh, when we remember that the Japanese think themselves enormously aggrieved because they cannot get jurisdiction over foreigners; or look grave at the dark abyss of absolutism under our very feet which these acts reveal? Assuredly we must do something of both. The bare idea of being placed within reach of such an administration of law, or such method of procedure—we do not know what to call the process—as that by which the *Hiōron Shimbun*, the *Sōmō Zasshi* and the *Kokai Shimpo* have been suppressed, is too humorous to permit of grave consideration, even at the imperious demand of good manners. Like old Hardcastle's awkward squad, we must really beg permission to laugh at the story of Grouse in the Gun-room, and will promise to be very serious over everything else. We should like to ask a question or two regarding these acts:—

Was not Mr. Makoshi, the editor of the *Sōmō Zasshi*, sentenced a fortnight ago to three years imprisonment for violations of the press-laws? If so, is his paper suspended for the same or a new offence? If for the same, can a man be punished in Japan twice for one offence? And are criminal regulations made retrospective here? If a man can be punished twice for one offence, why not three or ten times? If regulations of this kind are retrospective, how far back does their action extend, a week, a month, a year, ten years, or how long?

We have not the slightest wish to embarrass this Government in any way—on the contrary, indeed, we have great sympathy with it in very many respects, and are convinced that, on the whole, it deserves the gratitude of the country. We have said so times and again. But as surely as it exists as a Government, so surely is it preparing for itself a day of trouble. Its course of action on this question is one not of justice, but of revenge. And of the spirit of revenge Justice knows nothing.

The memorial of the Loochooan Commissioners, a translation of which will be found elsewhere, is really very touching, and cannot be read without exciting sympathy for these simple folk. It is obvious, we think, that Japan has never said to China, in so many words, that she regarded Loochoo as her exclusive appanage, and would resent any interference with it; and perhaps it is well that the matter should be thus treated. Any thing like the direct assumption of exclusive sovereignty might be met with denial, and give rise to trouble—not to war, indeed, for the Chinese have too much on their hands, and have certainly imbibed a very decided fear of the Japanese. The position of Japan in this matter has in it something of the sin of usurpation; but we doubt whether the Chinese will now resent it, unless direct claims are put in to the possession of the islands. If nothing is said on the Japanese side, it is probable that the Chinese will calmly ignore the whole affair. The Loochooans, on the other hand, are evidently afraid of being made the field, as well as the object, of actual contention, and do not at all like the prospect. It is quite possible that they may feel some affection for China, and that their simple sense of duty may be wounded by the imposed necessity of declaring exclusively for Japan. But state necessities and policy will certainly override their plaintive pleading, and Japan will take them in tow. They are not likely to add much to her force or reputation. The "mild-eyed, melancholy" envoys represent a people much averse apparently to labour, war and thought, and it may be doubted whether the grief incidental to forswearing their mother will be very lasting, provided the Japanese govern them tolerantly and with a fair amount of wisdom and sympathy. The lotus-eaters wish for nothing more than rest, calm, and dreamful ease. We only hope they will not be forced to adopt tall hats, swallow tail coats and black cloth fie-for-shames. We hope, too, that the king will be prevented—in case he really harbours such views—from cutting off the heads of the Envoys. They have done their best, and are not to be blamed for not achieving the impossible. No one can read their memorial without being sensibly touched, and Japan owes it to these men and to herself to see that no evil befalls them on their return.

If the Loochooans, too, knew a little more about what is going on in the world, they might derive some comfort from the fact that Japan is really making some progress, and has taken a place in a chariot which, if one of the wheels does not come off, will carry her out of sight of China in a very few years. The worst of it is, that lotus-eaters hate doing anything else but eating lotuses.

The Japanese Government has our entire sympathy in troubles which are simply the inevitable outcome of its efforts to push the country forward, and which must be patiently borne either until they can be removed by authority, or disappear in the gradual march of affairs. But we must absolutely withhold all sympathy for troubles which have their origin in its unwillingness to take liberal views of questions which are quite ripe for the application of such views. The religious question is one of these. It is fairly obvious that all serious difficulties have vanished from it. There is no fanaticism in Buddhism, and no more of it in Shintoism than would raise a religiometer half a degree in a century. And yet we have a poor man fined 2 *yen* and 25 *sen* for burying his wife according to Christian rites under circumstances which would have cost him much embarrassment had he kept her remains above ground while he applied for permision to carry out her last wishes. What a nice discrimination of the exact amount of legal guilt is evidenced by the 25 *sen* superadded to the two *yen!* Would any reduction be made for a quantity? Are children reckoned half-price? What nonsense all this is! We can easily believe that there are many absurd things which the Government is forced to do or tolerate, because public opinion is not yet sufficiently far advanced to permit of its doing otherwise. But

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an offence of this kind might so easily be condoned with a few liberal words, in order to give the important doctrine of toleration a gentle push forwards, and encourage the people in more enlightened views.

But do not let us be unjust to the Japanese. Let us look at home for a moment, and see how this very question is being treated in England—the land of political freedom, but, unfortunately, also of a social religious intolerance which is a source of equal wonder and shame. Only the mail before last brought the report of a debate in the Upper House on the Law of Burial. It was conducted with great solemnity, ability, earnestness and dignity, and is well worth reading on this account. And what do our readers suppose was its object? This: To consider whether that may be done in England which is done in every civilized country, Turkey included—except Spain—to consider whether a man may be buried, in the only place in many instances in which he can be buried, with the funeral ceremonies of his own religious persuasion! Well does *The Times* sum up an able article on the subject with these words:—

It is melancholy to have to record that the gravest personages in Church and State can seriously occupy themselves with what we must be allowed to call these paltry quibbles. The reader will see the point which the question has reached by the admission of the Bishops and the Conservatives themselves. Nonconformist funerals, with all the demonstration of a silent procession, may be admitted to our Churchyards, with distinct refusal to recognise the authority of the Church or the clergyman. More than this, it is acknowledged to be unreasonable to forbid such processions the use of hymns at the grave. This is conceded; but the step between a Hymn and a Prayer is too great, as Lord Selborne pointed out, for the contemplation of the friends of the Church. It would involve Disestablishment; it is worth resisting by the whole force of Government: it is sufficient to justify prolonging a contest which every additional day renders more embittered. The primate did not conceal his own dissatisfaction with these feeble and ungenerous concessions and his conviction that it would be wiser to go much further than his brethren, and it is melancholy that statesmen and prelates should think it possible to stop short at such littlenesses. The debate was a great demonstration of forces on both sides; but though the Division went against Lord Granville, he won a moral victory, which must insure the complete settlement of the question at no distant time. The Government have accepted the responsibility of proposing such a settlement; and the next step in the business must be left in their hands. It is to be hoped they will rise beyond the narrow views within which some of their supporters would still confine them.

The disputes about the Race Club seem to resolve themselves into the question whether a stream of very turbid water—"not to put too fine a point upon it" as Mr. Snagsby would say—is likely to run any the clearer for having a sluice open into it well known to confine a great deal of very dirty water. The experiment is at least a hazardous one, nor do we know any good grounds on which success can be predicted for it. If racing in the hands of gentlemen has a tendency to become inextricably mixed up with all manner of questionable practices—and if any one doubts this let him read the Greville Memoirs—much more has it that tendency when in the hands of classes less restrained by those feelings, which—say what we will—are more common in the former than the latter class. What rights the whole community, as distinct from the Race Club, actually possess in the race-course, is a question depending upon the terms on which the course was given by the Japanese Government, and the proper construction of these will shortly be pronounced under the authority of a court of law. No one, we imagine, would be displeased to find that they admitted of a very liberal interpretation, and gave a right to use the course to every one paying his quota towards the rent and expenses of maintenance. How far what may be called the Opposition have been so fairly represented on the committee as to have had a full opportunity of making known their views and grievances and carrying what they conceive to be their reforms, we do not exactly know. But we imagine that this opportunity has been afforded them by election on the committee, and if they have failed to carry these views, we must presume that the majority of the Club is against them. That there are always overshadowing influences in these clubs, and that certain men generally get pretty much their own way there, arises, as it seems to us, from the natural constitution of things. They are extremely fond of the sport, lay themselves out for it, have means which they willingly devote to it—whether to make money or not is not here the question—it is their hobby, their study, the object of their leisure thoughts and constant devotion. Of course they are far more successful than those who pursue it with inferior zeal or means, and the grim old argument of the number of bayonets need not go for much in the face of the saying of Mencius, "Whatever men may think, Heaven is just." These clubs too are all elective assemblies, there is ample defence in them against despotism, and if the general consensus of the members does not rebel against the supremacy of which two or three complain, it is fair to presume that things work moderately well. For the steps taken to try the right of the whole community to enjoy the benefit of the race-course, all ought to be grateful to those who have brought it to an issue. But in regard to the means adopted in order to destroy a supremacy which seems to us only the result of the natural order of things, we think them calculated to produce more evils than they would banish. Poison may be resorted to as medicine, but if there is more probability of the patient dying than recovering from it, the balance of argument is distinctly against its use.

We have been requested to publish the subjoined appeal to the Friends of the Blind. In considering what response should be made to it, it may be well to look carefully into the question of what machinery already exists in this country to afford the relief contemplated in Mr. Goble's letter.

75 A., Bluff, Yokohama, Japan,
July 70, 1876.

To the Friends of the unfortunate blind in Japan.

Being myself nearly blind, and having been led by a very natural sympathy for the blind of this my adopted country to try and do something for their benefit, I now apply to you for any aid or information on the subject of this afflicted people you may be willing or able to impart.

After considerable labour and expense, I have succeeded in arranging a system of printing in Roman letters, by which I represent in the "Phonetic" style all the sounds of the Japanese language.

I have printed a little book, and taught some of the blind around me to read it. I find that blind boys can learn to read my book with far less labour than it requires for their brethren who have their eyesight to learn to read their native characters.

All that is now required to put the blind of Japan on the high road to education, and the consequent improvement of their religious and social condition, is simply to find some means of furnishing them with the necessary books, printed in the simple and easy style of my first book.

I have never seen any portion of the process by which books for the blind are printed in other lands, and I do not know how as yet, to make the work so cheap as to put the books within the reach of the poor afflicted ones. My present simple mode of printing upon wooden blocks, would do very well only that it is so very expensive, and so slow, as to make it beyond my means for me to hope to prepare in my life time a tithe of the books that will be necessary for the education of all the blind in this country.

I need presses and appliances such as are used in other lands, to enable me to do the work cheaply and with despatch, and so to scatter over the entire land the "Good News" to those who sit in darkness.

I have neither these appliances, nor the means to purchase them. Therefore I send abroad specimen copies of my little book, showing what I wish to do and how I propose to do it, at the same time soliciting the necessary aid and information to enable me to carry out my project. In so doing I address myself chiefly to those who have already taken an interest in this benevolent work in other lands. Small as is the little book that I have now put forth, still it is a fact that any one who has learned the Alphabet and mastered the eight following pages, is prepared without further instruction, to read any book or paper printed in the same language and same type.

It is also a fact that a young man eighteen years of age, who been totally blind since he was three years old, has mastered the whole book, almost without instruction, within two weeks from the time when I gave him the first copy of the A B C. He and others who are reading the little book are eagerly asking, "when shall we get Geographies and Arithmetics, and all the other books we need, all printed like this one, so that we may learn about the different countries in the world, and improve our minds, and have some rays of light amid our darkness.

Friends and Philanthropists all over the world, will you kindly lend a helping hand, that we may be able to meet this call for light coming from those who are doubly benighted?

I would especially request of all the Institutions for the blind, where the printing for their use is done, to send me such information as will enable me to carry on this work with cheapness and despatch. If any should have it in their hearts to send printing apparatus, will they please first to write to me, so that by a fair

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understanding it may be arranged to get just what will suit our wants, without mistake or useless expense?

On behalf of the blind of Japan, I await the response of the Christian world.

J. GOBLE.

Selden's criticism upon equity holds good in the case of the removal of the press suspensions from the law-courts to the decision of the Home Department. He says:—

Equity is a roguish thing: for law we have a measure, and know what to trust to: equity is according to the conscience of him that is chancellor, and as that is larger or narrower, so is equity. 'Tis all one as if they should make his foot the standard for the measure, we call a chancellor's foot, what an uncertain measure this would be! One chancellor has a long foot, another a short foot, a third an indifferent foot: 'tis the same thing in the chancellor's conscience.

A petition, numerously signed, has been sent in to the Chairman of the Board of Consuls, requesting that the state of the Creek running at the back of the settlement may be brought to the notice of the Japanese authorities. By the terms of the Convention of 1866 a uniform depth ought to be maintained in the creek of 4 feet of water at low tide. There is now barely eighteen inches in many spots, and this creates incessant trouble, delay and annoyance in a great variety of ways. It is to be hoped that the matter will have the immediate attention of the *Kenrei*.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 10th.

The latest telegrams from Europe show that though there is some natural uneasiness in regard to the Eastern Question, there is no foundation whatever for any apprehension that a "war is immenent." So far as can be gathered from actual intelligence and floating report, the views of the British Cabinet are daily gaining greater adherence among the three Imperial Powers most interested.

Owing to some want of arrangement with the Postal Authorities the O. & O. Steamer *Gaelic* brought no Mail from San Francisco. The means of direct communication with San Francisco are not so frequent that we can afford to dispense with the facilities for doing so which the O. & O. Co's steamers offer, and therefore hope the Postal Authorities of America and England will, without further delay, make some provision for regularly despatching a Mail by these vessels.

Gambling is supposed to be prohibited in Japan, but yet any one passing the American Consulate on Friday last might have seen a gang of coolies occupied with dice, and obstructing the thoroughfare, right under the eyes of two policeman stationed in the immediate neighbourhood. The attention of one of the policemen was drawn to the nuisance by a passer by, and then, and only then, did the guardian of the law leisurely proceed to interfere.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

Japan for the first time is about to enter the field of missionary enterprize, as the East Shinshiu Sect of Buddhists will shortly send three of their priests to Corea in order to propagate their doctrines.

Tuesday, 11th.

The following dialogue lately took place between a Japanese Military Officer and a foreign Drill Instructor.—

J. O.—It might happen that a difficulty arose between Japan and England, in which case we should be bound to declare war.

D. I.—Oh, certainly!

J. O.—Of course, in such an event, we should be obliged to invade England.

D. I.—Oh, no doubt!

J. O.—Well, do you think it would be advisable that our troops should proceed to England round the Cape or viâ the Suez Canal?

D. I.—Oh, certainly by Suez Canal. There will be no difficulty, provided you are able to pay the dues.

J. O.—But when we arrive in England, do you think it would be better to land at Dover or sail up the Thames?

D. I.—Well, in case of an invasion of England it is generally considered advisable to land at Dover.

J. O.—Just so, then we will do so! But after landing at Dover, don't you think we ought to proceed by rail to the capital?

D. I.—Perhaps so, but I'm afraid one or two of the Railway guards might stop you.

J. O.—Oh!

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

The admiral and the officers of the French man-of-war *Atalante* were entertained at Hamagoten on the 7th instant by Japanese Naval officers.

From the same.

Two Loo-Chooan gentlemen have been appointed to posts in the Judicial Department.

From the same.

The Kôtzûsha Company, auctioneers of Japanese curios, held their first auction on the 8th instant at Ginza, Tôkiô, and sold articles to the extent of over 10,000 *yen*, the purchasers being mostly Japanese officials and foreigners.

From the *Nanimo Shimbun*.

The *Tokedaza* theatre, where the late destructive fire originated, has lately been rebuilt, but the name of the building has been changed to *Bantenza* because the former one proved unlucky.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

There are at present some 70 or 80 men under arrest who were concerned in the late insurrection at Wakayama *ken*.

From the same.

Some time ago the *Shidzoku* of Wakayama *ken* subscribed a sum of about 30,000 *yen* for promoting eduction amongst the the people, which sum they deposited with the *Kencho* officials, to be used in the future as the subscribers might direct. The money was lately demanded of the officials, who were, however, puzzled to return it, for they had contrived to dispose of it for some purpose or another of which the subscribers had no knowledge.

The O. & O. *Belgic* sailed for San Francisco this morning. She had on board 63 bales of Silk for New York and the following Tea:—

From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other cities.	Total
Shanghai - -	—	4,510	85	4,595
Nagasaki - -	—	—	98	98
Hiogo - - -	219	4,990	1,942	7,151
Yokohama -	7,554	4,672	3,651	15,877
Hongkong -	1,774	2,094	803	4,671
Total - -	9,547	16,266	6,579	3,2392

Wednesday, 12th.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

Mr. Kuramoto, the editor of the *Kokai Shimpô*, who is at present undergoing imprisonment for a violation of the Press-laws, on account of an article he published in the sixth number of his issue, has been sentenced to a further term of imprisonment for one year, and a five of 50 *yen*, for articles published in the ninth and tenth numbers of the same paper.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

The examination of the pupils of the Normal College of Tôkiô commenced on the 8th and will continue until the 14th instant.

From the same.

Mr. Tanaka, the editor of the *Saikai Shimbun* of Nagasaki, rendered himself liable to 20 days' imprisonment for an article which appeared in his paper, and which constituted an offence against the Press-laws, but as the unfortunate man is already undergoing lengthy incarceration for a previous offence, the second sentence has been remitted.

From the same.

A man named Gihei, living at Kanda, Tôkiô, and who is a member of the Greek Church, lately lost his wife, and applied to the Buddhist priests of a neighbouring temple for permission to bury her in the cemetery attached to the temple, but proceeded with the ceremony of interment before such

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permission was granted, for which offence, at the instance of the Buddhist priests, he has been fined 2¼ *yen*.

From the same.

The native members of the Greek Church who reside at Sendai presented an address of welcome to the Mikado, on the occasion of His Majesty's late visit to that town, which was graciously accepted.

From the *Saifu Shimbun*.

Père Nikolai, of the Greek Church, preaches at Kôjimachi, Tôkiô, and his service is always well attended. His preaching has had such effect that the people in the neighbourhood have commenced to sell their household shrines.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

H. M. the Mikado is expected to return to the capital about the 27th instant.

The Mikado left Tzukitate early on the 3rd instant through pouring rain. As the roads would not admit of the use of carriages, they had to be sent back to Tôkiô from this place, and the rest of the journey will have to be completed on horseback or in *norimono*. The Imperial party reached Iwai about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and stayed there until the next morning, when a start was made for Midzusawa, which place was reached about 5 p.m. His Majesty paid a visit, *en route*, to Chûzenji, a celebrated temple which, it is said, has been built over 700 years, and was there shown many interesting and valuable relics.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

Wrestling matches will shortly be held at Kitagata, a village in the vicinity of Yokohama.

From the *Kinji Hiôron*.

Some of the farmers in Yamanashi *ken* have come to the determination to abandon their present occupation and seek to gain their livelihood by some other means, as the present method of levying the land-taxes causes them greater hardship than they can endure.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

A heavy fall of rain has given timely relief to the distress which the people, in and about Kiôto, lately suffered through the continued drought.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

The opening of the *Sumida-gawa*, which was originally fixed for the 7th instant but postponed on account of inclement weather, will now take place on the 15th instant.

Thursday, 13*th*.

There was an altogether unnecessary amount of delay this morning in delivering the mail letters and papers from the *Nagoya Maru*. The steamer arrived at 2 o'clock a.m. At 8 o'clock a small instalment only of the mail was delivered, and this only after a representation of the urgency with which the papers were required. This demands the attention of the Post-office authorities.

By the kind permission of the Admiral and Officers of the *Tennessee*, the band of that vessel will play in the Bluff Gardens at half-past five this evening.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

It is said that iron cash are in general use in the neighbourhood of Sendai, and that when change for one *yen* is required it is given in the shape of 16,000 of these iron cash, a fact which proves a great nuisance to the recipient.

From the same.

The inhabitants of the northern districts who dress in the foreign style, find that the dogs greatly annoy them by constantly barking at them.

From the *Naniwa Shinbun*.

A man living near the Nippon Bashi, Ôsaka, has the following strange sign hung out at his door. "Umbrellas will be lent, without charge, to any who are caught in the rain.'

The persecution of members of the Press is as active as ever. We learn from the *Hôchi Shimbun* that Mr. Yebihara Yasushi, a *shidzoku* of Kagoshima *ken* and manager of the *Hiôron Shimbun*, was, by order of the *Gon Chiji* of Tôkiô *Fu*, summoned to the *Saibansho* on the 11th instant and there and then informed that his paper was suspended from and after that date, by order of the *Naimushô*. On the same day Mr. Hirano Take, manager of the *Kokai Shimpô*, was summoned to the *Saibansho* and likewise received a sentence of suspension. In the absence of Mr. Kuribara Riochi, the manager of the *Sômô Zasshi*, Mr. Hatano, belonging to the staff of that paper, was also summoned to the *Saibansho* to receive an order of suspension, but declined to receive the same on the plea of not being the manager.

Again on the same day Mr. Imai Ri, the editor of the *Kokai Shimpô*, underwent examination at the *Saibansho* on a charge of infraction of the Press-laws, by reason of an article which he published in the twelfth number of his issue; while Mr. Sakai Kisaburo, editor of the *Akébono Shimbun*, was also tried for certain articles which he published in Nos. 812 and 821 of his paper.

On the same day the examination of Mr. Wakayama Kisei, the editor of the *Hiôron Shimbun*, who was remanded to prison on 30th ultimo pending the result of his trial, was continued.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

Mr. Ito, the editor of the *Naniwa Shimbun*, was summoned for trial at the Ôsaka *Saibansho* on the 5th instant.

Friday, 14*th*.

The M. M. steamer *Menzaleh* left Hongkong at noon on Wednesday, the 12th instant, with mails to the 4th June on board.

The defendant in the case of Saisuke *vs*. W. P. Mitchell yesterday applied for and obtained leave to appeal. Execution of the sentence lately given against him has in consequence been suspended.

The hull of the *Surprise* was towed into Yokoska on the 11th instant for the purpose of being docked there.

A party of native silk dealers was recently seen taking a morning drive round the road—a rather surprising fact, which was subsequently explained as follows:—It appears that the silk men are so beset by the visits of the foreign buyers at abnormally early hours, that they thought it would be rather a good plan to take an early drive, enjoy the fresh morning air, and yet be back again at their place of business early enough to sell their silk about 10 a.m. at, perhaps, an advance of $10 per picul on prices which were paid at six o'clock the same morning.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

It is rumoured that an English lawyer is about to be attached to the *Shihosho* (Judicial Department) as professional adviser.

From the same.

Some hundred traders of various sorts, principally from Tôkiô and Utzunomiya, follow in the Mikado's train during His Majesty's northern journey.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

A carriage road is about to be made between Hachoji and Tôkiô.

From the same.

Mr. Mori, Japanese Minister to China, who lately returned to Tôkiô, has been ordered to remain in the capital for the present.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

The rice merchants of Tôkiô speculated on an expected rise of price owing to the late unseasonable weather, but the present change for the better has caused them considerable loss.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

The *Hiôron Shimbun* having been suspended from publication, a notice to that effect has been hung out at the front door of its closed office.

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Saturday, 15th.

Mr. Hayes, Governor of Ohio, has been nominated on the Republican ticket for President of the United States.

His Majesty the Mikado left Midzusawa on the morning of the 5th instant, took luncheon at Sumisawajiri and arrived at Hanamaki about 4 p.m., and there stayed for the night. Heavy rain fell throughout the day which rendered travelling far from pleasant, but the rain-fall was very welcome to the farmers in the district, as for some time past the country has been suffering severely from drought. On the morning of the 6th instant the Imperial party left Hanamaki and proceeded through Koriyama to Morioka, where they arrived at 3. p.m. His Majesty here received the officials of the Iwate *ken* and paid a visit, on the morning of the 7th instant, to the *Kencho*. Subsequently His Majesty made a trip to the temple of Hachiman in the neighbourhood, returning to Morioka in the evening.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

We hear that Osaka druggets, and lacquer-ware inlaid with mother-of-pearl, which is made at Shidzuoka, sell best at the Philadelphia Exhibition.

From the same.

Mr. Tei Nagayasu, the acting Japanese Minister at Peking, returned by the *Nagoya Maru* on the 13th instant.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

The price of silk has risen recently about 50 per cent., and native merchants expect that this will do away with the dull times prevailing up to the present.

From the same.

The Loochooan Government has informed the *Naimusho* that an English steamer was recently wrecked on the coast of Loochoo.

From the same.

Great preparations are being made to put the Mikado's residence at Noge-yama in order against His Majesty's expected return from the North.

From the same.

The barley crop in the Fukuoka *ken* (Chikuzen) has been very good this year, and the price of rice has consequently fallen.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

The Government ship-building yard at Ishikawa-jima, Tôkiô, is to be removed to Yokoska.

The *China Mail* affirms that the *Anna* affair is not yet settled, the German Minister having, it is alleged, made three demands of China:—1, the opening of Wencho, Wuhoo and Ichang to foreign commerce; 2, the abolition of the Lekin tax throughout China; 3, a reduction in the scale of the Customs' tariff.—*S. C. & C. Gazette.*

The *Peking Gazette* of the 15th June contains a first recognition of the fact that the recent drought in the north is leading to famine. Two Censors memorialise requesting the allotment of funds from the Imperial treasury for purposes of relief.—A rather amusing rumour is mentioned by our Tientsin correspondent, that the iron tablet which was lately brought to Peking with much ceremony, to induce rain—having failed to do its duty, is to be banished as a punishment.—*S. C. & C. Gazette.*

There has been great excitement in the dollar market during the last week. On Saturday the price was driven up at one time to 77.50. The market was rather easier Sunday evening, however, at about 76.70. The excitement continued on Monday, and the price is said to have been forced up at one time to 80.01, but it closed rather easier at 78.5. The latest price we heard named on Tuesday, was 78.80, but the quotation was really little better than nominal, for there were simply none left in the place. The market has been easier towards the end of the week.—*S. C. & C. Gazette.*

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

WE are indebted to the Engineer-in-Chief of the Railway Department for a series of "Descriptive Reports of Lines laid out from Kiôto; *viâ* Otsu and Maibara, to Tsuruga: and from Maibara to Kano, Miya and Doda. We should mention that the work is printed "for private circulation only," and our exemption from the obligations thus imposed is due to the courtesy of the MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS, concurrently with that of Mr. BOYLE. Before entering upon the task of giving a slight sketch of the contents of the work, we may express the hope that all similar reports will be published in future without this restriction. Publicity and free criticism are the life and soul of such enterprises as those to which we now desire to draw attention, and it were to be wished that all the sub-departments of the Government conducted by foreigners would follow the example here set and let the world know what progress they are making.

The work before us is divided into two sections; the first entitled "Kiôto to Tsuruga extension;" the second, "Nakasendo and Owari lines."

The Kiôto-Tsuruga Railway, passing round the E. side of Lake Biwa, is intended as an extension of the lines constructed below Kiôto—*i.e.*, the line from Kobe to Osaka and that from Osaka to Kobe—bringing them more nearly into connection with the interior of the country N. E. towards Tôkiô and with the N. sea coast at Tsuruga. The four sections of this line are as follows: Kiôto to Otsu (the S. W. point of Lake Biwa) 10 miles; Otsu to Maibara Junction (the N. E. shoulder of the Biwa Lake), 35 miles; Maibara Junction to Shiotsu, 16¾ miles; Shiotsu to Tsuruga 13½ miles: Total, Kiôto and Tsuruga, 76 miles, including the short branch to the lake side.

Leaving Kiôto, the line crosses the Kamo-gawa river, and subsequently, the road from Otsu to Fushimi at Oyake. A ridge of hills has then to be tunnelled, from which the line emerges above the town of Otsu at a point opposite the suburb of Ishiba. Then comes the important section from Otsu to Maibara, crossing the Setta-gawa with a wrought iron girder bridge of twenty spans of seventy feet each, reposing on screw piles or iron cylinders. Further on, the beds of the Okame-gawa and Kusatsu-gawa must be passed by tunnels under them, and another iron bridge, of fifteen spans of seventy feet each, will carry the line over the Yasu-gawa. Several rivers between this point and Maibara must then be passed either by tunnels under or bridges over them, and some rather heavy work is required in the shape of tunnels and embankments before the end of the section is reached. Several stations will be erected to accommodate the passenger and goods traffic.

From the Maibara Junction Station, N for ¾ mile, the line to Tsuruga and that by the Nakasendo will run side by side on separate tracks, but with works common to both. They will then diverge, and the northernmost point of the lake will be touched at Shiotsu, the line showing some heavy work in embankments and tunnels, and being subdivided by four stations.

Thence to Tsuruga (13½ miles) the line demands a fair amount of earthworks and cuttings and will have two intervening stations. Provision seems to have been made by Mr. BOYLE for the possibility of opening and working this small section from Shiotsu to Maibura—*i.e.* along the whole length of the lake. And this is, of course, well. But in view of the great objections to which such a break in the line is open, it is earnestly to be hoped that the

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Government will boldly decide on joining Kiôto to Tsuruga without a break.

We need make no extracts from the Report to show what materials for building and what supply of labour can be reckoned on in undertaking these important works. Suffice it that the ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF has carefully considered these questions, and anticipates no difficulty whatever in meeting them.

Regarding the traffic at present existing between Kiôto and Tsuruga, Mr. BOYLE says :—

1.—*Kiôto to Otsu.*

Not only is there a considerable passenger traffic converging on and passing through Otsu, but the goods traffic also should be large, judging by the carrying trade now in existence.* Goods arriving at the shores of Lake Biwa are transported to Otsu by water, thence by land carriage to Kiôto and to the sea coast viâ Fushimi. Fish, charcoal, grains and roots, silk, tea, and other products, besides manufactured articles and bale goods, are among the exports or imports passing through Otsu.

2.—*Otsu to Maibara.*

There is a large steamer traffic in goods and passengers between the various towns, on the borders of the lake, and Otsu. Local trade appears to be thriving ; the people generally seem prosperous and contented.

The following are the principal towns on this part of the line :—

Kusatsu, 16 miles from Kiôto, with a population of about 4,000, situated at the junction of the Tokaido with the Nakasendo.

Hachiman, 27 miles from Kiôto, has a population of 6,000. An important export and import trade is carried on here, 70,000 bales of goods being passed through the town in the year.

At *Jorakuji*, 2 miles further on, there is also a large export trade and an import of some 100,000 bales of goods yearly. About 160 bales of indigo are manufactured yearly in Jorakuji and the immediate neighbourhood. It has a population of about 1,300.

Notogawa has a population equal to that of Jorakuji. About 12,000 rolls of hemp stuffs for summer dresses are manufactured yearly at this place. The principal trade is in hemp.

Hikone is 41 miles from Kiôto. This town was formerly the residence of the Hikone Prince. It is the capital of the province of Omi and has a population of 28,000. A large general trade is carried on, but it is not remarkable for any speciality.

Maibara, 45 miles from Kiôto and equidistant (viz. 35 miles) from Otsu by the railway line or by the lake, is accessible by steamers, and will always be of importance as the place of junction or divergence of the line for Tsuruga and of the Nakasendo, or main trunk, line by Kano, in Mino, to Tokiô.

It has been proposed and is considered desirable, rather than to make the 35 miles of railway between Otsu and Maibara, to construct at first, instead, the 30 miles of line from Maibara to Tsuruga ; when, by placing four first class lake-steamers (at a cost equal to that of about two to three miles of railway) to run between Otsu and Maibara, all through traffic to and from Tsuruga, as well as that up and down country by the Nakasendo, would be well and conveniently provided for in connexion with Kiôto and Osaka.

3.—*Maibara to Shiotsu and Tsuruga.*

There is a flourishing trade at Nagahama in silk and crape, which are largely manufactured for miles around. This town has a population of about 5,700.

At present the chief bulk of traffic through the country between Shiotsu and Tsuruga is dried fish used chiefly for manure, which comes from N. and is shipped at Shiotsu for other ports on the lake and for the interior. About 30,000 tons per annum is the amount passing. The return traffic is much lighter, consisting chiefly of imported articles, such as petroleum, nail rods, &c., and light wares, such as pottery, and lacquered goods. The district N. of Shiotsu does not appear to produce much more cereals than can be consumed in the neighbourhood, but S. towards Nagahama, the country being fertile, the produce is considerably greater than the population requires.

To the W. of Tsuruga are iron and coal mines, which have not, however, been recently worked, nor is communication between them and the railway so easy as to make it probable that traffic may be hereafter derived from them without improved means of local transport.

It seems probable that construction of the line between Shiotsu and Tsuruga would draw an increased traffic between the provinces on the N. coast of Japan and the S. ports ; but if, as is proposed, Tsuruga be made an open port, increase of traffic may also be looked for in the other direction, which, by equalizing the traffic either way would enable the working of the railway to be effected at less cost in proportion to the amount carried.

On account of the convenience and facilities to be gained for the extension of trade, it is expected that both goods and passenger traffic would increase largely by the opening of the port of Tsuruga and the construction of the railway from thence to Shiotsu and Maibara.

* See Appendix B.

APPENDIX B.

TABLE (EXTRACTED FROM STATEMENTS SUPPLIED) GIVING

COMPARATIVE COST, *per annum*, *of* TRANSPORTING GOODS *from* OTSU *to* KIÔTO *and* OSAKA, *by present modes of conveyance and by the proposed Railway ; showing the estimated saving by the latter means.*

Quantity.		Particulars.	By present means.		By Railway.		Saving by Railway.
			@	Yen.	@	Yen.	Yen.
465,000	Da *	Goods conveyed between Kiôto and Otsu.....	0·16	74,400	0·12½	58,125	
500,000	Kokut	Do. do. Otsu and Kiôto.....	0·85	425,000	0·10	50,000	
150,000	,,	Do. do. do.	0·16	24,000	0·10	15,000	
		Total cost of conveyance between Otsu and Kioto.....	...	523,400	...	123,125	400,275
278,250	Da	Goods conveyed between Fushimi and Otsu.....	0·25	69,563	...	...	
250,000	Koku	Do. do. Otsu and Fushimi	1·00	250,000	...	...	
		Total cost of conveyance between Otsu and Fushimi..	...	319,563	...	...	
486,583	Da	Cost of conveyance by river between Fushimi and Osaka.	0·06	29,195	...	...	
		Total cost of conveyance between Otsu and Osaka.....	...	348,758	0·20	97,317	251,441
486,583	Da	Total cost of transporting all the above traffic.....	Yen	872,158	...	220,442	651,716

* 1 Da=about 300 lbs. † 1 Koku=about 7½ c. ft.

We now come to the Descriptive Report of the lines in the Nakasendo and Owari districts, 67 miles of which have been surveyed, and 51 miles staked out. They consist of three sections, which are as follows :—

Section I. Maibura to Gaifu and Kano... 28 miles.
„ II. Kano to Nagoya and Miya..... 22 „
„ III. Kano to Doda..... 16 „

The first two sections have been staked out for construction as forming a distinct scheme of railway communication, while the third properly belongs to a future extension to traverse the interior of the country, and forms a part of what will be the Nakasendo, or central trunk, line connecting Kiôto and Tôkiô. Of this trunk line we need say nothing at present. The country is not ripe for any such work ; the construction of it would be very costly, and the benefit, for a generation or so, extremely problematical.

Our readers will please to remember that the lines we have hitherto brought under their notice run N. E. as far as Maibara, and thence N. W. up to Tsuruga. Two of the three sections now before us run nearly due E. ; the third, from Kano to Nagoya and Miya, runs about S.S.E. into Miya Bay, the head of Owari Bay. Of the sections from Maibara to Miya, Mr. BOYLE says :—

In addition to providing facilities for purely local traffic, this line constitutes ; 1st—By itself, a communication between the internal navigation of the lake and the external and coasting navigation of the Eastern Sea ; 2nd—In connexion with that portion of the Kiôto and Tsuruga Railway N. of the junction near Maibara, a second link between the opposite seaboards of Japan ; and 3rd—In connexion with the S. portion of the same railway, an instalment of the main trunk line of railway between the E. and W. capitals, with a branch line to the S. coast.

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The latter part of the Report is occupied with an account of the route along which it is proposed to carry this line, and a consideration of the supplies of material and labour available for its construction. Mr. BOYLE concludes in the following words :—

The general route of the 144 miles herein referred to, was decided by me after renewed personal examination of the country, at different seasons, and consultation with the higher Japanese officers of the Department and with local authorities. The lines have been laid out without bias or favor, the selection of their course being uninfluenced by rival pretension or competing scheme. They command the main natural existing courses of traffic, and will supply what has for long been desired and a want much felt, viz : direct and ready communication between the N. and S. coasts of this part of Japan.

Owing to the nature of the country, its plains, subject to floods, traversed by large rivers with many feeders, and its hilly parts presenting numerous other difficulties before described, it is simply impossible that good and durable railways can be made in Japan any more than in other such countries except at considerable expenditure. That they can be constructed more cheaply now than when they were first begun, is a natural consequence of the experience gained by Japanese and Foreign Officials and of the knowledge and skill acquired by lately trained assistants and the various classes of Japanese workmen.

Careful estimates, recently made from the working surveys and plans of the several extentions herein described, show that the average cost should scarcely, if at all, exceed £15,000,* or Yen 75,000, per mile, which would include way and works, stations, and rolling stock, &c., for a single line with the necessary sidings and passing places.

We are not informed whether the Government has actually determined upon the construction of these lines, but they have ample justification and indeed encouragement for doing so. The day of costly experiences ought to be past, and their fruits gathered. For a very extensive railway system the country is not yet sufficiently advanced, but the traffic is so large between the districts embraced in these reports that success might be safely predicted for the lines connecting them. But the undertaking will demand another loan of about two millions, and the Government is very properly jealous of increasing its foreign obligations. Yet it is out of all reason to construct public works on a large scale out of the normal annual taxes, and even if it were just to the existing generation of tax-payers, it would not be possible in this country which can only just contrive to make both ends meet. Money would be lent freely in England for public works, and there seems no good reason why it should not be borrowed for purposes which could hardly fail to be of the greatest service to the nation.

THE HIÒGO AND OSAKA TRADE REPORT FOR 1875.

IT seems perhaps a little ungracious and discouraging to say so, but we should not have uttered one word of complaint had the decrease in the Trade of Hiògo produced a corresponding effect on the length of Mr. ANNESLEY's otherwise excellent report for 1875. The rise, decline and fall of empires, dynasties or opinions, possess an undying interest. But it is not easy to extract much entertainment from the caprices of grey shirtings, yarns and taffachelas. Memoirs of clever and distinguished men or women are delightful reading, but much trade report is a weariness of the flesh. Mr. ANNESLEY's obvious answer to this is that the duty he has discharged so fully, and really so well, was wearisome enough to him, that the nature of his subject did not admit of any lively excursions, and that it is rather hard to reproach him with his misfortunes. This, we must admit, is unanswerable.

The tale Mr. ANNESLEY has to tell is rather a sorry one of diminished and disastrous trade, of decline in the value of real property, of hope and enterprise in mourning, and what seems to amount practically to the extinction of such foreign trade at Osaka as demands the presence of foreigners there. This latter fact, however, we are not greatly disposed to lament. The railway has joined the city to Hiògo, and the existence of very small foreign communities in these oriental countries is in itself undesirable. The native traders will buy where there is most choice, and sell where there is most competition. The number of British residents in the foreign concession is reduced to eight. Soon we shall have "The Last Man" singing Campbell's ode to Calcott's music, not indeed among the skeletons of nations, but preparatory to taking the morning train down to Hiògo. Of course, this involves no necessary falling off in the consumption of foreign goods at Osaka, which appears to prosper and maintain that character for enterprise and activity which it has always held.

We need trouble our readers with but few remarks upon the various articles of trade the history of which during the year Mr. ANNESLEY has been at such pains to detail. But one or two points seem to be suggested, which deserve a moment's passing remark. First among these is the lead which the French and Germans—especially the former, we think—have taken in the manufacture of *Mousselines de Laine*. We are told that the reason for this is that the French have been accustomed to make these goods for a long time, and can therefore reduce to a minimum the charges on all the various processes involved. It is also said that the higher price of labour in England is against our manufacturers. Doubtless both reasons are good. But they do not explain all. It is the superior intelligence and taste of the French workman which carry the day. For plain goods the Englishman may be the better man. But where taste and delicacy of perception come in, we are very much mistaken if he must not give the *pas* to his rival. The success which has attended the Schools of Design in England, however, give us some hope that one of these days we shall run our neighbours hard in this branch of industry.

In his remarks upon Exports Mr. ANNESLEY mentions the struggle which is now going on between China and Japan for the supply of teas to the United States. Now this a valuable trade and gives good profits to the grower. The Japanese have the advantage of being nearer to the States than China, and ought to keep the trade in their hands. But they will assuredly lose it unless they are more careful. The early teas are unduly hurried down to the market, and there is throughout the whole year evidence of a want of sound discretion and discrimination in mixing the produce of various districts. Appearance counts for very much with the American buyer, and if his eye is offended he turns away displeased. Uneven colours in the original leaves necessitate excessive artificial colouring to reduce them to uniformity, and this brings objections from other quarters. The main and general fault is that all the teas are too much mixed, and the Chinese are such careful workmen that every mistake made by the Japanese will provoke comparison, adverse to the latter.

The export of Tobacco is very disappointing, and we learn from this Report that the growers will not take proper care in sorting and drying the leaf, and hence the marked decline in the trade. In 1872, 22,780 piculs were exported ; last year only 5,416 piculs. Instead of growing, the trade has steadily and largely fallen off.

* The receipts, during the past year (1875) of depressed trade, have averaged about £66 (Yen 330) per mile per week, on the 40 miles now open. Assuming the receipts on the proposed extensions to be no greater than £51 per mile per week, and allowing 60 per cent. for working expenses, the direct profit on an expenditure of £15,000 per mile would be equal to 7 per cent per annum.

R. V. B.

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The activity at the Mint seems to us truly astonishing. Nearly a hundred millions of coins have been struck during the year, which, allowing for Sundays and holidays, brings the quantity to something like 40,000 a day. What becomes of all this coin is not so clear. Very little of it is seen here, and the *tempo* and cash seem far more common in the country than the new coinage. It will be observed that the bulk of the coins struck consists of silver pieces of 10 and 5 *sen* (together about 14½ millions), and copper pieces of 2, 1 and ½ *sen*. Is it possible that this small coinage is finding its way to China? It would be extremely convenient and useful there, and the quantity required, were it once to be recognized as an acceptable medium of exchange, would be practically limitless. The task of making coins for three hundred and fifty millions of well-to-do and very commercial people is one which would arouse the enthusiasm of any Mint-master. "What would Nelson give to be here"! exclaimed Collingwood when leading the fleet at the battle of Trafalgar. We might apply the words to Major KINDER.

Mr. ANNESLEY laments that more is not being done to work the mines of the central provinces under the superintendence of foreigners. We heartily join with him, and think that the draught of sleep taken by the Mining Department amounts to shocking intemperance.

In conclusion, we must really make amends to Mr. ANNESLEY for the raillery with which we began our remarks on his Report—one which really does him great credit, and is full, if not of amusing matter, at least of matter which is of high commercial interest to all concerned in the trade of this country.

ON THE VALUE OF SILK.

THE following figures are assumed to represent the silk production of the world in 1875 and 1876, exclusive of the quantities kept for home consumption in the Levant, India, China and Japan. Our calculations for 1875 are based on the estimates given by the *Moniteur des Soies* (22nd April and 6th May 1876). As regards the crops of 1876, it appears from the latest intelligence that China will supply 7 per cent, Italy 50 per cent. and France 75 per cent. less than last year to the manufacturers of Europe and America.

BALES OF 112 lbs. OR 50 KILO.

	1875.		1876.	
China N. 64,000 S. 20,000	84,000	47½ %	78,000	55½ %
Italy	40,000	22½ „	20,000	14¼ „
France	14,700	8¼ „	3,700	2½ „
Japan	13,000	7¼ „	15,000	10¾ „
E. India	7,800	4¼ „	7,300	5¼ „
Persia Georgia Khorosan	6,200	3½ „	6,000	4¼ „
Turkey	5,700	3¼ „	5,000	3½ „
Greece and Syria	3,000	1¾ „	3,000	2¼ „
Spain	2,300	1¼ „	2,000	1½ „
	176,700 Bales.		140,000 Bales.	

The supplies for 1876 being 20 % short of those for 1875, a rise of 20 % in prices would, *cæteris paribus*, appear quite justifiable. In order to account for the far greater advance which has actually taken place in this market we have to look to another side of the question.

Silks can be roughly classed into two categories, the full sized and the fine sized silks. If we group the China, Persia and similar sorts together in the first, and all other silks in the second, and if we put out of our reckoning the Japan silks, which are the ultimate object of the present inquiry, we arrive at the following result:—

	1875.		1876.	
Full sized Silks	90,200	55 %	84,000	67 %
Fine „ „	73,500	45 „	41,000	33 „
Total bales	163,700		125,000	

FINE SIZED SILKS.

1875. ....73,500 bales.
1876.....41,000 „

Decrease 32,500 bales equal to 44 %.

The first misgivings about the issue of the European crop arose on the 14th April, when a sharp frost heralded the return of cold weather in the south of Europe. On the eve of that day the price of Hanks No. 2½ to 3 was fr. 40 in Lyons and 14 in London. An increase in value, equal to the decrease in production, viz.: 44 per cent, would bring that price to fr. 58 and 20 6, the parity of which, at exchange 4 and fr. 5.05, is $580. To pay $580 for that class of silk a buyer must assume: 1stly, that the expected deficiency in supplies has not been exaggerated; 2ndly, that the value of fine silks will increase in direct ratio to its scarcity; 3rdly, that the consumption of silk goods will not be checked by the higher cost consequent upon that scarcity; 4thly, that the maintainance of peace may be depended upon at least for some months to come.

But the price which is now paid here for Hanks No. 2½ to 3 is not $580. It is nearly $700. And the trade in silk goods is known to be worse than last year; there is no sign of a change in the fashions, which continue to patronize woollen stuffs; one hears whispers of ship-owners covering war risks; and the prices quoted in the latest telegrams that we know of barely reach frs. 57, or $580 for best Hanks No. 1 and 2.

THE SILK MARKET.

(Communicated.)

WE trust our readers will not accuse us of wearying their patience if we allude once more to the most important staple of this country, Silk. The transactions in that article, at this port, within the last thirty days have been so startling and so unprecedented, that we cannot help giving vent to some of the considerations which have occurred, not only to us, but also to many houses interested in the trade.

We need not refer at length to the position of the Silk trade at the opening of the present year; the late report of Mr. R. ROBERTSON must be present to the memory of most of our readers, and additional remarks on our part would be superfluous after the exhaustive manner in which all the questions mentioned therein were treated. We therefore proceed at once to what must make the subject of our observations, we mean this year's crop and the consequences of it.

Early in May last a few telegraphic despatches from various parts of Europe reported that bad weather had done some partial harm to the crop; it was, however, too early yet to form an opinion as to the ultimate result. Subsequently the fears which had been at first entertained seemed to give way. There was no excitement in the home markets, as there would have been, had a serious check really taken place; consequently it was generally hoped that a return of fine weather would soon repair the little injury which had actually been done.

The only incidental piece of intelligence worthy of notice was that fashion leaned once more to certain descriptions of goods for which fine Raws were wanted, and that consequently Japanese hanks were again in favour, although still at low rates.

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Meantime the silk crop in this country was progressing as favorably as could be desired. In the beginning of last month (June) the native silkmen, openly avowing that the outturn promised to be both abundant in quantity and good in quality, were preparing the opening of the market at about $420 to $430 for fair medium hanks; but even those prices were considered almost too high, when the quality of the first musters was taken into account. Contrary to the general expectation, the first bales brought down were eagerly taken up at $455. That was on the 20th June; four or five days after, a few more parcels arrived on the market and brought from $480 to $490, for much about the same class and quality as the previous musters.

This season's silk, as far as could be ascertained, was, on the whole, found rather better than last year's, but still deficient in evenness and cleanness, and showed, besides, unmistakeable signs of hasty reeling.

It is not our intention to make a daily history of the transactions which have taken place since the 20th of last month up to the present time. Suffice it to say that in consequence of the reported deficiency of the crop in Europe, and the exciting advices received, the anxiety of buyers to secure as much silk as they possibly could, and at almost any rate at first, took the native dealers literally by surprise. Prices rose in consequence by sudden starts, from $480 to 530, from that to 590, then to 630, 660—and finally to 700—720 for medium hanks, say, at the best, No. 2 to 3, in less than a fortnight, so that in the short space of some three weeks we had witnessed an advance of $260 per picul, equal to nearly sixty per cent. on the opening price of the season.

It is not for us to moralize on the mode of conducting business which has led to so extraordinary a result. We can only admit that the foreign houses, who effected purchases at the suddenly increasing figures related above, knew what they were doing and must have been justified either by their instructions or the advices they had received. Were it otherwise, we should be sorely tempted to think that, if any acted upon mere impulse and under the impression that the home market would follow in the wake, they run a very serious chance of being disappointed.

Speaking under correction, we are not aware that so wonderful a rise in the price of silk, and in so short a period of time, has been noticed within the last 50 years or more. We are not yet in possession of sufficient data to enable us to form a correct opinion; a great deal will depend upon the ascertained result of the crops in France, Italy, Spain, Greece, Asia Minor &c.; upon the demand which may manifest itself for such classes of silk as may be required by a possible change of fashion; upon the actual state of the existing stocks of old silk, whether raw or thrown, and finally upon the effect which the advance in the raw material will have upon the consumption, either on the part of the manufacturers, or of the public.

At any rate we may congratulate this country upon the unexpected windfall, by which its resources will be materially increased. Nobody knows whether the present market rates will be maintained; but the native dealers have not been slow to improve the opportunity that was afforded to them and have already, with their usual cleverness, driven it pretty nearly as far as they could. We must do them the justice to say that they were at first willing to dispose of their produce at moderate figures; they, however, saw an opening to better themselves and seized it fairly; and should any reaction happen, they, at all events, will have no reproach to make to themselves.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

The Petition of the Loochooans.

(Kinji Hiōron.)

The matter subjoined is a petition to one of the Daijin from Ikeshiro Oyakata and others, Commissioners from the king of Loochoo, at present in our capital. It is reported that the above has been written, but not yet presented.

To His Excellency ——————

Ikeshiro Oyakata and others, of Loochoo, reverently make the following petition.

It is the natural instinct of man, when in great distress, to pray for relief either to heaven or his parents. We are in this state of distress; and as our own power is ineffectual to relieve us, we make the following prayer from our hearts, in hopes that you may take pity upon us and hear it.

The kingdom of Loochoo is a group of islands lying to the southward of Japan, too weak of itself to preserve its independence, having neither army nor navy. Neither does the island produce a sufficient amount of food and articles of daily use to enable it to support its people without assistance from larger nations. The islanders are grateful for all the compassion shewn to them by the countries on which they have depended, and their earnest desire is to avoid any course of action which might bring this into question.

From the king down to the commoners all are taught the precepts of truth and propriety. These stand us in the stead of army and navy, food and furniture, and to them we owe it that our country has been preserved to us.

These islands, being situated between Great Japan and Great China, have been dependent upon both and have received protection from both. We have served Japan since the 14th year of Keicho (A. D. 1609), and China since the 5th year of Kobu of the Ming dynasty (A. D. 1372). This is written in our chronicles, and known to all.

Since the Restoration and the establishment of the new Government in Japan, we have received increased protection; and all classes, from the king down to the commoners, feel the highest sense of gratitude, and hope that the continued observance of truth and propriety may secure to us the privilege of this protection.

It is not our own wish that we should serve two masters, but a sense of necessity compels us to do so. Our people are accustomed to say that as Great Japan is our father, and Great China our mother, we should reverently obey them both. Surely there is no place where a child is required to obey its father and forsake its mother. Should such a case occur, the child could not be said to be observant of virtue and propriety.

Now, what the Japanese Government commands is this, that we should serve only our father and should forsake our mother. This causes us the deepest sorrow. Mr. Matzuda, a *daijō* of the Home Department, visited our island last year, after Japan had returned from Formosa, and told us that the Chinese government had handed over a certain sum of money for the families of Loochooans who were killed by the Formosans, and that this proved that the islands of Loochoo belonged to Japan. We doubted this, and in the treaty made between China and Japan by Okubo we find no clause stating that China had given up to Japan her share in our islands. On the death of the Emperor Dōcho and the accession to the throne of the Emperor Kōsho, envoys came over from Foochow and announced the facts to us, and in no way departed from the treatment to which we had been accustomed in former days. Mr. Matzuda told us that there was no case known to international law of a country belonging to two powers at the same time, but when we came to look into this law we found that there were not only instances of one sovereign ruling over many countries, but cases in which one country was governed by several nations. Poland, for instance, is governed by Russia, Austria and Prussia. The Poles cannot be pleased to be ruled by those three countries, but the sense of necessity compels them to submit. We do not mean to say that we doubt Mr. Matzuda's representations, but as we may not have thoroughly understood him, we have spoken as above. While Mr. Matzuda was in Loochoo, he constantly urged our king to place his seal on a document consenting to the proposals of Japan. Our king would have been pleased to consent to this immediately, but had he done so it would have been a violation both of truth and propriety, and this is the cause of all our distress.

The inhabitants of Loochoo, we repeat, from the king down to the commoners, are taught not to forsake truth and propriety and

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are commanded to obey both father and mother. Thus it is hard to tell them to sever their connection with China, and, though thus commanded, they could not consent to do it. Confucius has said "Truth is more precious than life," and Mencius says "Life is precious and so is virtue. If it is found that they cannot co-exist, cast away the former and cleave to the latter."

When we were leaving the harbour of Naha, our king Shôtai commanded us, saying that if we failed in our mission we could hope for no forgiveness from him and must forfeit our lives.

If the Japanese Government would send an official to China, and prevail on the Chinese Government to send an envoy to Loochoo announcing that the kingdom belonged to Japan alone, all would be well, for this would show that the Loochooans had not forgotten the former kindnesses of China. But if it is to be otherwise, and the Loochooans themselves have to announce that they belong to Japan alone, both truth and propriety would be violated, and when men stray from these two virtues they are in nothing superior to the beasts. We might, indeed, derive increased protection from Japan. But our honour would be lost.

The Japanese Government urges this matter upon us, but the opinions we hold are those of all the Loochooans, and we are placed in such a strait that we can neither comply with the wishes of the Japanese Government nor return home. There is but one road for us to travel, and that leads to death. When the bird is about to die it sings a sorrowful note, and the stricken deer utters a plaintive sound. The sorrows of death are very near to us, and our prayer is but a mournful lamentation. We should be careless for our own lives; but the life or death of our islands hangs on this question, and we entreat Your Excellency to give good heed to and pronounce a favourable judgment on this our most earnest prayer.

Excessive Taxation.

(Kinji Hioron.)

Excessive taxation is an evil which has existed among all oriental nations from the remotest times, and I am of opinion that it has been one of the principal hindrances to the advance of civilization and enlightenment. There can therefore be no injustice in saying that the poverty and weakness of the oriental nations has more or less had its root in this evil. Some Europeans say, "High taxes may prevail in a country, but if the form of government is democratic, these taxes are agreed upon by the representatives of the people, and no one has a right to complain of them." But to impose high taxes on an absolutely governed people, where the government constitutes itself the sole judge of what is to be levied, and the people have no voice whatever in the matter, is very unjust indeed. The people will not go on bearing such taxes for ever.

As Japan is an oriental country it has been the victim of this evil. Since the establishment of the new Government, many of the old abuses have indeed been reformed. But if we examine the estimate of the taxes which are to be levied in 1877, we find that they amount to *yen* 61,510,266. Now there are about 50,000,000 of *yen* in hard cash in the country, of which 20,000,000 are in the Okura-sho. The remainder is in the hands of the people, and all the rest of the money in circulation in the country is paper money, which amounts to over 90,000,000 *yen*. Taking these figures as a basis of calculation, the revenue for one year is about two thirds of all the money in circulation. Can this be called a light taxation? Those who have eyes can see for themselves that of the total revenue, 51.505.967 *yen* is derived from the land, and therefore comes from the farmers,—for the tax on land in towns is insignificant. When we look further into the question, we see that half of the farmers' produce is taken by the Government, and what is left to them is not sufficient to pay the expense of sending their children to school. Without education there will be no improvement and no increase in the production of the country. In view of the danger which all this causes, the Government has begun to reform the land-tax. But the change is being carried out on some theory unverified by practical experience, so that the results will differ widely from those proposed to itself by the Government.

The Government intended to reduce the total land-tax by 8,000,000 of *yen*, but the expenses incidental to the change have already cost the farmers double that sum. In future years they will certainly be greatly benefited by it, though at present it causes them a large amount of distress. But this 8,000,000 *yen* which is to be remitted from the taxation of the farmers must come from some other source, and though we may imagine that they will be relieved to this extent, it is clear that sooner or later the burden must ultimately fall upon them.

The country can by no means be said to be in a state of tranquillity, and if any trouble should grow out of this question, there is no telling how it may end. What, then, must we do? Give the farmers more time and money for the promotion of education, reduce their taxation and the expenditure of the Government. And how can this be done? By dismissing unnecessary officials, reducing the salaries of those who remain, and abolishing the pensions of the *kuadzoku* and *shidzoku*.

Some men who are desirous of postponing these reforms may say that if we decrease the taxation we shall only be increasing indolence among the people. Be this as it may, we ought to raise the condition of the farmers, and encourage their talents by education. This will result in an increase of production and a gain to them both of time and money, neither of which do they at present possess in any fair proportion.

Again, others say that if the salaries of the officials are reduced, they may resort to dishonest practices, and if the pensions of the *kuadzoku* and *shidzoku* are abolished, they will suffer an enormous amount of distress. I differ from these opinions. I think there are other ways of preventing the officials from getting money by dishonest means, nor do I think that large salaries are any necessary check upon dishonesty. As regards the *kuadzoku* and *shidzoku*, I believe they will never learn how to make their livelihood unless taught by distress.

The present are not the times when the officials should be enjoying themselves in fine houses, surrounded with all the luxury of the age, and talking about civilization and enlightenment which have as yet no real root in this country. They not only prevent the progress of civilization by these means, but may go far to bring about some catastrophe.

I am a man who was brought up in the country and am thoroughly acquainted with Japanese farming, for I have supported my family by working in the fields, and I know how hard it is for the farmers to bear the high taxes imposed on them. For these reasons my words should have more weight than those of men who have merely read works upon agriculture and have never been out of a city, and I hope that what I have said will be fairly considered by all.

The New Press Notification.

(Chôya Shimbun.)

Our Government issued a notification on the 5th inst. to the effect that should any newspapers, miscellaneous writings or magazines be deemed injurious to the tranquillity of the realm they shall have their publication stopped or suspended by the Home Department.

A glance at this notification will make some men lament and anticipate a vast deal of trouble to the Press from it. We have discussed the good and evil of the administration and of the customs of the people. But as we are units of the Japanese nation we have never yet written an article with any treasonable purpose, or with the intent to destroy the peace of the nation. We should not do our duty towards the people were we to disregard the gracious instruction of the government what we are to do, so that the perusal of the notification makes us glad and not in the least sorry.

But if we give a full and attentive consideration to the whole subject we find one matter which excites our fears, and as we are unable to keep silence we will make it known.

What does "injurious to the tranquillity of the realm" mean? It means violations of the 12th article of the Press-laws, we presume, which provides that if any newspaper or magazine incites to the commission of any crime, the writer shall be considered equally guilty with the person who commits it; or of the 13th article of the same law which runs thus: "Any person advocating revolution or the subversion of the state, or who attempts to stir up revolution," &c.

If this should be the fact, and newspapers are to be suspended which violate these clauses of the law, we do not think it will be long before newspapers and magazines will be extinct in Japan, for many a writer has been arrested for violating the two above clauses, and perhaps it would save the Government all further trouble were it entirely to forbid the publication of all newspapers in Japanese. Were any one to ask whether this notification were issued for the purpose of abolishing all the newspapers, we should reply "Very likely not, but as some newspapers have lately come into existence which are expressing themselves with extraordinary rashness, it is probable that the object of the notification is to get rid of these."

Why, then, should any apprehension arise in the minds of the editors? It is not the notification itself, but the manner in which the words "deemed injurious" may be treated by the officials of the *Shihosho* and *Naimusho* (Departments of Justice and the

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Interior), which causes our perplexity. Our laws have such deep meanings that we cannot understand them, and the questions we put are rejected if we seek for explanations in legitimate quarters.

This being the case, it is very uncertain what is or is not meant by the words "deemed to be injurious to the tranquility of the realm," and this is to be interpreted at the will of the officials. As all our officials are persons of the highest wisdom we are not careful as to the manner in which they may "deem." But we fear that at some future date, some corrupt man may creep into office and decide these questions in an arbitrary way, so that when two articles with similar purpose appear, he may *deem* one to be an offence because he hates the writer, and may *deem* the other to be no offence because he likes the writer. Is not this ample cause for fear? How much more is it so when two men guilty of the same offence are condemned on two different clauses of the Press-laws* --an occurrence which proves how much difficulty the officials find in adjudicating upon these cases. And, again, the expression "injurious to the tranquillity of the realm" is very broad, and a treasonable act may be classed with the loose use of a single word. For this reason, the editors fear the word *deem*. For all this, the notification may have been issued in virtue of urgent necessity, and we may have no grounds for allowing it greatly to disturb us.

The Same.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

It is commonly said that we are living in times when reforms should be made in the administration of the Government, and, for this reason, public opinion must have a free vent; that the existing Press-laws limit the free expression of public opinion; and, that if the newspapers are liable to suspension under the 98th notification of the Prime Minister, further restrictions will be imposed upon the expression of public opinion and finally extinguish every trace of freedom in the press.

We are not of this opinion. The destruction of the peace of the nation is the destruction of the Japanese Empire, and this would deprive the people of happiness. If this is so, those who hold contrary opinions can only be regarded as rebels, traitors and enemies of the people, and, if need should arise, the people themselves should unite to prevent them from carrying out their designs. It is obvious that a Government on which lies the duty of protecting the people will be held bound to check the doings of such men.

Again, when it is said that the issue of this notification restricts the field of freedom of expression, it is worse still. For were we to say that prohibiting the publication of matter tending to disturb the peace of the nation restricts the limits of free speech, we should be committed to the view that the right to disturb the peace of the nation is included in the right of free speech, which is absurd and can never be the case.

We ourselves daily write with a view of preserving peace in the nation, and arguing against what may be injurious to the country. It may be well to state here that the words *teishi* and *kinshi* both mean to suspend, but one means to suspend temporarily, the other, permanently. At the time the press-laws were first issued we thought this clause ought to have been added to them, and have been expecting it ever since, perplexed that it did not appear before this. Because, if a newspaper should publish any matter tending to disturb the peace, and the editor or writers are punished, it might still appear under new editors and writers, and would then be able to repeat what was said under the previous management. This would be punishment for the past, but no prevention for the future, and for this reason either temporary or permanent suspension must be resorted to in order to guard the future. It is the duty of the judiciary to look after the past, and of the executive to take care of the future. This seems to us only reasonable.

As the notification is worded "which may be deemed to have a tendency to destroy the peace" &c., there must be some one or more persons to decide on this. Can this be entrusted to officials of the *Naimusho?* Surely this cannot be the case, for a few officials cannot be trusted to decide such important issues. The question whether any given writing may or may not have a tendency to disturb the peace of the nation, can only be decided by the opinion of the people in general. For this reason the officials or head of the *Naimusho* cannot decide it. It is only the general opinion of the people which can pronounce whether or not a newspaper has rendered itself liable to temporary or permanent suspension.

* [It is natural enough that the press should keep its teeth in this mistake. Ed. *J. W. M.*]

Judgment delivered in the Tôkiô Court.

("Hôchi Shimbun" of July 11th, 1876).

Matsumoto Gihei, aged 45, of the Shinshiu Sect, *Heimin*, of Lot No. 2 in the Kiji-chô, in the 4th subdivision of the 1st District, Yedo.

Confession.

On the 9th day of May 1876, my wife Misu died from an illness. The said Misu having for some time back been a believer in the religion of Jesus, left word with me, when at the point of death, that she wished application to be made to the teacher Nicolai to perform her funeral ceremonies. With the intention of carrying out her request, I, on the 11th of May, reported the above particulars at my parish temple of Yenriuji at Asabu. Being told at the temple to send in a written petition, I at once did so, but was told that the priest of the said temple was then absent,--and so the matter was not settled. At this moment a large number of people who had come to the funeral were in waiting, and as it was also impossible to keep the corpse unburied for several days, I did not conform to the regulations touching on the matter, but wilfully carried out the funeral according to the rites of the religion of Jesus. For this I am heartily sorry.

July 7th.

Sentence on the above.

Upon the death of your wife Misu, you disregarded the Public Proclamation and, without reference to the Shintô or Buddhist priests, wilfully buried her according to the rites of the Religion of Jesus:--for this offence you have rendered yourself liable to 30 days hard labour, but instead thereof you are sentenced to the mitigated penalty of a fine of 2 *yen*, 25 *sen*.

FANTASIES AND FACES.

For several years back my daily avocations, and indeed my inclination, have directed my footsteps through a certain antiquated suburb of the mighty city of Yedo. I have rarely missed a day—except through some unavoidable mischance—for a considerable period, but, fair weather or foul, might have been encountered plodding along, or, perhaps more correctly, sauntering towards my destination—for I hate your headlong paces which give no time to look about you—by the same high road. Not but what I might have varied my route had I been so disposed. But I never felt any desire that way—quite the contrary—as the very sameness which to another person similarly circumstanced might have appeared insufferably monotonous, was to me but an additional attraction. It pleases me to see the same faces day after day, and to invent a history for each of the owners. I am, in fact, somewhat of a dreamer, I am afraid. I love to stand before a cast-off clothes shop and fill each empty suit with a living tenant. Shew me but a pair of stirrups and I fall to straightway to fit a pair of feet into them, and am not contented until I have built a figure up to match, —just as Professor Owen will construct you a mastodon from a tooth—and put a steed between his legs and started him off on a prance. I have carried such an airy hero through a long campaign as I have walked along, and saved his life in many a tussle, I warrant you. A lady's lantern or a broken *koto* will serve me to found a romance upon. Juliet playing a plaintive air upon the *koto*, and Romeo catching up the refrain outside her window on a melancholy flute. It is worth the telling here, maybe, that some such pretty little story is popular amongst the Japanese. It may be seen pourtrayed on scrolls and silken screens, and gilded lacquer bowls and boxes and other ornaments. Juliet seated in a house of strange perspective, sloping upwards towards the skies, with head drooping, and long black hair floating from her shoulders in the evening breeze whilst she plays upon the *koto*. A rising moon seen through the pine trees betrays the gallant Romeo standing outside the gate, his fiery charger's bridle flung across his arm, and in his hand a flute into which of a surety he is breathing

"Sweet and low, sweet and low"—

A battered helmet has given me a nightmare before now, by reason of a dint in it so deep that, do what I would, no ordinary head could be invented that would fit it. I curtailed my shadow's *os frontalis*; but it would not do: he turned out perforce so foolish. I put the helmet on him

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hindside foremost, and lo! the *cerebellum* became hopelessly disorganized. I tried it sideways; but the figure he presented was ridiculous, and I know not how the matter would have ended, were it not that one lucky day, as I passed the shop in which the head piece hung, I missed it from its peg and found it had been sold. A fireman's hook, albeit old and rusty, calls up the burning street at once. I hear the roaring of the flames and the falling in of roofs, and the cry of people in distress as the blazing sparks fly upwards and fall upon their thatch. I see the standard danced and dandled here and there where the fire is fiercest, and the figures of the firemen dressed in curious garments and quaintly helmeted, when the wind blows back the smoke and flames for the moment. Nor are the minor details absent from my mental picture. The crowds of flickering lanterns swinging to and fro in the hands of owners hurrying towards the fire. The little heaps of furniture rescued from the ruins with the houseless groups around them. The discordant clashing of the bells and the hum of human voices, all are there at the rubbing of the enchanted ring, or—what to me is just as potent—the sight of a fireman's rusty hook.

My people—that is the people whom I meet—are no cold magic-lantern crowd to me. They are living, moving actors in a daily drama, a play of many acts which lasts the whole year through. We are known to one another, and encounter once in every four and twenty hours. We do not bow or give the time of day, nor waste our time in empty forms or ceremonies which we esteem for what they are worth. But there is a mutual recognition in our looks, a gentle dropping of the eyelids—a dipping of our flags to one another, so to speak. No more formal greeting could mean as much, or be so genuine.

I divide my people into three classes for convenience of description. Regular frequenters, casuals, and strangers. The Fencer generally is earliest of the regular frequenters upon the road. We will inspect him first on that account, and also because he is a fine old fellow and hath my best regards. He is above the average height of Japanese, standing full six feet upon his wooden clogs, and has that commanding air about him which the habitual association with arms invariably produces. Yet the expression of his face is mild and courteous, and he has a smile for every one as he strides along. His head is shaved, but a week or so of growth will shew that the hair, if the razor were laid aside, would be snowy white. His body is lean and spare from his wrinkled face to his sinewy feet.—By the way how much of character is exhibited in a foot!—A friend of mine—an oddity we always thought him—had some decided views upon that score. He had reduced it to exactitude, he maintained—a science in fact. "Give me but a person's boots and I'll read you off "his character" he was wont to say. "A fig for your "phrenologies and physiognomies."—He had a rude Hibernian kind of humour, and passed amongst us for a wit.—"Give "me a good look at the individual's old boots, and I'll "put him down in black and white and no mistake." I forget if we ever put him severely to the test. But the Fencer is meanwhile standing in the frosty wind so long that his face is ruddied by the cold, and he is fain to draw his arms quite up into his loose sleeves, which, hanging unsupported, resemble nought so much as a turtle's flappers. His garments—both jacket and *hakama*—are of striped material and of very ancient cut. He generally wears one leg of his trowsers tucked up as if to be prepared for any sudden emergency, and in his girdle may be seen a sword of extraordinary length done up in a scarlet cover. This projects behind after the manner of a tail and cocks up his jacket's skirt. It is the ancient way of wearing it, old fashioned and out of date. On days when the old Fencer is marching off to give a private lesson, his son accompanies him, keeping behind him at a respectful distance, and generally carrying upon his shoulder a pair of fencing sticks. He's a sturdy youngster, so like his father that he might almost be taken for a view of him seen through the big end of a telescope,—a man-of-war *in petto*. He wears his head a little on one side, after the manner of the old man, and tucks his trowser up and takes as long a stride as his little legs will let him. He evidently takes him for his model, and who knows if he could do better? He'll have to grow a good deal taller, though, before he can wield a two-handed sword.

Where the Fencer lives I never knew, but I fancy in one of the old *nagayas*—remnants of the feudal times where a *daimio's* retainers lived, and diced and quarrelled when they were not fighting—in which the place abounds. If he is of an imaginative turn of mind—and what old Japanese is not?—no doubt he spends his leisure time in reveries beside his charcoal fire, and, as he smokes his pipe, blows clouds of ancient memories about his head. Who knows how many valiant fellows pass before him whose eye and arm he trained, and in whose breast the spark he kindled grew and brightened with their stature, till it flamed and blazed into the *Yamato damashi*—the noble spirit of old Japan? Perhaps *his* spirit rises too at times, when he thinks of how he ruffled it in days gone by, without a peer amongst the lusty men at arms with wrists of steel, who loved to take a blow for the pleasure of returning it? nd who knows, also, but that he hath memories of some come-si Aly youth, so apt at fence, that in time he learned to beath master? My word for it, if so he hath, it delighteth him to recal such bouts in which he was the worsted one, as much as any triumph in which the shouts were on his side, for his face is instinct with generosity. I never doubted that he lived in memories of the past, for he has a pensive eye which is oft cast down in reverie as as he walks along. The mannikin behind him shows no evidence of such mental retroversion. Not he, the merry faced urchin. The storehouse of his mind is empty, not filled to over flowing like his father's. Let us hope he'll lay up pleasant treasures there which will gladden him when he turns them over in old age.

It is a real pleasure to meet the Fencer, he is always so clean and fresh looking. He brings a gleam of frosty sunshine with him on gloomy mornings. But I have missed him lately. I fear he has passed out of ken, like the times which called him into being. *Heu mihi! Tempora mutantur.*

NOTES OF A TRIP FROM YEDO TO KIOTO *VIÁ* ASAMA-YAMA, THE HOKU-ROKUDO, AND LAKE BIWA.

By Professor MARSHALL.

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan, on the 14th June, 1876.

ITINERARY.

	Ri.	Cho
Yedo	0	0
Takasaki	26	0
Usui gawa (r)	—	—
Annaka	2	24
Matsuyeda	0	30
Miogi san, &c. (m)	—	—
Sakomoto	2	18
Usui toge (m. p.)	—	—
Karuisawa	2	31
Katsukake (here left the Nakasendo)	1	5
Asama yama (volcano)	—	—
Ozawa	5	0
Wagatsuma gawa (r.), Omai (v.)	—	—
Kusatsu (m.p.)	5	0
Kusatsu or Shibu toge	—	—
Shibu	7	0
Nakano	1	20
Obuse	2	0
Chikuma gawa (r.)	—	—
Zenkoji or Nagano (here entered the Hoku-rokudo)	3	18
Aramachi	1	9
Mure	2	30
Torii gawa (r.)	—	—
Ofuruma	1	30
Kashiwabara	0	6
Nojiri	1	0
Seki gawa (v. and r.)	1	0
Futamata	1	18
Seki yama	1	18
Matsuzaka	1	12
Yashiro gawa (r.)	—	—
Arai	1	25

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Takata	2	1
Gochi	2	0
Nagahama	1	78
Arima gawa (v. and r.)	1	0
Nadachi	1	32
Nosho	3	14
Kajiijashiki	2	24
Itoi gawa (v. and r.)	1	6
Hime gawa (r.)	—	—
Taimei	1	18
Anumi	0	18
Anumi gawa (r.)	—	—
Uta	2	19
Oya shiradzu (rocks)	—	—
Ichiburi	2	29
Sakai mura	1	0
Sakai gawa	—	—
Tomari	1	29
Ninsen	1	21
Kurobe gawa (r.)	—	—
Mikaichi	2	22
Uwotsu	2	6
Namerikawa (v. and r.)	2	0
Joganji or Iwase gawa	—	—
Machifukuro	2	0
Arakawa (r.)	—	—
Toyama	2	0
Jinzu gawa (r.)	—	—
Kosugi	3	17
Shi gawa (r.)	—	—
Takaoka	2	25
Sembo gawa (r.)	—	—
Fukuoka	2	8
Ozabi gawa (r.)	—	—
Isurugi	2	0
Kurikara toge (m.p.)	—	—
Takenohashi	2	29
Morimoto	4	18
Kanazawa	2	0
Asano gawa, Sai gawa (r.)	—	—
Nonoichi	1	34
Matto	1	12
Midzushima	2	0
Mikawa (not on main road)	1	0
Awo or Tetori gawa (r.)	—	—
Terai	1	18
Koma'su	1	25
Emai (v), Kushi (v)	—	—
Tsukedzu	2	2
Ehuriha-shi	0	33
Sakuma (v.)	—	—
Daishoji	2	0
Kitanata (lake)	—	—
Hosorogi	2	18
Kanadzu	1	25
Gohon	1	18
Morita	2	18
Kuriyo gawa (r.)	—	—
Fukui	1	0
Asuwo gawa (r.)	—	—
Asozu	2	0
Sabaye	2	0
Hino gawa (r.)	—	—
Takelu	1	0
Wakimoto	2	0
Yuno	2	0
Yuno toge (m.p.)	—	—
Imajo	0	26
Futatsuya	2	0
Kinome toge (m.p.)	—	—
Shimbo	1	18
Osaga toge (m.p.)	—	—
Tsuruga (here left the Hoku-rokudo)	1	18
Hikida	2	0
Fukazaka (m.p.)	—	—
Shiwotsu	3	0
Lake Biwa	—	—
Otsu	21	0
Kiyoto	3	0
	199	13

m. = mountain.
m.p. = mountain pass.
r. = river.
v. = village.
ri. = $2\frac{3}{7}$ miles nearly.
cho = $\frac{1}{36}$ *ri.* 15 *cho* = 1 mile nearly.

The following notes I have been induced to write out as much from a feeling of indebtedness to those who have done the same before me for other routes, as from the hope that they might be of some use to those who should happen to travel the same road after me. The trip was taken last year during the latter half of July and beginning of August in company with a Professor and student of the Kai Sei Gakko. The time when a journey is taken, in Japan perhaps more than elsewhere, it is very necessary I think to mention, as the impression formed in one's mind of the scenery at any particular place depends very much on circumstances as e. g. the season of the year, the state of one's health. In early summer the hills at one place may be loaded with pink azaleas and purple fuji, *(wisteria Chinensis)* later on they are green. At one time a valley is nothing but offensive mud, at another it is clothed with the rich verdure of young rice, or, it may be, spotted with the white blossoms of buckwheat. All these differences depending on time necessarily make those who have traversed the same route bring home varying accounts of the scenery they have passed through.

There are two main roads from Yedo to Kiyoto, the Tokaido which passes along the Southern coast of the island, and the Tosando or Nakasendo, the mountain road which goes through the centre of the island. These meet at Kusatsu a town 16 miles (3 *ri* 24 *cho*) from the ancient capital and after which they cease to be distinct. The Hoku-rokudo, or Hokkokukaido, branches from the Nakasendo at Oyuwake in the province of Shinshu, and after passing through the provinces Echigo, Echu, Kaga, and Echizen along the Northern Coast (as its name implies) again mets the Nakasendo at Toriimoto in Omi where it stops. The first part of trip was taken by the Nakasendo, nearly all the rest by the Hoku-rokudo, a road as yet very little known to foreigners.

Takasaki, a great centre of the silk trade and chief town of Joshu, 63 miles (26 *ri*) from Yedo viâ Nakasendo, it is well known can now be reached in one day by coach. This method of getting over the plain of Yedo is not comfortable, but certainly better if the weather be warm and is twice as fast as by *jin-riki-sha*. This part of the trip I pass over without further remark because it is already fully described in the transactions of the Society. From Takasaki the road ascends gradually until it crosses Usui toge (mountain pass) a distance of about 22 miles (9 *ri*) to the summit. The river Usui which follows from the *toge* is crossed by a bridge of boats at an interesting part of its bed before reaching Annaka a long straggling town which was formerly a *joka* or castle town. Between Annaka and Matsuyeda the road part of the way consists of an avenue of cryptomerias which reminds one of, although it is much inferior to, that leading to the tomb of Iyeyasu at Nikkô, and in the middle of it there is a very fine pear garden where the horizontal training of pear trees is well seen. After the avenue we passed through a mulberry plantation and soon after found ourselves quite surrounded by mountains. From one part of the road near Matsuyeda a fine view of part of the valley of the river Usui and of Miogi-san is obtained. Miogi-san is the name of one peak of a fantastic range of mountains, but as there is no name to the range I refer to it by that name. Matsuyeda is the best place to start from to explore a most interesting part of this curious range of mountains and I recommend every lover of Nature's wonders, who has sufficient time, to spend two days off the highway amongst them. The first day he might visit the temple called Miogi-san which is situated near the bottom of the rock of the same name and which is well worth visiting. The noble cedars and well-built walls, the long mossy flight of steps, the handsome bronze *torii*, and the sacred aspect of the spot remind the traveller as yesterday of the renowned Nikko. Looking towards the summit of the mountain he will see an enormous letter 'Dai' *(dai no ji)*, which from below seems to be painted pure white.

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This letter is reached after a stiff climb of 25 *cho*. It is situated on the summit of one of those oddly jutting up peaks which characterise this group and from it there is good view of the plain stretching to Yedo. The climber is astonished to find when he reaches the '*dai*' that it is a large framework of thin bamboos tied together and on it are suspended hundreds of votive papers of pilgrims, which from their white colour give the structure from below that striking appearance of being painted white. Its dimensions are 30 ft. by 20. Three *cho* higher up is a small temple called Okunoin and above this the hill is nearly perpendicular and seemed so dangerous to climb that I didn't attempt it. Retracing his steps the traveller will do well to put up for the night at Matsuyeda or better still at one of the tea-houses a little below the temple he has just visited, and next morning let his guide take him to Kurakake-zan and Daikoku-zan. The object which we had in view on starting to these places was to investigate the nature of a hole which is seen in the mountains from the highway between Matsuyeda, which we had just left, and Sakamoto the next town on the road and which I shall therefore refer to again. To reach these places we went to the bottom of the temple steps, then turned off to the left, when we found ourselves in a well-beaten pilgrim path which continued all the way. The walk amongst the rocky hills was interesting. We soon found, contrary to all expectation, that there is a valley between the hill nearest the highway where the hole is seen and the hill which contains the hole. After climbing for some time we saw on our left a rocky hill with a great hole piercing it near its summit, which at first we thought was the hole we were seeking. Next we came to a pilgrim rest where there is a handsome stone lantern. Higher up to another of the same even handsomer than the first. At last we reached Kurakake-zan where the rocks are particularly interesting and very curious. Most striking is an enormous natural arch in the shape of a Japanese saddle (whence probably the name). On the right are two lofty cylindrical rocks standing upright called the 'Candle Rocks' and all about are other rocks in curious positions. Climbing through the arch to a small shrine one gets a finer view of the arch and mountains below, while above is seen the hole we came in search of. This like the first we saw is just a great hole in the summit of the rocky hill and has no great depth, which it appears to have from the highway. I climbed and looked over the ridge a short distance from it, and nearly on a level with the bottom of it, and then found that it could only be the upper part which is seen from the road because the opposite hill between the road and the hole was above my level. Leaving Kurakake-zan we wended our way to Daikoku-zan where to our great surprise we came in this out-of-the-way region to a large house and two temples, the lower one called Daikoku-zan, the other reached by a long flight of well-made steps, called Borongonge-san. Above the latter is another of these strangely jutting up rocks (called Higesuri-iwa) which from below look quite inaccessible. It can however with care be climbed to within 10 ft. of the summit but to do this last stage requires a ladder. I could not see a trace of earth near the summit but a pine tree is growing there with the pilgrim's flagstaff tied to it.

This whole region is evidently of volcanic origin. We saw great quantities of pumice and trachyte and the configuration of the region is doubtless produced by the washing away of soft matter, the hard rock being left behind.

At Matsuyeda there is good accomodation in the Honjin, a house covering a great area, and which is the same as the Tsuwunkaisha the office where *ninsoku* and horses are hired. Those who don't walk should engage pack-horses or *kagos* here to the next station Sakamoto as *jin-riki* are very unsuitable. The road is very picturesque, up and down hill, Miogi-san and, unless it be covered with clouds, Asama-yama seen all the way. Half way the hole in Kurakake-zan becomes visible and from there looks like a deep tunnel piercing the mountains. It is best seen from the village Yokokawa, where the people call the mountain Nakagiri-yama or Iruwaki Daijin Iuki-yama, the former name meaning 'the mountain cut in the middle,' the latter derived from the name of the hero who made the hole. The story in connection with it is that the Mikado's archer many hundred years ago, named Iruwaki Daijin, standing at a stone on the road (yet pointed out) in this village shot an arrow through the mountain. The place where the arrow fell on the other side is called Yaochi or Arrow-fall.

Leaving Sakamoto, Usui toge is crossed, a long mountain pass of 7 miles (2 *ri* 31 *chô*) to the first village on the other side called Karuisawa. It leads from Joshu to Shinshu and is one of the most beautiful mountain passes in Japan. The views from horseback are very beautiful and varied. The hills and vallies are all loaded with fine trees of all kinds and shades of colour. On the right in ascending some pretty rocks called Kirizumi-no-iwa will be noticed, also a hill remarkably like a miniature Fuji called Haruna-san. If the season be too dry for the crops the farmers ascend this mountain and bring water from the top to sprinkle on the fields, after which the rain is said to pour down from heaven. On the summit of the *toge* there are several dwelling houses and a very old temple dedicated to Izanagi Izanami no Mikoto, the ancestor of all the Japanese, which is worth visiting. In descending one is much struck with the great change in the nature of the scenery, which on the Shinshu side is hardly equal to that on the other. One of the most striking objects in the scenery on this side is a curiously situated hill, quite isolated, called Atago-yama. It is close to Karuisawa. At this village it was that we made arrangements to ascend Asama-yama the largest active volcano in Japan. Our plan was to engage horses to await us early in the morning at Kutsukake, a village 2½ miles further on, whither we travelled by *jin-riki-sha*, a pleasant smooth drive with magnificent views of the volcano. At Kutsukake we hired a guide and mounted our horses which took us as far as a place called Hanada, a distance of about 5 miles. The views of the high mountains of Shinshu and neighbouring provinces during our ascent were grand. The most striking peaks were Miogi-san, Nakano-san, Komaga-take, and Yatsuga-take, while enveloped in clouds was On-take in the distance. To enhance the pleasure of our ride we were accompanied all the way by the pleasant and rare cry to the cuckoo. Leaving our horses to await our descent we next passed through some thick forest. From below Asama looks bare a long way down but we found vegetable life to a height of about 7,000 ft., the last being a kind of coarse grass. Above this was only lava of small specific gravity and of a grayish colour and considerable quantities of volcanic dust especially near the top. About 500 ft. from the highest point we reached the old crater which isn't one quarter of the size of the present but which 95 years ago was the source of destruction to 48 villages which have never since been rebuilt. Here we found plenty of insect life. The new and active crater is an enormous hole (roughly guessing, not less than 600 ft. diam.) entirely filled with steam and vapour of sulphur and roaring very loudly. All round the edge are large fissures wherein rocks hang in a very unstable condition ready as it were to fall into the molten mass beneath. From these fissures, as well as from many holes some distance from the crater, steam and sulphur fumes are emitted. We took the temperature of this vapour at different places and the highest we found was 73° C. It is of course this steam and sulphur vapour which form the perpetual white cloud on the summit of Asama, and as one nears the top it is necessary to notice in which direction the wind is blowing in order to finish the ascent on that side from which it blows. We did not consider the mountain a difficult one to climb and thought ourselves well repaid for the trouble. The height our aneroids indicated was 8,500 ft.

Our descent was neither so pleasant nor successful as the ascent. After descending about 1,000 ft. it began to rain and soon after a severe storm followed, accompanied by thunder and lightning. To add to this misfortune a thick cloud covered us, and our guide lost the track, in consequence of which, in addition to being put in very great danger, we had a full hour's extra fatigue, and were so wet when we reached our horses that we thought it prudent to walk a mile and a half to the nearest tea-house called Wakasari no chaya, and there change our clothes. This house was far too poor to lodge us all night, so we had to make up our minds to go on to Kariyado Shinden

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whither we had intended to go in the morning. This town is seven miles from the tea-house and we started at 6 p.m. However our troubles, although it was a fine night to travel, were not yet to cease. The men who led the horses lost their way twice, and after being taken through a vast wood for 3½ hours in which we passed only two woodmen's huts, we were landed at a village 5 miles from the one we had intended to lodge in. Indeed when we reached the second of these huts our trust in our leaders was so utterly exhausted that we engaged the male inmate to guide us to the nearest village which was then still 2½ miles distant. To do the men justice, however, I should mention that they were warned at the tea-house above referred to against the direct road, on account of a rotten bridge which it wasn't safe for the horses to cross, and besides they came to our hotel next morning and humbly apologized for their mistake. Further the extra ride was not uninteresting as we passed through the sites of many of the villages destroyed at the last great eruption. For a long way after reaching the bottom of the mountain the ground was covered with lava, then we passed through a forest of fir, oak, birch, and chestnut trees, the ground being covered with grass. After this the wood became thicker and richer, and there were in it some enormous rocks which in the dark looked like houses. The village we landed in is called Ozasa, and is twelve miles from Katsukake from which we began the ascent of the mountain and where we left the Nakasendo. Should any one chance to pass this village he might find pleasure in visiting a chasm seventy-two feet deep at one end of it. It is a very picturesque spot and close by is a slope from the top of which there is a fine view of Asama on its N.W. side, where the bed of the great flow of lava which came down at the eruption of 1781 is situated. This view of the mountain is much more interesting and very different from that on the other side. The 8th of April is the day for women to ascend Asama, that being the first day of the great Bhudda festival. Our landlord at Ozasa told us that only five years ago the roaring of the crater was heard distinctly in this village, that the vapour ascended to an enormous height and that the wind carried with it considerable quantities of volcanic dust. (Since writing this I have noticed that the same eruption is referred to by Captain Descharmes and I have therefore more confidence in noting it.)

To the west of Ozasa is another high and very sacred mountain called Haku-san. There is a temple on the top of it and there our landlord told us the cherry trees were in blossom. This was July 16th, three months at least after they are in blossom in Yedo.

The ride from Ozasa to Kusatsu the next place of importance in our journey was very pleasant and interesting. We first travelled through a most magnificent valley watered by the Wagatsuma-gawa (my wife river), a river which flows into the Tone-gawa at Mayebashi. The bed of this river is very singular. Nearly all the way we travelled along it, it flowed in a deep ravine, one side of which is an agglomerate, while the other is a sand formation. We were fortunate also in our views of Asama. The air was perfectly clear after yesterday's storm, and not a cloud was near it except that snow white mass emitted from itself. Unlike Fuji-san it has a long flat summit, and so far as mere shape is concerned is uninteresting. The villages we passed through were poor.

Kusatsu has already been so fully described in the transactions of the Society by Capt. Descharmes that I have very few additional notes to make. It is not a large village and every house seems to be an hotel. These are conducted in a different way from those of other towns, inasmuch as guests engage servants for themselves, and get their food ready cooked from shops. The reason of this is to enable very poor people to visit the baths, who can then bring their food with them, food being very expensive in such an out-of-the-way place. The houses, as in many other mountain villages, are all covered with large stones, presenting a strange appearance, and this is not because strong winds prevail here as from the scarcity of bamboo to keep the houses tight. The four principal baths (of which there are altogether about 20) are in the centre of the village and are frequented chiefly by syphilitic patients. In these we saw a regular process gone through of first stirring the waters by means of planks of wood, then washing the head and pouring water over the body, then sitting steaming and putting cloths or *tabi* on the feet, and lastly entering the baths of which before the stirring we found the temperature to be 52½° C. The faces of the bathers indicated that they felt the heat intensely but perhaps this arose from the sores on them, as the Japanese have been long accustomed to parboil themselves. All the lepers that we saw had their faces entirely covered with burns of the *mogusa*, which is just tinder made from chopping up a mountain grass, and when applied is set on fire with a view to blistering the skin. Like other sulphurous waters, the water supplying these baths bubbles out of the ground. The highest temperature we found in a bath was 61° C. and the temperature of the stream bubbling up which supplied this was 63°. The baths at Ichii-ya, where we lodged, on the outskirts of the village are said to be the coolest of all, having a temperature of 43° to 45°, and these have also a great advantage in having a stream of cold water falling near them. Here the healthy portion of the inhabitants came for their evening bath, and presented to the European traveller a scene which hitherto he had only read of in fairy tales. About a mile from Ichii-ya is the source of the stream which principally supplies these and many others. It is near Suinokawara where the remarkable rocking stone mentioned by Capt. Descharmes is situated. This stone and many other large stones near it are perforated all over with holes, probably on account of the soft parts being washed out by rain. They seem to consist chiefly of oxide of iron, and on them are piled small stones by the people who imagine by so doing that they benefit their dead relatives. Around this place also many fossil leaves in a soft condition are found. Kusatsu we found to be 3,800 ft. above the sea-level. It is one of the coolest and most interesting places we passed in our journey. On comparing the thermometric readings taken in Kusatsu on July 17th, 18th, and 19th with those recorded in Yedo by Mr. Joyner, I find an average difference of 8° C., or 14° F. for those days, in the temperatures of Kusatsu and Yedo.

Leaving Kusatsu we crossed the mountain-pass called Kusatsu-toge, or Shibu-toge, because it leads from Kusatsu to Shibu. We could hire only cows to take us across this pass because the natives said it was too rough for horses to go. However I found it one of the easiest and most beautiful climbs I have undertaken. About a mile and a quarter from Kusatsu we came in sight of Riyofu-no-taki a very pretty fall of about (roughly guessing) 100 ft., over a rock completely covered with oxide of iron which looked like rotting wood. Shortly after Shirane-san, an interesting mountain apparently covered with red oxide of iron to the summit, and quite bare, comes into view. On this mountain many fine crystals of sulphur are found and a stream of water impregnated with alum and sulphur flows down from it. At the place where this stream crosses the road there is a notice engraved on stone '*Doku midzu*' (Poison water), but before this was brought to my notice, I had taken a good mouthful to quench my thirst which it didn't do, as the water was warm and tasted strongly of alum. All the way from this stream to the summit, which we reached at 10 a.m., there were grand views of Asama-yama, Shirane-san, the mountains of Shinshu and neighbouring provinces, and the peerless Fuji towering above all in the distant horizon. There was snow in some of the valleys of the *toge* and on Shirane-san and Asama. On reaching the summit we were struck with the magnificence of the high mountains of Hida, a range beautifully streaked with snow. Our aneroids indicated a height of 7,000 ft. In our descent we came along the side of Yotoke-san, the highest mountain in the east of Shinshu. Shortly after leaving the summit one notices a conical hill called Kazaga-take, on the other side of which lies the famous Zenkoji which we visited the next day. Further down there comes into view a very beautiful plain called Kawanakajima (the river island) where, according to Japanese story, a great battle was fought between the two heroes Shingen and Kenshin, and shortly afterwards the lofty peaks of Mioko-san and Togakushi-san tower above the clouds. Altogether this is a magnificent pass and for high mountain scenery surely unequalled in Japan. It is the highest, and I should think also the longest, mountain pass in Japan, the distance from Kusatsu to Shibu, the near-

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est villages on each side, being seventeen miles. Riding on cows we found rather more comfortable than on pack-horses but a little slower. Next day we travelled to Zenkoji famous for its great Buddhist temple. The road is interesting, most of the way through a plain where we felt the heat intensely, and crosses the broad Chikuma-gawa which flows into the sea at Niigata. It was at Zenkoji that we entered the Hoku-rokudo. The temple, approached like that at Asakusa in Yedo with two handsome gates, is 198 feet long, 108 broad, and is elegantly built, the roof being of the costliest kind. It contains the golden Buddha brought from Corea through China, and on payment of a *bu* the curtain which hides the cabinet containing this image was lifted for us, but only in the midst of the sounding of gongs and the chiming of a bell. The cabinet consists of seven gilt boxes one within the other, in the innermost of which is the golden Buddha. The lifting of the curtain impressed those who were present immensely, everyone taking advantage of the favourable opportunity to supplicate the mercy of the god. There are many other interesting things to be seen in this temple.

Leaving Zenkoji we travelled next day to Seki-yama through some high mountain scenery. The most prominent peaks are Idzuma-san, Kuroshime-san, and Miokosan, and behind these the high mountains Togakushi-san, Okunoin-san, and Yaki-yama. This last is an intermittent volcano active at present. At Nojiri there is a very pretty lake containing a small but beautifully wooded island dedicated to the worship of the goddess Wugain (Benten), one of the seven gods of good luck of the Shinto religion. At Seki-yama the province of Echigo, best known to foreigners from the mineral oil found there, is entered. At Takata, one of the largest towns in this province, the road to Niigata separates from the Hoku-rokudo. This town is built as I have heard Niigata is viz.: with pavements on both sides of the streets covered by the projecting roofs of the houses. By this means the people are protected from the snow in the winter and the sun in the summer. Immediately after leaving Gochi the beach of the sea of Japan is reached and between this and Tomari there are only occasional portions of made road —the beach being regarded as the route to be taken. However, riding along it we found a pleasant change to riding inland. Between Gochi and Arima-gawa, the prominent summit of Yone-yama stretching far into the sea forms a striking object in the scenery, and as the latter village is neared there is a very beautiful part of the road over a hill descending to the river, especially in the variety of shade and luxuriance of the foliage. Further on there comes into view a range of mountains much covered with snow, including Kurashime, Rege, and Echo-yama, while behind in the distant horizon is the gold-bearing island of Sado. Between Nadachi and Nosho we saw many women far out in the sea, diving for a species of seaweed called *tego-kusa* which is very much prized and used to make a kind of jelly called *tokoroten*. They seemed to keep swimming, diving, and pocketing the weed with little or no difficulty. It was curious also to see the children bathing and floating in tubs. We noticed that here the rising generation have very dark skins, indicating how much they lived naked in the open air—naked children both boys and girls being very commonly met with. In this part of the coast hemp is one of the chief products of the soil and we found all the natives making rope or fishing.

Itoi-gawa, could one but get European food and accommodation, would make a pleasant summer resort. In this village there is abundance of delicious fish and a fine pebbly beach for bathing, which one can do at any hour of the day because there is scarcely any tide. The inhabitants however are yet little accustomed to foreigners, as about two hundred men, women and children collected on the beach to see us swim—not a small number out of a village of 1,300 inhabitants. For great part of the way between Anumi and Uta there were enormous blocks of granite which didn't require any quarrying. Also a high bluff consisting almost entirely of limestone, which was converted into lime on the spot and boated away. From Uta to Tomari a distance of over 13 miles we travelled by boat, which was tracked by two men and steered by one. This was by far the pleasantest and least fatiguing way we had yet travelled. Oyashiradzu (not knowing parents), which we passed, are high precipitous rocks affording very little passage room between them and the water, so that when a west wind blows it is a dangerous part of the road, as the name implies. The rocks are full of small caves which enable travellers to shelter themselves in stormy weather, when a guide who gives the command to pass from one cave to the next, is quite necessary. It is said that people have been confined in these caves for two and three days. From Tomari the Hoku-rokudo becomes again more worth calling a road and is no more along the beach. Between this and the next village, Ninsen, it passes through rice fields, and in these we saw the labourers stirring up the mud about the roots, with thick bundles of straw on fire tied behind their backs, that the smoke therefrom might keep off the mosquitoes. On the left is a fine range of snow covered mountains called Kurobe-no-mine. On to Uwotsu the scenery is much of the same kind except where the river Kurobe is crossed, the mouth of which is more than a mile broad and much divided into separate streams. Between Nameri-kawa and Machifukuro another broad river is crossed, called the Joganji-kawa or Iwase-gawa. Here the water has a mineral taste. At Toyama we were told the surrounding country is full of springs, and artesian wells can easily be sunk whence the water rises 2 or 3 feet above the ground. At the end of this large town the river Tinzu is crossed by the Fuma-bashi, the longest bridge of boats in Japan. Thence to Takaoka the road goes through a large well watered rice-plain, on one side mountains, on the other sea, and much of it is lined with fir trees like the Tokaido. Here the snow-capped Haku-san is a striking object in the landscape. On to Fukuoka the road was covered with *suge*, a kind of reed, laid out to dry. It is used principally to make hats, an industry for which the next province Kaga is famous. This province is entered when Kurikara-toge is crossed between Isurugi and Takenohashi. In ascending this pass we met many women, each with two baskets of fish and pole on the shoulder, running down the hill very fast, desirous, I suppose, of getting a good market in the villages on the other side of the pass for their fish caught 5 or 6 miles distant. We dined on some of these fish on the summit of the pass, and on asking our hostess for the bill, were surprised to be asked *rok kuwan hap piaku*, but our equanimity was restored when we found from the change that *ik kuwan* equalled 5 *sen* and *hiaku* half a *sen*. When we informed our hostess of the different values of *hiaku* and *ik kuwan* in Yedo and in Kaga, she in her turn seemed surprized! In descending we had two particularly good views of the sea of Japan with wooded valleys in the foreground, the first on the left, the second on the right.

The next town of importance on the Hoku-rokudo is the capital of the province we have just entered—Kanazawa. It is a large town with wide clean streets and when viewed from a height looks quite like a garden, so numerous are the trees cropping up amongst the houses. It possesses a silk-thread factory similar to that in the Kobusho buildings in Yedo but here steam is used instead of water-power. A steam engine in such a town is surely a step in civilization. The castle is very picturesque and in its important features like those of Yedo, Hikone &c. Two considerable rivers flow through the town, Asano-gawa and Sai-gawa, both crossed by well-built wooden bridges under which in the warm summer evenings the people go to cool and enjoy themselves as under the Shijobashi in Kiyoto. Strange sight there to see the bed of the river covered with tables, happy people reclining on them drinking tea and otherwise making merry, and the whole lit up with two or three hundred eastern lamps.

In Kaga, and I think also in some of the neighbouring provinces, the people say '*ya*' for '*hai*' of the Yedo dialect and use it very much as the Germans do the same word. The dialect of this province has many other differences from that of Yedo. Leaving Kanazawa our next goal was Terai the head quarters of the manufacture of the well known Kaga porcelain. From Midzushime we could not go the direct road to Terai on account of the flooded state of the river Awo, but had to wander by Mikawa and the mouth of the river and boat across many a field before we were landed safely again on the main road. At Terai we examined the manufacture of the porcelain in the house of Mr. Shozo the chief manu-

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facturer. First the clay is shaped, then baked, after which the black portions of the design are painted with *toguso*, (which is brought from China) and the dish baked again; after this the red parts of the design are painted with *beni*, the well-known pigment used to paint the lips, then baking again; finally the gold and other colours are put on and baking repeated. The clay is brought from the famous valleys Ku-tani and Nabe-tani which are about 5 miles from the town. The red porcelain is said to be peculiar to Kaga, but whether it is because the Kutani clay takes the red on better than other clays, I could not get trustworthy information.

From Terai we had a pleasant *jin-riki-sha* drive to Komatsu, the next town on the road, in the midst of a golden sunset which illuminated a fine range of mountains in the East, in the centre the high and snow-capped Haku-san or Shiroi-yama. Soon after leaving Komatsu we came upon two large inlets of the sea united by a canal which crosses the road at the village Emai. In these it is said fish are caught in large quantities. We next passed through a tea-district where the villagers were engaged preparing and sorting teas. The larger leaves before roasting were steamed, sunned, and afterwards rubbed between the feet as they are too hard to be treated at once like the young leaves. From Daishoji to Hosorogi the road is hilly but smooth and pleasant for *jin-riki-sha*. The scenery is beautiful, mountains and valleys on the left, valleys and the sea on the right. The ground is cultivated only in small patches at the bottoms of the valleys, in many of which pretty little villages are seen. From Kanadzu to Morita the road passes through a great plain in which there were growing all kinds of crops—rice, various species of beans, cotton, millet, indigo, hemp, potatoes, different species of melons, &c.

The next important town is Fukui. The situation of this town is admirable. Hills surround it closely, affording most picturesque views, and as one enters it he feels as if entering an inhabited garden. The ivy covered walls of the old castle cannot but remined its former inmates, as it did us in imagination, of the good old days of yore when the *sake* flowed there and the *geisha* sang.

The river Asuwa flows through the town and is crossed by the Tsukugo-bashi which at one end has a fine gate called Terute-gomon. From Fukui to Takeba the next 12 miles was among the easiest and most beautiful we had travelled. Here mountains tower over mountains and are green to the highest point. On to Yuno-toge the scenery even improves. The flat valley covered with young rice looks like a green sea and the mountains rise suddenly from its level. One of these called Hinaga-take is a striking object in the scenery. Yuno at the end of the valley is charmingly situated. At the summit of Yuno-toge which we now cross there are four *yasume-ya* (resting houses) filled with girls, who no sooner see a traveller coming than they all set up a shouting and clapping of hands, quite to the alarm of the unexpecting pedestrian. The view from the summit is very pretty and the descent even more beautiful than the ascent. We see still on this side the river Hino which watered the valley just left, winding peacefully round one of the mountains on its pebbly bed. The rich green rice fields separated only by borders of the dark leafed bean, and the trees, some covered with velvety moss, others with rich ivy, rich cryptomerias, graceful acacias with their feathery pink blossoms, here look exceptionally beautiful. Between the pass and Futatsu-ya the road winds through a valley which reminded me of that of the river Watarashi between Nikko and Omama, but there is wanting the grand river and rock scenery of the latter. From Futatsu-ya the road crosses the thickly wooded Kinome-toge and Osaga-toge to Tsuruga, one of the principal seaports in Japan. Tsuruga harbour is undoubtedly one of the best in the island. It is not large but is surrounded by hills which rise suddenly from the sea-level and afford perfect shelter from all winds. Junk building is one of the chief industries of the place. There is a temple called Kino-miya in it, said to be the most famous in the five provinces around; a fine large red *torii* and a handsome stone lamp appeared to me the only objects of interest in it.

From Tsuruga the Hoku-rokudo goes round the N. E. end of Lake Biwa to meet the Nakasendo at Toriimoto and there it ends. Those, however who, by this time, in spite of the beauty of the country they have just passed through, are tired of tinned meats and live *futons*, may branch off across Fukazaka to Shiwotsu, whence two steamers go daily across the whole length of Lake Biwa in 7 or 8 hours to Otsu, which is only 7 miles from the ancient capital. Fuka-zaka is a rough mountain pass. In ascending it the traveller will be struck with the barrenness of many of the hills, many of these being just yellow sand and so different from those he has lately passed through. From the summit there is an interesting view of Tsuruga harbour which from here looks more like a mountain lake than part of the sea.

Lake Biwa is so called from its resemblance in shape to the musical instrument of the same name. It is also called Lake Omi from being situated in the province of that name. According to Japanese fable Fuji-san was raised and Lake Biwa sunk in one and the same night. There are four islands on the lake called Chikubushima, Okinoshima, Takeshima, Shiraishima. The first of these is the most interesting, and is a pretty wooded isle twenty-five *cho* in perimeter containing a temple and some houses. One side of it is covered with white lake birds, the guano of which foreigners are said to have shipped in large quantities when they first visited it. One of the best views of the lake is from the *yagura* of Hikone castle, which anyone who has the ambition to do all the Hoku-rokudo or who traverses the Nakasendo shouldn't miss visiting. Those who are fond of Japanese mythology will find great pleasure in staying a day or two at Otsu and visiting the places of interest around it. To the N.E. is the Fuji-like Mikami-yama where lived the centipede whose tail wound round the mountain seven and a half times, and which was killed by Hide Sato. This great hero shot the deadly arrow from Seta-bashi, a bridge in two parts which crosses the outlet of the lake, and for his skill was rewarded by the goddess Dingnu with a large bronze bell which is still in Midera, a temple interesting from its antiquity and connection with Japanese history as well as from the beauty of its grounds.

Another object of considerable interest is the old pine tree at Karasaki. To reach this is a pleasant walk of three miles along the west margin of the lake in the direction of the sacred Hiyei-zan. It must be an enormous age although not quite so old as the Japanese say, who make it older than Jimmu Tennô the first emperor of Japan. It has been trained to spread over as large an area as possible, and shews that the Japanese taste of training pine trees in this way is very old. The outermost branches spread far into the lake. We measured the perimeter of the polygon formed by the principal outermost supports and found it to be 477 feet, while the principal branches stretched from the centre of the trunk to a distance of from 77 to 83 feet.

Another place that should be visited from Otsu is Ishiyama, celebrated in song. To reach this the Tokaido is followed for 3½ miles to near Seta-bashi, and then for another mile a road to the right along the outlet of the lake, here called Seta-gawa. In this last part of the road a small shrine will be noticed covered with a large number of stones hung up by strings. These, we were told, are offerings from those who are afflicted with diseases of the eye to the god whose assistance is prayed for. Ishiyama derives its name from there being at its base a natural collection of large rocks, presenting a very fantastic appearance. They are approached by an avenue of maple trees, and on the hill above them there are many temples and monuments of various styles of architecture. The rocks, and especially a small shrine above them, are covered with pieces of paper rolled up and tied on them. These are the offerings of beating hearts who have written on them something connected with one they have seen and loved. Our Japanese friend opened and read one, and on it was written his age and when she had met him! Sad tale to tell! From the summit of Ishiyama the moon is supposed to appear clearer than from anywhere else and there people go to view it. From there also there is a good view of the lake, the bridge, the river, Mikami-yama and the strange Hayetonya-yama, a barren sandy range of mountains behind Mikami which can be seen best from its summit.

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To reach Kiyoto from Otsu I should advise everyone to take the hill road at the foot of Midera, as then half of the main road which is rather uninteresting is avoided. There is a great amount of traffic on this latter road. Bulls of a large size are used to drag the merchandise along; but, only two years ago when the road was quite full of deep pits, men and women were also employed to do the same work and certainly they looked more like beasts than human beings. This I note because now that a railway is determined on between the city of the Mikados and the lake, it shall soon be one of those customs quite forgotten, and was the only revolting sight we experienced in or around what is undoubtedly the most interesting city in Japan.

Correspondence.

MESSRS. SATOW AND ISHIBASHI'S ENGLISH-JAPANESE DICTIONARY.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Tokio, July 12th, 1876.

Dear Sir.—Will you kindly allow me space for the following remarks, called forth by the letter in last week's issue of the *Mail*, signed "Your Reviewer."

Y. R. is greatly mistaken in concluding that my ear tells me that the Japanese word *ten*, heaven, rhymes with the English *pen*. On the contrary, I should certainly not consider the person who used such rhymes worthy of the name of poet. The words in question rhyme no more than the English words *king* and *pin*. If the fact of two words having one vowel sound in common constitutes a rhyme, Y. R. might as well make *left* rhyme with *pen*. I, however, always thought that to effect a rhyme it is necessary that the *vowel* and *the final consonants* should have the same sound.

The very intricate evidence adduced by Y. R to show how the "erroneous pronunciation" defended by Mr. Satow, F. B. and myself has probably originated, is entirely out of place as regards me. I am not an Englishman, and the English sounds are so little dear to me, that I am rather prejudiced *against* them, if anything. My knowledge of the English spoken language could besides not have influenced my knowledge of the Japanese, as the former is of a more recent date than the latter. My ear is entirely a continental one, and Y. R.'s remarks on this point would therefore rather tend to prove, that through not being English I should be more likely to judge correctly in the present case. I will leave to Mr. Satow and F. B. to defend themselves against the accusation of "jostling the unoffending Japanese vowels out of their place"—if they think it worth while to do so.

Y. R.'s account of how he disposed of the words enumerated by F. B. can hardly have been interesting to the latter, their fate being but what everybody could have anticipated. It is of course to be supposed that Your Reviewer's opinion regarding the pronunciation of the Japanese language is based upon what his ear, during conversations with Japanese, has taught him. Therefore, for Y. R. now to lay those words, (which he must certainly have heared pronounced many times ere this), before one more Japanese, and then to hear them pronounced "in the same way as contended" does not in the slightest degree tend to prove, that they *are* actually pronounced so, but only that they *still sound so to Y. R.'s ear.*

It will also be remembered that Y. R., in criticising the new dictionary, asserted that the *i* in *pin* is entirely foreign to the Japanese language,

That the *o* in *motte* is not pronounced as *o* in the English word *on*,

That *ten*, heaven, is surely not pronounced as the English word of the same spelling.

Y. R., however, did not explain *how* these vowels should be pronounced, nor does his last letter give any clear idea of his wishes in this respect. It is therefore difficult to form an opinion of what sound Y. R.'s Yedo friend gave to the vowels in the words enumerated by F. B.. when he (the Yedo man) pronounced them "in the way Y. R. has contended."

Y. R.'s only *positive* assertion,—and that even based on an erroneous quotation—is, that the first syllable in *bekkô* should be pronounced "like *bake*, only shorter and quicker," a direction of very much the same nature as the one given by the sergeant to his soldiers: "When I say 'Right half turn' you have to make a turn to the right of 45°; when I say 'Left half turn' you have to do exactly the same. *only just the contrary!*"

"Y. R. believes that a Japanese vowel has only one sound." As, however, the Japanese *kana* does not consist of consonants and vowels, but each *kana* character *contains* a vowel, Y. R. must by the above assertion mean, that a *kana* character, as far as its vowel sound is concerned, is always pronounced in the same way. He must consequently mean, that in all *kana* characters containing the vowel *e* (as ケ セ テ etc.) the latter is pronounced as "*a* in *bake*, only shorter and quicker." Leaving such cases as ～ウ, pronounced *kiyō*, entirely out of the question, I would advise Y. R., *that he himself should pronounce* before his Yedo friend the three words *Sube*, *Subete* and *Subette*, giving them all that favorite sound of his,—and then see if his friend understands what words he intends to convey.

If Y. R. pronounces the two letters *u* either in *musŭme*, daughter, or in *musŭko*, son, alike; if he cannot hear any difference in the sound of *shi* in *shĭta*, below, and *shiru*, to know; if the interjection *ne* appears to him to be similar to the beginning of the word *nengô*; if the *fu* in *fŭtatsu* sounds to him like the *fu* in *furui*—then I would certainly recommend him to drink no more of the *suidô no midzu*, as it evidently does not agree with him.

I fail to see my mistake in supposing that Y. R. when contesting that the character hitherto romanized as *be* should be pronounced like *ba* in *bake*, touched on the question: "How should the Japanese *kana* characters best be rendered in their transliteration in Roman letters."

I know that the above remarks of mine do not tend to decide the question at issue: my object in writing at such a length is, however, to show, that though the saying *de gustibus non est disputandum* applies to the sense of hearing as well, still in the present case the far greater probability is, that Mr. Satow, whom Y. R. acknowledges to be an authority; F. B. who is considered as an equally good authority by all who are able "to look behind the curtain;" and myself,—who, I readily confess, does not deserve being mentioned in company with the two former—are more correct in our views than Y. R., who with all his accuracy of ear is unable to perceive the difference between the vowels in the English words *beck* and *bey* (for the latter is the same as the one in *pen*), or between the first and second *u* in *musŭko*; who furthermore shows great inaccuracy in other respects (vide his assertion that Messrs. Satow and Ishibashi wanted *ten*, heaven, pronounced as the English word *ten*, and the first syllable of *bekkô* as *beck*); who again does not seem to have any clear idea of what constitutes a rhyme; and who, finally, gives nothing to take the place of what he condemns.

Further discussion of the subject is useless, until some new element be brought in; and I, for my part, have nothing more to say to Y. R for no other reason than that it is most unsatisfactory and disadvantageous to me to discuss with an unknown opponent; such a one is generally liable to assume a tone or use arguments which he would hardly have recourse to if he had to sign his name, and can do so with impunity becauses he looses nothing if he is eventually refuted, a tendency to which is already visible in Y. R.'s letter. My first communication was entirely addressed to you, Sir, but as Y. R. has come forward *in person* to defend the view taken up by him, it is nothing but right he should throw away his anonymity.

Y. R. may perhaps find that I myself am not overdelicate in expressing my opinion; but then he must remember that I sign myself,

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM BRAMSEN.

[Our ardent correspondent is a little over anxious on the question of our reviewer's *incognito*, and indeed shows a mistrust of what would be admitted into or excluded from those columns for which we are sure, on reflection,

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he would admit that he has no justification. Anonymous writing is only objectionable when bad men abuse it in bad papers. It is the secret of half the vigour of the English Press, and Mr. Bramsen will allow that it is never abused in any respectable English journal. Apart from this, we should ill requite a valued obligation were we to omit adding that the Reviewer of Messrs. Satow and Ishibashi's Dictionary is as incapable of assuming a tone or having recourse to arguments unworthy of a gentleman, in an anonymous essay, as he would be in any writing to which he appended his name.—ED. *J. W. M.*]

Law & Police

IN H. B. M.'S CONSULAR COURT.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.

Tuesday, July 11th, 1876.

Samuel Hooper, third engineer on board the British steamer *Glamis Castle*, was charged with being drunk, using abusive language, and causing a disturbance on board.

Prisoner denied being drunk.

G Dickie, master of the *Glamis Castle*, sworn: Last Sunday the chief engineer came to me as we were running up the bay, and asked me to go forward, as the third engineer was drunk and persisted in wanting to enter the engine room. I saw the third engineer and told him to go to his room and sleep, and afterwards I would speak to him. He refused to go and used threatening language. I called the second engineer and the storekeeper to take him away, and he was conveyed to his room.

J. Scott, chief engineer, sworn: On Sunday morning prisoner was reported to me by the second engineer as being drunk. I could not read his log. I sent for him. This was between 9 and 10 a.m. He came and threatened me. Afterwards he got more drink, and at 12 I reported him to the captain, who saw him drunk and was abused by him. He has often been drunk before. He had that day drunk a large bottle of gin, and afterwards thrown the bottle overboard.

Adjourned until 3 p.m. to give prisoner an opportunity of bringing evidence in his defence.

The case was resumed at 3 p.m.

Prisoner called for his defence the ship's cook and several of the crew. They all deposed to prisoner having had a glass on last Sunday morning, but none of them could say that he had been drunk, nor had any of them heard him use abusive language.

In answer to the Court prisoner said that he held no certificate. He admitted having had a glass of liquor last Sunday, but denied being drunk.

Fined $2, including costs.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before Gen. T. B. VAN BUREN, Consul-General.

Monday, 10th July, 1876.

AKANUMA JSUNIKATSU, Tôkiô Fu Chiu Sakan *vs.* J. M. BATCHELDER.

Action for rent due from Lots Nos. 1, 2, 21, and 22 foreign settlement, Tôkiô, and penalty for non-payment 2 per cent. per month, total *yen* 3,500.80.

Petition filed 8th March, demurrer by defendant 21st March, setting forth that the plaintiff is not the real party interested Cause set down for hearing and adjourned from time to time until 10th July, 1876.

Plaintiff and defendant appeared personally.

Akanuma Jsunikatsu: I am the Tôkiô Fu Chiu Sakan; my business is to look after the foreign settlement in Tôkiô and collect the rents. I am authorised by the Chiji of Tôkiô Fu. The rents are paid to me and I give receipts in the name of the Chiji.

His Honor informed defendant that his demurrer was overruled. Defendant asked for time to file his answer to the claim. Cause set down for hearing on the 19th instant at 10 a.m.

Friday, 14th July, 1876.

RIKUCHI HIKOSUKI and YAGISHITA CHOJIRO, by their attorney TETSUKA JUNSKE, plaintiffs, *vs.* C. A FLETCHER & Co., defendants.

This was a claim for $1,375, as follows:—$1,000, paid on 21st April, 1876, on account of price of 1,600 bundles of nailrod iron; damages for breach of contract, $350; interest on $1,000 from April 21st to date of petition, 25 days, at $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. per day, $25; total $1,375.

A copy of a receipt from C. A. Fletcher & Co. was handed in: "Received from Mitoya, on account of iron sold at auction, the 20th instant, one thousand dollars.

C. A FLETCHER & Co.,
Per Chas. McGerrow."

Plaintiffs, in their petition, stated that the iron was advertised for sale by auction. Plaintiffs bought on the hatoba, and as the goods were to be delivered when landed and sorted, they paid on the following morning, the 21st, $1,000 on account. The same day plaintiffs made a contract with Kitamura Tokujiro, a Tôkiô merchant, to sell him the iron, and received from him $1,000 bargain money. On delivery being demanded defendant said there was some difficulty, and asked for a delay of a day or two. On the 25th plaintiffs went again to take delivery, but defendants wanted to cancel the contract. This was referred to Kitamura in Tôkiô, who refused to agree to it, as he had made an agreement with a second party. Finally Kitamura had to buy iron somewhere else at a loss of more than 350 *yen*. The amount of this loss plaintiffs demanded from defendants, but they (defendants) said it was owing to the carelessness of the owners, and that they could not pay the damages themselves, but that a written statement of the case should be made out, which they would send to the owners. This was done as follows:—"On the 20th April, 1876, we purchased at your auction on the hatoba, 1,600 bundles of nailrod iron, and the following day we paid you $1,000 on account. But as you now state that the goods cannot be delivered we are in great trouble, and require $350 damages to be paid to us on the afternoon of the 3rd instant, besides the $1,000 paid to you on account.

KANOYA CHOJIRO,
MITOYA HIKOSUKE."

On the 3rd, and again on the 5th, plaintiffs applied for payment, but without success, and as Kitamura Tokujiro is constantly pressing for the damages claimed, plaintiffs are compelled to bring this action.

Defendants in their answer pleaded that on the day named they did sell to plaintiffs the iron as stated, in lots of 800, 200, 200, 200, and 200 bundles. The lot of 800 bundles could not be delivered as it was on board ship, though the other lots could have been delivered at any time, but plaintiffs would not receive them. The bargain money, $1,000, was offered to be returned from time to time, but plaintiffs would not receive it. The plaintiffs are in error in stating that they were obliged to purchase iron in Tôkiô at an advanced price to fulfill their contract, as defendant's principals would have furnished the same at the auction price.

Mr. Tetsuka appeared for plaintiffs, and Mr. C. A. Fletcher for defendants.

Tetsuka Junske said that he had not understood that he was to bring either witnesses or documents into Court that day; according to Japanese law his power of attorney is sufficient authority for his statements.

The Court ordered him to produce his witnesses, and for that purpose adjourned the case until Wednesday, the 19th instant.

IN THE FRENCH CONSULAR COURT.

Before E. KRAETZER, Esq., Acting-Consul,
President and
Mr. E. G. VOUILLEMONT and Mr. E. PIQUET,
Assessors.

Wednesday July 12, 1875.

NAKANO KIROKU and ABE HAJIBE *vs.* VALMALE, SCHOENE MILSOM.

This was a claim for 17,516 *rios* 82 *sen*, the price of 522 silkworm egg cards.

Defendants pleaded non-liability.

Plaintiffs were represented by a Japanese attorney; Mr. F. Schoene appeared for defendants.

The Court, after hearing the parties, rendered the following

JUDGMENT.

Whereas the plaintiffs admit that among the 7,522 cartoons, for which they now claim payment from defendants, is included a lot of 2,700 cartoons for which they have already once before sued in this Court;

Whereas they at that time stated that they had sold those cartoons to Mr. Weuve, who in consequence, by judgment rendered in this Court under date of 14th December, 1869, was condemned to pay them the price, $4,050;

And whereas the plaintiffs with regard to the remaining annuals and bivoltines, which, together with the above-mentioned 2,700

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cartoons, make up the total 7,522, have on the 30th day of the 2nd month of the 3rd year of Meiji, or the 1st April, 1870, through the Governor of Kanagawa, presented a claim at the Swiss Consulate General against Mr. Weuve for payment of these very same cartoons, which they then declared to have sold to him;

Considing that the plaintiffs, when called upon to bring proof of their having sold these cartoons to defendants, have been unable to do so;

And also taking into consideration that the plaintiffs, when they sued through the Governor of Kanagawa in the Swiss Consulate General, claimed *rios* 3,736. 31. 66, while they now, for these same cartoons, claim *rios* 17,516. 82, showing an augmentation of the claim of 14,000 *rios*, for which they can show no cause;

The Court disallows the plaintiffs' claim, refers them to the estate of the late Mr. Weuve, and orders the plaintiffs to pay costs.

IN THE IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULAR COURT.

Before P. F. KEMPERMANN, Esq., Acting-Consul,
President, and Mr. J. PELTZER and Mr. H.
FRANCKE, Assessors.
Wednesday, 12th July, 1875.

H. ANDERSEN *vs.* BAVIER & Co.

This was a counter-claim for $60, entered as a set off against a claim made by defendants on plaintiff and admitted by plaintiff. Defendants disputed the counter-claim, which was for mess money during the month of October, 1875, when plaintiff finished balancing their books for 1874.

Plaintiff appeared personally, Mr. E. J. Bavier for defendants.

The Court gave

JUDGMENT.

This Consular Court has no jurisdiction in the present case.

Reason: The counter-claim is an independent claim, and cannot, therefore, any more than any other claim against a non-German subject, be heard and decided in a German Consular Court.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

July 8, *Sunda*, British steamer, Edmond, 1,704, from Hongkong, July 1, Mails and General, to P. & O Co.

July 9, *Gaelic*, British steamer, Kidley, 2,626, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.

July 9, *Ada*, British barque, Asals, 686, from London, May 10, General, to L. Knüffler & Co.

July 9, *Glamis Castle*, British steamer, Dickie, 1,537, from Hongkong, General to Adamson, Bell & Co.

July 14, *Nagoya Maru*, Japanese steamer, Young, 1,914, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

DEPARTURES.

July 10, *Sekirio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Blekenden, for Hakodate, General despatched by M. B. Co.

July 11, *Belgic* British steamer, Metcalfe, 2,627, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by O & O Co

July 11. *Gaelic*, British steamer, Kidley, 2,650, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

July 12, *Tibre*, French steamer, De Girard, 1,050, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

July 12, *Wilhelm Honneyer*, German barque, 572, for New York, Tea, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.

July 12. *Bombay*, British steamer, Smith, 749, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

July 12, *Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, Furber, 1,780, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

July 12, *Sumida Maru*, Japanese steamer, Gerlach, 690, for Shanghai and ports, General, despatched by M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamship *Sunda* from Hongkong.—Mr. Kelsall, Staff Surgeon, J. Lambert, Mr. J. Terada, and 2 Natives and 3 Chinese in the steerage

Per Steamship *Belgic* for San Francisco.—Shanghai to New York: Revd. Dr. and Mrs. Carpenter, L. Mackintosh. Shanghai to Liverpool: H. P. Haussen. Yokohama to Philadelphia: 5 Japanese in the cabin. Yokohama to New York: Messrs. E W Ness, Capt W. H Starkey, F. Brodigan, G. A. Holme. Yokohama for San Francisco: Mr and Mrs. Andrews, Mr. Fegdon, and 3 European in the steerage. Yokohama for Liverpool: Messrs A Grant, F. S. Gissing, W. J. Harding, W B Davis Hongkong to San Francisco: 156 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Tibre* for Hongkong.—For Marseilles: Messrs Dourille Cochius, Ponte, W. J White.

Per Steamship *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—Mr and Mrs. P. Heinemann, Mr. and Mrs. Boulet, Mrs. Middleton and infant, Mrs. Scheidt and infant, Bishop Williams, Messrs. Muller, H. Goff, Stevenson, Welch, and 31 Japanese in the cabin.

Per Steamship *Bombay*, for Hongkong: Mr J. Robertson, Lieut. Fowling, Mr. Fennel and Mr. Cooper in the Cabin, 9 Chinese on Deck.

Per Steamship *Nagoya Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—From Shanghai: H. E. Count de Rochechouart, Count d'Imécourt, H. E. Tei and Mrs. Tei, Revd. J. S. Roberts, wife and family, Miss M'Lean. From Nagasaki: Mr. Kinoshima, Lieut. Koosaka. From Kobe: Mrs. Kirkwood, Miss L. Green, Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Valentine, Miss Gouldy, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Evers and child, Mr. and Mrs Tolbort, Messrs. Lehman, Potter, W. Laurent, Gulick, M. Salle, Minyard, V. Rochr, J. Diack, and 16 Japanese in the cabin and 3 Europeans, 323 Japanese and 7 Chinese in the steerage.

CARGO.

Per Steamship *Tibre* for Hongkong.

Silk for France	157 bales.
England	229 „
Italy	10 „
Total	396 bales.

Per Steamship *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—

Treasure	$65,100

REPORTS.

It was reported in the New York Maratime Register some time ago that great doubts were entertained regarding the safety of the British barque *Wallon*, from New York to London, as she had not been heard of since January last, but it is now stated that the vessel has been towed into a port on the west coast of Ireland dismasted.

The *Ada* reports: Light winds after leaving London, and the trades light and unsteady. Crossed the equator April 15th in 23 30 W. S. E. trades were good, passed the meridian of the cape in 41° 30' South; met with very unsettled weather and changeable winds running the easting down. Passed Anjer June 13th. Met with pleasant weather coming up the China sea, and as far as the Loochoos, after passing which had rains, thick weather, and rough seas at times till arrival in port on the 9 h inst.; making the best run this season.

The *Nagoya Maru* reports, fine pleasant weather throughout the entire voyage.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS

			Destination.
Glamis Castle	Dickie	...	
Kanagawa Maru	... ...	...	Laid up.
Massiita	... ...	...	Laid up.
Niigata Maru	... ...	...	
Nagoya Maru	Young	...	
Sea Gull	Acfort	...	
Sunda	Edmond ...	...	Hongkong.
Taihei Maru	Hubenette ...	...	
Toyoshima Maru	Thomson ...	...	
Tartar	Johnson	...	
Tanais	Reynier	...	

SAILING SHIPS

					Destination.
Aarhuus	256	Sölling	... ...	...	
Ada	686	Asals	... ...	...	Kobe
Etta Loring	716	Loring	... ...	...	New York.
Gaucho	370	Creighton	... ...	...	
John Mackeun	198		... ...	...	
John H. Kimball ...	690	Humphreys	...	...	Shimagawa.
Mary Jane	165		... ...	...	
Osaka	527	R. Lowe	...	...	London..

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

Russian corvette ...	Haidamack ...	Captain Tirtoff.
French frigate ...	Atalante ...	Captain Caillet.
French gun-boat ...	La Clocheterie	Captain Reinnier.
Am. sloop of war ...	Yantic	Captain F. W. Dickens.
H. M. gun-boat ...	Midge	Captain Salmon.
U. S. frigate ...	Tennessee ...	

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
Hakodate	Hiogo Maru ...	M. B. Co.	15th July.
New York	Consolation ...	E. Fischer & Co. ...	15th July.
Hongkong	Sunda	P. & O. Co.	19th July.
Shanghai	Nagoya Maru ...	M. B. Co.	19th July.
San Francisco ...	Great Republic ...	P. M. S. S. Co. ...	25th July.
London	Osaka	Edward Fischer & Co.	
New York	Etta Loring ...	Smith, Baker & Co.	

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I, suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

August 1st, 1875. 26 alt.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—The business done during the closing week was only of a moderate amount, but prices remain in general about the same as before. *Yarns* 16 24, and good spinnings 28/32 remain in demand, whereas low qualities of the latter are rather difficult of sale; in 38/42 no fresh transactions are reported. *Grey Shirtings* 9¼ lb. and 8¼ lb. of best makes continue firm, whereas low qualities 7 lb. and 8¼ lb are almost unsaleable. For *Velvets* there has been a speculative demand and transactions are reported at a slight advance. Other articles are more or less neglected. We quote as follows :—

Grey Shirtings :—				
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce....	$1.80 to $2.15
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	„ ...	2.05 to 2.45
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ „	39 in.	„ ...	2.05 to 2.52½
9 lbs.	38½ „	44 in.	„ ...	2.30 to 2.75
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 „	32 in.	„ ...	1.60 to 1.80
„ 6lbs.	24 „	32 in.	„ ...	1.95 to 1.40

White Shirtings:—			
60 to 64 reed 40 yds.	35 in. nom.	per pce....	2.20 to 2.40
Turkey Reds 24 yds.	30 in. 2—3 lb.	per lb...	0.75 to 1.00
Black Velvets			7.75 to 9.00
English Drills 15 lbs. 40 yds, 30 in.			3.00 to 3.15
Taffachelaes	12 yds, 43 in....	*nom.*	2.10 to 2.30

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul...	$30.50 to 33.25	
No. 28 to 32	per picul..	$33.00 to 38.25	
No. 38 to 42	per picul...	$39.00 to 43.00	
Reverse Twist ... 16/24 ...	„ ...	33.00	

Woollens.—There has been a little more activity in the demand for *Mousselines de Laine*, but prices for plain sorts must be quoted slightly lower. Printed Mousselines have also attracted a little more attention during this week, and we hear of some transactions at quotations.

Bradford goods remain entirely neglected, with the exception of *Black Union Cloth*, of which sales are reported at from 46 to 48 cents. A lot of 600 piculs *Blue Cloth* is reported as having been sold at $1.26.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in....	6.50 to	7.50
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in....	4.75 to	5.25
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in....	5.25 to	5.75
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in....	0.25 to	0.33
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds	32 in....	6.25 to	7.25
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in ...	18.50 to	19.00
Lastings, Japan...	22—30 yds.	32 in....	13.00 to	14.50
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in....	0.17½ to	0.19

Figured Mousseline de Laine...	30 yds.	30 in...	0.23 to	0.27
Multicolored „ ...	30 yds.	30 in...	0.30 to	0.35
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy..	48 in. to 52 in...		0.80 to	1.20
Presidents	54 in. to 56 in...		0.60 to	0.70
Pilots	54 in. to 56 in...		0.40 to	0.45
Union	54 in. to 56 in...		0.40 to	0.65
Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs....	per lb...		0.40 to	0.41

Sugar.—Quotations for *Formosa* kinds have somewhat declined, and we have no sales to report. There is no change in quotations for *China* kinds, and the market for both sorts is quiet.

Sugar :—Formosa in bag	per picul....	3.30 to	3.40
in Basket	„ ...	3.10 to	3.20
China No. 1 Ping fah	„ (nom.)	7.45	
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„ ...	6.40 to	6.90
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„ ...	5.80 to	6.20
„ No. 4 Kook-fah...	„ ...	5.00 to	5.50

China No. 5 Kong-fun	per picul ...	4.40 to	5.00
„ No. 6 E-pak	„ ...	3.40 to	4.00
Swatow	„ ...	2.60 to	3.20
Daitong	„ ...	2.90 to	3.00
Japan Rice	„ ...	2.20	
Kerosene Oil	per case ...	2.40 to	2.42

Kerosene Oil.—Some 2,000 cases were offered at auction during the week but were not sold. The market remains quiet at quotations.

The *Hiogo News* reports that kerosene oil has for some time past been understood to be one of the few paying imports of that place, and the trade had acquired latterly somewhat large dimensions, but as the *Silome* is now loading a cargo of kerosene for Manila, it would appear that this branch of trade, like nearly every other there, has at last been overdone.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Since the 10th instant arrivals are 800 bales and settlements about 650 bales. We have to report a further advance of $60 for all new Hanks, and hear that a few bales of the Nihonmatz filature (Oshiu) are held at $1,000. The highest price that kind of Silk fetched last year was $680. Owing to the tightness of the money market buyers are still fewer than last week.

A notice of the present value of Japan Silk will be found in the columns of the present issue.

	At Exchange 4/ in London.	*At Exchange 5.05 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*	
Hanks.—Best No. 1 & 2 ...	$740 to 750	26/1 to 26/5	72 to 74
„ Good No. 2 ...	$730	25/9	71 to 72
„ Medium No. 2½ ...	$700 to 710	24/9 to 25/1	68 to 70
„ C'mon. No 3 ...	$670 to 690	23/9 to 24/5	66 to 68

		At Exchange 4/ in London.	*At Exchange 5.05 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*	
Hanks. - Inferior	No 4 & 5...	$650 to 660	23/1 to 23/5	64 to 65
Hamatski.	No. 3 & 4...	—	—	—

Tea.—Business has been small and unimportant for the closing week, the market being, apparently, perfectly disorganized, and the recent rise in exchange rendering many orders at limits not capable of execution.

Prices have fallen from $3 to $4 per picul, and the market closes weak. Settlements for the week are 2,600 piculs, stocks being heavy, say 16,000 piculs.

Common	$10.00 to	12.00	
Good Common	13.00 to	15.00	
Medium	16.00 to	19.00	
Good Medium	20.00 to	22.00	

Fine	$23.00 to	29.00	
Finest	30.00 to	34.00	
Choice	Nominal.		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Sterling rates have advanced considerably during the past week, with a great scarcity of dollars for the actual requirements of the place.

Rates close as follows :—

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight	3s. 11¼d. to ½
„ Bank Bills on demand	3s. 10¼d.
„ Private 6 months' sight	4s. 0d. to 4s. 0¼d.
ON PARIS—Bank 6 months' sight	4.90
„ Private 6 ms. sight	5.07
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	1½ % disct.
„ Private 10 days' sight	Nominal.
ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	74½ nominal.
„ Private 10 days sight	77½ „
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	93
„ 30 days sight Private	95
ON San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	98½
„ 30d. sight Private	95½
Kinsatz	393
Gold Yen	385

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INSURANCE.

Transatlantische Feuer Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft in Hamburg.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

Capital: One Million Prussian Thalers.

THE COMPANY, having made arrangements fo the participation in each risk, with eight Re-In surance Companies representing an aggregate Capita of SIX MILLION PRUSSIAN THALERS, is thereby enabled to offer ample security.

POLICIES AGAINST FIRE,

o the extent of $45,000 in ONE RISK, issued at curren ates.

L. KNIFFLER & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 16, 1879.

Scottish Commercial Insurance Company.

Capital 1,000,000 Sterling.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for Yokohama, and are prepared to issue Fire Policies to the extent of $10,000 on each risk.

FINDLAY, RICHARDSON & Co.

Yokohama, July 12 1871.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agent to the above Company is prepared to issue Policies at Current Rates.

E. L. B. McMAHON.

Yokohama, July 13, 1874. 3ms.

The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1782.

The Manchester Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED are authorized to issue Policies for large amounts, on Buildings and Contents in the Foreign Settlement, or on the Bluff, at current rates of premium.

KINGDON, SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents, No. 89, Yokohama.

Yokohama, June 8, 1874. tf.

INSURANCE.

THE

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

One of the Four Offices of the "Highest Class":—vide, the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864 (Times 8th March, 1864).

CHIEF OFFICES.—Exchange Street, St. Anne's Square, Manchester with branch offices at 14, King William Street, E.C., London; Liverpool; Glasgow; Birmingham; Bristol; Leeds And Newcastle.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, by ample Power of Attorney, been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, November 20, 1875.

THE

MERCHANTS MARINE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the above Company, we are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS, at the current rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, 19th November, 1875.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association, it is provided that, after payment to the Shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent per annum, One-fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

La Compagnie Lyonnaise l'Assurances Maritimes. (Limited.)

Incorporated with le Lloyd Francais and la Compagnie Francaise d'Assurances Maritimes.

Aggregate Capital, Fcs. 17,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company, and are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world, at current rates.

No Policy Fees charged.

HECHT, LILIENTHAL & Co.

Yokohama, July 1st, 1871.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned Agents beg to announce that this Corporation having already reduced their PREMIA FOR YOKOHAMA last year, they continue to charge the following Rates:—

Godowns, First-Class	12 Months	1½	per Cent.
" "	6 "	1	"
" "	3 "	¾	"
" "	1 "	½	"
" "	10 Days	⅓	"

They now Charge, viz:—

Dwelling Houses in the Settlement	First-Class P. A.	2½	per Cent.
	Second-Class "	3	"
Dwelling Houses on the Bluff	First-Class P. A.	1½	per Cent.
	Second-Class "	2	"

GUTSCHOW & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, December 16, 1871.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

Established 1809

Capital £2,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed the Company's Agents at this Port, and are authorised to accept up to $50,000, on First Class risks at the rate of

One and a-half per Cent. per Annum.

FINDLAY RICHARDSON & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 10, 1871.

Yangtze Insurance Association of Shanghai.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, TLS. 600,000

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS, to all parts of the world at Current Rates.

From this date a return of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD per cent. (33⅓ per cent.) will be allowed on the premia of all LOCAL RISKS accepted by this Association.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

WALSH, HALL & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, February 9, 1874. tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Staffordshire Fire Insurance Company (Limited.)

THE UNDERSIGNED has appointed Mr. J. L. O. EYTON sub-agent at Tokio for the above Company from this date.

E. L. B. McMAHON,
Agent.

Yokohama, June 20, 1876. 1w.

BROADWELL'S BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,
d. w. & m. Sole Agents for Japan.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street London.

MARTELL & Co.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

THE
BEST SEEDS
ARE GROWN AND SUPPLIED BY
SUTTON & SONS
VEGETABLE SEEDS
FLOWER SEEDS
FARM SEEDS
GRASS SEEDS
BEST QUALITY ONLY.
DELIVERED FREE TO ANY PORT IN ENGLAND
PRICED LISTS POST FREE.
TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.
NO AGENTS.
SEE TRADE MARK ON EVERY PACKET
A REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY EVERY ORDER
PROMPT DISPATCH GUARANTEED.
PACKETS SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR EVERY CLIMATE.
VEGETABLE SEEDS 21/- 42/- 63/- 105/- 210/- EACH
FLOWER SEEDS 10/6 21/- 42/- 63/- 105/- EACH
FARM & GRASS SEEDS 63/- 105/- 200/- 400/- & UPWARDS
EACH ASSORTMENT CONTAINS BEST AND MOST SUITABLE KINDS.
SUTTON & SONS THE QUEENS SEEDSMEN
READING. NEAR LONDON. ENGLAND.

N.B.—Messrs. Suttons' Catalogues may be obtained at the Office of thit Journal.

July 15, 1876. Once a month. 20ins.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

Pilliard Room Furniture Manufacturesr, Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. M. THE QUEEN;

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES;

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDOWELL & Co.

CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.

BOMBAY—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

° Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Office of this journal.

Yokohama, July 3, 1875. 52isn.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

June 10 1876. 12ms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

Established 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List, 60 pages; sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Prodnce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50 To 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD AND 66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

May 17th, 1873. tf.

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No. 29.

IMPERIAL METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

TOKEI, JAPAN.

LAT. 35° 39′ N. LONG. 139° 44′ E. HEIGHT ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL 67 FEET.

FROM APRIL 21ST TO 25TH 1876.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 A.M. (LOCAL TIME.) Barometer corrected for Index error, capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	Hygrometer: Dry.	Hygrometer: Wet	Hygrometer: Dif.	Hygrometer: D. P.	Hygrometer: E. F. V.	Hygrometer: H.	Anemograph: Direction.	Anemograph: Pressure.	Anemograph: Velocity.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 3.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.) Barometer corrected for Index error, capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	Hygrometer: Dry.	Hygrometer: Wet.	Hygrometer: Dif.	Hygrometer: D. P.	Hygrometer: E. F. V.	Hygrometer: H.	Anemograph: Direction.	Anemograph: Pressure.	Anemograph: Velocity.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.) Barometer corrected for Index error, capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	Hygrometer: Dry.	Hygrometer: Wet.	Hygrometer: Dif.	Hygrometer: D. P.	Hygrometer: E. F. V.	Hygrometer: H.	Anemograph: Direction.	Anemograph: Pressure.	Anemograph: Velocity.
		Inches.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles	Inches.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles	Inches.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Sat =1000		Lbs. per sq. ft.	Miles
F....	21	30.180	55.10	46.00	9.10	37.32	.223	517	NE	0.863	13.1	30.128	56.70	47.000	9.70	38.01	.229	499	ENE	0.623	11.2	30.224	46.20	43.60	2.60	40.64	.253	820	ENE	0.021	2.0
Sa....	22	30.290	55.60	48.80	6.80	42.34	.270	616	N	0.045	3.0	30.207	60.00	52.20	7.80	45.36	.304	588	E	0.423	9.2	30.214	56.00	52.00	4.00	48.20	.340	750	E	0.144	5.4
Su....	23	30.112	52.70	52.60	0.10	52.70	.399	1000	N	0.144	5.4	29.925	57.00	56.80	0.20	56.62	.459	986	N	0.263	7.3	29.892	55.00	55.00	0.00	55.00	.433	1000	NW	0.623	11.2
M....	24	29.913	68.16	63.01	5.15	58.97	.500	722	NW to S	0.062	3.5	29.888	71.90	65.03	6.87	59.82	.514	655	S	0.518	10.2	30.040	62.10	60.40	1.70	58.94	.500	898	E	0.198	6.3
Tu....	25	30.059	61.40	57.60	3.80	54.32	.422	780	E to SE	0.062	3.5	29.950	64.73	59.60	5.13	55.55	.441	713	*	*	*	29.957	59.80	58.20	1.60	56.84	.462	904	*	*	*
Sums....		150.554	292.96	268.01	24.95	245.65	1.814	3635	...	...	28.5	150.098	310.33	280.63	29.70	255.36	1.947	3441	...	...	37.9	150.327	279.10	269.20	9.90	259.62	1.988	4372	...	...	24.9
Means....		30.111	58.59	53.60	4.99	49.13	.363	727	...	0.162	5.7	30.020	62.07	56.13	5.94	51.07	.389	688	...	0.449	9.5	30.065	55.82	53.84	1.98	51.92	.398	874	...	0.194	6.2
No. of Col.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9.30 A.M. (L.T.) Rain in Inches.	Clouds 0 to 10	Clouds Form	Ozone 0 to 10	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 3.30 P.M. (LOCAL TIME) SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETERS In Air. Max.	In Air. Min.	In Air. Daily Mean	In Air. Range.	In Vacuo Max S.R.	In Vacuo Min T.R.	In Vacuo Max S.R.	Clouds 0 to 10	Clouds Form
		Inches.			0 to 10									
F....	21	0.000	1	Cir.	2.0	60.10	41.40	50.75	18.70	82.20	36.08	131.50	9	Cir.
Sa....	22	0.470	9	Cir. & Cir.-c.	8.0	62.35	39.10	50.72	23.25	78.20	34.54	116.75	10	Cum. Cir.-c. & Cir.
Su....	23	1.150	10	Nim.	10.0	57.10	48.40	52.75	8.70	60.20	49.63	73.68	10	Nim.
M....	24	0.000	8	Cir.-c.	7.0	72.60	51.79	62.20	20.81	88.14	49.63	134.50	2	Cum. & Str.
Tu....	25	0.000	10	Cum. Cir.-c. & Str.	8.0	67.10	54.60	60.85	12.50	83.19	45.37	122.90	10	Str. & Cum.
Sums....		1.620	38	.....	35.0	319.25	235.29	277.27	83.96	391.93	215.25	579.33	41	.....
Means....		0.324	7.6	.....	7.0	63.85	47.06	55.45	16.79	78.39	43.05	115.87	8.2	.....
No. of Col.		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	24	43

GENERAL REMARKS.

Cir. (Cirrus). Cir.—c (Cirro-cumulus). Cir.—s. (Cirro-stratus.) Str. (Stratus). Cum. (Cumulus). Cum—s. (Cumulo-Stratus). Roll—c. (Roll-cumulus). Nim. (Nimbus). Dry: (Dry bulb). Wet: (Wet bulb) Dif. (Difference). D.P. (Dew point). E.F.V. (Elastic force of vapour). H. (Humidity) S R (Solar radiation). T.R. (Terrestrial Radiation).

Barometer readings are in inches.

Thermometer readings are in degrees Fahrenheit.

21st.—*Earthquake at 5.30 a.m. : solar halo at 5.00 p.m.

22nd.—Morning hazy—Commenced to rain at 8.45 p.m.

23rd.—Ceased raining at about 11.00 p.m.

24th.—Slight shock of earthquake at 4.55.30 a.m.

25th.—†Earthquake at 1.52 p.m., and a slight shock at 7.45 p.m. Fine rain from 9.15 to 10.15 p.m.

*) Force of shocks 2.° on the WNW and ESE arms.
†)

Highest Reading of Barograph on 22nd, at 10.00 a.m. ..... 30.283 Inches.
Lowest Reading of Barograph on 24th, at 3.00 a.m. ..... 29.905 Inches.

Range ..... 0.378 Inches.

Greatest Number of Miles of Wind was on ..... in ..... hrs.
Least Number of Miles of Wind was on ..... in ..... hrs.

Greatest difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 21st ..... 9.70° Column No. 14
Least difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 23rd ..... 0.00° Column No. 24

Range ..... 9.70°

Highest Temperature of Air in shade was on 24th ..... 72.60°
Lowest Temperature of Air was on 22nd ..... 39.10°

Range ..... 33.50°

(Signed) HENRY B. JOYNER.

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No. 30.

IMPERIAL METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

TOKEI, JAPAN.

LAT. 35° 39′ N. LONG. 139° 44′ E. HEIGHT ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL 67 FEET.

FROM APRIL 26TH TO 30TH 1876.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Observations Taken at 9.30 A.M. (Local Time.) Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	Hygrometer. Dry. Degrees.	Wet Degrees.	Dif. Degrees.	D. P. Degrees.	E. F. V. Inches.	H. Sat =1000	Anemograph. Direction.	Pressure. Lbs. per sq. ft.	Velocity. Miles	Observations Taken at 3.30 P.M. (Local Time.) Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	Hygrometer. Dry. Degrees.	Wet. Degrees.	Dif. Degrees.	D. P. Degrees.	E. F. V. Inches.	H. Sat =1000	Anemograph. Direction.	Pressure. Lbs. per sq. ft.	Velocity. Miles	Observations Taken at 9.30 P.M. (Local Time.) Barometer corrected for Index error capillarity and reduced to 32° at Sea Level.	Hygrometer. Dry. Degrees.	Wet. Degrees.	Dif. Degrees.	D. P. Degrees.	E. F. V. Inches.	H. Sat =1000	Anemograph. Direction.	Pressure. Lbs. per sq. ft.	Velocity. Miles
W..	26	29.873	62.91	60.50	2.41	58.47	.491	855	*	*	*	29.831	65.33	61.40	3.93	58.16	.485	783	N	0.062	3.5	29.889	58.00	57.80	0.20	57.62	.475	986	NE	0.144	5.4
Th..	27	30.154	51.80	47.80	4.00	43.76	.286	748	NE	1.824	19.1	30.153	54.00	46.00	8.00	38.20	.230	550	NE	0.863	13.1	30.265	48.60	45.00	3.60	41.10	.258	754	NE	0.045	3.0
F....	28	30.250	47.00	45.00	2.00	42.80	.275	860	N	0.263	7.3	30.129	48.60	48.20	0.40	47.76	.333	1000	NNW	0.518	10.2	30.104	46.00	45.00	1.00	43.90	.287	930	NNW	0.423	9.2
Sa...	29	30.037	58.40	54.20	4.20	50.42	.366	750	NNE	0.623	11.2	30.021	57.80	50.40	7.40	43.72	.285	594	E	0.340	8.2	30.015	53.00	51.00	2.00	49.00	.437	860	NE	0.144	5.4
Su..	30	30.076	62.61	56.20	6.40	50.69	.370	646	NE	0.098	4.4	30.041	64.83	56.50	8.33	49.64	.356	577	SE	0.263	7.3	30.142	52.50	51.00	1.50	49.50	.355	900	E	0.045	3.0
Sums.....		150.390	282.72	263.70	19.02	246.14	1.788	3859	...	...	42.0	150.175	290.56	262.50	28.06	237.48	1.689	3504	...	...	42.3	150.415	258.10	249.80	8.30	241.12	1.722	4430	...	...	26.0
Means....		30.078	56.54	52.74	3.80	49.23	.358	772	...	0.551	10.5	30.035	58.11	52.50	5.61	47.50	.338	701	...	0.358	8.5	30.083	51.62	49.96	1.66	48.22	.344	886	...	0.135	5.2
No.ofCol.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Observations Taken at 9.30 A.M. (L.T.) Rain in Inches.	Clouds 0 to 10	Clouds Form	Ozone 0 to 10	Observations Taken at 3.30 P.M (Local Time.) Self-registering Thermometers. In Air. Max.	Min.	Daily Mean.	Range.	Max S.R.	Min T.R.	In Vacuo Max S.R.	Clouds. 0 to 10	Form
W..	26	0.270	10	Cum. & Cir.-c.....	10.0	67.30	57.25	62.27	10.05	89.63	57.10	130.20	10	Cum. & Str.....
Th..	27	0.040	10	Cir.-s. & Cir.-c.....	5.0	59.10	47.25	53.18	11.85	66.20	47.25D	90.90	10	Cir. Cir.-s. & Str.....
F....	28	0.470	10	Nim. & Cum.....	8.5	50.10	44.22	47.16	5.88	52.20	44.18	63.11	10	Nim. & Str.....
Sa...	29	0.000	8	Cir. Cir.-c. & Cum...	4.0	61.10	43.21	52.15	17.89	83.19	43.21D	132.00	8	Roll-c. Cum. & Str....
Su..	30	0.000	8	Cir.-c.	6.5	66.40	48.26	57.33	18.14	85.17	42.00	128.40	7	Cir. Cir.-s. & Small-c..
Sums		0.780	46	.....	34.0	304.00	240.19	272.09	63.81	376.39	233.94	544.61	45	.....
Means ...		0.156	9.2	.....	6.8	60.80	48.04	54.42	12.76	75.28	46.79	18.92	9 0	.....
No.ofCol.		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	24	43

GENERAL REMARKS.

Cir. (Cirrus). Cir.—c (Cirro-cumulus). Cir.—s. (Cirro-stratus.) Str. (Stratus). Cum. (Cumulus). Cum —s. (Cumulo-Stratus). Roll—c. (Roll-cumulus). Nim. (Nimbus). Dry; (Dry bulb). Wet; (Wet bulb) Dif. (Difference). D. P. (Dew point). E.F.V. (Elastic force of vapour). H. (Humidity) S R (Solar radiation). T.R. (Terrestrial Radiation).
Barometer readings are in inches.
Thermometer readings are in degrees Fahrenheit.

26th.—Morning hazy—Rained from 4.45 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.
27th.—Slight shock of earthquake at 4.50 a.m. ; rain from 10.00 a.m. till noon.
28th.—Rain from 7.00 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.

Highest Reading of Barograph on 27th, at 11.00 p.m.....30.270 Inches.
Lowest Reading of Barograph on 26th, at 3.15 p.m.....29.887 Inches.

Range..... 0.383 Inches.

Greatest Number of Miles of Wind was on 27th,.....244 in 24 hrs.
Least Number of Miles of Wind was on 30th,.....101 in 24 hrs.

Greatest difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 30th..... 8.33° Column No. 14
Least difference between Dry and Wet Bulbs was on 26th..... 0.20° Column No. 24

Range..... 8.13°

Highest Temperature of Air in shade was on 26th.....67.30°
Lowest Temperature of Air was on 29th.....43.21°

Range.....24.090°

(Signed) HENRY B. JOYNER.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 30] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTH.

At No. 11, Yamato Yashiki, on the 17th instant, the wife of C. A. CHASTEL DE BOINVILLE, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 22th inst., at the Dutch Consulate Yokohama, before W. C. Van Oordt, Esq., and afterwards at the Union Protestant Church, by the Rev. J. H. Ballagh, JAN CARST, of Amsterdam, Holland, to PAMELA MARGARET MARSHALL, of Edinburgh, daughter of the late James Marshall, Solicitor, of Edinburgh and Melbourne.

Notes of the Week.

The Mikado returned yesterday from his northern tour, landed at Yokohama, and took railway to Yedo. He seems to have been received everywhere with great devotion and loyalty by his subjects, and it is hardly possible that his journey should be without some good results to them. But what must have been chiefly missed by any thoughtful statesman in his train, was the presence and the welcome of an aristocracy—the necessary appanage and bulwark of monarchy. Now that the Throne in Japan is taking something of a modern form, and the machinery by which this nation is henceforth to be governed is assuming definite shape, the absence of an aristocracy will be most severely felt, even if it can be borne. The tide of popular feeling, even of popular passion, is rising steadily and rapidly; the Government is very largely composed of new men, the creations of the revolution; and there is really nothing of a very substantial nature between that Throne and the people. A growing section of them, whose writings, moderated in tone by necessary but detested restraints, show that they are ardent if not very accurate students of the history of the free peoples of the West, is becoming clamorous for rights and liberties of a very advanced nature. Some of these writers are impatient of the restraints imposed on the progress of the nation by the mere force of circumstances, and are not ashamed to talk of means of a wholly illegitimate nature whereby to compass their ends—we allude to arguments in favour of assassination. It is true that the *Daimios* were a set of thoroughly incapable men. But their sons might have been brought out into the light and educated to perform the important functions of an aristocracy. Or adoptions, in consonance with the old customs of the country, might have been resorted to with the same end in view. A monarch without an aristocracy is like a body in a state of unstable equilibrium which any great convulsion may overturn. There is not even an aristocracy of wealth here. It is certain that sooner or later Japanese statesmen will recognize these facts. The ruins of the institution lie scattered all over the land. The question is "Can these dry bones live"? The traditions of the country are intensely aristocratic, and under the hands of a great statesman the skeletons might clothe themselves with flesh, and life might again be infused into the revived bodies. But it is the order of nobles which ought to reconstitute itself. Life infused into it *ab extra* would, we fear, present but a low form of vitality, and mock true life as do the convulsions produced by galvanism. In writing of this question four years ago we alluded to this as a source of distant danger, and now that the popular cry for rights and liberties is becoming louder and louder every day, we see the presence of it. Any great concessions made to popular liberty before some organic change in the whole constitution of the Japanese polity has taken place would be fraught with peril. Yet some such concessions must soon be made, and hence our great desire and anxiety to see Government grapple with, and solve, in some form or another, the great question of representative institutions.

The native press will assuredly alienate its foreign sympathisers if it admits articles advocating assassination for political purposes. The crime is one which is held in the utmost abhorrence by all the Christian nations as an odious and utterly detestable thing, and we earnestly hope it may soon be recognized in the same light in Japan. It must be obvious to any reasonable man that the task of reconstructing the institutions of this nation, and bringing them into harmony with the new and growing thought of the people, is one of vast difficulty, and is surrounded by dangers and perplexities of which few of us have any adequate idea. Many of the members of the Government have carried their lives in their hands for years. Attempts have actually been made to assassinate some of them, while the lives of others have been constantly threatened. It is no imputation on the bravery of any man to say that the dread of assassination paralyses him. Men who have no fear of death, as death, and who would lead a forlorn hope without hesitating for a moment, give way under the perpetual horror of the assassin's dagger or pistol. No nerves have ever been able to stand it. Cromwell's gave way under it, and so have those of many other men as brave and determined. The Press should not only exclude all articles advocating this course, but should, one and all, denounce it as a base, unworthy and forbidden thing. The Christian morality is an advance in this respect upon that of the pagan nations. Brutus did not shun it, though we know how much it cost him to make the resolve. But the political morality of this day sternly reprobates it under whatsoever provocation, and we should like to see the editors of the native papers make a bold and determined protest against it. As a historical fact it is well known that during the wars with which Napoleon devastated Europe, and which cost England thousands of men and hundreds of millions of treasure, offers were over and over again made to the British Government to assassinate Napoleon. But of course, they never were made subjects even of the most private discussion, although the Emperor's death would have brought about the peace of the world. We shall hardly be so far misunderstood by foreigners of other than our own race as to be thought to claim this as any instance of national virtue. Doubtless

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every other nation of Europe would have done the same. We have only adduced the fact to show that the Christian nations absolutely abhor and repudiate the practice even under the most tremendous provocation.

We desire to say that it is not the reproduction of the Consular Trade Reports from the columns of the *Japan Weekly Mail* to those of the *Japan Herald*, of which we have lately complained. These reports are intended to be at the service of all the papers, and we have always made a point of publishing them at such a time previous to the departure of the mail, that the papers could insert them in their mail issues. Many of these reports are far too long to appear in one issue of any daily paper here, and it is for the public advantage and convenience that they are to be found in the form in which they have long been published in the *Japan Weekly Mail*. The worst that has happened is that a report and the explanatory returns attached to it have been spread over two issues of the journal, instead of appearing together in one, and our readers will certainly not complain of this. As regards the supposed duty of H. M. Minister to send a copy of each of these reports to each of the newspapers, the statement is almost too absurd to deserve notice. The labour of copying them once for publication here is enough, and the mercantile public of all nationalities in Japan is greatly indebted to H. M. Minister for publishing them here concurrently with their despatch to England. It is an advantage enjoyed by no other community in the East.

What we complain of is the transfer, bodily, week after week, into the columns of the *Japan Herald* of those translations from the Japanese newspapers which have long formed a prominent feature in this journal, and which have done more to throw light upon the floating opinion of the Japanese, and to enable foreigners to see into the Japanese mind, than has been done—we do not hesitate to say so—by all other means put together. By far the larger part of these translations—perhaps nine tenths of them—are made for the *Japan Mail* by the translator attached to its staff. When the *Japan Herald* brackets these up with the Consular reports, as coming from the British Legation, it deliberately states that which *it knows to be false*. We have been, indeed, from time to time indebted to the British Legation for translations which it has been thought would prove of value and interest to the foreign residents in the country, but by far the larger part of those which help to fill these columns are prepared in this office, and they involve a great deal of very heavy and constant labour to any one who conducts the journal. Many of them demand much question and answer during the process of reduction into the form in which they ultimately appear; references, allusions and dates have to be verified and explained, and it is rare that the preparation of them does not occupy three whole days of the week. Men often forget that what is easily read in ten minutes may occupy many hours to produce. The easier matter is to read, the harder it is to write, and half an hour may be quite sufficient to enable a moderately quick reader to pack away in a condensed form in his mind the matter which has occupied a whole week of very hard work to prepare. If the spoils should go to the victors, the fruits should go to the labourers. The daily papers practically live by their advertisements. No such advantage is shared by a weekly journal, or only to a very small extent, and we complain of the wholesale spoliation of our weekly columns by the *Herald* as a form of brigandage of a most unwarrantable character. It is one, too, which, for reasons we prefer to leave to the ingenuity of our readers, admits of no reprisals. Test this by its working. Men say "The *Herald* republishes all the valuable translations and other matter from the *Weekly Mail* and *Daily Advertiser*, why should I be at the expense of subscribing to these?" Yet the weekly issue of this journal is a source of very heavy expense indeed—an expense of money and labour out of all proportion to the size of the place. Of course, he who rides a hobby must be prepared to pay the expense of doing so, and we have no complaint to make but of the practice to which we refer—a practice which we hold to be very unfair and dishonest. The law does not punish it, and the public winks at it. But it is not the less a violation of propriety, custom, and fair dealing, which can only be defended by taking the word *not* out of the eighth commandment.

We must ask the indulgence of our readers for so much reference to matter personal to ourselves, but the nature of the subject renders this unavoidable,

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We have received the first number of "*The Japan Fortnightly Review*, a Religious, Scientific, Temperance and Literary Journal," and must beg the projectors of it to take the following words on the subject in good part.

The multiplication of newspapers in a small community we hold to be a very bad thing. It acts in two ways: It saps the roots of papers which otherwise would become strong enough to fulfil all the great and important purposes which newspapers should fulfil; and it fosters the enervating habit of mere newspaper reading—one of the very worst habits to which any mind can be addicted. No one will accuse us of undervaluing the office and the importance of the newspaper press. But we dread to see newspaper reading supersede the habit of more solid and serious reading which, conjointly with serious thinking, helps to form good minds. To whom is this journal intended to appeal, whom to influence, what to record? The foreign residents in Japan? We really wish to say nothing unkind or disparaging, but it is impossible to imagine that any real good can be derived from such matter as, judging from the contents of the first number, the new journal is likely to contain. Let any one look at it and ask himself why he should lay down a sermon of Butler or Melvill or Blair or Guthrie, and read the *Japan Fortnightly Review*. There is more true religion in a hymn of Ken, Cowper or Addison than there will be in a whole year's issue of this journal. Why this infinite dilution? What good purpose can matter so attenuated subserve? Can one derive encouragement from writing of this nature, or regard it with other than serious reflections as to its utility? If a man takes a square inch of pemmican, or a spoonful of Liebig's *extractum carnis*, he may go for four and twenty hours in the strength of that meat. And the same may be said of spiritual food. But what if this condensed form of nourishment is put into many gallons of warm water?

Or is it intended to do any service to the Japanese? Surely not. Very few of them can be reached by this means, and no wise instructor would habitually put a newspaper into the hands of his pupil in order to develope his mind or warm his zeal. He would, of course, give him far more solid food.

It is quite right that great associations in great communities should have their 'organs'—whether in the form of reviews or newspapers. But in small communities, nothing is worse than the drawing of a line separating what is called the religious world from the secular world. It fosters the feeblest modes of thought, and produces a singularly selfish spirit—that, namely, of marked gratification in such and such a state of mind or walk of life, and very considerable indifference to a spiritual state in others which is firmly believed to deserve and secure eternal condemnation. That the assured pains of the lost are a source of great spiritual consolation to some of those who are convinced of their own welfare, is a fact which no one at all conversant with certain forms of thought can for a moment doubt. The large and noble desire for the welfare of those who hold quite different opinions from their own, is extremely rare in such minds. They trust to the Deity to do the persecution at some future time which society at present prevents them doing themselves—a state of mind so dreadful, as it appears to us, that we wholly refuse to characterize it in appropriate terms. In the very first number of this journal this terrible spirit comes out. A correspondent signing himself 'Enquirer,' asks whether a certain injunction in the Bible does not forbid him to pray for those who reject the doctrine of the divinity of Jesus of Nazareth, and it is quite obvious that he desires an affirmative

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answer to his question. In other words, he enquires whether he should not harden his heart against those for whom any truly noble religious spirit would dictate to him to pray with especial earnestness, if he believes, as of course he must, that they are in deadly error. Is it possible to conceive any thing much worse than this? Here is a question on which some of the wisest and best men have differed for eighteen centuries, and on which during the past hundred years a change has come over the mind of Europe of far vaster proportions than anything imagined for a moment by those who only read books devoted to their own side of religious questions, and yet we find a letter like this published without one word of editorial reprobation or comment! Our mind wholly misgives us in regard to the usefulness of any publication undertaken in this spirit.

The journal is a Temperance journal—and, so far, advocates a good cause. But its "Touch not, taste not" seems to us utterly opposed to the highest moral teaching. The total abstinence pledge is an abundant cause of perjury, and, what is almost worse, of tampering with the conscience in regard to the limits of the imposed restrictions. A man will sign the pledge, and will abstain from beer and wine and spirits; but he will take cider-cup, and pretend it is not forbidden. The cider-cup does him no harm. But the casuistical sophistry, of which he is well aware, debauches his mind; and this, in our opinion, is worse than getting drunk—vile vice as that is. We are no believers in the kind of weakly virtue which is the consequence of flight from temptation. We admit all the danger of contact. But the virtue of asceticism is the virtue of a coward. It is not the men who have never fallen who are the noblest types of man, as man. It is the men who have braved temptation, peradventure have fallen, but who have never become demoralized by their fall, and whose subsequent course is the triumph of manly virtue in the midst of temptation, who really command our highest admiration. The greatest master of the human heart writes:—

They say, best men are moulded out of faults.

In regard to the scientific department of the *Review*, the prospectus says that "local scientific gentlemen have hitherto had no means of scattering their hoarded store of intellectual wealth"—a statement which we beg to deny flatly. The Asiatic Society is such a means; and it is a mere pretence to say that any good scientific paper has ever been refused admission into the columns of the *Japan Mail*—we can only speak for ourselves. But, as a specimen of this department of the *Review*, we will take a paper entitled "What may be found at Inoshima." It gives, within two minutes reading, an account of the *Hyalonema Sieboldi*—or *Hyalonema Mirabilis*, as it is now more often called—which is not for a moment to be compared to Dr. Hadlow's account of the same beautiful sponge published in the first volume of the Transactions of the Asiatic Society. If the scientific papers are to be of no more solid nature than this, they are simply not worth printing.

Frankly, we should welcome a really strong good paper, or what promised to become such, though we pity the purse on which the experiment of founding one is made. But in a paper like this we see no promise, no insight, no light, no vigour, no depth or breadth or height. And we think little sectional papers evils in a small community. This is essentially a religious paper, and seems to have the faults inherent in religious papers, except those conducted by very strong, wise and good men in large communities. We dislike and distrust religious papers as we dislike exclusively Sunday religion. Religion is a thing for every day, and the man whose mind is irreligious from Monday to Saturday takes little good—perhaps takes much evil—from his Sunday exercises, which become then things of moons and feasts and set observances. He plays no chorales or oratorios in the week, and fears to play Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony on Sunday morning, lest the Deity should be offended and his own soul endangered by the swelling of his heart under the influence of this most glorious hymn of praise. God grant that our children may no longer wander in this desert of opinion, but walk with all his prophets, whatever be the form of their utterance, all day and every day!

We do not wish the new journal well, and have no hesitation in saying so.

The subjoined paragraph shows the watchful, intelligent eye with which affairs in this country are regarded in the parlour whence so many weighty judgments upon the affairs of nations proceed—judgments which invariably leave a deposit of opinion behind them on the public mind. *The Economist* does more to settle the estimation in which the finances of nations are held by their European creditors than any journal in the world. The existence of bad laws, or anything like a bad administration of laws vitally affecting the relations existing between debtor and creditor, are as clearly reflected in the opinions of that journal as variations of temperature are indicated by the thermometer. Japan is the creditor of Europe, and cannot afford to disregard a single word let fall by such an authority.

LAW IN JAPAN.—If the following extract from the *Japan Mail* of April 10 is true, the only inference from it will be of a kind adverse to the estimation in which Japanese progress is held. The principle which will award the interest of a debt but withhold the principal sum, is unintelligible to European creditors: and the expediency of making the period of which interest is payable dependent on the dilatoriness of a law court, is difficult of appreciation. The case is thus stated and commented on:—

A (a foreigner) sues B (a Japanese) for a sum of money. Judgment is suspended for a while, during which B sets up a counter claim against A. The Court decides that A's claim is invalid, but orders B to pay interest on the sum claimed from date of claim to date of judgment.

On no conceivable theory of law or justice can any such judgment be upheld, but being that of the Court of ultimate appeal, there is manifestly no remedy through this means. In its own interest we would call the attention of the Japanese Government to this decision.

It will be observed that *The Economist* says "*if* the following account from the *Japan Mail* is true." In order that there may be no mistake in regard to the case, we have verified it by an application to the plaintiff, whose account of it is as follows:—

'Judgment was given after a long delay in favour of A, but execution was suspended for a while because B suddenly set up a counter-claim, *of which no word was heard during the action, and which was absolutely groundless.* This counter-claim has never yet been adjudicated upon, and execution of the judgment is suspended up to this very moment. Meanwhile, however, the main point, that judgment was given for the interest, while the principal was denied, remains absolutely true.'

The following 'sub-leader' has lately appeared in the London *Daily Telegraph*, and it is about as complete an *exposé* as ever was seen of the utter hollowness of the writing upon eastern subjects which sometimes appears in what may be called popular papers. If any one will take up Charles Lamb's essay entitled 'Newspapers fifty years ago,' after reading this extract, he will be delighted to find in the writer of it a survival of the family from one member of which came the immortal paragraph:—"Walking yesterday morning casually down Snow Hill, who should we meet but Mr. Deputy Humphreys! We rejoice to add, that the worthy Deputy appeared to enjoy a good state of health. We do not ever remember to have seen him look better."

The extract from the *Daily Telegraph* is as follows:—

"To a truly conservative mind it is always painful to see the ancient institutions of a great country ruthlessly knocked away by ardent reformers. But when the country in question is of all 'true blues' the bluest, when the custom is as venerable as the greatest admirer of the antique could wish, and when the reformer himself belongs to one of the oldest families in the world, the grief which the act causes is rendered still more poignant. With such feelings, then, all right-minded persons will, without doubt, regard a decree which has just been issued in the Celestial Empire by his Excellency the Daijo Daijin, Sanjo Saneyoshi. 'After this date,' so runs the edict, 'our will and pleasure is, that all others than the military, police, and other officers in uniform, as prescribed, must cease to wear swords, and any one failing to conform to the foregoing will have his sword confiscated.' Imagination recoils when it attempts to picture the inexpressible wrath which such an order must awaken in the breast of every educated Chinese. As well might a decree be issued directing all save officials to eschew the national pigtail. Remonstrance, it is, however, to be feared, will be useless; for not only is the energetic Sanjo Saneyoshi a

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powerful personage and a determined, but he has the support of the *Nichi-Nichi Shimbun*, which influential journal actually rejoices at the prospect of peaceable citizens being in future able to traverse the streets at night without molestation from the jocularly inclined and youthful beaux of the period. Small cause, then, is there for wonder if the Chinese, finding that innovations have at last crept into their own beloved land, see little to choose between remaining at home and going to San Francisco to seek their fortunes. There is even a rumour that the love of quiet repose and isolated inaction is to be still further disturbed by the introduction of a railway at Kioto. If that be so, the Tories of China are indeed in evil case."

There is a growing feeling among the Japanese that more or less difficulty will arise in securing the promised results of the treaty lately made between Japan and Corea. A reaction is very likely to arise there in favour of the old policy of keeping the country closed; the more so as the conviction grows that the admission of one nation to trade must ultimately bring about the opening of the ports to the western nations, who are undoubtedly regarded with an intense aversion by the Coreans. The feeling shewn towards Captain Basil Hall and his officers is fully as strong now as when they touched there over fifty years ago. His own account of his proceedings shows that the Coreans discouraged the landing of the party by every possible means, short of violence, and had not a moment's peace until they saw the last of the strangers they so much hated and feared.

The most recent information from Shanghai reports that the public telegrams from Europe are to be discontinued for want of the necessary funds to keep up the current. Of course this will stop the flow to this country, and we must go on as best we can without one of the greatest necessaries of modern life. Whether something may not be done by united action to remedy this deplorable condition of affairs, remains to be seen.

The steamer which arrived from San Francisco this morning bears the following intelligence regarding the approaching Presidential election.

On the Democratic ticket:
For President, S. I. Tilden, of New York.
„ Vice „ T. A. Hendriks, of Indiana.
On the Republican ticket.
For President, Governor Hayes, of Ohio.
„ Vice „ W. A. Wheeler, of New York.

From the 'Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 17th.

There must be some removable cause for the overpoweringly offensive state in which the west end of Main Street has now been for fully a fortnight. How it has escaped the attention and protests of the residents of that quarter is a mystery which we shall make no attempt to solve. Last night, the air being very still, the stench was overpowering, and spread, from the centre named, about two hundred yards in all directions. It was even strong upon the Bund, and so bad that the cause of it must be of serious magnitude. It should be remembered that apart from all offence to the organ of smell—itself grievously outraged—this stench proceeds from putrescence on a comparatively large scale, and a reservoir of putrid matter in a populated neighbourhood, especially in such weather as this, is simply so much danger in a very condensed, active and pervading form. The matter demands active measures without an hour's delay.

The opening of the *Sumida gawa* took place on Saturday evening last. There was the usual display of fireworks, which was not, on the whole, a very brilliant exhibition, but the rain which fell early in the evening, and again about 10 o'clock, may have somewhat marred the intended effect. The occasion, however, was eagerly seized by the Yedo folk as an excuse for a holiday, and the great charm of the scene lay in the thousands of boats, brilliantly illuminated with coloured lamps, which thronged the river, and the enormous crowds of good-humoured sightseers which lined either bank. Many foreigners witnessed the proceedings, and the last train on Saturday night was so crowded by those returning to Yokohama that extra carriages had to be put on for their accommodation.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

Some officials residing at Tzukiji have recently been purchasing many lots of land, situated on the rising ground to the north of the capital, in the name of a merchant. The reason given for this on enquiry was, that a new treaty is about to be made, by which foreigners will be allowed to reside in any part of the capital they may please.

From the *Saikai Shimbun.*

The elder Saigo is supposed to be at Takemura, in the Kagoshima *ken*, but can never be seen any where.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*

Mr. Kuribara, the manager of the *Sômô Zasshi*, appeared at the Tôkiô *Fu* on the 13th instant, and there complained that the publication of his paper had been suspended on account of certain articles published in it, which were said to be subversive of good order. He, Mr. Kuribara, contented that the writings in his paper tended rather to preserve than to destroy the peace of the nation, and wished to know which of the articles he had published were deemed offensive. In the meantime he declined to accept the sentence of suspension.

From the same.

As there are so many people who are not in the least affected by becoming bankrupt, it is rumoured that a law is about to be passed making it compulsory to suspend an announcement of bankrupty over the door of all those who have failed, and also to prohibit them from wearing the *haworí*, or short overcoat.

From the same.

The drought still continues in Okayama *ken*, to the great distress of the inhabitants.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

As the stress of business on the Tôkiô *Fu* is so great, only the lower officials will be permitted to have a holiday for seven days, while the higher officials will be deprived of all vacation during the summer season.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

The officials of the *Genrô-In* will follow the example set by the various Government Departments on the 12th instant, and during the hot weather commence business early in the morning and continue work only until noon.

From the same.

His Majesty the Mikado presented the sum of 1,950 *yen* to the sufferers by the late flood in the Iwate *ken*.

From the *Eiri Shimbun.*

From Jôshiu we hear favourable accounts of the silk-worms, and that mulberry leaves have consequently risen in price.

Tuesday, 18th.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

On the 5th instant a vast number of people witnessed the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Monzeki temple at Tzukiji, Tôkiô, which is about to be erected by the West Honganji sect of Buddhists on the site of the large temple which was destroyed by fire some years ago.

From the *Kôfu Shimbun.*

The price of silk has greatly risen in Kôshu, and as orders continue to arrive from Yokohama the inhabitants of the district expect that their silk will realize about 600,000 *yen* more than last season.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

One third of the expenses for the construction of the Japanese Consulate at Shanghai will be borne by the *Naimusho*, as the Post Office will occupy part of the building, and the remaining two thirds will be paid for by the *Gaimusho.*

From the *Ôsaka Nippo.*

The rumour that famine prevails in China has caused activity among merchants here, and preparations are, in consequence, being made to ship grain from this port to China.

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From the same.

The number of Christians of the Protestant sect are greatly increasing in Awomori, but yet are not nearly so numerous as the converts to the Greek Church in Sendai.

From the same.

Many people here imagined that *kompos* would become of an equivalent value to *sen*, and consequently large purchases have lately been made on speculation.

From the same.

About a thousand *shidzoku* have assembled for consultation in Kumamoto *ken* (Higo).

From the same.

The officials of the Kôchi *ken* have decided to give up a third of their salaries towards the public expenditure of that *ken*.

Wednesday, 19th.

The unwatered state of the streets has attracted attention, and not before attention was due to it. When the dry weather set in Mr. Davis sent round his carts as usual, and all went well enough until his subscription list made its appearance. Then indeed much hydrophobia in a translated form came to light. Among his old supporters there were many on whom he could rely, and these not only gave aid, but promised more if necessary. Many, on the other hand, were glad enough to enjoy the benefit of the water, but betrayed a marked aversion to pay for it, extending this so far that even when they made a contribution they looked upon the request for it as a species of brigandage. It is thus no wonder that Mr. Davis refuses to go on with a work which never yielded him any profit. He was willing enough to undertake it if fairly met by the residents. But he not unnaturally refuses to water the settlement at his own expense, and does not choose to requite his best supporters by throwing the whole of a burden upon them which ought to be shared by all, according to their ability. Meanwhile the settlement is scarcely endurable between ten and five.

His Majesty the Mikado left Morioka on the morning of the 7th instant, and for several days travelled through a somewhat barren and uninteresting country until he arrived, on the 14th instant, at Awomori. The next day horse races were held before His Majesty, who subsequently visited various places of interest in and about the town. On the morning of the 16th the Mikado crossed over to Hakodate where His Majesty will probably stay for a couple of days. It is reported that the Empress will meet His Majesty at Yokohama on his return, which is expected about the 21st instant.

A saying is now common in Osaka that a man who pays his debts is a fool, as it would be better that he should become a bankrupt. This may indicate that the Japanese have taken to the study of Shakespeare and have learnt from Pistol that

"Base is the slave who pays."

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

A man named Shinmon-no-tatzu, residing in Tôkiô, has obtained loans from twenty-five different people, against which, in every case, he pledged his house as good security.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

Mr. Masaki of the *Monbusho* (Department of Education) will shortly set out for England to take charge of the Japanese students in that country.

A policeman named Kobaya, assisted by a brother officer, lately attempted to arrest six thieves in the neighbourhood of the Osaka Castle, and in the affray which ensued unfortunately lost his life. We hear from the *Osaka Nippo* that Kobaya's family have, in consequence, been presented by the Osaka *Fu* with the sum of 130 *yen*, in order to defray funeral expenses and compensate them for the loss of their bread-winner.

On the 16th instant some fourteen women, who make their living by keeping street stalls for the sale of sweetmeats, etc., were arrested and marched off to prison for neglecting to pay the tax of 1 *yen* per month for license to vend their commodities.

The *Chôya Shimbun* says that the poor inhabitants of Awomori *ken* subsist for the most part on millet and fern-roots, and only indulge in rice on special occasions.

Thursday, 20th.

Telegrams received in Shanghai on 7th July announce that Servia and Herzegovina have declared war on Turkey.

The *Thabor* arrived in port from Hakodate yesterday afternoon with Mr. Okubo, Minister of the Home Department, and several members of His Majesty's suite on board. The Mikado is expected to arrive in the *Meiji Maru* about noon to-day, and will land at the English hatoba, where he will be received by many of the principal officers of state. The Empress is also expected in Yokohama to meet His Majesty, but it is doubtful if she will proceed to the hatoba.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

The Prime Minister has issued a notification to the effect that the clause in the Criminal Code which states that,—"Those who steal any sum exceeding 200 *yen* which was entrusted to them, or those who steal any sum exceeding 300 *yen* under ordinary circumstances, will be punished by hanging" has now been altered as follows:—"Those who steal any sum exceeding 150 *yen* which was entrusted to them, or any sum exceeding 250 *yen* under ordinary circumstances, will be punished by hard labour for life.

From the same.

The Prime Minister has announced that His Majesty the Mikado will arrive in Yokohama from the North on the 20th instant, so that all Government offices will be closed on that day, no newspapers will be issued, and the day will generally be observed as a holiday in Yokohama and Tôkiô.

From the *Meikio Shinshi*.

At Ikushima, in the province of Aki, where the people for the most part are strict Buddhists, they yet conduct their funeral ceremonies according to Shintô rites, as they are under the mistaken impression that by so doing they are obeying an order of the Government.

From the *Osaka Nippo*.

The thieves who lately had an affray with two policeman in which one of the latter lost his life, were captured a few days ago in Kobe.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

The officials of the *Dai Shin-In* (First Judicial Court) are very industrious, and endeavour to settle all matters of appeal with the least possible delay.

From the same.

It is considered that the number of spectators at the opening of the *Sumida-gawa*, was more numerous this year than on former occasions.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

Mr. Miyamoto, *Daijô* of the *Gwaimusho*, has been granted permission to accept the Order of Knighthood which the Emperor of Russia lately bestowed upon him.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

The Government has announced that an Agricultural Exhibition will to be held at Uyéno next year.

Friday, 21st.

The *Japan Herald* is apparently much disturbed at the publication in our columns yesterday of a notification from Her Majesty's Minister, and is led into making some caustic reflections on the subject of the reciprocal duties of ministers and newspapers. These reflections do not seem inspired by very good taste or temper, but we dare say Sir Harry Parkes will survive them. As the notification did not come to us from Her Majesty's Minister, but from one of his officers, and as it is, by very many, not the first published in the same way, we do not quite understand the special applicability of the remarks of the *Herald*. We presume that the extensive diffusion of the notification was one of Sir Harry Parkes' objects, and it is difficult to discover how this could better be secured than by a first publication in these columns and a subsequent reproduction

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in our weekly issue. A certain dry humour, too, in which Her Majesty's Minister is by no means deficient, though the *Herald* seems to think otherwise, may, for all we know, have suggested to him the fact that while the *Japan Mail* never trespasses on the columns of any other local paper, the *Japan Herald* especially seems absolutely untrammelled by any scruples of the kind, and borrows without stint from our daily and weekly issues—to such an extent, indeed, that the only matter of the smallest practical value in its overland issue is taken from our columns. We should not have referred to this matter, but representations to the same effect made less publicly have produced no effect whatever in stopping this practice.

Yesterday was observed as a holiday by the natives of Yokohama in expectation of the Mikado's arrival from the north, which was looked for about noon yesterday. But owing to unfavourable weather the *Meiji Maru*, with His Majesty on board, did not reach the anchorage until nine o'clock yesterday evening. The harbour presented a very gay appearance, as, following the example set by the U. S. Flag-ship *Tennessee*, the men-of-war in port and many other vessels were illuminated with coloured lanterns, and fireworks were discharged at intervals.

On shore numbers of His Majesty's loyal subjects were present to witness the return of their Sovereign, every house was decorated with lanterns, and the Machigaisho brilliantly illuminated with gas.

His Majesty landed at the English hatoba about 10 o'clock, where he was received by the principal officers of state, and the officials of the Kanagawa *Kencho*. Hence, escorted by a troop of Household Guards, and followed by the Ministers and suite, the Imperial party proceeded in carriages through Honcho-dori to the Imperial residence at Noge-yama, where His Majesty stayed for the night.

The route was lined by thousands of spectators and was without difficulty kept clear by detachments of police.

The Mikado left for Tôkiô by the 8.15 train this morning, and will be received at Shinbashi station by the Empress.

The P. & O. steamer *Indus* left Penang on the 5th instant with English mails on board to 9th June, but no news of her arrival at Singapore had been received at Hongkong up to the 12th inst. It was therefore feared that she had broken down in the Straits, and the *Columbian* had, in consequence, been despatched from Singapore in search of her.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

On the 18th instant fourteen applicants, after passing the necessary examination, received permission to practice as lawyers in Tôkiô.

From the same.

There has been a great deal of talk about "Peoples Rights" in Hamamatz *ken* (Tôtômi), and the inhabitants elected representatives lately, who met on the 13th instant at a temple on purpose to discuss this important question.

From the same.

Sakai, the editor of the *Akébono Shimbun*, was summoned to the Criminal Court on the 19th instant.

From the same.

It is rumoured that disturbances are breaking out in Gifu *ken* on account of the mode of levying the land taxe.

From the *Meikio Shinshi*.

Some students of Kobe, and *shidzoku* of Sanda, are trying to convert the people to some religion which is neither Christianity nor Mohammedanism, and are now labouring for this purpose in the provinces of Yamato, Kawachi, and Setsu. It is said that some 30,000 persons in Osaka have already been led astray by their teaching.

Saturday, 22nd.

From the *Chiiya Shimbun*.

A silk-reeling establishment, which has recently been erected by the *Naimusho* at Naitô Shinjiku, was opened on 14th instant with much ceremony.

From the same.

A native of Yezo named Ikasutzuki was lately doing a good stroke of business by exhibiting to the credulous an animal which he called a Yezo cat, which he pretended could sing like a bird, and which, to aid delusion, had some substance attached to its sides which the owner declared were wings. Unfortunately the animal made its escape the other night and Ikasutzuki lost an easy means of earning his livelihood.

From the *Osaka Nippô*.

The dry bed of the river at Kiôto is crowded with people every evening, who go there to enjoy the cool air to best advantage. There may be seen many women who, according to the absurd Kiôto fashion, wear sleeves to their dresses nearly four feet in length.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

On account of the Mikado's non-arrival on the 20th instant as expected, the various Government offices were again closed on the 21st.

From the same.

Okubori Juichi, who was formally employed at the Chikuma *kencho*, and who recently set that building on fire, has been arrested.

From the same.

The editor of the *Bisaku Shimbun*, of the Okayama *ken*, had only issued the fourth number of his paper when he was prosecuted by the *kencho* officials for an offence against the Press-laws.

From the same.

In the neighbourhood of Mayebashi the price of mulberry leaves has again risen considerably, but the silk-worms are progressing so favourably that those who raise them expect to make four times as much profit as usual.

From the same.

A severe storm occurred in the province of Shinshu on the 11th instant, by which many houses were destroyed.

The *Chiiya Shimbun* hears that business is extremely dull at Nagasaki and bankruptcies are of frequent occurrence, but takes comfort from the fact that robberies are few and far between.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

There are this year more visitors to the hot springs at Kusatsu and Ikawo than usual. Many of these visitors spend money lavishly, but they are said to be doing so in despair, as they are for the most part people from Tôkiô and other cities who are on the point of bankruptcy.

From the same.

As traders of all sorts are taxed in Osaka, it is now proposed that medical men of the first class shall pay a fee of 50 *sen* per month, and those of the second class 25 *sen*. The honour of the profession seems touched on this point, and great opposition is offered to the proposed measure.

The old horse-shoe problem has turned up in Japan in a rather practical manner, but in an uncomfortable way for one of the parties concerned, at least. We learn from the *Osaka Nippô* that a man named Gohei borrowed 10 *yen* of a neighbour, which he agreed to repay within 15 days, or, failing to do so, to be liable for compound interest at the rate of 100 per cent. per day for every day beyond the due date. Gohei *did* fail in fulfilling his agreement to repay the 10 *yen*, and a few days afterwards a suit was brought against him at the *Saibansho* for 327,670 *yen*. The *Nippô* does not say if this suit was seriously entertained by the *Saibansho* officials.

Li Hung-chang has ordered one million piculs of Chinese rice to be sent to Tientsin from the South for distribution to the poor at State cost. But to judge from letters received to-day per *Paou-ting* we fear that twenty times this quantity would hardly suffice to avert a general starvation. Canton merchants are leaving Tientsin in large numbers—not only because they are discouraged by the utter badness of trade, but from fear of coming troubles.—*Shanghai Courier.*

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SUMMARY OF FOREIGN TRADE FOR 1875.

THE completion of the British Consular Trade Reports for 1875 is marked by the usual Summary of their contents, which will be found elsewhere. It shows an increase of about $3,00),000 in the total foreign trade of Japan over that of last year, and a decrease to about the same extent upon the trade of 1872—the highest figures yet reached. The large excess of imports over exports has been again met this year by a flow of bullion abroad to the total extent of about $12,000,000, so that the country has parted during the last two years with little less than $30,000,000 in gold and silver. Now this is not an altogether desirable state of things, although it must not be regarded in the light in which the economists of the last century would have viewed it. We need hardly say that when men began to see that the precious metals were by no means the sole representatives of wealth, the desire to secure a perpetual flow of them into their country was no longer the ambition of statesmen or economists. And if we remember for a moment the fact that trade necessarily involves a gain to both buyers and sellers—each getting from the other something which he values more than that with which he parts to obtain it,—and that the aggregate annual gains of all nations amount to vastly more than the gold and silver produced in any given year, we see at once that the influx of gold and silver is a most fallacious test of the prosperity of a country. The course of trade in Japan has been precisely that which *à priori* might have been expected. The opening of the country brought to its shores a considerable number of men abundantly provided with money, or within easy reach of it, and all well acquainted with the general condition of the European markets both for raw and manufactured articles. Of these markets the Japanese were profoundly ignorant, and sold their productions, of whatever nature, at prices, which, whether higher or lower, it was at least worth their while to accept. Of course the foreigners, with the markets of Europe and America at their back, were far more anxious to buy Japanese productions than the Japanese were to buy theirs How could the native dealer know whether his country-men or women would like and wear camlets or cords or shirtings or broad cloth? He had to discover this by experiment. The foreigner had no such experiment to make. He knew that silk reeling so many deniers was worth so much in Europe, and that no quantity he might possibly obtain in this country could perceptibly influence its value in Lyons or London. The consequence was that he bought, without a moment's misgiving, all he could find money for, and he was surrounded by men who did precisely the same thing with productions of a different character. Hence it resulted that for some years there was a large and steady flow of bullion into this country. But the trade was nothing like as profitable then to the Japanese as it is now. The foreign merchant bought cheaply, and he now buys dearly. He sold dearly; now he sells very cheaply. We are writing with a perfect recollection of the history of the trade, and we remember that from nine to four shillings per pound profit on silk (of course the progress was downwards) was quite common in the early days of the trade, while such goods as camlets and shirtings often paid twenty per cent profit, after allowing for duty, freight and charges from China. Of course, the Japanese were gainers by the trade or they would not have carried it on; but, relatively to the present state of affairs, they were but small gainers. What is the position of matters now? It is as much as a foreigner can do to screw a bare commission out of his sales of manufactured goods. The Manchester man may get a little more of such profit as there is in the transaction, and of course the Manchester operative thrives on it. But the foreign merchant in this country only just lives out of it, and may look forward to spending his days here without saving twenty thousand pounds in a long life-time. The export trade is exactly the same, only on the other side of the loooking-glass. Five hundred bales of silk come down to market overnight, and the horizon next morning at four o'clock is dark with silk-inspectors. At seven a.m. every bale has been bought, each man having bid against his neighbour to the utmost limit suggested by illusion, enthusiasm or competition, or by all three combined. For the Japanese, Manchester makes yarn or shirtings with machinery contrived with the utmost of human ingenuity. For them the separate condenser of WATT, the railway of STEPHENSON, the telegraph of WHEATSTONE, the penny post, the ubiquitous broker, the merchant, the ship-builder, the 'higgling of markets,' the press, the banker, the statesman, navies and armies which preserve peace, all combine, and the result is that they sell their products to us at prices like those of the silk market last week; while we sell our productions to them at rates which make every merchant rue the day he landed in the country.

But meanwhile the excessive cheapness of our manufactures has created a large demand for them all over the country, and while this demand has been growing year by year larger and of firmer consistency, the productions of the country have not increased proportionately. The consequence is that payment for them has to be made in gold, and hence the drain of the last two years.

Now, what is the use of gold and silver? They are only required for measures of value and in the arts—personal, domestic or decorative ornament. A reserve of them is also considered essential by all sound economists when the whole or nearly the whole currency of a nation is a paper currency. Beyond this they have no use whatever, though of course they possess the *value* given to them by the consensus of mankind.

To what extent are they required in this country? To a very small extent only. The arts absorb but little—comparatively speaking. In domestic life their employment is extremely small. Perhaps not ten Japanese have as much plate as every man has in England who spends fifteen hundred a year, and there are scores of thousands of people with this income. There are very few people in England in this station of life who have not from fifty to two hundred pounds worth of plate in their plate-chests. In Japan there must be extremely few men who have even fifty pounds worth of plate. The women wear very little jewelry and the men none. The country evidently does not want a large metallic currency. That its trade would be on a sounder footing if there were nothing but gold and silver in circulation is certain. But in a country where communication is very difficult and expensive, a country of few roads and no railways, the transport of gold and silver is very expensive. And not only this. In one form or another there is about one hundred and thirty millions of dollars worth of paper floating about—exclusive of banker's paper—or, say, about twenty-five millions of pounds. If this were represented by gold and silver instead of by paper, it would be an expense to the country of two millions and a half of pounds a year, reckoning interest at 10 per cent., exclusive of the loss by wear and tear. Why, then, should more than a small proportion of the currency be in gold or silver?

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We think no good reason can be given. Of course, as before said, the Government should have a good reserve of the precious metals as a basis for the paper currency. But beyond this gold and silver are but little required. If the nation has parted with so much of its bullion—unless it has committed follies on an enormous scale—it is so much the better off for what it has received in return. The export of bullion only represents the aggregate cost of many millions of satisfied wants, and this is the true object of money. You may indict the Government of a nation for folly, if it deserves to be so indicted. But you cannot indict the people. They had wants. They have satisfied those wants. Who is to say they are fools for having done so?

The fact, however, remains that the available products of the country do not greatly increase, and hence the people have to draw on their savings to satisfy the enlarged sphere of their wants. This is where the trouble really lies, as Sir HARRY PARKES points out in the Summary before us. Yet it is obviously far more easy to show that a country does not increase its its productions, and that it ought to do so, than to make it do so. A farmer may say, "What incentive is there for me to cultivate an extra acre of land?" The truth is that at present he has no such incentive, because he knows little or nothing of the pleasure or advantage of accumulation. The expenditure of the Government is so enormous relatively to the actual wealth of the country that it is forced to take from him everything not actually necessary for the subsistence of himself and his family. He could save labour by the purchase of a horse, or a yoke of oxen, or some foreign machine or implement. But he has not the money, cannot get it, and must go without it. As it is, he works as hard as he can. Without some adventitious assistance of this kind he cannot force more from his land, and cannot extend his area of cultivation.

Look at the expenditure of this Government relatively to the wealth of the country. Let us call the revenue-sixty-five millions of *yen*, or about thirteen millions of pounds sterling. This is about a sixth of the revenue of England. But England must be many hundreds of times richer than Japan. Not twice as rich, or three times, or six or ten times, but many hundreds of times. Twenty years ago a careful approximation was made of the yearly savings of the English nation by an economist of first-rate authority, WILSON or LAING—we forget which. After much study of the subject he placed it at about £150,000,000 a year. If he was at all correct, the present annual savings must be much over £220,000,000, and are possibly £250,000,000. Nor is this a mere comparison touching England alone. France is quite as rich, and so is America. The debt of France just now is exceptionally high; that of America is large, but it has been much reduced during the last ten years; and hence both countries are greatly burdened with interest. Now the interest paid by this country is extremely small, and yet this large revenue has to be raised to keep the finances straight.

The country surely cannot bear it. The whole standard of revenue and expenditure will have to be revised, so as to admit of a reduction of the taxes which fall on the agricultural classes. Then, but not until then, shall we have any improvement from this quarter.

The only other source from which wealth can be derived is from the mines, and, in view of the responsibility which lies on so important a department as that entrusted with the care of the mines, it is greatly to be regretted that it has as yet published no report. It is a great scandal to see an expensive department doing little or nothing—the head of it drawing a salary which would be very large even were he an extremely active and successful administrator, and the subordinates weary of killing time. We are willing to believe that the Japanese are often very difficult to deal with, obstinate, perverse and regardless of good advice. But there are limits which self-respect imposes on every man of honour in regard to his continuance in office if his counsels are unheeded, and it is impossible to exceed these without incurring blame.

But we fear to tire the patience of our readers, and must pursue these subjects at an early future date.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

HISTORICAL LESSONS.

(Sōnō Zasshi.)

There exists a wide difference between the spirit of those whose natural instincts lead them to act oppressively, and those who desire to oppose such oppression. The former, though much against their wishes, fall under the oppression of others; while the latter contrive to maintain their liberty. In other words, those who desire to act as oppressors seek to pursue their ends through the power they derive from official position, or by making men in office the tools by means of which they effect their objects. In doing this they have already sacrificed their independence and feeling of liberty. Those, on the other hand, who wish to evade oppression, and to pursue their liberties and the natural rights of man, are animated with a greater spirit of self-reliance; and cannot be prevailed on to act under the domination of others.

At the beginning of the great revolution in France, the French complained that they were ruled by tyrants, beheaded their king, escaped from their bondage and placed themselves in a position to breathe the pure air of liberty. But, after conquering many nations, Napoleon contrived to terrify the French into submission, and they suddenly lost the spirit of liberty which had previously animated them. They feared the emperor as a boy fears a rigid father, obeyed most implicitly the order of their rulers and became as mere horses and oxen to them. The throne of Louis XVI. had existed for many centuries, while the government of Napoleon was perfectly new and had scarcely time to acquire its full powers. Yet, for all this, the people pulled down Louis XVI. and obeyed Napoleon with slavish fear.

Now the reason why the French had so strong a sense of liberty at the time of the revolution, and so weak a sense under the Empire, is because from the most ancient times they have never possessed the power of self-control and real independence. Nor do they know that every man must keep his station in life. Their inherent elasticity made them join the party of liberty when its standard was raised, for no deeper reason than the desire of gratifying their own wishes. Thus when Napoleon came into power, they threw away their liberties, and fell into slavery by relying on him instead of on themselves.

Now if we turn to English history, we find that Charles I. carried his absolute views to such a pitch that the people soon detested him as the enemy of their cherished liberties, and the majority of the people, joined by the nobles, gentry and clergy, sided with the Parliament, which opposed his absolutism. The king soon found himself greatly isolated and fled to Scotland, where he met with no very pleasing reception, and finally was defeated and executed. Cromwell then seized the reins of power, and oppressed the people, whose spirit deserted them under his rule. They did not obey him from love, but because they feared the consequences of disobedience, and Cromwell was only just dead when Monk led the army against the Protector's party, and after undoing all that Cromwell had done, restored the family of the Stuarts to the throne of England.

Had not the English possessed a great spirit of self-reliance and love of liberty, they would never have prevented Cromwell's family retaining the office which he filled. But they dreaded lest this

* There is a good deal of very slipshod history in this essay—more than it would answer any good purpose to point out, and we are not sure that we have everywhere caught the full meaning of the writer. But perhaps the reference to Charles the Second is the worst, for reasons which must be known to most of our readers. No one has pointed out so clearly as the late Mr. Buckle the extent of ground gained for liberty in this reign, and the causes which tended to secure the victories of the popular party.—[ED. J. W. M.]

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should endanger their liberties, and thus acted as they did. Charles II. ascended the throne immediately after Cromwell's death, but he failed to please the people because he endangered their liberties, and they showed a disposition to oppose him. But he died soon afterwards and was followed by James II., who acted much like his predecessor. The people therefore again rose and drove him from the country.

All this shows the difference between the French and the English mind. The English acquired the liberties they now enjoy owing to their self-reliance and proud spirit of independence.

Before closing this article, we wish to say that those who have this spirit of oppression naturally seek for office under Government, where they can best gratify it. These minds are perpetually turned towards the Government, and when they once attain to office they care nothing about the excessive number of officials, or the burden of taxes and duties. Their sole idea is to keep their places and give vent to their natural insolence.

Those, on the other hand, whose object it is to escape the oppression of others, work diligently at their callings, whether as farmers, manufacturers or merchants, and are to be honoured for the independent manner in which they seek to gain their own living.

Glancing now at this country, we find men among the higher classes, and even men of learning, striving to obtain office under the Government. But very few of them labour to advance the welfare of the country by promoting education among the classes just referred to. This seems to prove that the hearts of the Japanese are inclined to absolutism.

Faith.

(Sûmô Zasshi.)

(This article appeared in the last number of the Sûmô Zasshi previous to its suppression.)

Are ye still just, ye Heavens? Why then this confusion in the distribution of rewards and punishments, of happiness and misery, among men? The upright and benevolent man, walking in truth and justice, seeks to secure liberty for the people and thus to bring happiness to the nation. But such an one is detested by corrupt officials. Severe punishments are meted out to him, which he is forced to share with criminals in dark cells, with coarse clothing and loathsome food, deprived of the pleasures which Heaven has apportioned to men. Nor indeed is this the worst. For cases have occurred in which men have died in consequence of these hardships, or have been put to death by tyrants; their sorrows not ending with themselves, but descending to their widows and orphans, who were thus cut off from the means of subsistence. This it is which causes the intensest sorrow.

The corrupt official, however, acts in a precisely opposite manner. He crushes all liberty in the people, bears himself haughtily, and persecutes the man of upright intentions. He wears fine clothing and fares sumptuously, his ear is regaled with songs and his eye with dances, his heart also abounds in pleasure.

But, this being so, doth Heaven afflict the righteous and reward the evil man? God forbid! No, the confusion of good and evil is but for a time. Good will overcome evil, and the distinction between them shall be made manifest. From ancient times many upright men, by reason of adverse fortune, have passed their lives in insignificance. Yet, being now dead, their names live for evermore.

History tells us that in the Western world many men were once denounced by corrupt officials as traitors and rebels, and were imprisoned or put to death, whose names are now regarded with honour as the champions of liberty and popular rights. Others, condemned as criminals in their own day, are now recognized as types of virtue and are honoured as gods.

Far otherwise is it with those who opposed them. They spent all their strength in closing the gates of liberty, but they are now ceaselessly regarded as corrupt, and their unhonoured names live in the memories of men as unclean beasts and birds. Nor is it always that they have had to wait for death for punishment. Assassination has often overtaken them.

This being so, those who fight the battle of the people's liberties must bear with all patience such misfortunes, oppressions and imprisonments as they may encounter. This is in accordance with the law of nature, and no man need be ashamed of submitting to it. By making unjust laws and inflicting cruel punishments, the corrupt officials seek to oppress these righteous men. But the ghost stories which frighten children have no effect upon determined men. As is the oppression, so will the reaction be. The object of the Government never will be attained. The reason why men will encounter bullets by land and storms and perils by sea, is that they wish to accomplish some great object, and those who have pledged themselves to secure the liberties of this nation are content to pass through a similar ordeal in order to gain their end.

For these reasons I say that although corrupt officials try to suppress the rights and liberties of the people, by making unjust laws and inflicting severe punishments, these are not things to be feared, and we should be undaunted in the face of them. The present misfortunes need cause no grief. Though the officials seem strong at present, should they once fall they will be regarded as the beasts or birds.

The life of man is so short that it may be compared to the dew that rests upon a blade of grass. Let us not therefore follow the example of these officials who judge all things by present appearances. If men follow righteous ends, their names shall shine as immortal lights. For it is true that Heaven is just, and errs not in the distribution of rewards and punishments. The guerdon may not be awarded now. Yet Time most surely bears it in his hand.

Kudzuwara Kiyotami,
Kojimachi, Tôkiô.

Assassination—Further Developments.

(Sûmô Zasshi. From a Correspondent.)

I have read the article in your paper on assassination, which argued that if corrupt officials are to be exterminated three means might be resorted to; a rebellion, which would necessarily bring much misery on the people; self-immolation, which would have but a very small effect; and assassination with sword or pistol.

I think this article may be supplemented, and I propose saying a few words about secret assassination, and will try to explain why, as rebellion is injurious to the nation, and martyrdom is ineffectual, secret assassination is better than open murder.

The people have a right to raise a rebellion when the maladministration of the Government is carried to an excessive point. Yet it must always be remembered that the Government wields more or less power, and it is by no means certain that the ends of those who oppose it can be carried, while the attempt always involves a large expenditure of life and money. Men, too, engaged in enterprises of this nature in order to extend the sphere of their liberties, are apt to be absorbed entirely with the combat itself and, losing sight of their cause, afterwards fall into the toils of cunning intriguers.

Martyrdom would not be attended with these disadvantages; but it is ineffectual, because, since the issue of the Press-laws, many have been fined and imprisoned without producing the least effect. It is true that the punishments of the writers have been limited to fines and imprisonments; but had they even forfeited their lives the result would, in all probability, have been much the same, and such rumours as we have heard regarding these laws have always been to the effect that their severity was to be increased, not relaxed.

Now I say that assassination should be done in secret. The article above referred to advocates the commission of open murder with a view to the public confession of the crime at the *Saibansho*. Is this confession to be made in order to extort the world's admiration and praise?

The article in question pleads that a rebellion would cause too much misery, and that martyrdom is ineffectual. But if a man were to commit a few (*sic*) assassinations and openly say "I did it; punish me as you think proper," would this produce any effect? No, certainly not. It appears noble for a man to confess the crime of which he is guilty, but I will try to show that it would be entirely useless.

In the eighteenth century, during the time of the French Revolution, there was a strong party called The Mountaineers (The Mountain?), led by Marat, which did an enormous amount of mischief. At that time there was a woman living in Caen, Corday by name, young but of great courage, and she determined to kill this leader, put an end to the disturbance, and save the country. Animated by these intentions, she went to Paris and contrived to kill Marat with a dagger, exclaiming that she had slain the Devil. She encountered her own execution with heroic firmness, but the succession of bad men was by no means put an end to, and the death, or murder, of this heroine produced no good result whatever. But if she had secretly assassinated Marat and the other corrupt men who followed him, in all probability her object would have been attained.

There is therefore no need to make confession of such deeds under these circumstances. Moreover, if Corday could do no otherwise than confess, there is little to be said. Otherwise she was wrong.

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Firing Double-shotted.

(Chôya Shimbun.)

There should by rights be no Japanese who purposes the injury of Japan, his country. If there should be any such exceptional case, such a man could not be justified.

Some of our contemporaries having been found guilty by the *Naimusho* of publishing matter tending to disturb the peace of the country, have been suspended by the orders of the Tôkiô *Fu*.

We had no wish to lean with any partiality towards these papers, but as we had some doubts regarding the justice of the suspension of the *Hiôron Shimbun*, the *Kokai Shinpô* and the *Sômô Zasshi*, we intended expressing them in order to have them allayed by the learned world. While about to put this intention into force, we received a letter from the *Sômô Zasshi*, and the *Japan Mail* of the 15th instant with an article on the subject was placed in our hands. We now publish the letter from the *Sômô Zasshi* and a translation of the article from the *Japan Mail*, in the hope that the public may clear up the doubts of the *Sômô Zasshi* and dispel those which exist in our own mind.

(Article from the Sômô Zasshi.)

'The *Sômô Zasshi* with the *Hiôron Shimbun* and the *Kokai Shinpô* have been suspended for reasons which are incomprehensible to us.

'A notification to the following effect was issued by the Prime Minister on the 5th inst:—"Should any registered newspaper or magazine publish any matter which may be deemed to interfere with, or have a tendency to disturb, the peace of the nation, the further publication of such newspaper or magazine will be suspended at the discretion of the *Naimusho*."

'Were we ourselves suspended through the force of this notificaiton, or for some other cause? If we were, our perplexity is increased, because from the date of the issue of this notification to the time of our suspension we did not issue any publication, so that we cannot be deemed guilty of disturbing the peace of the nation after the issue of the notification. We must therefore have been suspended for some matter published previous to the issue of the notification. Let us illustrate this. The keeping of concubines is an evil custom of long standing in this country, and if the government were to issue a notification to-day forbidding it, could it be called just to punish all who lived in this practice in past days?'

'Suppose a police officer were to come up to a man and say, "You are guilty of theft, come and suffer capital punishment immediately," is there any one who would not contradict him? Surely none, but a man really guilty or an abject coward, rendered dumb by fright. Any one else would indignantly say, "On what ground do you charge me with theft? What proofs have you?" Every one has the right of resisting such a charge, and the Government has no power to inflict punishment on any man without adducing proper proofs of his guilt. The Government which acts otherwise can only be regarded as barbarous, and unlike the Japanese Government, which is civilized. Although we do not believe that our Government would act thus, we cannot understand why it should have suspended these newspapers without any explanation, and the reason why we have declined to accept the order for suspension and now make these enquiries, arises from this cause.'

'We confess that, to a certain extent, we instituted this journal with a view to our own interests. But our principal aim was the advancement of this nation, and thus we feel that the charge of disturbing the peace of the country is exactly as if an honest man were charged with theft. This is our reason for declining to receive the order for suspension.'

'Our Government is wise. It is composed of men of talent, and our demand for explanation must surely be promptly met with proper replies and proofs of guilt, so that our doubts may be dispelled. In that case we shall instantly obey the order of the Government and suspend the publication of our paper. But if there should be charges made and no proofs adduced, we will suffer death rather than suspend publication. Let the nation judge whether this is in accordance with reason or not, and make their opinions known.'

Jishusha,
(The designation of the *Sômô Zasshi* Association.)
No. 23, Kintomi Chô, Kojikikawa, Tôkiô.

(Here follows an earlier translation of the article in the "Japan Weekly Mail" of the 15th inst., commencing with the question "Shall we laugh or look grave over the news, etc?" which has been published in the last issue of the Mail.)

If we examine the article of the Nichi Nichi Shimbun, (the *Sômô Zasshi* proprietary) and that from the *Japan Weekly Mail*, the mode of argument is different, but the meaning is essentially the same, and, as our own perplexity arises from precisely similar causes, we publish the two together and ask an explanation from the learned world.

Causes of Discontent.

(Akebono Shimbun.)

There has been no delay in acting upon the notification No. 98 issued by the Prime Minister on the 11th inst. The *Hiôron Shimbun*, *Sômô Zasshi* and *Kokai Shinpô* have been suppressed—an order which one of them, the *Sômô Zasshi*, declined to receive.

As the notification states that the publication of any newspaper may be suspended which threatens to disturb the peace of the nation, it may be inferred to be the opinion of the Government that the existence of newspapers threatens the maintenance of internal peace.

Now the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* entered into a long explanation of of the meaning of the word *deem*, and it seemed to us that the journalists must take exceeding care, because by a slight mistake of a writer a newspaper might be ruined. But the opinion of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* proved to be erroneous, and so was ours, for we find that the publication of a newspaper can be suspended for matter issued *previous* to the date of the notification referred to. Now whether it be the *Naimusho*, *Shihosho*, the Privy Council, or any other board which has made this regulation, it is clear that there are some who do not think that newspapers are prejudicial to the peace of the nation. Moreover, it is very gratifying to think that the Government takes such extreme care of the peace of the nation.

But those who are likely to become disturbed by reading the newspapers are only the discontented *samurai* and not the farmers and labourers, and it is questionable whether the newspapers should be suppressed on the sole account of the *samurai*. To us it seems as if there were other things which ought to be checked first.

Among the discontented *samurai* who keep their eyes eagerly open in order to raise some disturbance, there are several in Satsuma and Chôshiu—in Satsuma, General Saigo and Lieut. General Kirino. These two men, who hold such high posts in the army, are the chiefs of the *samurai*, and the private schools they have established are more powerful than the *kencho* itself, for before the *kencho* does anything it always first asks the schools for orders.

We do not believe that these men wish to raise a rebellion, but we are sure that there are many *samurai* in all parts of the country who would follow them into action. The chief of the discontented *samurai* of Chôshiu is Mayebara. These are really the men who may be deemed dangerous to the peace of the nation, and they differ much from newspapers, which possess neither sword nor gun. Mr. Mayebara and his followers in Chôshiu obey the commands of the Government, but the *samurai* of Satsuma, although the *han* is said to have been abolished, act as people of an independent nation.

It may be right to check the newspapers on the plea that they tend to disturb the peace of the nation, but it is dangerous to leave unchecked the power of those we have just named. Were these discontented *samurai* to raise a rebellion, they would really do much injury, and thus we hope that as the Government has taken up the question of internal peace, it will kindly address its attention at the same time to these *samurai*.

The Growing Power of the Press.

(Kinji Hiôron.)

If we look into the history of the Press in Europe and America, we find that newspapers were first published in Italy at Venice in the year 1536, and now, after the lapse of three hundred years, the Press has a power equal to that of Government itself. In England, its influence is so great that it is recognized as the power ranking next after King, Lords and Commons; and it is only a few years ago that Horace Greeley, the Editor of the *New York Tribune*, was nominated as a candidate for the Presidency. This is quite enough to show the influence of the Press.

A short time only has elapsed since newspapers first appeared in this country, yet they have become not only popular but powerful. The issue of the Press and Libel-laws last year restricted the boundaries of newspaper enactment, yet the general tone of discussion in the journals has become sounder and the influence of our Press has greatly increased. In other words, the empire over men's minds wielded by the Press has vastly increased, and the laws referred to have greatly contributed to this result.

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They were issued on the 28th June, and this day should therefore be celebrated by the Press.

But this is not all. Something has been issued which should cause even greater joy to prevail amongst us, and that is the notification of the Prime Minister of the 5th instant, which was to the following effect.

(Here follows a copy of the late Notification.)

It is not the effect of the notification which gives us so much pleasure, but the implied fact that the Press in Japan is beginning to exercise the same influence as it does among the western nations. The Government issued this notification because the Press has acquired this great influence suddenly, and has the power of impressing the minds of the people to such an extent that it may disturb the peace of the nation.

Now if the Government recognizes that the Press has the power of disturbing the peace of the nation, it must also allow that it has the power of preserving the peace, and as we constantly write with this view, it is clear that we are of those who promote the interests and preserve the peace of the country. This overwhelms us with joy.*

And, as the newspapers are advancing day by day in power and influence, we may expect another recognition of the fact some time next year.

CAUSTICITY IN JOURNALISM.

(Shinbi Zasshi.)

It is not unfrequently said that the newspaper writers are so constantly punished not because they argue against the Press laws, but because when they receive the license from the Government to publish, they promise to obey these laws, and then go and violate them immediately afterwards. This, it is said, cannot be regarded as right.

But if a newspaper were started without receiving the Government license, the offence would not terminate with the fines or imprisonments imposed on the writers. The proprietors would render themselves liable to the confiscation of the entire property, and their families would be deprived of the means of subsistence. This is the reason why the proprietors promise to obey these obnoxious laws, while at the same moment they intend to struggle for the freedom of speech by the sacrifice of the editors.

Suppose there was a road on which you were forced to travel, and a highway man came up to you with a drawn sword and said "Your money or your life," you would, of course, promise to deliver your money, because your life is more precious. But as soon as your life is out of danger, it is not necessary that you should keep your promise as regards your money.

The promise made to the Government is exactly of the same nature, only that the man who encounters the highway man gives his promise in order to save his own life, while the newspaper proprietor gives it for the sake of the whole nation. Thus there is not the least necessity for keeping such a promise.

A moral philosopher of the West has said that "an extorted promise need not be kept," and this clearly declares what is right on this question.

FUJIKAWA KANJIRO,
Kanda, Tokio.

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* Nothing can be clearer than that the writer has been reading the Japan *Punch* attentively, and has caught the style of our facetious contemporary.

The Turkish difficulty is now temporarily relegated, and Sir Thomas Wade has his hands free for action in the East. It will be noticed by the mail papers that twelve iron gunboats of special form, suitable for Chinese rivers, are being built with all haste. Messrs. Palmer of Jarrow are constructing six, and Layards of Birkenhead the remainder. These vessels carry one heavy gun; they are of fair speed and very light draft. As this fleet will be ready by the end of July they will be out here in good time should they be required.—*Shanghai Courier.*

We hear that in addition to a small fleet of gunboats of the *Dwarf* and *Cygnet* class, now *en route* for China, 600 tons each, three large men-of-war the size of the *Charybdis*, namely the *Barossa*, the *Scylla*, and the *Scout*, will be commissioned for China if necessary, and if in suitable order. Each vessel carries seventeen guns, and the force will altogether be a very formidable one. England has now a fleet of over eighty small gun-vessels of the *Staunch* and *Arrow* class, of 500, 400, and 600 tons respectively, ready for sea; and yet we are informed, on credible authority, that there is still a strong and influential war party in Peking.—*Shanghai Courier.*

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN TRADE FOR 1875.

On reviewing the Trade of this year as given in the Returns of H. M.'s Consuls it appears that the Imports for all the ports amounted to $29,467,907 or an increase of nearly twenty-two per cent. on those of 1874, and the Exports to $18,014,890 or a decrease of nearly ten per cent. on those of 1874.

It must not, however, be hastily assumed that the Import Trade with Japan is increasing to the extent that these figures might be supposed to denote, or that the productive power of the country is on the decline. It is well known that a large proportion of the foreign goods included in these returns has been sold at a loss to the importers, and that although the production of Japanese Silk and Tea in 1875 exceeded in quantity that of previous years, it was exported at lower values.

The following table shows that for four years the total foreign trade of Japan has fluctuated between forty-four and fifty millions of dollars, and that the aggregate of the year 1875 is three millions of dollars less than that of 1872.

	Imports.	*Exports.*	*Total.*
1872.....	26,188,441	24,294,532	50,482,973
1873.....	27,444,068	20,660,994	48,105,062
1874.....	24,223,629	20,001,637	44,225,266
1875.....	29,467,067	18,014,890	47,481,957

IMPORTS.

Reference to *Table C* shows that the increase in the Imports of 1875 is common to all classes of goods, with the exception of a decrease in Cotton Manufactures of $134,713, and in Eastern Produce of $38,513. This increase, however, is only slight in the three classes of Mixed Cotton and Woollen Manufactures, Metals, and Arms and Ammunition, but is very marked in those of Woollen Manufactures and Miscellaneous Goods, amounting to $2,257,740, in the case of the former, and to $2,892,448 in the case of the latter.

The increase in Woollen Manufactures would have appeared considerably larger, if, as Mr. Annesley has pointed out, the Hiôgo Customs had entered Mousselines de Laine under that head instead of under Mixed Cotton and Woollen Goods.

The trade in Woollens is subject to great fluctuations. In 1872 it amounted to $6,555,014; in 1873 it fell to $4,879,140, and in 1874 to $1,558,896. Again in 1875 it reached, according to these returns, $3,846,636 which is probably more than half a million below the actual amount, in consequence of the erroneous entry of the Hiôgo Customs above referred to.

This comparative recovery in the Woollen Trade is attributable to the steadily increasing importation of Mousselines de Laine which are produced by French dyers and manufacturers in patterns and qualities admirably suited to Japanese taste. While Cloths and Camlets have been neglected, the demand for Mousselines de Laine has steadily increased, and in 1875 the amount imported into Kanagawa was $2,393,157, while the value of all other Woollens was only $474,386. Mr. Annesley also speaks of the deliveries of Mousseline de Laine at Hiôgo having amounted last year to $1,089,674, while the importation of all other Woollens is returned at $916,004. It is not too much to say that two-thirds of the Woollen Trade of 1875 consisted of Mousselines de Laine.

The trade in Cotton Manufactures is steadier than that in Woollens, but exhibits a tendency to decline. In 1872 it was $10,065,155, in 1873 $9,793,488, in 1874 $9,108,750, and in 1875 $8,974,037. In 1875 the importation of Shirtings fell to 47,637,509 yards valued at $2,626,723; the imports of 1874 having been 65,442,004 yards valued at $3,736,628. This decrease, however, was nearly compensated for by increased importations of Cotton Yarn which rose from 104,904 piculs valued at $3,575,554 in 1874 to 137,253 piculs valued at $4,057,840 in 1875, and by a large demand for Cambrics, Chintzes, Imitation Satins or Italian Cloths, Velvets, etc., amounting to more than three hundred thousand dollars in excess of the value of similar imports in 1874.

The large increase in Miscellaneous Goods, which is returned at $8,546,835 does not denote a proportionate advance of trade in the many minor articles comprised under this head, as the imports on account of Government

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are included in that total and these amounted in 1875 to the considerable sum of $3,547,546. Of this sum two millions of dollars consisted of Arms and Munitions of War. Machinery amounted to half a million and the remaining million consisted of ordinary articles of merchandize. The value of Miscellaneous Goods imported in the way of trade was therefore $4,999,289. The value of the importations under the same head in 1874 was $5,744,587, which included importations on Government account to the amount of $1,259,115. The actual trade of that year in Miscellaneous Foreign Goods was therefore $4,485,272 and the increase observable in 1875 is accordingly limited to the sum of $514,017.

The operations in Eastern Produce, which are almost entirely in the hands of Chinese and consist chiefly of Chinese Suger and Cotton, amounted in the aggregate to $4,863,488 or nearly the same as the total of 1874. The returns show that the consumption of Chinese Sugar steadily increases in Japan, having reached last year the large amount of $3,482,588 which gives an advance of $869,529 on the import of 1874. Cotton, on the other hand, fell from $1,156,076 in 1874 to $365,077 in 1875 owing to the Japan crop of last year having proved more favourable.

Exports.

Table E shews that the decrease in the value of Exports is common to all articles of Japanese Produce with the exception of Coal and Camphor. But although the two staple article of Silk and Tea exhibit a decrease in value—the former of $118,376. and the latter of $876,552—the quantities exported have been increased. Thus according to the returns 9,809.59 piculs or 1,307,945 lbs of Silk were exported in 1874 and 11,183.11 piculs or 1,575,081 lbs. in 1875. Of Tea 194,481 piculs or 25,930,800 lbs. were exported in 1874 and 212,870 piculs or 28,382,666 lbs. in 1875.

The condition of the Silk market at the present date gives promise of much better prices being paid for the Silk of the season now opening than those of the season which has just closed, and the Export of 1876 may therefore be expected to exceed in value the shipments of 1875. The subject of the Silk trade has been exhaustively treated in Mr. Consul Robertson's report.

The increase in the export of Coal of $320,435—which is the result of the successful working under foreign direction of the Takashima mine—indicates the advantage which Japan may expect to derive when she becomes convinced of the soundness of the policy of developing her mining resources, on commercial as well as on scientific principles.

The export of rice was limited in 1875 to the trifling sum of $17,091, while in 1874 it amounted to $859,619. The demand for Japan rice will of course depend upon its price, and this will not become low enough to create a steady trade unless entire freedom be given to native operations in this staple product, and until greater facilities are afforded for bringing it from distant parts of the country to the ports of shipment.

On comparing the Imports with the Exports it will be seen that the trade of 1875 exhibits a balance against Japan of the large amount of $11,452,177, which was further increased by $752,050, being the cost of the four large steamers mentioned in Mr. Consul Robertson's report. This adverse balance, as is shown by *Table F.* has been met by an export of treasure, amounting to upwards of thirteen millions of dollars. The Summary of 1874 drew attention to the circumstance that the same amount of treasure was exported in that year, and that it consisted of Japanese gold and silver coin, which was of course only exported as bullion. It will be seen that the same observation applies to the Treasure shipments for 1875.

This drain of Treasure serves to confirm the remark which has already been often made, that it is of essential importance to Japan that she should increase her productions. Her staple exports of Silk and Tea, the annual aggregate value of which does not increase, and which may be roughly stated at five millions sterling, furnish her with insufficient return for the various articles which she imports from Europe, while the few trifling commodities which she sends to China bear but a small proportionate value to the large supplies of Sugar, and occasionally of Cotton, which she draws from that country. The export of the minor articles of Dried Fish, Seaweed, Camphor, Wax and Tobacco continues to be small in amount, and offers little prospect of expansion.

To secure material improvement, therefore, other sources of production must be developed, and as far as it is at present known those which are available are confined to her mineral deposits and the capacity of the country for extending the growth of grain. It can scarcely be expected that Japan Rice will ever compete extensively in the home markets with that of India, Burmah, or Saigon, but cheaper prices would encourage a considerable demand in Northern China, San Francisco, and Australia. Better communication with the Western coast, which could be easily supplied by continuing the railway from Kiôto to Otz on the Biwa Lake, a distance of ten miles, and by constructing a good ordinary road from Maebara to Tsuruga, a distance of thirty miles, would enable the Rice which is grown in great abundance on the West coast to be brought at a much cheaper cost than at present from Niigata to Osaka. In Yezo, an island of thirty-five thousand square miles, with a population of little over one hundred thousand, there are vast tracts of land, untouched by spade or plough, which are as admirably suited to wheat cultivation as the Pacific slopes or the plains of South Australia, and even on the main island it is estimated that not more than a fourth part of the area has been brought under cultivation.

The mineral deposits of the country promise, however, the readiest return, but Mr. Plunkett's Report has shewn how little has yet been made of these by the Mining Department of the Government, which has held them in its charge for several years. While the present system continues the mines of Japan will remain comparatively unproductive. This is to be regretted, as the Iron and Copper which might be obtained from them in considerable quantities would find favourable markets, the former in China and the latter in Europe; and so long as the vast Coal-fields of China remain unworked, the consumption of Japanese Coal in that country might be increased to an indefinite extent. With a large export of Coal, Iron, Copper, Rice and Wheat, the industrial and commercial condition of Japan would present a very different aspect to that which characterizes it at the present date.

In this connection it is satisfactory to note that the works of the Japanese Government, which have been put up on an extensive scale by foreign engineers at the Ikuno Mines in Tamba, near to Hiôgo, are proving successful. At present these mines are worked chiefly for silver and gold, but after additional machinery shall have been constructed a large output of copper is looked for. The Government are also about to open iron mines at Kamaishi, in the north of the main island, and to do this effectively they are constructing there blast furnaces and a line of rail from the mine to the port. They also contemplate, it is said, working the coal mines at Miki, in Higo, with foreign machinery, which will doubless materially increase the present yield. It is to be hoped that the result of these various undertakings will soon be perceptible and that they may have the effect of increasing the exports of the country.

Table G shews a small diminution in the Tonnage of all Foreign Shipping of 18,419 Tons, the total being 951,523 Tons against 969,942 Tons in 1874. Two-thirds of this, or 617,331 Tons, was American. British tonnage amounted to 252,146 Tons, and that of all other nations to 82,046 Tons. British Shipping exhibits an increase on that of 1874 of 14,714 Tons, American Shipping a decrease of 20,275 Tons, and German Shipping a decrease of 39,625 Tons. The increase observable in French Shipping is attributable to the different method of measurement adopted in 1875.

Table H gives the resident Foreign Population in Japan at 2,583 being an increase of 175 on that of 1874. Of this total 1,282 persons, or rather more than half, are British; one hundred and twelve persons having been added to their number since 1874.

H. B. M.'s Legation,

Yedo, July 1876.

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A.—GENERAL SUMMARY OF TRADE WITH JAPAN, 1875.

Direct Trade between Japan and other countries.

Port.	1875.			1874.		
	Imported.	Exported.	Total.	Imported.	Exported.	Total.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Kanagawa	21,953,909	12,466,730	34,420,639	16,716,298	12,578,573	29,294,871
Hiogo and Osaka	5,960,427	3,038,123	8,998,550	5,649,521	4,962,897	10,612,418
Nagasaki	1,525,090	2,159,303	3,684,393	1,840,019	2,179,154	4,019,173
Hakodate	27,641	350,734	378,375	17,791	281,013	289,804
Total	29,467,967	18,014,190	47,481,957	24,223,629	20,001,637	44,225,266

		Dollars.
Imports	Increase in 1875	5,243,438
	(Exclusive of $752,050 paid for 4 merchant steamers.)	
Exports	Decrease in 1875	1,986,747
Imports and Exports	Increase	3,256,691

B.—SUMMARY OF IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE BETWEEN JAPAN AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

Imports.

Description of merchandize.	Kanagawa.	Hiôgo and Osaka.	Nagasaki.	Hakodate.	Total 1875	Total 1874
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Cotton Manufactures	7,299,603	1,380,114	294,320	...	8,974,037	9,108,750
Woollen Do.	2,867,543	917,004	62,089	...	3,846,636	1,588,896
Mixed Cotton and Woollen Manufactures	1,072,292	870,367	83,873	...	2,026,532	1,730,525
Metals	655,408	410,594	98,961	...	1,164,963	1,131,185
Arms and Ammunition	42,520	2,056	...	...	44,576	20,885
Miscellaneous Foreign	7,009,960	1,199,263	309,971	27,641	8,546,835	5,744,387
Eastern Produce	3,006,583	1,181,029	675,876	...	4,863,488	4,902,001
Total	21,953,909	5,960,427	1,525,090	27,641	29,467,067	24,223,629

Exports.

Raw Silk	5,723,712	14,979	...	...	5,738,691	5,620,315
Silkworms' Eggs	474,921	...	...	...	474,921	731,275
Tea	4,871,721	1,647,398	396,573	...	6,915,692	7,792,244
Copper	184,710	238,074	2,376	...	425,160	559,397
Tobacco	43,925	38,018	119,205	...	201,148	259,687
Wax (Vegetable)	2,640	105,963	77,641	...	186,244	215,642
Camphor	...	99,748	36,325	...	136,073	119,812
Coal	23,957	...	847,838	...	871,795	551,360
Dried Fish	153,414	166,752	223,950	119,523	663,639	901,583
Rice	...	...	17,091	...	17,091	839,619
Miscellaneous	987,730	727,191	438,304	231,211	2,384,890	2,573,651
Total	12,466,730	3,038,123	2,159,303	350,734	18,014,890	20,001,637

C.—COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE TOTAL IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE AT THE OPEN PORTS DURING THE YEARS 1874 AND 1875 BETWEEN JAPAN AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

Port.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Kanagawa	1874	16,716,298	12,578,573	29,294,871
Do.	1875	21,953,909	12,466,730	34,420,639
		5,237,611 Increase.	111,843 Decrease.	5,125,768 Increase.
Hiôgo and Osaka	1874	5,649,521	4,962,897	10,612,418
Do.	1875	5,960,427	3,038,123	8,998,550
		310,906 Increase.	824,774 Decrease.	1,613,868 Decrease.
Nagasaki	1874	1,840,019	2,179,154	4,019,173
Do.	1875	1,525,090	2,159,303	3,684,393
		314,929 Decrease.	19,851 Decrease.	334,780 Decrease.
Hakodate	1874	17,791	281,013	298,804
Do.	1875	27,641	350,734	378,375
		9,850 Increase.	69,721 Increase.	79,571 Increase.

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D.—COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE IMPORT TRADE OF THE OPEN PORTS, DURING THE YEARS 1874 AND 1875.

Commodities.	Year.	Total Value of Imports.	Remarks.
		Dollars.	
Cotton Manufactures	1874	9,108,770	
	1875	8,974,057	
		134,713	Decrease.
Woollen Manufactures	1874	1,588,896	
	1875	3,846,636	
		2,257,740	Increase.
Mixed Cotton and Woollen Manufactures	1874	1,730,525	
	1875	2,026,532	
		296,007	Increase.
Metals	1874	1,131,185	
	1875	1,164,963	
		33,778	Increase.
Arms and Ammunition	1874	20,885	
	1875	44,576	
		23,691	Increase.
Miscellaneous, Foreign	1874	5,744,387	
	1875	8,546,835	
		2,802,448	Increase.
Eastern Produce	1874	4,902,001	
	1875	4,863,488	
		38,513	Decrease.

E.—COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE EXPORT TRADE OF THE OPEN PORTS, DURING THE YEARS 1874 AND 1875.

Commodities,	Year.	Total Value of Exports.	Remarks.
		Dollars.	
Raw Silk	1874	5,620,315	
	1875	5,738,691	
		118,376	Increase.
Silkworms' Eggs	1874	731,275	
	1875	474,921	
		256,354	Decrease.
Tea	1874	7,792,244	
	1875	6,915,692	
		876,552	Decrease.
Copper	1874	559,397	
	1875	425,160	
		134,237	Decrease.
Tobacco	1874	259,687	
	1875	201,148	
		58,539	Decrease.
Wax (Vegetable)	1874	215,642	
	1875	186,244	
		29,398	Decrease.
Camphor	1874	119,812	
	1875	136,073	
		16,261	Increase.
Coal	1874	551,360	
	1875	871,795	
		320,435	Increase.
Dried Fish	1874	901,583	
	1875	663,639	
		237,944	Decrease.
Rice	1874	839,619	
	1875	17,091	
		822,528	Decrease.
Miscellaneous	1874	2,573,651	
	1875	2,384,890	
		188,761	Decrease.

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F. TREASURE IMPORTED AND EXPORTED AT THE OPEN PORTS, DIRECT AND INDIRECT.

Port	From and to other Countries.		From and to open Ports.		Total 1875.	Total 1874.
	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.		
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Kanagawa	5,000	9,722,986	945,400	195,000	10,922,386	16,988,813
Hiōgo and Osaka	76,000	3,478,341	236,370	3,246,155	7,036,866	5,723,199
Nagasaki	167,923	155,567	407,463	228,768	939,521	1,481,433
Hakodate			92,470	15,935	108,405	36,500
Total	302,923	13,356,894	1,681,703	3,685,858	19,007,178	24,229,967

G. RETURN OF FOREIGN SHIPPING ENTERED AT THE OPEN PORTS.

Flag.	Kanagawa.		Hiōgo & Osaka.		Nagasaki.		Hakodate.		Total 1875.		Total 1874.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
American (General)	21	14,392	9	4,822	43	22,627	3	546	76	42,687	63	26,077
Do. (Mail Steamers)	79	228,771	89	174,946	87	170,927	...	...	255	574,644	283	611,529
British (General)	128	103,763	55	43,573	120	67,717	20	7,859	323	225,914	341	214,079
Do. (Mail Steamers)	27	27,232	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	26,232	26	23,353
Danish	2	927	...	...	9	3,328	...	...	11	4,255	21	6,356
Dutch	2	374	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	374	...	...
French (General)	2	711	2	520	5	1,474	...	...	9	2,705	12	5,161
Do. (Mail Steamers)	28	43,694	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	43,694	26	25,371
German	33	11,903	11	2,480	17	5,150	10	2,258	71	21,881	110	51,506
Russian	5	1,144	3	1,441	9	2,840	3	1,122	20	6,547	13	5,728
Swedish	3	312	...	...	3	851	...	...	6	1,163	4	782
Other Flags	...	...	...	...	3	1,427	...	...	3	1,427	...	...
Total	330	437,613	169	227,784	296	276,341	36	11,785	831	951,523	899	969,942

H. RETURN OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS AND FIRMS AT THE OPEN PORTS.

Nationality.	Kanagawa.		Yedo.		Hiōgo & Osaka.		Nagasaki.		Hakodate.		Total.	
	Residents.	Firms.	Residents.	Firms.	Residents.	Firms.	Residents.	Firms.	Residents.	Firms.	Residents.	Firms.
American	185	20	41	...	83	7	38	3	6	...	353	30
Austrian	15	3	6	...	5	...	7	...	...	...	33	3
Belgian	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1
British	620	65	285	1	235	32	129	9	13	2	1,282	109
Danish	18	1	2	...	...	...	11	...	2	...	33	1
Dutch	61	3	17	...	58	8	6	1	...	...	142	12
French	127	35	83	2	24	3	18	2	2	...	254	42
German	150	26	49	1	61	12	15	4	2	...	279	43
Hawaiian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italian	19	6	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	27	6
Peruvian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portuguese	27	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	35	...
Russian	16	...	14	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	35	...
Spanish	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...
Swedish	15	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	18	...
Swiss	23	7	4	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	33	10
Total	1,335	167	510	4	474	65	234	19	28	2	2,583	257

CHINA AND JAPAN MARITIME ORDER IN COUNCIL.

We have been requested to publish the following notifications :—

NOTIFICATION.

The Undersigned hereby makes known that he has appointed Mr. William McDonald to be Government Surveyor of British Shipping for the Port of Kanagawa under the China and Japan Maritime Order in Council, 1874, copies of which may be obtained at the British Consulate at that Port.

He also publishes for general information the annexed notification issued by the Registrar of Shipping at Shanghai on the 1st November 1875.

(Signed) HARRY S. PARKES,
H. B. M's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan.

British Legation,
Yedo, July 19, 1876.

REGISTRY NOTIFICATION.

No. 3 of 1875.

Notice is hereby given that the China and Japan Maritime Order in Council comes into force from this date, and may be obtained at this office for twenty-five cents per copy. British vessels sailing under provisional Certificates or Letters granted by Her Majesty's Minister in China or Japan must be surveyed and registered anew before departure from this Port, and all British ships must be provided with Light and Fog signals and be marked in accordance with the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts 1854 to 1875.

Her Majesty's Minister in China has been pleased to appoint Mr. L. Barton to be Government Surveyor of British Shipping at this Port.

By Order,
(Signed) W. HANDYSIDE TAPP,
Registrar.

Registry Office of Shipping for China and Japan.
Shanghai, November 1, 1875.

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Law & Police

IN H. B. M.'S CONSULAR COURT.

Before Russell Robertson, Esq., Consul.

Tuesday, July 18, 1876.

A. J. Wilkin *vs.* F. Beato and J. Grigor.

Mr. Ness appeared for plaintiff; Mr. Dickins for defendants.

Plaintiff, as trustee for the estate of Mr. W. H. Smith, debtor, filed a petition against the defendants and another, whose name was subsequently struck out, for the recovery of the property named "the Grand Hotel," conveyed by the debtor to defendants, on the ground of what in law is called fraud, under a bill of sale.

The present motion was to make another amendment in the petition by the omission of the defendant Beato's name, upon his affidavit stating that the allegation at the end of the 10th paragraph of the printed petition was false as far as regards Mr. Beato. The paragraph in question reads to this effect: "That the defendants had due notice of the execution of the said debentures or bills of sale, and that the goods and chattels described therein where, and remained up to the end of January last or thereabouts, in the possession, order, or disposition of the said debtor, he being a trader, by the consent and permission of the grantees, named in the bills of sale, about which time the defendants took possession of the said goods and chattels, or a large portion thereof."

Mr. Dickins, in pressing his motion that Mr. Beato's name be now struck out from the petition, argued that his client had never had possession of the property in question, and therefore he ought not to be put to the expense of defending an action to which he was a perfect stranger.

Mr. Ness resisted the motion; he held that Mr. Beato's bare declaration that he did not take possession was insufficient to justify the Court in dismissing the action against him.

Mr. Dickins replied that Mr. Beato's declaration was made on his solemn oath as an affidavit; Mr. Grigor is the only one who has got possession, and if the action results in favor of plaintiff, then an order against Mr. Grigor to surrender possession will be just as effective as an order against Mr. Grigor and Mr. Beato.

Decision reserved.

The motion heard yesterday in H. B. M.'s Consular Court in the case of A. J. Wilkin *vs.* F. Beato and J. Grigor was to day dismissed with costs.

Before C. W. Goodwin, Esq., Acting Chief Judge.

Monday, July 17th, 1876.

Nakajima Saisuke *vs.* W. P. Mitchell.

The defendant, by his counsel Mr. Montague Kirkwood, applied by motion for an order for leave to appeal *in formâ pauperis* from the decree made in this suit at the hearing in H. B. M.'s Consular Court of Kanagawa, on 7th July last.

After hearing Mr. Montague Kirkwood in support of the application, and after reading the affidavit of the defendant that he was not worth $25 beyond the subject matters in dispute, and the certificate of counsel that there were good grounds for an appeal and that the same was not vexatious, His Honour made the order sought for, and assigned to the defendant Mr. Montague Kirkwood as counsel.

U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before General T. B. Van Buren, Consul General.

Monday, July 17, 1876.

Sujibayashi Naokichi *vs.* Chipman, Stone & Co.

This was a claim for bargain money deposited.

Mr. Stone appeared for defendants; Jozhikuni appeared for plaintiff.

The petition stated that in January and February, 1875, plaintiff made a contract to purchase a lot of lamps, chimnies, &c., and made a deposit of bargain money. The goods did not arrive within the stipulated time. Plaintiff applied repeatedly in vain to have the bargain money returned, and prays that defendants be ordered to refund $30 of the $180 deposited, which, according to agreement, was to be repaid in double the amount in case of breach of contract, to wit, $60, and the remaining $150, with interest thereon at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

Defendants admitted the contracts, and the $180 bargain money. The goods arrived in time, with a trifling exception, and they have tried to force delivery. They had previously been victimised by plaintiff to the extent of $300.

1. Contract dated 12th January, 1875, read, stating that Mr. Yechigoya has this day contracted for 2,000 doz. ⅝ inch chimnies, at 41 cents per doz.; to arrive in ten months from date, and be paid for on arrival at Custom House, where delivery is to be taken; bargain money $30, to be returned with double the amount in case of breach of contract.

2. Contract dated 18th January 1875, that same has purchased from same 1,000 doz. hand lamps, at $2.75 cents per dozen, to arrive in ten months, bargain money $50.

3. Contract dated 26th January, 1875, that same has purchased from same 1,200 doz. lamps according to sample with ⅝ in. chimnies and ⅝ in. hinge burners, to arrive in 11 months, bargain money $50.

3. Contract dated 8th February, 1875, that plaintiff has this day purchased from defendants 2,000 doz. ⅝ in chimnies at 35 cents per doz, and 500 doz. 1 in. chimnies at 55 cents per doz., to arrive in 10 months, to be taken delivery of from Custom House and paid for on arrival. Amount advanced $50.

In all four contracts "accidents of the sea" make an exception from the time of arrival.

Plaintiff did not appear personally; his attorney said that as he himself knew all about it, he thought plaintiff's presence unnecessary.

The Court ordered plaintiff's attendance.

Adjourned until 1 p.m.

Court resumed at 1 p.m.

Plaintiff: I have asked Mr. Stone for the goods, in his office No. 28. I went because I heard the goods, or part of them had arrived. I was told they had not arrived. I have seen Mr. Stone, Mr. Morse and Mr. Charley. The contracts were up on the 26th of the 12th month. On that day I went and told them the contract had expired and as the goods had not arrived I wanted my deposit money back. They told me the ship with the goods had arrived two days before and they did not want to give the money back. On the 7th January, 1876, the goods were all landed. I found that out at the Custom House. Defendants did not send to me. I then went to defendants. They said the goods were in the godown and I went to look at them. I found them different from contract. I told defendants as the goods were different I could not take them. The chimnies were wrong; some too large, some too small. I had already sold the goods at Tôkiô. As the goods were different I could not make delivery. The party from Tokiô came down and refused the goods when I told him they were different. One half the burners were to be with screw, one half with hinges: 1,700 doz. with hinges. I did not open all, but I opened some of the boxes. I had contracted for English chimnies, those that came were American. (Sample which was produced by defendants.) This is not the sample shown me. This is American. I also objected to the goods being late. Defendants said they had any amount of goods in their godown. I might go in and look for myself. They thought I might fined 1,000 or 1,200 dozen of what I wanted and for the balance they would take off 25 per cent. Mr. Charley told me so, and that if I would not agree they would have nothing to do with me. So I got another Japanese, who can speak English, to go to defendants and ask for my money. Mr. Stone became vexed. I went myself next day and had some talk with Mr. Stone, who said he would take off 25 per cent., and could do nothing more. I then wrote my petition to the Consulate.

The man in Tôkiô had deposited with me the same amount I deposited with defendants. I showed the Tokiô party my contracts. He went with me to defendants. His name was Radzuzaya. He has two houses, and to them my whole contract was sold.

Sakurai, cautioned.—I translated the contracts from English for plaintiff at defendants' place. I was at that time in defendants' employ. Before the goods arrived I went to Tôkiô.

Mr. N. J. Stone, sworn.—We made the four contracts on the 12th January for 2,000 dozen ⅝ chimnies to be like sample. The chimney produced and now in Court is the exact sample. The contract would expire on the 12th November 1875. The goods by the barque *Ugo* arrived on the 1st October. We called on plaintiff to take delivery. Previous to this a portion of the second contract goods arrived in the *Cremona* on the 6th September. The lamps spoken of in first contract were complete; part arrived in the *Ugo* and part in the *Cremona*. I produce sample which is the same with the exception it that is white instead of green. The green sample was broken so a white lamp was made instead, and with the exception of the hinge burners all which arrived were screw burners. Immediately on the arrival of the *Cremona* I sent for plaintiff and explained to him about the white and green lamp, and told him if he would accept the white instead of the green I would telegraph for the hinge burners, as I had fully time to do. The 1st contract I had complete and wanted

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plaintiff to take delivery. The 2nd and 3rd contracts I was willing to complete with exception of the green lamps. But plaintiff declined to take delivery of the 1st contract on the ground he would not take delivery of any unless he could have everything. There was no agreement that the contracts should go together: each was a separate contract. As plaintiff would not take delivery of the first contract I did not feel justified in telegraphing for the hinge burners. He had once before refused to take delivery of what he had bought, and witness had to make a reduction of $1,300 to make him take the goods. The market price on the contract goods had fallen and witness agreed to make a reduction, but not 25 per cent. Witness has thus had all the goods called for by the contract, except the green lamps and the hinge burners. Witness has sold the greater part of the goods to the man in Tokiô, with whom plaintiff says that he contracted.

Plaintiff being asked by Court what the difference is between the two kinds of lamps, said that he had contracted for the lamps with chimnies and they came without chimnies. He had bargained for white lamps, consequently the difference was not in the colour, but in the lamps being without chimnies. Defendants wanted him to take the lamps by themselves, and the chimnies would come afterwards, but that would be too late. Mr. Stone made no offer of telegraphing for the hinge burners. Plaintiff was offered some chimnies by defendants, but as the chimnies were not according to contract and did not fit the lamps, he refused to take delivery of them.

Mr. Stone said that his firm had received no other chimnies than those that came from America in the latter part of 1875, except some that arrived in January. Witness is positive that he, in October, offered plaintiff the chimnies of which he has produced sample in Court, and which were according to contract, but plaintiff said he would have none of the contract goods unless he could have all the goods mentioned in all the four contracts.

Plaintiff denied this: only as above said he refused the lamps without chimnies.

Mr. Stone said the chimnies did arrive with the lamps in three ships, and he offered plaintiff the lamps complete with exception of the hinge burners, and these he did not get because plaintiff would not receive the goods on the first contract. Witness could have got them in time. The hinge burners always arrive by rail and steam, lamps and chimnies by sail.

Adjourned until Wednesday, at 10 a.m.

Wednesday, 19th July, 1876.

SUHEAYASHI NAOKICHI *vs.* CHIPMAN, STONE & Co.

Case continued from Monday last.

Mr. Stone appeared for defendants; plaintiff appeared personally.

Ikeda Saburo, alias Charley: I am employed by Mr. Stone. I know plaintiff. I remember the contracts about lamps and chimnies. I know that the ships having them on board did arrive. The *Cremona* was one of the ships, the *Ogo* was another. In October last year I told plaintiff that the chimnies had arrived, and asked him to take them. Plaintiff said he would not take the chimnies without the lamps, and also that the burners were wrong. I told him that Mr. Stone would telegraph for the burners if he would take the chimnies. Plaintiff also said that here was a difference in the colour of the lamps, which should have been green. With regard to the chimnies plaintiff made no objection. I have not compared the chimnies with the sample so I cannot say if they were according to sample; but they looked alike. Plaintiff refused to take the chimnies on the first contract. Either in the 12th month or in the commencement of the following month plaintiff came to Mr. Stone's place, and said that as the contract time had expired he wanted his bargain money back. Mr. Stone answered that he had offered the goods, and plaintiff had refused them, so he could not return the deposit. Afterwards Mr. Stone made plaintiff an offer that if he would take the lamps he would take off 25 cents per dozen from the contract price. The negotiations, however, were finally broken off.

To Mr. Stone: 500 dozen of the lamps were afterwards sold to the Tokiô party for 90 cents a dozen; likewise 500 dozen burners were sold to the same party for 90 cents a dozen. The chimneys were also afterwards sold at 42½ cents per dozen.

Mr. Stone: This makes $2.22½ per dozen, lamps complete with burner and chimney.

Plaintiff, being asked by Court why he did not accept Mr. Stone's offer to telegraph for the hinge burners, said that no merchant would think of receiving lamps by themselves, chimnies by themselves, and burners by themselves, as all three together are requisite in order to get a light. On his attention being drawn to the circumstance that his first contract was exclusively for chimnies he said that the reason why he refused to receive the chimnies was that they were not according to sample. He called as witness

Choya Heibe: I am a merchant. I made a contract in 1874 with Chipman, Stone & Co.; my goods arrived in the commencement of the 12th month, 1875. The chimnies for myself and for plaintiff in this case were to be according to the same sample. I know that, because I and plaintiff went together to Chipman, Stone & Co. When my chimnies came they were according to sample. The samples here in Court are not like my chimnies which were longer.

Mr. Stone recalled: I made a contract with a man named Kioya in December, 1874: he contracted for small-sized English chimnies, and the sample was sent on the 24th or 25th by American mail to England. They were entirely different from plaintiff's. My first contract with plaintiff was made on the 12th January, 1875. I am not aware that I have seen the last witness before: I think he is the banto of Kioya. Of the chimnies now here in Court the most valuable are those produced by me. I still swear that the chimnies offered by me to plaintiff were according to sample, and were made by the Bristol Brass and Clock Co., from the sample sent, which had plaintiff's name attached to it.

Shimadzu deposed that he, on the 25th May last, went with plaintiff to Mr. Stone, to ask him to return plaintiff's bargain money. Mr. Stone said that the goods had arrived in proper time. Plaintiff contended that they were different from contract, and he wanted his bargain money back, which Mr. Stone refused. Plaintiff then said he would sue him, to which Mr. Stone answered, "all right."

Judgment reserved.

Thursday, July 20, 1876.

JUDGMENT.

This action was brought to secure return of bargain money paid by plaintiff to defendants on four several contracts, to deliver lamp chimnies, lamps, and burners, within certain specified periods. The plaintiff alleges breach of contract on the part of defendants. The answer denies this breach, and charges that plaintiff, without cause, refused to receive the goods.

The contracts were in writing, and dated respectively the 12th January, 18th January, 26th January and 8th February, 1875. The first of these was for 2,000 doz. ⅝ chimnies, to be like a sample agreed upon by the parties at the time the contract was made, to arrive in ten months.

The second was for 1,000 doz. hand lamps complete, like sample, 500 doz. of which were to have hinge burners, and all to have chimnies; to arrive in ten months.

The third was for 1,200 doz. lamps like sample, to be supplied with ⅝ chimnies, and ⅝ hinge burners; to arrive in eleven months.

The fourth contract was for 2,000 ⅝ chimnies and 500 doz. 1 in. chimnies; to arrive in ten months.

Upon these different contracts the plaintiff advanced, or deposited, as bargain money, in all the sum of $180,—that is to say, $30 on the first contract, and $50 upon each of the others. And it was agreed that if the goods provided for in the first contract did not arrive in time, double the amount advanced, that is to say $60, should be paid to plaintiff.

The evidence is exceedingly contradictory. It is clear, however, that the number of chimnies provided for in the first contract did arrive long before the expiration of the contract time, and that plaintiff was asked to take them. He refused, alleging now that they were not according to sample. The sample unfortunately was sent to the manufacturer. The defendant, Stone, produces specimens of the chimnies, which did arrive, and swears positively that they are in all respects similar to the sample upon which the contract was made. And he also says that the refusal of the plaintiff to receive them as stated by him at the time was, not because they differed from the sample, but because he did not want them unless he had the lamps. He would not take the one without the other.

It appears also that afterwards, when the lamps and burners arrived, which they did also long before the expiration of the contract time, there were no hinge burners, as contracted for. The defendants allege, and the defendant Stone testifies that there was plenty of time for him to get the hinge burners, before the expiration of the contract time, and that he offered plaintiff to do so, provided plaintiff would take the chimnies mentioned in the first contract. This plaintiff refused to do and defendants thereupon failed to do

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anything further, feeling assured that plaintiff did not intend keeping any of the four contracts.

I am of the opinion from the evidence that the plaintiff committed a breach of the first contract in refusing to receive and pay for the chimnies therein provided for, which chimnies arrived before the expiration of the contract time. I am also of the opinion that the defendants were justified in doing nothing further under the other contracts, while the plaintiff continued to decline fulfilling the first.

The real motive of the plaintiff in thus refusing may probably be found in the fact that the market price of chimnies in Yokohama was lower, when the goods arrived, than the price agreed upon in his contract. The evidence shows that the defendants sold them at a large loss.

My experience here leads me to believe that many of these contracts are entered into on the part of Japanese in the hope and expectation that some trifling difference may be found in the goods, or some breach committed by the other party: to afford them opportunity of speculating in damages or in a large reduction of the price of the goods.

I am not disposed to encourage this amusement, and finding nothing in the evidence in this cause to justify me in ordering a return by the defendants of the bargain money, and an additional penalty of $30, it is hereby ordered, and adjudged, that the complaint be dismissed with costs, to be paid by plaintiff.

(Signed) THOS. B. VAN BUREN,
Consul General.

RIKUSHI HIGOSUKI and YAGISHITA CHOJIRO *vs.*
C. A. FLETCHER & Co.

Continued from Friday last.

Rikushi Higosuki: I am a merchant. On the 20th of the 4th month defendants had an auction of nailrod iron on the English hatoba. I bought 1,600 bundles. Defendants said they would give delivery the next day. On that day I paid on account $1,000, but when I asked for delivery defendants said the goods were a little short but they would soon have them ready. Every following day, sometimes as often as thrice a day, I went, generally together with my partner, to defendants to ask for the goods: this went on for five days. I had sold the goods to a party in Tōkiō. I then asked defendants to let me have as much of the nailrod iron as they had got, even if it was short of the amount sold. Defendants then said they could deliver nothing at all, but would return the $1,000 paid on account. This, however, I refused, and I told defendants the reason, viz., that I had sold the iron myself at Tōkiō, and had received $1,000 bargain money. Shitomura Tokuchiro is the name of the party at Tōkiō who bought from me. I told him how matters stood and asked him to let me off, but he refused. I made my bargain with him on the 21st, the goods to be delivered immediately. I made $52 profit. Tokuchiro had again sold the iron to a third party. I have not yet paid Tokuchiro his $1,000 back. I cannot pay him until I get the money from defendants. Through the non-delivery of the goods Tokuchiro has lost $570, and that amount he claims from me. When defendants offered to return me my $1,000 and I refused, I did not say how much I would take.

To defendants: I do not know to whom the iron belonged. Afterwards I was told by you that it belonged to Chipman, Stone & Co., at No. 28. I did not buy the iron on commission: I and my partner bought it for our own account. Sometimes we buy on commission.

Yagishita Chojiro: I have heard the former witness' evidence. It is in every respect true. The prices were—

800 bundles	$\frac{1}{16}$	inch, at	$3.55	per picul.
200 ,,	$\frac{1}{8}$	,,	3.40	,,
200 ,,	$\frac{5}{16}$	,,	3.05	,,
200 ,,	$\frac{3}{8}$	,,	3.20	,,
200 ,,	$\frac{1}{2}$	,,	3.10	,,

It was the lot of 800 bundles that was short, and defendants said as that lot was the one that sold highest they could not deliver the balance, which was all at lower prices.

To defendants: The lot of 800 bundles was bought by the firm called Mitoya: the lot of 200 bundles $\frac{3}{8}$ inch was bought by a merchant named Dokin, in Otamachi. I bought it from him, and paid him commission on it.

Tokuchiro: I am a Tōkiō merchant. I bought the iron on the 12th, from plaintiffs in this case and immediately afterwards I resold it at Tōkiō. I gave plaintiffs $1,000 on account. If the iron had been properly delivered to me by plaintiffs the latter would have made a profit of $52. I did not ask plaintiffs to buy the iron for me.

To defendants: Plaintiffs have not delivered me any iron on that purchase. I would not buy it now at that price.

C. A. Fletcher, sworn: The statement of the plaintiffs as far as the purchase of the iron is concerned is correct. The sale was *bonâ fide*. The reason for non-delivery was inability, as the goods were not delivered from the ship. It is a mistake of plaintiffs' when they state that we would not deliver the iron because we were short on that part of it that had carried the highest price. We offered to return the money paid on account, as soon as we found that we could not deliver. The same goods were subsequently resold at auction, and the same parties bought them.

Judgment for plaintiffs in $1,052 with interest from the 25th of April last, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, and costs.

IN THE IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULAR COURT.

Before P. F. KEMPERMAN, Esq., Acting Consul,
President, Mr. E. HAGENS and Mr. H. FRANCKE, Assessors.
Monday, 17th July, 1876.

COLL. PETER FALCK *vs.* CHAS. ROEPKE.

This was a charge of assault and battery.

Plaintiff stated that he, on the 24th of last month, had been assaulted by defendant in the public house No. 108 kept by the latter, called the Yokohama Hotel, and had been struck in the eye and on the mouth.

Defendant contended that plaintiff was the aggressor, and he had only tried to protect himself: defendant had stumbled against the billiard table and thus hurt himself.

Both plaintiff and defendant appeared personally.

Captain Graham was called as witness. He deposed that plaintiff lived in the same house as himself. On the morning of the 25th June, about 2 a.m., he heard Falck coming home, and when witness saw Falck later on he perceived that his eye and mouth were injured as by blows from a fist. Later in the day witness saw defendant, who told him that Falck had come to his place last night to play at billiards, and that during the game Falck had aimed a blow at defendant, who had put up his hand to parry it, and thus hit Falck in the face. Afterwards Falck fell down and struck his eye against a corner of the billiard table, and left without paying for his game.

A Japanese girl, who at that time was servant in No. 108, deposed that she was called by her master, the defendant, about half past two in the morning of the 25th of last month to shut up the house. She saw the plaintiff in the room; he was bleeding and defendant told him to go out.

Mrs. Roepke gave evidence that her husband and Falck came to the house on the 24th of last month about 11 p.m. Witness was in bed and after having slept some time she awoke, and as she could hear that billiards were being played she arose, went to the billiard room, and asked her husband to shut up the house as it was late, about 1 a.m. Defendant asked plaintiff to pay for the game, which plaintiff refused, and then struck at defendant who parried the blow. Plaintiff was very much intoxicated, and fell against the billiard table whereby he hurt himself in the face so that he bled profusely. Roepke helped Falck on his legs again, and Falck asked him to explain something about it. This request Falck repeated several times. Roepke was only a little intoxicated.

Plaintiff stated that he went on Saturday, the 24th June last, with Roepke to his public house No. 108, at his invitation, and there played billiards with him. During the game Roepke suddenly struck him with the fist in the eye and on the mouth, so that several teeth became loose, and when he asked Roepke the meaning of this, Roepke took him by the collar and threw him through the door into the street. He had to call in the assistance of Dr. Jongh the next day. Plaintiff was not drunk, and cannot explain the conduct of defendant; there had been no previous quarrel between them, and no dispute about the payment for games or drinks.

Defendant said that it is a notorious thing that plaintiff, when intoxicated, makes scandal. Plaintiff and defendant met each other in the "Plymouth Arms," and went from there to defendant's house about 11 p.m. In defendant's house Falck kept the gin bottle standing on the bar and helped himself every moment. As he was going to lose the third game of billiards he threw down the cue and would play no more, and when defendant asked him to pay for the games and drinks he refused either to pay or to sign a chit. Plaintiff had five glasses of gin in the house.

Captain Graham, when asked by the Court, deposed that plaintiff, during the time witness had known him as his tenant, which was now seven or eight months, has always behaved

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decently and was not at all of a quarrelsome nature. Witness may have seen Falck excited, but never the worse for liquor.

JUDGMENT.

Defendant, Charles Roepke, ordered to pay a fine of one hundred marks and costs; in default of payment three days' imprisonment.

Thursday, 20th July, 1876.

Before P. F. KEMPERMANN, Esq., Acting Consul, and Mr. J. PELTZER and Mr. E. HAGENS, Assessors.

E. BATAVUS *vs.* HOHNHOLTZ & Co.

Mr. Montague Kirkwood appeared for plaintiff, Mr. Elfen for defendants.

The plaintiff in this case claimed $825 for wrongful dismissal from the service of the defendants.

The petition of the plaintiff alleged that he was engaged by the defendants as book-keeper, for three years from the 1st August 1875, at a salary of $65 a month, board and lodging free; and that he remained in their service up to the 22nd of February last, when he was dismissed without any sufficient cause.

The defendants in their answer admitted the agreement for one year with the plaintiff but denied the wrongful dismissal, stating at length that the plaintiff had left of his own accord on being found fault with by the defendants' manager, G. F. Graham, and that no one was to blame but himself. The replication of the plaintiff denied that he left of his own free will and asserted that G. F. Graham drove him by force out of the store without good cause for so doing, and threatened, shaking his fists at him, to make him lie up in the hospital for three months, if he did not leave forthwith. He also entered into the details of the conversations that there took place, alleging that they all corroborated his statement that he was dismissed.

Defendants in their rejoinder again alleged that plaintiff left of his own free will, and that the allegations of the replication were for the most part false.

Mr. Montague Kirkwood, after the President had briefly stated the pleadings, addressed the Court on behalf of the plaintiff. He stated that the dismissal was most unjustifiable, that he should prove that the defendants rejoinder was entirely false, and to do so should call Mr. Gibbin and a Japanese who were present during the greater part of the conversations that took place on the 22nd February, also Mr. Micklejohn who had tried to arrange the dispute on the 22nd February in a friendly way. Further he would show that the defendants had not a vestige of proof in support of any one of their allegations, and that he was entitled to the amount he claimed for plaintiff.

Mr. Elfen then sought to establish his defence by the evidence of G. F. Graham, but on Mr. Kirkwood's objecting that he was a party to the cause, his evidence was not received. After considerable discussion between Mr. Elfen and the Bench the President and Assessors withdrew for a short interval, and on returning into Court gave judgment for the plaintiff in the sum of $575 and costs.

IN THE IMPERIAL ROYAL AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN COURT.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Acting Consul.

Friday, July 21, 1876.

A. Kalser, an Austrian subject, was charged with stealing a revolver and a pair of boots from Baron R. v. Stillfried, while in charge of his house No. 159, Yokohama, during the Baron's absence in China.

Prisoner denied the charge.

Baron Stillfried, sworn: Prisoner was my cook. I left for Shanghai on the 5th April last. Prisoner asked me to let him stay in my house during my absence. I agreed, on condition that he would look after the house. When I came back from Shanghai on the 21st of May, I was informed by my servant-maid that a pair of boots and a revolver were missing from my room. I asked the prisoner what had become of them, and he told me he would bring the things, but requested me not to say anything about it. This I promised, but next day he denied knowing anything about the boots: as for the revolver, he said he had taken it with him to Tôkiô and left it with a Mr. Smoleck, an Austrian in Government service. He promised to send for the revolver, but some days afterwards, when I reminded him of it, he said he had pawned the revolver with Mr. Smoleck for $2,50. I gave him the money to procure the revolver back, when he asked me if he should go to Tôkiô for it. I told him it was of no use to go to that expense, he could write to Smoleck to hand the revolver to Mr. Seager, a friend of mine in Tôkiô. He afterwards told me he had received a letter stating that the revolver had been delivered to Mr. Seager. On the 12th of this month I went myself to Tôkiô, but when I asked Mr. Seager, he told me he knew nothing about it. I wrote a post card to prisoner, who then ran away from my house: I came back from Tokio on the 16th, and I then gave him to the 18th to return my things. As he failed to do so I brought my charge. On the 19th I received a letter from prisoner saying that he would bring the revolver next day. Accidentally I heard that the revolver was with Mr. Janini, where I have seen and recognised it.

H. Janini, sworn: I keep a small restaurant at No. 136, Yokohama. Prisoner used to visit my house, and in the month of April he came and told me that his master, Baron Stillfried, had gone on a trip to Shanghai, and during his absence he, prisoner, wanted to board with me. I agreed, and one day, some time after, prisoner produced a revolver and asked me for a loan of $4 on the same, which I gave him. Baron Stillfried has been to my house, seen the revolver, and recognised it as his property. Witness produced a bill against prisoner for $23, of which $19 were for boarding, and $4 money lent.

Prisoner stated: I left Baron Stillfried's employ on the 1st April last, and hired a small room at No. 183. When the Baron was going to Shanghai he sent for me, and asked me to take care of his house during his absence. This I agreed to do, but as he had left me no money for support, I had to board with Mr. Janini, and to him I pawned the Baron's revolver. When the Baron came back, at the end of May, he asked me about the revolver, and I told him an untruth, saying that I had pawned it in Tôkiô. The Baron did not give me any money to redeem the revolver. I went to Mr. Janini with $7, and asked him to let me have the revolver back, but he would not unless I could pay him half of his bill.

When asked by the Court if he acknowledged having stolen the revolver, prisoner said he did not: that if he had sold the revolver so that he could not restore it to its lawful owner he would have committed a theft, but he had always the possibility left of restoring it, as he had only pawned it.

Sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

Prisoner said that he would appeal against this sentence to Shanghai.

THE DOCTRINE OF THE CHI; OR THE CHINESE PHILOSOPHY.

(Celestial Empire.)

OCCASIONAL PAPERS.—No. 1.

It brought down such a storm upon me twenty years ago, when I ventured through Wingrove Cooke to publish what I understood Yeh to say, was the meaning of Tao-li, that I have not dared hitherto to give utterance to the views I have formed, from conversation and reading, of the meaning of the Symbol of The Yin and the Yang, and what are called the Eight Diagrams of Fuh-he. But as now Canon McClatchie has led the way, and declared with the authority of thirty years' missionary labour, that Chinese Philosophy is not a congeries of nonsense, but has a meaning if you have only wit enough to see it, perhaps it may be endured that I should say what that meaning is as it has been explained to me.

As with Taoli and with every thing else there seems to be no very great mystery in it. It is simple enough if one can only get rid of the rubbish great authorities, commentators, and learned ignorami generally, persist in heaping round the truth whenever it comes to the surface. Whoever the author of the Diagrams may have been, he seems to have arrived whether by inspiration or observation, induction, deduction, or whatever process, at the simple conclusion that all things visible are but the phenomena consequent on the action of certain forces; and having satisfied himself of this, to have set himself to work, first to discover what these forces were, and then to invent some simple symbolism by which to express them. Perhaps the idea flashed on him as he sat on a rock watching the action of the currents; the water flowing in different directions, and taking different forms, as affected by the ground over which it flowed, and the rate at which it sped; here flowing a yellow turbid stream, here clear and pellucid, there depositing a sandbank, here gathering the mud up into itself: in all he could see the action of a hidden force, in one sense seemingly apart (inseparable from it) existing by as well as in the water. And as the fall of the apple struck the chord in Newton's mind, which led to the discovery of gravitation; so perhaps as the older Philosopher watched the waters at the mouth of one of China's rivers, the mystery of the universe became gradually clear. Form is but the Manifestation of Force.

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But how to write down the discovery his mind could scarcely grasp was difficult. He had no terminology at hand already half expressing what he wanted to give utterance to; he must commence from the very beginning, and invent a symbol which should express the picture of the universe, faintly impressed on his agitated mind. The simplest form of matter he could think of would be the dot, the simplest form the circle, for all other forms thought would shew him were but combinations of more forms than one. From the dot then all things took their rise: the germ in the centre of the egg from which the world had sprung. But the dot was not sufficient to express the spreading universe he saw on every side. North, east and west, above, below him, around the dot there was and yet there was not a something yet a nothing; the potentiality of being so far not brought into form. How could it be made appear? The answer followed by the secret of existence: limitation: until conditioned, limited, brought into shape, although there was that from which all things were made, it still was far beyond the grasp of human sense. What taught him the nature of this limitation? I cannot say where Euclid found his definitions, axioms, and postulates: most probably in the unconscious observation of his mind, striving to find solution for a pressing need, and taking as true that which afforded him the easiest escape. Time it flashed across him is that which limits matter. And for time he had to find a symbol limiting, confining, the potentiality of being. He saw around the dot the easiest source of all.

The circle was the natural symbol, (suggested perhaps by the horizon) beginning and ending in itself simply, and equally confining all within it: the circle round the dot expressed sufficiently the first great thought and gave him tools to work with. But though he had a symbol which expressed the world so far, it was imperfect: a form indeed but lifeless: how could he best express that life, through which the countless variations of ever-changing nature had their origin? Motion there must be, or the limitation of dead matter was without effect; and motion something more than simply round and round the centre, which gave rise to no phenomena, but left the blank as blank as heretofore. He had got the idea, the conception, of the primordial state of primeval matter enclosed by the boundary of time.

What was that matter? was it dust? was it vapour? was it fluid? how could he tell? it was invisible, yet in it was the power of becoming visible: all form must be brought out therefrom, but how? As he gazed at the water before him, he saw how the useless fluid, by the action of the unseen currents, took new shapes and natures, and he saw what was needed: ere the varied picture of living forms could spring from the void before him, there must needs be life, the spirit Chi must be breathed upon the waters, or the fluid aether would remain to all intents as inexistent as before. Perchance it took but little time to see that life and motion were but different names for the same thing—the mere phenomenon of force. There must be force, or the creation were but incomplete: life, action, motion or matter might as well have still remained unbrought forth into being: what was that force? The currents told him as he watched them: only motion. One doubts if then he saw that simple limitation, the very fact of fencing in, was in itself a force sufficient: that you could not possibly conceive the thought of the enclosing matter within hard unyielding limits, without the idea of pressure at the same moment entering your mind: more likely the first thought of of motion was allied to his conception of ever-revolving, never-ending time and as he saw the boundary walls revolve, he saw all the within moved with them, the universe revolving set in motion and carried on by Time. Or even perhaps his first idea of motion, was but the spreading of the central germ to the surrounding void, a thought the very symbol would suggest: and he pictured to himself, it spreading upwards round to the limit time imposed it: upon deeper and darker at the centre, gradually finer and lighter as it opened outwards. From the centre he saw radii shooting out over to the circumference, the volume of matter ever less comparatively and in appearance, as it was further from the point from which it started. And the new thought struck him that if the central germ must spread, ere it could do so it must lose its unity: without division there could be no life. He altered his symbol: instead of the central spot he now drew two. Then for the motion he saw necessary: was it reverse side to side, or was it round and round the axis? perchance he tried experiment in the pool that the receding tide had left beneath his feet, and saw that if the water were pushed from side to side, the boundary would scarce contain it: that if you tried to make it simply revolve, the divided centre he had come to think was necessary, disappeared in one. For the moment he dismissed the question: the simpler thought had taken possession of him, that given his void within the fence of limitation, he would assume the central matter spreading and filling it: he saw the germ resolving into atoms, shooting outwards ever and unceasing, till all was as the centre, and it was difficult to stop, as atom after atom spread from the germ, he saw it ever tending to the barrier beyond which it could not go: the limitation he saw necessary, or there could be no universe, and as each atom followed atom, it seemed in time the centre would be left a void, and that the outer edge would have attracted to it all that once lay far within it.

Again the waters helped him, as he saw the reflux of the wave forced up against the rock, which stood unyielding, a final barrier to its advance: and he saw the atoms spreading still from the centre, but pouring back as fast as pushed against it: they could live alone in turning back. He saw the double stream, now spreading from the centre now flowing back, and it required but short space to see the streams flowed on together: that ever as the germ spread outwards, so the atoms flowed back inwards, and fed the source from which they started. To draw the double stream, widening as it took its outward course, narrowing as it approached the centre, there was one way alone: the line we see dividing the circle with its divided centre the first symbol of the universe. And then he sat to meditate upon the symbol he had drawn: and as he meditated, thoughts and fancies crowding fast upon him, he saw that he had found the secret on which he had so long time pondered.

In the stream outwards spreading, he saw how by the dispersion of its elements, the world alone could spread: in that opposing he saw how the solid earth came into being: without dispersion the world could never live, without attraction there were nought whence life could spring. Gravitation or the Force we term centrifugal were unknown to him, but the water depositing its mud had shewed him concentration went on downwards, and the rising mist gave him the idea that all dispersion had an upward tendency. To and from the starting point of his symbol, the centre from which all things sprung, he saw that all things tended, and as they did so more or less directly, so they took their difference of form.

To class phenomena was his next thought, but ere he could conveniently do so, he needed now a name not only for his symbol but for its parts, and from the sound of the wind which had breathed the dead water before him into life and motion he called the Initial Force Chi Chee or Chi a-kling thereto the word by which they already expressed grandeur, Tai-chee, the Great Breath, the life, the soul, the spirit of the Living Universe. And when this spirit came into being by division, he called it Yin and Yang, the sounds which seemed best to him to express alternate drawing in and puffing out the Breath. Original One but while it was so inexistent. The great initial force manifested by division, became the Dual Force known as the Yin and Yang, dispersing as it flowed out, collecting as it poured back into itself. He had his symbol and his system at last complete. The world or more the universe resulting from the action of the Dual Force, in the void brought into being by encircling Time: all difference of form but owing to the different relations of the forces: and although some thousand years have passed, more thousands it may be then we can guess, the system stands untouched!

His postulates were simple. Mere being consists in limitation. Existence in motion therein. Motion involves Division. In all things there is compensation, and with these few materials it seemed that he had need of nothing more: all knowledge was now open to him, for he had possession of the master key: all power was in his hands, he knew how all phenomena had come to pass, and so arose the Doctrine of the Chi. The Diagrams which in a future letter I shall try to make clear, are but the symbols by the use of which he strove to shew the working of the Dual Force, which understood, there were no difficulty in understanding past or future.

C. Alabaster.

AN INSCRIPTION FOR A PICTURE OF A VOLTAIRE.

If thou would'st view one more than man and less,
Made up of mean and great, of foul and fair,
Stop here; and weep and laugh, and curse and bless,
And spera and worship; for thou seest Voltaire.

That flashing eye blasted the conqueror's spear,
The monarch's sceptre, and the bigot's beads;
And every wrinkle in that mag'and sneer
Hath been the grave of Dynasties and Creeds.

In very wantonness of childish mirth,
He pulled Bastiles, and thrones, and shrines away,
Insulted Heaven and liberated earth,
Was it for good or evil? Who shall say?

Lord Macaulay.

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

July 15, *Tsuruga Maru*, Japanese steamer, Hussey, 654, from Newchwang and ports, via Kobe, July 12, General, to O. & O. Co.

July 17, *Ella Nicol*, British barque, Wilson, 475, from New York, 136 days, Kerosene, to Order.

July 18, *White Adder*, British ship, Bethun, 965 from London, March 21, Coal, to Order.

July 19, *Tenbor*, Japanese steamer, Pendered, 700, from Hakodate, to Lighthouse Department.

July 20, *Tokio Maru* Japanese steamer, Dunn, 2,159, from Shanghai and ports Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

July 20, *Menzaleh*, French steamer, Pasqualini, 1,008, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

July 20, *Meiji Maru*, Japanese steamer Peters, from Hakodate, conveying His Majesty the Mikado.

July 21, *Nevada*, American steamer, Williams, 1,917, from Shanghai and ports July 14, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

July 22, *City of Peking*, American steamer, Maury, 3,079, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

July 15, *Hiogo Maru* Japanese steamer, Vroom, 699, for Hakodate, General, despatched by M. B. Co.

July 15, *Oshi Maru*, Japanese steamer, Drummond, 800, for Osaka and Kobe, General, despatched by M. B. Co.

July 17, *John H. Kimball*, American ship, 1,100, for London, Rice, despatched by E. B. Watson.

July 19, *Sunda*, British steamer, Lee, 1,704, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

July 19, *Aarhuus*, Danish 3-masted schooner, Solling, 256, for Amoy, in Ballast, despatched by Captain.

July 19, *Nagasa Maru*, Japanese steamer, Young, 1,914, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

July 21, *Tsuruga Maru*, Japanese steamer, Hussey, 700, for Newchwang and ports General, despatched by M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamship *Sunda* for Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Bisset and servant, Messrs. Willoughby, Wiggins, Grant, West, Granville, Nicols, Garland, Parry and Green.

Per Steamship *Nagasa Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—Miss H. Cargill, Messrs. W. W. Cargill, Chamberlain Cons. Parsons, W. J. Robertson, J. Johnstone, D. Smith, Marques, F. L. Brower, Captain Stevens, and 26 Japanese in the cabin.

Per Steamship *Tokio Maru*, from Shanghai, &c.: Miss Lourtie, Messrs. Norris, Schepel, Eaton, Kelster, J. Middleton, Carruthers, J. Cook, Festeil, Reivers, Teacher, and 29 Japanese in the Cabin, 388 Japanese and 8 Chinese in the Steerage.

Per Steamship *Menzaleh*, from Hongkong: Mrs. Lowder, M. Gobel de Saugronet and Wife, M. M. Buissonet and Audran.

Per Steamship *Nevada* from Shanghai and ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Arnold and 2 children, Messrs. Twombley, Giulioelli, Machenhaur, Reynell, Dr. Parmentam, Dr. Nissen, and 6 Japanese in the cabin for Yokohama, 54 in the steerage. For San Francisco: Mrs. Halsey and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Lambert and child, Mr. A. A. Fisher, and 1 in the steerage. For Liverpool: Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Fisher and child, Messrs. E. G. Rose, J. B. Hay.

Per Steamship *City of Peking*, from San Francisco: For Yokohama.—Messrs. James Walter, C. C. Pearson, Comdr. Wm. Whitehead U.S.N., H. J. Weston, Capt. J. Arlesbury, and 6 Japanese in the Steerage. For Shanghai.—Messrs. Georges Dubail, William White, Wm. Andre, Vicomte Brenner de Montmeraud. For Hongkong.—Mr. A. E. Brunnier.

CARGO.

Per Steamship *Sunda*, for Hongkong.
Silk ... ... 463 bales.

Per Steamship *Nagaga Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—
Treasure ... ... $11,000.

Per Steamship *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports—
Treasure ... ... $600,000.

Per Steamship *Nevada*, from Shanghai and ports.
Treasure ... ... Tls 200,000.00
" ... ... $ 94,741.80

REPORTS.

The *Menzaleh* reports: Strong head winds and stormy weather from Turnabout up to this coast.

The *White Adder* reports:—Left the Downs 25th March, had light N.E. trades to the Equator. Crossed the Equator on the 18th April, in long. 19 W.; had moderate S.E. trades to the meridian of the Cape, on the 14th of May, in lat. 39.23 S.; thence experienced moderate, variable winds to Anjer on the 11th June; remained at Anjer until 16th June; thence up the China Sea had moderate S.W. monsoon, with fine weather to the Formosa Channel; thence light East and S.E. winds to Oosima, 15th July; thence to port light airs and calms. Arrived 18th July, at 8 p.m., making the passage in 113 days (without stoppages), the best day's running being 250 miles.

The P. M. S. S. *City of Peking* reports: Sailed from San Francisco on the 1st July at 12.15 p.m., with 12 cabin and 233 Chinese passengers, 1330 tons of cargo, $312,910 in treasure and 42 pkgs. U. S. Mail. Had light, variable winds and cloudy weather throughout, and arrived at Yokohama July 22nd at 10.30 a.m.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name*	*Agents*	*Despatch*
New York ...	... Consolation ...	... E. Fischer & Co.	... 15th July.
San Francisco	... Great Republic ...	P. M. S. S. Co.	... 25th July.
Hongkong ...	... Tanais	... M. M. Co. ...	... 26th July.
Shanghai ...	... Tokio Maru ...	M. B. Co.	... 26th July.
Hakodate, &c.	... Toyoshima Maru. .	M. B. Co.	... 26th July.
San Francisco	... Golden	O. & O. Co. ...	... 10th Aug.
London ...	... Osaka	... Edward Fischer & Co.	
New York ...	... Etta Loring ...	... Smith, Baker & Co.	
New York via China.	Glamis Castle ...	Adamson Bell & Co.	

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS

		Destination.
City of Peking...	... Maury	...Hongkong.
Glamis Castle ...	... Dickie	...New York.
Kanagawa Maru	... ...	...Laid up.
Massina	... ...	.. Laid up.
Menzaleh	... Pasqualini ...	...
Nagata Maru ...	... ...	.. Laid up.
Meiji Maru ...	... Peters	...
Sea Gull	... Aslett	...
Nevada	... Williams ...	...
Tanbet Maru ...	... Hubenette ...	...
Toyoshima Maru	... Thomson ...	...Hakodate, &c.
Tartar	... Johnson	...
Tanais	... Reynier	...Hongkong.
Thabor	... Pendered ...	...
Tokio Maru ...	... Dunn	...Shanghai.

SAILING SHIPS

Ada	... 686	Asals ...	...	...Kobe.
Etta Loring ...	... 706	Loring ...	...	.. New York.
Gaucho	... 370	Creighton.	...	...London.
John Mackean ...	... 198	...	...	...
Mary Jane ...	... 165	...	..	...
Ella Nicol... ...	... 475	Wilson ...	...	...
Osaka	... 527	R. Lowe	...	...London.
White Adder ...	... 965	Bethrn ...	...	...

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

Russian corvette ..	Haidamack ...	Captain Tirtoff.
French frigate ...	Atalante ...	Captain Caillet.
French gun-boat...	La Clocheterie	Captain Reinnier.
Am. sloop of war...	Yantic	Captain F. W. Dickens.
H. M. gun-boat ...	Midge	Captain Salmon.
U. S. frigate ...	Tennessee ...	

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Diomed" s.s.; "Patroclus" s.s; "Menelaus" s.s.

FROM LONDON.—"F. S. Thompson."

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Cashmere"; "Lothair."

FROM SHIELDS.—"Atlantes."

FROM CARDIFF.—"Victor"; "Josephine"; "Grenadier"; "Solent;" "Mary Fraser."

FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas C. Leary"; "T. H. Goddard;" "Cremona"; "Midnight." "Charles L. Pearson."

FROM HAMBURG.—"Bonita."

FROM LIVERPOOL.—

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.—"Harrisburg" "State of Louisiana" s.s.; "Ulysses" s.s.; "Stentor" s.s. "Peeress"; "Achilles" s.s.; "Coubakyle"; "Burmese" s.s.; "Wallace" s.s; "Teviot" s.s.; "Niger" s.s.; "State of Alabama." s.s.

AT HAMBURG.—

AT GLASGOW.—

AT LIVERPOOL.—

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY Edition, $12 per annum.

WEEKLY Edition. Per annum, $24: Six months, $13: Three months, $7.

FORTNIGHTLY Edition, a summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers *viâ* San Francisco. Per annum, $12; Six months, $7; Three months. $4.

AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON.....	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
"	F. Algar, 8 Clements Lane, Lombard Street.
"	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO ..	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG	Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI.....	Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA...	F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI.....	China & Japan Trading Co.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—Since the last report business in *Cotton Goods* and *Yarns* has been rather irregular, some articles having kept firm, whereas in other cases great concessions have had to be made to promote sales; altogether our market wears an unsettled appearance. The position of *Grey Shirtings* is very different according to weights and qualities. Good makes of 9 lbs and 8⅓ lbs. continue firm, with a moderate business whereas low qualities of 7 lbs. and 8¼ lbs. though with a large speculative demand show a considerable decline; inferior 9 lbs. *Shirtings* are likewise lower. We may mention here, that in consequence of the stagnation in the trade in China there is a great tendency there to send 7 lb. and 8¼ lb. *Shirtings* to Japan, and this of course, to some extent, accounts for the bad position of these goods here. For *Yarns* there is not much demand and offers are lower than they were the previous week. *T. Cloths* are neglected. *White Shirtings*, *Turkey Reds* and *Drills* attract but little notice. *Velvets* continue to be firm. In many cases it is very difficult to give exact prices, and the following quotations are more or less nominal.

Grey Shirtings:—

7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce....	$1.70 to $2.10
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	„ ...	nothing done.
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ „	39 in.	„ ...	1.90 to 2.50
9 lbs.	38½ „	44 in.	„ ...	2.20 to 2.75
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 „	32 in.	„ ...	1.50 to 1.75
„ 6lbs.	24 „	32 in.	„ ...	1.20 to 1.35

White Shirtings:—

60 to 64 reed	40 yds.	35 in.	per pce.	2.20 to 2.40
Turkey Reds	24 yds.	30 in.	2—3 lb. per lb...	0.75 to 1.00
Black Velvets				7.75 to 9.00
English Drills	15 lbs.	40 yds,	30 in.	2.90 to 3.05
Taffachelass	12 yds,	43 in....		*nom.* 2.10 to 2.20

Yarns.—

No 16 to 24	per picul..	$30.00 to 33.00	
No. 28 to 32	per picul..	$32.50 to 38.00	
No. 38 to 42	per picul...	$39.00 to 42.00	
Reverse Twist ... 16-24 ...	„ ...	32.50	

Woollens.—There is no change of importance, since our last, to note in the market for this staple, though a somewhat better feeling has been maintained throughout the week. The low prices actually ruling for plain and printed Mousselines de Laine have induced native dealers to buy on speculation, transactions having taken place principally in printed goods. Bradford goods continue to be neglected, and quotations generally remain unchanged.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in....	6.50 to 7.50	Figured Mousseline de Laine..	30 yds.	30 in...	0.23 to 0.27
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in....	4.75 to 5.25	Multicolored „ ...	30 yds.	30 in...	0.30 to 0.35
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in...	5.25 to 5.75	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy..	48 in. to 52 in...		0.80 to 1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in....	0.25 to 0.33	Presidents	54 in. to 56 in...		0.60 to 0.70
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds	32 in....	6.25 to 7.25	Pilots	54 in. to 56 in...		0.40 to 0.45
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in ...	18.50 to 19.00	Union	54 in. to 56 in...		0.40 to 0.65
Lastings, Japan...	22—30 yds.	32 in....	13.00 to 14.50	Blankets, scarlet & green	7 to 8 lbs...	per lb...	0.40 to 0.41
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in....	0.17½ to 0.19				

Sugar.—There has been little or no business in *Formosa* kinds and prices have declined to $3.25 to $3.35, at which figures quotations may be considered nominal. There is no change in prices of *China* kinds: the market is quiet and small sales only are reported.

Sugar:—Formosa in bag	per picul....	3.25 to 3.35	China No. 5 Kong-fun	per picul ...	4.40 to 5.00
in Basket	„ ...	3.05 to 3.10	„ No. 6 E-pak	„ ...	3.40 to 4.00
China No. 1 Ping fah	(nom.)	7.45	Swatow	„ ...	2.60 to 3.20
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„ ...	6.40 to 6.90	Daitong	„ ...	2.90 to 3.00
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„ ...	5.80 to 6.20	Japan Rice	„ ...	2.20
„ No. 4 Kook-fah...	„ ...	5.00 to 5.50	Kerosene Oil	per case ...	2.30 to 2.36

Kerosene Oil.—The *Ella Nicol* with 7,860 cases arrived on the 12th instant, but we have only small sales at auction to report. The market is quiet at quotations given.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Since the 7th instant arrivals are 1,900 bales and settlements about 1,300 bales, including 75 piculs of Silk of the Imperial filature of Tomioka, the sale of which was previously reported. Prices for Hanks No. 2½ have receded $25, and the unsold stock is estimated at 700 bales. We quote:—

Hanks.—Extra to No. 1	$760	to	780
„ Best No. 1 & 2	740	to	760
„ Good No. 2	710	to	730
„ Medium No. 2½	675	to	690
„ Common No. 3 }	650	to	670
„ Inferior No. 4 & 5 }			

Tea.—The closing week has been remarkable for considerable activity in low grade Teas, though operations have been confined to a few buyers. Settlements of these amount to 3,000 piculs, at rates varying from $13 to $20; the later transactions showing an advance of $2 to $3 on prices ruling at the commencement of the movement. Other grades call for no remark, except that really eligible parcels of *fine* and *choice* are difficult to meet with.

Total settlements for the week amount to 6,000 piculs and arrivals are small, consisting of about 1,400 piculs.

The *Glamis Castle* sails to-day for New York, viâ Amoy and Suez Canal.

Common	$10.00 to 13.00	Fine	$25.00 to 31.00
Good Common	14.00 to 16.00	Finest	32.00 to 37.00
Medium	17.00 to 19.00	Choice	Nominal.
Good Medium	20.00 to 22.00		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—The arrivals of Mexican Dollars have been small, and rates have further advanced, in consequence of the continued tightness of money, with every appearance of lasting until outside relief arrives.

Rates close as follows:—

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight ...	4s.	On SHANGHAI—Bank sight ...	77½
„ Bank Bills on demand	3s. 11d.	„ Private 10 days sight ...	78½
„ Private 6 months' sight	4s. 0⅛ to ¼d.	On New York—Bank Bills on demand	94
ON PARIS—Bank 6 months' sight ...	5.00	„ 30 days sight Private	96½
„ Private 6 ms. sight	5.12	ON San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand ...	94½
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	3½ % disct.	„ 30d. sight Private	97
„ Private 10 days' sight	Nominal.	Kinsatz	334½
		Gold Yen	387

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BROADWELL'S

BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,

d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS,

33, GREAT PULTENEY STREET,

LONDON, W.

PIANOFORTE MAKERS TO HER MAJESTY AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

THE Undersigned is prepared to execute orders for the above Firm for PIANOS of every description.

Price List may be had on application.

F. A. COPE.

Yokohama, 14th July, 1876. 2w

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to attend to the Landing, Clearing, or Shipping of Cargo at this Port, at Reasonable Rates.

CAPT. D. SCOTT,
Custom House.

Yokohama, August 3, 1872 tf.

NOTICE.

MERCHANDISE promptly SHIPPED and LANDED. Charges Moderate.

A. F. TYREE,
32, Water Street.

Yokohama, June 7, 1876. tf.

CONSUMPTION,
INDIGESTION AND WASTING DISEASES
The most approved REMEDIES are
PANCREATIC EMULSION & PANCREATINE.
The Original and Genuine prepared only by
SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-street, London.

Sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

June 10, 1876. 1f. 26ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street London.

MARTELL & Co.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN

NORTON'S PILLS

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTONS' CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

CAUTION.

BASS & CO.'S ALES.

PROCLAMATION OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

TRANSLATION.

"The British Authorities have complained that certain parties in this Country have been imitating the Trade Mark of Messrs. Bass & Co., a firm of Brewers in the English capital and selling Beer so labelled. The manufacture of Beer is not prohibited in this country, but it is wrong, according to Commercial law, to imitate Trade Marks.

"Henceforward, therefore, persons whose business is Brewing Beer must apply for LICENSES, and send in a specimen of Trade Mark not likely to be confused with others.

"The above to be universally notified.

"9th Month, 1871. (Signed)
"TOKEI FU."

In consequence of extensive forgeries of our Labels and Trade Mark having come to our knowledge, the attention of the public is called to the above PROCLAMATION.

We, therefore, CAUTION all persons against either selling or purchasing, as our manufacture, beer, whether in bottle or in cask, bearing such forged and fraudulent Labels, Capsules or Trade Mark.

BASS & Co.,
London, and Burton-on-Trent.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE.

CAMERON & SAUNDERS,

AGENTS TO BASS & CO.,

INTIMATE THAT ALL

Bass's Pale Ale sold by them in bottle has Messrs. Bass's Label, Cameron & Saunders' Green Caution Label and Capsule affixed to each bottle; and that all three bear Messrs. Bass & Co.'s Signature and Trade Mark (a Red Triangle)

AND ALSO THE WORDS.

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PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

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in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

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May 17th, 1873. tf.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL.COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 31] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

DIED.

At 113, Creek, JANET JAMIESON, the beloved wife of ALEXANDER WYLIE, Engineer.

Notes of the Week.

The event of the week has been the opening of the line of railway from Osaka to Mukomuchi, a point about five miles from Kiôto. The remainder of the section—that is, the five miles from Mukomuchi to Kiôto—will, it is to be hoped, be completed and opened with state ceremonial before the end of October. We have as yet no details of the occurrence of Wednesday, but the telegram of the Commissioner of Railways published on Thursday morning gives sufficient assurance that all passed off satisfactorily. There are certain indications that the progress of railway construction will not be pursued much further at the present moment, and we are not greatly disposed to quarrel with this decision. But we must except the short section—only eight miles—from Otsu, on the Biwa Lake, to Kiôto. The break caused by the want of this will really very seriously add to the expense of bringing produce from the West Coast, and thus reduce the value and usefulness of the line from Kiôto to Kobe. We earnestly hope that a point will be strained to do this. Without another loan for public works it is clear that any considerable railway extension would be unadvisable, because the expense it would entail must be defrayed by taxation. But this short section might surely be undertaken without any great financial distress, and in view of its great importance we trust that the Finance Minister and the Minister of the Board of Works will be able to see their way to do it. All these sections will require good roads made as feeders to them, but the laying out of these is not open to the objections which may fairly be brought against any further extensive railway works. The money required for them will be spent entirely in the country and circulate among the people of the districts thus improved, and if it were disbursed direct, instead of first going to Yedo, there would be a small advantage from this change in the mode of circulation.

The heat has been rather trying during the week, and has rent in many places the veil of snow which entirely covers the head of Fusiyama until the end of June. The pilgrims to the sacred mountain are to be seen in small bands on the Tokaido, and the legations are busy with applications for passports. A melting public turns towards Hakone, Oyama, Miyanoshita, and Shubashiri; and all but those who keep the Saints' days long for those holidays which

> when they seldom come,
> They wished for come.

In the last century the mathematicians set themselves to work out the problem of "the line of quickest descent"—the straight line evidently not being so. In like manner there is some little curiosity here among pedestrians as to the time of quickest descent from the summit of Fusiyama. As there is nothing whatever to see coming down, and the descent may be made immediately after sunrise when the body is refreshed and invigorated by sleep, there can be no objection to doing it against time, and we are prepared to hear that something less than two hours is quite enough for it, if attempted by men in fair condition, who are moderately good mountaineers and are not afraid of pace coming down a pretty steep gradient. This time, of course, is to include the walk down the slight incline from Chujikiba to the main street of Shubashiri—a distance of something over four, perhaps close upon five, miles. If any pedestrian attempts the feat alone, we recommend him the precaution of carrying two watches as a greater guarantee than one alone would afford against possible error. Objectors might possibly claim that the jar on a watch incidental to coming down at a great pace in jumps or strides of five or six feet, might disarrange its even normal motion. There is not the slightest evidence that it does so, but the precaution is just as well taken. Of course, if it is really the case, both watches would be affected. But they would certainly not be exactly equally affected. At best, however, the plan is only an imperfect guard against error. It is no guarantee. We fear that the enterprise of the Shubashiri people has not yet gone so far as to establish a system of signals between the village and the summit of the mountain, otherwise the question could be settled with far greater ease and certainty. If any pedestrians should undertake the feat *against time*, we would ask them to communicate the results to us, and if it is done by men who understand their work, the public must be prepared for some surprises.

The contents of the following letter, addressed to us from England and received by the last mail, seem so important, that we publish them, and have made them the subject of more lengthened comment elsewhere.

"Opinion, in reference to Japanese affairs, is wonderfully altered since my last visit home four years ago. It now tends as much towards exaggerating the shallowness and artificial nature of the progress made by Japan as, before, it led to an undue admiration of the Japanese character. Many causes have combined to bring about this result, not the least important of these being the loose conduct of the students, or other Japanese, in this country, and the bad debts many of them have left behind. The accounts of the illiberal policy of the Government brought home by unfortunate merchants, and the complaints of a great variety of disappointed employees all tend to lessen the favour in which Japan was held and to destroy its popularity in this country. There does not appear to be the same interest taken in the country as there was a few years ago, and it is probably now regarded in a truer light. A vein of sarcasm runs through every remark made on Japan in private or in the public organs of opinion, and the extraordinary manner in which western ways are copied and aped is treated with open satire. The two extracts enclosed, which are cut from *The Times*, are characteristic in their way. To us who read the announcement that in order to save the pocket of the nation, the Mikado lived in an ordinary house rather than have a palace built, it seems ridiculous that such extravagances should be indulged in as "the handsomest and most costly state carriage ever yet built," or a "service of plate the gilding of which cost £2,000." The building of iron-clads which will probably cost over one and a half million sterling, is also looked upon as a silly extravagance, of which the country stands in no need and for which it is not ripe.

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We do not know why instances of royal courtesy which, in other countries, would somehow find their way to the public ear, should be denied acknowledgment here.

During the recent stay of the Mikado at Awomori some races were held, at which two foreigners happened to be present. Desirous of seeing the sport to advantage, and yet uncertain where best to do so, they took up a position on the other side of the course opposite His Majesty. This was opposed by the police, but the Mikado at once sent over an attendant to request that the foreigners might not be interfered with. A second thought suggested the despatch of another officer to invite them to the enclosure in which the Court was gathered, on entering which the Mikado graciously bowed them an assurance of their welcome. The occurrence may be slight in itself, but it marks the existence of friendly feelings in His Majesty towards foreigners, and a high-bred courtliness in exhibiting it.

A translation, which will be found elsewhere, on the subject of the Loochoo islands is interesting in its bearing upon the petition of the Loochooan Commissioners published in our issue of the 15th inst., and the remarks it suggested. It is very improbable that the Chinese will make any admissions that will facilitate the acquisition of Loochoo by the Japanese, and they are not likely to recognize that acquisition, though they may do nothing to oppose it. What is certain to be very agreeable to them is to hear that the Loochooans have scruples about acknowledging the sole rule of Japan, as the memorial of the Commissioners clearly proves that they have. Indeed, they said very distinctly that they could not consent to sever their connection with China unless the Chinese Government would send an envoy to Loochoo intimating its acquiescence in the sole claim of Japan to the possession of the islands, and this the Chinese will certainly not do.

A translation published elsewhere shows that the ordinary official Japanese mind is quite in the dark in respect of the office and value of the newspaper press. Nor is this at all to be wondered at in the present condition of political thought in this country. It seems well, therefore, to say that, primarily, the value of the Press is the liberty of speech which it involves: secondarily, the educational power it possesses. Without the first of these, men are merely slaves; without the second they must remain in gross and grievous ignorance. Individual newspapers may be thoroughly bad things, as a priest may be a bigot, a physician a quack, a merchant a cheat, or a lawyer a rogue. But this has nothing to do with the right of free speech, of which the newspaper is the outward and visible sign. Of course there must be an eternal antagonism between absolute governments and newspapers. But men must judge for themselves whether they will be slaves or free men; and of what value life—sad enough at best—can be to men without liberty is, thank God, inexplicable to an Englishman.

A writer in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, a translation of whose article entitled "How to provide a substitute for the drain of gold from Japan by increasing her products" will be found elsewhere, urges on the Government to mining operations on a larger and more serious scale than any hitherto undertaken. We trust his argument will have weight, for much of it is very good. It is well to point out, however, that his political economy is not very sound, for he seems to forget throughout his article that any money spent by the Government upon the mines must first come from the people in the shape of taxes. He is probably right, however, in urging caution in regard to further railway construction at present—excepting of course the small section for which we have put in a plea elsewhere.

We are sincerely sorry that the occasion should ever have arisen for any such protest as that which appears elsewhere in our columns from the officers of the Union Church in Tôkiô. It seems to us that symbols held to be sacred by any sect of religionists, and which are or may be the outwar . us by which cherished feelings or traditions are warmed or conveyed, demand respect at the hands of all men, and that grave censure justly attaches to any one who violates this obvious dictate of religious toleration. The event is most deplorable. What trace is there here of that "charity which believeth all things, hopeth all things, *endureth* all things?" We are very sorry to say so, but a fair experience of life has brought us to the conclusion that next to the wondrous beauty of really Christian love, stands, as a matter of wonder, the extravagant deformity of Christian bitterness.

From the 'Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.'

Monday, 24th.

From the same.

A fine road is to be made between the provinces of Hinano and Tôtômi, where hitherto there existed only a mountain path.

From the *Naniwa Shimbun.*

At Uwajima, in the province of Iyo, *jinrikishas* have recently come into fashion, but most of the men who draw them are of the *shidzoku* class.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The governor of the Kumamoto *ken* recently summoned the various government school teachers to his presence and advised them to have their hair cut in the European fashion, and to urge their pupils to do the same. Many of the teachers are showing great indisposition to act according to the wishes of the *Ken-rei*

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

At 2 a.m. on the morning of the 21st instant a fire broke out at Dote-ato-chô, Shiba, Tôkiô, and destroyed some twenty houses.

Tuesday, 25th.

We shall dismiss the subject of the *Herald's* trespasses upon our columns, so far as we are concerned, in a very few words.

We are accused of making similar use of its law reports. It is true that we did so during the temporary loss of a law reporter. But on representing to the *Herald* that we desired to share the expense of such reports, an arrangement to that effect was made, and the remuneration we paid was said to be perfectly satisfactory. The law reports we publish are the same as those of the *Herald*, and we have the same right to them as every man has to the possession of that which he pays for. It is impossible to adduce stronger confirmation of this than a notice received this morning from the *Herald* Office that the arrangement for supplying us with law reports will terminate at the end of this month!

In attempting to depreciate the acquisitions of the translator whose work has formed the subject of this question, the *Herald* forgets that the high value it sets upon his labour is the cause of its trespass. It is true that he is assisted by his father, who is a scholar of very high attainments. The young man himself has a knowledge of English such as is possessed by extremely few Japanese, and it is to the union of the knowledge possessed by the two that the translations owe their chief value. But as no living Japanese possesses in his own person the acquirements which combine to make the foundations of the work of which we speak, it seems rather strange that the very grounds on which their merit really rests are selected as reasons for depreciating them.

In regard to the Trade Reports which have been placed at the service of the public through our columns, doubtless the British Minister will feel very deeply the charge of jobbery brought against him on this account. The only impression it will make on most minds is one of wonder how any man can deliberately sit down and write such balderdash as that in last night's *Herald* which contains it.

The M. M. steamer *Tibre*, with mails on board to 18th June, will leave Hongkong to-day at noon.

It is well known that the Mikado was expected to arrive here from the North on the 20th instant early enough to proceed to Tôkiô the same day, but that unfavourable weather

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Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

DEAR SIR,—It is due to the members of this community, and to the officers and members of the Tskidji (Union) Church, Tokio, to set forth the following statement:—

The Union Church was fully and regularly granted by the Trustees for a religious ceremony performed on the eve of the 27th instant. Previous to the ceremony the Church was entered, and certain portions of the altar and floral decorations, which had been temporarily placed there, were removed without the knowledge or consent of any one of the trustees or other officers of the Church—save the one who of his own moving committed this act. We deem it a matter demanding our earnest protest, and further would say that the advertisement inserted in the *Japan Gazette* of the 28th, seemingly in the name of the officers of the Church, was not authorized by them, nor by the Pastor, and was unknown to all save the party, or parties who in an unauthorized manner inserted it.

P. V. VEEDER, Pastor of the Union Church of Tōkiō
W. E. PARSON, Elder " " " " "
D. THOMPSON, Trustee " " " " "

Tōkiō, July 29th, 1876.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

SIR.—I have read in the *Herald* of the 22nd instant the translation from the *Yomiuri Shimbun* concerning Mr. Kubota (?)

Being told that the Swiss gentleman mentioned has been absent from Yokohama and buying Silkworm's eggs, &c. &c., for the last month or two, I have no doubt that such like arrangements may be made; I have however not heard that Mr. Kubota's engineer has left the service of his former employers.

Having unfortunately not much chance of getting anything to do in this market for some time to come and being well acquainted with engineering and silk-inspecting, I should like to find a Mr. Kubota, silk-filature owner of some kind or other, under whose name I might operate in the different silk districts while still retaining my present situation.

Your valuable paper is probably the best means for finding such a chance. Thanking you beforehand for your trouble,

I remain, Sir,

ANOTHER CONTINENTAL SILKMAN.

Yokohama, 29th July, 1876.

Law Report.

IN H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.
Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.
Wednesday, 26th July, 1876.

Yesterday afternoon the Acting Chief Judge of H. B. M.'s Supreme Court for China and Japan, C. W. Goodwin, Esq., heard a motion from Mr. Ness *in re* Nakajima Saisuke *vs.* W. P. Mitchell, asking that the leave, given by His Honour on the 17th instant to defendant, to appeal *in formâ pauperis* against the judgment delivered on the 7th instant by H. M.'s Consular Court at Kanagawa, be revoked.

Mr. Ness appeared for Nakajima Saisuke; Mr. Montague Kirkwood for Mr. W. P. Mitchell.

His Honour confirmed his former decision that defendant be at liberty to file his petition in the cause without making the usual or any deposit, at the same time expressing an opinion that his granting this leave to defendant did not interfere with any right of plaintiff's to execute the judgment he had obtained before this leave was granted.

U. S. CONSULAR GENERAL COURT.
Before General T. B. VAN BUREN, Consul-General.
Tuesday, July 25, 1876.
THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES *vs.* CHARLES FOSTER, fireman on board the U. S. S. *Yantic*.

Prisoner was charged with stealing money, last Sunday night, from the till of a public house.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Goro Tokichi, a Japanese woman: I am the wife of complainant. Last Sunday night, about 12 o'clock, the cries of my child caused me to leave the bar, and go into the next room. From there I heard a noise at the till, which is under the counter, and not locked. A jinrikisha man called out that the foreigner was doing something. The prisoner and the jinrikisha man were the only persons in the bar-room. I saw the prisoner shut the till, and run away with some Japanese money in his hand. I called to my husband, who was in the yard. The jinrikisha man followed the prisoner. My husband kept a look out, and shortly afterwards he saw prisoner in a jinrikisha. My husband stopped him, but he refused to descend. Then the jinrikisha was drawn up to the house. When prisoner was in the house he wanted to pay for some drink, but after searching all his pockets he could find no money. When he was brought back he had *satsu*. He asked for coffee, and made a great noise. We had sent for police, and a European police officer came and arrested him. I don't know exactly how much change was in the till.

Nimoto Tokichi: I keep the "Railway House." The prisoner was there before 12 o'clock on the night of the 23rd, and had several drinks; but on turning out his pockets he could not even pay his jinrikisha. When my wife called me, I was in the back yard. I ran into the bar-room. She told me the prisoner had run away with money from the till. I then ran out, and I and the jinrikisha man tried to find the prisoner, who shortly afterwards passed in a jinrikisha. I called to him in English, and asked him to come in, but he did not answer. The jinrikisha man then drew up at my house. I told the prisoner if he would give me the money back I would say nothing; but he grew rude, and said I had robbed him. He took out a *boo* and a ten cent *satsu*. I think there must have been five or six dollars in the till in change.

Police Constable Mansbridge, sworn: On Sunday evening about midnight, I was ordered to the "Railway House." I found prisoner sitting in a chair. I was told that prisoner had robbed the till. Prisoner denied the charge, saying he had just enough to pay for his drinks, and took out ten cents. I asked him if he would submit to being searched, he said "yes," loosened his pants and shook his shirt, held out his open hands, and asked me if I was satisfied. I told him I was not, but took his cap off his head, removed the linen cover, and found inside of the cap, 5 boo *satsu*, 11 has boo *satsu*, 2 quarter boo *satsu*, one twenty cents *satsu*, and one ten cents *satsu*, which I counted out on the bar in his presence. Complainant said, "here are also 25 cents he has just paid me for drinks." I then took prisoner to the station. I had not seen any money in prisoner's possession when I saw him earlier in the day.

Prisoner: My name is Charles Foster, I am a second class fireman on board the U. S. S. *Yantic*. I came ashore on Sunday morning. I brought eight dollars with me, some in silver, some in paper. I went to the "Railway House" twice during the day. During the night I was in there and paid for everything I got. Complainant and another man were there all the time. When I went away they were sleeping. I was intoxicated. I went out and took a jinrikisha, and went down to the "Liverpool House." When I returned complainant stopped me, and I went with him into his house. I did not take the money from the till. I have been on board the *Yantic* eleven months.

Prisoner was found guilty, and ordered to be imprisoned for 30 days and to be fined $10. If the fine be not paid, a further imprisonment of 30 days.

If the ship sails before expiration of sentence, prisoner to be delivered to the ship, with a statement of his offence.

The money was returned to the complainant.

Wm. Nathan and John Brown, seamen of the American barque *Etta Loring*, were charged with creating a disturbance and with refusal of duty on the 24th instant, also with refusing to give up liquor and abusing the officers.

Prisoners admitted being drunk and refusing duty.

John Loring, master of the *Etta Loring*: Brown and Nathan were to be discharged at New York. Last night, about 9 o'clock, there was an unusual noise in the forecastle. The mate went forward and found the prisoners had got liquor. I asked them to give it up. They refused positively. Almost until midnight they kept on carousing, calling their officers dirty names. You could hear them from the poop. When they were asked this morning to turn to, they refused to do so. I have had no trouble with these men before, and should have let this pass if the men had not refused to turn to.

Frank Thompson, second mate, was sworn, and corroborated the evidence of the former witness.

Sentenced to five days' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $5 each.

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IN THE FRENCH CONSULAR COURT.

Before EMILE KRAETZER, Esq., Acting Consul, President; and
M. E. PIQUET and M. A. DEVEZE, Assessors.
Saturday, July 22, 1876.

A. LAPLACE *vs.* L. BEGUEX.

This was a claim for $1,001.68.

M. Laplace had furnished $4,522.25 to establish M. L. Beguex, his nephew, and M. Joseph Ruel, his brother-in-law, in a hotel, "The Hotel des Colonies," in Yedo. This claim was acknowledged by a document dated 26th Nov., 1869, and should have been paid on the 1st July, 1871. It was not paid, and on the 1st May, 1872, a new document was signed, M. Beguex and M. Ruel each assuming a moiety of the debt. M. Laplace acknowledges to have received $1,450, leaving a balance in his favour of $3,072.35, of which the moiety is $1,536.18. This amount M. Ruel has, under his signature and under date 19th June, 1876, acknowledged to owe to M. Laplace; and after giving M. Beguex credit for 19 months' salary at $40 or $760: one month's salary at Osaka, $150, and charging him with his passage from France $389, besides some minor expenses, a balance remains in favour of plaintiff $1,101,68, which is now claimed.

M. Degron appeared for plaintiff. He stated that plaintiff had left Yokohama after having sold everything, and before his departure he had addressed a letter to his nephew, defendant, L. Beguex, asking for some settlement of this old debt, but had received no reply.

Mr. Dickins appeared for defendant. He stated that Mr. L Beguex denied his indebtedness. The document made in 1869 between Mr. Laplace on one part, and the defendant Beguex on the other, and in which the latter acknowledged himself indebted, with Ruel, in $4,552, stipulated that the first payment should be made in 1870; but we are now in 1876, and through the lapse of more than five years the debt has become extinguished by limitation. In case, however, the Court should not admit this plea, Mr. Dickins produced a counter claim from L. Beguex against Laplace, amounting to $2,017, the principal item of which is 19 months' salary at $40 per month, or $760.

The Court observed that there is a document dated May, 1872, in which Mr. Beguex and Mr. Ruel acknowledge to be indebted to Mr. Laplace in $4,522, of which debt each of them assumes the moiety.

Mr. Dickins stated that he was unacquainted with that document.

The Court went through the different items of plaintiff's claim and defendant's counter claim, and, after hearing the evidence of Mrs. Laplace and Mr. Joseph Ruel, rendered the following.

JUDGMENT.

Considering that the parties do not agree with regard to the balance due by Beguex to Laplace for the purchase of material for the Hotel des Colonies, the Court, taking as basis the amount of $1,536.18 admitted by both parties, establishes that Laplace owes to Beguex $234.25 paid to him by Beguex; $760,00 for 19 months' salary at $40 per month; $150.00 for 1 month's salary at Osaka: $60.00 as interpreter in a silk-worm egg transaction; total $1,204.25.

On the other hand Beguex owes to Laplace $60.00 paid for account of defendant; $18.00 for a piece of flannel sent to defendant's mother; $70.00 received cash from Mrs. Laplace; $40.00 for clothing furnished in Shanghai; $12.75 costs of transport of 100 cartoons; total $200.75, which, together with the $1,536.18 due on the Hotel des Colonies, amount $1,736.93. The mutual claims for lodging and board are liquidated against each other, which appears at the time to have been the tacit understanding between the parties.

Laplace has to pay the travelling expenses of defendant as he had sent for him from France, and naturally ought to pay his passage.

The balance is then $532.68 due by Beguex to Laplace, the interest is fixed at 6 per cent. per annum from the date of the present judgment.

Beguex is besides ordered to pay costs.

IN THE IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULAR COURT.

Before F. W. KEMPERMANN, Esq., Acting Consul, President; and
Mr. J. PELTZER and Mr. E. HAGENS, Assessors.
Saturday, July 22, 1876.

F. W. HOLM *vs.* H. W. HOHNHOLZ & Co.

This case, which was reported in our issue for Wednesday, the 28th June last, was a claim for $241.05 on two promissory notes. The claim was resisted by defendants, who contended that although their promissory notes were yet in possession of plaintiff, they were not indebted to him. Plaintiff had incurred a book debt with them amounting to about $400, of which he had paid $150 with his own promissory note to defendants, who had transferred the same to Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.; and the balance, or about $250, had been liquidated against defendants' two promissory notes, now sued for. This statement plaintiff denied, saying that he had paid the $250 balance of his book debt in cash to defendants, who consequently, yet owed him for the two promissory notes.

Plaintiff appeared personally, and Mr. Elfen for defendants.

Mr. Elfen observed that the evidence of Mrs. Walker in this Court proved that plaintiff's statement that he borrowed the $150 wherewith to take up his promissory note from Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co., not from Mrs. Walker but from Mr. Druse, is untrue.

Plaintiff replied that he got the $150 from Mr. Druse, and paid no interest for the same. Druse got the money from Mrs. Walker, but inserted plaintiff's name in the note as the borrower and his own name as security. The reason for this proceeding was that Mrs. Walker owed Druse money, and by this arrangement Druse expected to get paid.

The Court gave Judgment as follows:—

If defendant, H. W. Hohnholz, trusts himself to take his solemn oath that he has not received from plaintiff the $226.05 charged plaintiff in a receipted bill of 1st May 1875, for provisions, board and lodging, and cash advanced, than plaintiff's claim for $151.05 is dismissed, and each of the parties shall pay half of the costs.

But if defendant shall not trust himself to take such oath, then he shall pay to plaintiff $226.05, and the whole of the costs.

MONTENEGRO'S IMPORTANCE TO INSURRECTION IN TURKEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF *The Nation*:

SIR: In a leading article on "The Prospect of a General War in Europe," in No. 536 of the *Nation*, while you appreciate the grand question at issue most justly, you have, if I may be allowed to say so, not clearly estimated the mechanism of the movement or the relative value of the various appliances which are being brought to bear in the struggle, which now bids fair (and let us hope not falsely) to be the last appearance of the Grand Turk on the European stage.

That the general peace will be kept we have been assured from Berlin, but under circumstances which imply that the Porte and and its dominions are not included in the negotiations. It seems most probable that no European power will now be obliged to take part, but between this and abstract peace in the East the difference will, I apprehend, be found to be immense. The rayah will not be prevented from doing his best to throw off the old yoke, and the critical question now is when the Principalities will be free to intervene. In all Russian diplomatic procedure, the whole of Turkey is included in the Asiatic department, and the preservation of European peace only means that neither Austria nor any other European Government shall be permitted to intervene, while the Principalities shall be free to act as their own interest and inclination lead them.

The only question of vital importance which the late Conference at Berlin could settle was simply this of the freedom of action of the Principalities, the assurance of which will, I feel certain, turn the scale so decisively against Turkey that the struggle cannot even be a long one. But in your estimate of such an intervention you put Montenegro out of the question, while all is made to depend on Servia and Roumania. But from Roumania nothing except perhaps pecuniary assistance is expected, its army being notoriously ineffective, and the conquest of Servia alone would probably be no great work for the Turkish army, while Montenegro is really the main hope of the insurrection, and the enemy most dreaded by those of the Turkish commanders who have any experience in Montenegrin warfare. And so far is it from the fact that "a large proportion of her (Montenegro's) fighting men are already engaged" in the war—as you assert—that, while the number of rifles which the Prince can put in the field is 25,000 (including the home guard), the number of Montenegrin volunteers in Herzegovina has never, up to the time that I left there in March, been above 700, and is not now above 1,000. Of this I have various assurances too strong and too independent in their sources to be greatly in danger of error. We have a right to suppose that the Porte has used its best efforts to conquer the Herzegovinian insurgents. We know that troops have been sent even from the Asiatic provinces, and that

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the elite of the Turkish army have been employed in the fruitless struggle. Yet, if at any time since the beginning of it the 10,000 men whom Montenegro is always ready to send across the frontier had been sent into Herzegovina, that province of Bosnia would have been cleared of Turkish troops in a fortnight, with the exception of the few fortified places. It is very probable that in those battles which took place near the Montenegrin frontier, the people living along the frontier took their rifles and slipped across to the fighting and back again as soon as it was over; and for this reason the Turkish commanders carefully avoided the frontier in all their operations, and the only cases in which they were obliged to approach it were the movements to relieve Niksics. The Prince of Montenegro had a most difficult task in compelling his people to maintain a neutrality which international law, as understood by civilized nations, would never have demanded of him, because the whole fighting population, if left free to follow its impulse, would have gone into Herzegovina; and he had not merely to prevent organized expeditions, but to restrain the individual subject—to maintain his control over a population whose noblest occupation and most passionate ambition are to fight Turks. To enable him to do this, there was need of a discipline and moral control of which I venture to say no example can be found out of Montenegro, but also of a partial relaxation of that discipline to prevent an explosion at home.

There is no doubt that so far as the insurrection has gone its great strength has been in the Montenegrin volunteers in it, not from the numerical force, but from the higher character of the organization introduced by them and the moral influence of their presence. There is no more doubt in my mind (and I have had an inside view of the affair since August last) that if at any time Montenegro had sent ten thousand men into the field of hostilities the Turks would have been irretrievably beaten on that side, and that any attempt to avenge themselves on Montenegro by the southern frontier would have been equally put at naught by the fifteen thousand men left for its defence. We have, moreover, good military authority (Herr von Wickede, the German military critic) for believing that Montenegro and Servia would be able to hold their own against any army Turkey could *now* put in the field, even if it were concentrated to attack these two Principalities. But this is so far from being the case that already fifteen thousand men are required for a new insurrection in Bulgaria and the garrisons in Crete, Epirus, Thessaly, and Albania must be strengthened to meet movements threatened there, which will certainly be precipitated if the garrisons are withdrawn, and which now wait only for Montenegro to declare itself.

The destiny of the Turkish Empire may possibly be decided without any interference from without except that of Montenegro, the only non-vassal state whose interference is needful. This little remnant of a once great empire, the only fragment of it that has never been brought under subjection to the Turk, and which you leave out of consideration, is therefore really the most important element in the coming *mêlée*, not merely from the strength it can put in the field, but because its warlike prestige is so great amongst all the tribes west and south of it that its declaration of war will be the signal of half-a-dozen movements as formidable as that of Herzegovina.

It is certain that the Russian Government is not ignorant of any fact of importance bearing on this question, and that it perceives that the interference of Europe is not needed to break up the Turkish Empire. It is, I believe, equally beyond doubt that the same Government desires the dissolution of that empire, and that it is due to Russian influence alone that Montenegro and Servia have not interfered long ago; and for these reasons it seems to me that we are looking in the wrong direction in expecting the fall of the Turkish Empire from outside aggression. Its dissolution will be due simply to the utter failure of the force that has held it together to accomplish that work any longer. The work of Russia since the Crimean war has been simply to restrain inopportune movements, to remove impediments to co-operation between the various elements of the empire, to restrain and direct, until the proper moment, all the aspirations towards independence of the several discontented tribes subject to the Porte, and to release them at that proper moment.

The only opponent of this policy in the councils of Europe to-day is Austria. The Hungarian element in the empire, which is at present the dominant one, understands that the formation of a Slav state at her southern boundary will ultimately draw away the Slav provinces of Austro-Hungary; and the Hungarians, ready in past years to destroy the empire to secure their independence, are to-day ready to destroy it again rather than give the South-Slavs their freedom either from Turkey or their own rule. It would seem, too, that Austria would willingly risk a war with Russia rather than have the insurrection continue to a successful end, so that this antagonism between Hungary and Russia presents the only probability of war over the dissolution of Turkey. The vacillating tendencies of Vienna, one day subsidizing the insurrection and another crossing the Turkish frontier to kidnap a dangerous insurgent leader, were simply the struggles for ascendancy of the Slav and Hungarian elements, and while Russia had perhaps no objection to Austria leading the Slavs as a Slav power, she could not risk increasing the influence of Hungarian Austria; so that, when the permanence of the Andrássy cabinet became assured, an immediate divergence between Austria and Russia manifested itself, and that divergence has become greater every day since, up to the holding of the Berlin Conference.

The first consequence of that divergence was the prohibition by Russia of any occupation of the disturbed provinces by Austria. Whatever public profession the Austrian Ministry made, this measure was prepared for with completest provision, and regarded by military Austria as beyond question up to February last, and even now is not by the army considered improbable.

In this juncture the Berlin Conference meets and "secures" the peace of Europe, menaced only by this divergence of two Eastern empires. Information which I am disposed to regard as well-founded says that Austria, in this case, was convinced by a significant pressure from Germany that European interests would be consulted by allowing the insurgents (with the aid of such friends as they could get to aid them) to settle their account with the Turks without any Austrian interference except on conditions agreeable to Russia, and that the interference of the Principalities would not be considered to justify Austrian interference, the real intention of Germany being to prevent was between her two allies, and at the same time effectually to bar the future aggrandizement of Austria, by the formation of a confederacy of the Balkan provinces which should, at the same time, prevent Russia from acquiring any more territory on that side or getting possession of the mouth of the Danube. That this idea of the "United States of the Balkan" was present in the minds of influential Germans I have a proof in a letter addressed to me by a German friend of high consideration at Berlin on the eve of my starting for Herzegovina, in which this solution was laid down as the only one in accordance with English interests; and, in the face of all the conflicting interests, it is clearly that which would be least likely to disturb the peace of Europe. The fact that the new accord of the three powers receives the energetic support of Berlin, while Vienna accepted it much against her will, goes to confirm this view of the matter, viz., that the peace of Europe is secured by Russia and Germany compelling Austria to to consent to the practical relinquishment of all future annexation from the Turkish empire, Russia, on her part renouncing territorial acquisition.

There is an apparent inconsistency in the antagonists, Hungary and Russia, equally opposing Austrian occupation of Bosnia; but this is explicable by the fact that both oppose the further annexion of Slav provinces by Austria—the Hungarians from fear of being overpowered, and Russians from fear of losing their interest in the Slav states. Hungary would accept Austrian occupation in the interest of the Porte, and Russia in the interest of the insurgents, but as the Slav party at Vienna look forward to it as a stage towards absorption, both Hungary and Russia oppose it. In the early stages of the insurrection, while the policy of Germany was still veiled, Russia might have given part to Austria as the price of co-operation, but when Germany had come to an understanding with Russia, then concession became needless and was refused. This explains why, until the end of January, Russia made no objection to an Austrian occupation, which was in Ragusa regarded as a matter of course up to that time, and was only in February forbidden by Russia.

To your general conclusion—viz., that the sooner the crash comes in Turkey, the better—all that I saw in Herzegovina and Albania induces me to accord. The only vestige of government remaining in those provinces is the effect of the moral pressure of European functionaries; beyond their reach, neither justice, liberty, nor protection of life or property can be depended on, and rarely are obtained except by the strong. Not a stone has ever been laid or lifted to futher trade or production since the Turks came in. The only good road in Herzegovina was made seven years ago under pressure from Austria, and the bridge to complete it is still unbuilt, though the money has been sent five times from Stamboul to build it.

W. J. STILLMAN.

VENTNOR, ENG., May 26.

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THE DEEPER CAUSES OF THE COMMERCIAL DISTRESS.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

Six months ago there seemed to be some evidence that the severe commercial distress in this and other countries was about to disappear. But the evidence was mistaken; for with the progress of the present year commercial difficulties have certainly increased. Modern industrial enterprise and commerce have become so vast and various that they can only be dealt with accurately by being distinguished into groups and classes. The first and most profound difference between the commercial countries of the present time and of periods so recent as forty or fifty years ago—that is, just before the era of railways, steam navigation, and new gold supplies—is the increase in the accumulated and realized capital possessed in various degrees by all classes above the humblest. Among the more opulent classes, solid fortunes—composed of lands, houses, premises, obligations of States or companies, and the like—are beyond all previous example: and the incomes thus afforded entail a certain and steady expenditure equal to the maintenance of a vast trade. In this country there is the largest number of such solid fortunes; in declining progression they exist in the following countries:—Holland, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia, Spain. In America, the New England States present the same phenomena as does this country, but upon a scale comparatively small. The creation and increase of these solid fortunes is one of the most beneficent results of civilization and law. Among ourselves, at this moment, it is the expenditure of the opulent class which, in spite of the distress among manufacturers and merchants, keeps in profitable employment the large industries devoted to supplying the wants of the wealthy and well-to-do. But for this a collapse of manufacturing enterprise would mean now, as it did mean in former periods, a collapse of nearly all the trades and employments of the country. We have therefore assured to us by reason of these accumulations of capital, a home and foreign trade of no small magnitude, but a trade which from its nature varies little in character or extent—a trade of the same nature as that of Holland, a country almost wholly dependent on the expenditure of incomes yielded by capital invested in securities. But in this country pre-eminently—(next in the United States, and then in Germany, France, Austria, and Russia)—there is also the commerce of enterprise and invention, the commerce of ambition; which—by means of greater daring and sagacity, by the command of larger means of capital and credit, the early application of new inventions, the discovery of new materials and new wants, and the reduction into practice of cheaper methods of production—is perpetually carrying forward commerce to new conquests and new regions, and constantly enlarging the field of employment for skill and capital. It is this aggressive commerce to which we have now become so accustomed that when it is interruped we at once complain, as we do now, of distress and difficulty.

During the last forty years there have been at least four periods prior to this one during which the commerce of the country has been brought to a comparative standstill. The five years ending with 1842, were full of distress and suffering, and we can now see clearly that the chief causes of that distress and suffering were (1) three bad harvests greatly aggravated in their effects by the corn law, (2) tariff and excise legislation which checked and diminished trade, (3) the political perils of Chartism, and (4) financial discredit much increased by the defective management of the Bank of England. Free-trade measures, better harvests, and railway construction rendered the four years 1843-6 a season of great prosperity. The panic of October 1847, and the three dark years 1848-50 were occasioned by the extravagant lengths to which railway investments had been carried, by Irish famine, and the spread of revolution all over the Continent. Towards the end of 1851 the prices of commodities, the wages of labour, and almost every item of outlay entering into cost of production, had fallen to a very low point, and capital therefore began to be tempted by the cheapness of goods and securities. The demand for articles of every kind in the new gold countries at the same time became powerful; and the Russian war (1853-6) had the effect inseparable from all wars, of fostering unsound trade by the hasty dissipation of scores of millions of borrowed money—that is, of capital wasted so far as any useful purpose is concerned—politics apart. The panic of November, 1857, was the climax of these vicious influences. Inflated credit and inflated enterprise had again carried prices and cost of production beyond the remunerative point. The consumer could no longer pay the price of the articles offered to him, the markets therefore became impracticable and they did not recover in any sensible degree till the end of 1861. The first effect of the civil war in the United States (1861-5) was to pour into Lancashire a flood of wealth from the sale in India and elsewhere of the masses of cotton goods which had been produced in 1859-60 at cheaper rates than had been ever known. The limited liability law came into operation in 1862, and France, Germany, and Russia all began to build railways as fast as money could be had from their own people and from foreigners. The next climax of high prices—that is, of excessive cost of production—came in May 1866: and 1867, 1868, and 1869 were years of gloomy reaction and disquiet, of falling prices, lessened wages, scarce employment, and absence of enterprise.

From the middle of 1870 to almost the middle of 1871 there was the Franco-German war. Then came peace—the indemnity of 220 millions sterling paid to Germany, and the schemes of vast and rapid expenditure occasioned in that country by the sudden acquirement of so much riches. Two or three years previously Austria and Hungary had become one nation, and had entered upon a free and constitutional life. Italy had become unified, and all over Germany there had been a removal of the obsolete and autocratic impediments to labour and skill. The Suez Canal was opened at the end of 1869. Telegraphs were being carried to the farthest part of the commercial world: and by successive inventions steam vessels had been brought to a point of economy which gave them the command of the longest voyages. But beside all these influences—nearly all of them in their spheres and degrees revolutionary—the United States since 1837 had been constructing railways at a pace never before reached either in that or any other region: and not railways only, but canals, docks, wharves, warehouses, and every sort of fixed investment directed to the extension of business, commerce, and manufactures. In Europe there had been since about 1862 the regular appearance as large borrowers of a group of half barbarous States never before heard of in the money market. Turkey, Egypt, Honduras, Peru, Roumania, Venezuela, and the whole tribe of South American settlements obtained year by year tens of millions sterling, and applied at least some portion of the money to the purchase of English materials and labour.

The effect of the war of 1870-1 in stopping nearly all reproductive labour and enterprise in France and Germany—the waste, in short, of gigantic hostilities carried on for a twelvemonth—and the delirium of the peace and its accompanying ransom in the conquering nation threw upon this country in 1871-3 the task of supplying the urgent demands of no small part of Europe. To the fortunate persons who happened to be in possession of the means of supply—notably the owners of coal-mines and iron-works—the results were fabulous. As we all well remember, nothing was talked of but colossal fortunes made in a few months, and an advance of wages and prices beyond all example. The whole industrial and commercial machine was being driven with a velocity and subjected to twists and alterations it could not long endure. A pause came in the summer of 1873. The panic in New York in September of that year told very plainly that in the United States the tension had become insupportable, that floating capital was exhausted for a time, and that cost of production had destroyed consumption. Exactly the same phenomena repeated themselves in Germany, Austria, Russia, Holland, and Belgium. In all these countries since the autumn of 1873 there has been a process of relapse and retreat from a state of things in which expenditure of all kinds had outrun first income and then floating capital: in which wages had long exceeded the intrinsic value of the work performed in exchange for them: and in which the market prices of securities had been raised excessively by a belief in future profits very far larger than the community could furnish or afford.

The case of the United States and of Central Europe is in effect our own. The six years 1867-73 included, as regards commerce and manufactures, a greater number of events and changes, each of them more or less revolutionary, than any preceding period of the same length—events and changes, too, which affected a greater number of countries and regions. Considering the profound character of the disturbing causes, the wonder is that the reaction has not been even more disastrous than it has been and is; and (as we shall see on another occasion when we resume the subject) it is precisely the amplitude of the arresting and compensating forces now at the command of industry and commerce, which affords the best reason for believing that recovery is certain, and perhaps not distant.

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A DUTCH STATESMAN.

(The Spectator)

A remarkable coincidence drew attention, a week or two ago, to the fact that Holland, a small and as most people believe, a stagnant State, has produced in our time two statesmen of the first rank, comparable for enlargement of views and for brilliancy of parts with any of the living political leaders of England, or France, or Germany. While the Dutch Liberals were honouring, at Amsterdam, the memory of their illustrious chief Thorbecke, who died in 1872, the friend and rival of the Liberal chief passed quietly away, leaving no heirs of his ideas and hopes behind him. It would be quite inaccurate to affirm that M. Groen van Prinsterer, whose death, on the 19th ult., has profoundly moved public feeling in Holland, was in any sense to the Dutch Conservatives what Thorbecke was for a whole generation to the Liberals; but he was a man of such warm sympathies, such remarkable capacities, and such energetic convictions, that his character was a potent and wholesome force in public affairs. He was wont to say, "My strength is in my isolation;" he never sought, and it is believed that he repeatedly rejected, a Ministerial portfolio, but to the last he preserved, by his eloquence and his single-minded fervour, an intellectual and moral authority over Court, and Parliament, and people which was unique in its kind, and which cannot fail to be missed. Such a career and such a character deserve appreciation outside the narrow circle within which circumstances confined their action. The name of M. Groen van Prinsterer is scarcely known to any but his own countrymen, and the warmth of affection with which this champion of "lost cause" is regarded can hardly be understood without some slight knowledge of the ground on which he battled and the antagonists with whom he was matched.

M. Groen van Prinsterer, in truth, cannot be understood at all, unless we refer him always to and compare him with M. Thorbecke. These two men, in truth, made the history of Holland during the last generation. Educated at the same University—that of Leyden—they became early friends, and their friendship was never broken by the wide divergence of their political views. After Thorbecke's death, some four years ago, M. Groen published an interesting correspondence with his great rival, extending over a long period of bitter political strife. Both the young Dutchmen quitted Leyden with high reputations as jurists, but their intellectual paths were soon parted. While Thorbecke absorbed the influences of German philosophy, and treated jurisprudence, history, and politics from the point of view of a systematist and evolutionist, Groen van Prinsterer brought a totally different temper and theory to the same studies. He also became a student and writer of history, and his works have been warmly praised and freely used by Mr. Motley. His "Archives of the House of Orange" is a great undertaking, finely executed, for the Royal family was with him the object of an adoring affection and an imaginative allegiance, more complete than that of Scott to the Stuarts or that of Macaulay to the memory of William III. The House of Orange, nevertheless, was not, in M. Groen's conception, a mere Royal family: it represented for him the traditions of the old Batavian Republic, before the ideas of the French Revolution crept in and ruined, as he believed, the national habits of moral discipline, of willing and manly subordination, of Puritan simplicity and directness of character. Around this ideal he wove a historical romanticism, which elevated the whole succession of the Orange Stadtholders into heroes. In this he followed and propagated the ideas of a very extraordinary man, the poet Bilderdyk, whose deep detestation of France and of the dominance of the Bonapartes has left ineffaceable marks upon the national sentiment and policy of Holland. Bilderdyk died in the year when the Belgian secession gave a strong impulse to reactionary forces among the Dutch, and his work fell mainly into the hands of Groen van Prinsterer. For the following decade the latter laboured industriously with his pen to exalt the Orangeist policy, and to exclude the rising tide of Liberalism. With this political mission was interwoven a religious revival, which curiously combined a reaffirmation of Calvinistic orthodoxy and a sentimentalism more closely akin to the Oxford Movement and the Neo-Catholicism of France. As early as 1836, Groen had been nominated Councillor of State; and in 1840, when the revision of the Constitution was forced upon the King, the leader of the pietists and reactionaries, as his opponents described him, became an "extraordinary member" of the Second Chamber. But in the following year he was elected deputy for Harderwyk, and sat down to his death as member successively for the Hague, Leyden, and Arnhem. The Constitutional Reform movement was inspired by Thorbecke from his Chair of Law at Leyden, and the weariness with which the nation began to view the old King's obstinacy on the Belgian question materially assisted the reformers. M. Groen, of course, was foremost among the champions of uncompromising resistance, but the abdication of William I., in 1840, and the appearance soon after of Thorbecke in the Chamber weakened the Conservative forces. The cool judgment and the logical force of the great Liberal leader, were more than a match for the flashing rhetoric and warm, poetic imagination of Groen; and Reform gained ground steadily, till at length the *contre-coup* of the French convulsion of 1848 terrified the Crown and the Conservatives into sudden and complete submission. The Constitution of that year, which Thorbecke carried peacefully and soberly, in the midst of mad democratic storms around, has secured for Holland political freedom and orderly progress such as no other nation on the European continent enjoyed down to the most recent times. The present King ascended the throne in the following year, and his reign, though remarkable for many critical struggles in politics, has been no less pacific and untroubled by internal or external convulsions than that of Queen Victoria.

But Groen van Prinsterer was not one of those who consented to recognise the beneficent results of the change he had so stoutly opposed. He never ceased to deplore the success of the Reformers in 1848, nor to express his content for the pusillanimity of the *bourgeoise* Conservatism which had surrendered unconditionally at the first blast of the Liberal trumpets. He waged war persistently against "the Revolution," which was to him what "Liberalism" was to Dr. Newman. Indeed, if we were to seek out a parallel for M. Groen's peculiar powers and position, we should say that he was what John Henry Newman might have been, if he had plunged into political instead of theological controversy. The intellectual isolation of the one and the other, their hopeless and gallant struggle against forces which gather and grow under the impulsion of resistance; their lofty eloquence, penetrated with tenderness and poetry, yet capable of dealing the rudest blows; their personal influence, so magnetically felt even by those who intellectually protest against their dominion,—all these resemblances seem to us to bring M. Groen more nearly on a level with Dr. Newman than with De Maistre, to whom Mr. Grant Duff has compared him, or Stahl, to whom he has also been likened. No doubt there are great differences in the intellectual and literary capacities of the men, but we are not measuring the one against the other. In Groen's prolonged conflict with the Liberalism of Thorbecke, and especially in his resistance to the secularisation of the school system of Holland in in 1857, he displayed a marvellous energy and fertility of resource in Parliamentary tactics: but he felt that he was fighting almost single-handed, for the ordinary Liberal-Conservatism of the Dutch *bourgeoisie* had no liking for—indeed, no intelligent conception of—his romantic and half-mystical ideas. He was, as it seemed, born two centuries at least behind his time, for the devotion to an impossible ideal, which marred his career and nullified his services, would have found a sphere of possibilities under the old Batavian institutions. M. Groen van Prinsterer was too passionately convinced of the truth of his opinions to submit them to any compromise, and he never chose, therefore, to accept the embarrassing responsibilities of office. Thus, though his influence as a Parliamentary speaker at the Hague was as great as that which Mr. Gladstone wields in the House of Commons at Westminster, M. Groen has left no permanent traces of his policy in the history of Holland. He fought a losing fight most gallantly, and with few to aid or to cheer him: but his defeat was predetermined by the aggregate of forces which he would himself have described as "the Revolution," and with which he had in some sort a personal feud.

THE REFORM OF THE PLATFORM.

(The Nation.)

There is, of course, nothing to be said against the strong desire and determination of the reformers in the Republican party that the person nominated for the Presidency at Cincinnati shall be himself a reformer, and not one of the men who, as has been well said, "are part of the thing to be reformed." To be a reformer, too, the candidate must be, as we endeavoured to point out a fortnight ago, not simply a man who is in favour of reform in the abstract, or who is willing to do as much for reform in the Presidential chair as the existing party usages will permit, but a man who is willing to sacrifice himself for reform, willing to fight for it with the Senate and House and all the Managers, and suffer for it the endless vexations which they can inflict on him, and to trust to the people to support him in disregarding party usages. He must

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be a man, in short, like General Jackson, of sufficient force of character to make a revolution in the Government. Jackson made a revolution by converting the offices into party "spoils," or, in other words, by disregarding the existing usage for the gratification of his own malignity and ambition. We must now have a man who will again make a revolution and destroy the existing usage, and this time in the interest of the public; but to do this he must be, as Jackson was, a fighting man, not afraid to "embitter sentiments," or to "destroy harmony," or to "antagonize" prominent public men, or "hurt the party."

There cannot, then, be too much care taken in the choice of the candidate, for much if not all will depend on him. But, on the other hand, we trust reformers will not overlook the platform, and treat it as of no consequence, because of late years it has become, in the hand of the managers, a mere form of words signifying nothing. On the contrary, the present appears to be an excellent opportunity for reforming it as well as for reforming the candidates. It ought to be borne in mind that the platform of the party in power should differ materially from that of the party in opposition. The latter may be, and indeed can hardly help being, a mere piece of criticism, or a general declaration of principles. The former, on the other hand, should be a genuine programme of the policy to be pursued both in administration and legislation, by which the party may be afterwards judged. The Republican party has never, during its whole existence, had the kind of platform which we now need. Its object being first the restriction of slavery and then the preservation of the Union, and these being ends which admitted of large and picturesque description, while the means to them had in the nature of things to be left in the main to Providence and time, the practice of making sober and minute plans and specifications has died out among politicians. The platform of both parties has become a piece of turgid rhetoric, abounding in glittering generalities, and carefully avoiding any distinct and definite promises, and consequently supplying no means of holding the party to any strict and proper responsibility. It would have been impossible, at any time since 1865, to fasten on the Republican party any ordinary sin of commission or omission by the aid of its platforms, so carefully vague have their utterances been on all prominent topics of the day. In fact, so long as it does not actually organize a rebellion for the overthrow of the Government, it is at present useless to try to convict it out of its own mouth of any wrong-doing. It says a thing ought to be done, but does not say *when* it ought to be done; or it recommends a thing so shadowy that no critic or fault-finder can himself point out *how* it could be done; or it solemnly affirms something which no sane person ever thinks of denying, or proposes to defend something to which there is nowhere the least sign of hostility; or proclaims its desire for something to which nobody but a brute or a savage would refuse his consent. Even when it makes a specific recommendation, as, for example, of a return to specie payments or of a reform in the civil service, it is almost sure to be so general in its terms that the party cannot be held bound to the passage of any "particular measure" which the wit of man could devise.

The general result is that the platform has become simply a display of fireworks, with which the professional politicians amuse the public during the few weeks which intervene between the nominations and the election, well knowing that after the election it will be forgotten, or that, at all events, there is nothing in it which can be made a handle of against the party management. Take as an illustration the declaration of the Philadelphia Convention in 1872 with regard to civil-service reform. It was very sweeping, and seemed to be an emphatic endorsement of the plan of reform the President was then pursuing and a condemnation of the old system. Nevertheless, when Congress met, all or nearly all, the leading Republicans treated any attempt to change the old system with ridicule and contempt, and did so openly and without any regard to the platform.

Now, we do not mean to say that the platform should contain drafts of bills, or should even specify with minuteness what Congressional enactments should provide, or what course the Administration ought to pursue; nor do we undertake to fix the degree of particularity with which it should speak on any subject. This is a matter which must necessarily be left to the judgment of the framers of the resolutions. We simply wish to call attention to the fact that the platform must, in order to restore a proper sense of party responsibility and furnish the public with a test of party sincerity and efficiency, describe with reasonable accuracy not only what the party proposes to do, but *how* it proposes to do it. With regard to civil-service reform, it ought to give us, not general approval of reform only, or even a general proposition that reform consists in appointing good men and keeping them (for we have had this already, and it has done no good), but some account of the process by which the reform ought to be effected, sufficiently minute to enable us to ground a positive charge of treachery and deceit on any leader or manager who shirks or opposes it. And this and all else ought to be expressed in plain, homely, unambiguous English, free from cant and from bombast.

We will take leave to add that if it contained not one word about anything but civil-service reform, it would be all that the times demand; for the condition of the civil-service includes almost every evil of which the American people have at this moment to complain. The seat of all the fraud and corruption and infidelity and inefficiency and negligence is to be found in it. Everything which is now most denounced in the pulpit, in the press, on the platform, and by the fireside can be surely, and for the most part directly, traced to it. Suppose the laws were faithfully executed, the taxes honestly collected, the public accounts correctly kept, all branches of the administration performed with vigor, skill, and efficiency; suppose the best men in the State found it easy to get them; suppose the public service were attractive to that large body of the upright, sober, efficient who, unfit for strife, are willing to give faithful labor for small pay, if accompanied with security; suppose legislation were carefully considered, and framed in the light of the most recent experience of the civilized world; suppose men who had given special attention to particular subjects were listened to by Congressmen, and found little difficulty in becoming Congressmen themselves; suppose there was among all classes, and especially among the rising generation, a revival of that splendid and ennobling interest in the problems of the art of Government, as applied to complicated commercial societies like ours, which distinguished the American people at the close of the last country and the beginning of this; suppose the game of trickery, chicane, and humbug which Morton, Conkling, and their kind call "politics" were to fall into disuse, and the persons who play it consigned to obscurity or forced into some honest pursuit, what should we, as citizens of a free state, have now to lament? Why, nothing—absolutely nothing. There might still be fraud and corruption, and bad legislation; but the way to cure them, as far as may be in a world inhabited by mortal men, would be clear. The philanthropist or statesman or reformer would still have work to do in abundance, but they would work with hopefulness, and be able every day to count their gains. And what is it that hinders this most desirable consummation? Simply, the usurpation by the legislative branch of the Government of the Executive power of making appointments to office, and the use of the power thus usurped to further the selfish aims of individuals in the almost total disregard of the public interest. The usurpation is, in fact, so great and far-reaching in its consequences that it has effected a change in the structure of the Government. The President, as he now exists, is no longer the President provided for by the Constitution. It has a host of new duties, to which most of its time is given, and is armed with new rights, for the protection of which almost all its votes are directly or indirectly cast. The public service is no longer the machine contemplated by the Constitution. It has no one responsible head; it works under no system of discipline or accountability. It resembles no corps of which the framers of the Government had any knowledge or foresight, and none which now exists in any civilized country. Nor is it organized either on American or foreign experience of human nature, or with reference to peculiar needs of American business or society. It is in all respects peculiar, barbarous, unprecedented and unparalleled. In short, the Government we live under is essentially different from that which was founded for us eighty-nine years ago, and is essentially worse, and essentially unfitted to the need of a modern state; and the change has been effected not by legislation, but the insidious growth of an abuse begun by an unscrupulous President, and perpetuated and converted into a system by two generations of adventurers and intriguers. If the Republican party, then, wishes to bring the Republic back to the simplicity and purity of the earlier days, it must restore the old distribution of powers and duties, and reorganize the civil service on ordinary business principles. The task does not seem a great one, if we think only of the amount of labor it would require; but if we think of the effect it would produce, it seems worthy to rank with any of the greatest political changes of modern times.

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

July 23, *Great Republic*, American steamer, Dearborn, 3,883, from Hongkong, July 15, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

July 24, *Sir Lancelot*, British ship, Hepburn, 886, from Shanghai, Ballast, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.

July 25, *Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, Vroom 630, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

July 25, *Modeste*, British corvette, Captain Buller, 2,100, from Kobe.

July 27, *Genkai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Connor, 1,917, from Shanghai and ports, July 20, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

July 28 *Malacca*, British steamer, Edmond, 1,685, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

July 28, *Shinagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, Sickmier, 900, from Kobe, July 26, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

DEPARTURES.

July 22, *Glamis Castle*, British steamer, Dickie, 1,587, for New York, viâ Kobe, Tea, despatched by Adamson, Bell & Co.

July 23, *Nevada*, American steamer, Williams, 2,145, for Shanghai and port, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

July 24, *City of Peking*, American steamer, Maury, 5,079, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

July 24, *Haidamack*, Russian corvette, Captain Tirtoff, 1,100, for Hakodate.

July 24, *La Clocheterie*, French corvette, Captain Reinnier, 2,000 for Hakodate.

July 25, *Great Republic*, American steamer, Cobb, 3,883, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

July 25, *Kiushiu Maru*, Japanese steamer, Christensen, 550, for Kobe, General, despatched by M. B. Co.

July 26, *Tanais*, French steamer, Reynier, 1,910, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

July 26, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, 2,119, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

July 26, *Toyoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, Thomson, 656, for Hakodate, General, despatched by M. B. Co.

July 28, *Osaka*, British barque, Lowe, 527, for London viâ Kobe, Ballast, despatched by Edward Fischer & Co.

July 28, *Ella Nicol*, British barque, Wilson, 475, for Kobe, Kerosene, despatched by C. & J. Trading Co.

July 28, *Chili Maru*, Japanese steamer, Drummond, 800, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

July 29, *Midge*, British gun-boat, Captain Salmon, for Kobe.

July 24, *Tennessee*, American frigate, Captain Lowe, for Hakodate

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamship *Great Republic* from Hongkong —For Yokohama: Mr and Mrs Haffenden, 2 children and nurse, Mrs F. C. Goodrich, Mrs. F V McNain, A H. Wiegand, and 1 in the steerage. For San Francisco: Revd J. Wilson, wife and 3 children. Steerage: Mrs Trinadad, daughter and 3 children.

Per Steamship *Nevada* for Shanghai and ports.—Viscount Brennier de Montmorand, and servant, Minister of France to China, Georges Dubail, Esq. (Secretary) Mr. W. White, Captain J. A. Amesbury Mr E C. Kirby, and 1 Japanese in the cabin.

Per Steamship *City of Peking* for Hongkong.—Messrs. A. E. Brunnier, and Wilson.

Per P. M. S. S. *Great Republic*, for San Francisco: Messrs. E G Rose, Lieut Field, Miss Rains, Felix Salle, Mr Lambert and Family, Rev. Mr Wilson, Rev. Mr Nelson, Mr. and Mrs Tolbort J. Preston, H. W. Davis, John Coram, Mr. and Mrs. Fobel, Mrs. Halsey and Family, Count de Rochechouart, F. A Davis C. F. Fishe and Family, J. B. Hay, Captain Le Bon, G. Chludow, P. Pachuro, F. Klots, H. G. Hollingworth, Count d'Imécourt, A. A. Fisher, Saml. Morris, and 140 Chinese in the Steerage.

Per Steamship *Tanais* for Hongkong —Messrs. Bowlers and Lassiere.

Per Steamship *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports —Mr. and Mrs. Fuller, Miss Gulick, Miss Scott, Miss L Green, Mrs. Von der Heyde and child, Mrs. Benumann, Mrs Lawrence, Messrs. Twombley, Pryer, A. Machenhauer, Peltzer, W. Reynell, J. Scott, F. A. Potter, Dr. Funk. Captain Bridgford, and 33 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Genkai Maru*, from Shanghai, &c.—Rt. Revd. Bishop Burdon and Mrs Burdon, Rt. Rev. Bishop Williams, Mr. Cargill, Miss Cargill, Mr. Merrill, Mr. Simeon, Dr. Ermerins, Mr. O. J. Ferreira and Child, Mr. Rymer Jones, Mr. J. H. Pinckooss, Mr. Callwell, Mr. Van D lden, Mr Lipman, Mr. H. D Schmid, Mr. L. J. Sa, Mr. Conner, (San Francisco) 19 Japanese and 1 Chinese in cabin, 4 Europeans, 7 Chinese and 26, Japanese in steerage.

Per Steamship *Malacca* from Hongkong —Mr. and Mrs. Rickard and family, Mr. Cooper, R N., and 4 Chinese.

CARGO.

Per Steamship *Nevada* for Shanghai and ports.—
Treasure $22,400
Per Steamship *Tanais* for Hongkong —
Silk for Marseille... ... ... 370 bales.
London ... ... 449 „
Total... ... ... 819 bales.
Waste Silk... ... ... 25 bales.

Per Steamship *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—
Treasure ... ... $50,500.
Per Steamship *Genkai Maru* from Shanghai and ports —
Treasure $163,000
„ ... ...*yen* 500,501
Per Steamship *Malacca* from Hongkong —
Sugar ... ... 8,637 bags.
Sundries ... ... 1,628 packages.

REPORTS.

The *Sir Lancelot* reports: North-easterly winds and stormy weather. Had a heavy easterly gale off the Kii channel which continued for some days.

The Steamship *Malacca* reports: Light S. W. winds after leaving port, but during latter part of trip strong N. E. gales and a very heavy sea.

The *Gaucho* left this afternoon for Yokoska, to be docked.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination	*Name*	*Agents.*	*Despatch*
Hakodate ...	Hiogo Maru	M. B. Co.	31st July.
Shanghai ...	Genkai Maru	M. B. Co.	2nd Aug.
Hongkong ...	Malacca	P. & O. Co.	2nd Aug.
San Francisco	Gaelic	O. & O. Co.	10th Aug.
San Francisco	City of Peking	P. M. S. S. Co.	24th Aug.
New York ...	Etta Loring...	Smith, Baker & Co.	
New York ...	Quang Se ...	Jardine, M. & Co. ...	

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS

			Destination.
Genkai Maru		Connor	...Shanghai.
Hiogo Maru		Vroom	...Hakodate.
Kanagawa Maru		... ...	...Laid up.
Massilia		... ...	... Laid up.
Menzaleh		Pasqualini ...	...
Malacca		Edmond ...	...
Niigata Maru		... ...	...Laid up.
Meiji Maru		Peters	...
Sea Gull		Aefort	...
Shinagawa Maru ...		Sickmier... ...	...
Taihei Maru		Hubenette ...	...
Thabor		Pendered ...	...

SAILING SHIPS

Ada	686	Asals	...Kobe.
Etta Loring ...	716	Loring	...New York.
Gaucho	370	Creighton. ...	...London.
John Mackeau ...	198	... ...	...
Mary Jane ...	165	... ...	...
Sir Lancelot ...	886	Hepburn ...	...
White Adder ...	965	Bethen	...

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR

French frigate ...	Atalante	... Captain Caillet.
Am. sloop of war...	Yantic ...	... Captain F. W. Dickens.
British corvette ...	Modeste	... Captain Buller.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL —"Patroclus" s.s. "Achilles" s.s.
FROM LONDON.—"F. S Thompson", "Bengal" s.s.; "Peeress"; "Wallace" s.s; "Teviot" s.s.

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Cashmere"; "Lothair."
FROM SHIELDS —"Ariantes"
FROM CARDIFF —"Victna"; "Josephine"; "Grenadier"; "Solent;" "Mary Fraser."
FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas C. Leary"; "T. H. Goddard"; "Cremona"; "Midnight." "Charles L. Pearson."
FROM HAMBURG.—"Bonita."
FROM LIVERPOOL.—

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.—"Harrisburg', "State of Louisiana" s.s.; "Ulysses" s.s.; "Stentor" s.s. "Diomed" s.s.
AT LONDON, FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS—"Coulnakyle"; "Burmese" s.s.; "Niger" s.s.; "State of Alabama." s.s.
AT HAMBURG.—
AT GLASGOW.—
AT LIVERPOOL —

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I, suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

August 1st, 1875. 26 alt.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—The previously reported large transactions in *Cotton Goods* and *Yarns* have, to a great extent, satisfied the demand, and we have now to report a quiet market with prices showing a downward tendency. *Grey Shirtings* may be considered nominally as unchanged. In *Yarns* a moderate business has been done at weaker rates. Superior spinnings of 28/32, though somewhat lower in price, continue in good demand, whereas low spinnings of these counts are almost unsaleable.

Grey Shirtings:—				
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce....	$1.70 to $2.10
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	„ ...	2.00 to 2.45
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ „	39 in.	„ ...	1.90 to 2.50
9 lbs.	38½ „	44 in.	„ ...	2.20 to 2.72
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 „	32 in.	„ ...	1.45 to 1.70
„ 6lbs.	24 „	32 in.	„ ...	1.15 to 1.30

White Shirtings:—				
60 to 64 reed	40 yds.	35 in.	per pce.	2.20 to 2.40
Turkey Reds	24 yds.	30 in.	2—3 lb. per lb...	0.75 to 1.00
Black Velvets				8.00 to 9.00
English Drills	15 lbs.	40 yds.	30 in.	2.90 to 3.05
Taffachelas	12 yds.	33 in....	*nom.*	2.10 to 2.30

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	...per picul...	$30.00 to 32.50	
No. 28 to 32	...per picul...	$32.00 to 37.50	
No. 38 to 42	...per picul...	$39.00 to 42.00	
Reverse Twist ... 16/24 ...	„ ...	32.50	

Woollens.—Plain *Mousselines de Laine* remain saleable at the same low rates as quoted in our last, while printed sorts attract more attention. We hear of some transactions in *Black Orleans* and *Shimagoros*, but at very low rates.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in....	6.50 to 7.50	
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in. ..	4.75 to 5.25	
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in...	4.25 to 5.75	
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in....	0.25 to 0.33	
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in....	6.25 to 7.25	
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in ...	18.50 to 19.00	
Lastings, Japan...	22—30 yds.	32 in....	13.00 to 14.50	
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in ...	0.17½ to 0.19	

Figured Mousseline de Laine..	30 yds.	30 in...	0.23 to 0.27	
Multicolored „	...30 yds.	30 in...	0.30 to 0.36½	
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy..	48 in. to 52 in...		0.80 to 1.20	
Presidents	...54 in. to 56 in...		0.60 to 0.70	
Pilots	...54 in. to 56 in...		0.40 to 0.45	
Union	.. 54 in. to 56 in...		0.40 to 0.65	
Blankets, scarlet & green	7 to 8 lbs...	per lb...	0.40 to 0.41	

Sugar.—During the past week the native dealers have evinced a greater desire to buy, but hoping that holders may shew some wish to realize their long-standing stocks, they offer prices which are so low as to meet with no response. In Yedo stocks are becoming very light, and as little Sugar is on the way from Formosa, and none from China ports, a considerable advance in values is daily expected. Importers of *Takao Sugar* are asking $3.75 per picul, and are firm in their demands; some even demanding 84.

Refined Sugars are not in active demand, but there is some improvement in this respect to-day. The quotations for *China Sorts* are quite nominal.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	...per picul .	$3.50	
„ in basket	„	...$3.15	
Taiwanfoo do.	„	...$3.05	
do. in bag	„	...$3.20	
China No 1 Ping-fah	„	...$7.75	
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„	...$7.10	
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„	.. $6.20	

China No. 4 Kook-fah	...per picul...	$5.50	
„ No. 5 Kong-fun	„	...$4.90	
„ No. 6 E-pak	„	...$3.80	
Swatow...	„	...$3.00	
Daitong	„	...$2.85	
Japan Rice	„	...$2.20	
Kerosene Oil	„	...$2.35	

Kerosene Oil.—Our market remains quiet, though, apparently, a few holders are forcing sales. The *Ella Nicol* has taken her cargo of 7,860 cases to Kobe.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—A large business has been done during the week at lower prices, and in consequence of very heavy arrivals dealers were anxious to realize at the subjoined quotations.

Arrivals are 1,580 bales, and settlements, since the 22nd instant, 950 bales of Hanks and 250 of Oshiu, filature and other sorts, the stock consisting of 1,000 bales. The total export to date is 1,483 bales against 211 bales for a corresponding period last year.

	At Exchange 3/11½ in London.	*At Exchange 5.00 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*	
Hanks.—Extra to No. 1...	$720 to 740	25/2 to 25/10	69 to 71
„ Best No. 1 & 2 ...	$690 to 710	24/2 to 24/10	67 to 68
„ Good No. 2 ...	$660 to 680	23/3 to 23/10	64 to 66
„ Medium No. 2½ .	$630 to 650	22/3 to 22/11	61 to 63
„ C'mon. No 3) „ Inferior No 4 & 5)	$600 to 620	21/8 to 21/11	58 to 60

	At Exchange 3/11½ in London.	*At Exchange 5.00 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*	
Kakida.— Good	$730 to 740	25/6 to 25/10	70 to 71
Hamatski.—Good	$520 to 550	18/8 to 19/7	51 to 54
Soday.— Good	$550 to 570	19/7 to 20/3	54 to 56
Hatchojee—(Tussah).....	$480 to 510	17/4 to 18/4	48 to 50
Tajuma.— (Tamba).....	$430 to 480	15/8 to 17/4	43 to 48

Tea.—The closing week has been marked by no feature in our Tea market worthy of comment. Settlements have been moderate, amounting in all to 2,600 piculs, mostly of the lower grades at prices shewing a weaker tendency. The general quality of most parcels offering is anything but desirable, and it seems quite apparent that the first crop of the current season has almost all arrived on this market.

To-days prices rule as under, the general tone of the market being decidedly weak.

Common	$10.00 to 12.00	Fine	$25.00 to 30.00
Good Common	13.00 to 16.00	Finest	31.00 to 36.00
Medium	17.00 to 19.00	Choice	40.00 nomi.
Good Medium	20.00 to 22.00		

The Str. *Quang Se* has been advertised for New York viâ Kobe and China ports, and will probably have fair despatch. The S. S. *Bengal* is also seeking freight for the same destination, rates being £3 to £3.5.

The *Etta Loring* is reported fully engaged, and will have despatch for New York about the 10th proximo.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—There has been very little doing during the week. Sterling rates have suffered a sharp decline, and Private Paper is much enquired after at quotations.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight.....	3s. 11d.
„ Bank Bills on demand.....	3s. 10d.
„ Private 6 months' sight.....	3s. 11⅜ to ½d.
On Paris—Bank 6 months' sight.....	4.90
„ Private 6 ms. sight.....	4.97½
On Hongkong—Bank sight.....	3 % disct.
„ Private 10 days' sight.....	Nominal.

On Shanghai—Bank sight	76
„ Private 10 days sight.....	77 nomi.
On New York—Bank Bills on demand.....	94½
„ 30 days sight Private.....	96½
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand.....	95
„ 30 days sight Private.....	96⅜
Kinsatz	396
Gold Yen	388

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prevented this programme being carried out. Though the Japanese possess telegraphs it is evident that they have not yet adapted their customs to a telegraphic age, or the Empress would not have been obliged to wait at Shinbashi station all day on the 20th instant, expecting the Mikado's arrival which was then doubtful, when Her Majesty might have been summoned to the station by a telegram in ample time to meet the Mikado, when his arrival at Yokohama was a matter of certainty.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

Officers of the Army Department will proceed in a few days to survey the northern coast of Japan.

From the same.

The school at Noge-yama, in Yokohoma, which has recently been closed, will shortly be re-opened as a school of medicine.

From the same.

Regulations have been issued by the Bureau of Police for the guidance of police constables in cases of fire or accidents by water.

The learn from the *Chôya Shimbun* that while His Majesty the Mikado was proceeding from the Shinbashi Station to the Imperial Palace, on the 21st instant, a man from among the crowd which lined the route attempted to address His Majesty, but was immediately arrested. He was taken to the nearest Police Station, and on examination stated that he was a farmer belonging to the province of Iyo, Izuoka by name, and that he was desirous of partaking of the advantages which education would afford, but which his great poverty would not admit of his attaining, and he therefore wished to solicit His Majesty's assistance towards procuring the desire of his heart.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

A rumour is current among the people that while Mr. Mori was in China he had a discussion at the Tsung-li Yamên about the Loochoo Islands, which he contended belonged to Japan, but was flatly contradicted by the Chinese officials, who distinctly stated that the Loochooans were subject to China.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

Complaints were formerly made that the *kuadzoku* and their servants treated the people disdainfully, and were even haughty in their bearing to the *kuchô* and the *kochô*, but they are now, happily, giving up such foolish and objectionable practices.

From the *Osaka Nippô*.

At the temple of Kurosumi the priests give holy water to faithful attendants which is said to cure any sickness.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

Their Excellencies Messrs. Sanjô, Ito, Okuma and Kuroda will start on a visit to Yezo in a few days.

From the same.

All the officials who accompanied His Majesty the Mikado on his northern tour have had seven days leave of absence granted to them.

The P. M. Co.'s steamer *Great Republic* left this morning for San Francisco. She takes 397 bales of Silk to the States and the following Tea:—

From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other cities.	Total
Shanghai	—	5,001	2,339	7,340
Hiogo	—	2,407	676	3,083
Yokohama	3,618	285	2,761	6,664
Hongkong	915	1,328	1,756	3,999
Total	4,533	9,021	7,532	21,086

Wednesday, 26th.

An advertisement which will be found elsewhere announces the temporary suspension of the *Ostasiatische Zeitung*—not its extinction—on account of a dearth of subscribers. It is catalepsy, not death.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

Mr. Sakai, the former Editor of the *Akébono Shimbun*, was summoned to the *Saibansho* on the 23rd instant, but on putting in an appearance was informed that his trial was postponed until the next day, as the Judge was unprepared to proceed with his case. On the 24th Mr. Sakai again presented himself at the *Saibansho*, with a similar result.

From the same.

Some fifty Tôkiô *Geisha* have recently started off for Jôshu, which shows that the silk producers in that province have greatly prospered this year.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

The Government has issued 1,800,000 Cards for Silk-worm Eggs this year, which they have sent to the various *kencho* in the Silk districts for distribution among the producers.

From the same.

Though times are dull at Kiôto the tailors have received many orders for children's *kakama*, which shows that many of them are sent to school.

From the same.

At 3 a.m. on the 20th instant a fire broke out at Kuwana, in the province of Ise, and was not extinguished for some nine hours, when it had destroyed 15 houses and five lumber yards,

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

A new road, which can be used by *jinrikishas*, is about to be constructed in the Hakone district between Yumoto and Tônosawa, and also another between the latter place and Sokokura.

Thursday, 27th.

We have been favoured with the following telegram from the Commissioner of Railways:

Osaka, 27th July.

The line between Osaka and Mukomuchi, near Kiôto, has been successfully opened to day for public traffic.

The Agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Company has informed us that the Cable between Singapore and Batavia has been repaired, and is now in good working order.

The following movements of the Mitsu Bishi S. S. Co.'s steamers may be of interest to our readers:—

The S. S. *Hiroshima Maru* left Shanghai yesterday and her arrival here may be looked for on Thursday, the 3rd August. She will be followed by the S. S. *Sumida Maru*, leaving Shanghai on the 28th instant, and due here on the 5th proximo.

The S. S. *Nagoya Maru* will be despatched from Shanghai on the 2nd August, and in order to connect with the S. S. *Gaelic*, will be due here on the 9th instead of the 10th prox.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

There are, on an average, 200 cases brought before the civil court in Tôkiô every day.

From the *Saikai Shimbun*.

Many English and French men-of-war now visit Nagasaki to obtain supplies of coals, and it is said they are preparing for a war with China.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

His Majesty the Mikado will visit Yokoska on the 2nd August, to witness the launch of a Government vessel which has just been completed.

We learn from the *Hôchi Shimbun* that in April last the *Shihosho* instructed the Bureau of Police that prisoners might be supplied with books of various sorts, but were on no account to be furnished with newspapers. It seems strange that the *Hôchi* should only be in a position to make this information public now, but for some inscrutable reason the Government seems desirous of preventing such announcements from being duly made known to the public through the medium of the press.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

A Buddhist priest named Fukuzawa is preaching at a temple in Asakusa, called Denbôin, with so much forcible eloquence, that even during this hot weather some 300 people attend his service daily.

From the same.

Summer is usually the busy time for the *geisha*, but on account of the dullness of business, and poverty of the people, there are many among them who are now altogether giving up their calling in Tôkiô.

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Friday, 28*th*.

The P. & O. steamer *Malacca* arrived this morning with English mails to 9th June on board. The delay in arrival beyond contract time was caused by the *Indus* breaking her shaft between Penang and Singapore. A steamer called the *Jeddah*, which happened to be passing, took the *Indus* in tow for a short time until met by the P. & O. steamer *Columbian*, when a transfer took place, and the *Columbian* towed the *Indus* into Singapore, where the damage was repaired. The *Indus* left Singapore at 3 a. m. on the 15th instant and arrived in Hongkong at 9 a.m. on the 20th, thus making a capital run.

Letters received yesterday morning from Peking afford very certain grounds for the belief that war with China will be avoided.

From the same source we take the following extract, which has great importance at this moment in this country :—

"The long drought, which has been doing so much harm in the provinces of Chili, Shantung and Honan, has happily ceased. We had a good strong rain the day before yesterday, and it looks as if there would be a continuance of it."

The M. M. steamer *Djemnah* left Shanghai on the 16th instant, taking 5,579 bales of Silk for Europe, being the largest cargo which any one vessel every took from that port, and equal to more than one-third of the entire annual export from Japan.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Burdon, Bishop of Victoria, arrived here yesterday by the *Genkai Maru*. Dr. Burdon will preach in Christ Church on Sunday morning next, and also hold a Confirmation during the evening service on the same day.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that a newspaper, to be called the *Chûgai Hiôron*, will be published on the first of next month. The *Hôchi Shimbun* says this paper will number on its staff some of the writers connected with the lately suspended *Hiôron Shimbun*, and therefore looks for some stirring articles.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

Mr. Sano, a member of the *Genrô-In*, who held the appointment of Commissioner to the Vienna Exhibition, has received permission to wear the Austrian and Saxon decorations which were conferred upon him.

From the *Kumamoto Shimbun*.

It is reported that Shimadzu Saburo has had his hair cut in the foreign style.

From the *Osaka Nippô*.

A number of teachers, and others interested in the progress of education, met together in Osaka on the 24th instant, to discuss matters connected with the Normal College of that city.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

Mr. Sakai, the editor of the *Akébono Shimbun*, appeared again at the Tôkiô *Saibansho* on the 26th instant, when he was informed that he had, after due examination, been found guilty of an infraction of the Libel-laws, but that judgment was reserved for the present.

From the same.

His Majesty the Mikado gives a dinner party at the Imperial Palace to-day, the 28th instant, at which the Prime Minister, several of the *Sangi*, and other high officials who accompanied His Majesty on his northern journey, will be present. The subordinate officials will be received by His Majesty to-morrow.

From the same.

Drought has so long continued in the Shimane and Ehime *kens* that the farmers have at last begun to solicit the gods for rain.

Saturday, 29*th*.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

It is said that certain reforms will shortly take place in the regulations concerning Foreign Settlements.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

Another display of fire-works will take place on the *Sumidagawa* on the 5th of next month.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

It is rumoured that a notification will shortly be issued to the effect that no Japanese subjects, whether merchants or farmers, will hereafter be permitted to form companies with foreigners for the purpose of carrying on business of any nature.

From the same.

His Excellency Yamao, the Vice-Minister of Public Works, will shortly start for Mi-ike to examine some mines there, and is expected to return about the middle of next month, when their Excellencies Sanjo and Ito will start for Yezo.

From the same.

Wrestlers are hereafter it to be under the jurisdiction of the Army Department, and Mr. Gojo, a descendant of Nominoshikune, the founder of the sport in Japan, has been specially appointed to control them.

From the same.

Even children of ten or twelve years of age can earn about one *yen* a day at silk reeling in Jôshu, so that many children from Tôkiô and other cities are about to proceed to Jôshu in order to make money.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

Yesterday being the fiftieth day since the death of the Imperial Princess, Yoshiko no Mikoto, a special service was held at the Gokokuji temple, Otowa, Tôkiô.

From the same.

Mr. Sakai, the editor of the *Akébono Shimbun*, again appeared at the *Saibansho* on the 27th instant, and there signed an acknowledgment of the truth of the charge made against him, judgment in his case being still reserved.

From the same.

Three Americans proceeded to Sapporo with Mr. Kuroda in the *Genbu Maru* on the 25th instant, who will act as instructors of agriculture. Mr. Kuroda also took with him sixteen women who had learnt silk reeling at the Imperial filature works at Tomioka, and who will teach silk reeling at the Government establishment which is to be shortly opened at Sapporo.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Menelaus* arrived in port to-day from Liverpool, having made the passage including stoppages in fifty-four days.—*Shanghai Courier*.

A slightly incredible rumour is abroad to-day, in which there is possibly some small substratum of truth. It is confined principally, we believe, to the Chinese, and is causing them intense excitement. The story is as follows:—Four Chinese gunboats, it is said, were coming up the coast with sycee, *en route* for Shanghai, when they fell in with a French man-of-war, who attacked them, killed thirty of their men and would have taken the treasure by main force had it not been for the opportune arrival of an English war-vessel, who came to the rescue and beat the Frenchman off. Such is the story, exactly as it reaches us: we have been unable to verify it or test its accuracy, so give it as it stands. There is no doubt however that the Chinese are greatly exercised about it and are talking of nothing else.—*Shanghai Courier*.

The clipper ship *Windhover*, Captain Findlay, bent sails Wednesday, and will sail to-day or Monday for London, being the first sailing ship from this port with new season's teas.—*S. C. & C. Gazette*.

News has reached Shanghai of the arrival in London of the steamers *Glencarn* and *Hankow*. The dates of their arrival are unknown by the local agents, but according to Reuter the teas taken by the *Glencarn* were on the London market on the 7th. It is generally reported that the *Glencarn* passed the *Hankow* in the Mediterranean, the latter vessel making an unusually long voyage between Port Said and Gravesend.—*S. C. & C. Gazette*.

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EUROPEAN OPINION REGARDING JAPAN.

THE extract, published among our 'Notes of the Week, reflecting the present condition of opinion in England regarding Japan, is well worthy of the careful and earnest consideration of the Japanese Government. The letter from which it is taken comes to us from an excellent source. The writer of it is a man of sound judgment, of large experience in the ways and doings of the Japanese, a careful observer and a conscientious reporter of facts; and there is no room whatever for supposing that he is mistaken in the impressions he conveys regarding the existing state of English opinion upon Japanese affairs. Now this is a very serious matter. The English are a very sober and solid people. They form opinions for themselves from facts, and pay no heed whatever to the rambling sentimentalism which is not without its weight elsewhere even in English-speaking countries. If they are very slow to praise, they are also slow to blame. They are very just, very shrewd and very practical. Their anger is reserved for deception, foul play and trickery, but they have a large fund of contempt for shams, artificiality, unfounded pretension and hollow display. Disdaining to imitate the ways of other nations, they have become a law to themselves, and their inflexible pride renders them supremely indifferent to the opinions of others. For this reason, too, they readily—perhaps too readily—form unfavourable opinions of those who appear over anxious for such opinions. They hold that reality, truthfulness and solvency are titles to respect in whatever class they are found, and though deeply tinged with caste feeling and even caste prejudice, they look down on an insolvent noble even more than on an insolvent trader. The judgment of the nation naturally finds utterance in the public journals, and these journals again exercise a large influence upon the opinion of Europe—none the less so on account of their extreme moderation and sobriety of expression. Thus it is certain that for some time at least the opinions regarding Japan reflected by our correspondent will be maintained in Europe. That it is as unduly depreciatory of the Japanese, as the previous estimates of them were too high, seems to us to admit of no doubt. And it will be observed that our correspondent takes the same view. He thinks that these opinions are due to the natural reaction from an estimate equally erroneous in the other direction. But in both cases the foreigners are the offenders. The Japanese were praised beyond their deserts, and they are now depreciated below their true merits. If they were somewhat spoiled by our flatteries, whose fault was that? And if "there never was yet fair woman but she made mouths in a glass," who is to blame one who wants not for attractions and whose praises have been sung all round the world, if she consults her mirror over often and looks to see whether smiles, frowns or the caprices of coquetry become her best?

But let us turn to our correspondent's letter and see what are the items of his bill of indictment. First, it seems that the young students have not left a good impression behind them, while they have left a great many bad debts. It is the old story of *Messieurs les étudiants, vont a La Chaumière*, &c., &c. As to their bad debts, London tradesmen are a little careless about giving credit, and there may be some fault in this direction. Still, these things should not be. Even a hundred and forty degrees of longitude do not cancel obligations towards the tailor and bootmaker, and men who wear coats which they have no intention of paying for deserve at least never to be well fitted. We think, however, that the students in England are not alone to blame for the bad odour the Japanese are in there. It is time to say that some of those who have been entrusted with official positions in England have not been as jealous of the good name and fame of the nation as they should have been. It is no secret that scenes of low profligacy have been but too common in quarters where the reputation of the Japanese nation should have been specially preserved from such a slur. Making every legitimate allowance for a moral code far lower than and widely different from our own, respect for the opinion of society, and a proper sense of pride in the reputation of the Japanese nation, should long ago have stopped, even if they would ever have permitted, the scandals to which we here only obscurely refer, but which have become lamentably notorious in London. Next we come to the charge of the illiberal policy of the Government in matters relating to trade. This covers a great deal of ground, but has much foundation. The truth is however, that the Japanese are not so much to blame for this as some of their foreign advisers, who, in season and out of season, have never ceased teaching them to regard foreign trade as prejudicial to their welfare, unless carried on under conditions repudiated as economically unsound by every leading economist in Europe. It is not too much to say that this doctrine has been dinned into the Japanese mind until all the great commercial nations of the world, with England at the head of them, are looked upon as little better than strong men desirous of plundering weaker ones. And thus it is that instead of allowing its people to buy and sell how and when and where they like, on the safe and solid ground that no man will enter into a commercial operation except for his own advantage, the Japanese Government fetters trade in every way, and with an ingenuity, which, if displayed in an exactly opposite direction, would greatly increase the wealth of the country in ten years. We have lately seen at Kobe how the Government has stepped in between a foreigner and one of its subjects, and prevented the carrying out of a contract entered into in good faith on both sides and promising to be beneficial to both sides. A native finds somewhat—a mineral or manufactured production—which the foreigner at once recognizes as promising some advantage on exportation, at a price which gives the Japanese a good profit. At that price he will get a few piculs of it. But let him try and get ten thousand piculs, and he will see what happens. A bar at once is placed across his path, and the whole transaction is stopped. What has made England so rich? A small business at large profits? Nothing of the kind. *An enormous business at small profits.* This is the secret of an expanding and profitable trade. But here, if the foreign merchant finds that it will pay him to buy a thousand piculs of copper at such and such a price, or to contract for it, the demon of officialism, or rapacity in some other form, comes in and forbids the transaction. And why? "Because the country is being robbed, and the profit which the foreigner will get should be preserved to the Japanese." Was there ever such fatuity? The foreigner's ready money offered for the product—whatever it may be—is like so much capital added to the country in aid of its productive power. If we are told that by parting with its minerals the country parts with its wealth and is so much the poorer for ever, the obvious answer is that on no other conditions can the minerals ever be of value to the nation. All semi-civilized nations seem to have a dread of their metals going away. They will export their coal without a grudge. But when their copper begins to flow, they apply a styptic as if to stop a mortal hæmorrhage. Why? There is no single reason which will hold water for a

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second. A nation cannot be ruined, and must be benefited, by free trade, because its aggregate commerce is simply the sum of myriads of transactions, not one of which would be entered into but for the profit it promises. But if the Japanese apply for their ideas of commercial legislation to men saturated with false economical views, they must not complain if their reputation suffers for the superstitions of their priests.

Next, we come to the dismissed employés of the Government—a rather difficult point to deal with. As Sir ROGER gravely said on a case of conflicting argument,—"There is much to be said on both sides." The Japanese have had some bad servants; and bad servants make bad masters. That they have dealt illiberally in money matters with their foreign employés, cannot certainly be maintained, and in cases of unexpected dismissal good allowances have always been made for unexpired time and passage money home. But still there must be some good grounds for the very strong feeling of dissatisfaction which exists among many thoroughly good foreign employés of the Government. They complain that much of their best work and best intentions is often frustrated by perverse control at the hands of men who have no real knowledge whatever of the subject matter in question. This is one of the most trying positions in which a really good worker can be placed. Fruitless or frustrated labour eats the heart out of a man, and the better and more conscientious he is, the more is this the case. Hence arise failing energy and flagging enthusiasm, time is spent in thinking of disappointment which should be spent on recreation or in the pursuit of ever widening plans, and a harvest of thistles is gathered instead of a garner of wheat.

What can be done to cure this? We reply: The gradual weeding out of the inferior men, and placing more implicit confidence in those who remain. There are many subjects on which their foreign employés have to decide which the Japanese are certainly not yet competent to pronounce judgment upon. They must therefore see that they employ good men, and then they must trust them more implicitly.

With regard to the charge of imitation, there is something in it, but not so much as has been made of it. It is idle to acknowledge the merit due to the nation for having grasped the idea of the superiority of the western over the oriental civilization, and then blame it for taking the path of western thought. The results must, in the nature of things, be immature as yet, and nations, as little as individuals, profit by theoretical experience or the mistakes of others. For many years yet the Japanese can do little more than grope their way, and this must always be borne in mind in estimating the results even of their best efforts. Their own civil service is an enormously expensive, clumsy, and, we fear, corrupt machine, and it will require a generation, or a genius, to transform it.

It seems right, therefore, at this point, to say what the Government has actually done for the nation, so that European readers may form an estimate of how far the present disparaging opinion held in Europe is justified. In a few words then it has done this: It has established peace throughout the Empire; it has done much to reform the law and the administration of justice, though far more yet remains to be done; it has greatly mitigated the severity of the criminal code; it has covered the country with improved schools, and established a university and various colleges in the capital; it has given a very fairly efficient postal and money-order system to the nation—an enormous boon; it has laid telegraphs from one end of the Empire to the other; it has freed the country from the domination of the *samurai*—a fruitful cause of internal disorder and external eruption; it has abolished the custom of carrying swords; it has done much to raise the standard of public morals by prohibitions calculated to that end; it has made some advance in the direction of religious toleration; it has introduced railways as far as it seemed wise to do so, in view of the condition of the country; it has lately paid serious attention to road-making; it has laid down comprehensive rules for the guidance of the public departments; it has grappled successfully with insurrection and disaffection; it has shewn China that even her barbarous tribes may not molest Japanese subjects with impunity, and Corea that it can punish wanton insult; it has created a national army and navy, and, doing so, has attacked the clan system at its root; it has lighted its coasts with almost disproportionate brilliancy, and has established lines of steamers on those coasts for the purpose of promoting their trade.

These are no mean services to render to a nation in the course of six years, and we are not disposed to allow the European judgment of Japan to pass without a protest against its practical unfairness. In view of the causes which have given rise to it, we are not surprised at its existence. But it is in a great measure unjust, and the real truth lies between the exaggerated estimates formed some few years back of the country and the national character, and the depreciatory estimate which we have sought to combat. The time has almost arrived when something like a true view of the national character of the Japanese—differing alike from the extravagant admiration of sentimentalists, and the shallow judgments of the ignorant—ought to be made by some foreigner with experience and art enough to do it. It might be done in twenty lines, but they must be twenty such lines as never yet have been written in this country. Of caricature, there has been plenty; there has also been plenty of fancy painting. But no artist has yet been found strong enough to paint a portrait which all shall praise as a likeness, and none be able to disparage as a picture.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

LOOCHOO.

(Choya Shimbun, July 23, 1876.)

When our envoy Mr. Mori was in China some time ago, he discussed the question of the proprietorship of Loochoo with the Tsung-li Yamên, and, in doing so, he brought forward as a proof that it belonged to Japan, the fact of the protection which the latter country has exercised over it ever since the expedition to Formosa. The Tsung-li Yamên, however, not only refused to give into this, but on the strength of a variety of arguments which they adduced, persisted in asserting that Loochoo belong to them. Thus says street rumour at present.

Since this rumour has became prevalent throughout the country public writers have published their several views in reference to it. Some say that the assertion by the Chinese of such a claim is owing to the ill-advised arguments which Mori used in his deliberation with them. Others, again, say that we must not brook such an injustice on the part of China, and that we should therefore despatch a new envoy to that country and override its obstinate arguments by means of our prestige and strength. Others, again, adopting similar arguments to what were used by those persons who were adverse to the expedition to Corea, say that the number of matters within our country itself which requires attention is immense, and that it is not a time when we should commence disputes with outsiders; that if the possession of Loochoo would bring no increase to our country's strength nor any real benefit to its interests, the best victory that we could gain in respect to it would be to wash our hands entirely of it; and that it is the extreme of injustice for the powerful to override the weak, and the great to oppress the little. Besides these, numerous

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other arguments are brought forward. The two which we have last mentioned, if compared with the two first ones, the violence of which renders them unworthy of any acceptation, will be said to express very peaceful views, but there are, we regret to say, some points in them which render them unsuited to the times and will prevent their adoption.

China is a country with many millions of square miles of territory. Disorderly persons are, however, rampant in it and foreign foes glare at it from without. To maintain the well being of a country by means of a government which has been long declining is one of the hardest of tasks, and yet China, while its internal administration is becoming more and more disorganized and its strength feebler and feebler, ventures to make so insignificant an island as Loochoo the grounds of a dispute with us. Loochoo has now been a dependency of China for several hundreds of years, and has never ceased to observe the ceremony of sending embassies to it to receive instructions as to the succession of its sovereigns, its year names, etc. Europeans, too, have always regarded it as being a possession of China. Such being the case, if the Tsung-li Yamen were now to give in to Mori's arguments and admit that it is an appanage of Japan, their conduct in doing so would, by making it appear that a country so large as theirs had been forced to give way to one so small as Japan, bring great discredit on their fame and destroy their influence beyond the seas. Dread of of this is the only reason that actuates them in their present policy.

Their assertion of their claim is, however, solely owing to Mori having broached the subject with them, and, had he not done so, China, haughty though it be, would have never wished, in the midst of numerous troubles that now beset it, to give rise to a fresh source of complication. If we glance at China's present internal condition, we see it involved in a complication with England on account of the Yunnan affair in the West: in the North, troops have been despatched to Shinkyo and their commander has fallen beyond the great desert. Germany is pressing her on account of the "Anna" murders. The Moukden guerrillas have provoked an expedition against them. Bands of robbers who oppose the troops sent against them, and oppress travellers, abound, and no source of trouble is wanting. In such a state of affairs let the officials labour never so hardly they cannot provide adequate remedies, and how then will they find leisure to pay attention to one little island beyond the seas. While this is so, writers on this subject, unable to appreciate the state of affairs which we have described, having heard that Mori made the mistake of broaching the question at Peking and failed in attaining the object which he had in doing so, dread a second complication with the Chinese Government, and, in their dread, go the length of saying that we should abandon Loochoo altogether. Does not this show that their argument is unsuited to the present times?

While the present condition of China is as we have described, it is too obvious to require argument that we should have nothing to dread in taking up the subject of Loochoo. And if the inhabitants of that island, regardless of the gratitude which they owe to us for the kind and friendly protection that we have exercised over them, be still desirous to continue in their old state of fealty to China, and in that wish pester our Government with petitions to that effect, their doing so can only be ascribed to their dislike to reform old customs, and not to any estimate that they can have formed as to the relative advantages or disadvantages of belonging to China or Japan. If, therefore, our Government determines what the rights of the question demand and treats Loochoo accordingly, in doing so it cannot be said to be acting towards it either arbitrarily or oppressively. And even though the inhabitants of that island might in the first instance regard with great dislike their appropriation by Japan, they would, nevertheless, by such appropriation, be relieved from the stigma of belonging to two countries, and would, by the adoption of our civilization, ultimately succeed in freeing themselves from their antiquated and benighted customs. Yet writers on the subject say that the action of our Government towards it is arbitrary and oppressive, a statement which can only proceed from utter inappreciation of the spirit of the times.

Should, however, these writers turn to us and ask what advantages we should derive from the acknowledged possession of Loochoo, we must confess that we cannot very easily point them out. As far, however, as we are concerned, it would be impossible for us, after having attested the fact of our proprietorship of Loochoo by freely spending both life and money on its behalf during and since the Formosan expedition, and thus establishing our protectorate over it, to endure the thought that all the labour and expense that we have thus undergone should be rendered as unproductive as the froth of the sea.

How to provide a substitute for the drain of gold from Japan by increasing her products.

("*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*," of July 24, 1876.)

The great evil from which Japan is at present suffering is the out-flow of her gold coinage. I have views on this question, which are somewhat different from those which have been so freely published of late, and which I have noted down below.

When Japan rested from the stormy times of the Revolution, she shook off the barbarous custom ingrained for a thousand years, and entered on a career of civilization. The intelligence of the people has, however, as yet, been only partially developed, and their productive industry has not been established, nor do they seem to care for this. They think only of vying with each other in imitating the customs of Europe and America, and their machinery and articles of every kind. Those things must be procured from these countries hence the drain of gold.

Japanese are quick to adopt the passing fashions of the day without due consideration. They do not wait until foreign arts are in the natural course of things introduced into Japan, but hasten to provide themselves from abroad. Under these circumstances, how can needless expense be avoided.

The following are the principal causes of an export of coin.

1. The surplus of Imports over Exports, the balance of which must be paid in coin.

2. The salaries paid to foreign employes.

3. Foreign Legations, Consulates and Students.

4. The interest of our foreign and internal debt.

These are all unavoidable expenses, and all I wish is to see them replaced by increased production. But I hear that our productions, far from increasing, are actually diminishing every year. The condition of the people is becoming gradually worse, and everywhere, even in the remote villages, bankruptcies are becoming more and more numerous. This is no time to send away our gold to pay for European inventions.

Agricultural produce depends on the seasons, and cannot be suddenly increased: in manufactures Japan cannot rival Europe, nor in producing articles for exportation except in a very few things. It need hardly be said that the only source from which large profits can be obtained would be from minerals, if good deposits could be discovered. The mineral wealth of Sado and Tajima is not only well known in Japan, but is praised even by Europeans. But with these gifts of nature in our land, we are but ill-provided with gold and silver, iron and copper. The reason is that mining is unsuited to our national temperament and that many turn from it with dislike. A small amount of capital goes but a short way: it is soon expended, and the mining operations have to be given up. Of this there have been not a few instances. Others, again, who recognise the value of mining operations, but who are destitute of means, have applied to capitalists to advance the necessary sums; but the latter, deeming it an unprofitable venture, have not come forward. There are, thus, very few in our own land like to those, who, in Europe and America, get mining on foot in order to effect actual profit to their country. When, then, can we hope to set on foot projects that may prove of benefit to Japan? As we have sought to give in exchange for articles imported from other countries, we ought at once to set about mining operations. In such case, the Government should take the initative, and should encourage the people, and then the latter would no doubt be influenced thereby. We trust that the Government may fix its attention on this, and at once set about framing regulations for the purpose. Surveys should be held, so as to form an estimate of the produce to be derived from the mines: and if any mine yield from 200,000 to 500,000 *yen*, then some hundred and fifty other mines should be worked, and an example thus set to the people. Thus the people would be encouraged to making efforts themselves.

We have heard that some of the nobles have purchased the Railway between Yedo and Yokohama, and that the Government intends, with the price so obtained, to extends the lines to the North and East. The nobles have been influenced by patriotic motives and have obtained also for themselves immoveable property, but this matter does not actually cause profit to the interior. Every one knows that in countries like those of Europe and America, which extend over a wide area of land, railways are of immense advantage in order to bring down produce for export. Japan, however, is but a small island empire, and quite surrounded by sea; its facilities for exports are many, though its produce is but small, and thus it is unnecessary to open up much railway communication. Again, all our railway plant has to be bought from foreign countries, giving more than 50 per cent. profit to foreigners. If, however, the Government would apply to

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mining purposes the sums paid by the nobles for the said railway, and were to encourage other wealthy nobles and gentlemen to take up mining operations also, this would be a grand source of profit to Japan. And as it would also place those nobles, &c., in possession of valuable property, the advantage of both sides would be secured by one and the same line of action.

A Western proverb says,—"The Government sets on foot the "arts of the people, and the people's arts give rise to wealth and "power." If our Government now give attention to this, they cannot but set on foot mining operations. But though we think that there is nothing of more importance than this, there may be some who observe, "not only would the expenses of so doing be "thrown away without benefiting the Government, but the latter "may also thereby add to the national debt." To such persons we would reply. "As mining is only set on foot *subsequent to* a survey as to whether it will prove profitable or otherwise, it is very plain that there would not be any such waste of capital. People have doubts about the advantage to be gained, because there have already occured instances of works being suspended on account of want of capital. But even though our Government were to spend thirty or forty millions without any advantage accruing to *mining* operations, still this money would prove of advantage to the local districts in which it is spent and would enrich the people dwelling there. This would be caused by the above-mentioned sums being circulated throughout our own country. The greatest advantages to be derived from mining operations are,

1st.—The people would, by such circulation of money, be relieved from inconveniences at present existing in consequence of its non-circulation.

2nd.—The people would be benefited by the outlay on Government mines in various local districts.

3rd.—The circulation of money, thus effected, would be of advantage in removing present obstacles to the export of produce

4th.—Assistance would be afforded to poor and distressed people by giving them employment in the mines.

Although the above great advantages would accrue from mining, it has not yet prospered on account of the doubts and suspicions entertained by many persons. We have long wished for the development of mining operations, and we are persuaded that those mines which, after a large outlay of capital, have yielded in a slight degree, would, later on, yield far more abundantly. Those mines on which but a small amount of capital and of energy has been expended, have been abandoned. Thus, though mining is of immense advantage, there are but few capitalists who devote their attention to it. But if the Government would take it up, great profits would accrue to the people; and this is what we earnestly desire.

Rights and Liberties.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

It is idle for men unacquainted with geography to talk about the means by which the wealth of the nation may be increased, and it is equally idle for uneducated men to agree about the rights of the people. Thus education must precede all discussion upon the rights of the people, just as a knowledge of geography is necessary to enable a man to grapple with the question of the increase of the nation's wealth.

There has latterly been a good deal of discussion among the middle classes respecting the rights and liberties of the people. To a superficial examiner the pleadings are very showy, but if we examine them a little more narrowly they prove to be like rootless plants or streams without a source, which wither or evaporate and disappear directly they are exposed to the sun. Without any knowledge of geography men try to prove that Japan may be made as wealthy as France or Russia, and, their defective education prompts them to claim for the people of Japan the same rights and liberties as are enjoyed by the people of England and America.

The latter feeling prevails among those who are discontented with the Government, and they take a lead on the question of the people's rights, much like gamblers who would make the people their stakes at play. Lamentably enough, the people seem to be pleased with this, little knowing that their fortunes are staked upon the issue.

The Emperor Shinsô of the S5 dynasty of China made great efforts to increase the wealth of the country, and his Prime Minister, Oanseki, desirous to please him, began to fill the the Imperial Treasury, careless of the misery he produced among the people by doing so. Then some one came to him and suggested that there was a large lake called Riosanpaku, at Santo, which might be converted into a fine piece of arable land. The Prime Minister applauded the idea and asked how it could be done. He was told in reply that it would only be necessary to dig out another place which would hold all the water of the lake, and let this water run into it. Oanseki then saw the drift of the reply, and was thus reproved by his Censor—a man of a very different class from those who are tying to lead the people astray by exciting them about their rights. This Oanseki, being a Prime Minister, acted thus for what he conceived to be the good of the country. But he was ignorant of geography and was misled, just as the people are to-day whose fortunes are made the stakes of these gamblers.

When I look into the progress of education in this country, it is so minute as only to be visible through a microscope, as it were, and few seem to have learned the duties which they really owe to the nation. They take no pains to promote the establishment of schools for the welfare of their children, and for the promotion of the productions of the Empire, and they really give no evidence of any advance upon the ideas of the Tokugawa times. Yet they are eternally crying out that the Government deprives the people of their natural rights and liberties, and clamour for these rights, liberties and representative institutions.

Now I cannot understand how men who neglect their duties towards society as a collective body, and set at naught the laws of nature, should set themselves to work to obtain these distant objects (rights and liberties). If men do not possess a certain amount of independent power it is obvious that they cannot guard rights and liberties merely made over to them formally by their rulers. In England the people have the Parliament on the banks of the Thames as the protector of their rights and liberties, and there the representatives of the people of England, Ireland and Scotland assemble. These representatives have sufficient power to counterbalance the authority of the Cabinet, if need be, and they and the Ministers meet face to face for the purpose of advancing the interests of the country, in the doing of which they indirectly advance their own interests.

But the steps which have led to this condition of affairs have successively been the signing of Magna Charta by king John, the confirmation of the Charta by Henry the Third, the Petition of Right of Charles the First, the Habeas Corpus of Charles the Second, the Bill of Rights of William the Third, the Act of Settlement, etc. These steps are carried over five hundred years, and the foundations of all of them were the independent spirit of the people. The difficulties and hardships encountered in this long struggle are only known to those who have studied history.

But some man may say:—"True, it took the English all this time to secure their liberties, but this was because they were engaged in a new struggle. But we Japanese can take the progress of affairs in England as an example, and can imitate the steps which have proved beneficial to her. Thus if our Government grants the people the right to do so, they can instantly attach themselves to the machinery of Government and become an integral part of it. This being so, why is the Government so despotic? And, being so, why do the people not protest? Why do they not clamour for their rights? They think only of the question in the light of possible fines and imprisonments, and it is lamentable to see our people so weak."

I will reply by making a comparison.—Let us suppose two families to live in one village. In each family there is a son. The son of the first family obeys his parents, does his duty properly, and tries to advance the welfare of his house. Whenever the father undertakes any steps he consults the son, for it is good to consult with so useful and dutiful a member of the house. But the son of the second family cares nothing about the prosperity of his house, laughs at his father's ways, and tells him they are ridiculous. The father, naturally enough, refuses to consult his son, knowing that it would be useless to do so. Then the son adduces the example of the neighbouring family, and says that there the son is always consulted in the affairs of the house, demanding why he should not be consulted in the same manner. "When I ask my father to consult me," he exclaims, "I am met with hard words, and this is most unreasonable. I was born in this family, and therefore have the right to say something regarding its affairs"—and thus he keeps on crying until his voice is hoarse. Now all this simply comes from the fact that the son in the one case is dutiful and intelligent, and that in the other he is a fool. The relations between father and son are those of nature, and though to a son belongs the right of speech regarding the affairs of the family, yet it is absurd that he should seek to exercise any control over the government of the house unless he has previously proved that he can discharge the duties devolving on him. He has no right to be angry because his wishes are not complied with. If men cannot discharge the primary duties of life, their clamour for rights and liberties has no foundation whatever.

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Now, when I look at the Japanese, they seem to me to resemble very much the son in the latter case, and it is natural therefore that the Government should likewise resemble his father. Those who argue about rights and liberties, therefore, must not take the other case only as an illustration, because, by doing so, they mislead themselves and others.

UMICHI HAYASHI.

(Note appended by the Editor.)

We differ in some points with this writer, but we agree with him in the main,—that is, as regards the false foundations of the cry for rights and liberties—and thus we publish his letter in our leading columns.

CONFLICTING ESTIMATES OF THE VALUE OF THE PRESS.

(From the "*Chôya Shimbun*," July 25, 1876.)

In the old times of despotism officials were wont to say that the Government was made by them, that they had the right to treat the people as it pleased them, and that it was unbecoming that the latter should interfere in the management of affairs. We are, however, of opinion that the Government has been made for the people, and that though the latter are bound to receive the orders of the Government they are certainly not to be looked upon in the light of its servants. So far from this being so, great injury results to the country if the people are not looked upon as the masters of the Government. No country has ever been able to preserve its well being when its Government was entirely uncontrolled, and the misfortunes which have resulted from this latter state of affairs are indescribable. Great care must, therefore, be exercised to prevent absolutism on the part of the Government.

The Government of this Empire cannot now avoid being termed "absolute," but it nevertheless must not be said to be entirely so. For has not our Sovereign expressed his wish to establish a constitutional Government, and has he not, with that intent, founded the Senate and High Court of Justice, and divided the Government into the three branches of the Executive Board, *(Seiin)* the Board of Discussion *(Genrô-in)* and the Legal Board *(Taishin-in)*? If, too, we compare the Government of our own country, it being such as we have described, with that of others which are perfectly absolute, we shall observe great differences, and our officials are at present very different from those who managed the Government in the old days of despotism. While, however, we make this admission, we beg to publish a very startling piece of street news which we have recently heard. It is said that a certain official, whose name we have not learned, stated that. "There was nothing which caused "so much injury to the Government as newspapers, and that, it was "for this reason, that the recent severe press laws had been published, and that it had been decreed that those papers which "published articles subversive of the Government should be "suspended; that, with the exception of three papers, the Yomiuri, "Yeiri and Tokiô Shinshi, all those published in Yedo seemed to him "calculated to interfere with the tranquillity of the country, though "in what way he could not exactly point out. He thought, therefore, "that it would prove to the good of the country if they were all "at once prohibited." At the time he said this there was another official standing beside him who is reported to have answered:—"What you state is very true, but if newspapers were, in the "absence of clear and distinct evidence of the injury which they "caused to the country, prohibited, or even if they were prohibited "on account of offences which are now things of the past, such pro-"hibition would be much akin to despotism and would provoke "disturbance on the part of the people, resulting in I know not "what injury to the Government." The first mentioned official, on hearing this, laughed and said:—"Our Government is now so "strong that, no matter how many millions of discontented *shi-"dzoku* combined against it, they could effect absolutely nothing. "How much less therefore, could such vagabonds as the news-"paper writers do anything to injure it? If they persume to "comment too freely on the administration, it is a very simple "matter to stop and punish them by giving them their quietus. "What strength have they that would enable them to fight against "punishments so severe as this?"

Ah, is it possible that a member of our kind-hearted Government can have expressed such sentiments? Newspaper writers are men possessed of but a single pen, by means of which they give vent to their sincere opinions as to what will redound to the advantage, or prove to the detriment, of the country or the people. To compare any strength or power which they may have to that possessed by the discontented *shidzoku*, or the Government, is like comparing a bird's feather to a lofty mountain.

We, in our articles, state only what we consider to be just and proper, and we never stoop to flatter any one. Our object is always to endeavour to promote the civilization of our country, and to secure the continuance of the tranquil well-being of its people. What leisure, then, have we left wherein we could imitate the proceedings of those discontented *shidzoku*, who are anxious only for those things that will redound to their own profit? Should the opinion of that official to whom we have referred ever be adopted by the Government, and newspapers prohibited in accordance with it, it will be a heavy misfortune to us. What can be the idea of that official? We should have guaranteed that there were none such as he among the members of our excellent Government, but if the street rumour which we have quoted, prove in this instance to be that one that is found to be true out of a thousand, we shall not hesitate to apply to him the name of tyrant, and compare him to the old despotic officials to whom we referred at the commencement of this article.

THE RETURN OF THE MIKADO.

(Hôchi Shimbun.)

When the gun announcing the return of the Emperor from the North was fired, there was not a single house in the capital that did not hoist flags and rejoice. Various officials went to the station to meet the Emperor, while his subjects of various classes left their homes to catch glimpses of their Sovereign

It is not necessary that we should express in a lengthy manner how every one in the whole Empire is pleased to think that His Majesty went over the bad roads in the North in the hot and rainy season, for the sake of promoting the welfare of his subjects. Peace prevails throughout the nation, and everyone is satisfied. Although there should occassionally be a few who show a feeling of discontent, they can soon be silenced by a single notification.*

I will now mention what sad events have arisen in these times, so happy for us Japanese, in two countries which the European Powers consider as semi-civilized. Disturbances have sprung up in Turkey, and as all are well aware, they are gradually increasing in severity. All the leading Powers, with the exception of the United States, may become involved, and Heaven may have ordained that the title of Saltan should no longer exist in the world. This indeed is a sad state of affairs for Turkey.

Our neighbour, China, too, has got into trouble with England, and is also pressed with internal disturbances. The foolish people of China kill or injure foreigners, and frequently bring the government into trouble. Terrible vengeance may follow very soon, with sword and fire.

Such is the sad state in which China and Turkey are. Japan, on the contrary, is in a state of peace and happiness. If this tranquil condition of affairs arises from internal health and prosperity, and not from factitious appearances, our joy would be great. Otherwise sorrow would prevent our uttering a word.

There must be a sufficient reason to account for the sad state of affairs now prevailing in the two semi-civilized countries already referred to, and it behoves those who are entrusted with the affairs of this country to exercise the utmost care.

The news from England received yesterday is satisfactory. We find that within a week's space the Mediterranean fleet was increased so that Admiral Drummond has under his orders twenty iron-clads of the most formidable kind, manned by twelve thousand seamen and marines. The Channel fleet was re-enforced by the the coast-guard ships, and a North Sea fleet was to be formed at once. In one day one hundred tons of gunpowder and one million rifle cartridges were sent to Malta and Gibraltar, whose garrisons were being made up to war complements. And finally forty thousand troops were ready to leave England at a very few days' notice, with a new siege train. We hear that these hosts would be at once replaced by an equal number of militia. Even in these days of big battalions, England's forty thousand well-equipped troops would have some weight in European war.—*Shanghai Courier*.

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* The writer very likely refers here to the recent suspension of the three newspapers. Trans.

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FANTASIES AND FACES.

A WREATH OF VAPOUR.

How did I ever come to think of her as Koidzumi—Little spring—when I had such pretty names as Kiku, Hana, Fuji, Komurasaki and a host of others—too numerous to mention—to choose from? I hardly know, except, perhaps, that there's an indefiniteness—an air of unreality—as it were, about a little bubbling sparkling mountain spring, which suited my fancy as regards the pretty stranger. It affords me infinite amusement when I plot a story for my faces to invent for each a name. I seem to recognize a fitness in certain designations for certain people. I regard a well selected name as a sketch in shorthand of the bearer's character and personal appearance, and for that reason am often moved to pity when I encounter an individual who is forced to face the world improperly described,—ticketed as Jack when he should have been Andrew,—manifestly a counterfeit, and all without his so much as having a voice in the matter, or the power to shift his tally if he so desires. Now Kiku and Fuji are very well in their way, it must be admitted. They are flowers, and, as such, might fairly have been deemed not inappropriate perhaps. But they pleased me not. They seemed to have too much of earth about their roots to match my "lily maid." Well enough for full-blown beauties, with rosy cheeks and sun-burnt bosoms, I thought. But out of keeping with an unsubstantial vision that flits across one's path and vanishes,—a dream-child, easily recalled on waking, but gradually disappearing, as time goes on, like a badly fixed photograph—a fantasy, in fact—a vision. She was to a certain extent a regular frequenter,—for a short time only.—She then became a casual, and now she is a stranger. Alas! a total stranger.

Koidzumi! Yes, there's a vast deal in a name for all the doubt there has been cast upon it. A rose would surely never smell as sweet if it had been called a cowslip. It's idle to deny that a violet owes something to its pretty name, and it is just as certain that few people hold a stock in any estimation, because it's called a stock no doubt. And yet it has a sweet and homely perfume. Successful men have mostly names which fit them like a wedding garment. There's a martial clank, for instance, about the name of Alexander, which calls up the conqueror of the world, surrounded by the pomp and panoply of war. Small thanks to Archimedes, say I, for turning to mechanics. There's a whole smith's foundry in his name. A sound of bars and bolts and levers and archimedean screws, which must have jangled in his ears from the time he was an infant and his mother called him to her knee. How about our glorious commonwealth if we had had no Cromwell? There's a stern resolve about the Protector's name, with which his deeds kept time. His brother Richard would surely have done better if he had borne another Christian name. *Consul Romanus* had nightly terrors for De Quincey in his opium dreams. How he would have been affected is open to conjecture, if, instead of *Consul Romanus*, he had been appalled by nightly visions of *Oliver Cromwell*, ushered in with a roll of drums? Cæsar Borgia would have tried his nerves too, or I am much mistaken, and.....But Koidzumi's tripping down the street, and I must try to sketch her as she passes. Good reader, before I touch my canvas, I would ask you how are you affected by her name? In the chamber of your mind does it ring a silvery tinkle, and raise the curtain on an airy, fairy sprite who trips across the stage in a dainty fashion? If so, we see alike and understand one another. Ah me! how shall I describe her? I fear me, I cannot. As well try to catch a sunbeam in a butterfly net, or stand upon one's shadow. Who could do justice to her face, her figure, or her dress? To depict a western lady's dress were easy work. It's a reality, a fabric, made with hands, to be seen in warehouses and windows. It rustles, it is materialistic. But what mortal ever saw exposed for vulgar barter the garments of a daughter of the "rising sun," or knew them to so much as betray their existence by any sound? With the wearer, they are part and parcel of her—a harmony, a madrigal. Apart, they are but an abstraction—an idea. Koidzumi's small and dainty, from her mouth—a very Cupid's bow—to her twinkling feet, which look all the whiter for the contrast they present to the black lacquered clogs on which she walks Her oval face is framed in glossy hair of midnight hue, which is dressed so neatly that it most resembles an ebony carving. Behind, it is ornamented with coral-headed pins of yellow tortoise-shell, and, half hidden in the tresses, may be seen a string of coral beads. Her taper waist is girdled by a silken *obi* of many folds, which is tied in a huge bow-knot behind and relieved of uniformity by having carelessly twined through it a roll of gossamer-like crape, and the sun shines on a silver buckle and a richly mounted pocket-book, from which descends a little chain displaying at its end a coral of great price. Her favourite colours are blue, or brown and gold. These shew to great advantage her grey silk dress. In summer time, however, she lays aside the grey, and adopts a garment of a different texture and somewhat different color. It is grey, indeed, to a cursory observer, but a critical examination detects a warmer under hue—a roseleaf tint, as if her body sent a ruddy glow into it. A mixture of the grape and mouse tint, as it's name *(budo nedzumi)* implies. And where her dress is folded across her breast, a neck-kerchief of finest gauze, like to a summer cloud, a wreath of vapour undefined, may be seen to rise and fall upon her bosom. And when the wind plays round her feet it discloses now and then a scarlet silken under-garment.

On holidays her neck and face are powdered, and she wears a patch of gilded *beni* on her nether lip. But on what I took to be her "week days," her damask cheek is undefiled by art. She is like a polished gem beautifully set. But most of all is her gait to be admired. It is comparable to naught so much as the flowing brook from which she has been called, which sparkles in the sunlight and babbles as it goes.

I loved to meet her in the autumn mornings, when the yellow *Icho* leaves were falling and the *Momiji* had turned to scarlet. She seemed like a promise of the Spring. She never looked at me, I must confess, nor did I dare do more more than glance at her,—for she had about her an air of modesty that resents intrusion more unmistakeably than words or looks can do—until a morning came in the early winter of last year, when I felt an unwonted tumult at my heart which told me that something unusual had happened. For, looking straight, I thought, in my direction, was Koidzumi, and in her meek eyes there seemed to come

> "A happy mist,
> Like that which kept the heart of Eden green
> Before the useful trouble of the rain."

I felt bewildered, and half inclined to stop or turn back, when—I scarce know how it happened—I found myself looking after Koidzumi and a handsome youth who had turned and joined her. Since then I have seen her once or twice, but not of late, and always in his company. I begin to fear she'll not return, for I have looked for her for many months in vain. Can it be, that, like the ancient Fencer, she has left for ever the haunts she was wont to gladden by her winsome presence? Or is she but a vision only, after all, which, like a snow flake, melts in the handling? Who knows?

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TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
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To prevent the fraud of refillling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

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Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

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Mr. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us. A coil at last a teaspoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

May 17th, 1873. tf.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 32] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

If the writer of the article in the *Sōmō Zasshi* entitled, 'The Duty of a Patriot,' is not a humbug,—and we are strongly persuaded that he is nothing of the kind—he is a very fine fellow, but is bent upon making a martyr of himself. If this be the case, the following anecdote is worthy the attention of the Japanese Government. William the Third of England had a troublesome subject who was in much this kind of mood, in which, however, the king was very unwilling to indulge him. "————," said he, "has set his heart on being a martyr, and I have set mine on disappointing him."

We published a translation in our issue of last week of an article from the *China Shimbun*, which opened with a statement that when Mr. Mori was in China some few months ago he discussed the question of the proprietorship of Loochoo with the Tsung-li Yamên. We have, however, the best authority for stating that Mr. Mori has never held any discussion upon the Loochoo question with the Tsung-li Yamên. Mr. Mori has obtained leave of absence from Peking during the summer, on account of sickness in his family, and also because little or no official business is transacted in the Chinese capital during this season of the year. Mr. Mori will, in all probability, return to Peking early in the autumn.

It is but a short time back that we drew the attention of our readers to the state of the silk market at this port. When we were writing, prices had reached what we considered an extravagant height in the short space of three weeks, and so sudden an advance led us to believe that a reaction could, not unreasonably, be expected to ensue ere long. Nor have we been deceived in our anticipations. What with the tightness of money, and absence of news from Europe in consequence of the rupture of the wires, transactions in silk lost for a moment their briskness, and market prices which had been pushed up as high as $700 for medium hanks No. 2¾ to 3, receded to $630 to $640, whilst common and inferior descriptions fetched but $600 to $620.

This reduction, connected with a low exchange, as well as encouraging advices privately received by some operators, induced shipments from the 1st July to the 2nd instant amounting to 3,000 bales, a perfectly unprecedented figure so early in the season.

Within the last three days the activity of buyers has gone on increasing; nearly 1,200 bales have been settled; the stocks which, hardly ten days ago, amounted to over 1,000 bales, have been reduced to 200, and the daily arrivals from the country seem unable to keep up with the demand, whilst prices continue to show an upward tendency. The native dealers have caught the fever from the foreign buyers, and are raising their demands almost every moment. Good all round Hanks No. 2½ to 3, which five days ago might have been bought at $620 to $630, are now held for $720 to $730; some of the holders have taken their silk off the market, and ask $750 for what they would have gladly sold at $620 at the beginning of this week.

In the midst of the excitement which prevails in the market, the foreign Banks have been much straightened by the excessive demand for dollars, unexpected, at least, at this time of season, and the consequence has been an almost sudden rise in exchange. The rate on London for documentary Bills at 6 months sight, was on the 1st of this month 4s.; it is now 4s. 2½d., and there is little to be done even at that rate. The exchange on France at the same date was f5.05; it is now f5.35. This makes no less than 5 per cent. to be added to the cost of silk since the departure of the last mail, over and above the increase of the price of the silk itself.

Meantime imports are far from participating in the increase which characterizes the chief staple of the country. The native dealers are, it is true, willing to buy largely shirtings, yarns, mousselines, &c., but offer no advance on the late prevailing rates. On the other hand the recent rise in exchange is at least in favour of the importers, some of whom have seized the opportunity to realize to a considerable extent; but, for all that, we are sorry to say that imports in general leave but an unsatisfactory result, and were it not for the unhoped-for assistance resulting from the altered state of exchange, would not shine in comparison with silk.

Our readers will have understood that the unprecedented extent to which Silk has been sold in the last four or five weeks, has considerably added to the resources of the native dealers In fact, the dollars which recently were stored up in the coffers of the foreign Banks have rapidly found their way into those of the native establishments, which revel now in unexpected plenty, and they therefore take the opportunity of this overflowing of cash to notify that they are ready to make advances to both Japanese and foreign merchants.

We know that some of the latter have already availed themselves of this facility, and suppose that others will do likewise. We feel assured that the borrowers are thankful for the help tendered them, whilst the loans they will obtain cannot but redound to the benefit of the native dealers.

Mr. Tzuda, who according to a translation which appeared in our issue of the 8th July, had been trying to introduce into Japan the system of artificial fertilization of cereals as recommended by Mr. Hooibrinks, has published a pamphlet purporting to prove that the system has been fairly successful where a proper trial has been given to it. Mr. Tzuda says that his system has been tried in about one hundred different places in the Kanagawa *ken*, and that the result is an average increase of twenty per cent. in the crops. From various other parts of Japan have favourable accounts of the process been received, so much so, that Mr. Kido, the Minister of Agriculture, has himself written a preface to Mr. Tzuda's publication, recommending a trial of the system. Mr. Tzuda further says that the labour of fertilizing growing grain is but one third

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that of clearing it from weeds, and the cost of materials required is trifling, so that the extra outlay in cash and labour is amply compensated for.

We have much pleasure in calling attention to the following notice of Mr. Brunton's forthcoming Map of Japan from the *Geographical Magazine*. Mr. Brunton's well known professional skill, his intimate knowledge of this country, and the careful execution of any work he undertakes, are sufficient guarantees that the map will be complete in every respect, and so supply a want which has undoubtedly been long felt.

BRUNTON'S MAP OF NIPPON (JAPAN).†—Mr. Brunton has resided for a number of years in Japan, employed upon the execution of public works. His occupation necessitated frequent journeys, and like many others in a similar position he felt the want of a trustworthy map. Japan is not in the same position as uncivilised and unexplored countries. Fairly correct maps of the provinces exist, as any one acquainted with Siebold's *Nippon* will know, and it only needed some one to bring together these native materials, to translate them, and to adjust them to the coast surveys made by the British Admiralty. The useful task has been accomplished by Mr. Brunton. His map is ready now for the engraver, and will prove a useful accession to our cartographic materials on Eastern Asia. The names have been spelt according to the method accepted by the British Legation at Tôkiô, that is to say phonetically, and there is not the slightest difficulty to pronounce them so as to be understand by the Japanese. The same could not be said of the Admiralty spelling, which defies every principle, in spite of the rules laid down for the guidance of officers.

The Governor of Kanagawa is evidently a man of active temperament in the matter of legislation, who thinks that most of the evils of society and trade are curable by Notifications, or at all events by Regulations drawn or amended by himself. From the stability of foreign banks to the supervision of native bum-boats no subject seems to come amiss to his comprehensive legislative genius. Unfortunately, as he himself no doubt thinks, for humanity in both its native and foreign varieties, his short but very remarkable career as a bank reformer was irretrievably blighted by the failure on the part of the foreign banks to recognize his fitness for the task, which, with no ordinary hardihood, he set himself to encounter. But great minds never give way to despair. The prompt rebuff administered by the bank managers is little likely to be repeated or imitated by the owners of native bum-boats. The luckless offender detected in the act of vending his vegetables to a foreign merchant vessel, unless indeed he happen to be a reduced editor or writer for one of the suppressed newspapers, is certain to receive with all becoming meekness the sentence of fine or suspension of his means of livelihood, which it will be the privilege of some petty Custom House or police official to impose under Art. X. of the *Gon Rei's* new regulations.

It has been contended, and we think rightly, that some of these regulations are infractions both of the spirit and the letter of the clauses of the Treaties and Conventions, by which freedom from official interference in trade is secured. Amongst the restrictions on trade and intercourse, which, by the 9th Article of the Tariff Convention it is declared "have been entirely removed," are:—

"4.—All restrictions resulting from attempts on the part "of the Custom House authorities, and other officials, to obtain "fees."

"5.—All restrictions limiting the classes of persons who "shall be allowed to trade with foreigners at the ports of, &c." (London Protocol June 6, 1862.)

The *Gon Rei's* regulations appear to us to clash with these clearly expressed obligations of his Government, and consequently to require modification. And it seems to us no less clear, that before issuing regulations which may affect more or less materially the convenience of all foreign shipping at this port, the foreign Consuls should have been afforded an opportunity of pointing out the objectionable character of some of the principles involved in these regulations as they are at present worded.

† A Map of Nippon (Japan), by H. Brunton, C. E., F. R. S. Scale 20 miles to the inch. M.S.

NOTIFICATION 196.

To the *Kuchô*, vice *Kuchô*, *Kochô*, and *vice Kochô* of the various districts and divisions of the sea coast.

The regulations hitherto existing for the sale of provisions and miscellaneous articles to foreign men-of-war and Japanese ships in this harbour have been abolished. The following new regulations will come into force from the first of August next. Make this, therefore, known to those who carry on the above trade under your jurisdiction.

NOMURA YASUSHI,
Vice-Governor of the Kanagawa Ken.

31st, July 1876.

REGULATIONS FOR THE SALE OF PROVISIONS AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES TO FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR AND JAPANESE SHIPS IN THIS HARBOUR.

I.—Those who wish to supply foreign men-of-war, or Japanese ships, with provisions and miscellaneous articles, must first obtain a license, the necessary distinctive flag, and a copy of these regulations.

II.—A copy of this license must be handed to the inspector at the Custom House, and have his seal of approval stamped on the flag.

III.—On applying for a license a list of articles which the applicant intends to supply must be presented.

IV.—The word *provisions* above stated comprises poultry and game, butcher's meat, fish, and vegetables: and *miscellaneous articles* such as are required for the personal use of those on board, articles of merchandise being excluded.

V.—The boats conveying provisions and miscellaneous articles either to or from foreign men-of-war or Japanese ships, must have the distinctive flag hoisted.

VI.—A fee of 50 *sen* must be paid on the receipt of such flag, and the following *ken* taxes will be levied on every boat engaged in the trade, payable on or before the 20th of each month.

Yokohama and Kanagawa	2 *yen*	per month.
Yokosuka	1 ,,	,,
Uraga and other ports	50 *sen*	,,

Beyond Yokosuka the trade will only affect Japanese vessels.

VII.—When such flag is lost by water, fire, or robbery, the fact must be made known, and if on examination the statement of such loss prove correct, another flag will be issued.

VIII.—All duly licensed boats must embark and land at the western hatoba, and articles for sale will be examined by the Custom house officials stationed there.

Note.—So as to facilitate such examination, a list of artic'es for sale should be written in a book and shown to the officers at the hatoba.

IX.—All business must be conducted betwen sun-rise and sunset, and under no circumstances may trade be carried on during the night time.

X.—These regulations apply only to foreign men-of-war and native vessels. Any one found trading with foreign merchant vessels will be immediately arrested and punished.

XI.—The stamped flags are not transferrable, even to relations. In case of illness, should a substitute be required, his name must be reported.

XII.—These flags shall be periodically inspected.

XIII.—Provisions and miscellaneous articles may not be sold to the ships of the Mitsu Bishi Co. bound for foreign ports.

XIV.—Whenever the Inspectorate of the Custom House, policemen, or other officers desire to inspect the boats while in the harbour, their orders must be strictly obeyed.

XV.—Those who lose their stamped flag through carelessness, and not by accident, may receive a new one on application, for which an extra fee will be charged.

XVI.—Payment for provisions and miscellaneous articles sold to foreign men-of-war and Japanese ships in harbour, must be received in hard cash or paper money, as all barter is strictly prohibited.

XVII.—Any one violating the foregoing regulations will render himself liable to a fine not exceeding 2 *yen*, or suspension of his license.

Note.—Those found carrying on this trade without a license will, when detected, be charged the fees in accordance with these regulations for the full time he has been engaged so doing, and will further be liable to be fined.

The P. & O. steamer *Sunda*, with English mails on board to the 23rd June, arrived in port this morning. We publish elsewhere the latest telegrams.

The steamer *Thabor* will start to-morrow for a tour of Light-house inspection, but will first proceed straight to Hakodate, in order to convey Their Excellencies Sanjô, Ito, Terashima, and several of the *Sangi* and members of the *Genrô-In*, to that port. Messrs. Sanjô and Ito, accompanied by some other officials, are about to make a tour in the island of Yezo, and will thus have an opportunity of personally ascertaining the condition of the population, and whether practical improvement can be made in the trade of that part of the empire, without the useless and lavish expenditure which was entered into by the Kaitakushi Department.

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The *Meiji Maru* leaves for Hakodate to-morrow, for the purpose of trying to pick up and repair the broken telegraphic cable across the straits of Tsugaru, from Hakodate to Awomori.

From the 'Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 31*st.*

From the *Osaka Nippô.*

The Kiôto and Osaka line of Railway having been opened the river boat-men are in great trouble, and talk of taking passengers from Osaka up to Kiôto for six *sen*, and down from Kiôto to Osaka for 3 *sen* each.

From the same.

Very recently a stage coach commenced to run between Osaka and Sakai, a distance of about three *ri*, but the *jinrikisha* men of the district considered that the introduction of the coach seriously interfered with their business, so that about two hundred of them assembled and made an attack on the vehicle, which they smashed to pieces.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

Mr. Yamada Sei-ichi, the Editor of the recently suspended *Kokai Shinpô*, has been imprisoned for seven months for violation of the Press-laws. This is the first instance of a term of seven months' imprisonment being inflicted.

From the same.

Mr. Sakai Kisaburo, the former editor of the *Akébono Shimbun*, was, on the 28th instant, sentenced to imprisonment for the term of six months for violating the 12th article of the Press-laws.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

An amount of 300,000 *yen* having being subscribed towards re building the Monzeki temple at Tzukiji, Tôkiô, the work will be proceeded with rapidly. The temple will be constructed after the plan of the Nishi Honguanji temple at Kiôto.

From the same.

The poverty of the people of Tôkiô may be judged from the fact that this season only one-fourth of the usual amount of tea has been sold. Only in fans has a good trade been done.

From the same.

A recent order issued by the Governor of Aitchi *ken*, that every male should have his hair cut in foreign style, caused so much dissatisfaction in the *ken*, that many people had their heads shaved altogether so as to avoid complying with the order.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

It is rumoured that about ten of the existing *kens* will be abolished.

From the *Meikiô Shinshi.*

There are about 3,000 families of Roman Catholics residing at Urakami, near Nagasaki. Recently one of the most wealthy families among them having recanted and returned to Buddhism, through the teaching of priests of the Shinshu sect, some twenty other families quickly followed the example set them.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

A woman named Kondô Hisa adopted a deserted child, and received from the authorities, as is customary, a donation of ten *yen* for so doing, but soon after the receipt of the money the child was sadly neglected, and subsequently died from ill-treatmen on the part of the woman Kondô Hisa and her husband, both of whom have been arrested in consequence.

Tuesday, 1*st.*

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Nakayama Kisei, the editor of the recently suspended *Hiôron Shimbun*, and who is at present undergoing imprisonment for an infraction of the Press-laws, has been further sentenced to imprisonment for six months and a fine of eighty *yen* for another offence against the same laws.

From the same.

Prisoners will be allowed to leave jail for a limited time to visit their sick parents, on making proper application to the authorities, but this privilege will not be extended to those who are condemned to imprisonment with hard labour.

From the same.

When the Coreans were in Tôkiô their table was supplied by the proprietors of the Baisatei tea-house, who thus learnt how to cook certain Corean dishes. There is now a rage for this sort of cookery among the officials, who flock to the above tea-house in such crowds that they cannot be properly accommodated. The owners, consequently, are about to enlarge their premises.

From the same.

Another newspaper, under the designation of the *Môsô Zasshi*, will very soon be published by the proprietors of the late *Sômô Zasshi.*

From the same.

Some 150 sheep were lately imported from America on account of the Government by a Mr. Jones, who held an appointment under the Agricultural Department. These sheep cost the Government nearly $60 a head, but yet, when they arrived here, no place had been prepared for their accommodation, and not knowing what to do with them, the Government sold them at auction for $3 a head.

From the same.

A ferry boat was crossing the Katzugawa, in the province of Owari, on the 22nd instant, but as recent heavy rain had caused a freshet the boat became unmanageable and capsized, three or four passengers being drowned.

The silk crop has proved so favourable in Jôshiu and Yashiu this season, that many inhabitants of those districts have gone on a pilgrimage to Ôyama.

From the *Naniwa Shimbun.*

Mr. Ito, the editor of the *Naniwa Shimbun*, has been sentenced to ten days' imprisonment and a fine of 5 *yen*, for publishing are article in his paper which was considered an infraction of the Libel-laws.

From the *Shidzuoka Shimbun.*

Three persons recently ate some hemp leaves, thinking they were harmless, but very nearly died from the effects of so doing.

From the *Tokka Shimbun.*

It is rumoured that the Government officials are keeping a strict watch on the proceedings of all those who were proprietors, or engaged on the staff, of the three recently suspended newspapers.

Wednesday, 2*nd.*

From the *Osaka Nippo.*

Since the opening of the Railway between Osaka and Kiôto, one of the proprietors of a number of passenger boats which used to ply between those two cities, has sold out all his boats and become a dealer in *sake.*

From the *Kinji Hiôron.*

The moral conduct of the *Kuadzoku* has not hitherto been a credit to the nation, and with a view to necessary reformation a certain Government Department has been ordered to watch and report on their doings.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

Her Majesty the Empress will very soon start for the hot springs at Atami, in the province of Idzu.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

As there is much passenger traffic northwards during the summer, from this date a stage coach will run, for the first time, between Tôkiô and Utsunomiya.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

The Ikuno silver mines, in the Province of Tajima, are daily improving and gold is said to have been found there.

From the *Meikiô Shinshi.*

The Shintô sect have made the life of Mahomet, which was translated at this office, their special study.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

We had announced that the *Jingei Maru* would be launched in the presence of His Majesty the Mikado on the 2nd instant, but on account of the vessel not being thoroughly com-

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pleted, the launch will, in all probability, be postponed until September.

Thursday, 3rd.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

The police have been dispensed with in the Sakai *ken*, and their duties are now performed by the various *Kochô*, who dress in the native style while on their beat.

From the same.

Mr. Komatz, lately of the *Hiôron Shimbun*, and Mr. Miyamoto, lately of the *Saifû Shimbun*, are together about to start another newspaper, to be called the *Hana-uta Shimbun.*

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

It is rumoured that a newspaper, to be called the *Kôko Shinpô*, will shortly appear.

From the same.

It is understood that the Government will shortly establish a branch office of the *Naimusho* at the Bonin Islands.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The Government is deliberating at present as to whether Christianity will be permitted or prohibited in Japan.

From the same.

An extraordinary meeting of the *Genrô-In* took place on the 1st instant. The object of discussion is supposed to have been that of the pensions of the *Kuadzoku* and *Shidzoku.*

From the same.

Mr. Makita, the editor of the *Hôchi Shimbun*, was summoned to the *Saibansho* on the 1st instant.

From the same.

A coal mine has been discovered at Horomui, on the banks of Ishikari river, in the island of Yezo, which is said to cover an area of twenty *ri* square.

From the same.

In Yamanashi *Ken* (Kai) the people expect that their silk will produce this year 600,000 *yen* more than was expected, judging by the production of previous years.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

On the first of this month an extraordinary meeting of the *Genrô In* was held, but the question discussed, being an important one, was kept secret.

Friday, 4th.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

An attempt was made, under the superintendance of a French Engineer, to convey water from Lake Hashirimidzu to Yokosuka, a distance of about 3 *ri*, but the works have not proved a success and will have to be reconstructed.

From the same.

A fire broke out in Ikéda-mura, in Kumamoto *ken* (Higo), on the afternoon of the 1st instant, and was not extinguished until it had destroyed some sixty houses.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

It has been arranged that a meeting of the *kuchô* and *kochô* of Tôkiô *Fu* will hereafter take place on the first Wednesday of every month, at the Chief Police Station.

From the *Kôfu Shimbun.*

The weather has been very hot in Kôfu, as the thermometer has registered 92 to 95 degrees.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The exact area of the park at Uyéno had not hitherto been known, but a survey having recently been made, it has been found to contain 299,768½ *tsubos.*

From the *Saikai Shimbun.*

During the month of June some Buddhists priests, belonging to the Kumamoto *ken*, visited Kagoshima for the express purpose of preaching and propagating their religious belief, but the *kencho* officials would not permit them to do so.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The National Exhibition, be held at Uyéno, Tôkiô, will be opened on the 15th March next year.

Saturday, 5th.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* hears the rumour that the use of *kiu* (moxa) will hereafter be prohibited.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The Mikado was present at the *Sei-In* to-day, and for the future will attend the meetings every Friday.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A display of fire-works will take place to-day, the 5th instant, at Riogokubashi on the Sumida river.

From the same.

Three Chinamen, who were lately arrested in Tôkiô for selling opium, and who have for some days been remanded to prison, were brought up to the *Saibansho* on the 3rd instant to receive sentence. They had all rendered themselves liable to imprisonment for 90 days, and this sentenced was actually inflicted in the case of one of them, but the other two were let off with a fine of *yen* 2.25, as they pleaded that they had to support their parents who were over seventy years of age.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

A cemetery is to be laid out at Tôkiô where foreigners can be buried.

From the same.

We hear that Chinese subjects will now be permitted to adopt Japanese children, a proceeding which has hitherto been forbidden.

From the same.

By order of the Government a map of Corea will be published by the *Sihei-rio* (paper money department).

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday 23rd July, 1876.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,94274
Merchandise, &c.	$ 547.52
Total.	$7,49026

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,734.22
Merchandise, &c	$ 500.26
	$8,23448

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday 30th June, 1876.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,669.53
Merchandise, &c.	$ 557.34
Total.	$7,226.87

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$8,411.26
Merchandise, &c.	$ 524.02
Total.	$8,935.28

KOBE AND OSAKA STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 23rd July, 1876.

Passengers.....13,750½.	Amount...Yen	3,225.040
Luggage, Parcels, ...	„	128.718
Goods,.....	„	255.002
Total.....Yen		3,608 760
Corresponding period last year... .....Yen		4,215.803

An announcement is made of the death of Mr. Pedro Loureiro, at one time the richest, most influential, and most courted man in China, and subsequently the founder of the *Evening Gazette* and *Celestial Empire* newspapers. He died of fever at St. Paul de Loandes on the West Coast of Africa, and has left his widow and six children in terribly straitened circumstances.—*Shanghai Courier.*

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PROGRESS IN JAPAN.

TO whatever goal the world is rushing, there is no doubt of the advancement of humanity in all essential things. Faithfully and fearlessly science is explaining the phenomena of life, and pointing out the unity that underlies all apparent contradictions. Religion, for ages restrained by the shackles of superstition, walks forth in her own unclouded beauty, and freedom no longer urges without result her divine claims. The histories of all lands and ages lie before the readers of to-day, and it is universally conceded that never has the world taken such a mighty stride as during the years of this century that have already flown. This progress has been not only in the discoveries that lighten labour and satisfy man's yearning for knowledge, but in the vast growth of justice, equality, and charity, wherever the influences of modern thought have been felt and followed. In this march of triumph England has led the van. Her Stephensons, Brunels, and Brasseys have changed the aspect of the globe, her poets have ennobled the ambition of millions, her merchants have covered seas with their fleets, her capital is the heart of commerce whose slightest throb is felt to the confines of civilization, her travellers track regions of eternal snow and the wild deserts of Africa, wresting their secrets from them with undaunted heart, whilst her soldiers' bugles have wakened every echo in the world.

No conditions of life have ever been more favorable for the development of the individual than those that prevail in England. Popular freedom has there been built upon the broadest possible foundation, but it does not follow that another nation of different temperament and character will exhibit the same capacity for improvement, even under similar circumstances. There is an interesting sentence in Lord Elgin's diary, written during his short visit to Japan eighteen years ago, which is worthy of attention. It runs as follows: "A perfectly paternal "government; a perfectly filial people; a community "entirely self-supporting; peace within and without; no "ill-will between classes. This is what I find in Japan in "the year 1858, after one hundred years exclusion of "foreign trade and foreigners: Twenty years hence "what will be the contrast? God grant that in opening "this country to the west we may not be bringing upon "it misery and ruin." The time mentioned by Lord Elgin has almost elapsed, and yet, strange to say, it is difficult to give an unhesitating answer to the question whether Japan has received more benefit or harm from her intercourse with western nations. It cannot be denied that in many respects she has improved, and that within recent years her sympathies have been widely extended. The great law of progress which the world follows condemns all national selfishness and seclusion, and any obstacle that stands in the way of universal brotherhood is inevitably overthrown. Of her duties to other countries she is daily becoming more conscious. She cultivates friendship with the most civilized; she revels in a flood of fresh thought; she comes "with sunburnt visage, with intense soul and glittering eyes" to take her place among the nations crying for progress. This growth of sympathy has not only bound Japan to other countries with cords that cannot easily be severed, but it has affected individuals in a marked degree. The Mikado is no longer confined to his palace, or condemned to perpetual privacy. He lives for his people. Nothing could be more interesting than the accounts that have been published of his recent journey in the north. He inspects schools; he examines industries; he rewards merit; he shows that he wishes to be looked upon as the father of his people: no conduct could exhibit finer appreciation of the very soul of Christian civilization. Japan has also advanced in liberty. Nowhere has the principle of personal liberty been so amply vindicated as in England. Within her borders every individual enjoys the fullest freedom consistent with the well being of the many, but in Japan liberty is a plant just beginning to display its green leaves above the soil. Under an absolute despotism perfectly free expression of opinion is almost impossible, for the despot is presumed to be the originator of all Government enactments, and severe criticism of any real or supposed injustice becomes personally offensive and unpardonable. The Japanese Government has lately got into difficulty with regard to the Press-laws. Whatever provocation those who guide affairs may have received, their recent most unwise treatment of writers who express unpalatable opinions cannot commend itself for a moment to any right-thinking mind. We can easily understand that in a semi-civilized country, where there is much sympathy with American democracy, and the tendency of the people is towards constant change, uncontrolled freedom of expression might result in evil. If the Government cannot afford to grant the latitude that is called for, let it by one decisive edict confine the periodical literature of the country to its own organs, making compensation to those who have already embarked their capital in newspaper enterprises which they cannot conscientiously confine to the diffusion of opinions inspired solely by the Government. In spite, however, of these difficulties, which result naturally enough from the oligarchic despotism by which the country is ruled, we hold that far freer utterance of personal opinion is now current than ever existed before.

A desire has also arisen for complete popular representation, which must sooner or later be gratified. When we remember how gradually the constitution of England, as it now exists, has been constructed, we need not wonder at the difficulties that beset the Japanese with regard to the formation of deliberative assemblies. The power of the sovereign in early English history was very great, and we have only to turn to the life of CHARLES the First to see how, little more than two hundred years ago, it was possible for an English monarch to become a despot, and defy his parliament successfully for a considerable time. When he found that parliament was not disposed to accede to his demands, he dissolved it, and levied the taxes himself. Such conduct on the part of the Sovereign would now be impossible, but it is only after years of unresting effort, and by dint of great sacrifices and self-devoted patriotism, that the constitution has been established in that security which is the boast of Englishmen, and the envy of other nations. We need not expect to see any powerful parliament in Japan for a long time, but the frequent discussion of the subject is a satisfactory sign of growing desire for the untramelled expression of the people's will. Another sign of the recognition of personal liberty in Japan is the gradual rise of women in social estimation; they are daily becoming more capable of assisting their husbands, brothers, and sons in the earnest efforts of life. Five years ago the Mikado, in a message he addressed to his nobles, giving them permission to take the female members of their families abroad with them, said: "In consequence "of the want of a system of female education in our "country, many women are deficient in intelligence. Be"sides, the education of children is a thing which is "connected intimately with the instruction of their "mothers." But it is not over children only that women

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possess influence; the power they exert over men for good or evil is incalculable. The story of Merlin and Vivien might be told of new actors every day, for wisdom often lies at the mercy of a smile. As the women of Japan advance in liberty, purity, and refinement, the men will learn by degrees that the most perfect pleasures are those that appeal to the higher parts of their nature, and that woman, as in Comte's philosophic religion, if rightly trained, becomes a goddess to be worshipped. One of the great reforms this country has accomplished within the last few years is the abolition of the enforced celibacy of the priesthood. In former days no Buddhist sect, except the Monto, permitted their priests to marry. The evils of monachism in Europe in the middle ages are known to every student of history, and the acknowledgment of the elevating influence of good women could nowhere be more fitly made than in the high places of religion. Another most striking fact in modern Japanese life is the thirst for knowledge now so universally exhibited. In his introduction to "Education in Japan" Mr. Mori has sketched the history of his country's longing for European education, and has collected in that volume the opinions of the most experienced teachers with regard to the best method of study to be pursued in this country. Japanese students have already distinguished themselves in European universities, and the Government has selected for service in Japan the best instructors they could procure, whilst the state grant for education has been much increased, and primary schools have been established in almost every village in the Empire. In former times the Chinese classics were the only standard of learning, science was unknown, and anything like independent thought was rather repressed than encouraged. Now Japanese students pursue their work in a systematic manner, infinitely better calculated to bring about useful results, and for this they are indebted to foreigners, and the introduction of western ideas. Another improvement to be noted is the comparative purity of the current native literature. Not many years ago books were openly sold that pandered to the most vulgar taste, but a commendable step has been taken in the total repression of anything likely to stimulate vices that are only too ready to break into dangerous flame. A strong desire for the more careful administration of justice has produced a new criminal code, and, however far short of perfection it may be, yet the introduction of these revised laws indicates an honest zeal for improvement, which deserves the highest praise. Examination of criminals by torture has been done away with: the edict forbidding the wearing of swords, the abolition of sumptuary laws, regulations for the better observance of outward forms of decency—these and many similar steps in the right direction are mainly owing to the influence of foreign feeling and advice.

But with all this commendable progress there is much reason to fear that intercourse with western countries has, in many respects, rather injured than improved the people, for two of their worst faults have been lately acquired, or increased,—extravagance and conceit. The carelessness which the Government show with regard to money is almost incredible. The Mint they built at Osaka six years ago was altogether out of proportion to the resources of the country. They engaged a large staff of foreign employés at most liberal salaries; they bought gold for coinage, which was ultimately exported at a loss to the country of six or eight per cent; they coined millions of twenty *yen* pieces, when they should have been turning out copper cents. By a little judicious management their silver *yen* might have been accepted as the standard coin of the Far East, but they were too indifferent to take the necessary trouble to establish its circulation. They open railways before they begin to make convenient roads throughout the country, and the line between here and Yedo probably cost more per mile than any other line in the world. They make costly experiments in colonizing Yezo, wanting in every element of success: they lavish immense sums on iron-clads, which might be spent to better purpose in fifty other ways. The number of envoys and students they sent abroad some years ago was far greater than they could afford to support; and we may mention that the extravagance of the special embassy in 1871, which consisted of fifty or sixty individuals, was strongly censured at the time. A curious instance of thoughtless waste was lately mentioned in a native newspaper. The Government some time ago ordered from America a number of sheep, for which they paid $60 a head, but when the animals arrived, the official fancy had passed away, and they were sold for $3 each; this being one small example of follies that are daily perpetrated. The country people are impoverished to support the government, and a large proportion of the taxes collected are undoubtedly squandered without compunction. The people are far too heavily burdened, and if the peasants were not the most charmingly ignorant and subservient of mortals, many very audible protests would have been heard long ere now against these wholesale exactions. The fatal facility with which paper money can be manufactured, and put into circulation, is not without its charms for a Government never credited with great wealth. The steady drain of bullion from the country, which has been going on unfalteringly for years, tells a tale the merest tyro in political economy can easily understand. The country has been indulging in excessive expenditure, and the result will be national bankruptcy, unless the balance of trade turns heavily in favor of Japan. Public works ought to be very gradually and economically carried on in this country. The taxes should be greatly reduced, and more money spent locally, in the construction of good roads and public buildings, for instance, so that all the tax-payers may reap some direct benefit from what they contribute to the public purse. All early travellers in Japan agree that there were no beggars in the country when foreigners first made their appearance, but now, besides much squalid wretchedness, there is a great amount of actual mendicancy and destitution. Besides economy, humility is a lesson all who take any interest in Japan should impress upon the nation. The overweening conceit of the Japanese would be objectionable, if it were not ridiculous. The old fable of the frog that perished through its efforts to enlarge its body to the dimensions of an ox, should be a warning to all who assume positions nature never intended them to occupy. The Japanese have not the vital force, the muscle, bone, sinew, fire, energy and manly independence of the Anglo-Saxon, and they cannot compete successfully with nations endowed with the superior stamina which is due to long continued progress as well as to race. How can they imagine for a moment that in the course of a few years they have reached the elevation which other countries have attained only after centuries of toil? The excessive praise so unthinkingly awarded them has been far from beneficial. Would that they could be taught to see things as they really are! Truth lies at the very root of national well-being, and unless it is properly valued

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official peculation, commercial immorality, and social distrust will spread their poisonous branches like the Upas tree, which kills all beneath its shadow. If there were a universal recognition among this people of the importance of truth, it would go far in assisting them to realize their ambitious dreams.

Whatever Britons may glory in, they cannot boast of their manners, for both at home and abroad they chill all they meet by their selfish reserve. The manners of the Japanese are infinitely more pleasant and polite. Let anybody wander on a holiday among crowds of Japanese pleasure-seekers, when the cherry blossoms hang in white clusters overhead, and the red fire of the plum tree blazes through the woods. What pleasure they derive from bright colours and fair scenes! How a sly little joke will always set the silver bells of laughter ringing! What contentment, order, and quiet happiness! In England the lower classes on such a holiday too often prove themselves to be a reckless and disorderly rabble, and any one who has mixed much with Japanese who study foreign languages and habits, must notice that frequent imitation of western brusqueness is often to be met with now a-days. A few years ago no petty *daimio* could ride along the road without being met with indications of respect bordering on abject servility, but now the Mikado himself scarcely receives the recognition of simple courtesy. The reaction has been painfully extreme.

In artistic taste also, the Japanese have degenerated. As a nation they have a peculiarly delicate æsthetic sensibility, which their pictures, porcelains, temples, gardens, all bear witness to, but when they imitate western art, they often arrive at the most incongruous and painful results. It is a bad thing for any country to be untrue to its own genius. The Highlanders of Scotland ought never to give up wearing kilts and speaking Gaelic, and the Japanese are worse than foolish to despise their own language and dress.

But a far greater misfortune than that of an alien language, or unbecoming dress, is the scepticism which is over-running the country. A religious instinct is implanted in man's breast, and utter unbelief, such as that which prevailed in France during the first revolution, should earnestly be deprecated. There is a pretty Japanese song which says that as there are many paths on the hill-side, all leading to the summit, so there are numerous religions, but they all end in the one source of good. It is a great misfortune to a nation to have its faith unsettled. Buddhism, Confucianism, Shintôism—all contain much that is excellent, but they are rapidly losing their power, and there is no evidence that Christianity is beneficially extending its influence. Buddhism, or even an outworn pagan creed, is better than blank nihilism.

But of all the evils that have been apparently caused by foreign example, perhaps the most vexatious is the continual, and often uncalled for, interference of the Government with the people. Not a day passes without the issue of some notification, generally more or less contemptible. There is a passage in Buckle's "History of Civilization" which we should be glad to impress on the inmost consciousness of every member of the present administration. He says: "The extent to which the governing classes have interfered, and the mischiefs which that interference has produced are so remarkable, as to make thoughtful men wonder how civilization could advance in the face of such repeated obstacles. In some of the European countries the obstacles have in fact proved insuperable, and the national progress is thereby stopped. In every quarter, and at every moment the hand of Government was felt. Duties on importation, and duties on exportation; bounties to raise up a losing trade and taxes to pull down a remunerative one; this branch of industry forbidden, and that branch of industry encouraged. Then too we find laws to regulate wages; laws to regulate prices; laws to regulate profits; laws to regulate the interest of money; custom house arrangements of the most troublesome kind. A system of interference with markets, interference with manufactories, interference with machinery, interference even with shops." The striking passage, from which the above sentences are extracted, needs no comment. It forcibly applies to the method of legislation the Japanese Government seems to delight in.

In spite of all the drawbacks we have mentioned, we believe that, whatever difficulties now beset Japan, she is on the road to a nobler life than when she "fleeted her time carelessly in the golden world" she lived in long ago. This country may be compared to a child who has left the quiet retirement of home for the bustle and activity of a public school. The big boys sometimes take advantage of his ignorance, and induce him to expend all his pocket money on toys and sweetmeats; they bully, pet, and tease him by turns, but eventually he conquers all difficulties, and his life becomes stronger, braver, and better than it was in the seclusion of home. Or Japan may be compared to a brook that has left

> "The lake, and all its lilies, for the leap
> Into the unknown deep."

It falls headlong on the rocks in foam and confusion, but soon it is streaming merrily between green banks and bending boughs, the channel broadening and deepening beneath the weight of its gathering waters.

In conclusion, we believe that Lord Elgin assisted to bring rather blessing than misfortune to the pleasant people he admired so warmly. We have no doubt that a future of fame and usefulness lies before Japan, so great are her advantages: a bright and beautiful country; inhabitants possessing many estimable and some admirable qualities; a monarch who has already shown his sympathy with all classes of his subjects; and not a few men of talent at the head of affairs, whose earnest ambition we trust it may be, amid all the dangers and difficulties of this time of transition, to preserve the glory of their country and the dignity of their Sovereign.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

The Duty of a Patriot.

(Sômô Zasshi.)

If a man were to live in solitude and wholly without social intercourse, both his happiness and his faculties would suffer.

Let us suppose a man placed in absolute isolation from his birth, what effect would this have on him? Natural objects would appeal to him through the senses of sight and hearing—the sea, the waves and trees, etc; but his mind would remain stationary, and his faculties would be much like those of the animals. He would require a few clothes, and some form of shelter, and be forced to protect himself against cold and hunger. But of the conveniences and happiness of social life he would know nothing, and we may hence infer that half of man's happiness is dependent upon social intercourse.

When the Almighty created man, he endowed him with the social instinct in order to promote his happiness, and when men formed themselves into nations, they obeyed the dictates of Heaven. The capacity for enjoyment in man is connected with these social instincts, and a western Sage has said "The social state is the origin of all happiness."

Now, a child has duties to perform towards its parents in recognition of their care of him—his nurture and education, and, similarly, men have duties towards society. The nation of which they form part is the root of their happiness, and they are bound to repay it for its benefactions to them.

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Men institute governments in order that the rights and liberties which they have received from Heaven may be preserved and protected. But these Governments often abuse the power with which they are entrusted and neglect their duty towards the people. They enact unjust laws and mal-administer the national affairs, whence it arises that these rights are impaired, and trouble and distress ensue. What are the people to do under these circumstances? Must they obey the unjust laws and submit to the mal-administration of the Government? Although it is their duty to obey the laws, their first obligation is to Heaven, and whatever may be the trouble or distress arising from the pursuit of this course, they have no right to disregard the laws of Heaven and obey those enacted by men. The liberty and happiness enjoyed by the present generation are the fruits of the labours of their ancestors, and it follows that the men of this day are bound to promote the welfare of their posterity. Were they to acquiesce in the unjust laws and connive at the mal-administration of the Government of the present day, they would entail misery and hardship upon their descendants, who are the natural heirs of increased liberties and rights. Thus subservience involves a disregard of the laws of Heaven.

Must, then, men assemble in large numbers, and attack the Government with fire and sword? The people possess the right of acting thus, but men never can be certain that this course will secure the object desired. Liberty may be compared to a target and revolution to the arrow discharged against it. Excitement will make men miss their aim, and if rebellion lasts long, the issue of it may be the destruction of those very liberties which it was commenced in order to attain. And, on the other hand, the result may be attained only by the sacrifice of many precious lives and much property, and the use of fire and sword. The attendant evils may be very great. Cities may be destroyed, and fathers and sons become enemies. The people detest carnage and the shedding of blood; yet, after becoming familiar with them they disregard them, and become demoralized in consequence. Thus a revolution, begun in order to acquire liberty, may end with disastrous consequences, and the people ought not lightly to enter upon this path, which is but little in accordance with the love which Heaven bears towards man.

Is it then well that men should endeavour to ensure their happiness and liberties by means of martyrdom? Subservience arises from an excessive humility, while revolutions often have their rise in ambition or the morbid desire of distinction. Martyrdom is different from these, and has its origin in the hatred of oppression, the love of liberty and of country. It is little heard of or seen, and yet it has a great influence over the minds of men. If any innocent man meets his death through the acts of tyrannical rulers or corrupt officials, the people are deeply affected by the incident; and the love of liberty and hatred of oppression become inflamed within them. Men are led to say, "I also am willing to undergo death for the good of my countrymen, and, be officials never so bad, they are still human beings and are capable of certain good feelings. And if they see a succession of men becoming martyrs for a great cause, they will become ashamed of their evil deeds and corrupt motives. Thus martyrdom causes not the destruction of multitudes of lives or property, it involves the lives of the actors and of them alone; and hence, it is this and nothing else that men should encounter for the sake of their country.

There is no man who does not desire happiness, and it is grievous to die before the appointed time. The feeling common to all men is to love life and shrink from death. Yet when the life of one man is compared with that of a whole nation, there is a wide difference between them, just as a grain of sand is smaller than a mountain, or a drop of water than the ocean.

As already said, the root of happiness is the social state, and thus it is that to give up one's life for the sake not only of the present but future generations, is the duty of a patriotic man. And if by this martyrdom of one man the liberties and happiness of a whole nation may be secured, though his blood may dye the herbage crimson and his bones lie bleaching on the earth, yet will his souls enjoy glorious and eternal bliss.

Does it not seem then that it is a sweet and exalted thing for a man to die for his country?

Centralization and Localization.

(From the "*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*")

In actually carrying out an Administration, there should not be lost sight of the proper balance of Centralization and Localism. It is only after a combination of these two that a perfect form of administration can be obtained. Thus, then, must it not be allowed that the important point to which deep thought should be given by statesmen, and on which their minds should be carefully fixed, is the proper adjustment of the balance of Centralization and Localization? Supposing that, through error in regard to this one point, one or two should overbalance the other, the evil effects caused thereby will not be limited merely to the impossibility of carrying out a perfect form of administration. There would certainly be occasioned calamities to the country and the people, and misfortunes to society; civilization would be impeded, and the national tranquillity disturbed, so that in the end but few would be able to escape from a very avalanche of tumult. This has been clearly shown, both in ancient days and also at the present time, in the histories of Japan and of foreign lands, as is well known to ourselves and to the public generally.

The fence by which our Government is surrounded is nine fathoms in height, and we rustics are totally unable to form a conjecture as to the nature of the Court deliberations. And yet, if we secretly reflect upon the rent of the Government as judged from what we can actually perceive before our eyes, we find that signs of their leaning overmuch towards Centralization have gradually arisen and cannot but attract the notice of politicians. This is a matter that has constantly caused anxiety to politicians, and we have already made known our arguments in regard to the profit or loss, advantage or disadvantage, to be derived therefrom; this being by reason of our desire to ward off the evils arising from the preponderance of the scale of Centralization. Now a writer in the "Weekly Mail," at Yokohama, seems also to hold opinions exceedingly like our own, and has already expressed his views with skilful pen, arguing strongly against the inclination of the Japanese Government towards centralization. He laments the fact that, by reason of all the products of the whole country being collected together in Yedo, the impoverishment of the local districts grows worse day by day. He further considers it a happy opportunity that His Majesty the Tenno should, by his excursion to Mutsu and Dewa, observe for himself the actual state of affairs in the country, and is desirous that the Heads of the Local Governments should profit by that opportunity to report to the Emperor upon the condition of the districts under their jurisdiction, and to represent the inutility to the Government of the policy of Centralization.

From a letter just received from a correspondent of ours, we have obtained an item of information which is worthy of felicitation and rejoicing for the sake of our whole country. Upon reading it, we were filled with joy, perceiving that the voice of the weighty arguments contained therein would of itself come to notice, and could not be concealed.

"His Excellency Kido made personal examination into the "following affairs;—the accomplishment of the extensive works "of a new embankment, at the private expense of the people, at "Satté in the Saitama *ken*,—the fact of Yatabé Saisuké having "in the Fukushima Ken, upon a capital of merely 3,000 "*yen* loaned by the Government, established a grazing farm and "so provided means of subsistence for (the inhabitants of) Ya-"mane and 15 other villages,—and the formation, at Koriyama, "by Abe Inohei, Shigiwara Yasaku and Hashimoto Seizaemon, "of a Company, having for its object the cultivation of waste "moorlands. On each of these occasions, His Excellency, per-"haps because the matters in question entirely coincided with his "usual ideas, gave great praise thereto. Upon looking back on "the state of Yedo, His Excellency was, while there, every day "seeing 30,000 *yen* spent for the construction of a single stone "bridge, or in the erection of a single Government office 50,000 "*yen* disbursed, and he did not think it a very wonderful matter. "My own opinion is that if these sums so expended were portion-"ed out on all sides, and the inhabitants of the Local Districts "were caused to put forth their powers, then an impulse would "be given to their occupations, their produce would be rendered "more abundant, and the results of these plans for the country's "welfare would be by no means small. Considering the matter "in this light, we cannot restrain our grief at the fact that an "undue preponderance of Cetralization is certainly not beneficial "to an Administration. We have heard that whenever H. E. "has had an opportunity, he has frequently represented his views "to the Emperor. A glance at the following two verses of Chinese "poetry presented by H. E. to the Emperor is sufficient to prove "that H. E.'s object is certainly "Localism."

"'For the lengthy period of 2,500 years has the might of the "'Emperor lasted like the splendour of the sun: I beg that in "'the interval of the numberless affairs of state, He may be "'pleased to look down, from His lofty pinnacle, upon the dense "'smoke arising from the homes of His people.

"'In the capital extravagance throws away tens of thousands

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"'of money, yet how about the desolate appearance of the poverty stricken villages? At the present moment the only good "'plan I have is to beg for a feeling of unselfishness and of tenderness towards the people?"

His Ex. Kido is, in our opinion, a statesman who is fully acquainted with both Home and Foreign affairs, and of wide intelligence in regard to the prosperity or fall (of countries) in olden times and at the present day, and who has always been connected with the Central Government, has undertaken charge of the national affairs, and exerted himself on behalf of the Emperor's concerns, thereby showing the great merit of trying to effect the tranquillity of our country and homes, and who has also constantly fixed his attention upon the vital point of the balance between Centralization and Localism. We believe that at the present moment, when he has accompanied the Phœnix Car on its Northern progress, he has observed the actual condition of the local districts, given his careful attention to the question of profit or disadvantage to the administration, pondered deeply over the condition of the people, and that he has,—in connection with the actual appearance of their real state, and what he perceives displayed before his very eyes,—respectfully represented to the Emperor the evils arising from a centralized form of administration. Must we not allow that his feeling of anxiety for his country is exceedingly deep-felt and profound. We have heard from outside sources that His Majesty, our enlightened, kind, and powerful Tennô of this period of Mei i, has always given his wise attention to the prosperity of his realm, and never, even for a moment, forgets the affairs of the nation. And if so, then the fact that he will with pleasure receive H. E. Kido's worthy suggestions, is, we firmly believe, a matter beyond all doubt.

His Ex. Kido, so wonderfully intelligent, having met our divinely enlightened and exceedingly gracious Sovereign, has found an opportunity that would not have occurred once in a thousand years to represent for His Majesty's gracious hearing the most important and urgent point in regard to the administration. After this, the time cannot be far distant when it will come to pass that the system of administering the Government will be completely changed, and the evil of undue preponderance of Centralization warded off. Should this be the case, will the fruits of the Imperial progress consist merely in the happiness and prosperity of the people of Mutsu and Dewa alone? No, it must also be styled the greatest prosperity to the whole country of Japan! This is what we, upon reading the wise suggestions of H. E. Kido, style a most important piece of news, deserving of both felicitation and joy in regard to the whole country of Japan. Do the public consider our so styling it to be right, or otherwise?

Official Appointments.

("Hochi Shimbun")

We have heard that on the 29th ultimo the rules for the duration of time of official appointments to *Kon* were determined. In the case of *Konin*, three years constitutes one "term," and four of these terms, making up a period of twelve years, constitute one "appointment." For the first term of three years, they are to be considered as "acting" only, after which those of them who are found to be fitted for their duties, are to be advanced to the full rank. From the second "term" onwards, an increase of 50 *yen* upon their monthly salary will be granted them each "term," and at the end (of this second term) they will be made *Choku-nin** official. Another "term" having passed, they will become *Sei-chô-kan*,† and their place of registration will be changed to that in which their appointment is held. When the full period of twelve years has expired, there will be bestowed upon each of those who wish to retire from office a present of money equal to ten times the amount of his monthly salary.

In the case of *Sanji*, an enquiry will be made every three years as to their diligence or otherwise, and to each of those who have been more than ordinarily zealous will be given a present of the amount of one month's salary. No limit is stated for the duration of *Sanji's* appointment.

It is said that in the lower grades also provisions are made, of similar nature to the above.

Laws and their Administration.

"Chôya Shimbun"—August 3 1876.

The chief object which the Japanese Government ought to hold in view at the present day is to raise the standing of their country as speedily as possible to a level with that of foreign countries. The Imperial edicts that have been issued ever since the revolution and the mode of administration, shew that the Government has not lost sight of this object, but, to attain it effectually we must bring our degree of civilization to the same height as theirs is, and carefully adjust the equipoise of our respective rights.

Our Government is accordingly desirous to gradually promote this civilization by spreading education, and to secure the country's rights by eliminating objectionable clauses from the Treaties, and there is no one who would find fault with them on this account. When, however, we consider our present condition, great doubts are engendered in our minds as to the ease with which this revision of the Treaties can be effected, and we will now venture to define the grounds on which these suspicions are founded.

The alteration of the clauses in the Treaties to which we object is a subject which virtully concerns both foreign countries and ourselves, but we think that our object cannot be attained unless we render our laws and form of administration such that foreigners can regard them with confidence, and it is not very likely that such confidence can be infused into foreigners unless our own countrymen are first made to feel it. That the latter regard both the laws and administration with approval need not be argued, but still occasional doubts in regard to them cannot be avoided. The confidence which we ourselves place in both is very great, but we are nevertheless, in view of the case of Kusama Tokujoshi and Sawada Naonori, two men who for one and the same crime received different punishments, unable to avoid some suspicion. Another source of suspicion to us is the recent case of the suspension of the *Shimô Zasshi*. These two cases are the most serious that occur to us, but there is an incalculable number of others which are less striking, and when we entertain such suspicions what will be those felt by the numbers of people of a less liberal turn of mind? At least two-fold.

If then our laws and administration are regarded with such distrust by our own countrymen, of what nature will be the views held by foreigners in respect to them? Those of us who are accustomed to read the foreign newspapers published in Yokohama can readily understand them. Their articles on the subject teem with expressions which we would not venture even to give utterance to, but, though we, not knowing the evidence on which these foreign writers base their articles or the ideas which actuate them, would loudly proclaim our Government's innocence to the world, still to what else can the calumnies and slanders which these writers heap upon our Government be ascribed than to distrust of our laws and administration?

While, therefore, both foreigners and natives resident in this country regard our laws and administration with the distrust which we have described, our officials, let them labour never so hard, will not find it a very easy task to attain their object of amending those parts of the Treaties of which we do not approve, and the far off distance of the day on which they are likely to do so fills us with sighs. Will our Government endeavour to put an end to all mistrust on the part of our countrymen by slaying those who already share in this mistrust and forbidding its entertainment hereafter by others? We think that there is no law throughout the world sufficient to effect such an object as that, and we beg therefore that those who agree with us in bewailing the imparity of our standing with foreign countries will favour us with their views as to how this can be best put an end to.

The Rights and Liberties of the People.

REPLY TO AN ARTICLE IN THE *Chôya Shimbun* PUBLISHED ON THE 29TH JULY.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

In the *Chôya Shimbun* of the 11th of July Mr. Amano has answered and opposed the article written by Mr. Umichi, and published in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* of the previous day. The composition of Mr. Amano's article is excellent, but as there are some parts of it which I cannot thoroughly understand, I will place myself in the position of Mr. Umichi, and ask the *Chôya Shimbun* to clear up my doubts.

Having never heard his name before, I do not know what kind of a politician Mr. Amano is. But the *Chôya Shimbun* says that his letter was sent through the post, and the letter itself refers to what had been published in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* of "*yesterday*" Now, when I examine the newspapers, I see that the type was set on the previous day, and printed on the following morning, which leads me to suppose that the letter may perhaps have been written by the editor of the *Chôya Shimbun* in the name of Mr. Amano. At all events, as the editor says he agrees with Mr. Amano's opinion in every respect, I will now argue with the *Chôya Shimbun*. The *Chôya Shimbun* says that Mr. Umichi is the chief opponent of the people's rights and that he (Mr. U.) says the present Japanese

* Those receiving their appointments direct from the Crown.
† Actual chiefs of office.

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do not yet know how to discharge their duties toward the country, nor, indeed, anything else: and asks how, under such circumstances, they can be entrusted with rights? They had better be digging potatoes, he says, and this is the same thing which many of the officials are saying.

How is it that the *Chôya Shimbun* should merely glance over an argument and yet attack it so severely? When I read the article of Mr. Umichi I cannot find any part of it which indicates that he is the opponent of the people's rights. Mr. Umichi says that education is essential to the people's rights, and when they are not possessed of such education it is useless for them to talk about their liberties; that it is unjust in the people to urge upon this government concessions of rights, when they do not discharge their duty; and therefore the people had better acquaint themselves with their responsibilities, for this is the road they must take in order to acquire their rights:—also that this is the speediest way that their object can be obtained, and for this reason it is better for them to dig potatoes, meanwhile, than to carry on such absurd discussions. This is sufficient to prove that he is not an opponent of the people's rights, but a man who should be honoured for the love he bears them.

The *Chôya Shimbun* is very much like Yôkô, the ancient Chinese, who delighted in seeing pictures of dragons, but when a real one made its appearence was terrified by it. It is wrong to say that those men who merely love the name of a thing are good, and those who love the real object are bad. Moreover, if the *Chôya Shimbun* means that the rights of the people cannot be obtained unless the people make the government an enemy, and tease it in the same manner as a cross mother-in-law does a bride, I do not think another word need be said.

When we examine the men who are clamouring for the people's rights, except those who are in the highest stations of life, we find that they are cunning men who make the cry a useful weapon in arguing against the administration of the government, and there is no justice in these men making the rights of people their stakes. These dissatisfied men are angry at their own misfortunes, and finding that it is too late to raise the cry of "joi" (expulsion of foreigners) and that the "feudal system" is unsuited to the present state of the minds of the people, have found the "people's rights," and intend to make this the tool wherewith to work against the government and dissipate their own spleen. Were such men appointed to some trifling office in the government, they would gladly purchase a gilt watch and raise their noses in the air, and the spirit of the people's rights would very soon fly away from them. But the editor of the *Chôya Shimbun* does not believe that there are any such men as these. Then all we can say is that he is not a man who is thoroughly acquainted with the affairs of the world. And it is very doubtful whether discussion with such a man is of any practical use.

The *Chôya Shimbun* says that the government must grant the people their rights as early as possible, and as the government desires speedy reforms, and it is not well that the people's rights should alone be withheld. But this is shooting at a place where there is no enemy, for Mr. Umichi never said a word about this; and if the *Chôya Shimbun* intends to argue against the use of arbitrary power in the name of Mr. Umichi, it is not my wish to interfere.

Mr. Umichi said, I will repeat it, people should pursue their education and learn their duties toward the nation, so that the arguments that have already been urged on this question may not be in vain. This, I think, is very honourable to him. But the *Chôya Shimbun*, believing it was an argument for upholding the power of rulers and checking that of the people, thought it was necessary to argue against it. This, however, appears to be a mistake, and I ask the *Chôya Shimbun* and Mr. Amano to give an explanation of it.

WAKAYE IKICHI.

Natural history is no work for one that loves his chair or his bed. Speculation may be pursued on a soft couch, but Nature must be observed in the open air. I have collected materials with indefatigable pertinacity. I have gathered glow-worms in the evening, and snails in the morning: I have seen the daisy close and open; I have heard the owl shriek at midnight, and hunted insects in the heat of noon.—*Johnson.*

Method raises a lively and beautiful composure out of a chaos of complicated and desorderly materials, and from a disorderly concourse and dark confusion of ideas calls forth light, order, and harmony. This assigns to every part its proper magnitude, figure, and situation, with so much judgment that all stand in need of one another, and each contributes gracefulness and strength to the whole.—*Blackmore.*

HISTORY OF THE TOKUGAWA DYNASTY.

(*Continued.*)

CHAPTER 2.—*From the death of Nobunaga to the death of Hashiba Hideyoshi.*

Nothing could exceed the consternation caused on all sides by the death of Nobunaga. Upon hearing of the merited fate of Akechi Mitsuhide, the leaders of the Ôta clan assembled at Kiyosu to discuss the situation, and finally selected Hidenobu,[1] son of the eldest son of Nobunaga,[2] as his successor. They caused him to be enfeoffed of the province of Ômi, of which the produce was assessed at three hundred thousand *koku*. The remainder of the possessions of Nobunaga was distributed among the members of his family and clan.[3] Meanwhile the three provinces of Kai, Shinano and Kôtsuke had fallen into a state of anarchy under the following circumstances. Kawajiri Shigeyoshi, a *Kerai* of Nobunaga, held of him a fief in Kai, and was murdered by the people of the province in the disturbances that followed upon the occupation of the country by Nobunaga. The K'wanrei of the K'wantô, Takikawa Kadsumasu, on news reaching him on the 7th of the death of the Ôta chief, at once left his government and hastened to Owari, in which conduct he was imitated by Mori Nagayoshi who had been entrusted with the direction of affairs in Shinano. Uyesugi Kagekatsu[4] and Hôjô Ujimasa took advantage of this state of things to dispute between themselves the possession of the three provinces, either side appealing to arms. Iyeyasu, upon becoming aware of their conduct, ordered Sakai Tadatsugu and Osuga Yasutaka to occupy Kai. The people of the province were assembled and came in crowds to proffer their submission, all of whom were, by written assurances under the seal of Iyeyasu, confirmed in their possessions. In the 7th month the Mikawa chief himself entered the province, the elders of which vied with each other in supplying him with fodder and provisions. He encamped his forces at Kofu, and by his moderation ensured the pacification of the country, which throughout acknowledged his authority. He then marched into Shinano, a majority of the lords of which province submitted to his rule. In the 8th month Ujimasa sent his son, Ujinawo to dispute with Iyeyasu the possession of Kai; but after experiencing several defeats at the hands of the Mikawa chief, found himself compelled to acknowledge his military inferiority, and in the 10th month, through his relation Ujinori, sued for peace, which was granted upon the terms that the whole revenue of Kai and Shinano should be collected by Iyeyasu, while the revenue of Kôtsuke should be allotted to Ujimasa. Upon these terms Iyeyasu accepted peace, and at the same time consented to bestow his daughter's hand upon Ujinawo, for whom his father demanded it. In the 11th month Ujinawo withdrew his forces from the field, and then the chief barons of Kai and Shinano became the vassals of Iyeyasu.

In the twelfth month Hiraiwa Chikayoshi was invested with the government of Kai, and the administration of Shinano was entrusted to Okubo Tadayo. Iyeyasu then returned to Hamamatsu, having in ten month's occupation of the territory effected the reduction of the two provinces. Uyesugi, however, was permitted to retain possession of four *kôri* comprising a tract of country extending as far as the district of Kawanakajima on the banks of the Shinano river.

On the first day of the first month of the eleventh year (A.D. 1583) the barons of the five provinces of Mikawa, Tôtomi, Suruga, Kai and Shinano came to Hamamatsu to offer their new year's congratulations to Iyeyasu.

In the 10th month Iyeyasu was advanced by Imperial rescript to the inferior division of the upper fourth rank, and was appointed Ukonye Chinjô.

In this year Hashiba Hideyoshi encountered Shibata Katsuiye at Shidzugatake in Ômi, and inflicted upon him a severe defeat. Katsuiye fled to Kitanoshô, in Yechizen, and there died by his own hand. Iyeyasu, ere the struggle

(1) Whose youth-name was Samboshi.
(2) Who had perished with his father.
(3) Chiefly if not wholly among his two remaining sons Nobutaka and Nobuwo,
(4) Son of Uyesugi Kenshin previously mentioned.

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ended, had sent envoys to Hideyoshi to assure him of his sympathy, and Nobutaka, one of the sons of Nobunaga, chose this moment to ally himself with Katsuiye He was attacked, however, in Gifu, by his brother Nobuwo. The garrison, unable to hold out, abandoned the castle and took to flight, closely pursued by Nobuwo, and Nobutaka in his despair made away with himself.

Rupture between Nobuwo and Hideyoshi.

In the 2nd month of the 12th year of Tenshô (A. D. 1584) Iyeyasu was elevated by Imperial rescript to the inferior third rank, and was, in addition, made one of the Sangi.

Hideyoshi remained at Ozaka, and his increasing influence excited the jealousy of Nobuwo, while the former was urged by dislike of his rival to cast about for means to remove him from his path. Among the principal officers of Nobuwo were three leaders specially distinguished for their valour. To these Hideyoshi purposely made advances, which coming to the ears of their lord so intensified his suspicions that in the 3rd month he caused them to be put to death and breaking off all intercourse with his wily competitor sent envoys to Iyeyasu demanding his support. Hideyoshi at the same moment sought the favour of the Mikawa chief, proposing, in the event of the overthrow of Nobuwo, to partition the teritories of Mino and Owari between them. Iyeyasu indignantly refused the bribe, preferring to maintain his old friendship with the Ota house to any personal aggrandisement by the sacrifice of it, and finally separating himself from Hideyoshi, collected his forces and marched to Kiyosu, whence he sent word to Nobuwo to form an intenched camp at Komaki-yama. The castle of Mayama, meanwhile, had been reduced by a detachment of Hideyoshi's troops under the command of Ikeda Nobuteru, and with a view of checking the progress of Iyeyasu, orders were issued from Ozaka to maintain that conquest, and Mori Nagayoshi was instructed to occupy Haguro in Owari. The latter was attacked by Iyeyasu and driven from his position, vast numbers of his men being slain in the pursuit, while the victor, whom Nobuteru vainly attempted to draw into the hilly country where he had posted his forces on an eminence, escaped the snare by retiring upon Komaki. Enraged by the news of the disaster at Haguro, Hideyoshi assembled a large army and marched to Mayama, whence he reconnoitred the country in the neighbourhood of Komakiyama, and recognising the strength of the position, regularly invested it, including village, wood and hill for many leagues round in one vast camp.

On the 28th day Iyeyasu and Nobuwo at the head of twenty thousand men, comprising the flower of the Mikawa soldiery, moved to Komakiyama. In the 4th month Nobuteru, with the approval of Hideyoshi, concerted a secret attack upon Okazaki. Iyeyasu, however, became aware through his spies of his enemy's preparations, and after satisfying himself as to their object secretly warned the Okazaki garrison to be on the alert. Sakakibara Yasumasa, Honda Tadashige and the other leaders were ordered to collect three thousand men, and without show of flag or beat of drum to march thence at midnight of the 8th upon Obata. Takashige, seeing the enemy's superiority in number, recognised the danger of an engagement, and learning the disposition of Hideyoshi's troops in five corps, the first of which was under Nobuteru, the second under Nagayoshi, the third under Hidemasa, the fourth under Hidekadzu, and the reserve under Hidetsugu, counselled an attack upon the last-mentioned leader, against whom he felt a certain success might be achieved. The enemy's rear was accordingly closely followed. On the same night in the fourth watch (2 a.m.) Iyeyasu and Nobuwo, under cover of the darkness, marched from Komaki. The enemy's advanced corps, meanwhile, had attacked and reduced Iwasaki. Overjoyed at their success they at once sent news of it to the rear, and continued their march followed closely by the third corps and the reserve under Hidemasa and Hidetsugu respectively. On the 9th, at dawn, Hidetsugu reached Inabayama, where he halted and allowed his men to prepare a meal. While they were thus engaged they were attacked by Iyeyasu's vanguard and dispersed—news of which success was received with great joy by Iyeyasu and Nobuwo, who were not far behind.

Iyeyasu defeats Nobuteru at Nagakute.

Continuing his march the Mikawa chief arrived at Nagakute. Hidetsugu's force, unable to recover itself, hastened to effect a junction with the third corps under Hidemasa, who sending word of his brother-leader's defeat to the advanced body, wheeled round and offered battle. A sharp engagement ensued which ended in the repulse of the troops of Iyeyasu, who were pursued by the combined forces of Hidemasa, Nobuteru and Nagayoshi. The counsels of the fugitive leaders were divided, some seing no safety except in flight, while others were anxious to continue the struggle. Iyayasu, giving little heed to their debates, ordered an advance. Ii Nawo-masa took up a position on the flank of the hills south-east of Nagakute, on the further slope of which were displayed the hollyhock-leaf banners and gilt-fan horse ornaments of Iyeyasu, who had led his forces by a circuitous road to that spot. Nawomasu, descending the slope, opened a flank fire upon Hidemasa, and, compelling him to retire, occupied his camp. Iyeyasu, meanwhile, had to meet the continued attack of Nobuteru and Nagayoshi. The latter was struck by a musket ball and slain. Iyeyasu now advanced with his whole force, and pressed his remaining opponent closely. One of his followers, Nagai Nawokatsu, perceiving the insurgent leader seated on a campstool transfixed him with a cast of his javelin. The enemy therefore turned and fled pursued by their victorious adversaries, and vast numbers of them were killed or taken prisoners.

If was now past noon, and in accordance with the advice of Naitô Masanari and Takaki Kiyohide, who represented that Hideyoshi as a skilful tactician would assuredly take advantage of their men, being tried with the continuous fighting they had gone through since the dawn, to fall upon them with fresh troops whom it would be impossible to resist, orders were issued to discontinue the pursuit and retire upon Nagakute.

Hideyoshi goes to Nagakute.

Hideyoshi on hearing of the disaster that had befallen his arms threw his sleeves back with an angry gesture, and in the hope of finding his adversary thrown off his guard by his success, rode rapidly towards Nagakute accompanied by over twenty thousand men. Our forces retreated upon Obata, upon receiving intelligence of which movement Hideyoshi was anxious to make an immediate attack. Inaba Michitomo advised him not to hazard an engagement at night-fall and with tried troops and recommended a halt, but Hideyoshi would not listen to him and ordered his men to fall into their ranks, observing that by a piece of heaven-sent luck they now had both devils (Iyeyasu and Nobuwo) caged up in one fortress which, surrounded by their combined forces, could not but surrounded. Our leaders showed the greatest desire to meet the enemy but Iyeyasu would not yield to their entreaties, telling them that nothing was more dangerous than to look upon victory as an easy matter and that Hideyoshi was not a man to be beaten without a hard struggle. The same night he gathered his men together and retreated upon Komaki. Disappointed in his designs, Hideyoshi could not but admire the wisdom of Iyeyasu, and immediately withdrew to Gakuta, which place he quitted in the fifth month, leaving some of his principal officers to take charge of its defence. On the 3rd day of the month Nobuwo returned to Nagashima and Iyeyasu to Kiyosu, where however he did not long remain being called into the field by the news of the defection of Takigawa Kadsumasa and Kuki Yoshitaka, two vassals of the Ota house, who, joining the party of Hideyoshi, had made an inroad into the territory of Nobuwo and persuaded the garisons of the three castles of Kaniye, Shimochiba and Maida to give up possession of those strongholds. The united forces of Iyeyasu and Nobuwo at once attacked the rebels and put them to flight, after which they returned to Kiyosu. Hideyoshi could not arrive in time to assist his allies, and ordered his generals to march up and down the provinces of Ise and Owari, to erect forts in every direction, and to reduce the castles held in the Ota interest. Various skirmishes took place between the hostile forces, but without any decisive result. In the 9th month Hideyoshi occupied Moro, towards which place Iyeyasu and Nobuwo immediately advanced. The western

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troops catching sight of the insignia of Iyeyasu as he manœuvred his forces, were terrified at the thought of the gilt fan being again the field, and Hideyoshi, alarmed at the panic, provided for the defence of the forts he had erected, and retreated under cover of the night upon Ogaki. Iyeyasu and Nobuwo likewise returned to Kiyosu, and in the 10th month the former, placing the government of that town in the hands of certain of his leaders, left for Okazaki.

Hideyoshi makes peace with Nobuwo.

Recognising the difficulty of putting down Iyeyasu by force of arms Hideyoshi, who estimated Nobuwo as a less serious opponent, determined to take advantage of the absence of the Mikawa chief to make overtures of peace to the son of Nobunaga, and then bring about a cessation of the struggle, which would allow of the perfection of his after designs. With these views he sent envoys to Nobuwo, with terms of peace to which the latter agreed. A meeting was then arranged between the new allies and friendship mutually sworn, after which Hideyoshi returned in haste to Ozaka. Full of wrath at the weakness of the Ota chief, Iyeyasu ironically congratulated him upon the peace he had obtained.

In the 11th month Hideyoshi made proposals of peace to the Mikawa chief, which Nobuwo recommended the latter to accept. Iyeyasu, however, rejected them, and in the twelfth month Noburo arrived in person at his camp, and after thanking him for his assistance during the late struggle, again exhorted him favourably to entertain the offer of Hideyoshi. Wearied out by his brother-leaders pertinacity Iyeyasu at last consented to send his son Hideyasu to Ozaka, at which Hideyoshi was greatly pleased, and upon the arrival of the youth adopted him into his own family and gave him the surname of Hashita.

In the 5th month of the 13th year Iyeyasu made a progress through Kai, and in the 6th month returned to Hamamatsu.

Peace between Iyeyasu and Hideyoshi.

Toyotomi Hideyoshi having reduced the Nankai and Hokuroku provinces to submission, became ambitious of getting the Government of the whole empire within his grasp. With this object, after consultation with Nobuwo, he again made overtures of peace to Iyeyasu to which the latter, however, refused to listen. These overtures were repeated in the first month of the 14th year (A. D.) and were again resisted and the envoys who brought them dismissed. Gamô Hidesato and Hori Hidemasa now urged Hideyoshi to march against the Eastern provinces. Their chief considered the matter for a whole day, and at nightfall sent in haste for Nobuwo, to whom he communicated a plan that had suddenly occured to him by which he hoped to induce Iyeyasu to accept the already so often proffered peace. The Mikawa chief had lost his wife Hideyoshi had but to bestow the hand of his sister upon him, and a marriage relation would be created between them that could not fail to bring about the desired result. Should Iyeyasu show any hesitation, the dowager lady mother (of Hideyosh) might be left as a hostage in his hands. In this way the tranquillity of the empire would be assured. In the 2nd month, accordingly, envoys were again sent to Iyeyasu, bearing Hideyoshi's offer of an alliance by marriage which the Mikawa chief accepted, and shortly afterwards received the congratulations of Nobuwo. The news of this alliance was most unwelcome to the Hôjô house, the head of which in the third month swore amity with Ujinawo, and in the fourth month presented gifts to the Emperor.

Hideyoshi sent his sister under the charge of Asano Nagamasa, and Iyeyasu began to think of going up to the capital. Sakai Tadatsugu endeavoured to dissuade him, representing that, although the marriage had been agreed upon, it was impossible to put trust in Hideyoshi, and that the journey should be deferred at least until some confidence should be felt in his intentions. In the same month —the fourth—Hideyoshi himself wrote to Iyeyasu earnestly requesting him to show himself at the capital, and in the 9th month sent his mother under the conduct of Asano Nagamasa as a hostage for his guest's safety. In the 10th month, at the entreaty of Hideyoshi, Iyeyasu was created a Sangi Chunagon. On the 18th day the mother of Hideyoshi arrived at Okazaki, and on the 27th Iyeyasu reached the capital and took up his residence at the house of the merchant Chaya Harunobu. In the 11th month a meeting was arranged between the two rivals at Shiuraku to the great delight of Hideyoshi.

In this year (the 14th of Tenshô, A.D. 1586) the Emperor Ogimachi died, and Goyôsei mounted the throne. In the 8th month of the 15th year Iyeyasu was advanced by Imperial rescript to the junior second rank. In the 12th month the post of Sakonye Daishô was bestowed upon him and he was appointed Colonel of the Left Cavalry. In the 15th month of the 6th year he resigned the post of Sakonye Daishô.

The power of Hideyoshi seemed now settled on a firm basis, and peace and tranquillity reigned throughout the empire. The Emperor was therefore prayed to make an Imperial Progress, to which request he gave a gracious assent. On the 14th day, accordingly, of the 4th month, the Imperial Car entered the palace of Hideyoshi at Shiuraku followed by the officers of state and of the Imperial household. The august cortége then moved forward preceded by Minamoto Iyeyasu and Taira Nobuwo, while Toyotomi Hideyoshi rode in the rear of the Imperial train, supported by twenty-seven lords on horseback, among whom were Maida Toshiiye, Oda Nobukane, Hashiba Hidekatsu, and Hashiba Hideyasu. Permission was given to view the passing procession, of which the people far and near did not fail to avail themselves.

On the 15th day Hideyoshi, arrayed in full court dress, took his seat on the right of the throne and Toyotomi Hideaki was deputed to claim the homage of Iyeyasu and his companions. This was rendered, and Iyeyasu with Nobuwo, Hidenaga, Hidetsugu and Hideyasu were, by Imperial command, assigned a high place in the Palace of Seikwa, whence after five days stay the Emperor returned to his usual residence.

The Hôjô chief meanwhile had not dared to approach Kiyôto, and in the 5th month envoys came to him at Odawara from Hideyoshi, requesting his presence at the capital. Upon learning the object of their visit he endeavoured to persuade Ujinawo to go, but the latter refused. At this time Ujimasa, who was an old man, had abdicated in favour of Ujinawo but still kept the direction of affairs in his own hands.

In the 7th month of the 17th year the Hôjô chief was again desired to present himself at Kiyôto and again refused, and in the 12th month Hideyoshi demanded and obtained permission to organise an expedition against him.

(To be Continued.)

FANTASIES AND FACES.

REALITY.

It would never do if life were all "cakes and ale," and nothing else. Such a diet would infallibly disagree with most of us in time, and the human race would sicken for a change. Give us nought but manna, and we'll soon cry out for quails. That May is a delightful season no one will deny, but were we certain of obtaining our wish, should we desire it to be always May? I hardly think so. The gentle gales of Spring would surely pall upon us, and drive us into longing for the bracing winds of bleak December. Who is there in the scorching heats of summer that does not now and then dress up a mental picture of the frosty air of winter (forgetting how he hates it when it's present), the crackling log, and snugly curtained room, and long to change his light apparel for a thick top-coat, and tread on icy pools which splinter with his weight; and *vice versâ* when the seasons change, and the winds blow from the north? No, no! perpetual May would never suit. We must have contrasts in this world of ours: we learn that truth on every side. An eye surcharged with one effect rebels, and paints a different colour on its retina, and so relieves itself. In view of which it would be out of harmony with all experience were I to present no faces but such as belong to the same sweet type as Koidzumi's. To encounter in one's morning rambles—however pleasant it might seem at first—none but such, were to run a risk of being bewildered by fair faces—nay, more, of being surfeited—so to speak—with beauties. "An incontinently long preamble, upon my word, a superfluous reassertion of old and well established commonplace" I fancy I hear someone exclaim. I know it, impatient sir! and

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I crave your honor's pardon, but the fact is, like an undecided maiden, who postpones as long as possible an answer to the question whispered in her ear, I'm temporizing. I can't make up my mind. I've pulled my rose to pieces, and cannot remember what the last leaf said. I'll try another. "I will, I wont. I will, I wont." Yes, I will though, if you'll only have patience. Well, here's the honest truth for you, I am very loth to start my picture, for it is, indeed, a pitiful affair, such an one as is best painted in dull colors—a monochrome in fact—a smudge of sepia. But whilst I'm talking I'd have you know I've not been altogether idle, for my canvas is stretched and my brush is in my hand—the leaden sky is finished and I'm on the foreground: another dash or two and I'll come to outlines. I'm in the humour now. I won't draw back. I must and will complete the sketch, come what may, though you raise your eyebrows never so deprecatingly, my worthy friend, and play with your double glasses with such an "I wash my hands of it" kind of air! In Heaven's name wait till it's finished, and then if you don't like it, why turn it's face to the wall and pass on, and say no more about it. You see no good, you say, in depicting misery and wretchedness, and won't admit that the knowledge of another's evil plight is like—if nothing else—to make us thankful for, and more contented with our lot. Has pity lost its purifying power, I'd ask you, or is it out of fashion? Pity! that second best of human sentiments —Love's sister—a twin, but latest born. Well, well! I'll say no more. Indeed, I wonder why I've said so much. Perhaps, whilst I fain would rouse your sympathy for my subject, I cherish hopes that, when you're in that kindly frame of mind, you'll overlook such want of skill as may be apparent in the execution of my picture.

Who have we here? What slowly moving pair is deviously wavering along the road this morning. Only a blind man led by a little boy—an infant almost—likewise blind. Note well, I pray you. A tall old man, with body bent by age but still robust, and carrying, suspended from the porter's pole upon his shoulder, a pair of baskets in which is seen a stock of matches and suchlike trifles. Before him a little boy, who drags him onward by a rope passed from the old man's girdle across his infant shoulder, after the fashion of him who tows a boat, and who, with head thrown back and poor sightless eyes, and face small-pox seamed and scarred turned up to Heaven, bawls out in childish treble—bawls out with so much vigour in that shrill pipe of his, that the veins of his neck and face are swelled and knotted with the effort—an appeal to passers by to purchase his small wares. Both are stone blind! Here are no bright colours for you, for they are a mean and sordid pair—these two blind people—with ragged clothes begrimed by dust and weather till they have acquired a sere October hue, and unrelieved by any ornament. And yet there's something in the squalid group which irresistibly bespeaks attention, and little wonder too, I think, for the sight is full of a strange pathos. It's plain that these two damaged human beings can only be regarded when united by that conjunction, the tow-rope, as a single individual. Each gives to the other the quality he has not. The old man supplies the strength which is wanting in the son, whilst the son supplies the enterprise and courage to walk boldly onwards at a good round pace, and the voice to advertise the wares his father carries. They most resemble a compound word hyphen joined. Apart they have no meaning, together they become intelligible. They are not unlike, in that respect, to a pair of cripples, leper maimed, who were seen (through the eyes of a friend) in the garden of an eastern lazar house, sowing peas. One of them had no legs and the other had lost his arms. Each in his way was useless, for the wretch who could march at will beside the drills, had not the wherewithal to drop the seeds into them, and the man with arms was a torso incapable of locomotion. The result is obvious. With the remnant of the man of arms upon his back, he of the legs became in all respects a man. A little monstrous, certainly, two-headed and all that, but still a very capable kind of cultivator notwithstanding. And so it is with my two poor casuals. There is so much to be said about them that I am fairly bewildered. They are to me a sermon in the concrete, comprehensible in a glance, and yet full of a deep meaning, provocative of much reflection of a serious kind. Here may be seen in vivid contrast the timidity and irresolution of old age and the confidence and impetuosity of youth; for the old man's step is wavering and cautious and he feels his way to a certain extent with a stick, while his little leader, regarding neither impediments nor dangers, pushes boldly onwards without fear. The relations between the old and young are strangely changed, too, for the elder here is guided and guarded by what ought to be his little charge. Is there nought to say too upon the advantages of mutual help and confidence, and the pluck and energy displayed by two blind people, who desire to help themselves, and are not daunted by difficulties? Aye, that there is, and plenty more. With a judicious movement of the prism you can reproduce my sepia sketch in many lights and angles, and even throw a streak or two of colour from yon sunbeam where it passes through the glass, in such a way that it will brighten up the sombre picture for a moment. But don't forget that when the sun has set, and the prism is laid aside, it once more returns to what it was.

Good reader, what say you? Shall I take the picture down, or turn it's face towards the wall?

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

The fourth annual meeting of the Asiatic Society of Japan was held in the Society's room at the Imperial University in Tôkiô, on Wednesday, the 14th July. The members present were: The Revd. Dr. S. R. Brown, Sir Harry S. Parkes, Professors Syle, Veeder, Grigsby, Summers, Ayrton and Perry, Mr. De Boinville and Mr. C. H. Dallas.

The Chair was occupied by the Revd. D. Brown, the President.

The minutes of the last general meeting were read and confirmed.

The substance of the Council's Annual Report and a statement of the financial condition of the Society were given by the President.

The latter was shewn to be comparatively flourishing, there being a balance at the close of the half-year, ending June 30th, of $240 in the Treasurer's hand.

Sir Harry Parkes moved that the Report and Treasurer's account to received as read, which was seconded by Mr. Dallas and carried.

The President announced that the proposal made at the last general meeting to amend the Rules of the Society, relative to the number of its officers, had been considered by the Council and the committee of ordinary members appointed for the purpose, and that they had agreed to submit the following recommendation to the present meeting.

"That Rule 10 be amended by substituting the words 'ten councillors' for 'five councillors' and 'two Recording Secretaries' for 'one Recording Secretary'."

Moved by Mr. Dallas and seconded by Dr. Veeder that this recommendation be adopted, and the Rule be amended accordingly. Resolution carried.

The election of the Council and officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, and the following gentlemen were found to be elected.

President.—Sir Harry S. Parkes, K.C.B.

Vice-Presidents.—Revd. Professor Syle, Mon. C. de Groote.

Councillors.—Resident in Yokohama; Dr. J. C. Hepburn, Revd. Dr. S. R. Brown, Messrs. Russell Robertson, W. G. Howell, A. J. Wilkin. Residents in Tôkiô; M. de Struvé, Mr. Arinori Mori, Rev. Dr. Veeder, Mr. W. G. Aston, Rev. Geo. Cochran.

Recording Secretaries: for Yokohama, Mr. C. H. Dallas.—For Tôkiô, Rev. Prof. Summers.

Corresponding Secretary: Prof. W. E. Ayrton.

Treasurer: Mr. John Wilkin.

Prof. Syle moved—"That the Council be requested to "consider the possibility of constituting an Historical "Section among the members of the Society." Dr. S. R. Brown seconded the motion, which was carried.

Prof. Syle their moved that the Council be also requested to consider the desirableness of establishing branches of the Society at Kobe and Nagasaki. Prof. Summers seconded the motion, which was carried.

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After a few further remarks upon the hours of meeting in Yokohama and Tôkiô, and the difficulty experienced by members from either place attending the meetings at the other place, the session was brought to a close by a few appropriate complimentary remarks by Sir Harry Parkes to the President retiring, and by a cordial vote of thanks for the services he had rendered to the Society during the two years of his residency.

Dr. Brown, in reply, regretted that failing health from time to time had prevented his doing so much for the society or he had desired.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 1876.

The Council has much pleasure in reporting the continued success of the Society, and the progress that has been made during the last year. They congratulate the Society on having had the use of a convenient room granted to them by the Director of the Imperial University. In this room the whole of the Society's property has been deposited. The Library and Museum are now open daily from two to five o'clock for the use of the members and their friends. The following donations have been made during the course of the past year :—

Enumeratio Plantarum, Vol. 1 Part 2, presented by the Author.

An Ancient Bell, presented by the Kenrei of Hiogo, through Sir Harry Parkes.

Numerous Specimens of Clothing, Shoes, &c., worn by the Peasants of the Yonezawa District, presented by C. H. Dallas, Esq.

A Collection of Japanese Butterflies, presented by H. Pryer, Esq.

Charts for Object Lessons introduced into Japanese Schools, presented by A. Hamao, Esq.

In Exchange for the Society's Journal the following Journals, Transactions, &c., have been received from England, France, Germany, Italy, India, China, and the United States.

The Royal Asiatic Society.—Proceedings.
The Royal Society.—Proceedings.
The Royal Geographical Society.—Proceedings.
The Philological Society.—Extra volumes and transactions.
The Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.—Journal.
The Microscopical Journal.
La Société de la Geographie.—Bulletin.
La Société d'Acclimatation.—Bulletin mensuel.
Le Congres d'Orientalistes.—Notices.
La Société des Etudes Japonaises.—Annuaire.
Monatsschrift für den Orient, Wien.
Mittheilungen der Deutschen Gesellschaft.—Yokohama.
Cosmos: from Guido Cora.
The Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay Branch.—Proceedings.
The Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch.—Proceedings.
The Asiatic Society of Bengal.—Proceedings & Journal.
The Royal Asiatic Society, North China Branch.—Proceedings.
The China Review.
The American Oriental Society.—Proceedings.
The Boston Society of Natural History.—Proceedings.
The American Philological Society.—Proceedings.

THE FOLLOWING BOOKS HAVE BEEN PURCHASED.

Travels of Marco Polo, edited by Col. Yule.
Macfarlane's Japan, 1 vol.
Timkowski's Travels, 2 vols.
Basil Hall's Loochoo, 1 vol.
Barrow's Travels, 1 vol.
Ritter's Erdkunde von Asien, 13 vols.
Shaw's Tartary, Yarkand and Kashgar, 1 vol.
Life and Letters of Lord Elgin, 1 vol.
De Carne's Travels in Indo-China.
Life of Buddha Gantama (Bigandet), 1 vol.
Manual of Buddhism (Spence Hardy) 1 vol.
Abel's China, 1 vol.
Buddhagosha's Parables (Max Müller), 1 vol.
Cortambert's La Cochin-Chine, 1 vol.
Histoire de la Religion Chretienne au Japon, 2 vols.
Semedo's History of China, 1 vol.
Tavernier's Travels in the East, 1 vol.
D'Herbelot's Bibliotheque Oriental, 4 vols.
Rémusat's Recherches sur les Langues Tartares, 1 vol.
Ide's (Ysbrant's) Travels from Moskow to Peking, 1 vol.
Memoirs of Sir G. Staunton, 1856, 1 vol.
Bunsen's Philosophy of Universal History, 2 vols.
Elphinstone's History of India, 2 vols.
Titsingh's Illustrations of Japan, 1 vol.
Pfizmaier on the Aino Language, 1 vol.

The General Meetings, as well as the Council Meetings, have been held during the past twelve months alternately at Yokohama and Tôkiô, an arrangement which, although attended with some inconvenience, is considered the best at the present time for the general interests of the Society.

The number of new Members elected has been 15, making a total number of 174 Ordinary Members, and 9 Honorary Members.

During the Session seven papers have been read, viz.:

I.—On the Useful Metals and Minerals of the Japanese. —Quicksilver, by Dr. Geerts.

II.—On the Winds and Currents of Japan, by Captain D. Scott.

III.—Notes taken during a Visit to the Loochoo Islands, by R. H. Brunton, Esq.

IV.—On the Metallurgy of Gold, by Dr. Geerts.

V.—The Bonin Islands, by Russell Robertson, Esq.

VI.—On Cotton in Japan, by T. P. Poate, Esq.

VII.—Notes of a Journey from Yedo to Kiôto, viâ Asamayama, the Hoku-rokudo and Lake Biwa, by Professor Marshall.

Two Lectures have been delivered under the Society's auspices :—

On Indigo, by Professor Atkinson, at the Hall of the Horaisha.

On the Musical Notation of the Chinese, and its counterpart in Japan, by Professor Syle, at the University.

The following is the Treasurer's Report.

1st July to 31st December, 1875.

Dr.

To Balance in hand 1st July	317.32
„ Subscriptions collected from 7 members at $5 each	35 00
„ Sale of "Transactions"	41.00
„ Balance	106.55
	$499.87

Cr.

By Fire Insurance	10 00
„ Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Postage ...	318.02
„ Rent at No, 28, 6 months at $20 per month ...	120.00
„ Librarian's wages	35.85
„ Sundries	16.00
	$499.87

1st January to 30th June, 1876.

Dr.

To Subscriptions collected from 120 members at $5 each	510.00
„ Sale of 4 copies of "Transactions"	4.00
„ Received from Mr. Ayrton	9.59
	$523.59

Cr.

By Cheque to Mr. Thurburn, for Balance due Treasurer December 31, 1875	106.55
„ Printing, Stationery, Advertising, and	
„ Postage	71.50
„ Librarian's wages	29.00
„ Rent for January	20.00
„ Moving Library and Museum to Tôkiô ...	13.25
„ Purchase of a chair and tables	13.00
„ Payment for mounting maps	4.00
„ Purchase of a copy of "Marco Polo" ...	15.00

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„ Payment to Captain Scott	10.00
„ Expenses at Horaisha in connection with Prof. Atkinson's lecture	8.50
„ Sundries	1.21
„ Purchase of a bookcase	23.83
„ Balance	207.75
	$523.59

To Balance deposited in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank $207.75

JOHN WALTER,
Hon. Treasurer.

CUI BONO?

O what is the good of this ceaseless complaining,
This yearning and weeping and watching below,
These fast-flitting joys, and these sorrows remaining,
These laughters that lighten, and tear drops that flow?

Soon passes the rush and the ripple of being—
The glory of youth, and its wonderful zest;
And we, growing weary and sorrow foreseeing,
Look long for the hope of an infinite rest.

We know not the meaning of this strange existence;
We know not our place in the whole mighty plan:
We must needs follow faith without rest or resistance,
Content our own narrow horizons to scan.

But brother in deepest despondency toiling,
And deeming thyself but a cumbersome clod,
Remember that after the mist and the moiling
The blossoms burst forth in the sunshine of God.

K.

Law & Police.

IN H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT.
Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Acting Judge.
Monday, July 31st, 1876.

HERBERT AND AUGUSTA ST. GEORGE *vs.* EMMA LOCKYER.

This was a judgment summons to Mrs. Emma Lockyer to show cause why an amount of $1,600 paid to her account by Mrs. Sarah Smith, and now in the hands of this Court, should not be applied in part discharge of the judgment given in H. M.'s Provincial Court on the 13th January last, and by which James and Emma Lockyer were ordered to pay to Herbert and Augusta St. George $3,000.

Mr. Dickins appeared for plaintiffs; Mr. Ness for defendant.

Mr. Ness stated that Mr. St. George had obtained, in January last a judgment against Mr. Lockyer, but not against Mrs. Lockyer, ordering him to pay $3000. But the money now in Court is in satisfaction of a bill of sale given by Mrs. Lockyer, and belongs exclusively to her. Mr. Lockyer had instituted proceedings against Mrs. Lockyer to get possession of her money; these proceedings were compromised by Judge Goodwin in such a way, that against $1,000 being paid to Mr. Lockyer, the whole of the property in dispute between husband and wife was to be the *bonâ fide* and exclusive property of the wife. The $1,000 have been paid, and the compromise stands good; and in virtue of that compromise, Mr. Ness now demanded that the present proceedings against Mrs. Lockyer be dismissed. (The compromise, dated 5th January, 1876, was here read by Mr. Ness.)

Mr. Dickins objected to that compromise being brought in as evidence.

Mr. Ness went on to say that the only question with regard to this compromise would be: Was it a *bonâ fide* compromise? To prove that it was he would now call.

Mr. Lowder, who was sworn, and said: I assisted Mr. Lockyer in some proceedings instituted towards the end of last year by him against his wife; evidence was heard, and the proceedings resulted in a compromise, according to which all proceedings were withdrawn by Mr. Lockyer, on his being paid $1,000 by Mrs. Lockyer, but Mr. Lockyer insisted on the remainder of the property being settled on the children. The compromise was suggested by Judge Goodwin, it was resisted by the counsels both of Mr. and Mrs. Lockyer. It was taken down by Judge Goodwin and was identical with what has just now been read. The $1,000 were duly paid. (Papers produced). I recognise these documents to be in James Lockyer's handwriting. This compromise was quite *bonâ fide*. As far as I know the compromise had no ulterior view whatsoever than the final settlement of disputes between husband and wife. The relations between the husband and wife were sometimes good, sometimes bad. At the time of the compromise I should say they were on good terms. (Paper produced.) I have seen that document before.

Mr. Dickins objected to the document being used as evidence, as it was only a copy; in fact the document itself says on the face of it. "copy of a letter written from England in 1872."

Mr. Lowder explained to the Court that this document was written by Mr. Lockyer in the beginning of this year, during the proceedings which resulted in a compromise between Mr. Lockyer and his wife. I had heard of the letter written by Lockyer to his wife from England, and on my pressing Lockyer on the subject, he produced the present document, as being to the best of his memory a true copy. I heard that Lockyer had written from England in 1872 to his wife, in some way or another making over the whole of the business to her. As soon as I heard about that letter, I called for it, and Mrs. Lockyer said it had been burnt in the fire by which she had been a sufferer.

Mr. Dickins objected to all this evidence, as he had no opportunity to cross-examine the parties whose statements were quoted.

Mr. Ness opined that it was primary evidence, tending to show that the original of the document was lost, and thus justifying the production by him of the copy.

Mr. Lowder: When Lockyer brought me the copy now produced, he showed me that it was initialled by his wife, in proof that they both agreed as to its contents. This was before the compromise took place.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickins: After receiving the copy, the proceedings between Lockyer and wife in Court went on. I did not look upon the contents of that copy as decisive. I do not know if the initials "E. L." were written by Mrs. Lockyer. Lockyer said they were. I cannot tell exactly when I received the $1,000, according to the compromise. Mr. Ness was personally responsible for the payment, but the cash did not actually come into my hands until a long time after the compromise. The settlement on the children was, as far as I know, never executed at all. (Paper produced.) I have had nothing to do with the preparation of that document. I know nothing about it. At the time it was drawn, 25th March, I was not acting for Mr. Lockyer. As far as I know, he may at the date of this document have had ulterior views. I never acted for Mr. Lockyer after the compromise. I acted for Mr. Lockyer during a judgment summons, which must have been anterior to the execution of this document. There was a judgment against Mr. Lockyer for over $8,000, and he was afterwards ordered, on a judgment summons, to pay that amount by monthly instalments of $50. I appeared for him at that time. That must have been in February. I do not remember to have told you that Lockyer acted very foolishly in entering into a compromise with his wife unknown to me. But certainly I highly disapproved of his doing so. I received an intimation from Judge Goodwin, as did also Mr. Ness, to hear judgment in the case. But judgment was not given; instead of that Judge Goodwin proposed a compromise, and finally my client accepted it.

Re-examined by Mr. Ness: I have no interest in aiding Mrs. Lockyer in this matter. I have generally acted in opposition to to her, as adviser of her husband. As I had your word for the $1,000, I considered them as good as paid.

Cross-examined again by Mr. Dickins: The document containing the compromise was explained by me to Mr. Lockyer. I cannot say that it was distinctly read out to him word by word. I know that he assented to it. No copy of that document was ever signed by Mr. Lockyer.

Mr. Dickins said that his learned friend had based his case upon the compromise made and carried out between Mr. and Mrs. Lockyer. But a few days after the compromise Mr. Lockyer became largely indebted to Mr. and Mrs. St. George; the compromise was made with the view of defrauding the latter of their due. The compromise is dated the 5th January, 1876. Such a compromise has not even the force of a voluntary settlement; it is really nothing more than a written recommendation by Judge Goodwin to the parties. The compromise has never been carried out by any tangible act. Its two principal clauses were that $1,000 should be paid within three days, and remainder of the property settled on the children. But the money was not paid,—no cash, no promissory note passed from Mrs. Lockyer to Mr. Lockyer. All that passed was a verbal promise from

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Mr. Ness to Mr. Lowder, that the money would be paid. But that is not payment. The settlement on the children was never carried into effect; it was replaced by another document dated 25th March, 1876, stating that in consideration of Mrs. Lockyer having paid Mr. Lockyer's passage to England, the latter renounces the stipulation in the compromise dated 5th January, 1876, in favour of the children, and Mrs. Lockyer shall be free to dispose of the money and properties as she pleases. The fraudulence of this transaction is manifest and transparent. Lockyer's creditors had obtained a verdict against him for over $3,300; on a subsequent judgment summons in February last he had been ordered to pay them this amount in instalments of $50 monthly; he never paid a cent, but in the following month of March he thus transfered all his property to his wife.

Adjourned until 1.30 p.m. to-morrow.

Tuesday, August 1st.

Mr. Dickins continued: It was not necessary that he should call witnesses. Certain evidence had been put in by his learned friend who had relied upon the compromise, the document of March, 1876, and the copy of an extract from a letter which had not been admitted by the Court, and was therefore valueless, especially as the transactions recorded in that copy were made from memory, about four years after the original was written, which might then have conveyed an entirely different meaning. Mr. Lowder's evidence was only secondary as regards the transfer proposed to have been made by this copy, and before same could be accepted, it must be satisfactorily proved that the primary evidence had been absolutely lost. But even supposing the extract in question was original it does not by any means transfer property from Mr. to Mrs. Lockyer. The copy merely transfers the management of the business, not the business itself. Mrs. Lockyer was at that time in England, so that the motive is quite apparent. It could have no effect at the time, and it did not affect the property which Mr. Lockyer already held in his wife's name. Mr. Lockyer could only possess at that time in her own right, her own earnings made between 1870 and 1872, according to the Married Women's Property Act. In his evidence Mr. Lowder said that he did not actually receive the $1,000 until a considerable time after the compromise was arrived at. But Mr. Lowder's evidence cannot be relied on, for on the 12th or 13th of January this year, he stated in Court that the money had been paid to him. This shows that his memory cannot be trusted. The compromise was not voluntary on the part of the disputants; it was suggested by Mr. Goodwin, and accepted by them under very great pressure. And it should be remembered that the parties immediately concerned in this compromise were at that time interested in the case, St. George *vs.* Lockyer, then going on. Mr. Lowder had only given Lockyer an imperfect explanation of the compromise, which was practically of no value, as it was never carried out. The Court has no evidence that the $1,000 were ever paid. Judgment in the case of St. George *vs.* Lockyer was given shortly after the verdict, but no goods were found on the execution being tried, and on 5th February, Lockyer, on a judgment summons, was ordered to pay by instalments of $50 per month to satisfy the judgment. On the 7th March, attachments were issued, attaching money in the hands of Mr. Ness, of Mrs. Smith and of Mr. Lowder. All concerned knew of this, yet the stipulation in favour of the children in the former compromise was set aside because of Mrs. Lockyer having paid her husband's passage to England and having given him £100 besides, so that this is equal to an involuntary gift of some $17,000 from husband to wife after marriage, merely in consideration of £100 and expenses of a passage to England. It is impossible to say that it did not occur to the parties that they might put the property out of the reach of creditors. The document is void with regard to creditors. In this way it might be said that in connexion with the compromise of January, Mr. St. George was not a creditor of Mr. Lockyer's, since he had not obtained judgment yet; but this judgment having been given subsequently, the voluntary settlement in the compromise becomes invalidated. Altogether the transaction must be considered as one act, beginning on the 5th January, concluding on the 25th March. Unless some property had been conveyed, legally, from Mrs. Lockyer to her husband, and unless she could claim such property under the Married Woman's Act, Lockyer owned the entire property by right of his wife's possession. Mr. Dickins then enumerated the services rendered by Mrs. St. George to Mr. and Mrs. Lockyer, which had largely contributed to their realizing the great profit which had accrued to them, and for which Mrs. St. George had received no remuneration at all.

This closed Mr. Dickins case for the plaintiffs, when Mr. Ness claimed the right to sum up on the part of defendants. This proceeding was opposed on the part of Mr. Dickins, but after some discussion Mr. Ness was allowed by the Court to sum up.

Mr. Ness said that Mrs. Lockyer claimed the funds which were attached as earnings of her own, under the Married Women's Property Act and independently of the question as to whether or not these monies were earnings under that Act, she claimed them in virtue of a compromise of proceedings between her husband and herself in January last, by which her husband gave up all claim to these monies on payment of a certain sum. The evidence in the case before Mr. Goodwin in January, showed that she possessed certain property previously to 1870. This, Mr. Ness argued, belonged to her by vertue of a special agreement between Mrs. Lockyer and her husband, an agreement which was coroborated by his line of conduct up to that time. Apart from this special agreement, in respect that the money had not been asked for during more than six years, the Statute of Limitations barred the husband's claim for this part of her estate. The money earned from her business since 1870 was protected by the Married Women's Act, as earned from business conducted by herself alone. The whole of the testimony showed that the business was hers, solely, and that the husband never interfered with it directly or indirectly. Her name was over the door, bills were issued under her name, she entered into a partnership in her own name, and in her own name dissolved that partnership. She ordered goods from London in her own name which were invoiced to her in the same way. The house in which she carried on her business was held in her own name, and every transaction in the conduct of the business since 1870, coincided entirely with the view that she was carrying on the business independently of her husband.

This was further shown by the fact that her husband was absent in England for two years since 1871, and by a letter which, when there, he had addressed to his wife at her request, declaiming all interest in the business. But even if any doubt existed as to the ownership of the property held by Mrs. Lockyer up to the end of last year, that doubt was set at rest by the result of the action brought by her husband in January last. At the suggestion of the Judge proceedings were then compromised in the terms of the exhibits put in. Mr. Lockyer was to pay her husband $1,000 within two days after a certaint injunction was dissolved and execute a settlement on the children, while he was to relinquish all claim to the money held by her. Under this compromise $1,000 was paid on the day the injunction was removed. The settlement, however, was not executed, but that part of the compromise was by consent modified; she agreed to pay him certain money to enable him to take his passage home, and he dispensed with the execution of the settlement. They had a perfect right to modify the compromise, and this modified compromise was, if agreed to by both sides, as binding as the original. This arrangement of their differences left Mrs. Lockyear undisputed owner of the monies now claimed by Mr. St. George in satisfaction of his judgment against the husband. If this arrangement be a *bonâ fide* one the present proceedings must be settled in favour of Mrs. Lockyer. The only question that could arise would be,—was it made *bonâ fide*? The fact that it was suggested by the Judge and originally opposed by Mrs. Lockyer's counsel, as well as by her husband's counsel, at once settles the question of the good faith of the original compromise. The modification of that compromise, contained in the agreement of 25th March, is equally unimpeachable unless by that document. Lockyer placed beyond his control monies which were available for his creditors. The original compromise arrived at before Mr. Goodwin placed every cent of the property claimed beyond his control, and the modified arrangement could do no more. Indeed, it only substituted the wife as trustee for the children instead of a stranger.

Mr. Ness then submitted that all the property in dispute was earned by the wife under the recent Act of Parliament, and claimed it as her's upon the evidence which, he alleged, substantiated that position: and that independently of her rights in that respect, the *bonâ fide* arrangement for the settlement of their disputes in January was as binding on the creditors as on the parties themselves. He asked that the attachments on the funds in Court be dissolved.

Some discussion took place about Mr. Dickin's right to reply upon evidence in the Lockyer and Lockyer case which had been put in. Eventually it was agreed that his honour should at present deal only with the question of the validity of the compromise. If that question were settled in favour of Mrs. Lockyer the case would be

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at an end, except that Mr. Dickins would have the right to appeal, but if settled against her, the ownership of the property earned since 1870 would be gone into at length.

Decision reserved.

Friday, August 4th, 1876.

Judgment was given in this case, as follows.

I am requested to pronounce as to the validity or invalidity of the compromise entered into on the 5th of January 1876, between the parties in the case Lockyer *vs.* Lockyer.

It is not, I think, to be assumed that at the date of that compromise the plaintiff Lockyer was in possession of property that he could settle on his wife, but looking at the compromise in the light of a settlement of property, it is possible that a Court of Equity, in view of the claim that was afterwards brought against the Lockyers, might set aside such settlement.

Further, does not the subsequent paper dated March 25th, 1876, signed by James Lockyer, put before me in the course of this hearing, and which varies the terms of the first mentioned compromise, tend to invalidate that compromise; regard, too, being had to the fact that it was made subsequent to judgment being given in the St. George *vs.* Lockyer case.

I am inclined to think it does so, and therefore hold the first compromise to be invalid, but I do not agree with the learned counsel, Mr. Dickins, who supports this motion, that there was anything in the circumstances which brought about that compromise to justify its being characterized as made with fraudulent views.

The parties in the case Lockyer *vs.* Lockyer are now in a position to apply for judgment in that case.

Each party to bear his own costs in the motion.

(Signed) RUSSELL ROBERTSON.

Yokohama, August 4th, 1876.

IN H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.

Thursday, August 3rd, 1876.

J. Meldrum, who had completed his sentence of six weeks imprisonment, appeared before His Honour, but failing to find security for his further good behaviour as required, was sentenced to be deported.

Charles Weeks, Henry Mullings and James Gerard, seamen on board the British ship *White Adder*, were charged with refusal of duty and using abusive language.

John Betham, sworn, stated: I am master of the *White Adder*. The first offence occured while at sea, when the prisoner Weeks, who was ordered to keep the ship to the wind used abusive language and said the ship *was* to the wind. I entered a statement of the words he had used in the log book, and prisoner, upon being shown the entry, admitted having used the language complained of. Again, on the 26th May, prisoner was insolent to myself and the second mate; also on another occasion, on the 5th July, he made use of bad language to the second mate. This I entered in the log. On the 2nd August, when Gerard was refused leave to go on shore here, he used abusive language, which I entered in the log book, and prisoner admitted doing so. Mullings was standing close by at this time and said I required a flogging, and if I had not been an old man I should have got it. The men have not yet had liberty. Gerard, only, asked for it. I was awaiting orders by telegraph; the answer has not yet arrived. I was not aware that the line was out of order until a few days ago. Weeks used abusive language to me once, and on another occasion I heard him abuse the second mate. The mate heard him on one occasion.

P. T. Le Gros, first mate, sworn: I have signed the entries in the log book; they are correct.

A. Gregson, second mate, sworn: Weeks has used foul language to me on three occasions. Gerard has done so also.

H. Thompson, A.B., sworn: Mullings only said that if the captain was not an old man he would have had a good hiding. He did not use abusive language.

The prisoner Mullings denied having used the language attributed to him by the captain. Gerard admitted using abusive language, but said to did so under provocation. Weeks admitted the first offence but denied the rest of the charges.

His Honour said he could not but accept as a kind of condonation, the fact that the captain had permitted such a long time to elapse before bringing the charge against Weeks, but sentenced him to 7 days', and the others to 3 days' imprisonment, without hard labour.

Tuesday, August 1st, 1876.

OKUBO RIHEI *vs.* R. F. LIVINGSTONE.

This was a claim for repayment of a loan of *yen* 354.95.

Okubo Rihei, who was cautioned, deposed: I am a general merchant. My claim against defendant amounts to *yen* 394.95. I borrowed *yen* 4,500 from defendant and gave him in security the *Kaisei Maru*, which was duly transferred to him. I now hand in a document showing that Livingstone was responsible for the debts incurred on the account of the ship. The vessel was wrecked on the 10th July at Tokabon.

The *yen* 354.95 which I claim was money borrowed from the Kaitakushi Department at Hakodate, to defray the expenses of the ship-wrecked crew of the vessel from the scene of the wreck to Hakodate, and thence to this port,—in all twelve men. I hand in a document showing that the amount in question was so received. I have not pursued Coleman, the other owner, as I was advised that I could only proceed against Livingstone. The vessel originally belonged to Watanabe Ichiyo, of Tokió, and he sold her for *yen* 1,100, but the repairs which were required augmented the cost of the vessel to *yen* 4,500, which Livingstone paid, but I lent my name as the purchaser and gave Livingstone a bond as security for the amount of 4,500 *yen*. I have not yet repaid the amount borrowed from the Kaitakushi. Livingstone has, doubtless, lost the whole of the 4,500 *yen*, as the ship made no profit. She left this port on the 18th March, 1875, on a whaling cruise, the officers and crew having been appointed by Livingstone. Kimoto Shimpei was the Japanese captain, but there was also a foreign captain on board. The crew consisted of thirteen all told, seven being Japanese and six foreigners.

Kimoto Shimpei, having being cautioned said:—I am a master mariner. I commanded the *Kaisei Maru*. I went on board five days before she left this port. I was appointed by Mr. Livingstone. There was a foreign captain on board also, by name Goodspeed. I was to act as captain so far as the Japanese were concerned. I represented the ship at any Japanese ports she put into, the real navigator being Goodspeed. I did not actually borrow the money; the Kaitakushi proffered it. I reported the shipwreck and was afforded assistance in the shape of food, lodging, passage &c. The Japanese part of the crew were discharged at Hakodate, and only myself and five foreigners came down here at the expense of the Kaitakushi. The Japanese sailors received a small sum at Hakodate when discharged. Goodspeed was too incapable from drunkenness to attend to the wants of the crew. We all came down here in the *Kuroda Maru*. Goodspeed, Harris, Isaacson, Kule, Warren and another, name unknown, were the six foreigners. One shipped to California, on board a French man-of-war.

Adjourned until Saturday, 5th instant, at 10 a.m.

Saturday, August 5th, 1876.

This case was further adjourned for the appearance of witnesses, until Wednesday the 9th instant, at 10 A.M.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before General T. B. VAN BUREN, Consul-General.

Thursday, August 3rd, 1876.

THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES *vs.* PATRICK O'BRIEN.

Patrick O'Brien was charged by J. Cavanagh with assault and battery and using a deadly weapon.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

James Cavanagh, sworn, deposed: I am a pilot. I stay at No. 136. On the 1st instant I was dining at the "Welcome Inn" when prisoner and myself had some dispute at table. I was speaking of his partnership with Wells. Prisoner told me to mind my own business; I reminded him that he would not have been in the house had it not been for me. It was he who had commenced this talk. He hit at me with the knife he had been using, but I eluded the blow by jumping up, and he struck at me again. I told him I would have him arrested.

To prisoner: (Table knife shown) This is the knife. You drove it at me as hard as you could, attempting to kill me. Some time before you refused to trust me for some glasses of beer.

Eugene Wells, sworn: I am one of the proprietors of No. 136. I was in the bar-room when Cavanagh and O'Brien were in the dining room. I remember some words passed between them. O'Brien came into the bar-room bringing his plate, knife, and fork; Cavanagh came to the doorway, and they kept on abusing each other. I parted them when they attempted to come together; O'Brien held his knife in his hand. O'Brien approached Cavanagh with his knife and Cavanagh jumped back.

B. F. Littlefield, sworn: I am bar-keeper at No. 136, and saw the altercation between Cavanagh and O'Brien. I was sitting along

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in the dining room when O'Brien first came in and sat down beside Cavanagh, who upbraided him with having refused to trust him for beer. O'Brien told Cavanagh he had been there long enough; he owed money, and yet was boarding there. He must either go or be put out. Cavanagh said "You would not have been here but for me; you can't put me out." O'Brien then took his plate and knife and fork to the bar-room, Cavanagh following soon afterwards. I then heard them using abusive language.

Patrick O'Brien, sworn: On the last day of July Cavanagh and McManus came to No. 122, another place kept by us, and I refused to give Cavanagh four glasses of beer he asked me for, telling him he owed me quite enough already. I met him again the next evening at No. 136, and he began to grumble at me for refusing the beer, speaking of the partnership. I told him to attend to his own affairs, and took my plate into the bar-room to avoid dispute. Cavanagh came after me, and abused me. He tried to strike me, but I jump back. I had the knife in my hand, and ordered him out. We were separated by Wells and I left the place. The black eye which I now have I got from another fellow of the same stamp.

James McManus, sworn: I am one of the partners in No. 136, and was in the bar-room on the 1st, when O'Brien came out with his plate, knife and fork; but I saw nothing of the dispute.

Prisoner was found guilty of a breach of the peace and fined $5.

Friday, August 4th, 1876.

Bernard Hayes was charged with assault on, and attempting to kill with a stone, Edward Manning, fireman on board H. M. S. *Modeste*.

Prisoner pleaded: Not guilty.

H. Bennett, sworn, stated: I am a gunner in the Royal Marine Artillery on board H.M.S. *Modeste*. I was in the "British Queen" last night between nine and ten o'clock, when prisoner came inside the door and aimed a stone at Manning, a sailor on board the *Modeste*, striking him in the face and causing the blood spurt out. Manning fell down senseless. Prisoner ran away and I went after him, at the same time crying for the police. A Japanese constable came. Some of my shipmates caught prisoner and brought him into the "British Queen." He had no bruises when he threw threw the stone, but the next time I saw him, after he was arrested, he was considerably cut up about the face. I had been in the British Queen for about an hour before this occurrence. I never saw prisoner to my knowledge before last night. I know of no quarrel between Manning and prisoner prior to this affair. Manning is now in the British Naval Hospital. (Stone produced in Court) That is the stone.

Prisoner stated to the Court: I belonged to the *Golden State*, but was discharged from her in Shanghai. I am not and never was a quarrelsome man. I threw the stone in self defence. A lot of sailors assaulted me in the "British Queen," one of them, Manning, taking off his shirt and commencing to pound me. I was not exactly sober yesterday, though not altogether drunk.

H. Bennett, recalled, to the court: No row could have occured without my seeing it whilst I was in the "British Queen." I am positive no words passed between prisoner and Manning whilst I was there. I heard nothing between them. Manning was sober. There was no drink given to him after the row.

Deputy Marshall Elmer stated: I saw Manning in the station and he was dead drunk.

Prisoner remanded until Manning is able to be examined.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS UNDER TREATMENT DURING JULY, 1876.

Class of Patients.	Remained June 30th.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained July 31st.	Total Treated.
1st	—	1	1	—	—	1
2nd	—	—	—	—	—	—
3rd	9	14	8	2	13	23
4th	—	1	—	—	1	1
Charity	1	2	—	—	3	3
Total	10	18	9	2	17	28

STUART ELDRIDGE M.D.
Surgeon-in-charge.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

London, 8th July.—The Hon. Mr. Scoble, formerly Advocate General of Bombay, is gazetted a Queen's Counsellor.

The Montenegrins are before Gatzko.

The Servian accounts state that General Zach crossed the frontier at Jawor, near Nova Warosk, where fighting was carried on for eight hours with indecisive results.

The Russian General Tchernaieff, in chief command of the Servian army, is advancing to Schfia.

Turkish details state that the Servian troops were repulsed at Oelina with a loss of 903 killed.

The Servians admit a loss of 200 killed.

July 8, Later.

The Servians have crossed the frontier at Raschkaa, and have driven the Turks back on Novibazar.

London, 10th July.—Severe fighting continues around the Servian frontier. Accounts are conflicting, but it is evident that the Servians have not been progressing, and that losses on their side are heavy.

The Turks announce that General Mahomet, with nine battalions, left Novibazar yesterday, and attacked fifteen battalions of the Servians who retreated on Yavor, leaving 1,500 killed.

Vienna, 10th July.—The interview between the Czar and the Emperor Francis Joseph, which took place at Reichstadt on Saturday, was a most cordial one.

Count Andrassy and Prince Gortschakoff were present.

London, 11th July.—The Mohammedans are repressing the rising of Christians in Bulgaria.

The *Daily News* published on Saturday some atrocious details, which Mr. Disraeli had doubted.

Replying to questions in Parliament, yesterday, Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli both said that Government awaited an answer to the enquiry sent to Sir Henry Elliot at Constantinople. They hoped the details were overdrawn.

Meanwhile Government was urging the Porte to mitigate the severities practised by the Mohammedan populace on Christians.

Vienna, 11th July.—The Czar and the Emperor Francis Joseph have agreed on a policy of non-intervention, but reserve to themselves the right to mediate until the war shows decisive results.

London, 11th July.—Arrivals.—*Dornuda*, *Duke of Buccleuch*, *The Frederick*, and *Fairy*.

London, 12th July.—General Brownrigg, C. B. has been gazetted to the colonelcy of the 95th Regiment, *vice* General Sparks, C. B., who is transferred to the colonelcy of 58th Regiment, in succession to the late Lord Sandhurst.

London, 12th July.—According to the latest Servian accounts the Turks have evacuated the right bank of the Dvina, and the Servians have taken little Zvornik. The Turks have retreated on Widdin.

The inhabitants of the district are stated to be joining the Servians.

Some severe fighting has taken place at Podgoritza. Accounts are conflicting.

St. Petersburg, 12th July.—A commercial-political treaty has been concluded between Russia and Kashgar.

London, 13th July.—The Servians report further fighting without any serious result. Both sides are now reinforcing.

The position of General Tchernaieff is uncertain.

Montenegrin bands have occupied the ravine and interrupt the roads towards Klek. (*query* Ipek.)

The Great Powers have guaranteed the neutrality of the Danube.

There are three qualification which ought to be possessed by a man who aspires to fill the high offices of state: first, he must be well disposed to support the established constitution of his country; next, he ought to have a special aptitude for the office which he fills; and, thirdly, he should have the kind of virtue and love of justice which suits the particular state in which he lives.—*Aristotle.*

Busy readers are seldom good readers; sometimes everything pleases them, sometimes nothing; sometimes they half understand sometimes not at all—and sometimes (which is still worse) they misunderstand us. He who would read with pleasure or with profit, must have nothing else to do, nothing else to think of.—*Wieland.*

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GEORGE SAND.

(The Times.)

The death of George Sand, whose funeral was solemnized on Saturday, must leave a melancholy break in contemporary French literature, and there was never a time when France could less easily spare a prolific novelist of original genius. In the course of a life of indefatigable activity she has seen the rise and decline of a host of clever writers. Men have written novels of the period that have brought them great ephemeral glory and popularity. Their books have been supposed to run through their dozens of editions in the captial, even before the sensational wave had had time to carry them to fame in the Provinces. Now success has been obtained by hitting off some novel effect, which did no little credit to the author's ingenuity, but would rarely bear repetition. Often the more vulgar expedient has been had recourse to of hazarding oneself with cynical assurance on most delicate ground and making literary capital out of disgraceful refinements of depravity. Writers of real talent have been running their busy course like Dumas; others, like Edmund About, have acknowledged in time that their fancy was failing and have abandoned fiction for politics. But all the while, and for four-and-forty years George Sand has been pursuing the even tenour of her way, throwing off her works with a free play of intellectual machinery that seemed to embody the secret of perpetual motion. The sale of her books must have fluctuated with the vagaries of their author and the caprices of the day. For a time she would seem to be forced into the background; yet her merit not only held its own upon the whole, but invariably recovered any ground it might have lost, and admirers who had been following the *feu follet* of some passing fashion kept returning, after an interval, to their early loves. It was inevitable that she should occasionally repeat herself; the apprehensions of that may have tempted her to some of her indiscretions; yet she never came near to writing herself out. The conclusive proof of this is that she has contributed, as we should imagine, some 50 novels to the fastidious pages of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. It is true that for a time these intimate relations were suspended, but that was merely owing to a casual misunderstanding. Within the last year or two that periodical has been publishing for her as vigorously as ever, and the last four stories, which have been dashed off one after another with all the facility of her earlier years, will do nothing to perjudice her reputation.

In fact, a fertility that almost surpassed that of Lope de Vega, followed by the swift and steady flush of success, must always cause her to be remembered as one of the rarest of literary phenomena. If her genius never soared to extraordinary heights, it very seldom sank below a high standard of merit. This was the more to be wondered at, that she almost invariably sought her subjects in pure fiction, and did not make romance out of ready-made history, like Dumas—work which must always be comparatively easy for a fluent author with a tenacious memory and brilliant imagination. No doubt she had the advantages of a far more versatile training than generally falls to the lot of French woman, and her mind and her convictions passed through a succession of transmigrations which supplied her with the materials for an infinity of psychological studies. Brought up as a girl in aristocratic seclusion on the domain where she has been buried, she familiarized herself at the same time with the habits and ways of thinking of the peasantry in a very primitive Province. Sent for her education to a convent, her thoughtful mind received strong religious impressions, which she subsequently shook herself loose from, to resume them again—although with marked modifications. Her birth, connexion, and marriage brought her into relations with those forms of social respectability which always weighed upon her. When she betook herself to the pen, after her unhappy differences with her husband, she was launched in a new and more congenial world. She lived among the princes of literary Bohemianism, forming those intimate friendships with some of the chief among them which gave chameleon-like changes of colouring to different groups of her writings. Set free from embarrassing restraints, she asserted the extreme liberty of opinions which were more aggressive than independent. But it was characteristic of her irrepressible versatility that, in spite of the strongest influence of the moment, she never cramped her powers in any particular groove. Madame Dudevant had assumed the masculine *nom de plume*, which was suggested by her intercourse with Jules Sandeau, her early literary patron and *collaborateur*. She had even put on the dress of the other sex, partly, perhaps, as the visible symbol of her self-emancipation, but chiefly that she might follow up without embarrassment a somewhat unfeminine course of study of the phases of Parisian life. Yet all the time she never unsexed herself, as she never renounced for a moment her early devotion to the country. She gave up much of her time and thought to the education of her children, whom she loved tenderly, and she had her reward even in the literary point of view by keeping alive those holier and more innocent affections which inspired the engaging pathos of some of her most touching characters and passages. She would withdraw for months to the quiet solitude of the château in Berri where she had spent the days of her childhood, or with such companions as De Musset she would pass her summers in the most romantic scenery of foreign countries; and although she submitted successively to the influences of various minds, more or less commanding or congenial, yet showed herself as independent in her habits of thought as in her disregard of the social *convenances*. Living much among people who were either indifferent to religion or in antagonism to it, the momentous issues involved in the truth of the Christian revelation continued to occupy her earnest attention. At the time she wrote her "Spiridion" and "Les Sept Cordes de la Lyre," she seems to have given herself over almost entirely to theological speculation; and her admiring intercourse with the author of "Les Paroles d'un Croyant" made her a constant contributor to *Le Monde* so long as it was the organ of Lamennais. It followed almost necessarily, as much from the tendencies of her nature as from the times in which she lived, that she threw herself with ardour into political discussions, adopting ideas that were often extreme and impracticable. Her fervent imagination biased her judgment, and her wishes outstripped her sober expectations. Throwing off her works at a white heat, giving herself little time for consideration or revision, some of them have evidently been written in her moments of exultation, while other as clearly bear the traces of a more reasonable mood. They are always Democratic in their tone, but often they are actually revolutionary, and not unfrequently broadly socialistic. One may read the history of her life and opinion in the novels she has left behind; but, perhaps, it is fortunate for her literary reputation that when she became most feverishly in earnest she broke away from fiction altogether to ventilate her views in the daily journals.

These novels of hers are so numerous—at least 50 have, as we mentioned above, appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*; we should fancy the sum total in the collected editions must amount nearly to twice as many—that it is impossible in the limits of a short article to do more than advert individually to even the most striking of them. The utmost one can attempt is a glance at their general characteristics, and what we have had occassion to say of the author already may help one to form a fair conception of these. She is always thoroughly French, which is, no doubt, one of her chief charms for her country people; but cultivation, thought, and travel have saved her from being narrowly or ignorantly French. Nothing can speak more strongly for the reality of her genius than the steady, though fluctuating, increase of her popularity, notwithstanding her fanciful views, her distorted ideas of life. Although she was too constant to her self-imposed task of disseminating her schemes for the regeneration of society, yet she had the instinct of the artist far too strongly to suffer her to injure her books very often by giving these projects offensive prominence. The theme, even as she handled it, was at best an unpleasing one to most people; but if she insisted on perpetually broaching it in one shape or another, it was more often incidentally or by way of insinuation. She taught in parables which found their illustration in the fortunes of her characters. She ingeniously adapted her fanciful dreams to the exigencies of every-day existence; assuming the certainty of her paragons of intelligence and virtue governing their happy lives on those communistic principles which would subvert existing society altogether. She wrote extravagances with a serene assurance very likely to impose on the careless reader, assisted as the illusion was by the fascinating realism of her detached episodes and the wonderful freshness of her style. For if she held impossible theories about man in the abstract, she more than redeemed herself by her extraordinary gift of comprehending and delineating individual character. She was versed in the ways of men and women of the world, although she would insist on operating marvellous transformations in them by the influence and example of their virtuous inferiors. She threw herself into the aspirations and mental struggles of the most sensitive natures with all the sympathy of melancholy experience. Yet, perhaps, she never showed herself so thoroughly at home as with the very humblest of her country people—with the rude peasant who had seldom passed the borders of his own commune, or with outcasts like the little Fadette, who had neither home nor family. No doubt she endowed such young girls with native tact and refinement that might have been the miraculous gifts of some good

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fairy; yet she managed to work out the development of their lives so that these qualities did not sit unnaturally on them. It was marvellous how she succeeded in bringing her imagination down to the level of their minds, and how she identified herself with the most delicate humour in their very modest ambitions.

It is difficult to explain the failure of her maiden novel, unless we may attribute it to the influence or co-operation of her experienced confederate, Mr. Jules Sandeau; for her second story, "Indiana," was evidently written with the full assurance of the success it was destined to obtain, although a thinly-covered vein of affected self-depreciation runs through the original preface. Nor was there any possibility of mistaking the extraordinary powers of the writer; while the conception of the book was admirably calculated to provoke the interest and admiration of French readers. She solemnly announced to them that she wrote in a period of "moral ruin," when civilization was in its expiring agonies. She disavowed all pretensions of setting up as a moral teacher, or of probing the hideous sores of society with any idea of healing them; but she gave herself up with the more freedom to her subject that she disclaimed all responsibility of the physician and moralist. If people found that the *denouement* of her stories encouraged a disregard of social laws by failing to inflict retribution for a breach of them, it was, she pleaded, no fault of hers. It pleased her to stick to actual facts in place of falling in with the conventionalities of moral fiction. That "argument," or defence, struck the key-note to the tone of "Indiana," of "Valentine" and of many of the fictions that followed. They were intensely emotional. Women with strong passions and sentiments were rebelling perpetually against those social restraints that they were often impelled to outrage. Although the genius of George Sand can scarcely be called dramatic, yet, unquestionably, these books contain dramatic episodes of no ordinary power. You feel, besides, that the author is writing from the overflowing fulness of experiences which have sorely troubled herself, and there are pages which have the interest of those candid "Confessions" which will make the memory of Rousseau immortal. In the searching and subtle psychological analysis which has become so familiar to the writer as to be almost instinctive, there is much to remind one of Balzac. But, so far as literary attraction goes, we believe most English readers will agree with us in infinitely preferring the series of subsequent stories, which brought out her gifts and tastes in a simpler and more practical aspect. "Consuelo" and the "Comtesse de Rudolstadt," are not to be passed over in silence. They are lyrical romances in prose, full of sympathetic appreciation of the most delicate refinements of the artistic temperament. Nor can anything be more characteristic in its way than the interview where the Empress Maria Theresa, in the plenitude of her commanding power, is calmly confronted and dominated by the obscure musical *débutante*. With the subdued strain of gentle melancholy which underruns those books, there is a subtle charm in them which it is difficult to define. But with many readers it will have been with the appearance of the "Mare au Diable" that the delight in George Sand will have really began. In "Valentine" and others that went before it she had transported us from time to time to her native Province of Berri. In the "Mare au Diable," "La Petite Fadette," "François le Champi," &c., her inimitable rural pictures become the background and framework of the whole story in place of being introduced incidentally. Thenceforward in most of her novels we find ourselves in the full freshness of woods and wild heather and sequestered meadows; of mountain streams brawling down their pebbly beds; of secluded farm-houses and elder-trees in their calm reaches of sedge-grown water. The people, too, become very real beings; if the idyllic pictures of country felicity are romantically coloured, they are scarcely the less fascinating on that account, thanks to the seeming absence of art with which they are most artistically drawn. Take, for example, the scenes between the little Marie and the labourer Germain, when the pack-horse has bolted and left them to bivouac with the little child of the latter on the banks of the lonely Mare au Diable. Or some of the passages between Marcelle, Rose, and the Grand Louis, in the "Meûnier d'Angibault." When we take George Sand in her idyllic vein, we might fill column upon column in merely indicating the beauties that crowd on our memory. They abound more or less in all her latest writings, and we remark anything rather than a diminution of her powers in those novels of hers that have appeared within the last year or two.

She failed comparatively as a dramatist. Notwithstanding, or on account of, all she has given us, her admirers will be inclined to regret the time she devoted to journalism and to detached articles on a variety of ephemeral subjects.

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THE EASTERN IMBROGLIO.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

Although Mr. Disraeli's little speech of Friday week was of a very conventional character, and though it would have been equally judicious and appropriate if he himself had doubted the stability of peace, there was a tone about it which banished many a fear; and just as it was read in England, so it seems to have been read in every capital in Europe. It has done much to restore confidence—so sorely shaken during the last fortnight; but it luckily happens that hope rests upon a surer foundation than the mollifying commonplaces of a Ministerial explanation. From all sides statements of fact are brought in which indicate that for a time at least the world will remain at peace. It is satisfactory to observe, too, that these statements not only bode well for the immediate future, but are at the same time explanatory of the past. We understand our danger better at the moment and by the very means of escape. Whatever doubt many have existed as to the main spring of these disturbances, and who kept them going, and what was their object, and how far the agencies that directed them had gone in plan and preparation—this is all but disposed of at the time we learn that peril is passing away. It being necessary that the tempest should cease, the managers themselves are compelled to come forward, and, while arresting it, to reveal the machinery that controlled the storm. Much more is popularly known now than even a week ago as to the real position of things in Servia and Montenegro. That the general population of those little States is moved by a most cordial detestation of the Turk, and by a furious desire to sweep him and all his works from the face of the earth, is so much well-confirmed belief. But while we see that old established fact in a newer and a clearer light, we also obtain broad views of the swarm of foreign incendiaries who infest the country, and also perceive that at head-quarters in either principality indignation is exploitation very much more than less. It is not all patriotism and Christianity against tyranny, polygamy, and Mahound. The armies that have been swept together for attack on Turkey (under certain circumstances) are not even Montenegrin and Servian armies, except as those States contribute raw material in men and in long-cherished wellearned hatred. So far as money, and equipment, and arms, and officering, and direction are concerned, they are the forces of another Power; and there can be no longer any doubt that same Power intended them for use in a far grander enterprise than the vindication of humanity in the insurgent districts. All this comes to us now in a swarm of little particulars of a significant kind; and above all we see that Russia had stopped at a word the toppling of a carefully prepared avalanche of troops over the Turkish frontier. There is, of course, a possibility that the word has been issued too late—though we do not think so; but in a general review of the facts that appears only as an accident. It has happened before now that a Government has carried threatening and preparation too far for its own native forces and populations; and in this case an alien people with its own proper passions and aspirations has to be restrained.

It is clear that these revelations are embarrassing not only to Russians and Servians, but to some Englishmen. Sentimental considerations have all along dominated a good many English politicians and journalists, and they still cling to views and opinions which are sorely shaken by recent events. They do not like the discovery that the rising against Turkey was by no means the spontaneous and purely generous movement they supposed it to be. The idea that it was a local movement, in which the various Powers of Europe could have only a benevolent interest in various degrees, was the more acceptable and pleasing one, but it has faded and is fading from every observant mind. The notion that it would be so good a thing to leave the malcontents to "fight it out" with Turkey, and (of course) beat her, and then form themselves into a confederation of independent States strong enough and patriotic enough to form a bar to Russian encroachment—that idea, always to our mind a foolish one, is also dissipated by the light newly shed upon the whole imbroglio. Supposing such a result probable, it is at least clear that it could not have seemed likely to Russian statesmen, or if so, they must have been very confident that they could easily break such a combination down or turn it to account at the proper moment; for it is impossible to imagine that they would have laboured and intrigued and spent of their scanty substance for the purpose of erecting this same barrier of patriotism and independence against themselves. That was never their intention we may rely upon it; and yet we see what their work has been. Moreover, it is a mere dream, this confederation. There is no likelihood that, even if it were established, it would last long without damaging contention for ascendency among the States themselves. Or if

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such contentions did not break out spontaneously, we know what can be done by agitations and incitements from without, and what inducements there would naturally be to resort to them. Again, the warnings and groanings still vented over the extremely wrong policy of England in "bolstering up the Turkish Empire," have almost all their meaning washed out of them by the flood of recent telegrams. It was never a question of bolstering up Turkey at any time. That was never the original or governing intention of the English Government, and the suggestion that it is so becomes merely foolish and insulting when by "bolstering Turkey" complainants imply reckless support of oppression and cruelty. It is one thing surely to stand up for the maintenance of the Turkish Empire over all its present territories, from the balance-of-power point of view, and another to withstand a series of intrigues which, if they had passed into action, would probably have embroiled the whole of Europe in an exhausting war. It is not to prop up a fast decaying empire, for its own sake or even for our own sake too, but to stem the beginnings of a conflict in which much more than Turkey would go down, that our Government have done what they have done in the matter. They probably are as well convinced as any Slavophil abroad or any Mussulman-hater at home that the Turkish power is going fast to ruin; only they prefer that it should go down in easy stages if possible, and not by sudden onslaught and conflagration begun for the sake of a spoil which may not be so easy to snatch by-and-by. As for justice and mercy to the insurgents, we may be perfectly sure that no Government in Europe is more intent upon gaining it for them than the English Government. The supposition that the new Turkish rulers will only see encouragement to continue oppression in the action of our Cabinet seems to us almost absurd. The rulers of Turkey are half a dozen men who are certainly not left to their own benighted inferences. They must know and do know thoroughly what our action means; and we shall be surprised indeed if they do not well understand by this time that the conditions of English interference or support in any shape are moderation, reform, good government over the whole empire, and especially in the case of the insurgents. Nor can we suppose them blind to the necessity of such a policy on other accounts.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

July 31, *William Mudgett*, American barque, Dickie, from Hongkong, July 8, with Chinese emigrants, to Captain

July 31, *Sekirio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Fukui, 380, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B Co.

Aug. 1, *Tibre*, French steamer, De Girard, 1,100, from Hongkong, Mails and General to M. M Co.

Aug. 3, *Hiroshima Maru* Japanese steamer, Furber, 1,870, from Shanghai and ports Mails and General to M. B. Co.

Aug. 3, *Lothair* British ship Orchard, 794, from London, April 13, General, to Mouritan Heimann & Co.

Aug 3, *May Queen*, British barque, Nisbett, 283, from Takao, July 18 Sugar to Walsh, Hall & Co

Aug. 4, *Sumida Maru*, Japanese steamer, 690, Gorlach, from Shanghai and Ports, Mails and General, to M. B Co.

Aug. 5, *Sunda* British steamer, Lee, 1,689, from Hongkong, July 29, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

DEPARTURES.

July 30 *Willard Mudgett*, American barque, Dickie, 675, for Honolulu, Passengers, despatched by Captain.

July 31, *Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, Vroom, 690, for Hakodate, General, despatched by M. B Co.

July 31, *Taihei Maru*, Japanese steamer, Hubenet, 500, for Kobe, General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Aug 2 *Malacca*, British steamer, Edmond, 1,709, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Aug. 2, *Genkai Maru* Japanese steamer, Connor, 1,917, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamship *Sekirio Maru*, from Hakodate—Messrs. Bell, Baker, Reid, Batchelor and Driscoll.

Per Steamship *Hiogo Maru*, for Hakodate.—Bishop Burdon and Mrs Burdon, Mr and Mrs Spooner and child

Per Steamship *Tibre* from Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. Kasakichi, M Takamara, M Sarakisi and child, and Mr Kruse.

Per Steamship *Malacca* for Hongkong.—Messrs. Marcus, Hawkins and Day.

Per steamship *Genkai Maru* for Shanghai and ports—Mr. and Mrs R Rymer Jones, Mr and Mrs Spooner and child, Mr. and Mrs Arnold and 2 children, Messrs. Bougoir, Billet, Kreitmann, Reyeli, Pousset, Guyard, Colomb, Grösser, and 40 Japanese in the cabin.

Per Steamship *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai and ports—Mr. and Mrs R. V. Boyle, Mrs McQueen, Mrs. Johnson and 3 children, Mrs. Strome, Chevalier Castelli, Messrs. R. M. Johnson, J. Robertson, Miller, Marsh, Dowlam M. A. Watson Du Bosquet, Peltzer, Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Honda, M Masuda, Minami, and 34 Japanese in the cabin.

Per Steam-ship *Sumida Maru*, from Shanghai, &c.: Messrs. A Major, Hasé and Son, and 65 Japanese in the Steerage.

Per Steamship *Sunda* from Hongkong.—Mr. M. Ferrugia.

CARGO.

Per Steamship *Malacca* for Hongkong.—

Silk to England	785 bales.
France	219 ,,
Italy	34 ,,
Total	1038 bales.

Per Steamship *Genkai Maru* for Shanghai and ports —

Treasure	$50,850
Silk	70 bales.

Per Steamship *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai and ports —

Treasure	$10,000

Per Steamship *Sunda* from Hongkong.—

Sugar	7,728 packages.
General	453 ,,
Ex *Siam*	83 ,,
Total	8,264 packages.

REPORTS.

The *William Mudgett*, with 300 Chinese emigrants from Hongkong anchored in the bay on Saturday afternoon to fill up with water and provisions, and after doing so will leave for Honolulu.

The *Lothair* reports:—Light wind in the channel—passed the Lizard April 15 From the 16th until the 24th experienced heavy weather with strong N Westerly gales; barometer falling to 28 80. Had fair N.E. trades; crossed the equator May 18th in 25° West, fresh S.E trades, passed meridian of the Cape June 2nd, 37° South. Ran Easting down in 38° South, and had moderate weather, passed St. Pauls June 16th. Spoke the British ship *City of Benares* from London to Adelaide, in 35° South and 17° West, 40 days out.

Passed Anjer June 29th, came up through China sea with light baffling winds and calms. Saw a barque unknown on the morning of July 23rd and in the evening observed the same vessels had lost fore top-mast After passing Van Dieman's Strait had pleasant weather into port, making the passage in 110 days from port to port.

The *May Queen* reports:—Had heavy weather from Takao till nearing the Japan coast; came into the Pacific to the south of Miacomiona group whence to port had fine weather.

The *Cremona*, from New York for this port, passed Anjer July 8th.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
Hongkong	Menzaleh	M. M. Co.	9th Aug.
San Francisco	Gaelic	O. & O. Co.	10th Aug.
San Francisco	City of Peking	P. M. S. S. Co.	24th Aug.
New York	Etta Loring	Smith, Baker & Co.	Early.
New York	Quang Se	Jardine, M. & Co.	

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination.
Hiroshima Maru	Furber	
Kamogawa Maru		Laid up.
Massilia		Laid up.
Menzaleh	Pasqualini	Hongkong.
Niigata Maru		Laid up.
Meiji Maru	Peters	
Sea Gull	Aclort	
Shinagawa Maru	Sickmier	
Sumida Maru	Gorlach	
Sunda	Lee	
Thabor	Pendered	
Tibre	De Girard	

SAILING SHIPS

Ada	686	Asals	Kobe.
Etta Loring	716	Loring	New York.
Manetho	370	Creighton.	London at Yokoska.
John Mackean	198		
Lathair	794	Orchard	
May Queen	283	Nisbett	
Mary Jane	165		
Sir Lancelot	886	Hepburn	London, at S'nagawa.
White Adder	965	Betham	

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR

Am. sloop of war... Yantic ... Captain F W. Dickens.
British corvette ... Modeste ... Captain Buller.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—Though an active speculative demand for staple *Cotton Goods* and *Yarns* continues to exist, prices are far from being satisfactory, and in some instances sales at very low figures have been reported. Good 9 lb. *Shirtings* are saleable at firm rates, but all other weights and quantities, though not actually lower, are difficult to sell at quotations; it is, however, to be remarked that concessions in prices would in most instances lead to large transactions. The enquiry for *Yarns* continues at former rates, and good 28/32 spinnings may be reported even rather firmer. In *T. Cloth* there is little doing, at lower prices. *Velvets* are firm, but no further sales of importance are reported. In *Drills*, however, a considerable drop must be recorded, which refers especially to 14 lb., of which weight a lot was reported to have been sold at $2.40. Other *Cotton Goods* deserve no particular attention. We quote as follows, viz:

Grey Shirtings:—						
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce....	$1.70	to	$2.00
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	„ ...	2.00	to	2.45
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ „	39 in.	„ ...	1.90	to	2.50
9 lbs.	38½ „	44 in.	„ ...	2.20	to	2.75
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 „	32 in.	„ ...	1.45	to	1.70
„ 6lbs.	24 „	32 in.	„ ...	1.15	to	1.30

White Shirtings:—						
60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in.	per pce.			2.20	to	2.40
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2—3 lb.	per lb...			0.75	to	1.00
Black Velvets				8.00	to	9.00
English Drills 15 lbs. 40 yds, 30 in.	... ...			2.90	to	3.05
Taffachelaes	12 yds, 43 in....		*nom.*	2.10	to	2.30

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul..	$30.00	to	32.50		
No. 28 to 32	per picul..	$32.00	to	38.00		
No. 38 to 42	per picul...	$39.00	to	42.00		
Reverse Twist ... 16-24 ...	„ ...	32.50				

Woollens.—The activity in our woollen market has been well maintained, and during the past week sales of *Mousselines de Laine*, plain as well as printed, were made, but without any improvement in prices to be noted.—*Shimagoros, Black Orleans, Italian Cloth* and *Blue Union Cloth* are inquired for, but the very low prices offered have only permitted a very moderate business being done.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in....	6.50	to	7.50	
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in....	4.75	to	5.25	
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in....	4.25	to	5.75	
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in....	0.25	to	0.33	
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in....	6.25	to	7.25	
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in...	18.50	to	19.00	
Lastings, Japan...	22—30 yds.	32 in....	13.00	to	14.50	
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in....	0.17½	to	0.19	

Figured Mousseline de Laine...	30 yds.	30 in...	0.23	to	0.27	
Multicolored „ ...	30 yds.	30 in...	0.30	to	0.36½	
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy..	48 in. to 52 in...		0.80	to	1.20	
Presidents	54 in. to 56 in...		0.60	to	0.70	
Pilots	54 in. to 56 in...		0.40	to	0.45	
Union	54 in. to 56 in...		0.40	to	0.65	
Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs....	per lb...		0.40	to	0.41	

Sugar.—Since the issue of our last report there has been rather more enquiry for *Formosa Sugar*, in consequence of advices received of an advance in price in Takao, and it is, besides, in some measure attributable to the necessity dealers now find of replenishing their stocks, which are nearly exhausted, in Yedo. There are no sellers at less than $3.75 for best *Takao Sugar*, and many holders will not accept anything under $4. *Refined Sugars* continue in small demand.

Quotations are firmer but unchanged, as follows.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	...per picul..	$3.50				
„ in basket	„ ...	$3.15				
Taiwanfoo do.	„ ...	$3.05				
do. in bag	„ ...	$3.20				
China No 1 Ping-fah	„ ...	$7.75				
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„ ...	$7.10				
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„ ...	$6.20				

China No. 4 Kook-fah	...per picul...	$5.50				
„ No. 5 Kong-fun	„ ...	$4.90				
„ No. 6 E-pak	„ ...	$3.80				
Swatow...	„ ...	$3.00				
Daitong	„ ...	$2.85				
Japan Rice	„ ..	$2.20				
Kerosene Oil	„ ...	$2.35				

Kerosene Oil.—Some few auction sales only have taken place, and quotations are $2.33 to $2.35.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Transactions have again been very large. Prices remained unchanged for several days after the issue of our last report, but encouraging news having been telegraphed from China, the whole stock was soon after cleared at an advance of 30 to 40 dollars per picul. Telegrams which were received yesterday announce a further very important rise in Silk at London, and in consequence the market closes firm at the quotations given below, with an upward tendency.

Arrivals are 1,300 bales; settlements since 29th ultimo, 1,500 bales of Hanks, and 450 bales of Oshius and other sorts.

Stocks are reduced to about 150 bales.

	At Exchange 3/11½ in London.	*At Exchange 5.00 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*	
Hanks.—Extra to No. 1	$800	29/10	83
„ Best No. 1 & 2	$760 to 780	28/5 to 29/2	79 to 81
„ Good No 2	$740 to 750	27/8 to 28/1	77 to 78
„ Medium No. 2½	$710 to 730	26/8 to 27/4	74 to 76
„ C'mon. No 3 / „ Inferior No 4 & 5	$680 to 700	25/7 to 26/4	71 to 73

	At Exchange 3/11½ in London.	*At Exchange 5.00 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*	
Kakida.— Good	$780 to 800	29/2 to 29/10	81 to 83
Hamatski.—Good	$630 to 650	23/10 to 24/7	66 to 68
Soday.— Good	$550 to 650	21/ to 24/7	58 to 66
Hatchojee—(Tussah)	$530 to 550	20/4 to 21/	56 to 58
Tajuma.— (Tumba)	$510 to 530	19/7 to 20/4	54 to 56

Tea.—Our Tea market has been very quiet during the past week, settlements only amounting to 2,000 piculs, and stocks remaining unaltered. The recent rise in exchange seems to have prevented many operations, and prices close dull and with a downward tendency.

Common	$10.00	to	12.00
Good Common	13.00	to	16.00
Medium	17.00	to	19.00
Good Medium	20.00	to	22.00

Fine	$25.00	to	30.00
Finest	31.00	to	36.00
Choice	40.00		noml.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—There has been a very large business doing in Private Paper at daily advancing rates, and should settlements of Silk continue at anything like the past week's business, there is every probability of a further advance on the following quotations, as the present known amount of dollars on the way will scarcely suffice for immediate requirements.

Rates close as follows:—

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 2d.
„ Bank Bills on demand	4s. 1d.
„ Private 6 months' sight	4s. 2⅛d.
ON PARIS—Bank 6 months' sight	5.20
„ Private 6 ms. sight	5.35
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	2½ % disct.
„ Private 10 days' sight	Nominal.
ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	75
„ Private 10 days sight	77 noml.
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	94½
„ 30 days sight Private	96½
ON San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	95
„ 30 days sight Private	96½
Kinsatz	390
Gold Yen	384

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BROADWELL'S

BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,

d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS,

33, GREAT PULTENEY STREET,

LONDON, W.

PIANOFORTE MAKERS TO HER MAJESTY AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

THE Undersigned is prepared to execute orders for the above Firm for PIANOS of every description.

Price List may be had on application.

F. A. COPE.

Yokohama, 14th July, 1876. 2w

ASTHMA AND

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

The most effectual remedy will be found to be

DATURA TATULA,

prepared in all forms, for smoking and inhalation, by

SAVORY & MOORE,

143, New Bond-street, London, and sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

June 24, 1876. 1f. 26ins.

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BEST SEEDS

ARE CROWN AND SUPPLIED BY

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VEGETABLE SEEDS
FLOWER SEEDS
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BEST QUALITY ONLY.

DELIVERED FREE TO ANY PORT IN ENGLAND

PRICED LISTS POST FREE. TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

NO AGENTS.

SEE TRADE MARK ON EVERY PACKET

A REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY EVERY ORDER

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PACKETS SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR EVERY CLIMATE.

VEGETABLE SEEDS 21/- 42/- 63/- 105/- 210/- EACH

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EACH ASSORTMENT CONTAINS BEST AND MOST SUITABLE KINDS.

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N.B.—Messrs. SUTTONS' Catalogues may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

July 15, 1876. Once a month. 20 ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street London.

MARTELL & Co.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

NORTON'S PILLS

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTON'S' CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

CAUTION.

BASS & CO.'S ALES.

PROCLAMATION OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

TRANSLATION.

"The British Authorities have complained that certain parties in this Country have been imitating the Trade Mark of Messrs. Bass & Co., a firm of Brewers in the English capital and selling Beer so labelled. The manufacture of Beer is not prohibited in this country, but it is wrong, according to Commercial law, to imitate Trade Marks.

"Henceforward, therefore, persons whose business is Brewing Beer must apply for LICENSES, and send in a specimen of Trade Mark not likely to be confused with others.

"The above to be universally notified.

"9th Month, 1871. (Signed)

"TOKEI FU."

In consequence of extensive forgeries of our Labels and Trade Mark having come to our knowledge, the attention of the public is called to the above PROCLAMATION.

We, therefore, CAUTION all persons against either selling or purchasing, as our manufacture, beer, whether in bottle or in cask, bearing such forged and fraudulent Labels, Capsules or Trade Mark.

BASS & Co.,
London, and Burton-on-Trent.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE.

CAMERON & SAUNDERS,

AGENTS TO BASS & CO.,

INTIMATE THAT ALL

Bass's Pale Ale sold by them in bottle has Messrs. Bass's Label, Cameron & Saunders' Green Caution Label and Capsule affixed to each bottle; and that all three bear Messrs. Bass & Co.'s Signature and Trade Mark (a Red Triangle)

AND ALSO THE WORDS.

"Cameron & Saunders, London."

March 4, 1876. 1-f. 13 ins.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

Billiard Room Furniture Manufacturesr, Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. M. THE QUEEN;

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES;

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDOWELL & Co.

CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.

BOMBAY—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

* Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Office of this ournal.

Yokohama, July 3, 1875. 52isn.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 33] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

The publication of the measure for the capitalization of the incomes of the nobles and gentry has been the startling event of the week. The details of the measure, and some few comments which it suggests, will be found elsewhere.

We have much pleasure in announcing the promotion of Mon. de Struve from the rank of Minister Resident to that of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for the Court of St. Petersburg to Japan. Baron Rosen has been appointed Secretary of Legation, and Mon. Pelikan has been confirmed in his appointment of Acting Consul at Yokohama.

Her Majesty the Empress will leave Tôkiô for Miyanoshita towards the end of the month, and will probably stay there until the great heat of the summer is over. Both Mr. Okubo and Mr. Okuma are suffering from sickness, and, in consequence, Mr. Kido's trip to Hakone has been postponed.

In our issue of the 29th ultimo we published the translation of an interesting article from the *Chôya Shimbun* on the subject of Loochoo, and to-day we lay before our readers another from the *Chôya* on the same subject. It calls for one or two remarks. In the first place it does not seem to be by any means so clear as the writer imagines, that the treaty between Japan and China recognises the right of the former to Loochoo. In the articles interchanged by Okubo and the Prince of Kung in October 1874, the following words occur: "Formosa having wilfully inflicted injury upon *people belonging to Japan*," and "the proceedings of Japan on this occasion having originally been taken for the rightful object of protecting *her people*, etc." From these expressions, and the fact of some of the shipwrecked people having been Loochooans, the writer concludes that China has tacitly conceded her interests in Loochoo to Japan. But it should be remembered that among those who were shipwrecked and badly treated there were several Japanese from Japan proper, and the injury inflicted on them by the Formosans was sufficient of itself to excite Japan to retaliation.

Again, we think that rather too much credit is given to Okubo for his action at Peking. The writer forgets that it was rather Sir Thomas F. Wade's "tongue" than Okubo's that brought about the result obtained, as Okubo had broken off relations when Sir Thomas intervened with complete success, as acknowledged in the certificate of joint agreement executed by the Japanese Commissioner and the Chinese Ministers.

The advance in the price of silk is now stopped, and it is more than probable that we shall soon have to record a considerable fall in quotations. Notwithstanding a rise of 10 per cent. in exchange since last Saturday, large purchases were made at an advance of about $60 per picul. The number of buyers has, however, fallen off, though arrivals have been large, and as native dealers are fully aware that the excitement among foreign purchasers cannot last long, they are anxious to realize at a decline of $10 to $20. We may be sure that at the present extraordinary rates native dealers are not desirous of holding their silk, and we imagine that, in some degree, they look upon the whole movement as a farce, the ultimate result of which, however, is entirely in their favour. No public telegrams concerning the silk market at home have been received lately, but we hear of private messages announcing firm markets in Europe, but yet not advising any further rise in quotations. The export since the 1st July has been nearly 5,000 bales, and another 1,000 bales will go forwared by the next mail, making a total export during six weeks equivalent to one half of the entire export of the season 1874-75, so that telegraphic advices of Japan and China shipments will set the minds of European dealers at ease as regards any fear of short supplies. If prices for good all round Hanks average $550 to $600 up to the end of the season, we may presume that the consumption by native manufacturers will be small, and every available bale brought to the market for sale to foreign buyers, so that it is quite posible that the total export may reach 18,000 to 19,000 bales. For the same reason the export from China may be greatly increased, so that prices in Europe will probably fall. We must not lose sight of the fact that the bulk of the silk disposed of in European markets during the spring has not gone into consumption, but has been bought up and held by speculators; and as manufacturers cannot afford to pay an advance of 100 per cent. for silk with which they could do but little good even when the market was extraordinarily low, it is safe to predict that these speculators will be forced to sell when news is received of large shipments from China and Japan. That they will be able do so on better terms than shippers from here at high rates must be clear to the meanest understanding. Those shippers who are sure of their classifications and can sell to arrive may be fortunate, but it is quite possible that the aspect of the European silk market may be greatly changed by the time the bulk of this season's shipments arrives there.

The money market continues in an anomalous position, and while the native Banks are suffering from a plethora of Mexican dollars, the foreign Banks have been forced to raise their rates another $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. during the past week. And still the demand for money continues, and there is no immediate prospect of any relief arriving. The notification of the native Banks, expressing their willingness to make advances to foreigners, has been availed of to a small extent only, in consequence of the difficulty of doing business with them, and the high rates of interest asked, viz. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent. premium on the best security. The native Banks have also invested in sterling exchange to a very moderate extent, and with an irredeemable paper currency which satisfies all their de-

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mands, and which is at 5 per cent. premium (it touched 8 per cent.) over mexican dollars, it seems strange that they do not invest all their surplus funds in this way, as it would give them a certain return, and at the same time, by easing the money market, would strengthen the prices of silk, which are certain to decline unless cheaper money can be got.

In the article entitled "Progress in Japan," which appeared in our last issue, the following sentence occurred: "A curious "instance of thoughtless waste was lately mentioned in a "native newspaper. The Government some time ago ordered "from America a number of sheep, for which they paid $60 "a head, but when the animals arrived, the official fancy had "passed away, and they were sold for $3 each." This statement was based on the following extract from the *Hôchi Shimbun*, a leading Japanese newspaper which we deemed worthy of entire credit. "Some 150 sheep were lately imported from "America on account of the Government by a Mr. Jones, who "held an appointment under the Agricultural Department. "These sheep cost the Government nearly $60 a head, but yet "when they arrived here, no place had been prepared for their "accommodation, and not knowing what to do with them, the "Government sold them at auction for $3 a head." We find, however, that in this instance the information the *Hôchi* gave was not accurate, as Mr. Jones has explained to us the circumstances which gave rise to the report referred to. It seems that some time ago, by order of the Kaitakushi, a number of sheep were purchased at San Francisco. They were to be kept there, at the expense of the Government, until orders to forward them were sent from Japan, but these instructions the agents at San Francisco did not wait for, as they considered that freight would be saved by shipping the ewes before they lambed This, however, turned out to be anything but a happy thought, for some of the ewes had lambs on the way over, and some on their arrival in port, so that when landed in Yokohama the sheep generally were not in a fit condition to be taken delivery of, and as, by Mr. Jones' advice, the Kaitakushi Department declined to have anything to do with them, they were sold at auction by the Agent of the P M. S. S. Company. The loss caused by this error will fall upon the shippers, who will have to supply other sheep as originally contracted for, and some time during the winter, or early next spring, it is expected that the Kaitakushi will receive 400 good animals, costing laid down here about twenty dollars a head, in proper condition to be sent to the farm at Shimosa, where there is already a flock of sheep comprising Chinese, Cotswold, Southdown and Merino varieties, all of which are thriving and breeding well.

Mr. Nakayama, late Editor of the suspended *Hiôron Shimbun*, is now undergoing a sentence of six months imprisonment for a violation of the Press-laws. Quite lately, we learn from the *Hôchi Shimbun*, Mr. Nakayama has been convicted of a further offence of a similar nature, for which he was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment. Instead of it being ordered that this latter sentence should be carried out in its entirety after the former term of imprisonment had expired, we learn that only the difference between the two sentences—that is two months' imprisonment—will be added to the first term of incarceration, so that Mr. Nakayama will undergo eight months' imprisonment for two distinct offences, for which he was sentenced to fourteen months' confinement. We have no doubt that Mr. Nakayama has been more than sufficiently punished, but we should like to know whether the Government looks upon such administration of the law as a matter of leniency or absurdity.

We cannot allow the judgment rendered by the U. S. Consul-General in the recent case of "The people of the United States *vs.* Bernard Hayes" to pass without making a few brief remarks as to its purport, and the effect it is likely to produce. No one can sympathize more than we do with His Honor in the strong opinion he expressed, that something should be done to suppress several of the grog shops with which our settlement abounds, and to which are attributed at least nine-tenths of the police cases that are from time to time reported in our columns. Indeed we have before expressed our opinion fully on this subject, so that we must refrain from repeating it again now. But it appears to us, however, that in the present case, His Honor, after throwing the blame of the assault on the proprietors of 'those vile pot-houses' permitted a miscarriage of justice in allowing the prisoner to be discharged without any punishment whatever, for an offence that was, even if we judge him on his own admission, by no means a light one. Whatever perjury there may have been in parts of the evidence, it appears to be very clear that the prisoner was, in the first instance, somewhat roughly treated by the complainant Manning and his associates when in the 'British Queen'; that he escaped by the window; that as he passed the door he saw Manning inside, picked up a stone and threw it at him, striking him with considerable violence in the face and rendering him senseless. The prisoner attempted to justify his act on the grounds of self-defence, but he was then outside the house and in no bodily danger whatever; and there can be no doubt that the assault he committed was purely an act of revenge, and not one which the law justifies. Even if the prisoner had alleged, which he did not, that he was under the influence of drink and not answerable for his actions, we should still fail to reconcile His Honor's decision with what we believe to be established law, and we consider that it opens to crime a new and dangerous ground of justification, which, if adopted as a precedent, cannot fail to jeopardize greatly the public peace of our settlement.

The following extract from the *China Mail* only confirms the remarks we made in our issue of the 22nd ultimo, as to the detestation with which all right-minded men must look on the advocates of assassination for political ends. It says very little for the condition of the Japanese press generally, that the principles advocated by the writer in the *Sômô Zasshi* have not met with universal condemnation.

If a strong proof were needed of the undesirability of granting the native press of Japan perfect freedom of discussion on all subjects, political or otherwise, we have one in the fact that articles have lately appeared in one or two of the native papers at Yokohama positively advocating assassination of corrupt officials as a means of rectifying the mal-administration of a country by them. For instance a correspondent of the *Sômô Zasshi* commences a letter to that paper thus:—"I have read the article in your paper on assassination, which argued that, if corrupt officials are to be exterminated, three means might be resorted to; a rebellion, which would necessarily bring much misery on the people; self-immolation, which would have but a very small affect; and assassination with sword or pistol. I think this article may be supplemented, and I propose saying a few words about secret assassination, and will try to explain why, as rebellion is injurious to the nation, and martyrdom is ineffectual, secret assassination is better than open murder." It is rather too much for the conductors of native newspapers in Japan to expect that the Government of the country will not exercise some control over the contents of their papers so long as they permit the assassination of its members to be openly advocated in them. Years ago, when Japan was in a semi-barbarous state such articles as these would not have excited surprise, but most foreigners will be scarcely prepared to find assassination openly advocated in public papers in Yokohama at the present day, and will be almost inclined to lose confidence in the good influence of Western civilisation on the Japanese. Assassination is a thing which Englishmen hold in perfect abhorrence, and it is quite time that the Japanese had similar feelings in regard to it.—*China Mail.*

The young man Wych, who shot himself on the 8th instant, died at the General Hospital last night. An inquest was held to-day, when the jury found that deceased had destroyed himself while in an unsound state of mind.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 7th.

The steamer *Quang Se*, when taking up her anchorage yesterday, got foul of the steamer *Madras*, carrying away that vessel's top-gallast mast and jib-boom, together with her own fore-yard and a portion of her bulwark on the starboard side.

From the *Kinji Hiôron.*

The Tôkiô *Fu* has ordered the *Kucho* and *Kôcho* to advise the people under their charge, to attend such Shintô or Buddhists services as may be held in their neighbourhood.

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From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A notification has been issued by the Prime Minister, to the effect that bonds will now be issued for the pensions of the *Kuadzoku*, *Shidzoku* and *Heimin.*

From the same.

A naval station is to be shortly opened at Moroan, in the island of Yezo.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

His Excellency Kido was on the 3rd instant appointed a post of high rank in the *Kunaishô* (Department of Imperial Household).

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

A display of fireworks will take place in the gardens of the Imperial Palace, Akasaka, on the 13th instant.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

A party of Chinese actors will shortly give performances at the Chinese theatre, Yokohama.

Tuesday, 8th.

The M. M. steamer *Tanais*, with French mails on board to 2nd July, left Hongkong yesterday evening at eight o'clock.

The arrival of the steamer *Oceanic* with but a small amount of dollars, and the reported scarcity of them in San Francisco, has again given an impetus to exchange, which has further advanced about 2½ to 3 per cent., with every probability of the rise lasting for some time longer, as silk buying continues active even at the advanced demands of the Japanese merchants.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The Jishu-Sha, or association to whom the *Sômô Zasshi* belonged, requested the Tôkiô *Fu* to point out which of the articles published in their issue were deemed to have a tendency to disturb the tranquillity of the nation, and so merit suspension. The Tôkiô *Fu* declined to discuss the question, but referred the applicants to the *Saibansho.*

From the same.

Though the crop of silk has been unusually good this year prices have increased rather than fallen, owing to the eagerness with which the article has been purchased by foreigners. Dealers have consequently raised the price of silk piece-goods.

From the same.

The silk producers in the province of Hida, not being aware of the great demand for that article in the Yokohama market, sold their stock to native merchants at cheaper rates than have ruled in any other province.

From the same.

Great drought prevails in the provinces of Bizen, Bingo and Mimasaka, there being even a scarcity of drinking water. The officials are exerting all their power, but in vain, to relieve the people.

From the same.

Most of the ice dealers in Tôkiô this year are men belonging to the *Shidzoku* class, but the business does not pay, perhaps on account of the great number of those who are engaged in it.

From the same.

The lotus plants at Shinobadzu-ike, near Uyéno, Tôkiô, are in full bloom, and form a very attractive sight.

From the same.

At the left hand side of the entrance gate of the Imperial Palace at Akasaka, a large building is being constructed in foreign style for the accommodation of meetings of the *Kuadzoku.*

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The lately suspended *Sômô Zasshi* has brought an action for damages against the Minister of the *Naimusho* (Home Department).

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

Yamamoto Kôsuke, an acrobat who was taken to Europe by a foreign speculator some ten years ago, after visiting England, France and Italy, got married in Germany, and has now returned home accompanied by his wife and an adopted son.

Wednesday, 9th.

A young man named Wych made a determined attempt at suicide early yesterday morning. He left the house, where he had been residing, after the inmates had retired to rest, and was discovered about 3 a.m. lying in the road close to the General Hospital, with a pistol shot in his ear, and two revolvers, each with one chamber discharged, on the ground alongside him. He was conveyed to the General Hospital, where he was attended by Doctors Simmons and Eldridge, Although throughout the day little hope was entertained of his recovery, towards evening more favourable symptoms set in, and he was in perfect possession of his faculties when Dr. Eldridge left him last night at half-past eleven.

The M.M. Steamer *Menzaleh* took away from this port the largest amount of Silk ever yet shipped from here by one vessel, namely 1922 bales, more than half of which goes to England.

The M. B. steamer *Nagoya Maru* met with continued bad weather between Shanghai and Kobe, and was consequently much behind time in her arrival at the latter port. She is expected to leave Kobe at noon to-day, so that we may look for her arrival here sometime on Thursday night.

About ten days ago indications existed of fire in some of the old workings of the Takashima coal mine, and in consequence of the difficulty of at once getting to the seat of it, as the working of that locality had for some time been abandoned, the fire obtained a greater hold than was expected. We are glad to hear, however, that the part on fire is shut of altogether from that side of the mine where work is going on is usual. It is hoped that flooding certain drives will check the conflagration, merely involving some extra expense on the part of the Agents in flooding and afterwards pumping dry some unused galleries of the mine. We are in a position to state that serious damage to the mine is not likely to result in any case.

The fire probably had its origin in an accumulation of gas in the old drives.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

Great drought prevails in the province of Ugo, so much so, that the people of the district are praying for rain.

From the same.

Some trouble recently arose between the proprietor and the actors of the Imamuraza theatre, Isezaki chô, Yokohama, and the former, despairing of been able to settle the quarrel satisfactorily, preferred to order the demolition of the building.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Three foreign dogs, suffering from disease, were sent up to Ashinoyû for a course of the baths, and the treatment they met with there cured them with surprising rapidity.

From the same.

There are seven bathing establishments at Hakone, but only a few copies of second class Tôkiô newspapers are taken in by the proprietors, so that those who visit the place and stay there for any length of time, are quite unacquainted with what is going on in the world.

From the same.

Miyanoshita is generally free from mosquitos, but this year has suffered from these pests, in consequence of which there has been a great advance in the price of mosquito nets at Odawara.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

The Province of Idzumo, like many other provinces in Japan this year, is in great trouble through excessive drought;

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From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

A dog belonging to a foreigner living at Owari-chô, Tôkiô, was killed, on the afternoon of the 7th instant, by the gang of men employed by the Tôkiô *Fu* authorities to destroy stray dogs, in consequence of which the owner of the animal laid a complaint at the police station.

From the same.

The brigade of men, who are to be trained at the Chief Police station to render special assistance in case of accidents caused by floods, breaking of river embankments, etc., commenced their drill on the 7th instant.

Thursday, 10th.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The iron Railway bridge, which crosses the Katzuragawa near Kiôto, was completed on the 31st ulto. The construction of the Kiôto Station is being rapidly proceeded with, and it is expected that the whole line will probably be opened on the 1st of October next.

From the same.

A large building, of foreign style of construction, is to be erected in the grounds of the Imperial Palace at Akasaka, Tôkiô, wherein foreigners presented to His Majesty will be received.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The Tôkiô *Fu* has notified that hitherto post mortem examination were not allowed unless the Tôkiô *Fu* granted special permission, but hereafter, when the families of the deceased may desire to have a post mortem held, or the doctors may think it desirable, the same may be carried out by merely reporting the fact to the local authorities.

From the same.

The Department of the Imperial Household is about to employ a Kiôto photographer to take views of the tombs of Jimmu Tennô and his successors.

From the same.

An agricultural school is about to be opened at Naitô Shinjiku, to be conducted under the direction of the *Kangio-rio* (Bureau of Agriculture).

From the same.

The directors of the Mitsu Bishi Company entertained the agents of the English, French and American mail steamers of Yokohama at the noted tea house of Nakamura, Riogoku, Tôkiô. Genl. Van Buren, Mr. Bryan and others were among the guests, and proceedings concluded with a display of fire-works.

From the same.

A person who recently visited Hakone informs us that the hotels are crowded with visitors. There are also many people visiting the hot-springs at Atami, in Idzu, but the heat is very oppressive there, so that Hakone is preferred. His Excellency Kido will visit the latter place about the 10th instant.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A notification has been issued by the Bureau of Police, to the effect that the class of tea-houses called *Hikité-jaya* will not hereafter be licensed.

The young man Wych, who shot himself on the morning of the 8th instant, is now considered in a hopeless condition, as inflamation of the brain has set in.

Friday, 11th.

From the *Tekka Shimbun.*

Recently the Risshisha society of Tosa gave a great entertainment in that province, on which occassion many lanterns were used which were decorated with drawings showing a decided antipathy to the present government.

From the *Osaka Nippô.*

The office of the Kiôto *Fuchô* is to be built on the site of the former palace of the retired Mikados, while the castle of Nijô, at present occupied by the *Fuchô* will be converted into barracks for troops now in garrison at Osaka.

From the same.

New barracks, for the accommodation of the troops stationed in Osaka, are to be erected at a cost of 150,000 *yen.*

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

Silk-worm egg cards are three times as dear as usual at Matsumoto, in the province of Shinsha, in consequence of a large demand for them which has lately sprung up.

From the same.

A letter from Corea states that great drought prevails in that country, as scarcely any rain has fallen since February last.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The meetings of the *Genrô-In* will commence again on the 14th instant, when the summer vacation will be finished.

From the *Eiri Shimbun.*

A newspaper is about to be published at Hamamatzu, on the Tôkaido, and another will also make its appearance in the Kumagai *ken.*

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Photographs of the decorations which were put up in Hakodate in honour of the Mikado's visit, have been taken by someone in the British Consulate at that port and sent to England.

From the same.

A native broker, who was employed to purchase curios for a foreigner, recently came across an idol at Tôkiô, in the head of which were two stones which on examination proved to be diamonds, one of the value of 600 *yen* and the other of 200 *yen.*

From the *Kôko Shinpo.*

Some of the inhabitants of one of the provinces at the extremity of this island are showing feelings of dissatisfaction for the recent suspension of newspapers by the government.

Saturday, 12th.

We hear from the Agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Company, that the cable between Java and Australia is repaired, and that the Russian land lines are supposed to be in working order although no official information has been received to that effect.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

An interior gate has recently be built at the front entrance of the *Daijokuan,* and for the past few days has been closed promptly at sunset, for reasons unknown.

From the same.

The Tochigi and Kumagai *kens* (Yashiu and Joshiu) are now in a state of prosperity through the high price at which their silk has been sold, and many women of the lower orders have gone to those provinces from the capital in search of work.

From the same.

Ice is in great demand at Osaka, and has been sold at twenty *sen* a pound.

From the same.

The former *daimio* of Kaga is about to erect one hundred houses on the site of his former *yashiki* in Hongo, Tôkiô, and then let them out to poor people. Those who are unable to pay rent at present can enter into possession, and wait for better times to enable them to discharge their obligations to their landlord.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

The people residing in the neighborhood of Noge hill being troubled by the scarcity of water caused by the recent drought, were delighted to discover a spring at the foot of the hill from which they could daily obtain water of good quality, but on the 9th instant the earth about the spring gave way and caused serious injury to some who were near, though fortunately no fatal accident occurred.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The wife of Mr. Uyeno, the Japanese Minister in London, gave birth to a daughter on the 21st of last month.

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From the same.

A Swiss subject living at Tzukiji, Tôkiô, has been fined by the Consul of that country the sum of 5 dollars and costs, for having struck a Japanese interpreter of the police station of that ward.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

For some time past the *Naimusho* authorities have been trying, without success, to raise the wreck of the French mail steamer *Nil* which sank off cape Idzu, and are now about to obtain torpedos from the Navy Department for the purpose of destroying the wreck.

From the same.

It is rumoured that only girls under thirteen years of age, and women over thirty, will be permitted to follow the calling of *geisha* in Yokohama.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

Mr. Higo, the former editor of the recently suspended *Kokai Shinpô*, is now undergoing trial for the publication of an article on freedom which appeared in that newspaper.

From the same.

His Majesty the Mikado will visit the residence of H. E. Mr. Okubo in a few days.

From the *Eiri Shimbun*.

The Spanish Minister was received in audience by the Mikado on the 10th instant.

From the same.

Another newspaper, to be printed in character understood by the people, will shortly appear at Nagoya, in the province of Owari.

We learn from the *Osaka Nippô* that a speculator at Osaka is about to erect a building at Iwazaki Shimden, in the suburbs of that city, to be used for the purposes of cremation, and although the cost of construction will be upwards of 6,000 *yen*, the owner expects to re-imburse himself for his outlay in a very short time. Surely the death rate in Osaka must be very high, the fees for cremation heavy, or the speculator extremely sanguine.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

KOBE AND OSAKA STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 30th July, 1876.

Passengers	Yen 4,623·328
Goods	,, 1,459·626
Total..	Yen 6,082·954
Corresponding period last year	Yen 4,492·362

For Week ending August 6th, 1876.

Passengers	Yen 5,196·160
Goods	,, 416·364
Total..	Yen 5,612·524
Corresponding period last year	Yen 4,492·362

A beautiful eye makes silence eloquent, a kind eye makes contradition an assent, an enraged eye makes beauty deformed. This little member gives life to every other part about us, and I believe the story of Argus implies no more, than that the eye is in every part; that is to say, every other part would be mutilated, were not its force represented more by the eye than even by itself.—*Addison.*

Sound reason and good sense can be expressed with little art; and when you have anything to say in earnestness, it is necessary to search for words? Yes; your fine speeches, which are so sparkling, in which ye twist the shreds of human thought, are unrefreshing as the mist-wind, which whistles through the withered leaves of autumn.—*Goethe.*

When young, we trust ourselves too much; and we trust others too little, when old. Rashness is the error of youth; timid caution, of age. Manhood is the isthmus between the two extremes: the ripe and fertile season of action, when alone we can hope to find the head to contrive united with the hand to execute.—*Colton.*

THE CAPITALIZATION OF THE INCOMES OF THE NOBLES AND GENTRY.

IT has long been evident to all fairly intelligent observers of the condition and progress of this country, that serious if not hopeless embarrassment must overtake it unless some great measure of financial reform is passed. The yearly national expenditure has been out of proportion to the national resources, which, however potentially large, are actually very small. The greatest industry of the country is taxed so heavily as to prevent any possible extension of it. New aspirations on the part of the Government, if not of the people, have entailed a vastly increased expenditure; while few or no new sources of revenue have been developed. The creation of an army and navy, the remodelling of the whole educational and judicial system of the country, the construction of costly public works, and, above all, the formation of a Colonization Department, which, for whatever reason, has spent enormous sums of money with perfectly reckless prodigality, have combined to strain the resources of the empire to a very alarming extent. Nor was it unnatural that with two recent European examples of the grievous effects of financial embarrassment brought prominently to their notice, the Japanese Government should determine on some measure of financial reform which would relieve the nation from grave impending peril. To diminish the expenditure by abandoning those efforts which have been the great cause of its increase, and which must eventually conduce largely to the advantage of the nation, would have been to throw millions away for ever. Could the schools be left unsupported, the colleges for general or technical education abandoned, the reformed army left to fall to pieces, or the navy to illustrate how vain is the intention to build a tower, unless a man "first sitteth down and counteth the cost, whether he have sufficient to finish it"? All this could not be done. It would indeed have left men to mock, saying, "This man began to build, and was not able to finish." Even admitting that the navy, especially on the scale to which it threatens to grow, is a luxury which to a poor nation is a costly folly, was it in human nature to abandon it?

On the other hand, any large increase in the revenue was not to be hoped for. A protective tariff would kill that very trade from which the nation is deriving more benefit than is usually supposed, though not as much as many of us hoped. Increased taxation is practically impossible, and would be grossly unjust to the landed interest, already, as we have often stated, grievously overtaxed.

What then could the FINANCE MINISTER do? By some means or another the inevitable demands on him must be met; the only alternatives being, large fresh issues of paper money, or the repudiation of obligations affecting scores of thousands of the population.

The position amounts to a great national dilemma, in which some class or interest must be sacrificed. *Salus populi, summa lex*; and all nations have at some time or another gone through a crisis when every class has had to look this stern maxim in the face. A statesman's object under these circumstances must be to inflict the smallest possible amount of hardship and injustice; to offend no class capable of bringing about anarchy by its resentment; and to make the circumference of the incidence of this new hardship as small as possible, in view of the fact that the masses of the people are already bearing, and have long borne, another and an older form of it.

Now when we come to consider that nearly one third of the total revenues of this country, have, since the Restor-

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ation, been paid to the nobles and gentry in commutation for the revenues formerly derived from their lands, we have an item in the Budget which, at all events, presents an object to deal with. When a great crisis arises, action must be taken, and, as just said, the smallest possible amount of injustice must be done in meeting it. The question is, has such a crisis arisen? and does the measure meet it without inflicting more injustice and hardship than is inevitable under the circumstances?

In regard to the first question, it is only fair to the reigning Monarch to say that his Civil List cannot be impeached for a moment as an excessive burden on the people. Of the enormous personal extravagance of the late SULTAN of Turkey or of the KHEDIVE, the Japanese Court knows nothing. It is studiously moderate in its expenditure, and we may hope that the public opinion which has been lately expressed in Europe, in connection with what cannot but be considered as superfluities wholly out of keeping with the general surroundings of the capital, will convince the Japanese that the comfort of the people, far more than the magnificence of their Ruler, is the standard by which the prosperity and wisdom of his reign will be estimated. Nor can anything like extravagant habits or excessive salaries be laid to the charge of the great officers of state. Their pay is very moderate, they are simply housed, their retinues are extremely small, their equipages modest and inexpensive. Perhaps less rigid in their lives than men living under a more severe code of morals, they are hard-working public servants, rarely away from their offices, and, if corrupt on a large scale, as is often lightly said, but has never been proved to us, their daily mode of living betrays no sign of it. The machinery of the administration is doubtless very large, clumsy and corrupt. But it will require a generation to reduce it to anything like the form or purity of a good European civil service, even if that be ever possible, and meanwhile it would be perfectly idle to look in this direction for help in any pressing emergency. As regards any great economies in the public departments, the estimates have been recently cut down unsparingly on all sides, and, unless at the expense of efficiency, they can hardly be further reduced.

On the other side, the taxation cannot be increased. It is already enormously high. About eleven sixteenths of the whole revenue is drawn straight from the agricultural class, and the future welfare of the country depends largely upon a reduction of the burdens at present imposed on the land.

Then: Does this measure afford the relief demanded, with as small an amount of injustice as possible?

We are inclined to think it does. From the taint of spoliation it is impossible to free it, and if it were adopted in order to gratify the extravagance of a Monarch or the rapacity of his Ministers, it would constitute an enormous iniquity. But it is wholly otherwise. It takes from a class of men, endowed with wealth out of all proportion to their usefulness to the commonwealth, their claim to a perpetual charge on the country, indemnifies them to a certain extent for the amortization of this claim, and promises the country an extinction within thirty years of a burden which experience has proved to be too heavy for it under its new conditions. It is no wholesale confiscation. The country burdens itself, so far as we can see, with a promise to pay from twenty-five to thirty millions of pounds sterling during the next thirty years, for the extinction of the claims of the nobles and gentry, and gives interest bearing bonds for the fulfilment of the obligation. Admitting the absolute necessity for some great measure of financial reform, and the imposition of a greater or less sacrifice on some class, we think the Government has dealt with the whole question with wisdom, courage, and fairness—so far as fairness can be predicated of a measure of the kind.

It is impossible without closer calculation than is possible to us at this moment, to estimate the amount of annual relief which the measure will afford to the country, but it cannot be less than from eight to ten millions of *yen*, or, say, roughly, from £1,600,000 to £2,000,000,—about a sixth of the whole revenue. A beginning in the same direction was made some four years ago, when £2,400,000 were borrowed in London, uncovered by any special security, but devoted specifically to this purpose, as has already been shewn in these columns. In 1874 the charge on the revenue on this account was 20,764,690 *yen*, but the sum has been reduced by the commutations rendered possible by this loan, to something like 20,000,000 *yen*. Presuming the interest on the bonds will amount to about 8,000,000 *yen* a year, and 2,000,000 *yen* are set aside yearly to redeem the bonds, which, with interest and compound interest, it would do in thirty years, the relief would be about the amount at which we have stated it.

It may be asked whether a portion or even the whole of this money might not better have been borrowed in London, and the obligations to the nobles discharged at once with it. Our own view is strongly that the Government has done well in trusting to its own resources. Thirty millions sterling is an enormous sum to ask for, even for application to the best possible purposes, and supposing that only the half of it had been forthcoming, the influx of so much gold into the country would have had the effect of causing a general rise of prices, and possibly producing the disastrous and demoralizing effects upon society wrought by the late payment to Germany of the French indemnity. The Japanese are rightly jealous of increasing their obligations abroad, and their restraint in this respect will certainly strengthen their credit. They do well to trust to themselves as far as possible, and they have been heavy losers in exchange and interest by the bullion operations incidental to their last loan. If well advised, it is possible that they might have saved money on this whole transaction by getting it from abroad. But many besides financial considerations come into the question, and we are satisfied that they have chosen the wiser course in trusting to themselves.

The measure is one of large proportions, and cannot fail to be very popular generally in the country. If the benefit of it is given to the agricultural interest, we shall not hesitate to claim for it the reputation of a great, just and very wise, though somewhat severe, measure. We refuse altogether to allow that it can be judged of with any approach to justice by supposing it proposed or enacted among ourselves. The conditions of the society to which it is applied, the views of men in regard to property as an institution, the antecedents of the Japanese aristocracy, their relation to the land and the State, all differ so widely from any superficially corresponding analogies which the condition of European society might offer for analysis under similar circumstances, that nothing but error could result from applying the same rule to both cases. We are writing at a distance from all authorities or works of reference, and the only fair parallel we remember to the case before us presented by European history is that of the Government of Denmark, which, at a comparatively recent period of its history, when strained by financial

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pressure, took the lands of a large body of its subjects in perpetuity and paid them one-sixth of their assessed value. The domestic creditors of the State all suffered grievously by the crisis which necessitated this measure. But every farthing was paid to the foreign creditor, the reputation of the country was maintained, and indeed raised, in Europe, and the state was saved.

We cannot conclude these few words without repeating our hope that the relief which the measure will afford, may be given to the land. It is here that the burden lies too heavily—this is the true cause why Japan makes so little material progress. There is nothing to prevent a greatly increased prosperity to the country within the course of the next generation but the present enormous burdens which press on the land, and we ardently hope that the measure we have been discussing will be the precursor and the cause of this future prosperity. By the manner in which the relief afforded to the Treasury is distributed, history will pass judgment on the justice of the measure. If this relief is given to the land, men will say that it was a necessary, bold, wise and just act of admirable statesmanship. If it is ill applied, frittered and muddled away on showy but useless purposes, men will say that it was an unjust act of spoliation.

THE TEA SEASON 1875-76.

THOUGH somewhat later than usual, we now lay before our readers our usual annual report on the past Tea season of 1875-6.

The market opened earlier than it had done for any preceding season since the advent of foreigners to this country, so that by the middle of the month of May a brisk and important business was doing in the new crop teas. In spite of heavy arrivals, the eagerness of teamen to purchase kept stocks from accumulating, and the consequence was that prices were well maintained, to the sole benefit and delight of the native producers. A full supply of most grades down to "good medium" was on show, and the following scale may be taken as that of the actual opening of the Yokohama market for season 1875-76.

Medium and Low Good Medium	$30.00 to $36.00
Good Medium	36.50 to 38.00
Fine	39.00 to 42.00
Finest	43.00 to 45.00
Choice (in limited supply)	46.00 to 49.00

While the general character of the crop of all grades was fragrant and all that could be desired, the leaf of the first two was anything but well finished, and indeed all parcels showed signs of the hurried and imperfect manner in which the teas had been picked and cured. This is, in fact, an evil which we almost despair of seeing remedied, unless growers learn by sad experience that the advantage of placing their first crop teas on the market early is not compensated for by carelessness.

Teas too often appear in the market in such condition that their popularity must be imperilled; parcels not only consisting of various grades of leaf, but plainly showing ragged and imperfect finish. The present season has, to some extent, taught growers the impolicy of such course of action, which may, to their regret, be more forcibly demonstrated in the future.

A steady business was done during the month of May, prices slowly declining until about the opening of June, when "standard good medium" ruled $34 to $35 per picul. "Fine" teas were also in full supply at $37 to $40, and buyers were enabled to secure some very desirable lots, though at prices rather above the figures that ought to have been paid, judging from the general tenor of telegraphic advices from America.

During the month of June an ample busines was transacted, holders remaining pretty firm in their demands, but in some cases making slight concessions for financial or other reasons. Still "good medium" of standard quality kept firm at $34 to $35, whilst on the other hand "fine" grades were comparatively cheaper at $36 to $39. Settlements for the season to the close of this month amounted to 34 800 piculs.

With the commencement of July low grade "good mediums" of doubtful quality, and "mediums" being in heavy supply, settlements during the month averaged nearly 100 piculs per diem, and the holders, although inclined to be free sellers, were yet rather conservative on the question of price. For the first ten days, quotations for classes most in demand were $33 to 35 for "good medium," and $30 to $30.50 for "medium."

About July 10th, however, many telegraphic messages arriving almost simultaneously and reporting a very unsatisfactory state of the New York market, a reduction was at once established of $3 per picul on all grades in supply, and by the close of the month quotations were $26 to $29 for "medium," and $30 to $33 for "good medium." "Fine" and better classes were in small supply and rather firmly held.

The general character of the Teas, from "good medium" downwards, from this time became very unsatisfactory. The Teas offered showed too plainly the fault of careless and hurried picking previously complained of, and it was difficult to obtain a parcel free from being more or less heated. The second crop Teas were generally disappointing, being very poor and thin in the cup, the reason for which was accounted for by the assertion that the growers picked the plant too closely to allow of any chance of excellence in the second crop. The month of August calls for no special remarks; settlement amounting to 21,000 piculs and prices fluctuating according to the immediate demand, but rather tending upwards; "fine" teas being in small supply and higher classes very scarce.

In our issue of August 14th quotations were as under, the market being firm.

Common	$20 @ 23	Fine ...	$35 @ 38
Good Common ...	$24 @ 26	Finest ...	$39 @ 43
Medium	$27 @ 30	Choice ...	$45 @ 50
Good Medium ...	$31 @ 34		

In the same issue we expressed our opinion that, if buyers could be found, there was no reason why the total export from all Japan should not equal twenty-five million pounds for the season, and this remark has been fully verified, although at the time some were inclined to deride the notion. We were confirmed in this opinion from information derived from native sources; and also because we were aware of the strong desire on the part of many buyers to ship the very last leaf of the old crop out of the way of that of the new, evidently actuated by the fear that the character of the latter would become deteriorated by admixture with the former. The close of August found our market very firm, though prices were decidedly too high for the classes principally offering, say $29 to $32, for "medium," and $33 to $36 for "good medium." For the first few days of September, however, buyers rather retired from the market, and prices in consequence declined about $2, and this decline continued so to rule for the remainder of the month, especially as dealers seemed inclined to sell freely. Settlements

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for the month were 16,000 piculs, making a total to 30th September of 100,000 piculs for this port.

In October a semi-panic occurred early in the month, and "good medium" was for a time quoted nominally at $29, the general character of the parcels on show being very inferior. Prices, however, steadied towards the close of the month, when quotations "were medium" $24 to $27, "good medium" $29 to $31, and "fine" $33 to $36.

November affords little or nothing to report on, prices being unsteady and weak, and settlements only 9,000 piculs. In December "good mediums" touched the lowest point for the year 1875, being $26 to $29 per picul. About the middle of this month our expected sensation in the shape of a reimposition of Tea duty in the United States took place, and the market revived accordingly. It is much to be deplored that some arrangement cannot be made in the United States to settle duties on foreign produce for some fixed period, say three or four years. Foreign shippers of Teas are always in the long run sufferers by the uncertainty of the duty being imposed, for even if they do well by the exceptional chance of the opportune arrival of a cargo when the duty question has caused a rise in the New York market, they eventually suffer by the depressed and unsettled state into which that market invariably falls when the excitement so caused has abated, and when New York dealers, after looking more carefully into the probabilities of the re-imposition of the duty, determine to withdraw from purchasing altogether until the matter is definitely fixed. The result of this is an extremely dull and depressed condition of the trade for some three or four months. Prices showed considerable fluctuations during the month, though holders were firm, and settlements amounted to 10,000 piculs, making a total to the end of the year of 123,000 piculs for Yokohama alone.

There is little to be said about the business for the rest of the season. Teas continued to come forward slowly but yet regularly, and found purchasers until at last almost every leaf intended for the Yokohama market had been bought and shipped. Settlements from the 1st January to 30th April, 1876, amounted to 24,000 piculs.

The total settlements for the season from all the ports in Japan would be as follows :—

Yokohama	...Piculs	147,000
Kobe	... „	56,000
Nagasaki...	... „	12,000
Total ...	...Piculs	215,000
or avoir... ...		28,666,666 lbs.
From which if 10 per cent. be deducted for loss in firing ...		2,866,666 lbs.
Leaves, as available for Export...		25,800,000 lbs.

These figures are somewhat under the amount shown in the Export Table, but the deficiency may be accounted for by a smaller loss of weight occurring in firing, as 10 per cent. is rather a heavy allowance.

A word now concerning the crop. Apparently the experience of the season 1874-75 had led the Japanese to infer that "medium," "good medium," and "low fine" Teas would be the most profitable classes to produce, hence the short supply of "full fine" to "choice" Teas, which required more care and expense in their preparation.

The general character of the crop, as pointed out above, showed hurried and unskilled preparation, which may be accounted for by the rapid extension of the area of country under Tea cultivation, which required more skilled labour in attending to the shrubs, and curing, than was available. Another reason alleged is that the producers persist in plucking the trees so bare that their strength is affected, with the result that the produce of the following season is inferior. To which cause the deterioration may be owing we are not certain, but it certainly behoves the special Department interested in the welfare of the products of Japan to look closely into the matter, otherwise Japan Tea will undoubtedly fall in the estimation of the American consumer.

We endeavour to furnish, as correctly as possible, a table showing the amount of Tea produced during the past season in each district of Japan considered worthy of enumeration :—

Provinces.		No. of pcls. produced.
Yamashiro	...Pcls.	24,500
Inshiu	„	24,000
Goshiu	„	9,000
Suruga	„	35,000
Isé	„	41,000
Mino	„	10,000
Shimôsa, Kadsusa	„	11,000
Hajichô	„	3,000
Yamato, Kawachi, Kawami, Iga, Kishiu	„	11,000
Echigo, Echizen (North west coast) ...	„	4,500
Tamba	„	10,000
Kinsiu (Nagasaki leaf)	„	25,000
Sundry small unenumerated districts	„	12,000
Total piculs.	...Pcls.	220,000
Against similar return last season..	„	172,000

In summing up the result of season 1875-76, we find that the demand for Teas at moderate prices produced Teas of a very moderate quality, and such as we hope never to see again. If the Japanese producers desire to retain the favour of American consumers, they must show a reduction of 25 per cent. in the amount of Tea produced, and an improvement of at least 25 per cent. in quality, with a cost of $25 per picul at the highest for "good medium." These changes are necessary to restore prosperity to the Tea trade of Japan, both as regards foreigners and Japanese.

The season 1875-6 closed on the 30th April showing a total export as follows :

From Yokohama for the United States ...	18,885,743 lb.
„ Kobe	6,082,036 lb.
„ Nagasaki	
„ Canada, etc, say...	560,000 lb.
	25,527,779 lb.
From Nagasaki for London, say... ...	500,000 lb.
Total...	... 26,027,779 lb.

As to the present season, 1876-77, a word or two may be said. The market opened actively at full prices, but advices from New York soon after checked all operations, and prices speedily fell some $10 per picul. Even this reduction failed to meet the requirements of the New York market, which has since been in a most depressed and unsettled condition, so much so, that it is difficult to name a figure at which purchases would be safe.

The quality of the crop is much the same as that of the previous season, and the same lack of "fine"

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grades is strangely apparent. It is said that the Japanese tea-men are withholding these, but, if there is any truth in the statement, such a course betrays bad policy on their part, as past experience has undoubtedly shown that shipments of "fine" teas made late in the season are dangerous. A few lots might meet a good market, but the experiment is one which it would be advisable to avoid.

THE CASE OF PASS *vs.* KONUMA HITOSHI.

THE sentence pronounced by the Kanagawa Court in the case of PASS *versus* the Customs tide waiter, KONUMA HITOSHI, has been received with deep indignation by all sections of the foreign community at this port. Notwithstanding that nearly half a year has since elapsed, the facts of the case are fresh within the memory of all, for they naturally attracted much notice at the time. They are briefly as follows. On the night of the 21st February last, as the P. & O. Str. *Bombay* was on the eve of sailing, the steward of that vessel proceeded to turn out of one of the second class cabins one of the two tidewaiters on duty on board, who was resting therein, alleging that the room was required for an invalid passenger, a distressed seaman who had just been brought on board by the Constable of the British Consulate. Three of the invalid's friends, PASS, BLACK and SUTHERLAND, had also accompanied him to help to have him comfortably berthed and to say farewell. The tide-waiter, who objected to have his rest thus disturbed, complained to his companion on deck, who reported the matter to the second officer. The latter promply remedied the grievance by ordering the steward to reinstate the evicted tide waiter in possession of the cabin. The invalid was put into the adjoining cabin, and PASS remained beside him to nurse and comfort him. Meanwhile the occurrence had given rise to some conversation between the steward's and the invalid's other friends, one of whom remarked to the steward "these d—d Japanese are always making a row." This remark was over-heard by KONUMA, who it seems possesses a small smattering of English. Flushed no doubt by his victory over the steward in the matter of the cabin, he saw fit to resent the remark as an insult to his dignity, and putting his face provokingly close to SUTHERLAND's, demanded to know what he meant by that remark. In vain was he answered by SUTHERLAND that the remark had not been addressed to him; in vain was he advised by HODGES to go on his way quietly and attend to his own duties; the tide-waiter's outraged dignity was not to be trifled with thus. He at once clothed himself with the position and powers of a magistrate trying a criminal charge, first angrily questioning one of the party and then furiously insisting on getting an answer from another. Naturally enough his jurisdiction was demurred to, and voices on both sides rose to a higher pitch, insomuch that the Captain sent for the would-be magistrate and demanded to know the reason of his kicking up such an unseemly row on board the vessel. On the removal of the irate tide-waiter to the Captain's presence a lull ensued, and the party proceeded quietly to return on shore.

During all this altercation PASS was not on the scene at all. He was in the cabin nursing his sick friend, and only left his side when word was brought to him that the rest of the party were about to return. He got into the boat without let or hindrance, and in a minute or so HODGES got in after him, and the four pulled off to shore. But the tide-waiter's wrath was hot and unappeased as ever, perhaps even aggravated by his having been summoned before the Captain, and in a Japanese sampan he started in pursuit, to intercept the party as they landed. HODGES and PASS scrambled up the side of the French hatoba; the other two took the boat round to its place in the creek. As the two former came up to the gate opening on the bund they found it closed, and on proceeding to go out of the side wicket, they were confronted again by the angry official, who demanded to know why he had been insulted—not indeed, he was pleased to admit, by HODGES himself but by HODGES' friends. HODGES very properly replied that they were not his friends, and brushed the man aside out of his path; whereupon without further parley the tide-waiter collared PASS, who is a much smaller and weaker man than HODGES, and proceeded to march him off in custody, not, be it observed, to the police station, but, of all places in the world, to the Custom House. PASS, conscious of his innocence of any offence, and resenting the indignity of an arbitrary and illegal arrest, endeavoured to shake off his assailant, and in the struggle was lurched over the bund-wall into the sea. There he lay stunned and senseless in two feet of water, until HODGES was able to scramble down to his rescue from imminent death. By this time a squad of police and Customs' officials, whom Konuma had summoned to aid him, appeared on the scene, and though not one of them lent the least assistance to HODGES in saving PASS's life, they were all prompt to assist in the arrest of the half-drowned man as soon as he was lifted on to the bund again. Half-stunned and dripping, PASS was marched off to the Custom House, and a long complaint against him was made by Konuma, first to one Customs, official and then to another, just as if they could entertain the charge. A foreigner in the employ of the Customs was able, after about an hour's delay, to impress on the officials of that department that they had no authority to deal with the alleged offence, and PASS was marched off to the Police station, where the same farce was gone through, and where, as at the Custom House, the remonstrances of foreign employés saved the department from the responsibility of illegal arrest and imprisonment. It was not till about two hours after midnight that the unoffending British subject was finally released from the hands of the official minions, and allowed to seek his own home and a doctor's care.

On this state of facts the sentence of the Japanese Court that tried the case is, in effect, this:—'KONUMA 'HITOSHI, for your impropriety in forcibly trying to find 'out the names of the men by whom you considered 'yourself aggrieved, you are reprimanded'!

A more scandalous travesty of judicial forms could hardly well be perpetrated. No attempt whatever is made by the judge to weigh the conflicting evidence. The accused's assertion that his only object throughout his infuriated proceedings was to ascertain the names of the men who had affronted him is unhesitatingly accepted as true, in spite of the overwhelming mass of evidence to the contrary. No doubt can remain in the mind of any reasonable man who reads the evidence given at the Kencho and in the English Court, as to what ideas and motives were uppermost in the tide-waiter's mind when he vindictively pursued the party ashore and lay in wait for them at the hatoba. Baulked in his attempt to play the magistrate on board the English ship, he determined to make his opponents feel the weight of his official authority and power on shore, where he could rely on the help of others of his own kidney and of the police as well. The whole course of his proceedings; the abandonment of his post of duty on board the steamer; the pursuit of the foreigners ashore; the sending for assistance; the lying in

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wait at the hatoba; the closing of the gates; the forcible detention of PASS, all indicate unmistakeably the resolve of the infuriated official to humble his victims, in the very manner in which he ultimately, in the case of one of them at such imminent risk of life, succeeded, namely, by subjecting them to the indignity of arrest and of being hauled before the officials of his own bureau. All this is deliberately passed over in the judgment of the Court. Of the utter paltriness of the original cause of offence; of the tide-waiter's blameable want of discretion in taking any notice whatever of an expression not addressed to him, and uttered in a language he was not supposed to understand; of his arrogant assumption of magisterial authority on board an English ship; of his presumptuous conduct in making and procuring an unauthorised and illegal arrest; of his attempt to justify his insensate behaviour by the amply refuted falsehood that two of the party struck him on the face with a rope, and by the no less flimsy story of the broken tooth—of all this, not one word is uttered in the judgment by way of disapproval or rebuke.

The pernicious effects of this deplorable sentence will be two-fold. In the first place it will operate as a direct encouragement to the whole host of petty officials by which this country is over-run, to consider themselves as empowered to interrogate, to arrest, and to drag before the bureau to which they may happen to belong, any foreigner whose remarks respecting Japan or its officials they may choose to consider insufficiently respectful. And, in the second place, it will destroy for years to come any confidence which foreigners may have begun to repose in the disposition, or the competency, of Japanese tribunals to afford redress in cases where their dearest rights have been outraged by any of the officials in question.

The above remarks on the merits of the case are founded solely on the evidence given on the two occasions on which the circumstances of this affair were publicly investigated, namely, at the Kencho, and in the English Court. With the statements made or accepted in the course of the secret investigation at the Shihonsho we are in no degree concerned. It is to be presumed that they did not in effect materially differ from the evidence tendered by the same parties in open Court; and if they did differ, they are to that extent so much the less reliable. It must not be forgotten that the rule enjoining secrecy at criminal trials is one of the many rags of the old absolutism in which the nascent jurisprudence of this country is being swaddled; and there is a connection only too palpable between such a rule and the extraordinary miscarriage of justice on which it has been our painful duty to comment.

Desultory reading is indeed very mischievous, by fostering habits of loose, discontinuous thought, by turning the memory into a common sewer for rubbish of all sorts to float through, and by relaxing the power of attention, which of all our faculties needs most care, and is most improved by it. On the other hand, a well-regulated course of study will no more weaken the body nor will a strong understanding be weighed down by its knowledge, any more than an oak is by its leaves, or than Samson was by his locks. He whose sinews are drained by his hair must already be a weakling.—*Archdeacon Hare.*

It is not the variegated colours, the cheerful sounds, and the warm breezes, which enliven us so much in spring; it is the quiet prophetic sprit of endless hopes, a presentiment of many joyful days, of happy existence of such mainfold natures, the anticipation of higher everlasting blossoms and fruits, and the secret sympathy with the world that is developing itself.—*Novalis.*

Mixed wit is composition of pun and true wit, and is more or less perfect as the resemblance lies in the ideas or in the words: its foundations are laid partly in falsehood and partly in truth; reason puts in her claim for one half of it, and extravagance for the other. The only province, therefore, for this kind of wit, is epigram, or those little occasional poems that in their own nature are nothing else but a tissue of epigrams.—*Addison.*

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

RULES FOR THE CAPITALIZATION OF INCOMES.

("Nichi Nichi Shimbun" of August 7, 1876.)

NOTIFICATION No. 108.

Incomes, and Augmentations of Income (by way of reward), have hitherto been granted either in perpetuity, or for one generation, or for a certain term of years. These rules, however, are now altered, and such incomes will, from next year (1877) be commuted, and paid in Government Bonds, according to the annexed Regulations.

The above is hereby notified.

(Signed) SANJÔ SANEYOSHI,
Prime Minister.

August 5, 1876.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ISSUE OF GOVERNMENT BONDS FOR INCOMES.

Clause I.—The rules relating to the payment of the Incomes, or Augmentations of Income, of *ku'adzoku*, *shidzoku*, and *heimin* are now altered, and such incomes will be commuted and paid in Government Bonds in the following manner.

1.—*Incomes in Perpetuity.*

Incomes in perpetuity will be commuted according to the following scale:—

Original Assessment of Income, including augmentation also, if such exist.	*Number of years allowed.*
70,000 *yen* and upwards.	5 years income.
Above 60,000 *yen* but below 70,000.	5½ ,, ,,
,, 50,000 ,, ,, 60,000.	5½ ,, ,,
,, 40,000 ,, ,, 50,000.	5¾ ,, ,,
,, 30,000 ,, ,, 40,000.	6 ,, ,,
,, 20,000 ,, ,, 30,000.	6¼ ,, ,,
,, 10,000 ,, ,, 20,000.	6½ ,, ,,
,, 7,000 ,, ,, 10,000.	6¾ ,, ,,
,, 5,000 ,, ,, 7,000.	7 ,, ,,
,, 2,000 ,, ,, 5,000.	7¼ ,, ,,
,, 1,000 ,, ,, 2,000.	7½ ,, ,,

Interest will be paid on the above (commutation) at the rate of 5 % per annum.

Above	900 *yen*	but below	1,000.	7¾ years income.
,,	800 ,,	,,	900.	8 ,, ,,
,,	700 ,,	,,	800.	8¼ ,, ,,
,,	600 ,,	,,	700.	8½ ,, ,,
,,	500 ,,	,,	600.	8¾ ,, ,,
,,	450 ,,	,,	500.	9 ,, ,,
,,	400 ,,	,,	450.	9¼ ,, ,,
,,	350 ,,	,,	400.	9½ ,, ,,
,,	300 ,,	,,	350.	9¾ ,, ,,
,,	250 ,,	,,	300.	10 ,, ,,
,,	200 ,,	,,	250.	10¼ ,, ,,
,,	150 ,,	,,	200.	10½ ,, ,,
,,	100 ,,	,,	150.	11 ,, ,,

Interest will be paid on the above at the rate of 6 % per annum.

Above	75 *yen*	but below	100.	11½ years income.
,,	50 ,,	,,	75.	12 ,, ,,
,,	40 ,,	,,	50.	12½ ,, ,,
,,	30 ,,	,,	40.	13 ,, ,,
,,	25 ,,	,,	30.	13½ ,, ,,
Below	25 *yen*.			14 ,, ,,

Interest will be paid on the above at the rate of 7 % per annum.

2.—*Life Incomes.*

Persons holding Life Incomes will receive allowances calculated at the rate of one-half of the number of years allowed for Incomes in Perpetuity.

Note.—Interest on these will be the same as in the case of the Incomes in Perpetuity.

3.—*Incomes for Limited Terms.*

Persons holding Incomes for a certain Term of years will receive as follows.

	Proportion of Term allowed for Incomes in Perpetuity.
For 10 years and upwards.....	½
For from 8 to 10 years.....	$\frac{7}{10}$
,, ,, 6 ,, 8 ,, ...	$\frac{3}{10}$
,, ,, 4 ,, 6 ,, ...	¼
,, ,, 3 ,, 4 ,, ...	⅛
For 2 years only.....	$\frac{3}{20}$

Note.—Interest on these will be the same as in the case of the Incomes in Perpetuity.

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Clause II.—The Interest due upon these Government Bonds will be paid, for the year 1877, in November of that year and May of the following year. The same rule will be followed in all subsequent years.

Clause III.—Should any difference be caused in the amount of the Interest, owing to the term of years for which the original assessment of the Income and Augmentation of Income is paid, the following rules shall be observed for issuing the Government Bonds, in view of such original assessment:—

Take, for instance

A.—Total amount of Income and Augmentation..... 10,000 *yen*.
Then, 6½ years allowance of this.... 65,000 ,,
Interest on Government Bond for same, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum..... 3,250 ,,

B.—Total amount of Income and Augmentation..... 9,900 ,,
Then, 6¾ years allowance of this.... 66,825 ,,
Interest on Government Bond for same, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum..... = 3,341 *yen* 25 *sen*.

It will be seen, on comparison of the above, that the interest due on the sum of 9,900 *yen* would be 91 *yen* 25 *sen* in excess of the other. In such case, the rule observed shall be that the amount of Interest shall not exceed the amount of that due upon the 10,000 *yen*. All other similar cases to be decided in the same manner.

Clause IV.—Although there may, on account of the rates of Interest, be some difference between the Government Bonds, the several issues of those Bonds shall always be for the following amounts; viz.—for 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 300, 500, 1,000, or 5,000 *yen* each.

Clause V.—At the time of the issue of the foregoing Government Bonds any petty sums over and above the amount of the Bonds shall be paid in currency.

Clause VI.—The original sums for which these Government Bonds are issued shall be allowed to stand over for a period of 5 years. Commencing from the 6th year, however, they shall, according to the convenience of the Finance Department, be redeemed every year by lot. Within the space of 30 years, the whole of them will have been redeemed.

Clause VII.—In all matters relating to the procedure, &c., to be followed in respect to the issue of these Government Bonds, such not being mentioned in these regulations, care must be taken to act in accordance with the regulations for the Issue of Old and New Government Bonds.

NOTIFICATION No. 109.

It is hereby made known that until the notification of further orders on the subject, it is not permitted to enter into agreements for the mortgaging, pledging, or sale of the Government Bonds for Incomes, in regard to which Notification No. 108 has just been issued.

(Signed) SANJÔ SANEYOSHI,
Prime Minister.

August 5, 1876.

CAPITALIZATION OF INCOMES.

("Nichi Nichi Shimbun," of August 7th, 1876.)

The mode of dealing to be adopted in regard to Incomes and Augmentations of Income, the publication of which we have long and eagerly awaited, was on the day before yesterday, the 5th instant, notified by the Government, through the "Regulations for the issue of Government Bonds for Incomes." As we have published these Regulations to-day in our columns reserved for Government news, all the *ku'azoku* and *shizoku* must be already well aware ef the particulars of the same.

Prior to the issue of these Regulations, it was currently reported that in the case of a yearly Income of 70,000 *yen* or upwards there would only be granted an allowance of two or else three years income. Now, however, upon perusing the regulations, we find that there are 30 different items of allowances, the terms of years of the same varying from five to fourteen years, the interest thereon being also divided into three heads, namely, five, six, and seven per cent. In regard to life incomes and incomes granted for limited terms of years, these are other distinctions of class each of which receives a certain proportion of the original amount of the Government Bonds. The Bonds vary in amount from the sum of 5 up to 5,000 *yen*, being divided into 9 separate series. Thus, each individual's advantage is consulted, and a definite routine established. Ought we not indeed to say that no greater kindness than this could have been shown in regard to the *ku'azoku* and *shizoku*?

According to these Regulations, the said Government Bonds will be issued in the year 1877,—the amount for which they are made out will be allowed to lie by for the space of 5 years,—and they will be redeemed within 30 years time commencing from the 6th year after issue. To the holders of these Bonds there will be paid only the interest year by year, until 1879, from which latter year, again, up to the year 1909, they are to be wholly redeemed. The method thus is that the total amount at present experienced upon Incomes, and Augmentations of Income, will be received every year by the National Debt Department, and held as the fund for the redemption of these Government Bonds. Out of this sum the interest will first be paid, and the balance will then be laid by for the redemption of the original sums. Thus, by the redemption of those amounts which are determined by the yearly drawing of lots, the sums to be paid out of the fund as interest will decrease, while the fund for the liquidation of the original amounts will increase. Now, let the Finance Department at their convenience even abstain from establishing any special rule, but look upon these bonds as being similar to all other Government Bonds:—even then it is, in our opinion, clearly manifest that the total sums paid as incomes hitherto must be considered as going to augment this fund. With regard, however, to the grand total of the amounts of the Bonds to be issued under these Regulations, the total of the yearly interest—and the nature of the calculation by which the redemption is to be effected in 30 years time,—we are as yet ignorant, and therefore are unable to-day, to give information regarding these points.

The most important points to be considered by politicians, in respect to the recent alteration of the rules regarding Incomes, are as follows:—

1.—Will not the *people* murmur against this alteration?

2.—Will not an appearance of dissatisfaction become visible, on account of such alteration, on the part of the *ku'azoku* and *shizoku*?

Now, we too, upon considering these two queries in common with other politicians, are sure that the alteration in question will occasion satisfaction to the people. And why? We answer, because the people have hitherto had nearly one-half of the taxes paid by them spent on these incomes and were reduced to the greatest distress thereby. They were, however, fully aware, upon looking back for a moment, that if the *ku'azoku* and *shizoku* were once deprived of their means of maintenance they would, from the very next day onwards, be oppressed by poverty and become vagrants. Now it is from the ranks of vagrancy that turbulent bands are recruited. As, therefore, the Japanese people were neither desirous that they should become vagrants and in consequence wish to drown themselves, nor yet that they should become insurgents and in consequence fall by spear and arrow, they (the people) gave special attention to the question of Incomes, and allowed that these must be established a rule useful for the double purpose of guarding against the people perpetually paying an unprofitable pension to the others, and also against the latter becoming vagrants and insurgents. Now, in the present situation of affairs, the only plan feasible was to effect this very revision,—and therefore, we are of opinion that if we were now to summon together representatives of the people and submit this matter to a national assembly, it would certainly come to pass that, with one voice though with different mouths, they would all unite in favour of the revision, and would not be dissatisfied therewith. Again, as regards the 2nd point, we feel sure that the *Ku'azoku* and *Shizoku* will be exceedingly pleased at the revision of their incomes. And why so? Because the *Ku'azoku* and *Shizoku* are higher in rank than the common people, forming as they do the middle and upper class of society, and well comprehend the reason of general affairs. And, comprehending this, how can it be agreeable to them to incur the stigma of holding empty rank and of eating the bread of idleness, being supported the while by the common people? The fact of their being unable effectually to throw this aside is merely owing to the reason that, as they have no means of obtaining a livelihood, they are unavoidably forced to act thus. Now, however, owing to this revision, they will, in the place of their incomes on which they cannot confidently depend even for the needs of the morrow, become possessed of trustworthy Government Bonds which will be sufficient to provide them with a means of livelihood, and will thus cause them to be enrolled in the ranks of prosperous men. What reason, then, can they have for hatred, or dissatisfaction at this? We think then, that all the *Ku'azoku* and *Shizoku* will shed tears of joy over the exceedingly gracious measure of this revision. There may, however, be

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found people who argue that some bigoted adherents to the old régime, scattered here and there throughout the land, may possibly in their benighted liking for the old feudal system, wrongly deem that their Incomes are their family property, and, in view of the present revision, give way to discontent and end by showing it. This, however, is nothing else than yielding to over anxiety. No matter how bigoted men may be, how can there exist any who, under present circumstances, are ignorant of the dishonesty of living in idleness upon an allowance granted by others. And even supposing that there be one in a hundred or a thousand who is thus ignorant, we have no time to lament over the fact. Should it unhappily come to pass that symptoms of discontent should appear, persons guilty of this must be styled open foes seeking to disturb the national tranquillity, and insurgents endeavouring to overthrow our country and homes. They could never be pardoned by the Government for so doing. How, then, can there be formed any persons who wish, by such over-anxiety, to hinder this worthy measure of advancement.

Again, until further orders are issued by the Government, it is forbidden to enter into agreements for the mortgage, pledging, or sale of Government Bonds for Incomes. Some people may say, "This idea has originated from the Genrôin, and has been adopted "by the Government." It may be so; and yet it seems clear that the idea of the Government was not to endeavour to curtail the rights of the *Kwazoku* and *Shizoku* over goods possessed by them. Upon reflection, we find that when the government some time ago gave consent to the surrender of incomes, and, dividing into two parts the sum due as six years allowance thereof, paid one portion in cash and the other in Government Bonds, most of the *shizoku* who thus surrendered their Incomes had not any fixed intentions as to their future livelihood, and so sold off at will their bonds. The worst feature in the case was, that there were found some who even before they had receivedthe Bonds themselves sold to other persons the document certifying that the surrender of their income was permitted, accompanied by a deed of transfer. The reason therefore why Government has issued a notification prohibiting for a while the pledging or sale of the Bonds, probably is that they have felt pity for the thoughtless behaviour of these men, and are desirous of causing the *Shizoku* to take warning at the calamities of others, and to escape from such ill fortune as this. This action has originated merely from the kindly desire of protecting, for the sake of the *kwazoku* and *shizoku*, the possessions belonging to them. We, therefore, are confident that after the Government have at some future date, completed the issue of the whole of the Government Bonds in question, they will await the time when the *kwazoku* and *shizoku* shall eventually have found for themselves an independent livelihood and *then* cancel the prohibition against such mortgage or sale.

In this way, the new Regulations regarding the Public Debt for Incomes have perfected the mode of dealing with the *kwazoku* and *shizoku*, which is the most difficult question throughout the whole of Japan. This cannot but be styled a moment of the greatest progress both in regard to the Constitution and to Society. Thus, then, from the year 1877 onwards, all the *kwazoku* and *shizoku* will become possessed of like rights to those held by us *heimin*, will enjoy prosperity similar to ours, and will for every subsequent age form a part of the worthy people of Japan. As regards the populace also, even though from the year in question they will be burdened with a Public Debt amounting to thousands and tens of thousands of *yen*, they will nevertheless be freed from the perpetual payment of unprofitable allowances for maintenance. Will they not, therefore, rejoice!

A writer to the *Chôya Shimbun* yesterday made a statement in that paper, to the *kwazoku*, advising them not to squander uselessly the amounts of these Governments Bonds, and to avoid becoming mere speculators owing to desire of acquiring unlawful gains, but to exchange these sums for immoveable property such as land so to realise a perpetual source of means. This quite tallies with our own ideas on the subject. Our own desire already expressed that the *shizoku* should apply themselves steadily to agricultural pursuits arose from a precisely similar idea. All that we long for is that the *kwazoku* and *shizoku* should thankfully recognise such extraordinarily gracious favour, and apply these Government Bonds to the formation of a capital whereby to ensure a certain livelihood, and thus become worthy subjects of the country. Let them set up for themselves one single object. Then, if they ever swerve in the slightest degree from this path, they will on the one hand render of no avail the beneficence of the Government, and on the other cause the kindliness of the people to lose all effect,—and thus, in the end, they will present the lamentable appearance of a state of vagrancy or of insurrection. The prosperity or calamity of the future posterity of their houses depends merely upon the good or bad nature of the object which they now may each set up for themselves.

Loochoo.

(Chôya Shimbun, August 8th, 1876.)

In our issue of the 23rd of July last we recorded a street rumour to the effect that our envoy Mori had discussed the Loochoo question with the Tsung-li yamên during his stay in Peking. Further inquiry has now shown us that this rumour was entirely groundless and unworthy of the smallest belief; but before we had time to publish the result of our inquiry, writers in the foreign newspapers at Yokohama had with some strength given expression to their several views on the subject. While, however, we now make known the falseness of the above rumour, we cannot but differ with the opinion that have been expressed in regard it by other writers and we are unable to withdraw entirely from our previous argument. In now considering the subject we will go somewhat further than we previously did, and survey it from a wider point of view. The arguments that we have seen in the Yokohama newspapers concerning it were entirely confined to asserting that the people of Loochoo were very conservative of their old customs and to urging the Japanese Government to establish clearly its claims to the proprietorship of those islands; we have not seen a single assertion in any of them to the effect that the islands were not a han of Japan but the property of China.

The Loochoo question is one which does not affect foreigners in any way and they are entirely unconcerned as to whether the islands prove to be the property of Japan or China. The arguments which they publish on the subject may therefore be considered to be devoid of partiality and favor, and although they have all spoken of the islands as being tributary to Japan, not only have they not discussed the question of their proprietorship by China but they have even advised our Government to adopt a liberal policy in its dealing with them; their doing so amounts to a declaration of their opinion that Loochoo is unquestionably ours, and what has brought them to this opinion is nothing else than the expedition to Formosa which we undertook on behalf of those islands.

In the spring of 1874 our Government commenced the expedition to Formosa on behalf of the Loochooans; it despatched a force of 3,000 excellent soldiers to a place so distant and unhealthy: the Botan savages were slaughtered, their villages destroyed and there was none who was not brought to dread our strength and to surrender to us at discretion. The alarm of the Chinese Government was then provoked, and the expedition became the source of a complication between us which seemed likely to end in war between the two nations. Our Minister Okubo, however, succeeded by means only of so small an instrument as the tongue in humbling the Emperor of China and in convincing the Government of that country that we had undertaken the punishment of the Formosans on behalf of the Loochooans. The value of the camps that our soldiers had constructed in Formosa, as well as an indemnity to the families of the Loochooans who had been lost, was paid to us. The celebrated treaty by which these results were effected has conclusively shown to the world that Loochoo is a tributary of Japan, and not the property of China, and has entirely dissipated the old indistinct notion that it was the joint possession of both countries. Are not these the reasons which have influenced foreigners in coming to the conclusion that Loochoo is unquestionably ours?

While impartial foreign writers on this subject thus admit that Loochoo is our property, Japanese writers on the other hand, through compassion for the conservative fondness which the Loochooans entertain for their old customs, urge that we should give way to their wishes and allow the old double proprietorship to continue, or even that we should abandon them altogether. These views are shallowness itself. Had such a line of conduct as the Loochooans now ask for been adopted by the nations of the earth from antiquity down, it seems to us that the remembrance of many of the great exploits and achievements that are now recorded in history would not have continued to the present time.

Disregarding, however, the long past, let us consider things of a modern date. A few years since Germany, after having conquered France in war, seized the two countries, Alsace and Lorraine, the people of both of which were for the most part unable to divest themselves of the feelings of attachment which they held to the Government of France. Suppose Germany had, in compassionate deference to their wishes, allowed them to continue French subjects, where now would have been the evidence of the victories gained by her at that time? The case as regards England and Ireland is precisely similar. Had England yielded to the wishes of the inhabitants of the latter country, it would not

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now have been part of the former's dominions. It is not alone to foreign countries that we are to look for examples of this kind. When we survey the present condition of our country, we see everywhere numbers of persons from poor *shidzoku* down, who look back with fondness to the old feudal Government, but let the kindly feelings of our Government be what they may, it could not yield to the wishes of those persons. Did it do so, the glorious exploits which effected the revolution would in one morning be rendered as vain as froth. And in what way can the desire of the Loochooans to remain, as they have hitherto been, the property of both China and Japan be said to differ from the wishes of the above *shidzoku* to revert to the old feudal system? Will writers refuse to take pity on and give way to the wishes of the latter, and yet pity and grant the prayers of the Loochooans? It is surely not the way of the world to disregard the feelings of one's own countrymen and consult those of outsiders. Fortunately our Government has disregarded the advice of these writers, and has despatched officers to Loochoo, and is constructing a military camp there. Police have also been recently sent there, and measures are being taken for the due protection of the islands. In addition to all this, several students have been selected from their inhabitants and placed in the Normal Schools of Yedo. The result of these proceedings will be to impress the Loochooans with admiration of our kindness, to attract them by our civilization, and finally to do away with their old conservative habits, and take away from them all shame at the idea of becoming Japanese. We shall look forward to this with outstretched neck and on tiptoe with expectations, and we, in the meantime, beg writers to give up all anxiety on the subject.

Popular Rights and Liberties.

(Chōya Shimbun)

In the editorial columns of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* of yesterday there appeared a letter from Mr. Umichi Hatashi, who is prominent among the opponents of the popular views, to the effect that those who hold these doctrines are incited thereto by men animated by bitter personal feeling against the present Government. He quotes the story of Oanseki and Riosan, and speaks of steps which brought the Parliament of England to its present perfect form. In a few words his argument seems to be, that the people of Japan know nothing of political affairs, or what duties they owe to the country, or for that matter, anything else, and thus had better be digging potatoes; that whatever may occur is no matter to them; that he is quite capable of arranging any affairs which concern the nation; and after the lapse of some thousands of years, the people may perchance wake up and do what they can in this direction.

Now this is very much what the officials say. It would give me sincere pleasure to agree with Mr. Umichi, but I cannot do so, and I will say a few words here about his views.

Does Mr. Umichi mean to say that the people of Japan are incapable of any other feeling than that of dependence, and are by nature slavish? I think it quite unjust to say this of the mass of the people, and not of the officials, who are nutured under the same customs as the people themselves. Does Mr. Umichi mean to say that such feelings have disappeared from among the officials, and yet exist among the people? that the officials are equal in political perception to the English and Americans, while the people remain in no more advanced a condition than in the Tokugawa period? The proofs adduced by Mr. Umichi are like the sword which a man wore for his protection, but with which his own throat was cut. Oanseki was deceived in the manner narrated, because he was careless of the true welfare of the people, and did not understand his duties towards them. Were such a man in existence at the present moment, his fate might easily be worse than having been only deceived.

The constitution of the English parliament has been so frequently spoken of that it is hardly necessary to allude to it here. But its strength and substantiality are such that it is idle now for any man to say he would oppose all ideas of rights and liberties for the people. If Mr. Umichi had lived during the times when the (English) people were in danger from the tyranny of their Kings, and rose up against them for the preservation of their rights and liberties, suffering every imaginable hardship in the cause, it may be presumed that he would have accused the popular leaders of cunning, of being personally inimical to the government, and of playing, like gamblers, with the happiness and prosperity of the people as stakes.

I think that the government ought to make some concession to the rights and liberties of the people as early as possible, and I do not see why it should take us hundreds of years to acquire these. It has been sufficiently shewn by the events of the past ten years that rapid reforms can be effected in this country. Our national dress has been greatly modified, and even the old mode of levying the land-tax has been changed, which conclusively proves that it is idle to say that the Government alone has advanced while the people have remained stationary. It seems to us most arbitrary to say that all other reforms must come first, and then an extension can be made of the rights and liberties of the people.

As Mr. Umichi has made a comparison to illustrate his argument, I will do likewise.

In my province there live two persons, Mr. Allworthy and Mr. Flatterer. The former shows partiality in the management of his household and is strictly economical. He loves all the inmates of his house equally, and consults them on the management of his affairs, by doing which he conciliates all, his servants and family admire him and he has acquired and maintains an excellent reputation.

Mr. Flatterer on the other hand, is not the real master of the house which he controls. He has been requested by the master to manage it for him, and treats all the inmates in the most arbitrary manner, calling them, and vowing that they are, fools and slaves. He is a man of no great talents or attainments, and only holds his position by flattering his master, whose fortune he squanders recklessly. He is frequently told by members of the family that his management of such or such a matter is faulty. But he dislikes this, flies into a passion, and bids them hold their tongues. They, however, refuse to do so, and great trouble comes upon the real master in consequence.

A verse of Chinese poetry says, "A wise ruler is the parent of his people; he loves what they love, and hates what they hate." Thus the Government is the parent and the people the children, and what reason can be given for withholding rights and liberties from them, so long as they honour and obey him? For a parent to make the ignorance of his child an excuse for withholding liberty from him, is utterly wrong, and it is inconceivable that any one should praise a parent who acted thus.

I cannot waste my precious time in arguing against such an idea, and I must here conclude what I have to say. But before doing so I desire to ask Mr. Uchimi one question. I will not discuss whether the people are slavish or not. But did not the Mikado in his proclamation of the 14th April last call on the people to assist him? Does Mr. Uchimi mean to say that words like these can be compared to "a rootless flower or a sourceless stream which withers or evaporates immediately?"

Amano Michinari.

(Note by the Editor of the Chōya Shimbun.)

Unlike the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, we agree in every respect with Mr. Amano, and have therefore published the above letter in our leading columns.

The Same.

(Chōya Shimbun.)

How surprising it is that Mr. Wakaye, whose name has not appeared for a long time in the columns of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, should come out in the place of Mr. Umichi and argue against the letter of Mr. Amano published in our issue of the 11th instant! First, Mr. Wakaye expresses doubts as to the real date of Mr. Amano's letter and his sending it by the post, but as we have no record of the actions and proceedings of Mr. Amano we do not wish to deal with such subjects within the small limits of our columns, and we care nothing whether or not Mr. Wakaye supposes that we wrote the letter ourselves. This he may decide as he pleases. For our own part, looking at Mr. Wakaye's style of writing, it appears to us very much to resemble that of the writers on the staff of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

The Editor of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* and Mr. Umichi are said to differ somewhat in their opinions. Yet if they do, no more is to be seen of it than of the transit of Venus with the naked eye. For our part, we see no difference at all. But all this is unimportant, and we shall do better to pass at once to the more serious aspects of the question.

Although Mr. Amano deals with this matter in a very lengthy manner, his article, condensed into a few words, simply comes to this; That because Mr. Umichi wishes that the people should hold their peace in regard to rights and liberties, which are merely the mania of the present time, and wait quietly digging potatoes meanwhile, until they are not only fit to acquire but also to maintain their liberties, therefore he is not one who opposes the cry for popular rights, but deserves honour for his support of them.

If Mr. Wakaye has become befuddled with the words of Mr. Umichi, it will probably avail us nothing to repeat what we have

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previously said on this matter. But we would ask him to look at Mr. Umichi's statements once more. He says "I cannot understand how it is that learned men should say that the Government is not liberal, and argue for rights and liberties and representative institutions."

Now we will place ourselves in the position of these learned persons and reply thus:—Mr. Umichi says "Until the people possess within themselves sufficient power to maintain their rights, the Government should not concede them. The people, on the other hand, should never speak of their rights and liberties and of representative institutions, until such concessions have been made to them by the Government. Let the people go to the Public Schools and get education, and after the lapse of some five hundred years or so, they will very possibly be in a position to claim and use their rights beneficially. During the interval they will probably have to undergo some trials, because it is at times necessary to attack the Government or to kill the rulers, for it took many centuries before the English Parliament assumed the form in which we now see it."

We ask, could such language be held by anyone who is an upholder of popular doctrines? The Japanese are very different from the English. It is not necessary to shed blood in order to acquire these rights. We can with much more of meekness urge the Government to grant us these rights; and our Government, being again different from that of England, might make the concession without any unnecessary strife. There can be no reason why the people should attack the Government, or why, until they do so, they should be deprived of these rights. Any one who argues that the Japanese of the present day are too slavish to demand such rights and therefore must wait five hundred years for them, as the English did, cannot be called a real lover of popular doctrines.

If Mr. Wakaye thinks that anyone holding such views can fairly be called a lover of liberty, and is ready to praise him as one who should be honoured, we do not think any good purpose can be served by any further argument with him on this point.

He further says:—"There are very many discontented men in this country, and those who argue for the rights of the people are instigated thereto by these men." We quite admit the existence of this discontent, and that these men have no desire to do the country good—on the contrary, indeed, would do it a great deal of harm. But surely the discussion of these rights is not to be postponed until there is no longer any discontent in the country!

Had the Government acted in accordance with the Imperial decree of last year, and instituted a National Assembly, the members of which should be elected by the people, there would no longer be any discontented men in the whole Empire, and no necessity for appointing these discontented men to offices in order to appease them, as the *Nichi Nichi* appears to suggest. Yet Mr. Wakaye detests these men, as a cross step-mother hates her husband's child and wishes they could be got rid of by one means or another! Surely this cannot be right.

Lastly it is said that we are firing where there is no enemy, and may therefore be making an indirect attack upon the Government, in which case Mr. Wakaye says he would not care to argue the point, and we may fairly decline to do so on the same grounds.

If Mr. Wakaye would throughly examine the mind of Mr. Umichi, he would probably come to the explanation of all this without any great labour.

We have only answered Mr. Wakaye cursorily, and should be very glad to deal with the question much more minutely and deeply. But we have no wish to lose our lives in these wars, and will stop here. Messrs. Umichi and Wakaye's position is to make the Government their fortification, the powers of the State their ammunition, the golden sign of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* their ensign, to place their troops in rank and file, and beckon to us to come on. But were we to go recklessly to war, we should certainly become poor helpless captives, so that we shall conclude here and decline their challenge.

The Same.

(Hôchi Shimbun.)

A certain Mr. Umichi published a rather curious article in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* on Popular Rights and Liberties, and was replied to by Mr. Amano in the columns of the *Chôya Shimbun*. This was again replied to in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* by Mr. Wakaye, and a rejoinder appeared in the *Chôya Shimbun*.

Now it is not my wish to strangle myself in this war, nor do I wish to lean to either side. Thus I will impartially record my opinion upon the question at issue.

Both the disputants seems to me to be men who are favourable to the doctrines of popular rights, but the different light in which they view them arises apparently from their being men in different stages of life. One of them writes as if connected with the Government; the other as if sympathising more with the people. Mr. Umichi is said not to be connected with the executive, but is a *hoimon* of the Niigata *ken*. It may seem strange therefore that he should side with the Government, not being an official. Yet there is nothing strange in this. It is not unusual for an ordinary man, that is, one unconnected with the Government, to ask himself how, in case he were an official, he would deal with some given question, and in this mood to discuss it. Mr. Amano says that Mr. Umichi's views very closely resemble those held by the officials, and this is true. But it may be accounted for by the above supposition.

I do not, however, agree with Mr. Umichi. He says the people cannot be placed in possession of their rights until they have a knowledge of their duties*—in other words, that their rights flow from the discharge of their duties. I think otherwise. It is my opinion that the people cannot discharge their duties properly until they are in possession of their rights, and, when thus endowed, they can do their duty. The rights are anterior to the duties, and it appears to me unreasonable in Mr. Umichi to say that the people are intelligent in not doing exactly that which is desired of them by the Government, and that, on this account, no rights can be conceded to them. The *Chôya Shimbun* writes as if siding with the people, but there is a part if its argument which I do not quite like. It entreats the Government to *concede* these rights to the people. But every man is naturally endowed with them, and it is the Government which has deprived them of this precious possession.† It is not therefore necessary to entreat the Government to grant it, but return to the people that which naturally belongs to them. Thus the people are not to wait for it to be given them, as a beggar waits for something to be given him to eat.‡

The Necessity for and Advantage of Publicity.

(Akebono Shimbun.)

We understand that the statistics for the 5th year of Meiji (1872) have recently been completed by the Government, but have been kept in the Okurasho and not given to the public. Now these statistics record the revenue and expenditure for the year, the births and deaths, the rewards and punishments and many other like important particulars of all the *ken* in the Empire. These are papers of no slight moment. So much weight is attached to statistics in Europe and America that they are not only compiled by the Government, but by private associations. Why, then, should one Government limit the circulation of these paper to the official departments, and not diffuse copies of them among the people?

The custom so prevalent in the east of keeping all these things back from the people seems an evil contrivance, and certainly tends to alienate them from the government. There is no profouned meaning in this policy, but it springs from the view that the farmers and merchants should attend only to their crops and their merchandize, and pay no attention of the affairs of the Government. If the Government of this country were as oppressive and arbitrary as it certainly was some years ago, the continued existence of this feeling would be intelligible enough. But the people have made great advances of late years, and if the administration keeps all these things back from the people, they will mistrust the Govern-

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* The old story from the Greek seems to come in here. A fool, desirous that his son should be a swimmer, took him to the water, but was so distressed by the lad's terrors, that he vowed he never should enter it again until he could swim.—[Ed. *J. M. W.*]

† Here is the old *à priori* view we have so often combatted. If politics are to be looked at from the point of view of experience, and not of metaphysics, all this seems to us idle. To say that men are endowed by Nature with certain things which neither they nor their fathers ever possessed, is absurd. With legs and arms, lungs and brain, they are endowed, nor is the idea inconceiveable—from a purely philosophical point of view—that a king, standing in terror of his subjects, should order the right hand of every male child to be cut off. It might be claimed by anyone under such circumstances that his subjects were deprived of rights with which they were endowed by nature, and the claim would be unanswerable. But rights and liberties have to be won, if universal history is to be trusted. Of course wise governments may concede them out of faith in liberty. But they are not the less a portion of the power acquired held by one side and parted with to the other. They do not come to men by nature, but by inheritance, or the fears or wisdom of their rulers.—[Ed. *J. W. M.*]

‡ Why did Charles the First agree to the Petition of Rights? Because the party opposed to him was strong enough to compel him to do so. What would have been the value of the Declaration of Independence but for Washington's sword. These cases are worth a ton of metaphysics, Rousseauism and "endowments of nature."—[Ed. *J. W. M.*]

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ment, and find arguments in support of this feeling—much to our regret.

The declaration of war, or the making of peace or treaties, is not made known to the people even in Europe and America previously to the performance of the act itself. And as ours is but a poor and weak country, we do not wish to be understood as urging upon the Government to make known all its intentions to the people. But if the Government hides from the people all that it can avoid showing them, great harm will come of it. Representative institutions have not yet been established in the country, and the people are not yet sufficiently advanced to interest themselves in political affairs, and thus everything is entrusted to the officials. Yet the process of political education has begun, and the people are commencing to take an interest in the proceedings of the Government. The Government, on the other hand, still persists in the old method of keeping its proceedings in darkness. This begets doubt instead of confidence in the minds of the people, and they secretly discuss the acts of the administration, the state of the country &c. This critical spirit may seem improper,* but it arises from an active interest in the affairs of the country, and while this spirit increases, the Government inflicts punishments upon the exponents of it, thinking by this means to exercise it. But, without doubt, this course of action has greatly stained the honour of the present administration.

Now all this arises from the secresy which surrounds the acts of the Government. We do not refer to statistics alone, but if the Government were to make public as much of its course of action as is possible, the doubts of the people would be dispelled, and the Government and people instead of being repelled would be mutually attracted. The punishment inflicted on the public writers would decrease, and the honour of the administration would contract no stain. We therefore entreat the Government to give as much publicity as possible to the national affairs.

REVIEW.†

WE have just received the annual volume published by the Shanghai Branch of the Asiatic Society, which much exceeds in bulk the ordinary issue. That for last year had only about 200 pages and preceding volumes even less. The present volume has over 600 pages of matter. We must admit indeed that a large portion of the contents is not of a readable quality, being in fact a set of meteorological observations made during the year 1874-75 by the Jesuit fathers at Sikawei, near Shanghai. The Society nevertheless does good service by the publication of such tables as these, produced by incessant and sleepless labour, but little likely to be made available to science unless by the help of such an institution as the Asiatic Society. We are extremely sorry to hear that this chivalrous patronage of the devoted observers of Sikawei has left the Society in debt to the extent of more than $1,000 to their printer, and we can only hope that the sale of the journal may go some way towards lightening the burden. The price of the volume is $3. The papers which make up the rest of the Journal are of considerable interest. Article I. is entitled 'Elucidations of Marco Polo's travels in North-China drawn from Chinese sources,' by the Revd. Archimandrite Palladius. The great work of Col. Yule has already gone far to explain much that was dark in Marco Polo's narrative, but the extraordinary learning of the Russian Archimandrite enables him to afford the most interesting illustrations of many pages. Readers of Coleridge will recollect his dreamy poem beginning:

> In Xanadu did Khubla Khan
> A spacious pleasure dome decree;
> Where Alph the sacred river ran
> Through caverns measureless to man,
> Down to a sunless sea.

Where Coleridge got his hint about Khubla Khan and his doings we do not know. Alph the sacred river is pretty clearly a coinage of the poet's own brain, but Xanadu has a Chinese look about it, and in Marco Polo we find an account of a city called Chandu, which is evidently the place in question. The Archimandrite quotes the passage from Col. Yule's translation as follows:—

> "And when you have ridden three days from the city last mentioned, between north-east and north, you come to a city called Chandu, which was built by the Kaan now reigning. There is at this place a very fine marble Palace, the rooms of which are all gilt and painted with figures of men and beasts and birds, and with a variety of trees and flowers, all executed with such exquisite art that you regard them with delight and astonishment."

Further on he remarks:—

Chandu,—Shangtu, i.e. "the upper capital," called also Loan king, *i.e.* "the capital on the *Loan* river." Mangu khan having in 1256 committed to Khubilai the task of building a residence near the limits of China proper, had in view to establish a southern *ordo* (residence), and in it a fair for the trade between China and Mongolia; but violating the will of his predecessors whose plan was not to leave the steppes, but to govern the subjugated populations from the depths of Mongolia, Khubilai preferred a settled abode in Peking and made of Shangtu a summer residence.

> "The Lord abides at this Park of his, dwelling sometimes in the Marble Palace and sometimes in the Cane Palace for three months of the year, to wit June, July, and August; preferring this residence because it is by no means hot; in fact it is a very cool place. When the 28th day of [the Moon of] August arrives he takes his departure, and the Cane Palace is taken to pieces."

The khans usually resorted to Shangtu in the 4th moon and returned to Peking in the 9th. On the 7th day of the 8th moon there were libations performed in honour of the ancestors; a shaman, his face to the north, uttered in a loud voice the names of Chingis khan and of other deceased khans, and poured mare's milk on the ground. The propitious day for the return journey to Peking was also appointed then.

> "Moreover [at a spot in the Park where there is a charming wood] he has another Palace built of cane, of which I must give you a description. It is gilt all over, and most elaborately finished inside. [It is stayed on gilt and lackered columns, on each of which is a dragon all gilt, the tail of which is attached to the column whilst the head supports the architrave, and the claws likewise are stretched out right and left to support the architrave.] The roof, like the rest, is formed of canes, covered with a varnish so strong and excellent that no amount of rain will rot them. These canes are a good 3 palms in girth, and from 10 to 15 paces in length. [They are cut across at each knot, and then the pieces are split so as to form each two hollow tiles, and with these the house is roofed; only every such tile of cane has to be nailed down to prevent the wind from lifting it.] In short, the whole Palace is built of these canes, which (I may mention) serve also for a great variety of other useful purposes. The construction of the Palace is so devised that it can be taken down and put up again with great celerity; and it can all be taken to pieces and removed whithersoever the Emperor may command. When erected, it is stayed [against mishaps from the wind] by more than 200 cords of silk."

The Palace of canes is probably the Palm Hall of the Chinese authors, which was situated in the western palace garden of Shangtu.

Another passage from Marco Polo about the introduction of Bank notes may be found amusing at the present time.

> "Now that I have told you in detail of the splendour of this City of the Emperor's, I shall proceed to tell you of the Mint which he hath in the same city, in the which he hath his money coined and struck, as I shall relate to you. And in doing so I shall make manifest to you how it is that the Great Lord may well be able to accomplish even much more than I have told you, or am going to tell you, in this Book. For, tell it how I might, you never would be satisfied that I was keeping within truth or reason! The Emperor's Mint then is in this same City of Cambaluc, and the way it is wrought is such that you might say he hath the Secret of Alchemy in perfection, and you would be right! For he makes his money after this fashion. He makes them take of the bark of a certain tree, in fact the Mulberry Tree, the leaves of which are the food of the silkworms,—these trees being so numerous that whole districts are full of them. What they take is a certain fine white bast or skin which lies between the wood of the tree and the thick outer bark, and this they make into something resembling sheets of paper, but black. When these sheets have been prepared they are cut up into pieces of different sizes. The smallest of these sizes is worth a half tornesel; the next, a little larger, one tornesel; one, a little larger still, is worth half a silver groat of Venice; another a whole groat; others yet two groats, five groats, and ten groats. There is also a kind worth one Bezant of gold, and others of three Bezants, and so up to ten. All these pieces of paper are issued with as much solemnity and authority as if they were of pure gold or silver; and on every piece a variety of officials, whose duty it is, have to write their names, and to put their seals. And when all is prepared duly, the chief officer deputed by the Kaan smears the Seal entrusted to him with vermilion, and impresses it on the paper, so that the form of the Seal remains stamped upon it in red; the Money is then authentic. Any one forging it would be punished with death. And the Kaan causes every year to be made such a vast quantity of this money, which costs him nothing, that it must equal in amount all the treasure in the world. With these pieces of paper, made as I have described, he causes all pay-

* Why does the writer take this apologetic tone? Why not say, on the contrary, that this interest is most proper?—[ED. *J.W.M.*]

† Journal of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. New Series No, X., 1876.

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ments on his own account to be made: and he makes them to pass current universally over all his kingdoms and provinces and territories, and whithersoever his power and sovereignty extends. And nobody, however important he may think himself, dares to refuse them on pain of death. And indeed everybody takes them readily, for wheresoever a person may go throughout the Great Kaan's dominions he shall find these pieces of paper current, and shall be able to transact all sales and purchases of goods by means of them just as well as if they were coins of pure gold. And all the while they are so light that ten bezants' worth does not weigh one golden bezant. Furthermore all merchants arriving from India or other countries, and bringing with them gold or silver or gems and pearls, are prohibited from selling to any one but the Emperor. He has twelve experts chosen for this business, men of shrewdness and experience in such affairs: these appraise the articles, and the Emperor then pays a liberal price for them in those pieces of paper. The merchants accept his price readily, for in the first place they would not get so good an one from anybody else, and secondly they are paid without any delay. And with this paper-money they can buy what they like anywhere over the Empire, whilst it is also vastly lighter to carry about on their journeys. And it is a truth that the merchants will several times in the year bring wares to the amount of 400,000 bezants, and the Grand Sire pays for all in that paper. So he buys such a quantity of those precious things every year that his treasure is endless, whilst all the time the money he pays away costs him nothing at all. Moreover several times in the year proclamation is made through the city that any one who may have gold or silver or gems or pearls, by taking them to the Mint shall get a handsome price for them. And the owners are glad to do this, because they would find no other purchaser give so large a price. Thus the quantity they bring in is marvellous, though those who do not choose to do so may let it alone. Still, in this way, nearly all the valuables in the country come into the Kaan's possession. When any of those pieces of paper are spoilt—not that they are so very flimsy neither—the owner carries them to the Mint, and by paying 3 per cent. on the value he gets new pieces in exchange. And if any Baron, or any one else soever, hath need of gold or silver or gems or pearls, in order to make plate, or girdles or the like, he goes to the Mint and buys as much as he list, paying in this paper-money."

Article II consists of Notes made on a tour through Shan-hsi and Shen-hsi by the Rev. C. Holcomb. The writer remarks at the conclusion:

As illustrating the peaceful nature, and kind disposition, of the people, it should also be remarked that throughout the entire journey no trouble of any sort was experienced from them, and as a rule, to which there were at most but few exceptions, cordial greetings and a pleasant reception were everywhere met with. Landlords were for the most part courteous in their treatment, and moderate in their charges; officials showed no disposition to place obstacles of any sort in the traveller's way: and the people, few of whom had met with foreigners before, were curious, but as a rule, not rude.

Mr. T. W. Kingsmill contributes 'Short notes on the identification of the Yuèti and Kiang tribes of ancient Chinese history.

A learned and very lengthy paper by Dr. Bretschneider is entitled 'Notices of the Mediæval Geography and History of Central and Western Asia,' drawn from Chinese and Mongol writings, and compared with the observations of western authors in the middle ages. This article is a mass of densely-packed information upon the subjects of which it treats, but does not present much of a quotable kind. It contains many illustrations of the history of the Ouigours and of the country called Sogdiana, two subjects which we see are among those proposed for discussion at the approaching meeting of Orientalists at St. Petersburg.

The contributions close with the usual retrospect of events in China, from the pen of Archibald J. Little, F.R.G.S.

Liberality does not appear in its true lustre when it is the hand of the sovereign that is liberal. Private individuals have most right to it; for, to speak correctly, a king has nothing of his own: he owes even himself to others. Authority is not given to him for his own advantage, but for the advantage of his subjects. A superior is never made for his own profit, but for the profit of the inferior; and a physician for the sick, and not for himself. Every magistracy, as every art, has its end out of itself.—*Montaigne.*

He has his Rome, his Florence, his whole glowing Italy, within the four walls of his library. He has in his books the ruins of an antique world, and the glories of a modern one.—*Longfellow.*

The surest means to convince one's-self of a life after death is so to act in the present that one must wish it. Whoever feels that, if there is a God, He must look graciously on him, seeks for no reasons against His existence, and requires none. Whoever has offered up so much for virtue, that he ought to expect indemnifications in a future life, such an one requires no proof of, nor does he merely believe in, the existence of such a life; he feels it within himself.—*Fichte.*

HISTORY OF THE TOKUGAWA DYNASTY.

(*Continued.*)

Hideyoshi marches against the Hôjô Chief.

The levies of Suruga Yechigo and the forty-five western provinces were concentrated at Kiyôto in the 3rd month of the following year (18th Tenshô A.D. 1590), with the exception of the troops of the more distant provinces, who were ordered to march into the Kwantô by the most convenient route.

In the 2nd month of the 18th year Iyeyasu assembled his retainers and demanded their support. Ota Nobuwo, Uyesugi Kagekatsu, and Maida Toshiiye joined him. Mori Terumoto was left in charge of Kiyôto, while to Toyotomi Hideaki was entrusted the defence of Ozaka.

On the first of the 3rd month Hideyoshi presented himself at Court in full war panoply and received a baton and sword from the Emperor. Having suitably acknowledged the gracious gift he left the Palace, and mounting his horse lost no time in setting out on his march eastwards at the head of one hundred and seventy thousand men. Nothing could exceed the precision of the serried ranks of his army, and the equipment of the soldiers was all that could be desired. The people flocked along the route to view the martial array and were not prevented from watching the columns pass by.

Meanwhile Ujimasa assembled the whole of the troops of the eight provinces that owned his authority at Odawara, and put his garrisons into the various castles. On the 27th day Hideyoshi arrived at Shimadsu. The next day, avoiding the enemy's works by a circuitous path, he reached the camp of Iyeyasu, and representing to the latter that his (Hideyoshi's) leaders were persuaded that Ujimasa's not venturing to offer battle with so many tens of thousands of valiant soldiers at his back, showed his intention to draw the western forces into a disadvantageous position, and demanded the opinion of the Mikawa chief. Iyeyasu replied that he though the policy of Ujimasa was simply due to fear, and advised that their forces should be divided into three corps, one of which might attack Nirayama, another Yamanaka, and the third, which he specially requested he might lead in person, occupy the Hakoné pass, while if both father and son had to be met the reserves might be brought up.

Hideyoshi returned to his own camp, and under cover of the night Hidetsugu commenced his march upon Yamanaka with fifty thousand men, while Nobuwo set out to attack Nirayama at the head of thirty thousand men, and Iyeyasu, taking with him twenty-five thousand troops, moved with all possible speed upon the Hakoné pass. On the 29th, after an early meal, the whole of the forces were ordered to advance. Hori Hidemasa reduced the castle of Yamanaka, Nobuwo destroyed the outworks of that of Nirayama, and Iyeyasu, making his way over the Hakoné pass by a secret path, compelled three castles to surrender. Ujimasa did not venture to offer any opposition. In the 4th month Hideyoshi, penetrating deeply into the enemy's country, presented himself before Odawara. The garrison of the castle were panic struck, while the principal officers of the Hôjô chief, together with many of those to whom he had confided the defence of his castles, dispersed in flight. The town of Odawara was then occupied, and Hideyoshi received secret overtures from some of the principal retainers of the Hôjô chief—a proceeding with which both Ujimasa and his son had nothing to do. Hideyoshi caused his troops to invest the castle and Toshiiye and Kagekatsu, with fresh levies raised in the provinces of Musashi, Kôtske, Kadsusa, Shimosa and Awa, attacked and reduced numerous castles in the vicinity. The citadel of Odawara was the only place that held out, and Hideyoshi, by causing his troops to be well supplied with *saké*, so that night and day they kept up the feast, gave the besieged to understand, to their consternation, that he intended to persevere with the siege however long it might detain him. Meanwhile Date Masamune, who had hitherto offered an obstinate resistance, being made aware by his spies of the real state of affairs, was seized with a panic, and hastening to the camp of Iyeyasu proffered submission to Hideyoshi, which the latter after some demur accepted, and reprimanding the suppliant for having so long delayed his coming, banished him to his own province.

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About this time the siege of the citadel of Odawara having lasted some months, a large party among the Hôjô leaders began to make overtures to Hideyoshi. The garrison, too, began to despair, and thoughts of surrender were more and more indulged in, until at last in the 7th month Ujinawo proffered submission which was accepted, and Ujimasa was forced to deliver up the castle, and shortly afterwards was put to death by order of Hideyoshi. Ujinawo and his principal adherents were then banished to Kôya (in Kishiu), after having been first generously supplied with what they required. Thus was brought about the complete downfall of the Hôjô house.

On the 13th day Hideyoshi made his entry into the citadel of Odawara, and profusely rewarded his principal officers with grants of land.

The eight K'wantô provinces are bestowed upon Iyeyasu.

The territory which had owned the sway of the Hôjô house, namely the eight provinces of the K'wantô, was to added the dominions of the Mikawâ Chief. Ninety thousand *kokus* out of the assessment of Omi, and ten thousand *kokus* out of the assessment of the seabord provinces, were assigned to defray the expenses of attending at court, and to provide for the cost of the grand hunts. The whole assessment of the K'wantô was reckoned at about two million, five hundred and seven thousand *kokus*.

Iyeyasu, accordingly, sent his lieutenant to reduce the castles and districts that had not yet given in their submission, and finally brought the whole of the eight provinces into complete subjection to his authority. He then made a progress through his newly acquired territory and established the seat of government at Yedo.

In the 8th month the vigour of military rule was abated, and a due apportionment of lands among the retainers was effected, praise and reward being at the same time betowed upon those who had shown special merit.

In the 9th month Hideyoshi returned into the West, and presenting himself at court reported to the Emperor the mode in which the Imperial commands had been executed.

In the 10th month Iyeyasu sent envoys to the capital to place the court in full possession of the five home provinces that had always constituted its appanage, and the extraordinary rapidity with which he had successfully executed the task confided to him, gained even the applause of Hideyoshi.

On new year's day of the 19th year Tenshô (A. D. 1591) the vassals of the eight K'wantô provinces presented their congratulations to Iyeyasu at the citadel of Yedo.

Hideyoshi organizes an Expedition against Korea.

In the same year (the 19th Tenshô) Hideyoshi resolved to invade Korea, and ordering transports and war-ships to be got ready, commanded the provinces of Kiushiu and Shikoku, with those of the Sanyô and the seaboard, to furnish a sufficient supply of ships of war, for the building of which Iyeyasu contributed timber from the woods of Idzu. A large army was organised and the first month of the following year was fixed as the epoch at which the expedition was to set sail. Head-quarters were established at Hizen and Nagoya, and an invading force, some hundred and forty thousand strong, was embarked and occupied the Korean territory. Over a hundred thousand men were left encamped at Nagoya, and in addition sixty thousand troops were formed into reserves, to be employed in the event of the Ming Emperor assisting the Koreans.

Everything being now ready and the place of the campaign decided, Hideyoshi appointed Hidetsugu his lieutenant, laid down his office of K'wambaku and adopted the style of Taikô. The administration of the Empire civil and military he kept in his own hands, and the office of K'wambaku was deprived of all power. The following year the style of the year period was changed to that of Bunroku.

In the 2nd month Iyeyasu, leaving the government of his territories in the hands of Hidetada, marched westwards at the head of fifteen thousand men, and assembled the leaders of Daté, Sataké, Nambu and Mogami in Hizen. About the same time Hideyoshi quitted the capital, and the fourth month found him at Nagoya. The forces there collected were divided into eight corps, and the Hachido district in Korea was selected as the point of attack.

The leaders of the expedition marched through Korea laying waste the country as they advanced. In the second year the Ming Emperor sent troops to the assistance of the Koreans, and a number of engagements followed, without, however, any decisive result. Kuroda Yoshitaka attributed this want of success to the incapacity of Hidetsugu, and pronounced Iyeyasu and Maida Toshiiye as the only commanders capable of conducting the war to a successful issue; which task, should they decline it, he thought himself able to undertake. Hideyoshi, who got wind of all this, could not deny the justice of Kuroda's views.

In the 8th month another son, Hideyori, was born to Hideyoshi, to the great joy of his father, who at once turned his face eastwards. Iyeyasu quitting Hizen, and Hidetada the K'wantô, paid him a visit of congratulation.

In the third year Hideyoshi being at the height of his power, caused a castle to be built at Fushimi. After the birth of Hideyori he began to wish to get rid of Hidetsugu, and chose Ishida Mitsunari and Masuda Nagamori to assist him in effecting his desire. In the fifth month of the fourth year Iyeyasu returned to K'wantô, leaving Hidetada at the capital, with instructions not to side with Hidetsugu in the troubles which threatened him, and above all to not to afford him any assistance. Hidetsugu soon after arrived, as had been expected, and endeavoured to enlist the sympathies of Hidetada, who, however, retired at once to Fushimi and informed his Chief of Hidetsugu's movements. Iyeyasu immediately quitted Yedo, and hearing on the journey of the death of Hidetsugu doubled the speed at which he was travelling. Hideyoshi, delighted at finding his wish fulfilled, caused the palace of Hidetsugu at Shiuraku to be levelled with the ground, and ordered the barons, whose residences were grouped round their lord's seat, to remove to Fushimi. The possessions of Hidetsugu were then confiscated and partitioned out among the vassals of his enemy.

Previously to these occurrences Hideyoshi had taken up his residence at Fushimi. His consort, a daughter of the Asai house, he had lodged at Yodo, where he had built a county seat, and took a pleasure in going to and fro by water in a state barge between the two places. His consort who, from the place of her residence, was known as the Lady of Yodo, had two sisters, one of whom became the wife of Kiyogoku Takatsugu, and the other, who had been adopted by Hideyoshi as his daughter, was on the 9th month married to Hidetada, the heir of Iyeyasu, both thus becoming sister-in-law of the late Ota Nobunaga.

In the 1st year of Keichô Konishi Yuki-naga returned from Korea with the news that peace had been made. The leaders of the expedition had for some time been weary of the war, and, secretly desrious of peace, had indirectly, and in spite of their lord's policy, negotiated a cessation of the struggle.

Hideyoshi refused to ratify the peace, and in the second year fresh forces were despatched to Korea under Kuroda Yoshitaka, who was invested with the command, and instructed to spare no exertions to bring the war to a successful issue. Previously to the departure of the expedition, and since in all for a period of some seven years, Hideyoshi, wearied with the exercise of power, fell into the habit of daily drinking and feasting with Hideyori and a troop of his women, and came to apply himself with less and less vigour to the administration of the country. For the first time he devoted himself to pleasure instead of business, squandered money and indulged in dissipation. In the 5th month of this year (2nd of Keichô) he fell ill, and the government of the empire became everywhere relaxed, his barons and vassals engaging in all sorts of disputes among themselves. His malady increasing, he sent for the five *Bugiyo*, Asano Nagamasa, Ishida Mitsunan, Masuda Nagamori, Nagatsuka Masaiye and Masuda Geni, and after adverting to the probability that advantage would be taken of his illness to foment disturbances, gave his son into their charge with the earnest prayer that they would defend him to the utmost of their power against every enemy.

On the 16th day of the 6th month the five *Bugiyo* convened a large meeting of the vassals of Taikôsama, and informed the assembled barons, both those who resided

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within and those who resided without the five home provinces, of the wishes of their lord. They replied that they would willingly, so far as they were able, comply with their lord's desires, but that as to settling their disputes among themselves the thing was impossible, and they could not promise that it would be done.

Hideyoshi therefore sent envoys to Iyeyasu, and most earnestly entreated him to come to his assistance and persuade the barons to promise obedience. Iyeyasu complied with the request, and addressed the assembled barons and vassals, but they still declined to give the promise required from them. Iyeyasu on this fell into a rage, and exclaimed in an angry voice that thus to deny what was asked of them, and to refuse to compose their differences with each other, was neither more nor less than flat rebellion, and that loyalty to one's lord seemed to have disappeared from the face of the earth. This invective produced its effect, and the barons at last bound themselves to observe the wishes of their lord. Iyeyasu at once sent word to Hideyoshi of the success of his efforts, who was overjoyed at the news, and ordered the five *Bugiyo* to prepare a feast, the consequences of which were disastrous, for as the *saké* went round confusion ensued, and disturbances arose which the *Bugiyo* were unable to quell. Iyeyasu, however, presented himself, and with his hand upon his sword demanded whether it was intended to break word with him, and whether it was a mob of enemies he saw before him, adding that he had fully made up his mind how to act.

He then turned round to the *Bugiyô* and ordered them to close the gates, whereupon the tumult subsided and the rioters asked for forgiveness.

These disorders caused Hideyoshi to reflect how uncertain the condition of affairs might become in the event of his death, and in his mind he pitched upon Iyeyasu as the only man he knew capable of putting down any disturbances that might arise. Thus persuaded, he determined to entrust him with the high duty of administering the government after his death, in the hope that, not only would the continued tranquillity of the country be thus assured, but that the interest of his family would also be sufficiently cared for. In the 7th month, accordingly, he privately sent for Iyeyasu and offered him the direction of affairs after his death, entreating him at the same time to continue to assist his successor Hideyori, after the latter should have attained his majority, with his experience. Iyeyasu, however, positively refused to accept the task and left the castle. Mitsunari and Nagamori, who had designs of their own they wished to carry out, remonstrated strongly with Hideyoshi against appointing Iyeyasu as regent after his death.

Previously during the nengo Tenshô, Hideyoshi had established five governorships and placed the administration of the country in their hands. In addition he now created, after due deliberation, five *Tairô* (Chief Elders) and three *Chiurô* (Mediate Elders).

To the *Tairô* was intrusted the discussion of the more important questions of state, while the *Bugiyô* (governors) were charged with the superintendence of administrative details. In the event of differences of opinion arising between the *Tairô* and the *Bugiyô*, the *Chiurô* were to intervene as umpires. At the same time, Katagiri Katsumoto was appointed governor to Hideyori.

In the 8th month Hideyoshi again sent for Iyeyasu, and telling him that his refusal had necessitated the creation of the *Tairô* and the regulation of the duties of the *Bugiyô*, and that it was useless to regret what had been done, ended by declaring that there was no man in the empire so fit to undertake the direction of affairs, both civil and military, as his visitor. He then ordered his vassals to be assembled and made them swear fealty to his house. This accomplished he directed Asano Nagamasa and Ishida Mitsunari to proceed to Korea to bring back his army thence. On the 10th day Hideyoshi died at the castle (of Fushimi). As the last breath was passing out of his body he suddenly opened his eyes wide and exclaimed, 'Do not let my armies be destroyed in a foreign land.'

In the 11th month the leaders of the Korean expedition brought back their forces to Nagoya. Nagamasa and Mitsunari made public the last wishes of Hideyoshi, upon hearing which few eyes were dry among the leaders of Taikôsama.

Finally they went in a body, accompanied by the vassals of their late lord, to Fushimi, where they did homage to Hideyori.

Chapter III.

From the death of Hideyoshi to the victory of Sekigahara.

Iyeyasu assumes the government. Disputes occur between him and Toshiiye.

In the first month of the fourth year of Keichô, Maida Toshiiye, in obedience to the last wishes of his lord, carried Hideyori with him to Ozaka. Iyeyasu remaining at Fushimi and taking up with his own hands the reins that had fallen from the grasp of Hideyoshi, rewarded the *Tairô* and the leaders of the Korean expedition—each one according to his merits. He became, however, an object of hatred to the barons of the empire, who, constantly seeking their own advancement and jealous of the development of his power, were anxious to get rid of him. Toshiiye was disgusted with the position attained by Iyeyasu, and both refused to make the slightest concession one to the other. Mitsunari, with his associates, began to talk slightingly of the Mikawa chief, and indeed in a hundred quarters similar language prevailed, and a desire was expressed to put an end to his sway. Toshinaga, son of Toshiiye, spoke of the designs of his party to Hosokawa Tadaoki, who with tears in his eyes recommended him to think well before taking a step that might involve the ruin of his house. They both then went to Toshiiye and talked over matters with him, the discussion ending in Toshiiye determining to have nothing to do with any rising against Iyeyasu, to whom he at once went borne in a litter on account of his illness at Fushimi, and revealed all that he knew of the intentions of Mitsunari and his brother *Bugiyô*. Having thus disburdened himself he entreated Iyeyasu, in the event of his death, to extend his protection to his son Toshinaga, a request which was graciously accorded. Tadaoki at the same time counselled his master to return the visit of Toshiiye, and in the third month Iyeyasu went to Ozaka and had an interview with him there, in the course of which, refering to the fact that he might die any morning or evening, he earnestly besought his visitor to exert himself to the utmost to guard the interests of the heir of Hideyoshi. Iyeyasu promised compliance.

Mitsunari plots against Iyeyasu.

Mitsunari and his associates, noticing the intimacy that had grown up between the Ashô (Toshiiye) and the Daifu (Iyeyasu), deliberated as to what their policy under these circumstances ought to be. Yukinaga angrily exclaimed that the Daifu's assumption to do what he chose in the Empire disgusted everybody, and that he ought to be made away with without any delay. The discussion turned daily upon the means of injuring the Daifu. Mitsunari persuaded himself that without the coöperation of Hosokawa Tadaoki the designs could have no chance of success, and endeavouring to gain him over by lavish promises of reward, told him all their plans, which Tadaoki immediately imparted to Iyeyasu, recommending the latter at the same time to place himself in safety within the walls of the castle of Unkôjima, the original citadel of Fushimi. The *Bugiyô* came to know that their designs had leaked out, and clothing themselves in priests' garments sought pardon for their offence.

Katô Kiyomasa, Kuroda Nagamasa, Fukushima Masanori and Hosokawa Tadaoki, angered by the conduct of Mitsunari, joined in a petition in which they demanded that he should be put to death. Iyeyasu, however, refused to accede to their request. Meanwhile Toshiiye's illness had became serious. Mitsunari consequently went to Ozaka to see him, and shortly afterwards Katô and others visited the dying man and begged him to use his influence to hurry about the condemnation of Mitsunari. Toshiiye refused and soon afterwards died. Katô and his companions then determined to lie in wait for Mitsunari and slay him. Now between the houses of Môri, Ukita, Uyesugi, Satake and Shimadzu, and the house of Mitsunari, a friendship of longstanding had existed, and the chief of the latter, seeing the dangers which threatened him, sought refuge with Ukita and asked for the protection of the five

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houses. Satake Yoshinobu, on hearing of his position, hastened to discuss it with him, and advised him to return to Iyeyasu, which he did and was kindly received. He was, however, closely followed by his enemies, who again entreated their lord to put him to death; whereupon Iyeyasu, after explaining the necessity he was under, deprived him of his offices and sent him to his own country. He then called his enemies together and persuaded them to abandon their intentions against Mitsunari.

Uyesugi Kagekatsu now concerted with Mitsunari a plot against Iyeyasu, and the two conspirators swore, under an oath sealed with their blood, to march against the Mikawa chief the next year and attack him simultaneously from the east and from the west.

In the 6th month the leader of the Korean expedition Môri, and Ukito together with Maida, Uyesugi and Satake visited their estates. Nagamori and Masaiye counselled Iyeyasu to throw himself into the western castle at Ozaka, and entreated him to look to the safety of Hideyori. Iyeyasu followed their advice, and found himself treated by the barons just as Hideyoshi himself had been during his residence at the castle.

In the first month of the 5th year Hideyori was placed in the central portion of the citadel of Ozaka, while Iyeyasu occupied the western half, and the barons came there to present their new-years congratulations.

Kagekatsu, under pretence of illness, refuses to visit the court of Iyeyasu.

In the 2nd month Kagekatsu was ordered to lose no time in presenting himself at the court, but he refused upon the pretext that he was ill, alleging at the same time that he had gone to his eastern command at the behest of Taikôsama, and he did not understand why he should now be called upon to render obedience to the Daifu (Iyeyasu). Iyeyasu, angry at the contempt with which his orders were treated, determined to march eastwards himself.

In the 6th month he accordingly took leave of Hideyori and of the latter's mother, and leaving Sano Masayuki in charge of the western portion of the castle, advanced at the head of a considerable body of men to Fushimi, the command of which place during his absence he entrusted to Torii Motomasa.

In the 7th month he arrived at Yedo, and after entertaining his chief followers who had assembled there from all parts far and near, issued his orders for the van of his forces to put itself in movement. Kagekatsu was at this time in Aidzu, anxiously considering what line of action offensive and defensive he should adopt, resolving at last to garrison his castles with detachment of his troops.

Ishida Mitsunari, who was at Sawayama, on hearing of Iyeyasu's march eastwards rubbed his hands with delight, and forcing Ôya Yoshitaka to join his party, confided to him the designs he had formed against Iyeyasu.

Correspondence.

POST MORTEM EXAMINATION IN JAPAN.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yokohama, 9th August, 1876.

Sir,—A government notification has appeared within the last few days which may probably not excite any very strong feeling anywhere, but which, to all who are interested in the progress of this country, must appear on reflection to indicate more real and solid advancement than many others which may receive greater attention.

I refer to the permission, under very fair and reasonable restrictions, granted to medical men to perform post mortem examinations on the bodies of Japanese subjects. The rising medicos of Japan are wont to lean a little too much upon foreign descriptions of foreign diseases, while there are in this country local modifications of diseases, and even slight anatomical variations, which will only be scientifically appreciated after a wide induction has been made, and hitherto the path has not been altogether free by which alone this result can be attained. The people themselves are freer from prejudice on this subject than most other Eastern nations, and the Government have wisely left details to be regulated by good sense and humane feeling. It remains for the medical profession in this country, through their magazine and society, to gather up and generalize the fruits of such investigations for the benefit of posterity.

In seeking this I am sure they will have the sympathy and co-operation of many.

A FOREIGN DOCTOR.

WILL ADAMS.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yokohama, 12th August, 1876.

Dear Sir,—Some two or three years ago there was considerable excitement here and in Yedo over Mr. Walter's discovery of the grave of Will Adams, the pioneer English settler in Japan. Visits were made to the neighbourhood of Yokoska to see the grave, and the more enthusiastic English residents amongst us undertook pilgrimages to Yedo, to see with their own eyes the house in "Anjin-cho" where their countryman, the hardy sailor, had lived in peace and honour two centuries and a half ago. Newspaper articles were written about Will Adams, his life and death, and as far as was possible the various incidents in his eventful career were dug out of the oblivion of centuries, and given to the public as matters of much interest.

It may not, therefore, be uninteresting to your readers even now to learn, that a gentleman residing in this neighbourhood has discovered, and now has in his possession, a small earthenware jug, on which the words "William Adams China" are distinctly legible. The jug is white, of coarse material and rough workmanship, stands about four and a half inches in height, and is about three and a half inches in diameter.

I do not at this moment recollect having seen any account of Will Adams' residence in China, but it is probable that some of your readers may be able to throw light on that part of his history; if so, I hope you will be good enough to publish their communications on such an interesting point.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours obediently,
R.

THE IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, TOKEI.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

August 9th, 1876.

Sir,—On looking over the matter for publication in the forthcoming number of the journal of the Asiatic Society, I find this communication from Mr. Dwars. As it is of general interest at a time when so many people make trips into the country, and either as visitors or investigators go to the various mineral springs of Japan, you may probably desire to publish it in your newspaper.

I remain, Sir,
Your's obediently,
W. E. AYRTON.

Osaka, Tsumi-machi, 23rd Nov., 1875.

To Mr. Ayrton,

The Corr. Secretary of the Asiatic Society.

Dear Sir,—Some months ago I was requested by the Japanese Government to make an analysis of the hot chalybeate water of Arima, and now kindly beg of you to have my result inserted in your periodical of the Asiatic Society. It is as follows:—

Properties.—The water is almost clear, colourless, without scent; the taste indicates the presence of much salt and chalybeate; exposed to the air it loses some carbonic acid, while at the same time its surface covers itself with hydroxcide of iron, afterwards found at the bottom as a brown-red flocky powder, mixed with silicates, indissoluble in acids. Tincture of litmus is slightly reddened by it, which indicates the presence of a little free carbonic acid; the quantity of which I could, however, not determine, on account of my not having been at the spring myself. The water was sent to me at the laboratory in two portions, the first in the month of September and the second in October 1875.

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The specific gravity of the water is at the temperature of 23° Cels. : 1,0115. One liter=1000 C. C.=1011,5 grm. at 23° C. contains 19,56 grm. solid matter, 0,022 grm. of which are lost through a moderate ignition. Before the ignition the residue gives with water a slightly alkaline solution.

The solid substances contained in *one liter* of this water are principally as follows:—

Chloride of Sodium	$NaCl$	14,717 grm.
Bromide of Sodium	$NaBr$	0,105 ,,
Chloride of Potassium	KCl	1,281 ,,
,, Ammonium	NH_4Cl	0,013 ,,
,, Lithium	$LiCl$	Traces.
,, Magnesium	$MgCl_2$	0,241 ,,
,, Calcium	$CaCl_2$	2,896 ,,
Sulphate of Lime	$CaSO_4$	0,014 ,,
Chloride of Aluminium	Al_2Cl_6	0,029
*Protosesquioxide of Manganese	Mn_3O_4	0,055
†Sesquioxide of Iron	Fe_2O_3	0,246 ,,
Silicic Acid	$Si O_2$	0,058 ,,
Organic Matter		Small quantity.

Liebig's analysis of the principal spring of Kreuznach, "die Oranienquelle," proves there exists much resemblance between the two waters, although the hot water spring of Arima contains still more salt and almost eight times more iron than that of Kreuznach, which contains in one liter 0,032 grm. sesquioxide of iron.

Believe me to remain,

With due respect,

Your obedient Servant,

B. W. DWARS.

Law & Police.

IN H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before Russell Robertson, Esq., Consul.

Wednesday, 9th August, 1876.

Okubo Rihei, *vs.* R. F. Livingstone.

(*Continued from Tuesday, 1st instant.*)

Ishi Reokei stated: I am engaged at the Mitsu Bishi Iron Works. I recollect this transaction about the *Kaisei-Maru*; Mr. Livingstone employed me as interpreter on that occasion. Livingstone paid about $1,100 on account of the schooner. The vessel was wrecked; it belonged originally to a Japanese named Watanabe Ichiyo. Okubo Rihei borrowed some money from Livingstone and bought the schooner from Watanabe Ichiyo.

To Livingstone: Mr. Coleman paid me $25 for my services. I did not know that the ship was bought for Captain Kennett. I know that Coleman paid $500 on a account of the schooner.

R. F. Livingstone, sworn, deposed: I was asked by Mr. Coleman and Captain Kennett to advance some money for Captain Kennett and four other men to buy the schooner. I consented because I knew Captain Kennett. I advanced nearly $3,000 to purchase the vessel and to fit her out. It was bought in Okubo Rihei's name in order to be under the Japanese flag. She went away on March 18th. Captain Kennett and four others were part owners. The profits were to be paid to Mr. Coleman and myself until the amount of $4,500 was made up, and after that we were each to have two shares in the vessel. She put into Sendai in distress, and they sent for money, and we advance $100 to cover expenses of repairs. A steamer had run into her in the meantime and $100 were paid as damages. Okubo Rihei now demanded $30 as percentage. Mr. Coleman finally gave him $15, not knowing where the vessel was. Okubo wanted to make over the vessel to Coleman and myself, and asked me to go to the Saibansho with him for that purpose. The Saibansho informed us that as the vessel was away they could not proceed in the matter. Okubo wrote vote Sendai to tell the nati part of the crew that as they would have no wages they had better leave. They all left with the exception of the one who acted as captain. Another crew was shipped, and they had been on board the vessel one month and eight days when she was lost. They received one month's wages before they left Sendai. Okubo Rihei never applied to me for any money whatever until I received notice through the Court. Mr. Coleman told me that he had once asked for money, but on what plea I do not know; that is the only time I know of his asking for money. (Document shown in Court) I signed that document; it binds me to pay all the expenses of the schooner. Mr. Coleman and I would eventually have paid it if Captain Goodspeed had incurred the liability. Isaacson, a German, shipped by a schooner to Hakodate. Goodspeed, Warner and Harries were Americans. The man who went to California by the French man-of-war was an Englishman.

His Honour observed that it was a point in defendant's favour that the vessel was under the Japanese flag, and it is a question whether the respective Consulates should not bear the expenses incurred by the sustenance and transfer of their shipwrecked countrymen.

Judgment reserved.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before Gen. Thos. B. Van Buren, Consul-General.

Thursday, August 10th, 1876.

The People of the United States *vs.* Bernard Hayes.

Examination resumed from August 4th.

Edward Manning, sworn, deposed:—I am stoker on board the *Modeste*. On the 3rd of this month I was at the "British Queen" in the evening, and was going towards the door when a stone struck me in the face and I fell on the floor; that is all I know. I was struck in the face on the right side of my nose where I now have plaster. I never saw prisoner before. I don't know who threw the stone. I came ashore about seven o'clock and this took place about nine. I had had two or three glasses of Old Tom and lemonade. I had been in no other house that evening, and had no words with any one before this occurred. I heard no row or difficulty, but saw only dancing and heard singing. I heard no row outside. I have been in the Hospital over since, on account of my wound.

James Osmond, sworn:—I am an A. B. on H. M. S. *Modeste*. On the 3rd inst. I was at the "British Queen." While I was dancing prisoner was sitting near the fiddler, and I saw him get on the stage and out of the window. I was at this time talking to Manning. A stone was thrown in at the door and knocked Manning down. Two shipmates picked him up. I told the landlord to fetch a doctor and he went for one at once. I do not know who arrested prisoner. When the prisoner went out he was sober enough. He might have had a couple of glasses. I did not speak to him. I did not hear him speak to any one. When he went away his face was not injured. When I next saw him he looked the worse for drink. This was one hour or so after. His eyes were then closed up and one was cut and bleeding. Before this I heard no row in the house. To prisoner:—I do not know why you got out of the window; it was near to you. I saw no one strike you previous to your getting out of the window.

John Sampson, sworn: I am an A.B. on board the *Modeste*. I was at the "British Queen," on the evening of the 3rd inst. I came on shore with Manning about 7 o'clock; we went first to the "British Queen," where we sat drinking for about an hour and a quarter. The prisoner came up to the bar, asking us for a glass of liquor. I told him to leave the house; he went out of the door without saying a word to anyone. Shortly afterwards, prisoner re-entered and flung a stone at someone (I don't know for whom it was intended), and hit Manning in the face. When I looked round Manning was on the floor insensible. I picked him up and put him on the table, at the same time calling for some one to go for a doctor, and offering to go in search of the man, whom I thought I could recognize The doctor came: I don't know his name. We went after prisoner but could not find him. Some one else captured him. I had spoken to him twice during the evening before this row occurred, but we had no quarrel. I did not see prisoner go out of the window, nor did I see him in dispute with any one during the time I was in the house. I saw him struggle with those who had caught him. I cannot say how he was hurt. I was not dancing. I saw Osmond. We had three drinks together. Manning was perfectly sober at the time he was struck. I recollect quite clearly the occurrences of that night.

James Mc. Manus, sworn, stated: I am landlord of No. 176, Yokohama. I was in the "British Queen," when Manning was struck. I saw prisoner dancing at No. 81; he came down from the stage, and sat on a bench close to the musicians. A man-of-war's man, in a checked shirt, came up and struck him in the face. Two more men were running at him when he jumped on the stage. A coloured man struck him in the face and he jumped out by the window. I do not recognize either of these men as having had anything to do with it. Two or three of the foreigners cried "go for him" but for what reason I cannot say;

* Presents itself as bicarbonate of protoxide of manganese.
† Ci-carbonate of protoxide of iron.

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he had not been disturbing any one before that. I went away, and have not seen him since, until now.

William Angell, sworn: I am a mahster living at No. 151. I saw the prisoner at the "British Queen" on the night of the 3rd, sitting down near the musicians; I was standing by the bar. I heard a few hard words over there; some one struck the prisoner, but who, I cannot say. When struck he jumped upon the stage and went out by the window, being too smart for his assailants. After that McManus and myself were standing at the bar, and Manning walked up to McManus and struck him across the face with his open hand. I asked him what he struck that man for and he said "Oh, you are another of them, I know you of old." As he said these words something passed over my shoulder and struck Manning. I never know prisoner before.

Prisoner, sworn: I went to the "British Queen on the 3rd of August, and was standing looking at the dancing. I went on the stage and danced, then came down and sat or stood by the musicians. Manning came up to me and ordered me out of the house. Not feeling inclined to go I sat still, and Manning, taking off his shirt, struck me in the face. Some others cried out "go for him," so I thought I would clear out as quickly as possible. I went by the window as I could not get by the door, getting on the way several more slaps in the face. In running towards the Bluff from the window I passed the door. I saw Manning come towards it, as I thought with hostile intentions. I picked up a stone in self-defence. I did not ask anyone for liquor and had money of my own. There was a screen inside the door, and Manning was coming before it when I struck him with the stone. I was standing at the corner of the street afterwards, when some men who had been in there came up. I ran away, but being pursued, by them, I was overtaken and knocked down and beaten. I was taken to the "British Queen" again, and they there continued ill treatment of me. I came from Shanghai by the *Golden Age* on that their day or the day before. I was a sailor on board the *Golden State* and was discharged in Shanghai. I lost my discharge in the row, having had all the clothes torn off me.

William Toms, police-constable, sworn; On the 3rd instant I was called to the "British Queen" at half past ten in the evening. A number of men-of-war's men had hold of prisoner, and the landlord gave him in charge for hitting Manning with a stone. I took him in charge. He was badly bruised all over and had most of his clothes torn off. Manning was lying on the settee.

His Honour remarked that this is one of the usual drunken rows which occur in those vile pot-houses whose proprietors deserve more punishment than those whom they drug with what they call liquor. Prisoner must either have been actually set upon by the companions of the injured man, or he must have been made crazy by the drink which had been supplied to him, otherwise he would not have rushed out of the house by a window when there was a door through which to make his exit. This, however, did not justify him in throwing the stone except in self-defence, but he could come to no decision with such conflicting evidence as had been brought before him, and therefore must discharge the prisoner, who has already been in prison for a week. He should send the papers of this case to the British Consul, who he hoped would join him in trying to suppress these disgraceful public houses.

August 6th, 1876.

INQUEST AS TO THE CAUSE OF DEATH OF JAMES KELLY WHO DIED IN YOKOHAMA ON THE NIGHT OF THE 5TH INSTANT.

THOS. T. B. VAN BUREN, U. S. Consul-General,—*Coroner.*

JOHN MIDDLETON & GEORGE HURLBUT,—*Assessors.*

The Jurors being first duly sworn, the following evidence was taken:

Dr. T. H. Tripler, sworn, stated: I am a Doctor of Medecine practising in Yokohama. I was roused about half-past eleven last night and called to the house of Mr. Clausen, at No. 82, to see a man who had recently died there. It was the man whose body has just been viewed by the Court. His name is James Kelly, and the proprietor of the house told me that he had been a boarder there for several months and was of very intemperate habits, particularly so for the past few days. I was told that he had tried to purchase poison, and that a cat had been poisoned in an adjoining house. I found nothing from examination that would indicate cause of death. I, with the assistance of Dr. Eldridge, held a post mortem examination on the body this afternoon, but I have not had time to complete analysis of the stomach, which will take another day. The cause of death I find to be congestion of the brain, but whether this congestion was caused by poison or intemperate habits I am at present unprepared to state.

Peter Clausen, sworn, deposed: The deceased man, Kelly, died in my house. I have known him for five years. He belonged to Massachusett, U.S.A., and was an engineer by profession, but has been out of work for several months. I noticed he fretted a good deal about being without employment; he drank rather heavily. Mr. Bailey having called to me that there was a noise upstairs, I went up to Kelly's room and found the door locked. I cried out to Kelly, asking him what was the matter; he answered that he had the cramps, and could not get to the door to open it, but begged me to come in. Mr. Kill and I burst open the door and found Kelly lying on his back under the bed. He called for water but could not take it when it was brought. We dragged him out but he appeared to be unconscious of our presence. He had fits two or three times, his hands and feet striking out. We went for Mr. Bailey, but when we came back Kelly was dead. I cannot tell the cause of death. A dog had bitten him and he had spoken of poisoning him; but when he was dying he never said anything about poisoning himself, he only said he had cramps and asked me to go for Dr. Eldridge. Dr. Eldridge was from home, but another man met Dr. Tripler, who attended. By this time Kelly was dead.

John Kill, sworn: What Mr. Clausen has stated is exactly what took place. I saw Kelly about five o'clock, but noticed nothing out of place about him. I know nothing of the cause of his death.

John White, sworn, stated: I live at No. 136, at the "Tennessee House" and have known the deceased some six years. The last time I saw him was between 2 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at my house. I sent a note to Messrs. North, Thompson & Co's, the druggists. It was returned to me. (Note produced). That is the note. I had sent for poison to kill a Chinaman's cat which annoyed me, and they requested me to send some fish which they would doctor for me. The boy returned with the fish just as I was talking to Kelly, and after I told him what I intended to do with them, he asked me if I would not give him part of them as he wanted to poison a dog. I gave him two fish, weighing probably about an ounce or an ounce and a half each. They had been cooked, and Kelly took them away in a piece of paper. He was sober at the time. I heard of his death this morning, and the rumour that the Doctor thought poison had been taken to cause his death, and I thought it my duty to come to the Consulate and state what I knew. The deceased was a pretty hard drinker, lately more so on account of his being out of work. I never saw him with del rium tremens. He was always willing to work.

Adjourned until next day at 5 P.M.

Monday, 7th August, 1876.

Dr. Tripler, re-examined: I have completed the examination of the remains, and in connection with Dr. Eldridge, have made a thorough analysis of the stomach. I found strychnine in the upper part of the small intestines and the stomach, and also some undigested fish. Sulphate of strychnine produced the state of the brain which caused his death.

Dr. Stuart Eldridge, sworn, deposed: I am a practising physician here and made a chemical examination, assisted by Dr. Tripler, of the stomach of deceased and found strychnine well marked, and indubitable evidence of the presence of strychine in the upper intestines; the stomach was empty. The intestines contained a small portion of food, consisting party of fish. Strychnine was unmistakably shown by chemical as well as physiological tests. The cause of death was from strychnine.

Peter Clausen, re-examined: Deceased came into my place about five o'clock, very much the worse for liquor, and when I remarked that he had been drinking again, he made no reply but went out.

A. T. Watson, sworn: I am an assistant chemist with North, Thompson & Co. (Exhibit A. shown.) I saw this paper in our establishment on the 5th instant about 3 p.m. A Japanese boy presented it, and the reply at the bottom was written by me. In answer to this, three small fish were sent me. I put between two and three grains of strychnine in two of the fish. I ascertained the quantity not by weighing, but judged it was about that amount. I wrapped the fish in paper and stuck two labels on, one in the inside of the wrapper, the other on the outside, both marked "poison." It is not the habit of our firm to sell poison to everyone, but it is a rule amongst chemists to dose fish or other food for persons whom they know well. I do not remember supplying White before with poison. I think I saw deceased in our establishment on the 3rd inst. He came asking for some strychnine to poison a dog which had bitten him. We told him simply that he could not have it, and repeated the same words when he asked the reason. He used angry and abusive language. Our reason for

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refusing him was because we did not know him; in fact, we never supply the raw material to any one.

Dr. Tripler, re-called: I have no means of knowing the exact quantity of strychnine in the body. I cannot absolutely say how much strychnine will produce death. The smallest quantity recorded in the United States to produce death is two grains. A person addicted to strong drink, and consequently enfeebled in constitution, would be more susceptible to the poison. Strychnine in a solid form is rather light. The circumstances described by the witness when the deceased was dying, indicate poisoning by strychnine. He died in convulsions.

Dr. Eldridge, re-called: I have no means of knowing the quantity of strychnine present in the stomach; but I am certain it was very small, and from the condition of the stomach and intestines it is evident that digestion had gone on for some time. The smallest dose of strychnine to produce death ranges within wide limits, owing to the peculiarity of the individual and the state of the stomach. Being under the influence of liquor would have no influence upon the effect of the strychnine. This closed the evidence, when the jury brought in the following verdict:

We the jury, are of opinion that the deceased, James Kelly came to his death from the effects of strychnine, administered by himself in fish poisoned for the purpose of destroying cats, he knowing said fish to contain poison. We are also of opinion that more care should be observed by chemists in the sale of poisons than was shown in this case.

(Signed) JOHN MIDDLETON.
GEORGE HURLBUT.

Approved
THOS B. VAN BUREN,
U. S. Consul-General.

August 7th, 1876.

IN H. M. F. M.'s CONSULAR GENERAL COURT.

Before J. J. KESWICK, Esq., Acting Consul-General.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL *vs.* F. DA ROZA.

August 7th, 1876.

This was claim for $25,000, damages for alleged breach of contract.

Plaintiff appeared personally; Mr. G. P. Ness for defendant.

Mr. Ness objected to the reading of a document which Mr. Campbell had commenced, and the objection was allowed.

A. Campbell, sworn, stated: I had appointed a meeting with Mr. Da Roza on Good Friday, 1874, to talk about a contract for the importation of some candle-making machinery invented by myself, and I gave him samples of the candles, explaining the concern to him. Mr. Da Roza said that the would find the capital, $50,000, within a month. On the 6th of April I gave Mr. Da Roza, in the presence of another person, a prospectus, to which he agreed. This is a copy of that document. One of the clauses secures to me a monthly salary of $800 as manager of the candle manufactory. I received note from Mr. Da Roza on the 17th July, 1874, asking me to call on him; at that meeting he promised to carry out our intentions, and I wrote to him on the subject a few days afterwards, receiving as answer that I should hear from him in a day or two, but that he was very busy at that time. On the 22nd August I saw him at his own special request, and as he had not carried out his previous promises, I asked him if there was any difficulty about the money, but he showed me his bank book with $150,000 to his credit. In September I went to him again, in company with Mr. A. G. Thompson, when Mr. Da Roza agreed again to everything that had been previously arranged, and asked me to call again in a day or two, when he would call in Mr. Ness and have a final contract settled.

I went on the 10th September, but Mr. da Roza said the lawyers had not come, and he wished me to go with him to see Mr. Goto in the evening. I grumble at the delay, and Mr. da Roza told me not to speak in such a manner or he would have nothing more to do with me or my Company. I then left.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ness: I sue *in formâ pauperis*. The agreement on Mr. da Roza's part, was to have been to furnish $50,000 to start a company for the manufacture of Japanese candles by machinery, and by a clause to be inserted I was to have a salary of $800 per month. The agreement was never signed. Mr. da Roza has not, as far as I am aware, derived a cent of profit from our transactions.

A. G. Thompson, sworn, said in answer to Mr. Campbell: I went with you to Mr. da Roza's on Good Friday, 1874, and have since been with you repeatedly on the same business.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ness: An agreement was concluded between Mr. Da Roza and Mr. Campbell on the 6th April. I believe the business was concluded when I went with a letter from Mr. Campbell on the 7th August, 1874. The agreement which was to have been signed in September, was exactly the same as that of April 3rd. I am not aware that the written agreement was ever signed. Everything was concluded on the 13th September, and it was then agreed that the document would be signed on the 16th.

Mr. Da Roza, sworn, in answer to Mr. Ness: I am defendant in this action, and never entered into an agreement with plaintiff. He asked me to aid him in floating a candle making scheme, but I eventually abandoned the idea of meddling with it, because I thought he was trying to impose upon me. I have given no other reason for breaking off our negociations to any one.

Mr. Ness, in summing up, said that the only difficulty in this case was to treat it seriously. When Mr. da Roza found that Campbell wished to compel him to enter into a contract he turned round and threw Mr. Campbell off. There was never any agreement in writing. Plaintiff and his only witness do not agree in their evidence. Mr. Campbell was the whole time urging Mr. da Roza to come to a definite arrangement, but this was never arrived at, as Mr. da Roza broke off the negociations when he found Mr. Campbell becoming importunate.

Mr. Campbell argued that it was not requisite for an agreement to be in writing unless it was for a year; he was entitled under a verbal agreement to eight months' salary.

Judgement reserved.

Wednesday, 9th August, 1876.

JUDGMENT.

The plaintiff sues for $25,000 as damages, said to have been sustained by the defendant's failure to carry out a contract to furnish $50,000 for the establishment of a Company for the manufacture of candles, and to engage the plaintiff as manager at $800 per month, with a share of profits. The defendant denies that any such contract ever existed.

After hearing and weighing the evidence on both sides, I find that the plaintiff has failed to establish the agreement on which his claim is based. It is true that a promise, or an agreement amounting to a promise, by the defendant to furnish $50,000 and to engage the plaintiff is testified to, both by the plaintiff and his witness Thompson, but they furnish no evidence of a consideration to render such a promise (had it been made) binding. Looking, however, at the verbal and written evidence generally, I have little hesitation in concluding that no definite promise or agreement binding on him was made, or entered into by the defendant.

There doubtless was a request for pecuniary aid on the part of the plaintiff, and it may be that the defendant, by not at once rejecting the scheme, caused the plaintiff to entertain hopes which were not afterwards realized; but the evidence satisfies me that no definite agreement was arrived at. In this view I am confirmed by the letters from the plaintiff and Thompson before me, and also by their evidence as to what took place at the two interviews in September, immediately preceding the breaking off of all negociations. The first were evidently written with a view to urging the adoption of the scheme on the defendant, and plainly indicate that, at the time they were written, no agreement had been concluded. Indeed, in one of them appears the expression "I must now ask you to conclude the business," and another states when these words were used a great favour was being asked, not a demand made. The result of the interviews in September was that an agreement should be concluded in a written document which a lawyer was to prepare, but which, as a matter of fact, never was drawn up. This again shows that nothing was to be considered final until the terms were reduced to writing and signed.

The plaintiff's petition is accordingly dismissed.

(Signed) JAMES JOHNSTONE KESWICK,
H. M. F. M.'s Acting Consul-General.

Tuesday, August 8th, 1876.

Joaquim Riberio was brought up on a charge of having entered and stolen from the house of Nakagawa Kiuta, jeweller in Ichome, Homura, several articles of jewellery, on the night of Friday last, the 4th instant.

Nakagawa Kiuta deposed: About ten o'clock on Friday night last, a thief entered my house in Ichome, Homura, and stole some jewellery, I being absent at the time. A girl named Uraya came to my place on the day following about two o'clock, and showed me a ring, which I at once recognized to be one of the missing articles. I went to the Police Station, taking the ring with me, and informed the police of the robbery.

Sergeant Lockston stated: On Saturday evening, about half-past nine, Mr. Takebayashi, the police interpreter, told me that a

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foreigner was in the police station on the Bluff. I went there and found prisoner, who told me, when I asked him where he had got the ring, that he had bought it in Yokoska. I tried to put the ring on his finger but it was too small, and when I pressed him to tell me where he had got it in Yokoska, he said he brought it from a place several miles beyond Yokoska. I asked him why he had not given the ring to the girl before he had been some 15 or 20 days here, and, in reply, he said he had it tied for safety to a string in his pocket. I thought it looked suspicious, seeing he had been to this woman's house so frequently, so I had him taken to the station. After getting a warrant I had his boat examined next day, and all the rest of the stolen property was found in the locker.

Constable Jerry Mansbridge, and Takebayashi, interpreter, confirmed Sergeant Lockston's statement.

Uraya deposed: On Saturday, near my own house, I gave prisoner something to drink and he gave me the ring in return, saying "thank you." I afterwards went to Mr. Nakagawa's, the jeweller's shop, in order to ascertain the value of the ring, when he told me the ring was his own, and that he had missed it the night before, so I gave the ring up to him.

Joaquim Rebeiro, prisoner, stated: On Friday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, I went to Nakagawa's house and went to sleep there. Some time afterwards I went out to get some food, returning at night, but found the place deserted. I supposed they were frightened at seeing me, as they had tried to fight me before. I saw the box with the jewellery on the shelf, and I took it away to take care of it. I saw the girl Uraya soon after and gave her a small ring. The constable arrested me in the afternoon, saying he was going to search my boat, for I was suspected of having stolen the jewellery. The girl Uraya told them I had given her the ring. I said I bought the ring at Yokoska, but that was untrue, and I admitted afterwards that the ring had been taken out of the stolen box.

Adjourned until this morning, Wednesday the 9th instant, at 10 a.m.

Wednesday, 9th August, 1876.

Joaquim Riberio, accused of having entered and stolen from the house of Nakagawa Kintaro, jeweller in Ichome, Homura, several articles of jewellery on the night of Friday last, the 4th instant, was brought up for judgment.

His Honour, after reading over the evidence of yesterday and finding that no further evidence was forthcoming, ruled that the charge was merely one of petty theft, as prisoner had not actually entered the house with burglarious intent, and therefore sentenced him to one month's imprisonment in the British Consular jail.

SILVER.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

The passage by the French Senate of the bill authorizing the Government to limit or suspend the coinage of five-franc pieces marks a fresh stage in the progress of the silver question. In the course of the present year that question has occupied the attention of no fewer than four great Governments. Shortly after the meeting of Parliament the House of Commons appointed a Committee to consider the subject. Almost as soon as the new French Legislature assembled notice of an interpellation on the question was given, and in consequence the bill to which we have referred was introduced. In the United State Congress the matter has been under, we might almost say, constant discussion; and in his budget statement Sir W. Muir gives to the topic great prominence. At the same time Germany is preparing to demonetize the last of her old silver coins; and Switzerland is chafing under the restraint imposed upon her by her association in the so-called Latin Union. The simultaneous attention which the question is attracting in so many countries, so wide apart and so differently circumstanced, affords sufficient evidence of its urgency. The bill passed by the French Senate does not attempt any solution of it. It merely allows the Government to preserve an expectant attitude, to use M. Léon Say's own phrase. When the measure was introduced in March last, two amendments were moved to it. Those, with the bill itself, were referred to a Committee composed of all the distinguished economists in the House. They entrusted to M. Rouland, the governor of the Bank of France, the task of drawing up the report. As a matter of course the document was favourable. The Governor of the Bank is of opinion that the causes of the fall in silver are temporary, and that it would be rash, therefore, to demonetize the metal. But, at the same time, he approves the caution of the Minister of Finance, who asks for power to protect the country from serious loss. The bill came before the Senate again last week, and a two day's debate took place upon it. M. de Parieu, whose interpellation first raised the question, is wholly dissatisfied with the report of the Committee, of which he was a member. He sharply criticized M. Rouland's report, which, he said, was based on a number of ifs. M. Léon Say defended his bill. It is impossible to decide at present, he contended, whether the fall in silver will last or not. In such uncertainty it would be folly to incur the expense, inconvenience, and danger of a monetary revolution. But, at the same time, the bill recognizes that all this may have to be done, and consequently it asks for powers to prevent the change from becoming more difficult than it already is. But, he added, it might be that he would not use those powers after all. Ultimately the bill passed the Senate.

The position of France in this matter is very difficult. Apart from the enormous loss that she would have to incur if she were obliged to get rid of the immense mass of silver coin in the country and the formidable cost of providing gold enough to take its place, there are political and international difficulties in the way. In 1865 she formed with Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland what is called the Latin Union, and to this union Greece has since been admitted. The alliance was to last for fifteen years—that is, till 1880; and these countries bound themselves to maintain the same money. Until 1880, therefore, France can make no change without the consent of her allies; and even then she is not likely to break up the union. But the difficulty will be to preserve it; for Switzerland is in favour of the single gold standard, while Italy is opposed to change. Up to the present, France and Belgium are undecided. In 1873, however, all the members of the union, in consequence of the depreciation of silver, felt compelled to limit the coinage of that metal, and the arrangement has been renewed from year to year. Switzerland last year did not avail herself of the permission to coin the quota allotted to her; and France appears to be following in the wake of Switzerland. But her public men are as yet unable to make up their minds. Among ourselves the difference of opinion is scarcely less. The evidence taken before the Committee of the House of Commons is strangely conflicting even as to matters of fact. Thus bullion merchants whose circulars are quoted as authorities on the subject differed in their estimates of the annual production of the mines by several millions sterling. In India, again, Sir W. Muir, while mourning over the loss to the revenue caused by the depreciation of silver, has no opinion to offer as to whether the phenomenon is to be regarded as permanent. And in the United States there is equal uncertainty. One school points out that silver is now as depreciated as greenbacks, and that consequently resumption in that metal might be effected without loss. The demand thus created, they argue, would raise the value of silver, the example would then be followed by France, and thus the old purchasing power of the metal would be restored. The majority, however, is opposed to the proposal, so far, at least, that it will not make silver a legal tender for all amounts. Yet an Act was passed last March substituting silver for the fractional currency, and last week a bill passed the House of Representatives which is expected to pass the Senate also for the coinage of silver to the value of £6,000,000 sterling additional. Congress, it will thus be seen, is coquetting with the plan, yet afraid to commit itself. Opinion being thus uncertain in the principal countries of the world, we will refrain from offering any speculations of our own on the subject. We shall perform for our readers a better service by tracing briefly for them the history of the question.

Although the value of silver changes less than that of most other commodities, and on that account, among others, the metal has been selected as a medium of exchange or standard of value, at certain periods of history its purchasing power has undergone very great alterations. Between the reign of Edward III. and the accession of Elizabeth silver rose steadily in value; at the end of the period its purchasing power being double what it was at the beginning. In other words, one ounce of silver at the accession of Elizabeth would buy almost as much as two ounces in the time of Edward III. The causes of this extraordinary rise seem to have been the gradual exhaustion of the old mines and the growth of wealth and trade in Europe. The discovery of the mines of Mexico and Peru caused a still greater and more rapid fall, so that at the accession of Charles I. the purchasing power of silver was only about one-third of what it had been at the accession of Elizabeth. During the following two centuries and a half there was little alteration. The working of the Spanish American mines thus so reduced the value of silver that it took three ounces to buy what one ounce previously would have bought. Silver thus became thrice as cheap as in the middle of the Tudor period, and fifty per cent,

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cheaper than at the time of Crecy. The mines of Mexico and Peru yielded gold as well as silver, but the latter far more abundantly. Gold, therefore, also fell in value, but not so much as silver. In the Middle Ages one ounce of gold exchanged for ten of silver; in 1792, when the United States adopted the dollar coinage, they fixed the proportion at one to fifteen. In other words, the silver dollar was to weigh as much as fifteen gold dollars. By this Act, silver was overvalued, and, accordingly, in 1803, when France adopted the franc system, the Minister Gaudin fixed the proportion at one to fifteen and a half. Gaudin undervalued as Hamilton overvalued silver, and the consequences were very curious. Fifteen dollars' weight of silver in the open market and as bullion would not buy one dollar's weight of gold, but when coined it would. Consequently it was profitable to every person who had silver to get it coined. Furthermore, it was profitable to every person who had to pay money to pay it in silver, for the silver passed for more than it was intrinsically worth. Silver, therefore, was alone sent to the mint, and silver only passed from hand to hand. What became of the gold? It was legal tender just as silver was, for the United States adopted the bi-metallic system. Either gold or silver, therefore, would discharge debts to any amount, but to pay gold would be to incur loss. Consequently, it disappeared from the American circulation, and was exported to France. France also adopted bi-metallism, but as she undervalued silver it would have been a loss to send it to the mint. Accordingly, silver was exported from France to the United States in return for the gold sent by the latter. The United States, finding their gold gone, decided upon getting it back; and in 1834 they revalued the metals, fixing the proportion then at one to sixteen. They thus passed from one error to another. As they had previously overestimated silver, they now under-estimated it, and the result was precisely the reverse of what had before occurred. The whole of the silver was exported, and gold took its place. So complete was the substitution, indeed, that since 1854 not a single silver dollar has been coined by the American mints, although the law making silver a legal tender equally with gold remained upon the Statute Book until 1873. Here we have a double illustration, as complete as if it had been intended for verification, of the influence of mere coinage laws on the movement of the precious metals. In the course of half a century we find gold expelled from the United States and silver from France, and then silver swept away from the former and gold from the latter. The fact is worth bearing in mind at a time when Germany is demonetizing a silver coinage and substituting for it a gold one

The discovery of gold in California and Australia had a considerable effect upon the monetary systems of the world, but to a far less extent than the discoveries of the sixteenth century. M. Juglar has compiled a series of tables which show what that effect was, and which are both instructive and curious. From 1850 to 1864 the excess of gold imported into France over that exported amounted to the enormous sum of £136,000,000 sterling. On the other hand, the exports of silver exceeded the imports by as much as £63,000,000. While, therefore, the amount of the precious metals of France was increased by £73,000,000, not only was the total augmentation in gold, but also a not much smaller value in silver was displaced by that metal. The first effects of the gold discoveries was thus to undo what had taken place between 1834 and 1854, and to replace gold in the French circulation. But the exported silver was sent, not to the United States, but to the East. The public works policy initiated by Lord Dalhousie, the Mutiny, and the demand for Indian cotton caused by the American Civil War, the opening up of China and subsequently of Japan, all created an extraordinary demand for silver, which the abundance of gold enabled Europe to spare. In the period 1864-74 a change takes place. The excess of the imports of gold over the exports in this period is less than £68,000,000, or about half the former excess. But in the case of silver, instead of an excess of exports, we now find an excess of imports amounting to £49,000,000. Thus in the latter period there is an excess of imports of both metals, but the imports of gold have greatly fallen off, whereas those of silver have taken the place of a much larger deficit. And this, be it remembered, occurred in spite of the large sums of silver exported to Germany to pay the indemnity! Another fact to be borne in mind is that the change set in before the war, consequently before the demonetization of silver in Germany, before the depreciation of silver showed itself, and before the increased production of the American silver mines. None of these causes, therefore, can have produced the change of current in the imports and exports of silver, which, without going in detail through the figures, we may say, is noticeable in the case of England as well as in that of France. In the spring of 1866, it will be remembered, the American Civil War came to a close. The Southern ports were then opened; American cotton began to arrive in Liverpool, and the demand for the Indian article fell off. The original source of the evil would thus seem to be the cessation of the Indian demand for silver. Europe had become fully supplied with gold, and had no use for both metals. At the same time, it must not be forgotten that most of the great nations are under a régime of inconvertible paper, and that resumption may prove a complete remedy.

Let us now in the first place inquire what is the amount of the depreciation of silver, and when did it begin. From a table published by Messrs. Pixley and Abell, the well-known bullion merchants, we learn that in the London market, which, we may say in practice, takes the price for the world, the price of silver from 1833 to 1850, both inclusive, was a fraction over 59*d.* per ounce. It never fell to that figure, and never reached 5*s.* In 1850 it passed 5*s.*, in 1851 it reached 61*d.* From that year to the end of [illegible] it ranged above that figure, occasionally rising to 62*d.*, and even 63*d.* per ounce. From 1867 to 1872, both inclusive, the price fell to a fraction over 60*d.* In the two following years it stood [illegible] the average of last year we are unable to state, but [illegible] the price of bullion indicates the fall has been constant and rapid, the price last week being about 51¾*d.*, or say a fraction under 52*d.* Between 1850 and 1872, it will thus be seen, the price averaged about 61*d.* an ounce. At the end of 1874 the fall had brought the price only to the level of 1845, thirty years before. But during the past eighteen months the fall has been fully 10*d.* from the highest prices, and about 7½*d.* from the average of 1874; that is, a fall of about one-sixth, or 3*s.* 4*d.* in the pound from the highest price, and about 13 per cent. in the last eighteen months.

LITERARY SUCCESS.

(Saturday Review.)

Wordsworth went a long way towards adopting the doctrine that the immediate success of a writer is normally in the inverse proportion to his merits. The attractions of such a doctrine for the unpopular founder of a new school are palpable. Even Wordsworth's grand self-esteem required some plausible explanation for the indifference or ridicule which greeted the *Excursion* in the generation which went mad over Scott's Lays and Byron's *Childe Harold*. We need not at this moment speculate upon the causes which delayed the wider recognition of Wordsworth's poetical significance, nor discuss the relevancy of the examples brought to justify his theory. Undoubtedly many great works have only shown their true proportions after passing the ordeal of more than one generation of critics. And yet, though contemporary reputation is not an accurate measure of permanent fame, we should be inclined to hold that the divergence is considerably less than Wordsworth chose to maintain. Meanwhile the doctrine is naturally regarded with favour by a good many people who have thus much in common with Wordsworth, that nobody cares for their poetry. It would be almost brutal to tear away the transparent device by which this palpable fact is reconciled to their vanity. If a man is seriously convinced that his want of popularity measures the degree by which he is too good for the world at large, we should not care greatly to undeceive him. Let him rejoice in the consolation which cannot be taken from him—the imaginary applause of future generations. Conceit of this kind need not excite much resentment, for it is mischievous only to its proprietor.

Sometimes, however, the sentiment takes another form. Instead of quietly wrapping himself in the consciousness of his own merits, the unpopular author takes to abusing the world. He denounces his fate, and holds that either some strange combination of accidents, or the jealousy of his brethren, or the malevolence of critics, has prevented him from obtaining the reputation which is his due. He does not hold that temporary obscurity is a natural incident of genius, and therefore a cause for some secret complacency; but that fame is distributed capriciously to good and bad writers alike. His excellences would be comprehended by the world if only the world could once be got to look at them; but he is mocked by fortune, or possibly ill treated by his publishers. This theory is a really mischievous one. Its victim, thinking that publicity is the one thing needful, tries to obtain it by unworthy means. In some cases, though the expedient is too expensive to be common, he takes to advertising of the ordinary kind. More frequently he tries to advertise himself indirectly by adopting some oddity of manner and sentiment or advocating some absurd paradox, purely for the sake of forcing himself into notice. Men of really fine abilities have fallen into such errors often enough to make it worth while to inquire how far does mere accident—this is, some cause

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independent of the real value of a book—determine its acceptance with the public?

We may begin by assuming one principle. Every writer who is at all entitled to be a writer—every one, that is, who has something to say or a new mode of saying something—has what we may call a natural circle of readers. There is, that is to say, a certain number of persons scattered up and down in the country who are prepared to receive his teaching, and are attracted towards him by a spontaneous affinity. They are so many potential disciples who will appreciate him, if he is once fairly brought before them. A writer, of course, has, as Pope said of Johnson, to be *detecté*. His writings may circulate in such obscure channels that they may not come to the notice of his spiritual congeners. Sometimes, as in the case of Bunyan, the circulation may of itself create a prejudice against him in the minds of the official dispensers of praise. Critics of the Addison and Pope school had a good deal of positive prejudice to surmount before they could see much merit in the favourite of an ignorant set of Dissenters. Or, again, it is possible, and, in the case of a very original writer, it is probable, that he may have to form the taste which he is to gratify. His style may repel at the first glance, as was the case with many readers of *Sartor Resartus*, though a more familiar acquaintance with it may convert the disgust into enthusiasm. The love of any very novel form of expression must be an acquired taste; and people are slow to acquire a taste until they have been assured on very good authority that the labour will be rewarded. Such difficulties have undoubtedly retarded the growth of many high reputations. But they are difficulties inherent in the case. A man who chooses to adopt a new language, or to write for a non-literary class, has only himself to blame if his admission to high honours is slower than in the case of less ambitious writers. Hume complained bitterly of his want of recognition by his contemporaries; but it was obviously unreasonable in a man who wrote upon obscure metaphysical questions, and took the side most opposed to the prevalent beliefs, to count upon speedy success. If we would alter men's habits or principles, we must have the reformer's virtue, the power of waiting patiently for the growth of the seed sown upon uncongenial ground.

Such obstacles to fame may be regretted; but it is unreasonable not to be prepared for them. We may add, however, that they are less troublesome now than of old, and that they are less aggravated by those accidental hindrances which would form a more legitimate ground for some annoyance. Very few writers, in fact, of any moderate power have much difficulty in reaching their readers. The means of publication are too easy, and the circulation of literary knowledge is too rapid. We are much more inclined to be surprised at the speed with which any promising author becomes known to the world. Two or three articles in a magazine suffice to make a name known to all readers interested in the writer's subjects. Almost every book of the slightest pretensions is certain to be reviewed in a dozen journals. The reviews, it is true, are often such as not to flatter the vanity of the author; and we need not deny that they are often careless or unjust. But the damnatory power of critics is greatly exaggerated. If a book is condemned on account of its opinions, the condemnation acts as an advertisement to the opposite party. If its purely literary qualities are unjustly condemned, the criticism has less of this indirect utility; but even in such cases it is a fact that the book which suites a general taste very soon gains a circulation in defiance of the most authoritative condemnation. Indeed the real misfortune is of the opposite kind. The chance that a good book will meet with no recognition is far less than the chance that a bad book will be absurdly overpraised. The commendations of thoughtless critics do incomparably more mischief than their attacks. The worst of all services to a rising author is to flatter his vanity and encourage him to relax his efforts. It might be invidious to bring forward examples; but our memory must be very short if it does not present us with many instances of men of high promise who have been corrupted by premature adulation, and have gone on trying to repeat an early success when they should have been pushing forward to more arduous attempts.

Of all complaints, in short, the least founded seems to be the complaint that a man has not been able to bring himself into contact with his natural circle of readers. The means of publicity are so abundant, the art of advertising has been brought to such a pitch, the very assaults of critics are so often indirectly useful, and the silent or, as we may say, the underground, spread of reputation is so rapid and certain, that a writer may count with almost complete confidence on being brought into contact with all who are competent to appreciate him. The one real danger is that a great man may be for a time lost in the throng of factitious reputations, or that the public taste may be preverted by the reckless adulation of third-rate writers. The last danger is indeed a serious one; but it does not imply individual injustice; and no man of real power need grudge the temporary participation of his glory by inferior writers. The grain will be sifted from the chaff soon enough, when they are brought into real competition amongst tolerably intelligent consumers.

When a man has once found his audience, he has little more cause for complaint. It is true that the kind of reputation which is most flattering to the vanity and most profitable to the purse comes at a later period; but it is a reputation of more questionable value. Every considerable writer is in some sense a prophet. He has a doctrine to preach and a sect to form. The sect, as in other cases, consists in its first stage of genuine believers and persons who can really appreciate his merits. But after a time the sect makes its fortune, and then begins to attract more worldly elements. The admirers of any great man, a Shakspeare, or a Goethe, consist of three classes. There is the innermost circle of those who read and appreciate; beyond these is the more numerous circle which reads and only affects to appreciate; and, finally, there is the very much larger body which affects to appreciate without taking the trouble to read. A man of mark is surrounded by such bodies of disciples during his lifetime. When his name becomes the object of a literary cult, the readers who are really in sympathy with him propagate their creed with all the energy of new proselytes. "Not appreciate the great Smith or Jones! You must be devoid of the philosophical spirit or the æsthetic faculty." People are for the most part cowardly beyond description in matters of taste, and a devoted band of literary janissaries soon spreads the new doctrine which, as it assimilates heterogeneous elements, speedily degenerates into a superstition. Up to this period the name of the author has been made popular by his books: after it the books are made popular by the name. Praise turns into flattery and fame into notoriety; and another illustration is given of the truth of the famous maxim that nothing succeeds like success. It would be very pleasant, we have sometimes fancied in a cynical mood, to be a celebrated author, because we could then find a market for so much unsaleable *trash*. We could almost find in our hearts to wish for the premiership with a view to publishing a novel.

It is natural, nay, it is almost inevitable, that a man who is weak enough, as everybody is, to care for fame at all, should be anxious to gain such a position. In fact, it is the proof that he has really made an impression upon the world. It means that his writings have become a true, spiritual force, and therefore, as is inevitable, are stirring up a good deal of mud besides setting up more desirable currents of opinion. A man cannot set his mark upon an age without producing much questionable adulation as well as much groundless abuse. But a wise man should school himself to be as little anxious as possible for these inseparable incidents of all good work. For it is such anxiety which produces a spurious imitation of the genuine process. A popularity which overflows the bounds of genuine appreciation may be attained in more ways than one. It may be, as we have said, the result of the zeal of genuine disciples impressing their belief upon others. But it may also be the result of pandering to the ephemeral tastes of the day. The great man is admired by many who do not understand him, his because praises have been sung by those who do. The charlatan is read by thousands who do not really care for him, because he is the fashion. The gregarious tendency of human beings leads them to worship at the shrines of false deities as well as at the more sacred temples. To flatter the taste for literary tinsel, to indulge in bombast or tall talk or sentimentalism, and to succeed in thus winning a wide reputation, requires very great dexterity, which is easily taken for more serious talent. The transitory nature of many great reputations, the vast success which has been followed by utter oblivion, shows undeniably that the feat has been accomplished. And, as a rule, it has been due to the postitution of real genius. A true teacher of men has abandoned his function and condescended to discount his success in consideration of immediate popularity. That is precisely the danger which underlies the ordinary complaints against the injustice of readers and the unpopularity of great authors. The true meaning of such lamentations is too often that the complainer is prepared to succeed by foul means as he cannot succeed by fair. The best antidote is the recognition of the fact that a man of true literary force is at the present day in little danger of being kept in obscurity by accidental causes: and that so far as his fame is retarded by intrinsic causes, that is, by the imperfect culture of his audience, he has no right to complain of a difficulty upon which every man must reckon who dares to be

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original. A man may be tolerably certain of finding full appreciation of all his genuine merits; he has a good chance or runs a great risk of finding sham admirers of his merits and flatterers of his faults; if he has any cause for complaint, it is for complaining of the temptation, not of the inadequate appreciation.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 4, *Sumida Maru*, Japanese steamer, 690, Gorlach, from Shanghai and Ports, Mails and General, to M. B Co.

Aug. 5, *Sunda*, British steamer, Lee, 1,689, from Hongkong, July 29, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

Aug. 5, *Chili Maru*, Japanese steamer, Drummond, 800, from Osaka and Kobe, Aug 3, Mails and General, to M. B. Co

Aug. 5, *Bengal*, British steamer, Douglass, 1,338, from London viâ Hongkong, General, to Wilkin & Robison

Aug 6, *Quang Se*, British steamer, Jones, 1,778, from Hongkong, July 29, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Aug. 6, *Oceanic*, British steamer, Parsell, 3,700, from San Francisco, July 18 Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.

Aug. 6, *Cremona*, American barque, Geve, 608, from New York, March 31, General, to Carl Rohde & Co.

Aug. 7. *Helene*, German schooner, 149, H. Jespersen, from Takao, to Walsh, Hall & Co.

Aug. 8, *Gaelic*, British steamer, 2,652, Stidly, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to O & O. Co.

Aug. 10, *Nagoya Maru*, Japanese steamer, Young, 1,914, from Shanghai and ports. Aug. 3, Mails and General, to M B. Co.

Aug. 11, *Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, Vroom, 800, from Hakodate, Aug. 9, General, to M. B. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 9, *Oceanic*, British steamer, 3,700, Parsell, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

Aug. 9, *Menzaleh*, French steamer, 1,008, Pasqualini, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

Aug 10, *Hiroshima Maru* Japanese steamer, 1,870, Furber, for Shanghai and ports. Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Aug. 10, *Sumida Maru*, Japanese steamer, 696, Gorlach, for Hakodate, General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Aug. 12, *Gaelic*, British steamer, Kidley, 2,652, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamship *Sunda* from Hongkong.—Mr. M. Ferrugia.

Per steamship *Oceanic* from San Francisco.—For Yokohama: Mrs. Chan Laisun and family, Captain Young and wife, Messrs. J H. Mollison, S. Asalie, J. Tanaka, K Warai, K. Makegama, and 3 Europeans in the steerage. For Hongkong: Mrs. and Mrs. J. Arend, Mrs. M. Vindel, Mrs. A. Hamilton, and 211 in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Gaelic*, from Hongkong: Messrs. S. E. Burrows, W. E Whitfield, U.S.N., Flynne, U.S.N., T. T. Melligan, U.S.N., C. W. Haskell, U.S.N., J C. Colwell, 198, Chinese, and 1 European in the Steerage.

Per Steamship *Oceanic*, for Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Bailey and family, Mr Bruinier, Mr. Godsel, C.E., Mrs. Videl, Mrs. Hamilton.

Per Steamship *Menzaleh*, for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. Driscoll and child, Mrs. Quen Loong, and child, Messrs. Albert Simeon and H. D. Schmidt

Per steamship *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai, &c: Messrs. Fesfeld, E. Dillon, F. Dillon, Richter, Molin, Maclay, Keswick, Cramer, Vincienne F. V. Dickins, Jones, Dr Ermerins, Dr. Korble, Mrs. Chan Lai-Sun and 4 children, and 30 Japanese.

Per Steam-ship *Sumida Maru*, for Hakodate: Mr. J. H Duus.

Per Steamship *Nagoya Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Findell, Miss Scott, Mrs Scheidt and child. Mr. G Ferguson, Major Fukoshima, Japanese Consul at Amoy, Colonel Priestley, Messrs. A. W. Sayle, J. Black, R. V. Stoney, S. H. Vernon, Groom, Scott, W. Chamberlain, Ken, Kempermann, and 28 Japanese in the cabin, 438 in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Gaelic* for San Francisco.—Messrs. W. E. Whitfield, L. Flynne, U.S.N., F. T. Milligan, U.S.N., C. W. Haskel, U. S N., J C. Colwell, U.S.N., G. E. Patterson, T. F. Harrison, J. Heath, A. H. Dawbarn, H. Unwin, R. V. Stoney, F. H. Merrill, S E. Burrows, S. Marsh, J. H. Pinckvoss, A. W. Sayle, Jas. Black, A. Forbes, Col. H. R. Newdegate, Capt. C. E. Edwardes, Capt. H. Buller, and 3 Europeans and 198 Chinese in the steerage.

CARGO.

Per Steamship *Menzaleh*, for Hongkong.

For England	1,011	Bales.
France	893	„
Italy	18	„
Total	1,922	Bales.
Waste Silk	12	Bales

REPORTS.

The *Cremona* reports pleasant weather throughout the voyage

The *Sunda* reports: Left Hongkong 29th July, 4 p.m., had light variable winds to Oksu, thence strong S.W. monsoon to north end of Formosa; barometer falling to 29.45. Off Tamsui the glass osc, wind veering to the North East, moderate with heavy S. E. swell; near Yokohama had strong E S E winds and heavy easterly sea; thence up had moderate easterly winds and fine weather. Passed the S S *Quangse* off the north end of Formosa on the 31st ultimo and a three-masted steamer this morning at 2 o'clock.

The *Bengal* reports:—Left Hongkong 30th July, at 10 a.m.; had fine weather to Chapel Island, where a gale set in from the N. E, veering to the westward, blowing a hurricane, barometer down to 22 deg A quantity of cases of acid stowed on deck, breaking adrift, through the heavy seas which broke over the ship, were jettisoned, but the wind shifting to S. W. the gale abated, having lasted 24 hours. Thence strong E. N. E. winds and heavy swell to Oosima; afterwards moderate Easterly winds to port, arriving at moorings 5 h August, 2h, 45m. p m., making the passage in 6 days, 4 hours, and 45 minutes

The *Gaelic* reports having had a very rough passage all the way up and having been on the edge of a typhoon on the 4th inst.

The German schooner *Helene* reports:—A very rough passage from Liuchoten Islands; E.N E. and N.E winds with heavy sea.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination	*Name*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
Hakodate, &c	... Tamaura Maru....	M. B. Co.	13th Aug.
Shanghai ...	... Nagoya Maru	... M. B Co....	16th Aug.
Hongkong ...	... Sunda	... P. & O. Co.	16th Aug.
San Francisco	... City of Peking	... P. M. S. S. Co. ...	24th Aug.
New York ...	... Etta Loring...	... Smith, Baker & Co.	Early.
New York ...	... Quang Se ...	... Jardine, M. & Co. ...	
New York ...	... Cremona ...	... Smith, Baker & Co.	
New York ...	... Bengal	... Wilkin & Robison ...	16th Aug.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley or the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I, suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

August 1st, 1875. 26 alt.

BROADWELL'S
BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

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CAUTION.
J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street London.

MARTELL & Co.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—Since the last weekly report a good general business has been done, and in some instances prices show an improvement. Exchange has gone up to 4 4⅜ for 6 months' Bank Bills on London, which, of course, even without any advance in prices, makes them considerably better for importers. For *Yarns* the demand runs chiefly on medium 16 24 and good 28 32, for which an advance of about 50 cents per picul may be quoted; low 28 32 being almost unsaleable. In 38/42 little is doing, and only best qualities are saleable. *Shirtings* 9 lb. good chops continue in request, and have further improved in price; 8¼ lb. good makes keep firm, but other weights and qualities have not yet reached a satisfactory point, though they are not any longer in the same depressed state in which they were some time ago. In *Velvets* only small sales have been made, but prices keep firm. In *T. Cloth* little is doing. *White Shirtings* are quiet and *Turkey Reds* dull. Of *Drills* some sales of 14 lb. at lower prices are reported, and quotations must be reduced. *Taffachelass* are saleable in small lots at about $2 per piece. At the close a general demand still continues and prices are very firm.

Grey Shirtings:—

7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce...	$1.70 to $2.10
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	„ ...	2 00 to 2.45
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ „	39 in.	„ ...	1 95 to 2 50
9 lbs	38½ „	44 in.	„ ...	2 30 to 2 80
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 „	32 in.	„ ...	1 55 to 1.75
„ 6lbs.	24 „	32 in.	„ ...	1.15 to 1.25

White Shirtings:—

60 to 64 reed	40 yds.	35 in.	per pce.	2.30 to 2.50
Turkey Reds	24 yds.	30 in.	2—3 lb. per lb...	0.75 to 0 97½
Black Velvets	... ...			8.00 to 9.00
English Drills	15 lbs.	40 yds,	30 in.	2.80 to 3.00
Taffachelass	12 yds,	43 in....	*nom.*	2.00 to 2.20

Yarns.—

No 16 to 24	per picul..	$30 00 to 33 00	
No. 28 to 32	per picul..	$32 00 to 38 50	
No. 38 to 42	per picul...	$39.00 to 42.00	
Reverse Twist ... 16-24 ...	„ ...	33.00	

Woollens.—In consequence of the sudden rise in exchange transactions in this staple have been on a larger scale for the last week, principally in fancy Bradford goods and *Black Orleans*, which have been in good demand, but prices remain as last quoted. *Mousselines de Laine* continue also saleable at former prices.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds	32 in....	6 50 to 7 50
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds	31 in....	4 75 to 5.25
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in....	4.25 to 5.75
Italian Cloth	—30 yds	32 in....	0 25 to 0 33
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds	32 in....	6 25 to 7 25
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in....	18 50 to 19 00
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in....	13 00 to 14 50
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in ...	9 17½ to 0.19

Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in...	0 23 to 0.27
Multicolored „	...30 yds.	30 in...	0.30 to 0.36½
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy..	48 in. to 52 in...		0.80 to 1 20
Presidents	54 in. to 56 in...		0.60 to 0.70
Pilots	54 in. to 56 in...		0.40 to 0.45
Union	54 in. to 56 in...		0.40 to 0.65
Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs....	per lb...		0.40 to 0.41

Sugar.—Buyers have lately been offering lower rates, which holders show no inclination to accept for other than white kinds, *Formosa*, in particular, being firmly held for higher rates than our quotations.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul .	$3 35	
„ in basket	„ ..	$3 20	
Taiwanfoo do.	„ ..	$3 15	
do. in bag	„ ..	$3 20	
China No 1 Ping-fah	„ ..	$7 60	
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„ ...	$6 80	
„ No 3 Ke-pak	„ ..	$6 00	
China No. 4 Kook-fah	...per picul...	$5.40	
„ No. 5 Kong-fun	„ ...	$4 80	
„ No. 6 E-pak	„ ...	$3 80	
Swatow...	„ ...	$3 00	
Daitong	„ ...	$2.65	
Japan Rice	„ ...	$2 27	
Kerosene Oil	„ ...	$2.20	

Kerosene Oil.—There have been fair sales at prices varying from $2.20 to 2.30.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Business has continued active at advancing prices up to the 10th instant, but in consequence of a rise in exchange of about 10 per cent., buyers have not been so eager, and since the close of the American mail the market is decidedly weaker. We give below the highest quotations, on which concessions of 15 to 20 dollars per picul have been obtained.

Settlements since the 5th instant are 1,070 bales of Hanks, and 360 bales of Oshius and other sorts. Arrivals amount to 1,890 bales, leaving a stock of 600 bales.

Total export up to date 4,923 bales against 560 bales last season.

	At Exchange 4/1¾ in London.	*At Exchange 5.56 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*	
Hanks.—Extra to No 1...	$840 to 860	32/3 to 33/	90 to 92
„ Best No. 1 & 2 .	$8.0 to 830	31/3 to 32/	87 to 89
„ Good No 2	$790 to 8.0	30/6 to 30 10	85 to 86
„ Medium No 2½	$770 to 7.0	29/9 to 30/1	83 to 84
„ C'mon. No 3...	$750 to 760	29/ to 29/5	81 to 82
„ Inferior No 4 & 5 .	$730 to 740	28/4 to 28/9	79 to 80

	At Exchange 4/1¼ in London.	*At Exchange 5. at 656 m.s. in Lyons.*	
Oshiu—Good & best ..	$790 to 810	30/6 to 31/3	85 to 87
Medium	...$750 to 770	29/ to 29/9	81 to 83
Kukida.	$820 to 900	31/8 to 34/3	88 to 96
Hamatski.....	$630 to 710	24/8 to 27/7	69 to 77
Soday.	$600 to 650	23/7 to 25/5	66 to 71
Taysaam sorts.....	$480 to 550	19/2 to 21/9	53 to 60

Tea.—Our Tea market continues very quiet settlements only amounting to 1,100 piculs, and stocks remaining unaltered. The rise in exchange has almost checked business and prices close dull shewing a decline of $2 per piculs.

Common	...$10.00 to 12 00	Fine	...$23 00 to 29.00
Good Common	... 13.00 to 14 00	Finest	... 30 00 to 35 00
Medium	... 15 00 to 17.00	Choice	... 40.00 noml.
Good Medium	... 18 00 to 21 00		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—There has been again a very large business doing during the past week at daily advancing rates, which still look firm at quotations.

Rates close as follows:—

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight.....	4s 4¾d.
„ Bank Bills on demand..... ...4s	3¾d.
„ Private 6 months' sight.....	4s 4¾d.
ON PARIS—Bank Sight	5 3
„ Bank 6 months' sight.....	5.45
„ Private 6 ms. sight.....	5.57½
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight.....	6 % disct.
„ Private 10 days' sight.....	8 % noml.
ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	74½
„ Private 10 days sight.....	76 noml.
ON New York—Bank Bills on demand.....	102½
„ 30 days sight Private.....	104
ON San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand.....	103
„ 30 days sight Private..	104½
Kinsatz	382
Gold Yen	378

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,
And at LIVERPOOL & MANCHESTER,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

**Billiard Room Furniture Manufacturers,
Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,**

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. M. THE QUEEN;

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL, CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDOWELL & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.
BOMBAY—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.
SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

Yokohama, August 12, 1876. 52isn.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

Established 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List, 60 pages; sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Prodnce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50 To 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD AND
66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

June 10, 1876. 12ms.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

May 17th, 1873. tf.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 34.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

A descent from the summit of Fusiyama was made on Thursday last as follows:—

	h.	*min.*	*a.m.*
Left the summit	5	50	
8th Rest-house	5	58	
Tea-house, entering the wood on the descent	6	30	
Maga-ishi,	7	00	
**Waradji* tree	7	15	
Porch outside Shubashiri	7	40	
Tea-house at ,,	7	45	

Total time occupied in the descent from the summit to the Tea-house at Shubashiri, 1 h. 55 min.

In a short note written about this time last year giving a few particulars of a descent of the mountain, the place then erroneously called Chuchikiba is that now properly designated Maga-ishi. It will be recognized by all visitors to Fusiyama as the resting-place at the end of the straight road leading from Shubashiri to the actual foot of the mountain, beyond which no horse or *kago* is allowed to go. Chuchikiba is at some distance above this point. The correction makes, of course, no difference in regard to the time occupied in the descent, but it relieves the details of any possible perplexity which might occur to any one who knows the two stations and their exact situations on the mountain.

As the visit to the mountain here referred to was not without one or two incidents of passing interest, we will give a few details regarding it in our next issue.

During the last week the planet Venus has been visible at mid-day, we believe we might say all day, only that the cloudy state of the sky has prevented her being so conspicuous as she otherwise would have been. We believe her appearance was first observed at about 1 p.m. on Friday, the 11th, and by some the brilliant planet was thought to be a comet. On Wednesday, the 16th, we were fortunate enough to obtain a glimpse of her as she appeared about mid-day between the sun and the moon. The only previous case of this phenomenon which has happened in our recollection was at Newchwang six or seven years ago, when Venus was seen by several persons there at the zenith about mid-day. What the particular conditions are under which this unusual visibility takes place, we are not astronomers enough to say. Our impression is that many cases are on record. The planet, as seen in the night at three or four o'clock a.m., has been remarkably brilliant during the last week.

Another astronomical phenomenon has also to be recorded, namely the appearance of a comet, which has been visible during the week, after nine o'clock p.m., in the north-eastern region of the sky. At present it is a very nebulous, obscure little object, its position some way lower than, and to the right of, the constellation Cassiopea. We have been told that it is approaching the earth, and may probably be expected to become more brilliant and conspicuous shortly.

Amidst all the persecution of the press which is going on in this country, and the complaints of hard times which reach us from all sides, it is pleasant to hear that the circulation of the *Osaka Nippo* has increased to such an extent that the printing press which was amply sufficient to do the work of the periodical while in an embryo state of existence, has proved unequal to the task now demanded of it, and has, therefore, been abandoned for a larger press, which the editor informs his readers has been purchased at Hiôgo. The editor, not unnaturally, rejoices over this state of prosperity, and announces that his issue will be suspended for a day while the new press is being erected.

We call attention to an article from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* published elsewhere, touching on an industry which is apparently just finding development in Japan, namely, the manufacture of indigo. In aiding its development the Government have assisted, as far as lies in their power, by allowing the export of indigo from this country duty-free.

We are much afraid that Mr. Godai, who appears to have entered largely into the manufacture of indigo, hardly knows the dangers and difficulties which surround this trade. It is said that he is purchasing hundreds of acres of land in order to cultivate the plant, but is he aware of the precarious nature of the crop, and the skill and care which is required for its cultivation? It is a crop which frequently fails to yield fifty per cent. of the production of the previous year, and it too often fails altogether. Planters in India have over and over again been crippled, or utterly ruined, by over-confidence in this particular business.

Considering the doubtful nature of the undertaking we cannot as yet echo the jubilant strain of the *Nichi Nichi* on the introduction of this industry, though we have no wish to say a word in discouragement of useful enterprise. We would, however, caution Mr. Godai and others engaged in the business, against being too sanguine of a favourable result when operations are of an extended nature, and recommend the utmost caution in pursuing this undertaking. Knowledge of the peculiarities of the culture of the plant, and skill in the economical preparation of the article for exportation are particularly needed. The cultivation of indigo was given up in the Southern States of America simply because it was found infinitely more advantageous to replace it by cotton; and surely no one will accuse the American planters of want of forethought and patient skill in the development of their agricultural resources.

Judging from the samples of Japanese indigo *(ai)* which we have seen, we should certainly conclude that, compared to the Indian dye, its commercial value is very small, and

* This is a prominent tree between a third and half of the way to Shubashiri, on which many of the pilgrims hang their *waradji*. The name is used quite arbitrarily here in order to recall the position to foreign readers.

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never can form an important article of exportation; but if Japanese planters are determined to persevere in the cultivation of indigo for the purpose of export, we should strongly recommend them to procure good seed from India, and the assistance of experts skilled in the growth of the plant and the production of the marketable commodity.

We publish elsewhere an interesting letter from a correspondent concerning certain agricultural improvements in this country. The writer, Mr. Tsuda, is not only a practical farmer, but has had the advantage of personal observation of the systems of agriculture carried on in Europe, having been appointed by the Government of this country a Vice-Commissioner of Agriculture to the Vienna Exhibition. It was during his visit to Europe that Mr. Tsuda became acquainted with Hooibrenk's method of artificial fertilization, which he has since introduced here with the favourable result stated in his letter. It is evident that Mr. Tsuda is smarting under a sense of injury because the improvements he advocates have not met with universal acceptation. But we would bid Mr. Tsuda be of good heart. Rome was not built in a day, nor was any inventor ever able to bring about the general use of his invention, however much it might benefit humanity, without having to contend with innumerable disappointments, continual failures, and jealous interference and depreciation on the part of rivals, all of which had to be overcome by patient determination to succeed. If Mr. Tsuda perseveres in his laudable endeavours to improve agriculture in this country, and during the course of his life succeeds in effecting only a tithe of the increase in the crops of which he writes, he may consider that a life-long labour has not been thrown away, and the pleasant reflection will be left to him that, while he has distinguished himself, he has undoubtedly benefited his country.

The money market remains in much the same position as reported by us last week. Little or no outside relief has arrived, and every fresh transaction in silk is heralded by an advance in rates, until we have almost arrived at the good old fashioned rate of 4s. 6d. for the dollar. The Native Banks have done little to relieve the market, or benefit themselves, but a Chinese Bank, with a keen eye to business, is reported to have taken the old Deutsche Bank premises with a view to sharing the good things enjoyed by the Foreign Banks.

When the summer is nearly over and there is a prospect of the long continued dry weather being broken by rain, our Consuls take in hand the question of watering our streets, and after discussion with the native authorities, propound a scheme whereby the Japanese will defray one half of the cost if the community can be induced to subscribe a sufficient sum to cover the other half. This work was, until the end of June last, undertaken by Mr. Davis, who was remunerated by subscriptions paid by only a few of those who benefited by its accomplishment, and was given up by him on account of the trouble involved in collecting the subscriptions, and also because the uncertainty of depending on such means of remuneration would not justify him in repairing his water-carts, which had nearly all broken down, or providing himself with new ones. It is for this reason that for more than a month past we have had to endure the hot glare of the unwatered roads, and the consequent discomfort of dust. That it is desirable the streets should be watered regularly during the hot and dry weather there can be no question, not only for the comfort of residents, but for the better preservation of the roads—now that these are gravelled and not macadamized, and it is for this latter reason that it seems but fair that the Japanese should defray part of the cost of so doing. The difficulty is how to raise the quota which the public should pay for their participation in the benefit, so that a few liberal residents are not called upon to pay for the comfort of those who positively refuse to subscribe. It seems a pity that a fixed rate cannot be levied, to be assessed on the value of rentals, so that none should escape their just share of payment for what is almost a necessity and undoubtedly a comfort, and yet that the burden of the tax should not fall heavily on anyone. But whether any scheme of this sort can be attempted, or dependence is to be placed entirely upon voluntary subscriptions as the Consuls have decided, we are afraid that the time has altogether gone by this season for any good result to be obtained. The estimated cost of $460 per month for watering all the streets of the settlement is not too high, we believe, if the whole of the Swamp streets are included, but even this might be greatly reduced, if instead of making an estimate for one year only, a contract was given out for doing the work for, say, five years. By this means the cost of the requisite plant would be extended over a lengthened period, and not over one season only, and it is this necessary cost of outlay which must always make a short contract a heavy expense to those concerned. But it is clear that a voluntary subscription list could never be depended on for a long contract, considering the continually changing nature of residence here, and nothing but an equitably assessed rate will ever properly meet the case. There can be no difficulty in levying this if all the Consuls agree as to the necessity of doing so, and there should be still less difficulty in collecting it, as the amount to be paid by each householder would, after all, be but a trifle.

Since the above was in type we have received the following notice, which effectually disposes of the question for the present, but we hope it has not entirely dropped.

NOTICE.

With reference to the notice of the 12th instant the undersigned has to inform the Foreign Community that the subscriptions for the watering of the settlement amounted to $358.

The undersigned has endeavoured to obtain a modification of the original scheme with the object of securing to the community the same advantages for the above sum as if the full amount of $460 had been subscribed. It has been found impossible to do this in any way that would give general satisfaction to the subscribers, and the scheme has therefore for the present been abandoned.

C. BRENNWALD,
Senior Consul.

Yokohama, 19th August, 1876.

We ought, perhaps, to apologise to our readers for again referring to the anonymous author of "*Is the Decalogue a Myth*," but we extract the following remarks from the *Shanghai Courier* to show that our strictures on the publication are fully seconded by our contemporary.

We have received a copy of a pamphlet strangely entitled as follows:—*The Decalogue a Myth*?! "What saith the Scripture?" "He that hath ears to hear, let him hear." It purports to be a rejoinder to the review of 'Tu Quoque's' book on Biblical cosmogony which appeared in the *Japan Mail*, and has been already noticed at some length by that journal. The paragraph which seems to have given such offence to the anonymous author is as follows:—

"Man may measure the gravity of infractions of the various commandments in the Decalogue by their effects upon society. But we have not the slightest certainty that the Deity does so, and for all we know, there may be as much sin, using a theological term, in bearing false witnes, as in breaking any of the other commandments."

This strikes us as being a very sensible remark, and one which any clear-minded believer in revealed truth would have but little hesitation in subscribing to. Nothing is truer than that men may, and probably do, gauge sin by its social effects; nothing is less certain than that the Deity does so. Indeed the view of sin here repudiated on behalf of the Supreme Being is in every way a base and an unworthy one; the idea of God measuring offences against His holiness according to the standard of a stipendiary magistrate! Yet there is some one in Japan who seems to think otherwise, and this misguided man has published a brochure addressed to readers of the *Japan Mail*, which for misrepresentation—if we know of a stronger word than this we would use it—inconsequence, narrowness, and sanctimonious affectation of zeal for the Truth, transcends anything we ever met with. The remark of the *Japan Mail* is either egregiously misunderstood, or wilfully caricatured. We regret having to use hard words, but there is a spirit manifested in the tract before us which is inexpressibly odious, and we do not hesitate to condemn it strongly. The falsification of the Reviewer's meaning is simply unblushing, while the unctuous sorrow lavished over his alleged obduracy to revealed truths, and so on, is sufficient to disgust anybody with a head upon his shoulders or an ordinary amount of respect for his fellow-creatures in his heart.

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From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 14th.

There are but two newspapers published in the Osaka *Fu*, and yet, according to the *Osaka Nippô*, special officials have been appointed to act as censors, and so endeavour to keep the editors within what are considered proper bounds.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

Mr. Nabeshima, the Governor of Tochigi *ken*, having for some years past discharged the affairs of his office with great skill and promptitude, has been informed that hereafter his salary will be increased 50 *yen* per month.

From the same.

The weather during the summer is generally cool in Akita *ken*, but this year the heat is reported to be excessive, and it is said that the thermometer has registered over 100° Fahr.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

We have already reported that police constables who desire to marry must give three days notice to the Chief Office of their intention so to do, and we now find that these regulations apply to all officials belonging to the Bureau of Police.

From the same.

A great festival will take place at the temple of Hachiman, Fukagawa, Tôkiô, on the 15th instant.

From the same.

Hospital buildings, which will cover an area of 8,000 *tsubos*, are about to be erected on part of the site of the late *daimio* of Kaga's *yashiki*, and will be completed in one hundred days.

From the same.

It is said that the Chief of a certain Department desires his subordinates to read no other newspaper than the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, and those who are not careful to submit to their Chief's wishes in this respect, find their promotion very slow.

From the *Osaka Nippô*.

A chief priest of the West Honganji sect of Buddhists is going out to Loochoo to preach.

From the same.

Government bonds of the value of 5,281,050 *yen* are in the hands of the Osaka merchants, acording to returns made on the 30th ultimo.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

Kato, the editor, and Maida, writer on the staff of the *Mainich Shimbun*, were summoned to appear at the Police Station on the 12th inst., to be questioned, it was supposed, about an article written last month on the condition of the police force.

From the same.

The accountants of the *Okurasho* are collecting statistics of the old style of coinage, and also making enquiries as to how much of it still remains in the country.

Tuesday, 15th.

The P. & O. steamer *Zambesi*, with English Mails on board to the 7th July, left Singapore on the 6th instant. The arrival here of the *Malacca* may be looked for during the night of Saturday next, the 19th instant.

The *Thabor*, with Mr. Sanjo and party on board, arrived safely at Hakodate at 10 a.m. on the 11th instant.

An enquiry was yesterday made at the Kanagawa *kencho*, into a charge of assault brought by Mr. A. Cohen against Sergeant Loxton, of the Municipal Police. According to the custom of Japanese Criminal Courts, the enquiry was conducted with closed doors.

We learn from the *Eiri Shimbun* that its editor, Mr. Maijima, was summoned to the Saibansho yesterday.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

The inhabitants of Tokushima *ken* have for some months past been complaining very much of the dull state of trade, but quite lately their silk and silk-worms' eggs have found a ready sale at very remunerative prices, and this they attribute, not to a special demand on the part of foreigners, but to the beneficial effects of the late visit of the Mikado, and are incited to loyalty in consequence.

Mr. Iwakura, the *Udaijin*, has notified that both paper manufactured by Japanese in foreign style, and indigo, may be exported free of duty. Should it hereafter be deemed advisable to impose any duty on these articles, two months' notice of such intention will previously be given.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

A letter received from Sapporo, dated the 29th of July, states that the weather has been extraordinarily warm this year throughout the island, and at times the thermometer has registered 98 or 99 degrees. No rain has fallen since the snow melted, and vegetation has suffered in consequence.

From the *Kofu Shimbun*.

Recently foreigners were met with in the city of Kofu, which they probably visited in order to purchase silk.

The *Kinji Hiôron* says that Mr. Nakajima, the editor of the *Akébono Shimbun* who recently disappeared, is said to have gone to Satzuma by the order of one of the *Sangi*.

Wednesday, 16th.

A farmer, while at work in a paddy field in the valley which lies between the Rifle range and Homoko, was bitten by an adder and died half-an-hour afterwards.

The *Chôya Shimbun* hears the rumour that the force of marines is to be reduced, but that a corresponding increase is to be made in the number of sailors and stokers in the Imperial Navy.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

Thirty two firemen are continually keeping watch at the Bureau of Police every night, to be in readiness for any alarm of fire in the capital.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

A meeting of the *Genrô-in* was to have taken place on the 14th instant, but for certain reasons was postponed.

From the same.

Our editor, Kubota, was summoned to the *Saibansho* yesterday, but on information being given that he was absent on a visit to his native province, it was ordered that he should appear at the *Saibansho* immediately on his return.

From the same.

A Shintô priest has requested and obtained permission of the Commandant of the Osaka garrison, to preach in the barracks every Sunday to the troops stationed in that city.

From the same.

Mr. Suzukida, the editor of the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, was summoned to the *Saibansho* yesterday.

From the same.

Mr. Hokiyama, our former editor, was released from jail on the 14th instant, after undergoing his sentence of three months' imprisonment. He asserts that the sentence of imprisonment inflicted on him by the *Saibansho* was an unjust one, and having declared his intention to appeal, has been confined to his house in charge of his relatives.

From the same.

We hear from Mr. Hokiyama that there are sixteen men now in the prison which he recently left, all of whom are confined for violation of the Press-laws, but that they are all, fortunately, in a sound state of health.

From the same.

The Shintô priests at the temple at Ki-oi-cho are daily offering up prayers for rain, and are faithfully hopeful that the same will be heard and responded to.

From the same.

At Maibashi, in the province of Jôshu, the amount of silk examined at the Inspectorate in that city this year, from the 4th of June to 29th of July, was 19,251 *kuan-me* (about 160,425 pounds).

From the same.

Mr. Godai is gradually enlarging his indigo manufactory,

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and has bought a large piece of land in the province of Awa, on which to erect another factory.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

A Mr. Davis, in the employ of the Kiôto *Fu*, desired to spend the hot days of summer at a temple of note on Hiyeizan, in the neighbourhood of Kiôto, but the priest in charge of the temple declined to accommodate him because he was a Christian. Mr. Davis and his family were consequently obliged to camp out on the hill side in a tent, which they so occupied for one month.

From the same.

Mr. Okuma will leave the capital to-day on a trip to the provinces of Idzu and Sagami. He will be absent for three weeks, and so avoid the hot weather.

From the *Kôko Shinpô.*

In Awomori *ken* some the farmers are showing signs of disaffection, and have armed themselves with bamboo spears preparatory to causing some trouble.

From the *Kofu Shimbun.*

The drought which has been afflicting the town of Kofu and the neighbourhood for some time past, was relieved on the 9th instant by a heavy down-pour of rain, accompanied by thunder.

Thursday, 17th.

Mr. A. F. Tyree, who lately established himself at this port as a ship-broker, was yesterday arrested on a warrant from the U. S. Consul-General, on a charge preferred against him by Mr. Bohm of forcibly entering the premises at No. 114 Creek, and attempting to set fire to them.

The *Hôchi Shimbun* reports that on the 28th ultimo five or six Chinamen proceeded in a boat to a yard on the river-side at Shanghai in the occupation of the Japanese Naval Department, attempted to steal some lumber which was stored there, and attacked and severely wounded the man in charge who endeavoured to stop their proceedings. An alarm was raised and the thieves took to their boat and escaped, but not before they had been observed by Mr. Soné, a Japanese Naval officer, who happened to have been in the yard at the time, and who at once started in pursuit. The thieves landed at a jetty on the English bund and escaped, with the exception of one of their number, who was arrested and taken to the Japanese Consulate. The matter is now being enquired into by the Chinese Authorities.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

A fire broke out at Minato-mura, in the province of Kaga, on the morning of the 6th instant, and was not extinguished until noon, when, owing to a scarcity of water and the high wind which prevailed, some three hundred houses were destroyed.

From the same.

The inhabitants of the province of Kaga have for a long time suffered from drought. On the 8th instant torrents of rain fell at Kanazawa, the river was quickly flooded, and the result was that three bridges and about forty houses were destroyed, and it is feared that there has been some loss of life in consequence.

From the same.

Mr. Peshine Smith was entertained at a farewell dinner by the officials of the *Gaimusho*, previous to his leaving his employment under Government.

From the same.

We hear from the Gifu *ken*, that although advices have been there received of a decline in the prices of silk at Tôkiô, the staple still maintains its position in that *ken*, and no fall in price has yet taken place.

From the same.

The residents on the island of Hachijô have failed in their silk crop this year, unlike their neighbours on the mainland, and have had to bear heavy losses in consequence.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

One hundred and fifty men presented themselves at the Bureau of Police on the 14th instant, and applied to be enrolled as police constables. This is the largest number of applicants at one time ever known.

From the same.

The *Kanayomi Shimbun* of Yokohama will, after the 17th instant, be issued daily instead of every other day as heretofore.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

A notification has been issued by Mr. Okubo, the Minister of the Interior, to the effect that the Government office for the inspection of drugs and chemicals will be removed from Kiôto and established at Yokohama, with a branch office at Nagasaki.

From the same.

A special meeting of the *Genrô-In* will take place to-day, the 17th instant.

From the same.

Mr. Higo, formerly editor of the suspended *Kokai Shinpo*, has been sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months, for having published an article in the above paper entitled "Freedom must be bought with blood."

From the same.

The amount of Japanese articles sold at the Philadelphia Exhibition, from the 10th of June to the 30th of the same month, —with Sundays excluded being in all 18 days—amounted in value to $24,963.64. Of these, goods exhibited by the Japanese Government were sold to the extent of $779.39, and the balance represents the sale of goods exhibited by Japanese merchants and others.

Friday, 18th.

The following movements of the Mitsu Bishi S. S. Company's steamers may be of interest to our readers:—The *Nevada* left Shanghai on the 14th instant and is due here on the afternoon of the 21st. The *Genkai Maru* left Shanghai on the 16th instant and is due here on morning of the 24th, according to schedule time.

From the *Osaka Nippô.*

Ten officials are to be selected from the Shihôsho (Department of Justice), who will proceed to various parts of the country and enquire into the general condition of the people.

From the same.

On the 10th instant heavy rain, accompanied by thunder, fell at Osaka, when three persons were killed by lightening.

From the same.

The recent drought has greatly affected Lake Biwa, as many parts of it are now nearly dry, and has also caused a rise of one *yen* per picul in the price of rice in the Kagawa *ken.*

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Mr. Wakabayashi, the former acting editor of this paper, made a voluntary explanation at the *Saibansho*, which had the effect of causing the exculpation of Mr. Kubota, our present editor.

From the same.

Application has been made to the Tôkiô *Fu* for permission to publish a newspaper to be called the *Giokuseki Bunko.*

From the same.

It is rumoured that the Railway fares will be raised on the 20th instant, at which date the Tôkiô and Yokohama line will pass into the hands of a number of the *kuadzoku.*

From the *Shichi Ichi Zappo.*

On Sunday, the 6th instant, nine converts to Christianity were baptised at the Kobe Church.

From the *Naniwa Shimbun.*

The Governor of Nagasaki *ken* wishing that the people under his jurisdicture should read newspapers, at his own expense sends two copies of the *Saikai Shimbun* to various places in his *ken.*

From the *Tekka Shimbun.*

The chief Judge of the *Saibansho* of the Kagoshima *ken* has been violently assaulted. It appears that his appointment by

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the *Shihôsho* has given offence to some people, as it has necessitated the administration of the law in that *ken* in the same manner as prevails throughout the country, and so greatly interfered with the absolute power which the *Kenrei* formerly possessed.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

The *kuadzoku* have recently held frequent meetings, probably to discuss the question of the Capitalization of Incomes.

From the same.

On the 10th instant three foreigners passed through Yotsuya, Tôkiô, dressed exactly in the same manner as Japanese pilgrims, and having Japanese servants following them leading a donkey carrying their provisions. They were very likely going to Fujiyama.

From the same.

Some enterprising person having seen a snake at Sekiya, Mukôjima, Tôkiô, about 30 feet in length and 3 feet in circumference, is now trying to capture the monster. In this endeavour he has already spent one hundred *yen*, but we can only wish him success, and the realization of a rapid fortune by exhibiting the reptile—when he has caught it.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

Three students from the Law College will leave for France on the 23rd instant, in order to study law for three years in that country.

From the same.

The priests of the Kirishima sect have lately made many converts to Shintôism in the Kagoshima *ken*, where they already number upwards of 100,000 followers.

Saturday, 19th.

From the *Kôfu Shimbun*.

The managers of the Government silk reeling establishment have sold their silk at such good rates, that the profit has nearly covered the original cost of construction of the factory.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

H. E. Iwakura, the *Udaijin*, has issued a notification to the effect that those who are desirous of sending goods to the Exhibition to be held at Paris in 1878, should apply for permission to the Home Department.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

Five officials belonging to the Department of Agriculture left for China a few days ago, where they proceed for the purpose of purchasing sheep. It is expected that by the introduction of sheep and the subsequent establishment of woollen manufactories, all necessity for importing foreign woollen goods will eventually be done away with, and the 11th year of Meiji, at least, will see the accomplishment of this desirable end.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

Only officials have hitherto been allowed to pass through the front gate of the Bureau of Police, and merchants and others were prohibited doing so. Newspaper reporters, however, who had constant business at the office, found it was so inconvienent to be obliged always to go round to the back gate, that they applied for and obtained special permission to be able to make use of the front gate.

From the same.

The Government has already settled the taxes on various vehicles. Those belong to the Army and Navy Department are exempted from all tax.

From the same.

The *Tôkio Maru*, when approaching Yokohama on the evening of the 10th instant, collided with a fishing boat and sank it.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

A *sake* seller named Yeikawa, living at Matzushima-chô, Tôkiô, has invented some powder by which rice can be cleaned with ease, and the invention has been inspected by the authorities and pronounced to be a useful one.

From the same.

The *Shiramine Maru*, a sailing vessel which has been built by the Kaitakushi at Hakodate, was successfully launched on the 28th of last month. The cost of construction was under 10,000 *yen*.

From the same.

The inhabitants in and about Hakodate were greatly pleased at the visit of the Mikado, and they are further pleased that Mr. Sanjô and other officials have appeared among them. A paper called the *Hakodate Shimbun* is about to be published.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Yokohama Station.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday 6th August, 1876.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,942.45
Merchandise, &c.	$ 499.28
Total.	**$8,441.73**

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$9,556.69
Merchandise, &c.	$ 569.40
Total.	$10,126.09

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday 13th August, 1876.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,683.33
Merchandise, &c.	$ 774.20
Total.	$8,457.53

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$8,323.06
Merchandise, &c.	$ 449.80
Total.	$8,772.86

The Japanese Government intend to try to acclimatize the cinchona in Japan, and have, according to the *Madras Mail*, applied for young plants for that purpose. Supplies of the varieties that yield the most alkaloids were furnished them; a box containing officinalis and succirana plants was also forwarded to the island of Bawean. From several flourishing Ledgeriana trees pieces of bark have been cut for chemical examination. Since many of the seed-yielding trees that had been formerly examined had died after having flowered abundantly, it becomes continually necessary to analyze bark from fresh and flourishing specimens. Also from British India Ledgeriana seeds have been applied for. An experiment to prepare sulphate of quinine from parings of cinchona officinalis yielded 2.50 per cent. of sulphate of quinine and 0.50 per cent. of cinchonidine. This quinine in salt is more coloured and less pure than that obtained by the same process from parings of Ledgeriana bark.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

At Versailles on Saturday the anniversary of the birth of General Hoche was celebrated by a banquet, at which various political speeches were made. M. Gambetta was one of the speakers. He referred to the struggles the Republican party had to undergo, and of the triumphs it had won by its discipline and moderation. He should be sorry, he said, if no opposition existed, for it was in combating opposition the party developed its strength. The Republic was a Government of order and liberty, and its programme was one of peace, education and concord, while its impersonal character inspired a feeling of security which no monarchy could impart. "We have enough to do," said M. Gambetta in conclusion, "to look after ourselves, without thinking of other people's affairs."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

A Roman Catholic bishop took his seat for the first time in the Italian Senate on Wednesday. The right reverend senator was Monsignor di Giacomo, Bishop of Piedimonte Alife, in the Neapolitan territory. The Roman correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—He was created senator shortly after the liberation of Naples, on the recommendation of Count Cavour, but has never taken part in the deliberations of the House since the capital was removed from Turin to Florence. He is the first of the episcopal senators who has taken his seat in the House since Rome became the capital. On entering he was informed by the officials that he must have made a mistake, but on quietly answering, to their great surprise, that he was a senator, he was ushered forward with all possible deference.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

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MURMURS.

WITH thirty writers for the press undergoing various terms of imprisonment and three journals suppressed by a sudden ukase, it would be idle for the present rulers of the Japanese nation to try to shut their eyes to the fact that a large amount of discontent prevails. To some extent this is what was to be expected; for a revolutionary government that energetically sets itself to sweep away the abuses which centuries of usurpation and misrule have bequeathed to it must necessarily draw upon itself the secret dislike, if not the active hostility, of the persons and classes who feel that their doom is sealed. The opposition, however, which the government has experienced from the classes that have suffered most severely from the movement of the age, the nobles and gentry, has, we venture to say, been much less than might have been expected. Indeed, those two classes might reasonably claim for themselves the credit of a high degree of patriotism, for their ready acquiescence in the series of changes which has shorn them of most of their inherited privileges.

Beginning with the surrender of the fiefs to the Sovereign in 1869, these changes have now culminated in the measure for the capitalization of incomes promulgated a fortnight ago. In the extent of interests affected by them and in the quiet thoroughness of their operation, they are probably without a parallel in modern history. The end was a logical and necessary consequence of the beginning; and the latter was as imperatively demanded for the sake of the commonweal as was the former. An important difference, however, is to be noticed as regards the manner in which the two stages of this great question were respectively dealt with. The first was preceded by much discussion, and the parties concerned were allowed full opportunity of giving expression to their views. Had the same courtesy been exercised in regard to the measure for the capitalization of incomes it is probable that the inevitable would have been accepted with as good a grace as before, the bitterness of the sense of spoliation would have been largely mitigated, and it is morally certain that of the many thousands of educated and able minds that would have intently devoted themselves to the consideration of the measure, some few at least would have been found capable of contributing valuable suggestions towards its improvement in details.

But the prevailing discontent is of wider extent and more deeply rooted than these considerations will account for. Unless we are much mistaken the lower classes also think they have causes for complaint. What these are has been indicated with unmistakeable emphasis by several of the articles translated from the native press, which have lately appeared in our columns. Briefly they amount to this;—the Government is carrying matters with too high a hand in defiance both of the Sovereign's pledges and of the national aspirations. It is to be feared there is only too much truth in the accusation so persistently reiterated by the journals of all shades of opinion, that the foes most bitterly hated by the administration are those two indispensible requisites of good government, publicity and discussion. Nothing is allowed to be made known which the Government can possibly keep secret. Measures most vitally affecting the commonweal are launched forth undiscussed with all the suddenness of a thunder-bolt. The consequences are altogether harmful. Take for instance the recent change in the mode of levying the land-tax. Of the excellence of the measure itself there cannot be two opinions. That it is more economical for the Government, and in the end more advantageous for the people, that the land-tax should be paid in money than in kind, requires but little argument to show. But nearly everything depended on the mode in which the change was to be accomplished. The minds of the people should have been first accustomed to the idea by discussion of it in their village assemblies. That it should be favourably received at first was not to be expected, for the agricultural mind is proverbially averse from change; but with patience and by dint of repeated argument and explanation of the advantages of the measure its universal acceptance was merely a question of time. This mode of politically educating the people, however, was not in accordance with the official traditions. A notification from the central Government, with instructions to the local authorities to enforce it, was all that was considered necessary. Hence the deep dissatisfaction of the farmers, and many a local out-break which it has required bloodshed to quell.

But a still more general cause of dissatisfaction is the resistance of the administration to the newly awakened national spirit. With the expanded intelligence of the people has come a deeper interest in political questions than has ever before been aroused in the minds of any oriental race. From time to time the holders of power have been forced to recognize the strength of this feeling, and even temporarily to bow before it. One such crisis occurred in the spring of last year, and resulted in a renewal and part fulfilment of that all important oath taken by the Sovereign on his assumption of the power, which will be prized by after ages as the great charter of the Japanese nation. The cardinal article of that solemn engagement was that measures affecting the commonweal should be submitted to public discussion. Has this engagement been faithfully kept? The efforts to hush the voice of public opinion by the infliction of savage penalties on the writers for the press and by the despotic suspension of independent journals; the refusal, on a most miserable pretext, to convene the assembly of local officials; the withholding of the proceedings of the senate from publication; and the uncontrolled expenditure of the national revenue at the discretion of a few departmental chiefs, supply an answer to the question far from creditable to the advisers of the Sovereign. This is really the grievance which lies closest to the root of the prevailing discontent. The complaint of the people, in so far as they may venture to speak openly, is that their rulers are not keeping faith with them; and the distrust thus engendered is constantly being fed by the unexplained proceedings of the Government. What reasons of state or of national benefit dictate the transfer of the railway to a company of nobles? At whose expense, and for whose benefit is the unprofitable annual outlay of the Mining Department to be increased? When is a stop to be put to the reckless waste of the national revenue by the Kaitakushi? What arguments can be advanced to justify, or even to palliate, the continuance year after year of the omission to account to the nation annually for the actual expenditure of the taxes which it pays? These and a hundred other similar questions the people are daily asking; and the answer of the Government is to throw the publicists who formulate the questions into prison. So long as the human mind continues to expand, so long will the interest felt by men in matters of government continue to deepen and extend; and it would ill beseem the present administration to ignore the strides in the path of enlightenment which, under its leadership, all classes of the nation have made within the last few years. Still less would judicious Ministers be

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disposed to undervalue the experience, the knowledge of the people, of their wants and weaknesses, acquired by the Provincial Governors of their own appointing. Of the rich reserve fund of political ability which the nation possesses in these men, ample proof was given on the occasion of the first and as yet the only assembly which they have been allowed to hold. A milder mode of introducing constitutional government into a despotically ruled country could hardly well be devised; and a political experiment of richer promise has never been attempted in Japan. Why has it been nipped in the bud? Owing, say the officials, to His Majesty's trip to the North. But His Majesty has returned to his capital, and the year has several months yet to run. Is there not still time to summon the assembly before winter? Is the Finance Department prepared to submit its accounts and vouchers to it when it meets? Nothing short of some such measure of publicity as this will silence the murmurs which seem only to deepen with the efforts made to stifle them by persecuting the press.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

Rights and Liberties.

(Mioó Zasshi.)

Some one has expressed the following opinions.

A rigorous Notification was issued by the Prime Minister on the 4th July last, to the effect that should any registered newspaper or magazine publish any matter which may be deemed calculated to disturb or destroy the peace of the nation, the further publication of such newspaper or magazine may be suspended at and during the discretion of the *Naimusho*. But I find that not only do the journalists not obey this supplementary law, but they oppose it, and denounce the oppression and corruption of the Government without the least fear. They have determined to use all the force of their pens to shake off this oppression, and vow that if this do not suffice they threaten to take up arms against the Government and offer up themselves as marytrs to freedom. Now, should all the discontented men in the Empire make common cause with them and a civil war arise, not only will this notification be of no avail, but it will have produced the worst possible effects upon the country. Whether this supplementary law, and the purposes to which it has been put, are leading to national misfortunes or not, I cannot say; but it has certainly disposed the minds of men towards rebellion.

It is a law of nature that every thing must give way if more than a breaking strain is applied to it. And this is true in respect of oppression, which, if pushed to an extremity, becomes the root iof freedom. The steam engine which moves large vessels is a comparatively small thing, but when an excessive pressure is used, the boilers explode and shatter the ship to atoms. Streams, however usually insignificant, swell under the long continuance o rain, until the channel can no longer contain them. The overf flowing waters then burst their banks and cause destructive floods. And if it is thus with inanimate objects, how much more is it the case with men, whom nature teaches to rebel against the yoke of excessive oppression! From the remotest times history tells us of revolutions caused by the oppression of Governments, and I shall here try to give two or three examples.

When the Emperor Shin-no-Shikô conquered China and began to administer the Government with his own hands, he, thinking that the dynasty of his predecessor had been destroyed owing to the excessive power of the aristocracy, deprived the nobles of all their power, and absorbed it into his own. Then, fearing that he could not carry out his policy of oppression unless the people were kept in ignorance, he imposed excessive taxes on them, condemned to death all who criticized his acts, burnt all the existing books, and did many other like arbitrary acts. He imagined that his policy was successful, but, immediately after his death, a farmer raised the standard of rebellion, all brave patriots joined him, and his dynasty was extinguished.

The same thing took place in France. The government of Louis XIV. was very oppressive. He levied excessive taxes, invaded the rights of the people, was shamefully prodigal in his court, and took no real heed of the welfare of the people. It is true that he died before any misfortune came upon him personally. But the great revolution which took place in the reign of Louis XVI. had its true origin in the arbitrary acts of his predecessors, and fearful carnage resulted from its outbreak. The bodies of the dead formed mountains and their blood rivers. But the castle of oppression fell.

If we examine these events, we shall see that the Governments of those days brought on these evils by their own acts, and they are thus solely to blame.

When the Press- and Libel-laws were issued by this Government, the spirit of the journalists, torpid up to that time, were inflamed by the severity of those laws, and from that date they have been perpetually clamouring for extended rights and liberties for the people in an undaunted manner. The power of their arguments has so impressed the national mind, that however oppressive the Government may hereafter become, those arguments can now never be extinguished in Japan, and the greater the oppression so much more vigorous will be the resistance to it. The Press- and Libel-laws should have been so modified that nothing remained in them to obstruct the people in the acquisition of their rights and liberties. Yet, wonderful to tell, a supplementary law, increasing the severity of the previous code, has been issued. Every official animated by loyal affection towards our Emperor ought to listen to suggestions which proceed from the mind of the people. But the present officials seem profoundly indifferent to this voice, and seek only to suppress it, in order that they may the better conceal their own misdeeds.

Knowing that oppression was not the true road to follow, our Emperor expressed his desire to unite his happiness with that of his people, and last year declared his determination to make the form of his Government that of a constitutional monarchy. I say, therefore, that in enacting these severe laws to protect themselves in their own misdeeds, these officials are acting adversely to the Imperial will.

Although the promulgation of the Press- and Libel-laws has to some extent prevented the free expression of the views of the people, yet the fines and imprisonments have only affected the public writers; and all that the proprietors of newspapers have had to do in these cases was to find other editors. Although the Press was far from free, there was a narrow road yet open by which the people could make their mind known to the Government. But when the officials saw that even this narrow road remained open, they made this phrase "destructive of the peace of the nation" their weapon, and took another step against freedom. This is the grossest injustice conceivable, and most assuredly it will throw an indelible stain upon the history of the Meiji period, to the great grief of my thirty-five millions of brethren.

In China there is no slight degree of oppression, yet from the most ancient times the administration has always listened for and been guided by the voice of the people. Japan is said to be now the furthest advanced of the Asiatic nations, and yet we are in this respect worse off than the ancient Chinese! Oh! the oppression of the officials in this country is to-day at its highest point, and it behoves the people to seek the increase of their own power, guided by the bright rays of liberty. If all this severity weakens the struggles of the writers, it will only prove that they are but half-hearted partizans of Liberty, and this supplementary law will prove whether they are steadfast or wavering.

As I have said before, when the strain comes to the breaking point, something must give way, and thus it is with the officials. The next point in the road on which they are travelling will be one at which posterity will point to the monument of their overthrow.

A Short way with Religion.

(Hokoku Zasshi.)

When a country arrives at a state of enlightenment and the minds of its people are well developed, religion becomes a superfluity and may fitly be discarded.*

Religion took its rise in the darker ages, when men were little bound by social ties and were perpetually fighting with one another. It was taught by brave men who feared not to risk or lose their lives, or to suffer hardships of every conceiveable nature in order to win their fellow-men to the paths of righteousness, and to deter them from evil by showing the dangers which beset it. But the doctrines of all religions are mingled with legends and asserted miracles. They are well enough for the uncivilized people of darker ages, but now that the world has acquired so much enlightenment and such an extensive knowledge of science, it is impossible to say that religion can be of any service to a nation,

* It is impossible to read this essay without being forcibly reminded of the talk of the jaunty little Atheist in 'The Pilgrim's Progress.'

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or assist the Government in the administration of its affairs. If we examine the doctrines of Christianity or Buddhism, which are said to be the two best religions of the world, we find them so absurd that we cannot sufficiently wonder how men possessed of any sense can believe them.

It is said by some that religions cannot be dispensed with, and are, in this respect, like wars and punishments. But though it would be an excellent thing to abolish these, the world is not yet sufficiently advanced to enable us to do so, while the time has certainly arrived when religion can be dispensed with.

The foundation of Christanity is the crucifixion of Christ, for when the disciples saw the death of their Lord, they began with great zeal to persuade people of the truth of their faith, and the minds of the Caucasian race embraced their doctrines so eagerly, that it seemed as if no force or influence could ever uproot them. But, of late years, unbelief has been rapidly on the increase.

The founders of the Buddhist faith misled the mind of the East far more than did the Christian disciples the Caucasian race. But belief in Buddhism is also on the wane.

It is idle for men to be arguing now-a-days whether Shintô or Buddhism is the better religion, or to be clamouring that the best faith in the world should be selected and made our national religion, or that Christianity should be prohibited or tolerated in Japan. All religions should be left to work as best they can. In our opinion whether it is Christianity, Buddhism, fetishism, idolatry, fox or snake worship, there is not a pin to choose between them, and one is just as good as the other. Thus it is wholly unnecessary for our learned men to be disputing which religion is the best, or which they like best.

If people assemble in large numbers and make a disturbance on religious grounds, or if the teachers of religion try to lead people astray by telling them that certain diseases of which they are suffering can be cured by praying to the gods, of course it is then the duty of learned men to take some decisive steps. Some say, again, that religion and science are like the two wheels of a cart, and that one is of no use without the other. "If a man," say, they "pursues science alone, he deifies knowledge, and cares nothing about truth, morality or propriety; he will soon begin to argue that cunning denotes advanced intelligence and that only fools are honest." Thus they plead that religion is necessary to man.

We are, however, of a different opinion. It seems to us that religions not founded on facts can have no good effect either on the minds of men or on the administration of government. If society becomes corrupt, laws can be enacted to purge it, and immorality can be attacked by teaching Moral Philosophy. Thus there is obviously no necessity for religion.

The Samurai.

("*Chôya Shimbun*" August 21, 1876.)

When our Government notified the regulations under which bonds should be issued to the nobles and *samurai* for their pensions we at once published the same, and in doing so we commended the step as a highly praiseworthy one. We congratulated the people in general in respect to it, and we ventured also to give a word of advice to the nobles (*Kwazoku*). Carrying the idea which prompted us to do so a step further, we will now consider this question as it affects the *samurai* (*Shizoku* or *samurai*).

At the time of the revolution a general reduction was at once made in the incomes which the *samurai* had formerly received from the *Han* (there were some whose incomes were not reduced but these were special cases), and general distress was caused to them in consequence, by the difficulty which they had in providing for their families. The case as regards the nobles was different. They all received one-tenth of the incomes which they had been in receipt of up to that time, and, as they were released from the necessity of maintaining their numerous retainers, they had even more money for their subsistence than they had had previously. They had besides accumulated immense sums of money. In accordance with the rules that have now been made for the issue of bonds, the principle is to be laid up for the space of five years, and interest in proportion to its amount is to be paid yearly. The pensions of the *samurai* being, however, all small in amount, the interest which they will receive cannot of course be very great, and will, when compared with the pensions they have hitherto enjoyed show a very large reduction. By this further reduction fresh distress will be caused by the increased difficulty which they will experience in providing for their families. Many of them will no doubt be now roused up to give their thoughts to the provision of their means of livelihood in future, but even though they may have every desire to take the spade in hand and become tillers of the soil, they have no farms whereon they may work; though they may be eager to take up the abacus and devote themselves to commerce, they have not a sufficient amount of capital to enable them to do so. We cannot, therefore, say that there will not be among them many who, destitute of the means of supporting father, mother, wife and children, will fall hopelessly into the distresses of poverty. The feelings of those who do so would indeed be deserving of every compassion.

What however is now the state of the times? Is it not a time when all classes of the people should alike discharge duties suited to their several positions, and labour with all their strength of mind and body in the interests of their country's power and wealth; in promoting civilization, and in emulating countries beyond the sea by making the might of the Emperor glorious and the fame of the empire to shine brightly? Those who are actuated by such wishes should strive to shake off the habits of drones, and do away with the burdens that at present oppress the real workers among the people. And what is the nature of our nobles and *samurai*? Ever since the reformation of our military system they have discharged neither duty nor service towards the Government, and have felt no shame in idly subsisting by the sweat of the brows of the remaining classes of the people. Looking at the principle of justice in the question, had they been deprived of their pensions in a single morning no wrong would have been done. Our Government, however, having profoundly considered the question, has not only not followed this course, but has decreed that these pensions be collected for some years and public bonds issued for them, and that they be all paid off within the space of thirty years. This course is one that must be commended both for its great kindness and clemency.

This being the case, the *samurai*, even though they may not have the means to carry on trade or farming, and though their means may become more straitened, should not a second time revile both God and man for their misfortunes, but should use all their energies to provide for their own maintenance and prevent themselves reverting to the position of hangers-on of the Government and parasites of the people. Among them there are some who preserve the old haughty feeling of their class, and who fancy that they would be degraded were they to follow an humble calling, and who will, by this fancy, be led to rashly embark in great enterprises, forgetful of the means at their disposal and of their capacity. Many days will not elapse before accumulated losses shall terminate in their being proclaimed bankrupt, and in auction bills being affixed to their houses. Others again among them will quietly fold their arms and slumber idly, and do nought but foolishly squander their means of livelihood. Such persons as these cannot be guaranteed not to fall on the hands of the Government again. No person who is not possessed of means sufficient to enable him to carry on farming or commerce, or who is not gifted with mental or manual accomplishments which will enable him to maintain his family, need be ashamed of supporting himself by any calling, no matter how humble. Let those who are in this position become servants or chair-coolies, and if they can only succeed in effacing the great disgrace of being drones which has hitherto attached to them, no leisure will be left wherein they can feel the slight shame attendant on their new position. It is therefore our duty to earnestly beg of you *samurai* that ye will pay no regard to the slight shame of which we have spoken, and that ye will wipe out that great disgrace which has hitherto attached to you.

We have, of course, no wish to argue with those lawless and discontented persons that may be among the *samurai*, who though they have eyes are yet unable to appreciate the changes of the spirit of the times, and who, bigotedly attached to their old droning habits, will look upon the praise-worthy step which the Government has now taken on behalf of the nation as arbitrary and despotic, nor do we proffer to them our friendly advice. Such persons as those must be pointed out as "evil doers who interfere with the peace of the country," and will any one deny that they are such?

Class Privileges.

("*Chôya Shimbun*" August 13, 1876.)

We have already published articles applauding and commending the step which our Government has determined upon—namely to abolish the paying of hereditary pensions to the nobles and *samurai*, and, instead, to issue to them in bonds during the space of thirty years, such sums of money as will serve as a capital whereby they may acquire a livelihood; and we have at the same time given some advice to these two classes. We will to-day carry our argument further than we have hitherto done, and see whether or

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not both nobles and *samurai* will henceforth be on a perfectly similar level with us commoners.

The chief impediment which has hitherto existed to prevent a standing of equality as between the nobility and *samurai* on the one side, and the commoners on the other, is the payment of these hereditary incomes. The system under which these payments were made has, however, now been altered, and public bonds will be issued in lieu of them. These bonds can be held by the humblest commoner, and they cannot, therefore, be regarded in the same light as were the hereditary pensions. Even granting that it has been forbidden for the present either to pledge or mortgage them, what has given rise to this prohibition is simple the apprehension that the thoughtless nobles or *samurai* would recklessly squander or dispose of them and thus bring themselves into straits for their future livelihood. We would venture to say that the present bonds can not be considered as being in any way different from those previously issued by the Government, or as being a hereditary source of income. The chief distinction which has hitherto existed between the nobles and gentry and us commoners has thus been removed.

The second distinction is the rank which attaches to the former. Careful consideration shows us that no rules authorizing this rank have existed from antiquity, and it was owing to the absence of such that even confectioners assumed the names of Yamashiro Daijo and Yamato Daijo,* and sword-makers those of Kaga-no-kami and Musashi-no-kami. At the time of the revolution the false assumption of these names was forbidden, and we see no difference between the case of those who then took them and that of the nobles and *samurai* at the present day. We earnestly hope that henceforth the rank that the unofficial nobility and *samurai* now hold will be taken away from them, that they will be reduced to a level with the commoners, and that the justness of equal rights to all classes will be made known throughout the empire. If, however, our Emperor, on account of very kindly feelings which he entertains towards the nobles and *samurai*, cannot bring himself to deprive them of their rank, we will allow this subject to lie over for the present and make it our object to beg for the reform of the third distinction which exists between us.

What is this third distinction? A most serious one: to wit the system of "intercalary punishment"† This system was devised as an indulgence on the part of the Government towards both nobles and gentry, but when viewed by us commoners it seems to be an act of partiality limited to those two classes. Just let us see. When a member of either commits a crime his rank is taken away from him and he is made a commoner. To make commoners who have been guilty of no crime, and who can look both towards heaven and upon earth without any sense of shame, associate on equal terms with *samurai* and nobles who by their disgraceful conduct have outraged decency, should this be called oppression or not? Within recent years commoners have been permitted to ride on horseback and to assume surnames, the nobles and *samurai* not being, at the same time, deprived of those privileges which they alone had previously enjoyed. These precedents should now be followed and the intercalary punishments to which nobles and *samurai* are liable abolished, the same punishments ordained for them as commoners and the infliction of corporal punishment entirely done away with. If these steps be taken the feelings of the nobles and *samurai* will be assimilated to those of the commoners, all will become equally industrious and all equally watchful over their conduct; both the former classes would for these reasons regard such a step with feelings of rejoicing instead of as a grievance, and, as regards us commonners, we should be freed from the injustice of having to associate on equal terms with nobles or *samurai* who had for disgraceful conduct been thrown into our ranks. This is but what strict justice demands, and is it not besides gaining two ends by one action?

Every one knows that in savage countries, such as India, there are many distinctions of class between people of the same country, and that the bad custom of separation of high from low cannot be got rid of, a matter which affords great ridicule to the civilized countries of Europe and America. Now when our Empire is advancing with such rapid strides towards the attainment of public justice, is there one of us would rejoice at seeing the custom of barbarians maintained among us for a single day? There may, however, be some who may advocate a procrastinating and dilatory policy—who may say that though the pensions of the nobles and *samurai* should be abolished, their rank should be left, or that though their rank be taken away, intercalary punishments should be preserved. If the Government approves of such a line of argument as this and extends its principle a little, the conclusion will be arrived at that the pensions should never have been abolished, and that the feudal system should still be maintained, —a very startling and deplorable one. We are, accordingly, eagerly desirous to see the securing of like privileges with all speed to all classes of the people. What say ye, ye learned men?

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* Lord of Yamashiro and Lord Yamato—fanciful titles formerly very generally assumed by confectioners.

† Intercalary Punishments is the term applied to those designed for persons on whom, by reason of their rank as noblemen or *samurai*, the ordinary punishments provided by the law cannot be inflicted. They are called intercalary because the law which provides for them is interposed between the main laws, just as in the old calendar an additional month used occasionally to be interposed between those in the regular series.

The Intercalary Punishments prescribed by "The New Criminal Code," (1871) for nobles and samurai were.—

1.—Confinement inflicted for a period of from 10 to 50 days for crimes which in the case of commoners were punishable by whipping. (Light bastinado from 10 to 50 blows.)

The offender was simply ordered to remain in his house for the period of sentence, but allowed to hold communion with the members of his family and with outsiders.

2.—Seclusion, for a period of from 60 to 100 days, in lieu of flogging. (Heavy bastinado of from 60 to 100 blows.)

The offender was in this case confined to his house, the doors being closed and only servants bringing daily necessaries admitted.

3.—Restraint, for a period of from one to three years, in lieu of imprisonment with hard labour.

In this case the offender was closely confined in one room.

4.—Frontier duty, for a period of from one to three years, in lieu of banishment.

The offender was sent to do garrison duty in Yezo, his pension, if a life one confiscated, and at the end of his term he was permanently domiciled in Yezo, obtaining official employment, however, if his abilities entitled him to it.

5.—Seppuku (suicide) inflicted in lieu of decapitation or strangling.

The above were the punishments to which nobles and *samurai* generally rendered themselves liable. In cases, however, where they committed "peculiarly disgraceful crimes which showed that they entirely disregarded what was due to their rank" such as gambling, theft, rape, etc., the intercalary punishments were discarded and, if the offence were such that a commoner would have been punished for it by any sentence not exceeding 100 blows, they were punished simply by being deprived of their rank and reduced to the level of commoners. If, however, the offence were such that a commoner would for committing it have been punished by any sentence of one year's imprisonment with hard labour and upwards, not only was the rank forfeited but the legal punishment was also inflicted.

The latter provision has been re-enacted in substance in the "Revised Criminal Code" (1873), but the five intercalary punishments above detailed have been abolished and "Restraint" for the same periods has been substituted in their place, except in the case of "frontier duty," where the periods of from five or ten years have been adopted. Thus a man who under the first code would have been sentenced to ninety days seclusion would, under the revised code be punished by restraint for a similar period, and the man who under the first code would have been sentenced to three years frontier garrison duty, would, under the new code, be punished by ten year's restraint.

The punishment of suicide was replaced by restraint for life.

What is to be done with the "Samurai"?

("*Chōya Shimbun*" August 15, 1876.)

The Prime Minister together with several of the councillors of state and members of the senate have, undeterred by the grilling heat of the dog-days, set out for Yezo. Is the object of their journey merely to investigate the condition of development which characterizes that island, or has it been brought about by some deep and profound plan which is not as yet apparent to the people? We have been unable to arrive at even a vague idea of the object, and have therefore not rashly expressed any opinions on it. However, within the last few days the following street rumour unexpectedly came to our hearing.

It is said that though our Government has already determined to issue bonds for the pensions of the nobles and *samurai*, still, when they give their attention to the after results which may attend this measure, they see that by it many of the *samurai* throughout the country will be thrown into great straights as to their means of livelihood, and that some of them may even be unable to escape dying of starvation upon the highways. The Government, therefore, having thoroughly discussed every plan by which good employment might be provided for them and a future means of livelihood opened up to them, secretly decided that they should be tranferred to Yezo and caused to work at the colonization of that island. The advantage that would be gained by carrying out this plan would not be limited to the provision of a means of livelihood for the *samurai*, it being apparent that the work of colonization would also greatly benefit by it, and two highly commendable ends would thus be attained by one step. The object, therefore, of the Prime Minister and the high officials who accompany him in making this journey, is nothing else than to investigate, with the view above described, the actual condition of Yezo.

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Of course we cannot say whether or not this rumour is perfectly trustworthy, but still when we quietly consider the publication of the rules for the issue of these bonds, followed by the hasty departure of the Prime Minister and the other officials for Yezo, it does not seem unreasonable that the existence of some such deep and profound plan as we have described should be suspected. Since, however, only a general idea of this plan is known and no particulars have as yet been made clear, we have no means of inquiring into the system and method under which the Government proposes to remove a number of the *samurai* to Yezo, and we shall therefore, on this occasion, confine ourselves to wasting a few general remarks on this vague rumour.

If, by the transfer of large numbers of destitute *samurai* who are on the mainland to Yezo, they will be made useful inhabitants of that island and the danger of future starvation be removed from them, and if, in addition to this, the work of colonization will be promoted, then indeed a most fortunate result will be attained for our country. An estimate, however, of the immense number of *samurai* in Japan, shows that they amount to fully 400,000, and such a task as the general removal of so great a number to Yezo is not to be so easily accomplished as the removal of the inhabitants of Kato to Katai‡ during a famine in the former. The *samurai*, with the exception of those among them whose learning and accomplishments remove all danger of future distress from them, generally preserve their old droning habits, and are unfitted by their selfishness and sloth for work. If the intention be that such persons be removed to an undeveloped and cold region such as Yezo, and there set to the toilsome labour of woodcutters, fishermen and farmers, to which they are utterly unaccustomed, unless a very careful and judicious mode of dealing with them be adopted, the hope of accomplishing a great work by their means will not be attained. We will reserve the discussion of the feasibility of colonizing Yezo for a future article, but, in the meantime, if this removal of the *samurai* is undertaken, their travelling expenses must be apportioned to them, houses wherein to live must be built for them, and implements wherewith to carry on their several avocations provided. The money necessary for these purposes will perhaps be lent to them by the Government on the security of their pension-bonds, but even our Finance Department will find some difficulty in readily supplying the many millions of dollars that will be required for this purpose. Is it possible that the object of Mr. Inouye Kaoru's journey to America and Europe is to raise large foreign loans to be applied to the above purpose? We must not, however, give a too ready belief to vague and undefined gossip.

All the 400,000 of our *samurai* do not consist of purposeless fools, destitute of accomplishment and ability. Many among them are possessed both of learning, accomplishment, and talent, and others again have considerable accumulations of money, by which all danger of them experiencing any difficulty as to their livelihood s removed. Would such persons as these like to be put to manual labour in Yezo, or is it likely that our Government would care to remove them there along with the rest of their class? What regulations and byelaws will the Government then frame by iwhich they will decide who have a definite means of future liveli hood and who have not, and under what system and routine will the latter class be removed? We have not yet been able to discover what are the ideas of the Government in this respect.

If, as we have shown above, by the removal of numerous destitute *samurai* to Yezo, not only will the apprehension of their falling into starvation be removed but the colonization of that island greatly promoted, most fortunate results will have been attained for our country. Unless, however, wise regulations and byelaws, and a good system and routine under which the removal is to be carried out be devised, the prospect which now seems likely to prove of such advantage to our country may, so far from doing so, only result in misfortune. Success or failure entirely depends on the rule and system that may be adopted.

We shall revert to this subject as soon as we obtain any definite information in repect to it. We will not now venture to assert hastily that the street rumour on which we have based our article is true.

A PLEA FOR DUTY-FREE EXPORTS.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun, August 15.)

What thoughts are aroused in the minds of our readers by the Daijoku'an Notification No. 110, of the 11th of August? This Notification was published by us in our issue of the 12th instant, and runs as follows :—

"Foreign paper manufactured by Japanese subjects, and indigo "(*totei*) manufactured in Japan, may for the present, be exported "free of duty."

"*Note.*—Should duty be levied thereon, such will be notified "two months beforehand."

Up to the present moment these two articles, foreign paper and indigo (*totei*), are the first ones that have been allowed to be exported free of duty, apart from those (duty free) goods definitely laid down in the tariff of customs dues, that forms a part of the Treaties. The reason for this is that the Japanese Government, in regard to those two articles, have not received the slightest pressure from the source of foreign relations, and so have, by the exercise of their own sole and individual national rights, made such export free. Now, while reflecting, in connection with this matter upon the possibilities of the future, we eventually extend the limits of our thoughts and become desirous of stating our opinions respecting the Revision of the Import and Export Tariff. And this we believe to be by no means too precipitate a proceeding on our part.

Those places in our country at which the manufacture of foreign paper is now being effected are, in Yedo, at Ôji, Akabané, and the Hama-chô.—and in many places, too, in the different *Fu* and *Ken*, this business is being carried on. From our personal observation, and from what we have heard from others, it would appear that if we do not grudge the expenditure of large sums abroad, for the purchase, from foreign countries, of the requisite machinery or the engagement from other lands, of instructors in the mode of manufacture, we shall,—owing to the plentiful supply in Japan, at cheap rates, of the rags or hemp necessary for the making of the pulp,—certainly be able, if we make full use of machinery and instructors, and avoid delays, to manufacture paper at a price lower than that at which it is imported. The quantity of paper already manufactured at the above-mentioned places is sufficient to prove clearly the diminution in the import of foreign paper. There may, however, be some people who take the fact of the yearly increase of the quantity of foreign paper shown in the Import tables of the various ports, to prove that our paper manufactories are utterly useless. But this is, in truth, merely a very one-sided view of the matter. Persons who make such an assertion would seem not to have noticed the true fact that for several years back the quantity of foreign paper used in Japan has undergone an almost daily increase, owing to the newspapers, books, memorandum-books, &c. We are sure that if there did not exist in Japan a single paper manufactory, the quantity of paper now imported would be double that of former days, and that the price thereof would also be proportionate. How, then, can we say but that they have diminished the import!

We have heard it stated that more than one-half of the materials needed for the making of the pulp to be used in the European paper-manufactories is procured from other lands, and that for this purpose there are used bark from the paper-mulberry of the islands to the South of Europe, and rags from the Eastern seas. [At the present moment rags are exported from Japan for this purpose.] If in our country, on the contrary, we make use of our own hemp and rag pulp wherewith to set on foot paper-making operations, it is perfectly clear that ere many years elapse we shall put an end to the import of foreign paper. If, after so doing, we had a surplus for ourselves, why should we not export it and so, in the East, under-sell European paper? And the most important source of such cheapness of price consists in permission for export free of duty.

The article alluded to in the Notification as "indigo" *(totei)* must, we think be what is popularly styled *ai-dama*. The export of Japanese *ai-dama* to other countries had never yet taken place until, during the past year, Mr. Godai Tomo-atsu, for the first time, imitated the rules of its manufacture in Europe, and made from *ai* grown in the province of Awa some very excellent *ai-dama*, which he sent to England. He asked for an analysis and a report thereon :—when it most unexpectedly appeared that the properties of the Japanese *ai-dama* were far superior to those of Indian *ai*. The estimated price, too, was beyond all expectation, and it is therefore that Godai made petition to the Industrial Department, with the hope, by carrying on the manufacture on a more extensive scale, [vide our "Miscellaneous News" of to-day"] to promote the export of a valuable article. We

‡ Ancient names of contiguous provinces or districts in China.

* We hear that Mr. Godai Tomo-atsu's manufacture of *ai* is going on prosperously, and that he has already purchased, at Yazô-mura in the province of Awa, and under the jurisdiction of the Miyôdô Ken, a piece of land measuring more than 5 *chô* square, where he is now erecting a large manufactory. It is said that on this account the *ai* merchants of Awa intend to raise the market value of *ai* from the present time.

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trust that this Japanese *ai* may obtain a favourable report in Europe and so be a product that will always be a source of gain. As this *ai* is cultivated principally in Awa, next in Kodzuke and Musashi, and also in various localities in Mutsu, Dewa, the five Home Provinces, Buzen, Bungo, and Hiuga,—we shall if no accident occur, feel not the least inconvenience no matter how great a quantity we may in future export, and over and above this, too, it is beyond all doubt that there will accrue to our country great profit from the development of a product that can rival those of tea and silk. Now, if it be well understood that the future rise or fall of this export will depend upon the fact of its price being low, is not a duty-free export an exceedingly important plan!

And yet we, upon reading this Notification, do not by any means give praise merely to the minor point that the export of these two articles, paper and indigo, is permitted free of duty. Their manufacture is as yet but young in Japan, and they have not as yet sufficed for export,—nor have the light or heavy rates, the levying or not levying of export dues on them availed to further the commerce of our land. Why, then, should we now indulge in such special thoughts about this Notification? The reason for our joy is because our Government, consequent upon the public opinion, have clearly comprehended the fact that the most important cause whereby to render prosperous the export of our produce consists in abolishing the export dues,—and have, by this Notification, plainly demonstrated to us their own ideas. The important point,—always upheld by us as the chief precept for success,—of establishing a due balance between export and import in our commerce, has been by us stated to be closely connected with the question of these export dues, and we have argued that products of Japan, of no matter what nature, should all be freed from duty; and have not these views of ours met with the approval of every intelligent man? If, then, we now make a beginning in regard to these two articles, paper and indigo, we must, at the time of the revision of the Tariff, arrive at the excellent measure of making all exports duty-free. But should we, at the time of such revision, apply to all articles of export the dues now levied on them, and unhappily be too intent upon the small amount of our Customs dues, the present remission of duty upon paper and indigo will not, even though it be of great advantage, have any influence upon the rise or fall of our commerce.

Again, as regards the note which states that "should duty be "levied, such will be notified two months before hand," seeing that such a case has not yet actually come to pass, we are unable to form beforehand a clear estimate of the advantage or ill that would result therefrom. According, however, to public opinion, there would appear to be some doubt as to whether the limit of time above-mentioned be not too short. We have heard that amongst foreign lands that somewhere, without any prior notification being issued, orders for the immediate alteration of the Tariff have been given,—but, upon due reflection as to facilities of commerce, there would seem to be nought more useful than the early issue of such previous notification. If two months time be considered sufficient, could all those persons who may have bought and sold under the impression that no duty is to be levied,—when once the notice of the payment of dues is given, and is promulgated throughout the East and West,—become acquainted therewith in two months time, or not? This is a matter that we cannot at all guarantee. If, however, the advantage or disadvantage of this limit of time be perceived by actual observation at some future period, there would not arise any difficulty even from an alteration therein. Perhaps this, too, is the idea of the Government.

The War Office officials have issued a detail of the corps to be present at the review in Hyde Park on Saturday afternoon. The review is to be held as a congratulatory demonstration and welcome home by the volunteers on the return of the Prince of Wales from his Indian tour. The applications to attend the review are more than 30,000, and if employers give the necessary facilities, no doubt this large number will be reached. The regiments will muster in the park at five o'clock, and will be formed into fourteen brigades and five divisions. Enclosures, but no stands, will be set apart for members of both Houses of Parliament and for the friends of the volunteers, who will be admitted by ticket. None but the royal carriages will be allowed within the enclosures. There will scarcely be time or space for more than a march-past.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The *Academy* states that a project has been set on foot to erect a monument at Pesth to the Hungarian statesman, and patriot, Francis Deak. Foreigners as well as native artists are invited to compete for the construction of this monument, and three prizes are offered for the best designs. The costs is not to exceed 100,000 florins.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

TRAINING NOTES.

It is much to be feared that nothing that can be said to the contrary will ever induce the Yokohama community, *i.e.* the racing portion of them, to cease quarrelling amongst themselves and becoming a reproach to the outer world; and although we have no hope of being able to cleanse this Augean stable, yet while there is life there is hope, and there is not only life but signs of robust health left in the Yokohama Race Club, notwithstanding its many internal dissensions and the suicidal efforts on the part of a few of its members who have been unable to get everything their own way. To the Committee, therefore, we would give every encouragement to do as they have done formerly, relying on the approbation of every right-thinking member of the Race Club. To their detractors we would give a word of warning that the professions which they make will be fully exposed to the daylight of public opinion and criticism, so that both sides will be fairly judged.

With the result of last spring meeting still fresh in our memories, and the certainties which were then so confidently predicted utterly unrealised, we have some hopes that, with the greater prosperity of this season over last, and brighter prospects for both exports and imports, that discontent will have greatly diminished, and that more smiling faces may be seen in the paddock than were visible last season, when the ghost of a laugh or the echo of a joke were utterly unknown. With more disposition on the part of the members to partake themselves, and at the same time let others enjoy, the amusements catered for them, feelings of natural goodwill and friendly rivalry will increase, and any advantage which one member may by chance get at one meeting, will be viewed, not through the evil eye of envy, but as something which may be another's good fortune next time. If the members possessed these friendly feelings and raced in the proper spirit, the duties of the committee would be much lessened and their exertions become a pleasure instead of an annoyance to them. There are plenty of materials here to make good competition at our next meeting, and it will be hard indeed if we are balked of enjoying our half-yearly holidays.

There have been numerous fresh importations from China and more are still expected.—The Tartan Stable have weeded out their non-winners at last meeting, and imported new blood, viz, *Wild Moor* and *Hereward*. The former brings an excellent record both from Tientsin and Shanghai, and the latter's running in the Shanghai Derby stamps him as a good horse. Of the old ponies *Braemar* seems to have suffered nothing from the summer heat, and *Tallapoosa*, although smaller than we like, looks in good form to commence training, while *Lintie* we know to be good although his shape is not racing looking.

The Mystery stable have also imported two new ponies, *Satz* and *Nibookin*. The former broke down in his Shanghai training and never ran, so little is known about him, but the latter showed well up in the Tsatlee Cup in Shanghai, beating good ponies; and he has also thriven well since his arrival here. *Dibs* and *Gladiateur* also look well, and the latter seems to have completely recovered from his lameness. *Favori* looks thin and out of condition. *On dit*, it is not true that these ponies are going back to China; their noble owner has resolved to ship their trainer instead, and this will have the double advantage of stopping the agitation about the riding of non-members and giving his ponies a chance of winning here.

The *Mongolian* stable has also been increased by two fresh importations. *Consolation* did good work in the Shanghai Jockey Cup, beating a fair field, while *Ravenslee*, although he did nothing to distinguish himself, looks a good pony. The old ponies have been weeded out, only *North* and *South* being retained. The former looks well but that is all he will ever do; the latter has filled out greatly since last meeting, and if he retains his old form will add to his former laurels.

Mr. Saville is reported to have strengthened his stable by an alliance and also by purchase, and if so, *Crusader*, backed by the fresh importation *Little Fish* and the newly purchased *Grasshopper*, should make their mark at our next meeting.

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Mr. John Peel's stable is weak at present, consisting simply of the old ponies *Bonito* and *Grey Friar*. The former's leg is still bad, and we do not know if the latter's temper has improved. It is rumoured, however, that something *good* is coming from Shanghai.

Mr. *Sinbad* has kept the *Minister* and the *Judge*. The latter will never make a racer, but the other, if he has recovered from his lameness, should do some good at next meeting, as he possesses both pace and staying power; and having youth on his side should improve in time. *Dixie* is also said to be looking very well.

We regret to say, for the sake of the old colours which have so often lost and won on our course, and whichever way fortune went ever manfully contended for the sake of sport, that the Cherry and Black have utterly collapsed. There are more China ponies than mentioned above which will doubtless be candidates for turf honours, and the Committee will, perhaps, bear this in mind, and regulate the events in accordance. In comparison with Japan ponies China ponies were rather hardly dealt with at last meeting, and, if they had not fortunately won nearly all the mixed races, their condition would have been sad indeed. There is a growing feeling amongst the racing men here of a desire to leave off altogether trying to procure Japanese ponies and depend entirely upon the imported China ponies; and so long as the present difficulty of obtaining good Japan ponies exists, we fear this feeling will increase, to the great detriment of good Japan pony racing. That an effort will be made to counteract this growing tendency we most earnestly hope, as a concession to it would be a anomaly, considering the country in which our sad lot is cast.

Until now no griffins have made their appearance, and with the exception of the old ponies in the charge of Mr. Nicholas, *Typhoon*, and two in the Mystery stable, viz., *Doctor* and *Oyama*, there are none to race against each other. Our old friend "The Doctor" has withdrawn for the present from any active interest in the turf, but his sympathies we are certain remain with the Club, and when his professional duties admit of it, we fully expect to see him still encouraging the struggling trainer with his presence in the paddock, for as a true and energetic lover of sport he has left no equal in the club, where he will be greatly missed both for himself and the blank caused by the withdrawal of his stable.

Before closing the above few remarks, we must add that too much praise cannot be awarded to the extremely painstaking and energetic Clerk of the Course, to improve which has been his daily care, and in which he has certainly succeeded, so that he deserves more than the grateful thanks of the pony-owners.

The Government have (the *Morning Post* understands) expressed their willingness to allot to the Zoological Society in the Regent's Park a small portion of land on the northern bank of the canal not available for the enjoyment of the public, provided the society will open their gardens free for one day in each week. This proposal the society cannot accept, and their determination has been arrived at with reluctance, simply because the council are satisfied that the gardens would not contain the crowd who would avail themselves of the privilege of gratuitous admission. On Whitsun Monday the gates must have been closed but for a timely shower of rain which checked the ingress of visitors.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

An accident, which created great alarm, occurred on the 23rd of June at the Royal Gun Factories, Woolwich. Colonel Younghusband, R.A., was escorting a party of sixty visitors, most of whom were from the South Staffordshire iron districts, through the establishment, and while they were in the new rolling mills there was suddenly a loud crash and the machinery broke up into fragments which flew in all directions. Colonel Younghusband and two or three others were thrown down, but the rollers were fortunately working at only half-speed at the moment, and no one was seriously hurt. The mills have been at work for more than a year, and were supposed to be unsurpassed in strength and durability. Just before the accident they had been subjected to a heavy strain in rolling a large bar of iron, and it is supposed that the breakdown originated in a defective pin or bolt some three inches thick, which appears to have been imperfectly welded.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A new Holy Family by Raphael has, it is said, just been discovered at Lavagnola, in Liguria. A peasant of that place recently took an old picture which had long been lying in a loft to hang before some broken squares of glass in a window in order to keep out the wind. M. Disegni, professor of music at Genoa, saw it by chance, covered with dust and dirt, and purchased it for 70 f.; he afterwards sold it for 2,500 f. to M. Peirano, a connoisseur, who having had it restored, discovered that it was an authentic Holy Family by Raphel; and the Academy of Urtidono has confirmed this decision.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

AT HAKONÉ.

Summer, the stately youth with golden hair floating around him,
Waving his gleaming sword and burnished shield as he wanders,
Strides o'er the hills like a god, and gladdens the earth with his beauty.
Oh! to be always here where life is so fair and so favoured—
Out all day on the lake with a sweet face smiling upon me,
Sleeping in mossy cell within sound of the musical water,
And ever touched by the Real as lilies are touched by the sunshine.
Floating and floating and floating, and dreaming like Rousseau in Vienne;
Floating and floating and floating in silence that melts into sadness,
Sweet as the glance of a maid from whose cheek the roses have faded.
Flowers for companions, and poets, the blossoms and buds of the Human:
Shelly, the sensitive plant, his nerves all trembling with music,
Fit for a better sphere when he came, more fit when he left us:
Wordsworth, cowslip pale, but sweet as the rarest in gardens,
And, if a common flower, with an Ariel's voice in the calyx:
Byron, the thorny rose whose delicate petals have made men
Almost forget the thorns in the might of their magical beauty:
Tennyson, passion flower, soul-laden with love and with sorrow,
Leaving the vulgar laugh to the fool, and the clown, and the mimic:
Shakespeare, garland of all the flowers of the field and the forest,
Amorous, tragical, gay, or grand as the thunder of heaven
Breaking with truculent force 'mid the cliffs and the crags of the mountains.
Glories have opening Spring, and Autumn, and surly old Winter:
Spring shows the rippling woods in a blaze of emerald splendour,
Autumn with fiery glow and tremulous clusters of yellow,
Winter in far-shining light of diamonds flashing and falling.
But none has the deepening blush and infinite richness of summer,
Crowned with the crown of peace, as a mother who sees all her children
Rising in honour around her, to love and protect and support her.
Fast-flitting days stir the woods with echoes of innocent laughter,
Until the fading sunlight is shattered by murmuring branches,
And the pale moon looks down with a passionless glance from the heavens.
If Madoc failed in his voyage, I have come to the Gwerdonnan Lian,
Peopled by fanciful fays that airily dance to the music
Blown from the trees, as the wind strikes their chords in mellifluous cadence.
But, alas! with a sigh I awake to the thought of the turbulent city.

Correspondence.

AN ASCENT OF FUJIYAMA.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yokohama, 16th August, 1876.

Sir.—At the close of last summer several questions were raised respecting the time required to descend from the summit of Fujiyama to the village of Subashiri, and in a letter addressed to you I explained the terms of a small wager into which I had entered, backing myself to make the ascent and descent in ten hours. As you have been good enough to say that an account of the trip may prove interesting to some of your readers, I will attempt to describe it.

One of a party of three, I left Yokohama at eight P.M. on the 8th instant and reached Mianoshta early on the following morning, weather clear and bright; thermometer 84°. On the 10th I took a preliminary canter to Hata, up the Hakone pass and back to Mianoshta viâ Ashinoyu. On the 11th proceeded viâ Otometoge and Gotemba to Subashiri; weather dry and sultry; thermometer at Subashiri 5 P.M. 79°.

To the pedestrian who has just arrived from a four-and-twenty mile walk with the prospect of "doing" Fujiyama on the morrow, Subashiri is not a tempting place; a long street of dirty hovels; two strings of white-clothed, dusty, weary pilgrims going to, and returning from, the sacred hill; an appearance of poverty and squalor more marked than in any other Japanese village I have visited, are its distinguishing features, redeemed only by a fine background Fujiyama. We selected a fairly clean-looking tea-house

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with an upper story, where we made arrangements for passing the night as comfortably as circumstances would allow. My intention was to leave Subashiri about 5 A.M., and having settled for two guides I retired at 8 P.M., but not to sleep;—an enemy, not altogether unexpected, made his appearance. We were stormed and beset by vast armies of fleas; they came upon us out of the walls, out of the mats; out of the woodwork; the *futons* swarmed with them, they had complete possession of the place, and were determined to exterminate foreigners. Three or four hours of restless dozing was all I could obtain, and at midnight rose and endeavoured to solace myself with a book. At length the first breath—"The breezy call of "incense-breathing morn," stirred the still, close night air, and banished the irritation, and the almost intolerable sense of weariness, resulting from want of sleep. Breakfast, consisting of a bowl of Liebig's extract, was quickly dispatched, our forces mustered in strength, and as the first indications of twilight appeared we arrived at the gateway of Subashiri, remained one or two minutes, and started exactly at 4.25 a.m.; time taken by three watches, a course which was followed throughout. As day dawned Fuji stood out clear and sharp-cut against the grey-blue background; the air clear and bracing and not a cloud visible in any direction.

From Subashiri, 2,544 feet above the level of the sea, the path is good; it varies from two to eight or ten feet in width, is scoriaceous, and is excellent walking ground after rain; the present dry season, however, made it very heavy and dusty. The rise is gradual for the first four miles until Uma-ashi is reached (4,339 feet above the sea) which took us one hour and five minutes. Here we remained for ten minutes, for a reason given by the guides which I could not understand. Left Uma-ashi 5.40 and arrived at Chujikibe at 6.40 a.m. (6,206 feet above the sea). On the previous night it had been arranged that one servant and one guide should leave an hour in advance of me, in order to have some breakfast ready on my arrival at Chujikibe; this was not done, my orders having been neglected, consequently I arrived in advance of the breakfast, and had to wait forty-five minutes instead of fifteen as I had laid down for myself. Left Chujikibe 7.25 a.m; at 7.40 headed the "guides" (whom I did not see again until 1.18 p.m.) quite forgetting that one of them carried a cold chicken and a pint of champagne, on which I placed considerable reliance. At 8.10 a light wind sprang up and the clouds rapidly floated upwards, lifting at intervals until 8.40, when we, (my two servants and self) were in their midst, and all before and behind us was obscured. The track on this part of the mountain is fairly marked and there is not much difficulty in following it even during a thick fog. At 8.45 a.m. arrived at the third station, where I was recommended to wait for the guide instead of going without him, as the lesser of two evils, the path thence being tortuous and indistinct. At 9.18 no guide appearing went ahead; kept on a steady course with several short breathing rests, until arrival at the sixth station. Here I remember taking the time, but have no note of it; so far as I can remember it was about ten o'clock. A cup of tea and we were about to resume our route, when a sharp squall of wind and rain swept over the mountain, causing several of the pilgrims who had gone on before to return for shelter; the weather now had a lowering, threatening appearance, and in response to my inquiries the old station-keeper shook his head doubtfully. Twenty minutes elapsed before we left this station to resume the upward track. From the sixth to the seventh stations the path is over a very steep whale-backed ridge of lava, with numerous crevices and ledges, in no place affording a secure foothold; progress over this is therefore slow and laborious. Arrived at eighth station at 12.05, wind freshening with thick fog, thermometer 58°, summit and lower portion of the mountain invisible. At this stage eighteen hours abstinence from solid food began to tell, and when the station-keeper informed me that no person could reach the summit from thence in less than one hour, my resolution began to waver, but the difficulty gave me fresh courage and we proceeded immediately. For about six minutes we were on the wrong path, when fortunately the mist thinned sufficiently for us to be seen by some pilgrims, whose friendly voices warned us of our error and enabled us to gain the right track by an oblique cut across a very insecure bed of soft scoria. Thirty-three minutes of patient toil landed us on the summit at twenty minutes to one o'clock. Time from Subashiri eight hours, twenty-five minutes. Barometer 19.15.; thermometer 57°; hypsometer 190.9. Weather thick and moist, wind fresh, and unfortunately no view

The summit of Fujiyama presented the appearance of a village in Lilliput. The huts, some fifteen or more in number, are about the size of cottage pianos, with a depth of from eight to ten feet, mostly well filled with travellers, while without them the usual number of idlers were visible, with a fair sprinkling of children from four to ten years of age carrying the inevitable babies strapped to their backs. At 12.50 the mist cleared a little and permitted a view of the crater, which is lined with frozen snow. At 12.55 the sun's rays came through the wet fog; the mist cleared, the clouds rolled away, and as if by magic a splendid view was spread out before me. Eastward as far as the eye could reach lay a beautiful tract of country; the hills in the near vicinity of Fujiyama presenting the picturesque appearance seen in birds-eye view maps, with Hakoné lake and a similar piece of water of smaller extent nestling in their midst, combined to form a peaceful and really beautiful landscape. Almost before I had time to realise the charm of the scene, the "envious cloud" rolled up silently but rapidly, and as suddenly as the view had been opened in all its glory, it faded, became indistinct, and finally dissolved.

"like the borealis race
Which flit ere you can point their place;
Or like the rainbow's lovely form
Evanishing amid the storm."

And, to continue the quotation

"Nae man can tether time or tide
The hour approaches Tam maun ride"

for my allowance—thirty minutes—was well night exhausted. At 1.10 I began the descent. At 1.18 reached the eighth station, where I had the pleasure of looking upon the grim countenance of a friend who had started with me but, wisely preferring to take his own time, had only just arrived. By his side the "guide" had placed a chicken and a bottle of champagne * * * * * Minutes pass quickly when one is pleasantly occupied. At 1.40 my friend, in reply to my question if he intended to go further, remarked irreverently "I am going to the top of this old hill if it takes six months to get there." From that moment I looked upon him as a desperate character whom it would be unsafe to reason with. Left number eight station at 1.48 accompanied by one servant only and without a guide; fog increased to such an extent that the downward track was scarcely visible for a greater distance than could be covered in three strides; followed the line of cast off shoes, lost it three times and tried back on each occasion; halted for about two minutes to allow my native companion to put on new shoes; resumed the march; fog very thick but clearing a little in advance; the ground had an unfamiliar appearance and I felt sure we had taken the wrong path, there having been several branches from that we had followed. However, to return was impossible, so we went on, and in a minute or two came to a long shed full of pilgrims also on their way down. The brief question "Chujikibe *doko*" was as briefly responded to by an astonished motion of several hands; a few seconds more we passed through the temple where we had obtained our staves; another few seconds and Chujikibe was gained. Time 2.35 p.m.; 47 minutes from eighth station and fifty-five from summit. And here let me pause. At Chujikibe station, was the familiar form of a friend of *long standing;* in one hand he held a flask; in the other an instrument which beings of mortal race call a pipe, from which was emitted the fragrant odour of the divine weed * * * * * * * I stopped. * * * * *Humānum est errāre!*

Left Chujikibe 2.55, and arrived at Uma-ashi at 3.14; waited there four minutes for my companion, upon whom the pace was beginning to tell; left at 3.18 and arrived at Subashiri gateway (starting point) at 4.02 p.m. Total time 11 hours 37 minutes.

My undertaking was to complete the whole trip in ten hours, including stoppages. This I failed to accomplish owing to a combination of petty troubles, which proper

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care would have prevented. I calculated upon fifteen minutes detention only at Chujikibe; at the third station half an hour was wasted, and some minutes were unfortunately lost at the sixth station. Half an hour was spent on the summit according to agreement, and another half hour at the eighth station to enable me to do that which I should have done on the summit. The stoppage at Chujikibe on return was not at all necessary, and would not have been made if alone. To these delays must be added the facts of having no guide at all from the first moment a guide would have been useful; and my left heel being very severely chafed and cut by an ill-fitting boot, into which the gravel on the downward path penetrating caused positive torture. Of these minor evils, however, I do not complain. I merely mention them as experiences worthy the attention of others under similar circumstances.

An analysis shows

Subashiri 4.25 a.m. to Summit	12.40 p.m.		8.25
Allowance Chujikibe	25 minutes.		—
3rd station.....	25 ,,		—
6th ,, ...	20 ,,		1.10
Net time of ascent			7.15
Summit 1.10 p.m. to Subashiri	4.02 p.m.	2.52	—
Allowance 8th station for luncheon which should have been taken on summit.....	30 minutes.		—
Chujikibe.....	20 ,,	50	2.02
Net time occupied inclusive of thirty minutes stoppage on summit... ..			9.17

Last year a correspondent of the *Herald* thought proper to reflect upon the statement of a well-known resident here, to the effect that he had accomplished the descent in two hours and a quarter. I have accomplished it in two hours and two minutes. I was told last year, when for several reasons I did not feel justified in accepting an undertaking a year in advance, that I could get thousands of dollars laid against me for two hours and fifteen minutes. If the gentlemen who were then so anxious to "put their money on" are still of the same opinion, they may find an investment on application to me upon terms varying according to odds, from two hours and a quarter, inclusive of *all* stoppages, to one hour and fifty-five minutes for the descent. I cannot say fairer than this.

The following is a memorandum of the elevations between Odawara and Fujiyama, viâ Mianoshta, taken by two very exact instruments which were kindly lent me by Mr. Benson.

		Barometer.	*Hypsometer.*
Mianoshta,	above sea level feet	1264	1267
Otomitoge,	,, ...	3103	3121
Subashiri,	,, ...	2506	2544
Uma-ashi,	,, ...	4339	not taken
Chujikibe,	,, ...	6168	6206
Summit of Fujiyama	,, ...	12308	12228

I am, &c.,

W. H. TALBOT.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Dear Sir,—That portion of the "History of the Tokugawa Dynasty" which appears in your issue of August 12th, has many points of interest which relieve the usual routine of clan-fights, and party-conspiracies. The best written histories are tedious, when nothing but "the Court and the Camp" are discussed; but when all the other great interests of a nation are ignored, and nothing is given but mere annals of court intrigue and military manœuvres, the result is dreary in the extreme, and does not deserve the name of History; any more than the records of a police-court could claim to be a picture of general society.

In this Tokugawa History we are beginning to see some touches of human interest: Hideyoshi's conduct on the birth of his son Hideyori; the Alexander-like "daily drinking and feasting with a troop of women;" the unmanageable "disputes of barons and vassals," and Iyeyasu's pronounced way of dealing with them; the last exclamation, a sort of "*Tête d'Armée*" cry of the dying Hideyoshi—these, and other points, relieve the narrative from the preceding monotony of blood shedding. But my object in taking up the pen was not to review but to inquire. I observe that "90,000 *kokus* out of the assessment of Omi, and 10,000 *kokus* out of the assessment of the seabord provinces were assigned to defray the expenses of attending at Court and to provide for the cost of grand hunts; while the whole assessment of the K'wantô was reckoned at about 2,507,000 *kokus*."

Now what is to be understood by this "assessment?" Was it the actual amount of government revenue, derived from the land? And if so, what proportion did it bear to the annual yield of those provinces? These are the questions to which I should be very glad if I could elicit an answer from some one versed in the subject.

Foreign readers of Japanese history are much perplexed how to understand the statements of so-many *koku* of rice being the revenue of certain *Daimios* in the olden time. Do the numbers usually given represent the whole agricultural yield of the several provinces, or only that portion which was the *Daimio's* share? And, on what principle was an "assessment" made?

Hoping some well-instructed correspondent will enlighten me through your columns,

I am,

Yours, &c.,

HISTORICUS.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Dear Sir.—I notice in your issue of the 8th ultimo some erroneous statements about "a certain Mr. Tsuda" coming from the *Kenrei* of the Chiba *ken*—one Naruto Yoshitomi—and the *Kangiorio*.

As one of the many farmers of the country, on my return from the Vienna Exhibition, where I held the post of one of the Vice-Commissioners of Agriculture, I attempted to teach my countrymen to develope some of the neglected agricultural resources of Japan, and introduce some of the new methods of scientific agriculture, such as I found being taught by the learned professors of the universities and colleges of Europe and America, and adopted by the farmers there.

Since my return to Japan I have published several agricultural books, also the *Agricultural News*, wherein I have attempted, as far as my limited education and means will permit, to show our farmers how to develope many new agricultural industries, amongst which was Hooibrenk's method of using an artificial fertilizer for wheat, barley and rice, which, as I introduced it into Japan, is known in this country as the *Tsuda-nawa*. This process was used in many of the sheltered fields of France as well as the Indian colonies, and is also described by His Excellency Mr. Rochusan, a Cabinet Minister of Holland, as a decided success. Mr. Hooibrenk received, furthermore from the hands of the Emperor Napoleon III., a decoration for his introduction of the system.

Now, this method of cultivation is peculiarly adapted to this country, where wheat and barley are sown in rows, and may therefore easily be fecundated by the *Tsuda-nawa*.

Most of the arable land in Japan is too much sheltered and does not get the needful advantage of the breezes, so that the use of the *Tsuda-nawa* is beneficial, especially as the cost of same is small, say from *yen* 1.25 to *yen* 5, and can be used for many years. Farm labour is cheap, also, so that the use of the *Tsuda-nawa* does not entail any cost which is not fully compensated for by the return. Experiments have been made with it in nearly every *ken* in Japan, and while in some cases the result has shown an increase in the crop of 40 per cent., the average may very fairly be stated at 15 per cent. I can authenticate this statement by reports from *ken* officials and farmers now in my possession, which are the result of hundreds of experiments. The unfavourable statements made by the *Kenrei* of Chiba *ken*, are based on a trial made under direction of the *Kencho* officials, which in some cases, indeed, showed a loss, but taken together showed an average improvement of 4 per cent., while experiments made in the same *ken* by farmers who were skillful in the use of the *Tsuda-nawa*, showed an improvement of 20 per cent. This will prove that the *Kenrei* was wrong in advising the people not to use the *Tsuda-nawa*, and his

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statement that it is not a success is opposed to facts, as borne out by actual experiments.

Such statements have caused me personal loss. Before they were made I could hardly fulfil the orders for the *Tsuda-nawa* which I received from the farmers in the various *kens* in Japan, but after the publication of the remarks of the *Kenrei* of Chiba *ken*, the farmers, naturally, were chary of trying the experiment.

It is my opinion, based on the result of numerous careful trials, that if the system I advocate were generally adopted as regards only one half of the grain crop in Japan, it would be increased annually to the value of 11,000,000 *yen*.

Now, if such is the case, those officials who, through jealousy, do all they can to prevent the introduction of the system, are preventing the advancement of prosperity in the country and deserve punishment, or deprivation of their office.

Mr. Naruto Yoshitomi, who, through the medium of the press also attacked my agricultural improvements, asserts that the system which I have also advocated, namely that of the inclination of the branches of fruit trees, has never yet been tried in Japan. This assertion is incorrect, as this method of cultivation, which is in great favour in Europe and America, has been tried in many parts of this country with undoubted success, and to my certain knowledge the growth and bearing of apple, pear, mulberry and persimmon trees, and the grape vine, have greatly benefited by it. In the province of Isé some fruit trees, which had not borne for a whole generation, produced large quantities of fruit when so treated.

By the increased knowledge of the art of agriculture to be derived from acquaintance with the methods adopted in foreign countries, particularly by more attention to proper drainage and subsoil ploughing; by a more careful cultivation of cereals, flax, tobacco, sugar-beets, alfalfa clover, grasses and fruits, and by the raising of stock, I hope to see the resources of this country in a fair way to be doubled within the next generation, and it will be a source of great pleasure to me to think that any efforts of mine have tended towards such improvement. The true progress of this country is to be looked for in this direction. In conclusion I would beg to thank the Government officials, the press and the people of my country for the attention which has been paid to my endeavours to improve Agriculture in Japan, and for the kindness and assistance rendered me; and I feel confident that my endeavours for improvement will ultimately result in benefit to the Government and the country.

Yours faithfully,

S. TSUDA.

Tôkiô, August 7th, 1876.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Yokohama, August 18, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—In your last weekly issue you had a short leader on the case of the assault committed on Mr. Pass.

Whilst agreeing with your remarks, I must say that they are by no means so severe as the case demands, and I notice one very important point which has, perhaps, inadvertently escaped your notice.

In the judgment delivered on the offender, the judge, either through malice or innate stupidity, names the entire of the party who were on board the *Bombay*, individually and severally ashaving used abusive language to the defendant, whereas it appears distinctly by the evidence, that the remark which caused offence was only made by one of the party to his friends, and was overheard by the defendant.

Now most persons do not care to have their names dragged into a police court row, and it either shows great ignorance, or wanton malice, on the part of the Japanese judge to have implied, in the entire absence of any evidence bearing on that head, that the four persons named in his judgement were guilty of conduct calculated to lead to a breach of the peace, especially as one of the party is an English Consular official, and generally well known and respected amongst residents here.

Yours faithfully,

TRIBUNE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Yokohama, August 18, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—I read with much pleasure in your paper of the 12th instant a letter from your correspondent "R" giving some account of a very interesting relic of Will Adams which he says has been discovered, but I regret to note that he does nothing to bring about a public exhibition of this treasure. If this valuable specimen of ceramic art could only be seen and admired by those countrymen of the stout old mariner now resident here, who knows what a field of research and enquiry it might not open! Enthusiasts might be led to seek for other relics of Will Adams, and such a collection might in a short time be made, as would prove incontestably the artistic taste of the first English settler in Japan as a collector of old china, and might, through the liberality of the collectors, greatly enrich the somewhat scantily furnished museum of our Asiatic Society. Only encourage residents to make strict search, and I have no doubt that lots of relics will be forthcoming, and, of course, there will be no difficulty in satisfactorily tracing the former ownership of them to Will Adams. Perhaps some particularly diligent seacher might discover the cup which Will Adams brought with him from England, and cherished because it was the gift of a fond mother or a dear sister, and which might turn out to bear in old English characters the inscription "For ye good ladde" or "Brightheimstone 1576."

Your obedient Servant,

ANTIQUARY.

Law & Police

IN H. B. M's. CONSULAR COURT, KANAGAWA.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.

Friday, August 18th, 1876.

KENNETH MACRAE was charged with having, on the evening of the 8th instant, assaulted and beaten a Japanese basket maker named Chokichi, in the public street.

The accused admitted having committed the assault complained of, but only under great provocation in the first instance, and in self-defence afterwards.

The complainant and other witnesses were duly examined and proved the assault, and a medical certificate was handed in giving particulars of the injuries received by the complainant.

His Honour characterized the assault as entirely out of proportion to the provocation received. He was doubtful whether this case would properly be met by imprisonment or a fine, but was loath to inflict the former sentence on account of the social disgrace that it would carry with it, but marked his sense of the aggravated and cowardly nature of the assault by fining accused $25, of which $10 would be paid to defendant. In default of payment one month's imprisonment. The fine was paid.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GERERAL COURT.

Before Gen. T. B. VAN BUREN, U. S. Consul-General.

Thursday, August 17th, 1876.

His Honor yesterday heard an *ex-parte* motion made by Mr. Montague Kirkwood on behalf of the accused A. F. Tyree, who was on the 15th ulto. committed to trial on a charge of arson. By the motion His Honor was requested to order that the complainant, Mr. P. Bohm, being neither a citizen of the United States nor a Japanese subject, do give security for costs in the sum of $100 within two days, and that in the event of his not so doing the charge be dismissed as frivolous. His Honor, after hearing Counsel in support of the motion, ordered the complainant to show cause at 2 p.m. to-day.

Friday, August 18th, 1876.

The complainant, Mr. Bohm, appeared to show cause why he should not deposit the sum of $100 as security for costs of the action brought by him against A. F. Tyree. Mr. Kirkwood appeared in support of the motion.

His Honour read the rule in the Consular Court regulations, requiring security from persons who are not citizens of the United States.

P. Bohm stated that he was a German subject. He had no ill-will towards the prisoner, neither did he derive any gain or suffer any loss from the pending action. As a private individual

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it was a matter of indifference to him whether the case was proceeded with or not, though he considered that as a member of the community it was his duty to press the matter, after having heard the evidence of five or six witnesses. The Court having committed the prisoner for trial on the evidence brought forward, relieved him of monetary liability and the charge of bringing a frivolous accusation against the prisoner. On these grounds he prayed the Court to dismiss the motion.

Mr. Kirkwood argued that the only discretion left to the Court by the Rule, appeared to be that it had power to waive the demand for security if justice would miscarry by its being enforced. This could only refer to the case of a complainant whose means were proved to be insufficient, and who could not comply with such an order. The complainant had not alleged poverty. What he had stated applied to every complainant not a citizen of the United States or a subject of the Japanese Empire. The evidence so far was only *ex-parte*, and very insufficient, certainly not sufficient to warrant conviction. By this rule complainant was always liable for costs and also for an action for false imprisonment.

His Honour stated that it had never been the practice in this Court to demand security in public prosecutions, but no action of the Court could deprive defendant of his right to ask for security. If the accused is acquitted he has no remedy in this Court against his prosecutor, he being of another nationality. It is properly said in the motion that the evidence upon which the accused has been committed is *ex-parte*, therefore, while desirous of doing his duty to the community, His Honour declared himself compelled by the rule quoted to demand security. Mr. Bohm asked for the necessary time to consult his Consulate. This was granted, and the case adjourned till to-morrow at 9 a.m.

Saturday, August 19, 1876.

Mr. Bohm again appeared and pleaded that he had not had sufficient time for consultation in the matter. His Honour therefore adjourned the case again until Monday, the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock, but ordered that the prisoner should in the meantime be discharged on his own recognizance of $500, to appear and surrender himself for trial on Monday.

The rule cited by Mr. Kirkwood, in support of his demand for security against costs from the complainant, is No. 19 of the Regulations for the Consular Courts of the United States of America in Japan.

"Any complainant may be required to give security for costs of the prosecution, including those of the accused, and every complainant not a citizen of the United States of America, or a subject of the Japanese Empire, shall be required to give such security, unless in the opinion of the Court, justice will be better promoted otherwise. When such security is required by the Court, and refused, the proceeding may be dismissed."

PROPRIETARY CLUBS.

(The Field.)

Any habitué of London during the last dozen years can recall a long list of clubs which have come, flourished, and burst into the air. If he will take the trouble to inquire into the history of these most ephemeral societies, he will find in each case that the club entered into life under the auspices of what is called the "proprietary system." There are always a large number of men, young ones especially, who have not the *entrée* of the more leading clubs, and yet pine for the comforts and independence of club life. An amalgamation of these, duly organised, could form a society as sound as the New University or Junior Carlton (both self-proprietary, and conspicuous as successes among the many failures of modern organisations in the club line). But to organise in this manner requires time, trouble, and perhaps some risk on the part of the moving spirit. Co-operation fails while ambition remains, and the outcasts clutch eagerly at any offer to provide them with the luxuries of club life without any risk of responsibility by possible failure of the speculation. Some-one is to be responsible for the butchers' and bakers' bills, rent, furniture, servants' wages, rates and taxes; but the members are absolved, and the burthen taken off their shoulders, by an obliging proprietor, who comes forward in the nick of time, and who, in consideration of receiving all entrance fees and subscriptions, engages to farm the club, under certain regulations and tariffs to be approved of by the committee.

There is now a demand for club life which did not exist or was not realised fifteen years ago. Then, during the London season, and especially during the Derby week, the dining rooms of the Wellington and St. James's Hall might have been seen crowded with an element now conspicuous by its absence. Subalterns by the hundred, captains not a few, undergraduates *ad lib.* and many a master of arts, students of law in profusion and barristers of years' standing, might be seen at these restaurants. The old clubs could not take in all these, and till their turns came they were content to dine at the leading restaurants. Then came an era of new clubs, some few of them successes, a majority failures. The Naval and Military, Junior Carlton, and New University have stood their ground, being founded upon the rock of self-proprietorship; but where, we may ask, are the Volunteer, Argus, Hanover, Pelham, Corinthian, Public Schools, Junior Oxford and Cambridge, and the first editions of the Country, Raleigh, Junior Army and others? One and all they have "burst up" under the proprietorships which brought them to the fore, and in that wreck have gone the entrance fees which were fondly paid under the delusion that the funds so subscribed were forming a solid foundation for the future success of the infant institutions. These new societies abstracted from the old restaurants a large proportion of the customers who used nightly to dine there previous to the *furore* for new clubs. When these new clubs came in force, the Wellington became extinct, one proprietor of the St. James's failed, and keepers of restaurants became aware that they must look in future to some other source to supplement the patronage thus lost to them. It having thus begun to be unfashionable for the rising generation of future clubbists to bide their time for admission to old standard clubs, and they being ambitious to enjoy club life from the outset, the supply became more fully equal to the demand. No sooner did one mushroom club and its proprietor collapse than another sprang up in its place; and even if some of those who had already burnt their fingers held aloof, and contentedly waited their turn for sound clubs, there were still to be found as many fools and flats in the sea of youth of the period as had already come out of it. Of all these proprietary clubs which have thus failed, it would be hard to point to one which did so from internal weakness and want of custom. The causes will be usually found to have been that the club, as a property, was overwhelmed under the failure of the proprietor from other causes. One proprietor bolted with all the funds; another speculated in the City, and so failed, dragging his club with him in his fall; another kept a brougham and a *chère amie* upon no income but such as the club afforded him, paid no rent, gave bills of sale upon the furniture, and fared sumptuously every day, till an execution was put into the house, and the members, asking the name of the strange waiter, were told that he was the "man in possession."

It is curious that each of these clubs—which, so far as income was concerned, was paying its way, and bringing profit and no loss—should have severally been owned by a proprietor whose fate was to figure hereafter in the Bankruptcy Court. It can hardly be supposed that club keeping is such a really bad speculation; else, why do new proprietors so promptly come forward to fill the vacated ranks, but from the knowledge that, if failure had overtaken their predecessors, the insolvency was due to any cause but that of club proprietorship?

There are several old-standing clubs on the proprietary system, whose stability is under no suspicion. There are also some of the newly founded ones whose character sounds good from all that we know of them; but the curious coincidence that so many proprietors should have failed after a short time of proprietorship, while their clubs paid all working expenses with a profit, and while entrance fees paid in addition should have formed a substantial reserve fund, seems to point to this conclusion—that the facility with which a club of this sort can be got up, and the command of ready money which it offers to speculators short of cash, induces many a City man who finds himself involved from other causes to start a club as a final speculation, which may recoup his tottering finances, but which, as history shows, is generally swamped in the foundering of other ventures. The proprietor can get credit for months or a year from his butcher and baker; he may hire his furniture, and no rent be due for six months; his painter and decorator are also long-suffering; but the members of the club pay cash for entrances and subscriptions, and the wind is raised at once, without any immediate demand for outlay. The way in which some of these clubs are got up is a sort of parallel to some of the recent revelations as to fictitious directorships, with which the law courts have made us lately acquainted. It shows that it is the clubbists who are to be found for the proprietors, and not the latter for the former. The great thing is to procure a well-sounding committee for the prospectus, and a decent name for a secretary. The latter may do as little work as he likes, and leave his labour to the proprietor, so long as he lends an air of respectability by his name. The committee are assured that they "incur no responsibility," and are

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carefully impressed with the idea that their sole duty is to elect new members, pass bye-laws, and report upon complaints indorsed on the dinner bills. Their duties are nominal; their virtual function, even if they themselves are not aware of it, is only as decoy ducks. To exemplify the manner of formation of clubs in embryo two curious facts have recently come to our knowledge. A colonel was solicited to allow himself to be put forth as secretary, fifty pounds a year being offered him for the use of his name; his duties to be only nominal, and a real drudge to do his work for him. Again, while a committee was being framed for prospectus, a young gentleman barely of age, but a younger son of a nobleman, was requested to allow his name to figure on it, upon the promise that if he did so he should be allowed the free use of the club, without payment of either entrance fee or subscription. The youngster, with flattered vanity, at first assented, but very soon after withdrew his name, upon the advice of his friends. The club is still upon its trial and may turn out, for all that we dare prophesy, a success; at the same time it is well that those who contemplate joining new clubs should, after these revelations, make themselves well aware beforehand of all the circumstances under which apparently high-sounding committees have been placed in office, and should not take it for granted that the respectability of the name of an individual on the list is any proof that he has such faith himself in the venture as to risk his own cash in it.

In all proprietary clubs it would be a sound principle that a certain portion or all of the entrance fees should go to members themselves. If a club pays its way at all, it does so with the aid of subscriptions and the cash paid for refreshments. The entrance fees should be funded as paid in. If the income of the club requires augmenting, so as to give the proprietor an adequate return for his outlay, he might be allowed some or all of the interest upon the funded entrances, but the capital should belong to the members. The proprietor should stand in much the same light as a messman to a regiment: he should take the business, and farm it from year to year, or for a longer date, taking all risk of profit or loss upon himself. The subscriptions, in whole or part, should go to him, and, in certain cases of special outlay, or alterations, some disbursements might be made to him from the entrance fees fund; but the latter should be held by the members as a capital account, distinct from the ordinary income which they farm out. This is the only safe basis upon which a new club of this sort can be worked. If the members hand over entrance fees to the proprietor, they have no guarantee for his solvency, nor security for their deposit. If he fails, they are homeless: whereas if they retain their entrance fees they have always capital to take new premises, and can find some new proprietor to stand as "messman" and to form the club. But so long as clubbists placidly hand over entrance fees, in their eagerness to grasp at an offer to absolve them of all pecuniary responsibility, so long will club-keeping be a popular resource among a certain class of speculators, and so long will the name of proprietary clubs be associated with ephemeral existence.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 12, *Burmese*, British steamer, Luck, 1,284, from Hongkong, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Aug. 12, *Cashmere*, American ship, Norton, 936, from London, April 7, General to E. Moulron.

Aug 13, *Cathaya*, British ship, Matthews, 790, from Nagasaki, Aug 3, Coal, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Aug. 13, *Carl*, German brig, Thomsen, 215, from Takao, July 23, Sugar, to Chinese.

Aug. 14, *Tanais*, French steamer, Reynier, 1,010, from Hongkong, Aug. 6 Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

Aug 16, *Wallace*, British steamer, Brand, 1,753, from Shanghai, Aug. 11, General to Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Aug. 17th, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, 2,119, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Aug 19, *Sumida Maru*, Japanese steamer, Gorlach, 690, from Hakodate, Aug 17, General, to M. B. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Aug 14, *Ada*, British barque, Asals, 686, for Kobe, General, despatched by L. Kniffler & Co.

Aug. 15, *Etta Loring*, American barque, Loring, 716, for New York, Tea and Sundries despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.

Aug. 15, *May Queen*, British barque, Nisbett, 283, for Chefoo, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Aug. 16, *Sunda*, British steamer, Lee, 1,704, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Aug. 16, *Nago a Maru*, Japanese steamer, Young, 1,914 for Shanghai and ports. Mails a d General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Aug 17 *White Adder*, British ship, Betham, 965, for Kobe, Coal, despatched by Wilkin & Robison.

PASSENGERS.

The American barque *Etta Loring* for New York has moved outside the shipping.

The *Cathaya*, from Nagasaki, experienced strong N. E. winds with heavy rain and squalls for the first two days after leaving port, during which time some light sails were lost, but afterwards had fine weather until arrival

The *Carl*, from Takao, met with heavy easterly winds and rain squalls after leaving port, and among the islands, on the 5th and 6th inst., lost one or two sails. During latter part of voyage had fine weather and light winds.

The *Cashmere*, from London, reports heavy S W. and Westerly winds until beyond soundings. Passed the Start, April 11th; had good N.E. trades, crossing the Equator in 25° 40 South on 6th May, and carrying the S.E. trades up to 15° South. Passed the Cape on the 7th June, and experienced some heavy weather in that vicinity. Ran the longitude down in same parallel, with moderate winds and fine weather, and arrived off Anjer on 19th July. Spoke the American ship *Maumie*, July 18th, from Algoa Bay to Anjer for orders, and the ship *Princess Louisa* from Cardiff to Singapore, July 20th. Met with steady winds and pleasant weather up the China sea. Passage 4 months from the Start.

Per Steamship *Tanais* from Hongkong.—Messrs. Montono and son, Hondo and Madame Zitelman.

Per Steamship *Sunda* for Hongkong.—Dr. Hilston, R.N., Mrs. Hilston, Messrs Gough, Lewis, and Muller.

Per *Nagoya Maru*, for Shanghai and ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Carruthers, Mrs. Black and 2 children, Messrs. Kemperman, Moncrieff, Alson, Schepell, Joseph, Kavanagh, Ribeiro, Coops, Jenkins, Miss Winn, Mrs Ferguson, and 32 Japanese in the cabin.

Per Steamship *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—Prince and Princess Higo, Paymaster Skelding, Mrs. Skelding, Miss Skelding, Mr. M. Skelding, Mr. F. Skelding, Mr and Mrs. Scott, and child, Mrs. Flowers, Miss Kirby, Messrs Geo. Lewis, A. A. Farrar, Ed. Pereira, John Steadman, Cirault, E. C. Kirby, Hunt, Parsons, Piquet, S. Endicott, Dr. Painter, and 51 Japanese in the cabin; 4 Europeans, 11 Chinese, and 381 Japanese in the steerage.

CARGO.

Per Steamship *Sunda* for Hongkong.—

Silk for England	585 bales.
France	148 „
Italy	32 „
Total	765 bales.

Per Steamship *Nagoya Maru*, for Shanghai and ports.

Treasure to Kobe	$267,100
„ to Nagasaki	22,200
„ to Shanghai	72,000

Per Steamship *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—

Treasure	*yen* 100,594.25
„	$9,160.00

REPORTS.

The *Tanais* reports strong N.E. winds during the passage.

The *Gaucho* was towed up from Yokoska to Shinagawa, where she will load rice for England or the continent.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
Shanghai	Tokio Maru... ...	M. B. Co....	23rd Aug.
Hongkong	Tibre	M. M. Co.	23rd Aug.
San Francisco ...	City of Peking ...	P. M. S. S. Co. ...	24th Aug.
New York	Quang Se	Jardine, M. & Co. ...	25th Aug.
San Francisco ...	Oceanic	O. & O. Co.	10th Sept.
New York	Cremona	Smith, Baker & Co.	

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

			Destination.
Bengal	Douglas		...New York.
Burmese	Luck		...Kobe.
Chili Maru	Drummond		
Hiogo Maru	Vroom		...Hakodate.
Kanagawa Maru	... ...		...Laid up.
Massilia	... ...		..Laid up.
Niigata Maru	... ...		...Laid up.
Quang Se...	Jones		...New York.
Sea Gull	Asfort		...
Sumida Maru	Gorlach		...
Tokio Maru	Dunn		...Shanghai.
Tibre...	De Girard ...		...Hongkong.
Tanais	Reynier... ...		...
Wallace	Brand		...

SAILING SHIPS.

Carl	215	Thomsen ...	...
Cashmere	936	Norton	...Kobe.
Cathaya	790	Matthews ...	...
Cremona	608	Gove	...New York.
Gaucho	370	Creighton. ...	...London at S'gawa.
Helene	149	H. Jespersen	...
John Mackean	198	... ...	...
Lothair	794	Orchard... ...	...
Mary Jane	165	... ...	...
Sir Lancelot	886	Hepburn ...	...London, at S'nagawa.

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

Am. sloop of war... Yantic ... ... Captain F. W. Dickens.
British corvette ... Modeste ... Captain Buller.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—The business done in *Cotton Goods* and *Yarns* during this week has again been a fair one, but prices in general are not so firm as they were a week ago. Exchange has further advanced to 4/5½ for 6 months' Bank Bills, and no doubt it must be a great temptation for importers to secure such a favourable rate, even by slightly sacrificing on the prices. Regarding the position of the various articles there is no new feature to report to-day, and we quote as follows, viz:

Grey Shirtings:—					
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce....	$1.70 to $2.10	
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	„ ...	2.00 to 2.45	
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ „	39 in.	„ ...	1.95 to 2.50	
9 lbs.	38½ „	44 in.	„ ...	2.30 to 2.85	
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 „	32 in.	„ ...	1.55 to 1.75	
„ 6lbs.	24 „	32 in.	„ ...	1.15 to 1.25	

White Shirtings:—				
60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in.	per pce.	2.30 to 2.50		
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2—3 lb.	per lb...	0.75 to 0.97½		
Black Velvets		8.00 to 9.00		
English Drills 15 lbs. 40 yds, 30 in.	... ...	2.80 to 3.00		
Taffachelass	12 yds, 43 in....	*nom.*	2.00 to 2.20	

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul...	$30.00 to 33.00	
No. 28 to 32	per picul...	$32.00 to 38.00	
No. 38 to 42	per picul...	$39.00 to 42.00	
Reverse Twist ... 16-24 ...	„ ...	33.00	

Woollens.—There is not much change to report in this staple since our last. Transactions continue to be favoured by the constant rise in exchange, and sales are reported in *Black Orleans* and *Black Italian Cloth* at quotations. Plain *Mousselines* are more quiet, some special shades only readily finding buyers, and prices have a downward tendency.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in....	5.00 to 8.00	
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in....	4.25 to 5.00	
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in....	4.25 to 5.50	
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in....	0.27 to 0.35	
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in....	5.75 to 7.00	
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in ...	16.50 to 17.50	
Lastings, Japan...	22—30 yds.	32 in....	12.00 to 13.00	
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in....	0.17½ to 0.19	

Figured Mousseline de Laine...	30 yds.	30 in...	0.23 to 0.27	
Multicolored „ ...	30 yds.	30 in...	0.30 to 0.36½	
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy..	48 in. to 52 in...		0.80 to 1.20	
Presidents	54 in. to 56 in...		0.60 to 0.70	
Pilots	54 in. to 56 in...		0.40 to 0.45	
Union	54 in. to 56 in...		0.40 to 0.65	
Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs.		per lb...	0.40 to 0.42	

Sugar.—Buyers still continue to offer lower rates than holders are inclined to accept, and there are, in consequence, few transactions to report. Quotations have slightly declined.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul ..	$3.30	
„ in basket	„ ...	$3.10	
Taiwanfoo do.	„ ...	$3.15	
do. in bag	„ ...	$2.90	
China No 1 Ping-fah	„ ...	$7.60	
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„ ...	$6.80	
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„ ...	$6.00	

China No. 4 Kook-fah	per picul...	$5.30	
„ No. 5 Kong-fun	„ ...	$4.70	
„ No. 6 E-pak	„ ...	$3.80	
Swatow...	„ ...	$3.00	
Daitong	„ ...	$2.55	
Japan Rice	„ ...	$2.26	
Kerosene Oil	„ ...	$23.0	

Kerosene Oil.—A few eager sellers at auction have kept the market low, at $2.23 to $2.29. Consumption is steady, and but for these sales prices would advance.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—On account of heavy arrivals and the continued rise in exchange same purchases of Hanks were effected at the beginning of the week at a further decline of about 20 dollars per picul, and large rejections were made. Lately, however, a good demand has sprung up again; prices have consequently advanced and close very firm at quotations.

Settlements, since the 12th instant, are 1,000 bales of Hanks and 200 bales of Oshius and other sorts. Arrivals amount to 1,980 bales. Stocks are 1,400 bales. Total export up to date 5,703 bales, against 841 bales at the same time last season.

	At Exchange 4/5¾ in London.	*At Exchange 5.67 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*		
Hanks.—Extra to No. 1	$810 to 830	31/10	to 32/7	89 to 91
„ Best No. 1 & 2	$780 to 800	30/9	to 31/6	85 to 88
„ Good No. 2	$750 to 770	29/8	to 30/5	82 to 84
„ Medium No. 2½	$720 to 740	28/6	to 29/3	79 to 81
„ C'mon. No 3	$690 to 710	27/5	to 28/2	76 to 78
„ Inferior No 4 & 5	$660 to 680	26/3	to 27/	73 to 75

	At Exchange 4/5¾ in London.	*At Exchange 5. at 5.67 m.s. in Lyons.*		
Oshiu—Good & best ...	—	—		—
Medium	$750 to 780	29/8	to 30/9	82 to 85
Kakida.....	$800 to 900	31/6	to 35/3	88 to 98
Hamatski.....	$630 to 680	25/2	to 27/	70 to 75
Soday.	$520 to 680	21/1	to 27/	58 to 75
Taysaam sorts.....	$480 to 540	19/7	to 21/10	54 to 60

Tea.—Despite the advanced rate of exchange a large business has been done in Tea during the past week, settlements amounting to 6,000 piculs. The demand has run principally on the lower descriptions, and Teas from *good medium* downwards have recovered from $1.00 to $1.50 per picul. *Fine* grades continue scarce, and rumours about these classes are very conflicting, some native dealers asserting that there is a great deficiency in the amount produced this season, whilst others say that they are only withheld for the purpose of getting high rates as the season advances.

To-days quotations are as under, the market ruling rather irregularly.

Common	$10.00 to 12.00	Fine	$23.00 to 29.00
Good Common	13.00 to 15.00	Finest	30.00 to 34.00
Medium	16.00 to 18.00	Choice	Nominal.
Good Medium	19.00 to 21.00		

Reports as to the total amount of the crop for the season 1876-77 are very diverse, but the general opinion leads decidedly to a short export.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—In the early part of the week rates remained pretty steady, but, with larger transactions in Private Paper, rates at the close have suddenly advanced to present quotations.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 5½d.
„ Bank Bills on demand	4s. 4¾d.
„ Private 6 months' sight	4s. 6d.
On Paris—Bank Sight	5.45
„ Bank 6 months' sight	5.55
„ Private 6 ms. sight	5.70
On Hongkong—Bank sight	6 % disct.
„ Private 10 days' sight	8 % noml.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	74½
„ Private 10 days sight	76 noml.
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	103½
„ 30 days sight Private	106½
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	104
„ 30 days sight Private	107
Kinsats	382
Gold Yen	375

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BROADWELL'S

BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,

d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to attend to the **Landing, Clearing, or Shipping of Cargo** at this Port, at Reasonable Rates.

CAPT. D. SCOTT,
Custom House.

Yokohama, August 3, 1872. tf.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street London.

MARTELL & Co.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

NORTONS PILLS

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTONS' CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,
supplying the
HIGHEST AMOUNT OF NOURISHMENT
in the
MOST DIGESTIBLE AND CONVENIENT
FORM.
SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-street, London, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

July 8, 1876. 1f. 26ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.

BASS & CO.'S ALES.

PROCLAMATION OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

TRANSLATION.

"The British Authorities have complained that certain parties in this Country have been imitating the Trade Mark of Messrs. Bass & Co., a firm of Brewers in the English capital and selling Beer so labelled. The manufacture of Beer is not prohibited in this country, but it is wrong, according to Commercial law, to imitate Trade Marks.

"Henceforward, therefore, persons whose business is Brewing Beer must apply for LICENSES, and send in a specimen of Trade Mark not likely to be confused with others.

"The above to be universally notified.

"9th Month, 1871. (Signed)
"TOKEI FU."

In consequence of extensive forgeries of our Labels and Trade Mark having come to our knowledge, the attention of the public is called to the above PROCLAMATION.

We, therefore, CAUTION all persons against either selling or purchasing, as our manufacture, beer, whether in bottle or in cask, bearing such forged and fraudulent Labels, Capsules or Trade Mark.

BASS & Co.,
London, and Burton-on-Trent.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE.

CAMERON & SAUNDERS,

AGENTS TO BASS & CO.,

INTIMATE THAT ALL

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Yokohama, August 12, 1876. 52isn.

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June 10, 1876. 12ms.

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MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

May 17th, 1873. tf.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 35.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

The measure for the Capitalization of the Incomes of the nobles and gentry has been the theme of much discussion in the native press, and is regarded with warm approval by the people generally, as was to be expected. The victims of it are passive and powerless, and it is extremely difficult to discover with what feelings they regard it. That it will create any of the active opposition or indignation with which such a measure would be regarded in any country of Europe, must not be imagined for a moment; and we are inclined to believe that if the nobles and gentry could rely upon the conditions of the measure being observed by the Government, they would allow that they have been treated with as much consideration as they could expect in view of the altered condition of affairs in the Empire. The opinion of foreigners on the question is based on more serious views of national obligations and of property as an institution, and a measure which is undoubtedly tainted with repudiation and savours more or less of communism, is necessarily viewed with serious misgiving. That the burden of the extravagances and excessive expenditure of late years has been thrown upon the aristocracy, whose claims on the country have now been dealt with in a high-handed manner in order to meet these excesses, cannot be denied, nor can those who believe that a monarchy demands the support of an aristocracy feel otherwise than alarmed at the thought that another blow of a most crushing nature has been struck at the supports which surround the throne of Japan. How far the measure will be justified by history must depend, as we have previously urged, upon what is done with the money thus saved to the country, but unqualified approbation or disapprobation seems to us at present alike unsuited to it.

If a loss may ever be said to be a gain, the Japanese Government has received a solid addition to its credit by the retirement from its service of Mr. E. Peshine Smith, who was chosen some five years ago by the Government of the United States for the post of International Adviser to the Foreign Office at Yedo, at the request of the Japanese Minister at Washington. That Mr. Seward or Mr. Fish—for we are uncertain which of the two recommended Mr. Peshine Smith for this appointment—had any conception of the grievous discredit he was inflicting upon the U. S. Government or the American community in Japan when he advised this nomination, is not for a moment to be supposed. It is also conceivable that he imagined that merely a person who had some legal knowledge was required by the Japanese Government, and thus sent over Mr. Peshine Smith, who undoubtedly possessed that qualification. But why the Secretary of State should have lent to this government, for the purposes required, a man in other respects like Mr. Peshine Smith, will ever remain a profound enigma. What the Japanese wanted was a large-minded man, free from small national prejudices, with something like a statesman-like view of the steps they should take in entering upon their new relations with the powerful states of the West, a travelled, cultivated and high-minded gentleman, whose knowledge, antecedents, bearing and character would have made him a respected denizen of Yedo, the sagacious and impartial adviser of his employers, the welcome associate of all who are interested in the advance and consolidation of friendly feelings between this Government and the governments of the West. But instead of a man of this class, Mr. Peshine Smith was sent here; and if we refrain from saying all that this implies, it is because he embodied the exactly opposite characteristics to those which the circumstances demanded and we have named. We have been informed by credible persons, that Mr. Peshine Smith showed some traces of ability of a certain kind, during such lucid intervals as confirmed habits of inebriety permitted him to enjoy. But it is dangerous for a Government to act in momentous questions upon advice which has no better foundation than a fortuitous sobriety, and the intrusion into its archives of opinions which betray delirium of any kind, is neither creditable nor safe. If Mr. Peshine Smith went about Yedo in the national dress of the Empire under whose jurisdiction he placed himself on a memorable occasion, it was his own affair, although every Japanese might fairly have resented the act as an insult. His apostacy relieved his own country indeed, from something of the odium of maternity, but it visited with a special and cruel bitterness the Empire of his adoption.

The following are translations from the *Chôya Shimbun* and *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* respectively, but we have every reason to believe that the announcement made is entirely premature.

Our foreign mails have hitherto consisted merely of the American one, but it is reported that in a short while mails will be sent by our Government to England, France and other foreign countries.

Our exchange of mails with foreign countries up to the present time has merely been that with America. It is, however, said that an exchange of mails will soon take place with the two countries of England and France. We also hear that Mr. S. M. Bryan, an American in the employ of the Postal Department, who is attached to the Yokohama Post Office, has received orders to negotiate the said conventions, and left for San Francisco on board of the American Mailboat *City of Peking* which sailed yesterday morning. He was accompanied by Mr. Midzushima of the above-mentioned Post Office.

We have received from Messrs. Trübner & Co. a book entitled "Pidgin-English Sing-Song," by Charles G. Leland (Hans Breitmann), the publication of which we announced some short time ago. We cannot say that we are much impressed with the brilliancy of the songs and stories it contains, and although the volume shows some ingenuity, it is written in such pidgin-English as was never yet spoken in China. Readers at home who are weary of guessing acrostics or solving chess problems, may be satisfied to puzzle out, with the aid of the vocabulary attached, the meaning of these

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compositions, but those whose sad lot has brought them into daily connection with pidgin-English as an unavoidable necessity, will, we think, pronounce the book to be a collection of vapid nonsense. Although the author takes the trouble to explain with authority the origin of pidgin-English, and its peculiar construction, the following quotations—the first being rather below, and the second above, the average of merit of the volume's contents—will show the peculiar words and phrases which are boldly made use of. The first is an extract from a poem entitled "Wang the Snob."

"Coolie makee too much bobbely,
"Catch one piecee stick an' floggee
"Mr Wang, till Wang half die-lo;
"Nebba catchee one such floggum
"Allo he life—he nebba tinkee
"Any man hab catch such floggum.
"Wang go homee, Wang go beddy,
"An' in beddy too much weepee,
"'Cos he be such too-much foolo."

The second is a complete version in pidgin-English of the old nursery rhyme of "Little Jack Horner."

"Littee Jack Horner
"Makee sit inside corner,
"Chow-chow he Clismas pie;
"He put inside t'um,
"Hab catchee one plum,"
"*Hai yah!* what one good chilo
my!"

We cannot, however, close these few remarks without thanking the author for certain information which is entirely new to us, notwithstanding a lengthened residence in China, viz, that a school had been established in the Yangtsze-Kiang, and that taels and mace are "coins very seldom seen." Very seldom indeed, we should say!

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 21*st*.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

Yesterday His Majesty the Mikado presented the *kuadzoku* in attendance at the Imperial Palace with some fans and porcelain ware, and to each of the *Sangi* two peices of linen, in recognition of their services during the hot season.

From the same.

A *kuadzoku* named Shinjo committed suicide a few days ago. He was a man of studious habits who devoted all his time to books, and there is no doubt that his reason gave way in consequence. He was only 28 years of age.

From the same.

The Frenchman recently employed by the Shihôsho is said to be instructing Japanese detectives in their peculiar duty.

From the same.

We recently stated that the marine force of the Imperial Navy was to be decreased and the number of sailors and stokers increased, but now hear that many of the marines, objecting to become either sailors or stokers, have applied to the Bureau of Police for situations as constables.

From the same.

On the 22nd of this month a swimming race will be held by the cadets of the Imperial Naval College, the course being from the Riogoku bridge on the Sumida river to the fortifications off Shinagawa.

From the same.

A fire broke out at Toshima-mura, near Tôkiô, on the morning on the 17th instant, but was soon got under.

From the same.

Mr. Makita, the acting editor of the *Hôchi Shimbun*, has been fined 80 *yen* and sentenced to imprisonment for five months, for having violated the Libel-laws in writing about the Governor of Tamanashi *Ken*.

From the *Eiri Shimbun*.

At Netanai, in Yezo, the sulphur mines caught fire on the 21st of last month.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

We have heard the rumour that His Excellency Sanjô, the Prime Minister, will resign office on his return from Yezo. It is said that during his late illness the Prime Minister expressed his desire to resign, but that through the advice of other high officials he agreed to retain office for a certain fixed term, which has now nearly expired.

Tuesday, 22*nd*.

From the *Ôsaka Nippô*.

A hospital, covering an area of three thousand *tsubos*, is to be erected at Ôsaka, on the site of the former Hosokawa *yashiki*.

From the same.

Offices for the inspection of drugs and chemicals are to be established at Tôkiô, Ôsaka, Nagasaki, Niigata, Nagoya, and Sendai.

From the same.

The Ôsaka Mint, after being closed for the summer vacation, was reopened on the 16th instant, and work is now going on actively from six o'clock in morning to one in the afternoon.

From the *Hochi Shimbun*.

Mr. Sanjo and other high officials visited the various Government offices, etc., at Hakodate. They intended to start off to Mororan by steamer on the 15th instant, but owing to the illness of Mr. Sanjo the trip was postponed until the 18th or 19th instant.

From the same.

Some farmers living in the neighborhood of Tôkiô, being greatly distressed by the continued drought, visited the temple of Sekison, on Oyama, to obtain some water from a sacred spring which is to be found there, as they believed that their pilgrimage to obtain it would so far find favour with the gods that the drought would cease. It appears, however, that this sacred water has been in such request, and no rain has fallen for so long, that the spring has dried up, so the disappointed pilgrims were obliged to return without their object being accomplished.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

The foreign representatives are to be entertained by a display of fire-works on the 25th instant, at the Rikiu Palace, Shiba, Tôkiô.

From the same.

On the 19th instant a fire broke out at Nakayashiki, Okayama *ken* (Bizen), and nine houses were destroyed.

From the same,

The docks belonging to the Naval Department on Ishikawajima, at the mouth of Sumida-gawa, are to be given up, and the buildings converted into a convict establishment.

From the same.

Trains passed over the recently completed bridge across Katsura-gawa near Kiôto, for the first time on the 9th inst.

Wednesday, 23*rd*.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

The consumption of ice has this year been very extensive, and as there was comparatively very little collected at Hakodate prices have risen. Still the consumption has not fallen off, and as the demand here increases, the people of Hakodate will have to content themselves with a less quantity than usual for their own wants.

From the same.

The *Kuadzoku* are discussing the question of the Capitalization of Incomes, and one of them has proposed to form a company and established a bank. Now we think that if they obtain proper men to manage the same, it will be one of the best things that they can do.

From the same.

Mr. Okubo has recovered from his illness and appeared again at his office on the 21st instant.

From the same.

Two persons were struck by lightening in Tôkiô during the thunderstorm last Sunday.

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From the same.

A light house 44 feet in height is to be erected on a shoal at Hirato, in Hizen, and a certain Masuda has contracted to construct it at a cost of 6,780 *yen*. It is to be made of iron, and its position will be 7 *ri* from the shore.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

Recently a Loochooan subject brought an action at the *Saibansho* against a Japanese merchant, who had contracted to purchase some Loochooan cloth for 300 *yen*, but as the market price declined during the time that the order was being executed, the merchant refused to take the goods at the contract rate. The court decided that the difference in dispute should be divided equally between the litigants. This is the first instance of a Loochooan bringing an action against a Japanese subject.

From the same.

The officials who rendered good service during the late insurrection in Saga received their rewards some time ago, but now the *shidzoku* who served in the army as soldiers at that time, and assisted in quelling the rebellion, have all recently been rewarded with sums of money ranging from 13 to 30 *yen*.

From the same.

Mr. Matsumoto, an official of high standing in the Kaitakushi Department, is said to have had certain differences of opinion with his chief, Mr. Kuroda, and having in consequence sent in his resignation to the Government is said to have returned to his home at Tsurugaoka. If his resignation is accepted by the Government he intends to remove to Yoshida, in Yezo, and settle down there.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

The opening of a Shintô school took place yesterday in the presence of a large number of spectators.

From the same.

Her Majesty the Empress will be present at the display of fire works at the Rikiu palace, Shiba, on the 25th instant.

Thursday, 24th.

In consequence of the sailing days of the M. B. Co.'s steamer *Nevada* corresponding so closely with schedule dates, she will make the voyage to Shanghai and back in place of the S. S. *Genkai Maru*.

The S. S. *Nagoya Maru*, will leave Shanghai on the 30th instant and connect with the O. & O. Co.'s steamer *Oceanic*.

The M. M. Steamer *Menzaleh*, with French Mails on board to the 16th July, left Hongkong at 2 p.m. yesterday, the 23rd instant.

From the same.

A newspaper called the *Kinai Shimbun* is announced to appear at Kiôto, and is to be conducted by former editors of a Tôkiô journal.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

A good quality of coal is now being obtained from the mine at Noritzuke-mura, in Jôshiu, and there is every prospect of it yielding a large supply. A wide carriage road has been made from the mine to the silk-reeling factory at Tomioka, a distance of four *ri*, for the greater convenience of transporting the coal which is used at that establishment.

From the same.

It is rumoured that the subordinate officials of the Department of Public Works will hereafter receive daily pay instead of monthly, which in some cases will be reduced.

From the same.

The pupils of the artist Mr. Takashi exhibit oil paintings at Yetchizenbori, Reiganjima, Tôkiô, every second Saturday in the month, which they afterwards dispose of at auction.

From the same.

Japanese toys have sold well at the Philadelphia Exhibition and orders have been received for further large supplies.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

Our reporter Oshima was summoned to the Police Station yesterday at 10 a.m., and there had a sharp dispute with a detective named Ôhashi concerning certain remarks which we had published about the condition of the police force, and which Mr. Ôhashi did not apparently approve of.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

A special meeting of the *Genrô-In* was held yesterday.

Friday, 25th.

We have received from the Railway department a new Time-table, whereby we note that all trains leave the Yokohama station on and after the 20th instant, seven minutes later that the time of departure previous to above date. Thus, the first train in the morning now leaves at 7.7 and the second at 8.22, and so on. The two last trains at night leave respectively at 10.7 and 11.22. There is no alteration in the usual time ofdeparture from Shinbashi station at Yedo.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

Between the hours of six and seven o'clock on the morning of the 21st instant, we observed no less than forty-seven funerals pass through Hongo, in Tôkiô, the most of which were those of children. This shows there must be excessive mortality among children, which is probably owing to the hot weather, and we can only warn parents to take extra precautions in looking after the health of their offspring.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

A telegraphic line is about to be constructed between Yokka-ichi and Tsu in the province of Isé.

From the same.

An industrial school is to be opened at the Kaisei Gakko shortly.

From the *Eiri Shimbun*.

Owing to the scarcity of water in Awomori *ken*, quarrels arose among the farmers which led to blows, and what is more unfortunate resulted in loss of life.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

Three Loochooans officials presented themselves at the *Sei-In* yesterday.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

A certain Ichimura, a *shidzoku* of Saitama *ken*, was arrested in Tôkiô yesterday for wearing a sword, which was taken from him and confiscated.

From the same.

The *Fusô Maru* from Yokka-ichi, in Seishû, arrived in Yokohama yesterday with 205 passengers, including one foreigner, which show that the above district is gradually becoming prosperous.

From the same.

By the permission of the Governor of the Tochigi *ken*, the people in the various wards have elected their representatives, who have, since the first of this month, regularly met together for consultation.

From the same.

Violent disease prevails among dogs in the above *ken*, and it is in consequence very dangerous for women and children to walk about the streets.

Saturday, 26th.

A private meeting of the creditors in the estate of W. F. Driscoll and Edward Powys, bankrupts, lately trading under the firm of Driscoll & Co., was held at H. B. M.'s Consulate yesterday.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

Applications have been made to the Tôkiô *Fu* for permission to publish two new journals, one to be called the *Honyaku Shimbun* and the other the *Bankoku Zatzuwa*.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

At 5 a.m. on the 24th inst. a fire broke out in the premises of a druggist at Itchigaya, Tôkiô, which ultimately destroyed eleven houses.

From the same.

The officials appointed by the Naimushô who are now living in Loochoo will be recalled and others sent in their stead.

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From the same.

Mr. Ariyoshi, the editor of the *Tekka Shimbun*, was summoned to the *Saibansho* yesterday morning, and there examined about an article published in the sixth number of his issue referring to the Kagoshima *ken*, which is deemed to be libellous.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

The roads leading to the natural hot springs of Arima having been improved this year, more people than usual have visited the place.

From the same.

Mr. Fukuzawa, who is a good English scholar, and Mr. Miura, the late editor of the *Hôchi Shimbun*, are together about to start a newspaper to be called the *Mita Shimbun*.

From the *Osaka Nippô*.

It is said that the punishment of banishment for criminal offences is about to be revived in Japan, and that this is one of the reasons why Mr. Sanjô has visited Yezo.

From the *Meikio Shinshi*.

Christianty is gradually spreading in the province of Isé, and many converts to that religion are said to have been made lately.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

The Kaitakushi has received news that Mr. Sanjô and the other high officials arrived at Kotaru on the 19th instant, and a telegram has since been received announcing their arrival at Sapporo on the 21st inst.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Yokohama Station.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday 20th August, 1876.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$8,124 81
Merchandise, &c.	$ 719.19
Total.	$8,844.00

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$8,445.43
Merchandise, &c	$ 514.14
Total.	$8,959.57

Kobe and Osaka Station.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 20th August, 1876.

Passengers.....23,150½.	Amount...Yen	6,084.39
Luggage, Parcels, ...	,,	300.69
Goods,.....	,,	544.21
Total.....	Yen	6,929.29
Corresponding period last year...	Yen	4,125.604

We have advices from Nanking. Our correspondent says he has reason to believe that the Viceroy Shên has, as might have been expected, responded in a proper spirit to the energetic reclamations of the Vicomte Brenier de Montmorand, and no doubt severe punishment will be meted out to the instigators and accomplices of the Ning-kuoh massacre. We are promised further details by and bye, but the agreement between the two high officials is not yet made known, for obvious reasons. We hear that the two French priests were in great danger for some days, but managed to effect their escape, and are now in safety, after great sufferings. The whole circumstances of the affair are horrible, and cannot be printed. There is reason to fear, too, that the occurrence was only one of many that were planned to extirpate Christians in Ngan-hui. The Catholic Mission had done vast good to the people of the province. Schools had been founded, medicines were freely dispensed, charities to the poor were on the most liberal scale in times of distress, and we are distinctly assured that there had been in this instance not the slightest tentative interference on the part of the missionaries with the temporal power. The damage done amounts to about $70,000, which the Chinese will have to make good. The entire devilish work is the act of a secret society, which is tolerably comprehensive in its aims. It wants to abolish Christianity, to kill all foreigners and overthrow the Ta-Tsing Dynasty.—*Shanghai Courier.*

A NEW COURT OF APPEAL FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

WE are informed that it is in contemplation to institute a new intermediate Appeal Court between the British Courts of First Instance in China and Japan and theJudicial Committee of the Privy Council, or whatever Judicial body may, under the legal changes pending in England, replace the highest Court to which colonial and ex-territorial disputants can at present carry their litigation.

Our readers are aware that under the existing system a suitor dissatisfied with the judgment of any of the Provincial Courts of China or Japan—and in many instances no doubt he has reason to be dissatisfied—must appeal to a single Judge sitting at Shanghai before resorting to the Privy Council. An intermediate appeal of this nature has been long felt to be wholly inadequate to the wants of the British community in the East, and the enormous expenditure, and waste of time, temper and energy involved in an appeal to the Privy Council has practically prohibited resort to that tribunal.

Thus the impossibility, in a practical sense, of appealing to the Privy Council, and the unsatisfactory nature of the existing intermediate appeal—so unsatisfactory that the average of intermediate appeals even from so important a commercial centre as Yokohama is hardly one a year—has hitherto forced the litigant to put up as best he might with the judgment of the court of first instance to which his claim or defence has been submitted. In other words, British residents in the East have been deprived of, or rather prevented from enjoying, their right to have questions of commercial or general importance submitted to the consideration of a strong and competent tribunal. They have been compelled to content themselves with the decisions, however these might affect their rights, their purses or their comforts, of men, anxious no doubt to do their duty, but without either the training or the learning necessary to give them a fair chance of doing it satisfactorily, and hindered, besides, by their multifarious duties, in the discharge of their judicial functions. In Yokohama, it is true, we have been fortunate enough to possess a Court presided over during the greater part of six years by judges who had at all events been educated as lawyers, and, so far, have less cause of complaint than our brethren in the other ports. But there are certain considerations which apply to all local courts in the East, not exclusive of our own tribunal. It is extremely difficult for a judicial functionary living in a small community, constantly in contact with a large proportion of the very persons who come before him as disputants or witnesses, and sure from public rumour and table talk to be more or less acquainted with the merits of any case of importance brought before him, to discharge his high duties without bias and without partiality, though commonly indeed the bias and partiality will be half unconsciously entertained. And where the existence of such a bias is fully recognised, the struggle against it may, and very frequently does, lead to the opposite extreme, and the consciousness of a latent desire to favour or believe Jones rather than Smith produces an over weighting of the scales of justice in a direction contrary to the distrusted predilections of the holder of the balance, rather than in that of the law. A well known instance of this occurs to us, where a judicial officer most conscientiously, and indeed painfully anxious to avoid all semblance of partiality, was credited, or rather discredited, by the public with the very fault he so earnestly strove to avoid the imputation of. Further, many legal points of considerable difficulty

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and importance have to be decided by untrained judges, or under the comparative hurry and excitement of a trial in first instance, and, under the existing system, these decisions, from which practically there is no appeal, form a kind of precedents constituting a body of extremely faulty and defective judge-law.

Enough has been said to show the necessity for and justify the creation of, a new Court of intermediate appeal, which shall be from its constitution strong enough and impartial enough to meet the reasonable demands of suitors, and prevent on the one hand the need, except in rare instances, of carrying litigation up to the Privy Council, while on the other it shall afford every one an inexpensive mode of obtaining such a decision on his claim or defence as ought to satisfy him, even in the event of the decision being adverse, that the law of England has been fairly and adequately administered. The new Court is to consist of the chief judges of the Supreme Court at Hongkong, the Supreme Court of Singapore and the Supreme Court for China and Japan. The details of the proposed arrangement are not yet known, but it is believed the Court is to sit alternately in Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai. A better plan, we venture to think, would be that the appeal court should make a circuit, including not only Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai, but Yokohama also, once or twice a year, or perhaps thrice in two years. We do not suppose that this amount of sea-travelling would be anything but beneficial to the health of the three legal luminaries, although perhaps an objection to it might be founded in some cases upon the age of one or more of the members of the Court. But it ought not to be possible to found such an objection, for we are of opinion that as a rule no judge of any one of the three Supreme Courts should be appointed after the age of forty-five, and fifteen years of service, exclusive of furlough home, should, we think, give a right to a fair pension.

We believe we are correct in ascribing the idea of the new appeal Court to Sir JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, whose light, long modestly hid under a bushel, has blazed forth lately with uncommon lustre, and now illuminates the more obscure legal nooks of the Foreign Office.

We need hardly add a hope that advantage will be taken of the creation of the new Court thoroughly to remodel and recast the order in Council of 1865, and the Rules of Procedure made under it. No dimmer mass of perplexing rubbish ever emanated from the brains of the most determined advocate of the celebrated 'How not to do it' doctrine, and though ordinarily we are of distinctly anti-revolutionary tendencies, we cannot avoid in this instance expressing an emphatic wish that the whole existing edifice may be utterly destroyed and replaced by a new and fairer fabric. *Ædificium ruat ne justitia pereat.*

While on these topics we venture to add a word or two which we dare to hope will not be altogether unworthy of the consideration both of those who preside over and those who seek redress at our local tribunals. The latter habitually expect from a court of law more than it can give, and the former too often mistake their functions, and either afford a relief which ought not to be sought from a legal tribunal, or do not sufficiently exercise the powers they are invested with.

Law is not, and from the imperfection of human affairs —so much the most imperfect portion of the kosmos— cannot be synonymous with justice as understood in the abstract by the ethical philosopher. Nor does a court of law profess to render justice between man and man but simply to administer the law, that is, to apply to the question at issue the rules of a code written or unwritten, which society in its own interests and not in the interests of the individual merely—or at least not in his temporary or passing interests—has judged fit to enact. Into the enactment of this code, in modern times at least and in the most civilised nations, moral considerations either do not enter at all or enter only to a very slight and constantly diminishing extent, and from the ideal code would be altogether absent. A little reflection shows the propriety of this system. Every decision, even in a civil case, involves a punishment of some sort. Some one is ordered, and, if necessary, forced by violence or imprisonment to pay something he would rather not pay, or to do something or refrain from doing something he would rather not do or refrain from doing. All systems of ethics admit that certain offences, even though from a moral point of view very heinous, should not be punished by the State, but left to the castigation involved in the social deconsideration to which their commission may expose their authors. Thus, ingratitude even of the most revolting kind, deceit however great if not practised under circumstances making it fraud in law, acts of selfishness, covetousness, unkindness and the like, though they cause infinitely more misery in the world than any number of broken contracts or broken heads, are not even noticed by the law. You may treat a parent with the basest ingratitude, you may inflict upon those who are wholly dependent upon you any amount of unkindness short of legal cruelty, you may stand by and laugh at a fellow-creature while in peril of death from which a word or a movement might extricate him, and the law simply takes no notice whatever of your conduct, refuses even to entertain a complaint based upon it, while if you contract to sell a perch of land for ten pence you may be forced to carry out your contract by fine, imprisonment or violent dispossession.

How then with any justice can a party to a civil cause reproach the tribunal with not taking into consideration circumstances, which, if pleaded by themselves, it could not even take cognizance of? The defeated party often complains of the want of equity shown in the decision adverse to him, intending not what lawyers term equity, which *en somme* is nothing than a more or less conventionally fair mode of interpretation of the written and common law, but fairness according to the current conceptions of the time in which *moral* much more than *legal* ideas are involved. In no instance can a tribunal render even perfect law, much less perfect justice; and in cases where considerations of a moral nature largely enter, a decision approximately just from a legal point of view may, from a moral point of view—sure to be that of the defeated party—be altogether unsatisfactory. There are, indeed, two kinds of human justice, that recognized and administered by the law, and that recognized and administered by society; and as a large proportion of cases brought before the tribunals involve more or fewer circumstances cognizable only in the social forum, the decisions of the legal forum are certain to that extent to be received with dissatisfaction.

Now our local judicial officers commonly err precisely in the same direction as the litigants in their courts err. They do not always remember that their duty is to administer the law, or what they, after giving their best consideration to the matter before them, may suppose to be the law. In lieu of following this simple rule, they too often sit as a kind of arbitrators, and oblivious of the fact that they represent the State and ought to inflict punishment, whether civil or criminal, sanctioned by the State and *none other*, turn themselves into legislators, usurp the

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functions of the State and administer what they suppose to be justice; what they suppose the law ought to be, not what it is; what they conceive to be fair morally between the parties before them; inflicting such punishment as they, not the State whose servants they are, deem fitting; or qualifying a proper legal punishment by a kind of mercy which the law does not justify them in extending to the defeated party, as instanced in the amusingly common practice of depriving the successful party of his costs—a most rare proceeding in Westminster Hall.

Arbitration, be it remarked *en passant*, is in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the most unsatisfactory mode conceivable of arriving at the settlement of a dispute of any importance. It is something like submitting a serious bodily ailment to the treatment of a person who had never studied physic, in order to save the fee of a proper medical practitioner. Every judicial officer should recognise the law as being wiser than himself. It is the distillation of the wisdom of a thousand years, and with all its faults and shortcomings an infinitely more trustworthy guide to justice than the conceptions of any individual, however great a man he may be. Let the proceedings in the Bravo and Franconia cases be studied. Points of the utmost importance and perfectly novel were raised in both. In the latter case the whole of the Judges of the High Court sit. Neither the Bench nor the Bar for a moment dream of ventilating, even in argument, their opinions as to what the law ought to be, but simply as to what it is. If the law is not what it ought to be, that will be remedied, not in the wrong place—a Court of Law, but in the right place—a Legislative Assembly.

With these remarks, which the importance of the subject has induced us, at the risk of some misconception, to lay before our readers, we must conclude, feeling assured that the contemplated new Court will, if properly constituted and aided by an intelligent system of procedure, supply a want for many years past seriously felt by the mercantile community in the East. We trust that the Courts of first instance, restricting themselves more than has hitherto been the case to their functions as administrators of the law, and forbearing to usurp the legislative duties of the State or assume the moral authority of society, will render a recourse to the new Court as infrequent as the defects or obscurities of the law itself render possible or desirable.

PASSPORTS.

We have much pleasure in calling our readers' attention to the following:—

NOTICE.

Her Majesty's Minister authorizes the publication of the following Despatch which he has received from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, informing him that from the 1st September next, British subjects may obtain passports to visit Kiyoto, Lake Biwa, and Nara through Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for Hiogo and Osaka, instead of, as hitherto, through Her Majesty's Minister.

AUGUSTUS H. MOUNSEY.
Secretary of Legation.

H. B. M. Legation,
Yedo, August 21, 1876.

(Translation.)

August 19, 1876.

SIR,—The line of railway between Ôsaka and Kiyoto being now completed, I have the honour to inform you that as a special convenience to those persons desirous of visiting the latter place for reasons of health, investigation, etc, permission will be given them to do so on the guarantee of their respective Consuls in Ôsaka and Hiogo. If, therefore, the British Consul informs the local authorities of the above two ports of those British subjects who desire to avail themselves of this privilege, permits will be granted to them by the said authorities. The limits within which these permits can be used are confined to the Kiyoto Fu, but as Nara and Lake Biwa are, though outside the jurisdiction of this Fu, celebrated places, an exception will be made as regards them. The limits within which it will be allowed to visit Lake Biwa are Hiconé on the east, Kusatsu on the south, and Shiotsu and Chikubujima on the north.

I am sure that Your Excellency will greatly appreciate this convenience in travelling, which my government has granted to your countrymen.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) SAMESHIMA NAWONOBU.

P.S.—I beg to add that the arrangement by which visiting Kiyoto by rail on the guarantee of the Consuls will be allowed, will come into force on the 1st of September next.

SIR HARRY S. PARKES, K.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

LITERARY INDEPENDENCE.

(Hôchi Shimbun.)

Why should those of our people who are called men of learning be so destitute of self-reliance? We are always grieved whenever we go to the booksellers' or to libraries and glance over their works. We are aware that we incur the danger of being called haughty and disrespectful for writing thus, but we can no longer keep silence on this matter, and any one who looks into the works recently published by our men of learning will see for himself how entirely destitute they are of all self-reliance.

Whenever we open a book we find that the preface in the first volume has been written by some influential man, which the author evidently esteems as a high honour, thinking that it will have no slight effect upon the sale of the work. Again, other authors or translators advertise that their work has been undertaken at the wish of such and such an exalted personage, and seem to esteem this as the highest of earthly honours.

Now can this be regarded as a real honour? We do not say that it is dishonourable. It gives a decoration, so to speak, to the book. But it adds no power to it; and although such prefaces may increase the sale of a work, they still do no small amount of mischief. and there is something very cowardly in the learned men thus proclaiming their own incapacity.

Of course there are exceptions in this matter as in most others, yet such is the general practice among our learned men.

We have been told that the French writers during the reign of Louis the Fourteenth are now despised for their subserviency, for they did not regard the completeness of their work as its chief merit, but thought only how far it would obtain the king's favour. This state of affairs continued in France for above fifty years, and the state of literature there was consequently far inferior to what it was at the same time in England.*

What was the reason why these learned men—those who should form the very foundation of the nation's greatness—should have acted thus in an enlightened country like France? The feeling which prompted men to look for everything towards the king was almost universal, and the *sarans* did not escape it, and thus lost their own proper feeling of self-reliance and self-respect. Our writers differ in many respects from those of France at that time.† They are not, indeed, desirous of obtaining the good will of the officials, but they wish to enjoy the benefit of their influence, and are destitute of any feeling of self-reliance.

Our so called men of learning are perpetually crying out that the Japanese people, the farmers, merchants, and even the Press, are all slavishly subservient. But let them look at home. Do they exhibit any different feeling? No; they are sharp enough in their comments on others, but are absolutely regardless of the beam in their own eye. And when some of them get their prefaces written for them by really learned men, it is worse still, for the reader takes up the first volume and is often deceived by thinking that he is approaching an excellent work after reading so good a preface. But when he comes to the body of the work itself, he finds it more than enough to try his patience. This is like the showman who

* It is curious to observe how often the Japanese writers may be detected in reading Buckle's History of Civilization in England.

† This is exquisite!

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had a cat to exhibit, and painted a tiger on his sign-board. We do not think that we have been unjust in saying that works of this kind betray a want of self-reliance in our learned men.

It is probable that various excuses will be urged against our contention, but, let the writers say what they will, so long as they claim to be called men of learning and yet continue this practice, we shall say that they are destitute of all true self-reliance.

Hints to the Native Merchants.

(Chôya Shimbun.)

The Japanese merchants seem to take superficial views of trade, and fix their eyes on small present profits while they disregard the greater advantages of the future. Foreigners are never tired of saying this of them, and the native merchants should carefully remember it, and show more sense than to regard it with scorn as as if it were an insult.

The facts connected with the silk market this year are sufficiently notorious, and every one should be glad that our merchants have made large profits. The gain was unexpected and will more than compensate for all the losses which have been made of late years in the silk-worm egg trade. Prices have not yet fallen, and some have begun to say that there will not be silk enough left in the country for our own consumption.

But we hear both foreigners and natives saying that our merchants have been very short-sighted, and had they held their silk longer they would have reaped larger profits. Not being ourselves acquainted with trade we cannot say whether this is so or not, but looking at the question from a general point of view, we think that though they might perhaps have done better or the whole, they have still done fairly up to the present, and the future remains to be seen.

We shall now pass on to another question.

We understand that the Americans readily purchase the cheaper goods which have been sent by our merchants to the Philadelphia Exhibition, but try to lower the prices asked for the dearer ones; and our merchants, dreading the expense of bringing the articles back to Japan may lose their patience and reduce their prices. Whether this is exactly so or no, we shall not pretend to say; but presuming it to be thus, and an Exhibition being an important *rendezvous* for the whole world, we hope that our merchants will not recede from the prices they have fixed, for though the present loss incurred by doing so may be small, it will be very large in the future. If we once lower the prices for our commodities, we may depend upon it that we shall never be able to get them up to a proper level again, and therefore if the articles sent to America do not bring proper prices, let them by all means be brought back again to Japan, for there is no reason whatever why we should be solicitous about present losses and pay no attention to those in the future ‡ If the Americans think that all the articles we have sent over to their Exhibition are common, then we say, "Never send anything again to an American Exhibition."

The merchants need have no fear about acting upon this advice, and if they do so we will publish the details and let it be known by the whole world. Yet, be it always remembered, we are only writing regarding a rumour, upon the truth or falsehood of which we are quite unable to decide. Be it the one or the other, it is not only the Americans who are to blame in this matter, but our own merchants, who look to the small gains of the present and disregard the larger gains of the future.§

The Samurai Again.

("Chôya Shimbun"—August 20, 1876.)

We have, undeterred by the fear of boring our readers, since the early part of this month, repeatedly given expression to our views respecting the abolition of the pensions of the *samurai*, and we suppose other writers generally agree with those views as we have not observed any contravention thereof in the other papers. We are therefore inclined to think that our arguments have approached very nearly to the mark.

We recently, however, heard in the street a gentleman of good family giving expression with many sighs to his opinions on the issue of the pension bonds, and saying "Alas! the old spirit of "Japan will finally come to an end. It has hitherto been pre- "served only by the *samurai*, and the result of the recent abolish- "ment of their pensions will be that they will become of necessity "farmers, merchants or artizans, and how in that case, will they "be able to maintain the courage which of old they possessed? "If the *samurai* lose their courage, then the old national spirit of "Japan cannot be restored. No Raishi or Fujita Toko* will be "born amongst us. Whence shall such heroic poems as theirs be "produced or who shall wield such trenchant blades as theirs "were. Ah! it is past, it is gone. Henceforward the national "spirit of Japan will only decline." Many inconsiderate and headlong *samurai* will be found to look upon such language as this with the same reverence as they pay to the Imperial standard, and to meet together and angrily discuss the rules for their pension bonds. Also, are not such persons alike bigoted in their opinions and selfish in their conversation?

And in what did this "courage of the *samurai*" consist. Simply if our opinion of it be correct, in girding two swords around the waist, in squaring the shoulders, and strutting akimbo; in finding pleasure in forthwith cutting down those commoners who offended them; in hastily appealing to the sword for the decision of those disputes that arose among themselves; in looking upon the question of money by trade as degrading and unbecoming those who held military rank, and in shamelessly wearing tattered coats and trowsers. Can such conduct as this be approved of or called conservatism? Any person who possesses the least acquaintance with the distinctions between right and wrong can at once answer this question. And shall it be said that the ancient spirit of Japan has declined because this ruffianly courage has disappeared? Even since the wars of Genna (1596-1615) and Keichoʈ (1615-1624) the entire body of the *samurai* have, supported by the rewards that were granted to them, lived in daily increasing extravagance and idleness, and have done nought but grow fat. Nor is this all. Living themselves in the haunts of pleasure they looked upon the useful members of the people much in the same contemptuous light as they did dogs and horses: the sole secret of such conduct was the sinecure pensions with which they were surfeited, and the recent confiscation by the Government of those pensions, should therefore be spoken of as medicine administered for the cure of the surfeit of idleness from which the *samurai* have suffered. It is, accordingly, our belief that the *samurai* throughout Japan should feel grateful in their hearts alike to commoners who have hitherto had the kindness to support them in idleness, and to the Government for the kind measure which it has taken to cure them of the surfeit from which they have suffered.

Some person may, however, in despite of our opinions, say "Our "foreign relations are daily becoming more developed; powerful "foes, separated from us by the seas which surround our country, "stand before us; and if, by any chance, war should break out "between them and us, we should have only the strength of the "*samurai* on which to depend, for how could the weak and "cowardly commoners be employed?" This is a most mistaken sentiment, for has not the Government recently enrolled those very commoners, and have they not, after six months of instruction and drill, become effective soldiers? No difference has been found in this respect between the *samurai* and commoners. Indeed, as far as regards strength and health, the *samurai* of to-day are not to be compared to the commoners who have been wont to pass their lives labouring on the lofty mountains, in the deep valleys or in the wide and open plains. Nor is it only since the revolution that this has been so. In the wars at the close of the Tycoon's administration the services of the new levies far surpassed those of the feudal troops of the Shôgun.

What is called the "spirit of the *samurai*" is therefore entirely useless to the country at the present day, and is in addition productive of injury to it in many respects. How then can it be said to affect the national spirit in any way? Those who now bewail its decline are either blinded by bigotry as to what is right and just, or are only induced to do so by a discontent which approaches to madness. How mistaken are they! We, for our part, shall not only applaud the *samurai* and dance with joy, if, denuding themselves of their old evil customs and emulously devoting themselves to husbandry and trade, they become useful citizens; if they acquire their own livelihood; discharge the usual duties and hold the usual feelings of mankind; if they preserve their own independence, and excite what is the true and proper spirit—namely affectionate devotion to their fellow country-

‡ The word '*for*' here seems to be used in much the same manner as by Goldsmith when he said to Lord Shelburne, "I don't know why people call your lordship Malagrida, *for* Malagrida was a very good sort of a man!" [Ed. *J. W. M.*]

§ It would certainly not be easy to find an equal amount of nonsense within the same space as is to be found in this article. The writer is ignorant of the very first principles of trade, and the *Chôya Shimbun* ought never to have admitted so foolish an essay. Undoubtedly the Japanese merchants want many lessons, but they will laugh in the face of any one who teaches them in this manner. The writer began by admitting that he knew nothing of the subject, and should therefore have been content to hold his tongue upon it. [Ed. *J. W. M.*]

* Renowned scholars of antiquity. The first named is the author of the "Nihon Guaishi."

ʈ Civil wars, the result of which placed the Tokugawa Shôguns in power.

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men, but we shall further say that the spirit of Japan has now become developed to a degree that it has never attained before.

The Nobles.

(From the "Osaka Nippô" of the 15th July 1876.)

Mr. Ozaki Saburô, Hôseik'wan of the second,—no we make a mistake,—the first rank, stated the other day in the Meeting Hall of the nobles that the Japanese nobles of the present day held the same position as the English House of Lords. This assertion was attacked on all sides by politicians of the first rank in acuteness and perspicuity. But neither with the assertion itself nor with the contradiction given to it are we concerned. Nor do we desire to penetrate the secret thoughts of other persons similar to the first named individual, and to make certain in our minds whether the various nobles consider the language of the politicians as shewing great want of feudal respect, and regard the foolish talk of Ozaki as conclusive and proof against all argument, or whether they approve of the views of Ozaki as being in accordance with their own private feeling. At the same time, if we may rely upon a recent rumour, it appears that the whole array of nobles most improperly petitioned the Prime Minister Sanjô to determine their position in the State, on a corresponding footing to that of the English House of Lords.

If this rumour be held to be false and without foundation, then we have nothing to say in the matter ;—but if on the other hand it be set down as true, in that case we cannot let it pass in silence and without enquiry. With three groans for every laugh, we will at once shew ourselves in opposition, and we must perforce make them recoil with the censuring remark that they cannot possibly possess the same power as the English nobles, and doing this we will bring them from their pedestal of ambition to the ground. For the present, then, we will consider this report as true, and on the question as to the Japanese nobility holding the position and powers of the English Upper House, we will shew that in point of fact this is not the case.

It is quite unnecessary to state that this subject has been discussed by the nation in all its bearing, but the nobles have nevertheless been deaf and obtuse, like "horses' ears to the wind." In consequence of this attitude on their part we will explain to them the true position of the English nobles, and we will wake them from their slumber of indifference, and to do this it becomes necessary to discuss and examine from what beginnings the English nobles have sprung, and what their occupations and duties are. With regard to the origin of the English nobles, they are descended from distinguished men whose talents have raised them above the multitude, and who have rendered services to the State,—men who have made the influence of their exertions and eminent services felt ever the four seas, while at home they have consolidated the renown of their country. This origin is precisely similar to that of our hereditary nobles, who hold their present high positions by virtue of the prowess of their ancestors. This is the universal opinion and therefore we throw no doubt whatever on the manner in which our nobility have gained their titles. "How is it then that the English peers have the right to "be debaters in the "Upper House" whilst our nobles have not "that right ; are not our rights and their's the same ?" A very proper question. There is no reason why there should be any difference in either country in the matter of hereditary succession. Here exists no field for doubt. But let us reverse positions and argue from the other side. Have the English nobles any special right by which they receive hereditary pensions and are allowed to eat the bread of idleness ? Once let it be admitted that the English nobles have the right to hereditary allowances from the State, and the liberty to eat the bread of idleness, and if the Japanese nobles bring this fact, supposititious though it really is, forward in support of their claim to the right of debaters in an "Upper House," they cannot be severely censured.

If we were now to put the question to the public, even a child of such tender age as to require to be measured before his height could be ascertained, would reply:—"There is a difference between "Japanese and English nobles. The English nobles provide them-"selves by their own efforts with clothes and food ; the Japanese "eat the bread of idleness, indulging in pleasure ; as yet they "cannot be named in the same breath." Ye nobles ! first make yourselves thoroughly acquainted with the true position of the English nobles, and with that of those of Japan, then speak and act. The reason that politicians do not censure English nobles but spurn those of Japan is as above stated. Namely, because there is a dissimilarity in the broad questions which affect men's rights. When the Japanese nobility rouse themselves to genuine exertions, then they resign the pensions which are the cause of their eating the bread of idleness, indulging in pleasure, when the only thing that forms part of themselves is their rank ; when such an advanced state of things as this has been reached, then, and not till then, will their countrymen regard them as the equals of the English Nobility, and grant to them the right of "debaters in an Upper House." Men there are who possess both rank and pensions, and indulge in self adulation, deeming themselves to be of the first importance and rank, who regard themselves as debaters of weight and distinction, and who arrogate to themselves the position of the English Nobility ; and others again there are like Mr Ozaki who countenance such ideas. But writers like ourselves, who reflect upon the affairs of the State from the stand point of the extension of the Rights of the People cannot, we say it with all respect, openly lend them our sanction ; nay more we beg to be excused from silent acquiescence.

But of those who have eyes and ears is it politicians alone who attach importance to the extension of People's Rights ? No ! far from it. There is not one intelligent person out of the many throughout the country who understand something, however little, of the *raison d'être* of the English and American Governments, and are acquainted with the principles of civilization, who, on hearing this rumour, would wish to permit such a state of things, as is, according to that rumour, contemplated. With energy in our arms and fire in our eyes we will say :—"This wish on the part of a "class which forms a useless element in the nation, to appear as "the representative counsellors of the people, and to secure for "themselves the position of a "House of Lords,"—on what "secret pre-eminence is it based ; what is there to warrant this "assumption of dignity and greatness ?" The administration of the present day in which there is one form of Government for all four classes, for high and low alike, and the divided form of administration under the ancient feudal system, are different ; and for persons actuated by narrow-minded selfish interests to attempt to assume the representation of a nation,—this cannot be permitted for a moment by an intelligent people like ourselves. If they wish to go so far as to obtain parliamentary rights, and returning to the old régime to take honour and prestige from the people, let them first surrender properly their pensions, and apologize for having eaten the bread of idleness, and it will be time for them to seek for the former. When this time comes then will this intelligent nation of our's admire their excellent determination, and pay that reverence to them which was accorded in times past to the various *Daimiôs*.

Oh ! Ye nobles, abandon somewhat of your selfish interests and views, and attend to the wide-spread opinions that are entertained in the country ! As we have repeatedly said, "If such gentlemen "as you should have special powers sufficient to gain your place "in the *Genrô-in*, writers of influence, and energetic men of the "middle class would be astonished, and would be unable to keep "quiet. How much more then is it the case that the public voice "of the country will not grant you the power that you seek, until "you have freed yourselves from the name of 'Eaters of the "bread of idleness,'—you who relying on the statement of one "or two scholars advance in your ambitious course, and have the "desire of securing the special privilege of "debaters in the Upper "House," and of obtaining a share in the administration. The "spirit of the country is unanimous in refusing to regard you as "equal in position to the English House of Lords, and if, in the "face of this fact, the rumour concerning your recent action be "true, what wonder if you are condemned both by your country-"men, and by foreigners ! Consider the matter, give your atten-"tion to wide spread views, and you will perceive that you "have put first what should be last ! Do not be vain-glorious, and "do not think yourselves superior to everything else !"

Let us now turn our eyes elsewhere, and observe the chiefs of the present administration. These being men of discernment of the civilization school, who are careful to watch the condition of the times and the state of the country, even if the wished for permission were granted to establish an English House of Lords in their Nobles' Assembly, no distribution of the authority of the Government would be made, and the right to discuss and enact laws would not be given. Again, even if the Nobles were a collection of men of ever so greatly recognized learning and ability, they would not be made representative men of the Government until the admission of the people were given that they were (sic) a useless class. People laugh at the assembly of nobles ; they praise the idea of resigning the nobles' pensions. Is there anyone who likes the argument of hereditary pensions advocated by Mr. Kiyogoku ? Is there anyone who finds fault with the pension resignation scheme of Mr. Asano ? The balance of opinion in the country tends in this direction.

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Changes in Ken.

("Nichi Nichi Shimbun" of August 23, 1876.)

Notification No. 112.

It is hereby notified that directions have been issued for the abolition, amalgamation, or change in jurisdiction of the Chikuma and other *ken* named below.

(Signed) Iwakura Tomomi,
Udaijin.

August 21, 1876.

1.—The Chikuma *ken* is abolished; the province of Hida being added to the Gifu *ken*, and the portion of the province of Shimano to the Nagano *ken*.

2.—That portion of the province of Musashi lying within the jurisdiction of the Kumagae *ken* is added to the Saitama *ken*. The three departments of Yamada, Niida, and Ohara, in the province of Kôdzûkè, and within the jurisdiction of the Tochigi *ken*, are added to the Kumagae *ken*. The Kumagae *ken* office is removed to Takasaki in the province of Kôdzûke, and the *ken's* name is altered to that of Gumba *ken*.

3.—The Hamamatsu *ken* is abolished, and incorporated with the Shidzuoka *ken*.

4.—The Wakamatsu and Iwamae *kens* are both abolished and incorporated with the Fukushima *ken*. The three departments of Watari, Igu, and Karita, in the province of Iwashiro, are added to the Miyagi *ken*.

5.—The Tsuruga-oka and Oitama *kens* are both abolished, and incorporated with the Yamagata *ken*.

6.—The Tsuruga *ken* is abolished. Seven of the departments of the province of Echizen are added to the Ishikawa *ken*; while the department of Tsuruga in the above province, together with the province of Wakasa are incorporated with the Shiga *ken*.

7.—The Tottori *ken* is abolished, and incorporated with the Shimane *ken*.

8.—The Shikama and Toyooka *kens* are both abolished. The two provinces of Harima and Tajima, together with the departments of Taki and Higami, in the province of Tamba, are added to the Hiogo *ken*. The province of Tango, together with the department of Amada, in the province of Tamba, are added to the Kioto *Fu*.

9.—The Mitsuma *ken* is abolished, its portion of the province of Hizen being added to the Nagasaki *ken*, while the province of Chikugo is added to the Fukuoka *ken*.

10.—The departments of Usa and Shimogé, in the province of Buzen, and within the jurisdiction of the Fukuoka *ken*, are added to the Oida *ken*.

11.—The Miyasaki *ken* is abolished, and incorporated with the Kagoshima *ken*.

12.—The Kagawa *ken* is abolished, and incorporated with the Ehimé *ken*.

13.—The Miyôdô *ken* is abolished, the province of Awaji being added to the Hiogo *ken*, and the province of Awa to the Kôchi *ken*.

Corea.

("Nichi Nichi Shimbun" of August 13, 1876.)

A letter lately sent from Fusan in Corea, by a certain Mr. Tomita of the *Ô kura-gumi*, states as follows:—

"Hitherto there has been, at the boundary between the "Japanese Factory and the Corean territory, a barrier very strictly kept. This place was guarded by the Coreans, who did not "permit any egress whatever on the part of the Japanese. It is "said, however, that on the 20th of July an arrangement was "made between Mr. Miyamoto and the Head of Tôrai-fu, by "virtue of which free ingress and egress will ere long be allowed.

"Those articles from Japan that obtain a good sale in Corea, "are Indian (or *foreign*) cotton-cloth, chintzes, muslins dyed red, "chopping knives, wax, iron pots, gold-lacquered stands for food, "wine-bottles of variegated hue, Kokura striped cloth, silk lustring, hempen cloth, *bani* powder, purple powder, and umbrellas.

"The products of Corea are ox-hides, horse-hides, dog-skins, "rice, large and small beans, bêche-de-mer, ginseng, white cotton-cloth, and sea-weed jelly.

"In consequence, however, of the exceedingly dishonest dealings hitherto practised by the people of Tsushima, there are "many (Coreans) who have no confidence in the Japanese traders. "The Coreans, too, are not of good disposition. Although "very strict surveillance is exercised in regard to our going out "and walking outside of the barrier, still, with a bold spirit, I have "gone about in various places, and have entered the dwellings, etc., "of the Coreans, the different appearances of which I have observed. "In the first instance, I am tolerably well acquainted with the "condition of the neighbourhood of the coast, of which I will inform you at a later date. As a general rule, both the appearance "of the houses, and the custom of the people, as far as I have "seen at a single glance, are certainly worse even than those of "the savages in the neighbourhood of Liang-kao in Formosa. The "heat has been about 86°, but has lately increased from that to "90°. Corea has this year been visited by unusual drought, and "more than half of the work of planting out the rice-fields is "unaccomplished. The farming population wear an anxious "appearance.

"I shall, in a short while, proceed to Kôk'wa-fu also, from "which place I shall return for awhile to Yedo, when I will give "you further particulars."

The Same.

("Hôchi Shimbun" of August 11, 1876.)

A private letter, which was posted on the 21st ultimo, from a friend in Corea to one of the members of our office, says:—

"At 6 P.M. on the 14th we sailed from Tsushima, and at 9 A.M. "on the 15th arrived at the Public Office at Sôriô in Corea. On the "18th there was held, in front of our Commissioner's residence, an "examination of about thirty (Japanese) students of the Corean language; and to those who excelled there were given as rewards "some pens, ink, paper, fans etc., brought from Yedo. On the 20th "there was held an interview with Kôyûshô, Governor of Tôrai, "at the chief office at Fusan, distant from Sôriô about 6 *ri*. Affairs "seemed to be conducted on the most friendly footing. The Commissioner was impatient to set sail, but was pressed to stay, and "an entertainment was given him. The eatables were placed on "four-legged stands, 2 ft. in length and 1 ft. 2 in. in breadth, and "consisted of vermicelli, apples, beef, fowls, cakes etc.,—nine "varieties in all. The liquor was served in bottles like those used "to contain *saké* at Japanese religious festivals, and these bottles "were placed upon stands 8 inches (Japanese) square. The attendants were young boys,—ten in number. At the conclusion of "this entertainment, Kôyûshô went in company with our Commissioner to inspect the "Asama-kan." At this time he brought with "him, as parting gifts, one hundred fowls, a basket of musk-melons, "together with some apricots and various kinds of fish. While the "entertainment had been going on, music was played by what was "called the "Tôrai band." The musical instruments were violins, "two kinds of flutes, and large and small drums:—these brought "into our minds recollections of the ancient performances in Japan. "This year there has been in Corea a great drought, and the young "rice-plants have, it appears, been planted out three times. There "are also some fields in which there has not as yet been planted "any rice at all. From these circumstances, it is said, that there "will be a year of great scarcity.

"I have a good many other things to tell you, but while on "board-ship I did not write a diary, and while on shore the heat "has been unbearable and I have not been able to take up my "pen."

Our private letters from the North (11th instant), speak very hopefully of the chances of a pacific settlement. Neither England nor China, writes our correspondent, wants a war, and if it can be avoided there must be many chances against it to one in its favour.—We gather from the advices that the affair was, on a previous occasion, settled between Sir Thomas and the Viceroy; they had arrived at an understanding satisfactory, or at any rate acquiesced in, by both; but it was *upset at Peking*. This can hardly occur again. The famine is still severe, and yet grain is absolutely cheaper at Chefoo and Tientsin than in Shanghai: the plain fact being, we take it, that the atrocious condition of the roads and the absence of means of locomotion render the stores unavailable. They just cannot be conveyed to the famishing districts, and there they lie, almost within sight of the sufferers. The situation altogether is an anxious one, and the wonder never fails us how long the machinery of Government, weak enough always, but utterly unfitted for the burdens now imposed upon it, can go on.—*Shanghai Courier.*

The O. S. S. *Shantar* Captain Drenning, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, having made the passage in fifty-two days. Deducting stoppages, her steaming time was forty-seven days. *Shanghai Courier.*

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A VISIT TO FUSIYAMA.

A BRIEF account was given in these columns last year of an ascent of Fusiyama, and of a subsequent descent, the short time occupied by which excited more or less incredulity both among those who had and those who had not ascended the mountain. Of this incredulity, where it assumed the legitimate form of a doubt whether unintentional error, arising from whatever cause, had not crept into the statistics of the descent, I have neither the right nor the intention to complain. To the unjustifiable and offensive form of it, which, in anonymous letters, presumed to question my personal veracity, I shall easily be excused for having made no reply. The former kind of doubt is perfectly fair, and, as I took no pains to give certain details of my descent of the mountain which would have afforded excellent collateral evidence of the accuracy of my statements, I may in some measure be held responsible for the incredulity to which they gave rise. But had I given these details in reply to the doubts of all kinds which were expressed simultaneouly, I should have appeared to reply to those which were directed against my personal veracity, and this, of course, I could not be expected to do.

I effectually tested their value, however, by offering to respeat the descent this year, within the time specified, stipulating only that a forfeit, so heavy as to be severely punitive, should be paid in case the distance to be traversed was covered in less than two hours. It is hardly necessary to say that no one took up the wager.

Before entering upon the short account I propose giving of a visit to the mountain last week, it may be well to inform those of my critics who imagined that an error of some kind had crept into my statement of last year—an error generally supposed to have had it origin in my watch—how it was that I was convinced I had not been deceived in this respect. I started from the summit of Fusiyama at a quarter to 4 in the afternoon, and reached the tea-house at Shubashiri at exactly 6 p.m. It was a hot August day, and it will readily be understood that an exertion like this left me sufficiently heated. I therefore sat for as much time as permitted me the leisurely enjoyment of a cup of tea and a cheroot before bathing. I did not order dinner until I was dressed again, and yet I was half way through my meal before it was necessary to call for candles. I must be pardoned for the trivial nature of these details and the distasteful appearance of egotism which they give to my statements, but I cannot avoid these in offering the evidence here adduced to substantiate the accuracy of my account of last year.

On reviewing my descent, I found that I had lost fully twenty minutes in various ways—and it must be remembered that I was not doing it against time. I lost ten minutes by mistaking the track during a dense mist which came on during my run down; five minutes in having a pair of *waradji* fastened to my feet in the hope that they would oppose a broader surface than a boot to the loose ash and scoriæ of the path, but which I was forced to discard after a few steps; and about ten minutes which I spent quite unnecessarily in the first tea-house entering the wood on the track down. I thus knew that the descent could be made in less than two hours, provided, of course, no accidents intervened to prevent it, and on this my confidence in my proffered wager was founded.

I shall now proceed to give a short account of my visit to the mountain this year.

Our party consisted of Mr. Rickard, of H. M. Dockyard at Hongkong, and the Revd. Mr. Roberts, of the American Presbyterian Mission at Shanghai. We left Hakone early on the morning of Tuesday, the 15th inst., and crossed the range of hills which bounds the west end of the lake, by the first pass. But it would certainly have been better to cross the range by the Otometôge, in spite of the long six or seven miles which lead to it from the foot of the lake. The narrow path we had to follow lay through the long spear grass which covers this part of the country, and the dew on it was so heavy, that within a few minutes of starting we were wet through nearly to the waist. It is perhaps hardly fair to designate this little zigzag a 'pass;' the top of it is reached in half an hour, and the path is then carried along the brow of the hills for a mile or two, after which it leads through a pretty wood down to the grassy slopes of the western side of the range. It is curious to observe how much finer the herbage is on this side. The peasants keep it short cut, and pack-horses carry away in all directions to the neighbouring farms, for winter use, the fruit of the labourers' sickles. A prettier walk than this can hardly be found. The path is embroidered with wild flowers, the slopes, instead of being covered with the rank spear grass of the other side, are like close cropt park-land, and the picturesque manner in which the bushes, small shrubs and trees are disposed, almost suggests the happy application of art to the decoration of the landscape. The descent towards Gotemba takes the tourist somewhat below the level of the Hakone lake, and the road from the hill slopes which we have just descended, lies through pretty lanes bordered by hedges of evergreens, and through rice or garden land, cultivated and kept with all the care and neatness of Japanese husbandry. Here and there it passes between fine trees of many varieties, and is everywhere diversified, agreeable and interesting.

Arrived at Gotemba, a halt must be made at the tea-house kept by Omiya Shozaimon, some two or three hundred yards off the road, if only to encourage the civility and moderation of the host and hostess, and to enjoy the cool current of air which seems to pass on the hottest days through the scrupulously clean upper rooms of the little abutment to the main building. If the halt be long enough to permit it, a mid-day bath gives the traveller a luxury cheaply purchased at the expense of a walk which, though long and hot, is in itself a luxury.

The road to Shubashiri is never dull for a moment. Passing sometimes through avenues of trees, and at others by the side of a clear and rapid rivulet, it winds gracefully through the country for something like nine miles, the conquest of every one of which brings successively some new feature of Fusiyama more distinctly under observation. The soil soon begins to show the distance to which the ashes from the mountain were carried centuries ago, and though the upper surface is one of not unfruitful loam, the road which lies here and there some feet below it, discloses the bed of ash and scoriæ on which it rests.

It is gratifying to see that the road-maker has been at work here since last year. Some very bad places have been repaired, and two causeways have been constructed in a solid and yet economical manner over places where it would formerly have been impossible to take wheeled carriages. Thus the road between Gotemba and Shubashiri is now traversed by *jinrikishas*, of which there is a stand at the latter village.

Shubashiri remains what it seems always to have been—picturesquely placed, indeed, but dirty, untidy, ill-built, ill-kept, ill-odoured. Last year I halted at the large tea-house with the upper story which stands about half way up the street, and paid the penalty of a sleepless night for my indolence in not looking to see where or whether I could be better lodged. I now strongly advise all travellers who intend passing the night in the village, to go to the tea-house at the top of the street, which is large, clean and commodious. It is, however, better to push on at once to Maga-ishi. The five miles which separate the two places are better disposed of on the night before the ascent of the mountain, as the road has an average gradient of four or five degrees and is totally uninteresting. It is true that the chances are much against getting a good night at Magai-shi, where the accommodation afforded is but a mere mat shed. But it is certainly a disadvantage to begin the ascent of the mountain with a long walk of four and a half or five miles, every step of which is against the collar, and which entails leaving Shubashiri at 4 in the morning—in order to do which you must rise at 3—if the actual ascent is to be begun,—as it should be, by 6 o'clock.

Next morning, at something after six o'clock, we began the ascent, spent an hour over breakfast at the second rest-house, and arrived on the summit at 1.30 in the afternoon. The impression I received last year from the ascent was that the toil attending it had been greatly exaggerated. I then felt so little of fatigue, that I rambled about the summit for nearly an hour before sitting down, which it simply had not occurred to me previously to do. But I am free to confess that this year I was much more impressed with the labour it demands.

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The sections between the 6th and 7th and the 8th and 9th rest-house are undoubtedly very long and arduous, and I am less surprised than I was last year to hear of the exhausted state on which many people arrive at the summit. The worst of the ascent is that it has nowhere the excitement or dignity of danger. There is no cutting of steps in the ice, as in the Alps; no looking down into those wonderful blue or opal crevasses in the glaciers which excite so much of wonder, admiration, curiosity and awe; none of the forced confraternity, half suggesting increased danger and half increased safety, of being tied together by ropes; there are none of the small ridges which the Alpine climber has here and there to traverse, where there is a world of snow on the one hand, and on the other, below him, death in a dreadful form as the penalty of one slip or false step, and none of that marvellously beautiful diversity and individuality of outline which belong to every separate peak in the Alps either of Switzerland, Italy or the Tyrol. Fusiyama appeals to, but does not excite, the imagination. The mind is at some effort to call up the picture of the eruptions which have left their traces on all the surrounding country, and there are no sufficiently long intervals of repose on the ascent to afford leisure, even if they infused strength, for the fancy to rekindle the mighty devastating fires long ago extinct, to conjure up the bellowing travail of the mountain, the floods of lava, the hurtling of huge rocks through the air, the lightnings and thunders of this vast forge. Yet Fusiyama is surely a grand and noble object, worshipful and deeply impressive by reason of its solitary majesty. Its sovereign power over all the surrounding nature is so absolute and indisputable, its sway so lofty and imperial. Seen from a distance of two or three miles from Shubashiri, its head towers so superbly over the gorget of clouds which usually encircles it after mid-day. And it is well from to time to stand, with veiled face, as it were, before a majestic scene such as this, to let its whole suggestive power work on our spirits, and remind us how small and how great at once we are—small in presence of the mighty forces which have raised this stately monument to Nature's material predominance over us; great in the possession of consciousness, will, reason and emotion, which justify us in asserting our superiority even over her. It is in presence of these scenes that man feels how richly he, and he only of the animals, is endowed with the prerogatives which enable him to subdue, to enjoy, and to understand something at least of this wonderful world in which he has been placed. Amid the sordid cares and mean employments of every day life—for such they are, be they whose or what they may—man fails to estimate at its true value Hamlet's superb apostrophe. But when he stands in the very presence of nature, when her spirit descends upon him with all its inspiring power, and his own soul is quickened with extraordinary life, it is then that he realizes, as he never otherwise can, "What a piece of work is man! How noble in reason! how infinite in faculties! in form and moving how express and admirable! in action how like an angel! in apprehension how like a god!"

The time occupied by our ascent was seven hours and fifteen minutes, including exactly two hours consumed in stoppages—one of fifty minutes for breakfast, and the others of five or ten minutes here and there at the rest-houses, as we felt disposed. The "stiff pulls" are between the fifth and sixth, and the seventh and eighth, rest-houses, the latter particularly so, as the track lies over the hardened lava which here forms an unyielding crust to the mouhtain. There is no regular path here as elsewhere, but no guide is required anywhere, first became the *débris* of the pilgrims' straw shoes mark their ascent the whole way, and, next, because the rest-houses are generally visible one from the other, and even if not, the line of ascent is so direct as to leave little room for doubt as to the path to be taken.

Arrived to the summit, half an hour of rest and a cup of tea—by far the best thing to work upon—qualify the visitor for exploring such parts of the crater as are easily accessible. There is a little peak, at a distance of five minutes walk from the row of huts on the summit, to which it is well first to walk, because it is the highest point of the mountain and affords a view freer from all obstruction than any other. If the tourist is fortunate in the weather, he will here enjoy a truly splendid panorama, with a diameter of little less than a hundred and seventy or eighty miles. The lake which lies below him nearly due east is not, as he is apt to imagine, the Hakoné lake but that of Yamanaka. Further to the left lies the lake of Kawaguchi in Jóshiu, and far away in the dim distance to north-west he may see the Nantaisan and Asamayama. To the east, Odawara Bay may be distinctly, and, beyond that again, Yedo Bay somewhat indistinctly, seen. To the south-east the eye travels along the coast until the outline fades into haze. Nor will the pilgrim be wholly fortunate unless he sees the superb cloud effects which the mountain affords. These are most likely to be enjoyed, in ordinary summer weather, between noon and six o'clock in the evening, and they are truly magnificent. The summit of the mountain remains clear, but its shoulders and waist are surrounded by billowy masses of dense white vapour of indescribable splendour. Here and there a momentary break may permit a glimpse of the earth beneath, but usually nothing can be seen landward but this vast ocean of cloud, amid which the peak stands as the only island in the word. Turning seaward, the ocean itself can be seen over the circumambient vapour, and affords a striking contrast to the turmoil and restless change of form of the clouds themselves.

Descending from the little peak just spoken of, there is a zigzag path to the left of the row of huts, leading down to the more accessible part of the crater. A house is being built there at present, not of blocks of honey-combed lavas of which the huts and rest-houses have been constructed, but of beams brought up with prodigious labour from the forest at the foot of the mountain. It is situated in a hollow, and is so far protected from the storms which rage on Fusiyama between the middle of September and the end of June. No doubt, too, it will afford a warmer and, so far, a more agreeable place of shelter than the present huts. But it is impossible to conceive a house more desolately placed, or one surrounded by aspects of nature more dreary and repelling. Near this building there are two small rude holes among the stones which form the flooring of the crater, from which a good supply of the coldest and purest water can always be obtained. I had heard before of this perpetual *donum Dei*, and had drunk the 'golden water,' as it is called, from the little ice-lined cisterns which are to be found in the more distant corner of nearly all the huts on the summit. I had been told, too, by Japanese, that these cisterns were kept perpetually filled by the operation of springs. In view of the fact that the huts are on the top of the crater and that the little peak of which mention has been made is the only higher ground, and that this ground is a mere conglomeration of lava and scoriæ, I was sorely puzzled to understand how these cisterns were replenished. But these two springs explain everything; and as there was still a fair amount of snow lying in this part of the crater and feeding the springs during the day as the sun melted it, my difficulty vanished. I watched a coolie filling the barrels he had brought for this purpose from one of the huts, and although he used his dipper quickly, I could not observe that the supply in the little cavity whence the water is taken was ever sensibly reduced

The path which traverses this shelf of the crater leads close to the edge of that deeper part of it which must have been the scene of the tremendous volcanic activity of by-gone times. At first sight it does not appear very deep, but some large stones which we threw over the edge did not touch the ground for four seconds. This, if I rightly remember the formula for falling bodies, would give a depth of 240 feet for the spot where first the stone touched. But it continued rolling for seventeen seconds, though lost to sight. The western side of this great cavity is covered with snow, which I imagine is perpetual, but it is so begrimed with the *débris* of the upper edge of the crater which are constantly falling upon it, as to present no attractive appearance. I have understood that this lower part of the crater was visited this year by a gentleman attached to one of the educational establishments in Yedo, but his experiences have not been given to the public, who, I think, would be interested in the record of them. But the descent and subsequent ascent must have been very arduous, and in some places possibly dan-

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gerous, nor can it be easy to find a good spot by which to approach the task of exploration.

While engaged in examining the crater, a heavy thunderstorm overtook us, and a smart shower of hail was one of the evidences of the active electrical action above us. But our attention was soon drawn to a more curious phenomenon. There were some young Japanese on the summit and about us, whose hair, dressed in European fashion, seemed far more excited and restless than could be explained by the very gentle air then stirring, and each laughingly called attention to it in his fellows. I soon saw that this was due to strong electrical action, and on removing our own hats, both my companion and myself found our hair standing straight on end with far more energy than usually attends the experiment of being electricised while on a stool with glass legs. At first I thought that this effect must be due to the highly electrical condition of the mountain, which, as a point, would naturally give off electricity rapidly into the atmosphere. But as the thunder clouds above us rolled away to the north-east, the phenomenon disappeared, which led me to infer that it was due to the presence in the clouds above us of an opposite kind of electricity to that with which we ourselves were charged. I do not remember any instance on record of a similar fact, the true explanation of which, however, if my own should be erroneous, will present no puzzle to professional physicists.

A few minutes before sunset we were lucky enough to have presented to us one of the most striking and sublime natural phenomena it was ever my good fortune to witness. The clouds on the western horizon, which had up to this time greatly circumscribed it, lifted to the extent of three or four degrees, and the mountain was suffused with a glow of golden yellow light, thrown from the sun, then wholly unobscured. A smart shower of rain came on at the same moment, and then, a little to the south of east, appeared a rainbow of dimensions and brightness wholly transcending all my previous experiences of this phenomenon. I am sure I do not err when I say that it presented all but a sixth of a perfect circle. To bring the position more clearly before the minds of my readers, I would ask them to take a watch in their hands, and look at it as if desirous of ascertaining the time. The rainbow which we saw embraced all the degrees of the circle from the figure VII to the figure V. in the corresponding position on the other side. In order to witness this magnificent sight as perfectly as possible, I hastened to the little peak of which I have spoken, and there viewed it, lost in delight and admiration. Owing to the rarity of the atmosphere the reflection was singularly distinct, especially on the eastern side of the bow. I subsequently puzzled myself sorely with the old question, 'Does the rainbow actually exist independently of the human eye which beholds it, or in other words, is the existence of the eye the condition on which the existence of the rainbow depends'? I shall hardly be reproached for the confession that my knowledge of the science of optics brought to me no satisfactory solution of a question which has puzzled philosophers for many years, though, for all I know, it may now have found an answer accepted by all the schools.

Night closed in on us with a clear sky and therefore a very low temperature. The smoke from the wood fire, which was sufficiently painful to the eyes even while the door of the hut remained open, now became wholly unbearable when the cold obliged us to close it. Gathering about or upon us every shred of woollen we could muster, we lay down under our blankets on the boards, separated from them by but one thin skin of matting, and with a bundle or two of straw sandals for pillows. Hour after hour we lay awake in misery, shivering with a cold which froze the very marrow, and impatient at the slow passage of the time. Once or twice I rose, to enjoy, so far as was possible under this cruel cold, the splendid sight presented by the heavens. The moon was in her last quarter and was in close conjunction with the planet Venus, which shone in matchless beauty with a dazzling radiance. Every star I could recognize seemed promoted to a higher magnitude, so keen and clear was the atmosphere, but the temperature admitted of but short observations, and I was glad to return to the hut. As the slow hours dragged wearily on, there floated through my mind over and over again the sublime passage in the *Lobgesang*, "Watchman, what of the night? Will the night soon pass?" At last the answer came "The night is departing," and looking out I saw the sky laced with the first streaks of dawn, and "morn in russet mantle clad" walked on the top of the eastern hills. The pilgrims now began to muster up from the eighth rest-house, where very many had passed the night, and in a few minutes there must have been something like a hundred and fifty of them standing facing the east at the edge of the crater. Every succeeding minute added to the light, the clouds began to take a crimson tinge which became more and more golden as the sun approached the horizon, and the moment was at hand which, with many of us, had been the hope of years. And now ensued a deep and most impressive silence throughout the whole assemblage. Hands were joined and extended in the attitude of prayer, many fell on their knees and lowly murmured words which, whether of more or less deep meaning, could hardly have been less than expressions of gratitude or supplication to the Supreme Being, and a priest, standing in front of all, pronounced, in a more measured and reverent manner than is common with the Buddhists, some hymn or prayer appropriate to the occasion.

I envy no man who could remain unimpressed by such a sight, which indeed moved me deeply. It is on occasions of this kind that the religious sentiment seems to declare itself an ultimate irresolvable fact of our nature, declaratory at once of the existence of a Supreme Being and of relations between Him and ourselves which we may hereafter more clearly apprehend than is now possible to us.

* * * * * * * * *

We had now to prepare for our descent. The coolies were summoned to help pack our limited baggage and stores, and we took a slight breakfast. And I would here notice a fact worth a passing remark, although the explanation of it did not strike me at the time. We all complained bitterly that our tea, instead of being hot and comforting, as we had fondly hoped it would be, was little more than lukewarm, although certainly made with boiling water and not allowed to stand more than the usual time. It did not occur to any of us that the low temperature at which water boils at this altitude was the true cause of our disappointment, though our brains must have been badly frozen for the fact to have escaped us. Of course the heat from the water was rapidly abstracted by the cold air which surrounded the tea-pot. But certainly this was not the sole cause of the mockery to which we were exposed at the spout—I cannot say the hands—of the traveller's kindliest companion.

As I was determined to test the question of the time of descent this year, I took the precaution before starting of comparing my watch with that of Mr. Rickard, and noted the trifling difference between us. I was somewhat encumbered with the extra clothing I had put on as a protection against the night's cold, but was disinclined to dispense with it, at least until further down the mountain and warmed with the exercise of the descent. We left the summit at exactly 5.50, and bowled away until we arrived at the first rest-house entering the wood on the descending track. Here I discarded my superfluous clothing, though forced to carry it with me; and my companion, having no motive, as I had, for doing the work against time, promised to follow me more at his leisure, for our pace had certainly been trying. I started down the path through the wood at a diminished though fair pace, and arrived at Maga-ishi—the end of the straight road from Shubashiri—exactly at 7. I here left my bundle of clothes, and a memorandum of the time at which I arrived, calling the people of the house to witness it, and then started along the straight, not at all fatigued but badly foot-sore. Indeed, to this cause I chiefly owe the fact that I reached Shubashiri in less than two hours from the summit. The pain I suffered from blisters was lessened by running and increased by walking; and although it was a broiling morning I ran a third of the way down the straight. The *waradji* tree was reached at exactly 7.15; the porch at 7.40, and the tea-house at 7.45, and the whole distance thus accomplished in 1 hour and 55 minutes.

I think it will suffice to say, however, that far from overestimating the feat, I regard it as one which any fair

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walker who has been accustomed to mountain work, especially the rapid descent of mountains, could easily perform and even beat. If I may be permitted the intrusion of a reason personal to myself, I left Yokohama racked with rheumatism, and resorted to the hot waters of Ashinoyu to dispel it. They produced the desired effect, but as the yalways relax the system terribly, I was about as far from climbing condition as a man could well be. Last year I made the ascent and descent in one day with the greatest ease. This year I could not have done so.

My sole object in giving these distasteful personal details is to prove, what I have always asserted, that the descent may be made under two hours by any fairly good mountaineer, and that my descent of last year was unduly protracted by the mistakes due to my inexperience of this special mountain, and the absence of all intention of coming down it against time. The question raised is now fairly set at rest. Mr. Talbot came down in 2 hrs. 2 minutes, and, as he had walked up from Shubashiri on the same day, his feat ranks far before mine, though had I been in walking trim, I should like to have tackled so sturdy a mountaineer.

The question of the time in which the descent may be made, is, however, far from settled. Twenty years ago I would have engaged to do it in an hour and three quarters, but I must leave to younger men a field in which no great triumph is ever achieved over the age of thirty.

There are reasons why my time will not be easily or often beaten, however. The first is, that, on the first descent, some mistake is almost sure to be made, either by losing the path, which is very easily done in a mist, or some mishap may occur due to inexperience operating in another direction. Few men care about doing a feat of this kind twice, and some knowledge of a mountain is requisite to give that entire confidence which is requisite for its descent at a great pace.

I must again beg my readers to pardon the intrusion into this account of my visit to Fusiyama of the personal details which beset it. But my purpose was a special one, and I could not prove that I had fulfilled it without giving these details.

In conclusion, I may be permitted to add a few words of tribute to Hakoné as a place of resort during the trying month of August. It is true that the village is rather a miserable place. It is true, too, that it is extremely liable to protracted wet weather. I have known seventeen thoroughly wet days out of twenty-three. But when, as this year, the season is fine, Hakoné really possesses great attractions. The mean temperature is from ten to fifteen degrees below that of Yokohama, and this alone is an unspeakable boon. If the lake alone possesses no remarkable beauty it is still a delightful object when lying basking in the sunshine. Bathing in it is a special luxury, so exquisitely soft and clear is the water, and rowing or canoeing passes many a pleasant hour. If there be no great variety in the excursions, there are still several which make a delightful day—Atami, Mishima, the Otometôge, the round through Ojinoku to Kigu, Myanoshita and Ashinoyu, Gotemba, the ascent and ramble on the summit of Komagatake, a visit to the Ten-province stone, &c., &c. It is a pity that a bathing-house or two is not built upon the lake. A swimmer, of course, takes a boat and springs into thirty feet of water. But bathing accommodation for ladies might easily be made at some suitable spot, and would conduce greatly to their enjoyment here. The tea-houses are, on the whole, as good as can fairly be expected, and, with a little pains I think that a piece of ground might be found and laid out for lawn-tennis at no great expense. But the proprietors of the tea-houses are poor and sadly deficient in enterprize.

W. G. H.

The Japanese Government have sanctioned the holding of an Exhibition of native and foreign curios and works of art, to be held in Nagasaki, in the spring of next year. No trouble or expense will be spared to make it a success. A building suitable for the purpose will shortly be erected, and arrangements entered into with firms in England and elsewhere for a supply of goods such as have never been seen in Japan before.—*Rising Sun.*

HISTORY OF THE TOKUGAWA DYNASTY.

Chapter III.—*Continued.*

Ôya Yoshitaka would gladly have escaped the alliance but could find no means of getting away, and found himself obliged to concert with Masaiye and Nagamori some plan of action. Môri Terumoto was made leader and a mutual fidelity sworn.

False charges are published against Iyeyasu. Mitsunari and his party raise troops.

A circular was sent to all the barons round about, far and near, recapitulating thirteen distinct charges falsely preferred by Mitsunari and Yoshitaka against Iyeyasu. Troops were collected at Ozaka where some forty barons assembled, and the forces they brought with them numbered, horse and foot, a hundred and fifty thousand men.

When the circular came into the hands of Kuroda, Yoshitaka and Katô Kiyomasa, they saw through the designs of Mitsunari to bring about his own aggrandisement by a pretended zeal for Hideyori, with whose authority he pretended to be invested, and refused to join him, persuading at the same time Hideaki to ally himself with the eastern party.

Tachibana Muneshige, on receiving the circular, conferred with his *Karo*, but they were divided in opinion, and after due deliberation he resolved to join Mitsunari at Ozaka, upon the ground that he was bound in gratitude for the favours he had received from Hideyoshi to obey his son's orders conveyed to him through Mitsunari, however much he might distrust the latter.

Alleging the commands of Hideyori, Mitsunari and his party sounded a deputy of Iyeyasu, Masayoshi, but the latter, after placing the women in safety, made his way to Fushimi.

Mori Terumoto now occupied the western portion of the castle at Ozaka, and the army being eager for action, it was resolved that the offensive should be at once taken, Terumoto and Naganori remaining behind to guard the person of Hideyori.

Hideiye, Mitsunari and Masaiye determined to march into Minô and Owari and occupy those provinces, it being agreed that in the event of Iyeyasu advancing from the east, Terumoto should at once join them with the troops left in Ozaka With their forces thus united it was confidently expected that a single engagement would decide the struggle in their favour. This understanding being arrived at, the march eastward was commenced and siege laid to Fushimi, which, however, was vigorously defended by Mototada.

Iyeyasu now quitted Yedo and reached Koyama in Shimotsuke, where, on receiving news of the attack on Fushimi, he sought the advice of his kindred and principal adherents. Ii Yoshimasa declared that now was the time for the Tokugawa family to seize the government of the empire and advised an immediate recall of the forces scattered throughout the country. At last a plan of action was resolved upon. The leaders and their followers were, however, first of all assembled, and informed that Mitsunari, in concert with Kagekatsu, had laid hands upon their families in Osaka, and held them as hostages, pretending to act in the name and with the sanction of the young heir of Hideyoshi; that the difficulty of the situation in which they found themselves was undesirable, and that those who wished to save their wives and children by joining the western forces were at liberty to depart, and would be furnished with sufficient forage and provisions for that purpose. Fukushima Masanori rejected the proposal with scorn, exclaiming 'who is there among us who under circumstances such as these would desert his chief out of consideration for his family.' These vigorous expressions met with the approval of the assembled leaders, and Masanori was appointed to the command of the van with Terumasa for his lieutenant, while the general direction of the war was confided to Nawomasa and Tadakatsu, and Yuki Hideyasu was entrusted with the government of the city of Yedo and the surrounding country. Such then were the preparations made to meet the advance of Kagekatsu.

Hideyasu took up a position at Utsunomiya, while Iyeyasu taking the Tôkaidô and Hidetada the Nakasendô, were to march westward. The barons of the Kaidô pro-

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vinces Yamanouchi Kadsutoyo, Horiwo Tadauji, Nakamura Kadzyoshi, Ikeda Terumasa and Fukushima Masanori surrendered their castles in earnest of their intention to join the eastern army, and marching into the province of Minô, halted at Jige. The state of parties at this time was most confused, adherents of the western and eastern Government being scattered throughout the Empire, crossing each other, so to speak, like the weft and warp of a woven fabric.

The eastern army marches out of Yedo.

In the 8th month our troops set out on their march, corps after corps, from Yedo. At the same time Iyeyasu moved from Koyama, and the castle of Fushimi was besieged by the enemy, against whom it was for ten days and nights bravely defended. At last, however, some of the garrison turned traitors and set fire to the castle. The enemy took advantage of the confusion and pressed his attack, which resulted in the surrender of the place, upon which Mototada put an end to himself with his own hands.

Ota Hidenobu, falling into dissipated and spendthrift habits, became unequal to the government of the eastern provinces which had been entrusted to him, and the resources of the country under his rule were diminished to such an extent as to render the raising of troops there a tedious and difficult matter. Mitsunari, who had returned to Sawayama from Ôzaka and had endeavoured by falsely giving himself out as acting with the sanction of Hideyori to raise the country round about, had previously sought to attract Hidenobu to his cause by liberal offers of land, and was now joined by the latter, who took command of the town of Gifu, the key both of the western and of the eastern provinces. Many barons of Isé and Owari, overawed by this concession to the power of Mitsunari, joined the western league. Their new chief repaired the defences of Ôgaki and made it his headquarters, and after being joined by the besiegers of Fushimi, found himself at the head of an army of a hundred and eighty thousand men.

Iyeyasu returns to Kiyosu.

The Mikawa chief, on learning his opponents' position, did not allow himself to be in the least dismayed, and occupied Kiyosu with fifty thousand men under the command of his generals Nawomasa and Tadakatsu. Here he found himself some seven *ri* distant from Ôgaki, and for some time both sides remained inactive.

Among the eastern forces, meanwhile, a rumour arose that the leaders of the front line had entered into a secret understanding with the enemy. Nawomasa and Tadakatsu in alarm sent to Iyeyasu and entreated him to give his personal attention to the matter. Murakoshi Yoshinawo was accordingly ordered to make the two generals acquainted with their chief's views. They went to meet the envoy, and on hearing the nature of their lord's commands were greatly disturbed. Directing the envoy not to give the message he had received from his master but one with which they furnished him in lieu of it, they called together the principal officers and presented him to them. Yoshinawo however, reflecting that if a different message was to be given his master must certainly have known of it, thought it better to stick to his duty and state plainly what he had been originally instructed to say. He therefore told the assembly that his master had ordered him to inform them that he was incapacitated by a violent cold from immediately taking the field, much as he regretted the inaction to which they were thus condemned, and which he knew was most contrary to their feelings. The two generals changed colour at this unexpected conduct of Yoshinawo and for some time the assembly remained silent. At last Katô Yashiakira stepped forward, exclaiming that he understood the message, that the Jibu (Mitsunari) falsely pretending to serve the interests of Hideyori was responsible for the war, that they had never forgotten the benefits they had received from Hideyoshi or had any desire to take up arms against his heir, and that Iyeyasu, above all, had been unwilling to march westwards.

One of the barons present, Masanori, clapped his hands in assent, and after some further deliberation it was determined to take the offensive. Gifu was accordingly at once attacked and after a short resistance reduced. On hearing of this disaster, the troops at Ôgaki hastened to the assistance of their friends and several engagements ensued, but these were unsuccessful and the Ôgaki forces returned to their quarters. Previously to these events Kobayakawa Hideaki had made overtures to Iyeyasu, in pursuance of which he led the men under his command to Takamiya (in Ômi) and excused his further advance by a plea of illness. Môri Hidemoto at the same time entered Minô and was persuaded by his relatives and principal followers to join the eastern army. He accordingly opened communication with Iyeyasu, of which the western party was of course ignorant, and encamped at Nangûzan in Minô, Matsuôyama in the same province being at the same time occupied by Hideaki.

Meanwhile our troops waited for the arrival of Iyeyasu before again taking the field.

In the 9th month Iyeyasu quitted Yedo at the head of some twenty-five thousand men and marched westwards, drums beating and colours flying, in the direction of Gifu. At this epoch the men of Minô and the eastern provinces in general adhered to the party of Iyeyasu, while those of the western provinces for the most part favoured the cause of Mitsunari, and the chiefs who were mighty in war remained at their estates watching the course of events, and ready to declare for the winning side.

The arrival of Iyeyasu greatly raised the spirits of his troops and the leaders entreated to be allowed to attack Ôgaki. He replied, however, that the position was a strong one, and that the garison, which was numerous, was well provided with provisions, while Hideiye their commander, in spite of his youth, was no contemptible soldier. He had the assistance, too, of Masataka, Yoshihiro, Yukinaga and Masaiye; to attack him could not but result in a disaster. Mitsunari, on the other hand, was no general, and would probably, relying on his speriority in numbers, venture to fight in the open where he would certainly be defeated, in which case Hideaki and Hidemoto, who had already joined the eastern party, might hang upon his rear. The Mikawa chief lost no time in carrying out his plan, and a small body of men were at once ordered to the front to reconnoitre the enemy's position.

The leaders of the Ôgaki garrison, meanwhile, could arrive at no settled plan of action defensive or offensive, and under these circumstances invited their men to join in their deliberations. Hideiye addressed them, assuring them that his means of defence were ample, and that he was quite prepared to meet the enemy whenever they should attack him. He added that in that event he should endeavour to harass them by repeated sallies which would oblige them to fight in the streets, and would thus gain time for the arrival of the Kômon of Aki, between whose forces and the besieged their enemies would then be hemmed in and exposed to a certain defeat.

Mitsunari did not approve of the suggestion of Hideiye, and gave it as his opinion that they ought to take advantage of their superiority in numbers and march against the eastern provinces; to remain cooped up in a single castle and not take the field would cause the whole country to wonder what object they could have in view.

The majority agreed with Mitsunari; it was determined to take the offensive without delay, and the same night troops marched in the direction of Sekimura in Minô. Iyeyasu managed to get information of this movement and exclaiming with glee that the enemy was now about to fall into the trap he had laid for him, issued his orders and appointed Fukushima Masanori to the command of the van, Tadayoshi Shimotsuke no kami with Ii Nawomasa and Honda Tadakatsu being selected as his lieutenants. The right wing was placed under the command of Kuroda Nagamasu, Katô Yoshiakira, Tanaka Yoshimasa, Ikoma Kadzumasa and Hosokawa Tadatomo, and the left wing under that of Tôdô Takatora and Yamanouchi Kadsutoya, while the reserve was in charge of Hachisuga Yoshichika. The Mikawa chief commanded the centre in person. Horse and foot the eastern forces numbered some seventy-five thousand men. Ukita Hideiye took up a position, facing the centre of the eastern army, at the base of Temmanzan in Minô. To his left he had Shimadzu Yoshihiro and Konishi Yukinoga, to his right Oya Yoshitaka. Ishida Mitsunari posted himself with his rear against the slopes of Ibukiyama. Kobaya-

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kawa Hideaki and Môri Hidetsugu remained behind at headquarters. Wakizaka Yasuharu encamped at the foot of Matsuóyama, while Nabeshima Katsushiye, Nagatsuka Masaiye and Ankokuji Yekei occupied the northern slope of Nangu-zan. Horse and foot the enemy numbered some hundred and twenty-eight thousand men.

The eastern and western armies meet at Sekigahara.

On the 15th day at dawn Iyeyasu put his whole army in movement and reached Momo-kubarino in Minô. A thick mist enveloped his forces, so dense that it was impossible to see a yard ahead. Both armies came in sight of each other at Sekigahara in Minô. About eight in the morning the mist cleared off and revealed the white standard of Iyeyasu to Mitsunari. Overjoyed at the sight the latter cried that his enemy, by venturing to attack him, had ensured his own destruction; hemmed in as he was by the main body in front and by the troops posted at Nangû in the rear, the chief of the Tokugawa house would that very day behold his power destroyed for ever.

A signal rocket was then fired and the western forces kept in hand waiting for the advance of Iyeyasu. Drums beating and horns blowing our men now put themselves in movement. Todoyoshi, Nawomasu and Todakatsu attacked the position occupied by Yoshihiro, who defended his post with great vigour. Hideiye meanwhile advanced against Masanori whose men fled in a sudden panic. The reserves were brought up to his assistance and the attack was repulsed. Kuroda Nagamasa had previously organised a band of devoted followers ready to sacrifice their lives in an attempt upon Mitsunari in person. The attempt was now made. Kuroda led his men in front of the battle and fell upon and slew Shima Katsutake, their enemy's general. Yoshimasa and Kadsumasa followed up the attack but were repulsed by Maihijogo and Gamobichiu. Mitsunari was delighted at this success, and ordering a rocket to be fired sent news of the victory to Nangû. He then quitted his position on the hill, and his men, with loud shouts and drums beating, joined the front line, which thus reinforced at once advanced.

Nagamasa, Yoshiakira and Tadaoki now fell upon the flank of the advanced forces of the enemy, while Yoshimasa and Kadzumasa turned back to the assistance of the eastern troops. The leaders of the left wing attacked the camp of Ôya Yoshitaka. The fight thus became general, spears were crossed and arrows and bullets traversed the air like the threads of a web. Noon passed and victory still remained uncertain. The western army showed great valour, and Hideaki watched the course of the struggle undecided how to act. To force the latter to a decision a musketry fire was opened upon him, whereupon he descended from his position and attacked Yoshitaka with eight thousand men. Upon this Iyeyasu ordered a general advance, drums beating, the noise of which mingled with the shouts of the combatants made the welkin ring. The western troops were thrown into great confusion, our advanced line seized the opportunity and drove them back. The left wing of the eastern army took Yoshitaka prisoner, then with the assistance of the right wing surrounded Mitsunari and compelled him to fly. Yukinaga and Yoshihiro also sought safety in flight, and thus the western army suffered a complete defeat. They were hotly pursued by the victors and many thousands of heads were taken.

The hesitation of Hidemoto.

When the rocket fired by the order of Mitsunari signalized the commencement of the fight, Hidemoto, who was a trimmer, proposed to join the western troops, whose chances of success seemed to him better than those of the eastern forces, but his leaders would not entertain the idea and he therefore gave directions that his men should halt for refreshment. His troops muttered among themselves that the pretext for the halt was a false one. Anxious as to the results of his inactivity, Hidemoto sent messengers to congratulate Iyeyasu upon his victory, and excused his not presenting himself in person on the ground of his former relations with the western party.

Our leaders, meanwhile, resting upon their successes, hastened to the presence of their chief.

(To be Continued.)

A SERMON FOR THE YOUNG.

(From the Japanese.)

"Shingakudôwa:"—Second volume, 2nd part.

(1) "Lo the full ears in many an autumn plain
"Each of the summer's toil a witness mute."

"Good acts if few make no great name—bad acts if few make no great ruin," as the saying is,—in everything this system of accumulation is of terrible importance. Even the huge ridge pole of the well-known *Sanjiusangendô* in Kiyôto (thirty three *ken* temple); even the mast of a thousand *koku* ship, has had its commencement in a shoot no larger than a toothpick, till by the life given it of heaven it has grown to a mighty tree. And although one watched day and night at no time could one say "there it has grown so much": nevertheless, as a proof that every moment it is growing and growing there it stands a gigantic tree.

Now he who is continually doing good closely resembles what I have instanced. For example, call the heart the male principle, or Heaven, and the body the female principle, or Earth. Then, in whatever we do, let us follow the promptings of this heavenly heart—let us do speedily what we know to be right, and rectify quickly what we know to be wrong. In every way let this earthly body obey the teachings of heaven, in no way opposing the movements of the life it receives therefrom. This is, in short, the continually doing good we have previously spoken of, and may be called a shoot of good fortune. But then the obverse of this—the ever doing of evil—that which knowing in the heart to be good we fail to do because inconvenient to the body; that which knowing in our hearts to be bad we do not desist from because the performance is convenient to the body, saying "pooh! there's no harm in this," and momentarily doing that which is adverse to the teachings of heaven; this again may be named a shoot of misfortune. Doing good is like the prairie flowers in spring, whose growth is not apparent, but which still are growing without doubt. Again the doing of evil is like a razor hone. Though we watch each time it is used we perceive no decrease, yet decrease it does without doubt, and in course of time it becomes like a sharp spear's head which no body will deal with, and in fine disappears from sight, going none know whither. "In the house of the evil doer are many calamities."

(2) "Dire is thy fate oh careless heart
"That to thy self doth say
"Tis nought—a trifle this I do,
"It is the world's way."

If we stride forward right leg and left leg turn about, we may go westwards to Nagasaki in Kiushiu or eastwards to Matsushima in Ôshiu, or wherever we please; but we persist in stepping backwards till we land in a mud bank or a ditch and come by some grievous injury. Let each one of you young folk carefully perform the duty of to-day and beware of backsliding.

Call it sin or call it misfortune, the most calamitous thing which can happen to a mortal is when one shall slay a master, a parent, or a husband. These are the three capital crimes; and of old the murderer of a master had his head sawn off, the slayer of a parent was crucificed, and she who murdered a husband was torn asunder by oxen. In the last case, the criminal was stretched in the form of the character 大 on a cross 12 feet in height, and to each foot was fastened a rope the opposite ends of which were tied to the horns of two oxen. Then when the time came the executioners filled their mouths with water which they blew in the faces of the oxen, who slowly retreated tearing the culprit in half. Was not that a horrible fate? At the present day, however, the moderation of our rulers is such that there are no punishments so severe, nevertheless as regards these capital crimes, even an attempt at murder is visited with crucifixion. Even now, in Kiôtô and Ôsaka, when the slayer of a master is exposed in public, a large saw is placed at his side, it appears.

Now if we search out the origin of all these calamities we shall find them originate in rude replies to parents and sulky behaviour towards masters, and that these peccadillos have in-

(1) *Tamikusa no natsu no kusegi no hodokodo no ko ni araware te miguru aki no ta.*
(2) *Kabakari no koto wa ukiyo no narai zo*
To kokoro ni yurusu hate wa kurushiki.

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creased and increased till they end as described. There's an old stanza which says.

(3) "The white snow falls i' the lake
"And with its waters mingles, but anon
"It freezing clings to its borders."

The first harsh reply or sulky face passes unnoticed by the world, and to oneself does not appear to matter much, but by-and-bye it ends in such terrible guise as parricide or the slaying of a master. Then do men cry "see there, see there!" and the delinquent himself perceives his cruel position; but let him grieve never so much he cannot retrieve what he has lost. So we see how necessary it is to suppress the harsh answer or sulky face at the first blush. So it is in all things—small matters accumulate till they become great.

In connection with this it has been said

(4) "When the servant shall slay his lord, or the child his parent,
"this is not the work of a day but the outcome of things."

From this we see that the word 'good' is but a synonym for 'joy,' and 'evil' for 'sorrow,' and that these are but another name for the 'beginning' and the 'end'.

To use the simile of the feet again. When they go forward right and left by turns this is called 'good,' and the goal is called 'joy' or 'good fortune.' But those feet which slide backwards are the symbol of evil, and their goal, the mudbank or ditch, is 'calamity' as it were. Young people, and children in particular, must grasp fully the meaning of this. To every wish of parents or masters let their response be ever "aye, aye." This is the chief point.

"Come," say your parents in the morning, "get up now." "Aye," say you, and rise at once. Or should they send you an errand "Aye," say you, and off you go. Or again, "do your reading or writing lesson." "Aye," say you, and commence forthwith. Do this and you are storing up good actions, or in other words you are doing your duty towards your parents. If instead of obeying, you answer them harshly, or pout and grumble from morning to night you are storing up evil. In other words this is the first bud of what ends in parricide. For instance, Chômatzu's (5) parents call him, and he, pretending not to hear, mutters out "Oh there they are calling again. I suppose it's 'go a message' as usual, bother take it." Again comes the call "Chômatsu," but he keeps silent and goes on with what he is doing. At this the voice gets louder. "Here Chômatsu." "E-eh! what is it now" is the answer. When called to task for this brusqueness, "well I did say e-eh! and what harm either?" "Is that the way you answer your parents?" "Eh! what a noise all about nothing. Look at Sansuke next door, he makes his parents wash his feet," replies he, making evil conduct his pattern, and flattering himself with the idea that he is "a trifle better than Sansuke at any rate."

This is the reversing of the very heavens and earth—the very head and front of unfilial conduct. He is working up to what must end in exposure on the cross. But of this he thinks not, and as day follows day he treats his parents rudely, and this increases till he actually gnashes his teath with anger at them.

By and bye he comes to raising his hand in menace, till, his hand becoming deft, anon he strikes them. Then, if this even shame him not, he at length comes to kicking them, and getting used to that, in fine he arrives at the terrible crime of murder. This is the "outcome of things" we have spoken of. All this applies to masters as well as to parents. While yet temporizing with his harsh answers and sulky temper, the delinquent finds himself exposed on the cross to the public gaze. Arrived at such a pass as this the murder is out, and there's no help for it; so hasten all of you while there is yet time to obey the teachings of the undefiled heart, and to continue advancing in the paths of fealty and filial duty. And you children, when your parents shall scold, you must not pout and sulk, for all over the world the hearts of parents are centred in a child, joyfully denying themselves food that he may eat, or clothes that he may be clothed; enduring the pangs of poverty, that he may prosper. Even the roots and herbs of the ground grow thin, and are bitter and sweet by turns for the good of the young shoot. By coaxing and praise, and sometimes when you do wrong by scolding, your parents are but striving heart and soul that you may not turn out bad; so much so indeed, that each time you are reproved you ought to thank heaven for it with clasped hands, studying obedience in everything more and more.

About the period Meireki (A.D. 1650) in Higemura in the department of Miyoshi in the province of Bingo—an out of the way place among the mountains, some 16 or 17 *ri* from my native place, the castle town of Hiroshima—there lived a farmer called Seiyemon, an extraordinary example of filial piety. He was but a small farmer but came of an uncommonly old house, being the descendent of a certain Sakoda Mino no kami, an adherent of the great house of Miyoshi Shikibu no Taiyu. But with the lapse of years had come reverses, and at the time I speak of the family were farmers and lived in the ancestral village of Higemura. Now this Seiyemon was an unusually good son, and though, of course, from the lapse of time the exact account of his actions has not come down to posterity, I will here relate his admirable conduct in one instance. In a neighbouring village, called Miyoshimachi, dwelt a relative of our *Daimiyo*. To this village, one day, Seiyemon was dispatched on an errand by his father, and the roads being muddy from the rain he put on his straw shoes; but the mother seeing this said, "straw shoes won't do, put on your rain clogs," which he immediately did. With a "well, good-bye, I'm off" he was just setting out, when his father cried, "with these" bad roads you'll tire yourself wearing rain clogs, put on your straw shoes." This done he once more essayed to depart, when his mother cried, "you're going on a visit and your feet will get dirty with straw shoes, put on your rain clogs." Once more he attempts to start, when his father cries, "when the roads dry you will find it hard work with those rain clogs, put on your straw shoes," to which he again assents, and so on changing time after time, till finally he issued forth with a clog on one foot and a straw shoe on the other. On his way to Yoshimachi a friend met him and said, "what makes you come out in such an absurd style as that?" "Oh! my father told me as the roads were bad to wear straw shoes, and my mother that I must put on clogs or I should soil my feet, so, both being my parents must be equally obeyed, and I came away in this fashion." Really now are there not some very filial children in the world! One can see from this what a good son he must have been, and the thought of it brings tears to one's eyes. His conduct coming to the ears of the lord of the soil, he was pleased to bestow praise on Seiyemon, and by-and-bye gave him a grant of land rent free. This was in the third year of Meireki, and thirteen years later his Honour, hearing that he was in poverty sent him a present of money; and later on when his son Shichibei had succeeded him, and when by reason of their debts they were well nigh ruined, the succeeding lord of the manor, remembering the virtues of Seiyemon, discharged all their debt. From that time forth their house continued to prosper. They are even now farmers, and still possess the certificate presented them by his Honour. The whole account may be read in a book called "Filial piety in Geishiu and Bishiu." From this we see how, although old and honorable families often lose their position and sink, this family of Seiyemon's, because of his love for his parents, so far from deteriorating, gradually increased in prosperity up to this present day. Let us rejoice and be thankful that it is so. The ups and downs of life are like the spring and autumn of the year, and chop and change with the lapse of years, but those who follow the true path do not fail utterly, and therefore has it been said "in the house of the righteous there is great joy." So let each and all of you strive in all ways to obey your parents cherefully, for this is the chief end.

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(3) *Ikenidzuni hajime no hodo wa*
Fori kiyoi koorikata gori
Tsunoru shiraguki.

(4) "*Shin sono kimi wo shii shi,*
"*Ko sono chichi wo shii su,*
"*Itchi isseki no koto ni arazu,*
"*Sono yotte kitaru tokoro no mono zen nari.*"
Daigaku.

(5) *Chômatsu*—a generic name for small boys.

H. M. S. *Swinger* arrived in port yesterday from the Corean coast, where she has been surveying, and H. M. S. *Heart* came in this morning from Hankow.—*Shanghai Courier.*

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FANTASIES AND FACES.

ARROGANCE.

Of the many persons whom I habitually encounter in my morning walks, none is so regularly to be seen at a certain hour as THE OFFICIAL. He is punctual as the sun himself. Nay, if the sun climbing over the long arm of the matsu tree in the graveyard at the end of the street were to proclaim it half-past nine o'clock, at any time but that in which the Official is to be seen picking his way amongst the puddles at the dyer's corner, he wouldn't be worthy of credence, but might be set down off hand as a mendacious and vexatious sun, given to playing tricks upon travellers, and setting worthy people by the ears who, having business appointments in the morning, have regulated their watches by him over-night. The chronometer in your pocket, for all it's compensation balance, *might* go wrong or be affected by the weather, but not so my Official; for hail, rain or snow he's punctual in his comings and goings as beseemeth him who holdeth office. I have unhesitatingly put him down amongst my "Faces" as an Official, partly on account of this very regularity, and partly because of certain indications about his person and his bearing which seem to point him out as of such quality. He carries himself as if he fully estimated his own importance as a portion, and a very particular portion too—or I'm much mistaken—of a great machine, which takes it's first revolution at ten of the clock in the winter and eight in the summer solstice—a machine which cannot work if he is absent, and which is essential, you may be sure, to the well-being of the state, if not of the whole human race. As a person who receiveth his monthly stipend regularly, his face betrayeth no anxiety, and his demeanour is orderly and satisfied. He weareth his head set up upon his neck as one who would say to all and single:—"Behold me, my good friends and neighbours. In me you see a man who hath no cause to hang his head, for I am in easy circumstances and have no cares. Nor to wear it on one side, for I have no perplexities. Nor yet to throw it back as though asserting my importance, as I, and they who are acquainted with me, know my value." His face betrayeth a becoming arrogance, such as is most proper in an Official, and his back is stiff and straight—a fortune to such as have in the course of their official duties to bully and browbeat their inferiors. And yet not so stiff and straight but that he can bend it with great alacrity to his superiors, as may be now and then witnessed when he encountereth persons of quality upon the road, although how he ever seeth them is a mystery, as he walketh with his eyes fixed upon the ground as though common mortals were beneath his notice. Indeed, I much misdoubt me if he hath ever seen me, notwithstanding that we have shouldered one another any day these five years As is right and proper in a person of such consequence, his habitual expression is a sneer, which stands him no doubt instead of armour against attacks and importunities of vulgar people, and is a half way house to laughter with such as it is seemly to endulge in mirth before. A little further lifting of the upper lip, and an elevation of the angles of the mouth, and the sneer becomes a smile. Hardly a pleasant one, it must be confessed. An acid *risus*, like unto a fruit unduly forced into an unseasonable maturity. He rarely condescends to laugh outright. Levity in an official is unbecoming and out of place, no doubt. And perhaps it is well that so it should be, for when he does so far unbend, he discloses a canine tooth of extraordinary size, which gives him a strange resemblance to a carnivore and disappoints the spectator, inasmuch as his laugh is out of keeping, for instead of a growl it is a hiss. Nature, in a frolic, hath also endowed him with prodigious jaws. Mighty engines of destruction, square, massive and more fit for crunching bones than masticating rice. He's hardly a pleasant looking fellow, this prim official with his sloping eyes and massive jaw and canine teeth. He looks as if dame Nature had changed her mind when he was half constructed, and in place of turning out a beast of prey had made a kind of anthropoid instead. She sailed very close indeed to the other type, however. A suit of fur, striped or spotted as the case might be, with claws to match and a trifle of tail, perhaps, and our Official would have been much more at home in an Indian jungle or a Libyan desert, than amongst the haunts of busy men.

Law & Police

IN H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.

Monday, August 21, 1876.

J. SMEDLEY *vs.* DRUMMOND HAY.

This was a claim for $49, balance of rent alleged to be due for three months ending 15th August.

Defendant pleaded non-indebtedness.

J. Smedley, sworn: Defendant agreed to take the premises No. 132B for one year from 15th July, 1874. That lease when it expired was renewed, or still continued till July 14th last. Mr. Hay still continued to keep the premises after the 14th of July, and at the end of the month began to remove his effects from the premises. At this time there were two months' rent owing. On the 31st July I sent in my account for the three months' rent, $135, of which I only received $84. I deny that there was an arrangement by which Mr. Hay was to leave the house on the 31st July by payment of rent up to that date. I allowed him to leave the house if he liked on the 31st July, but still he would have to pay me to the 15th instant. I deny that there should be any set off of $6.50 for repairs. I also deny a set off of $20 for trees; that matter is not settled. If rent is paid up to 14th August, I agreed to allow defendant $20 for his trees; that was on the 26th July.

To Defendant: I remember coming from Yedo, and you pointing out to me some repairs you wanted done inside the house and to a well cover. I asked you to attend to them, as living in Yedo, I could not do so. I did not recommend a certain person to do the repairs. I told you I thought a Chinaman might do. I told you to have them done for my account. At the early part of the year I allowed you a reduction on the rent. There is no agreement that the lease was renewed after July 1875. I collected the rent after the month had expired, not in advance. I remember one Sunday morning last July you told me you intended to leave the house at the end of the month. I do not remember the exact words you used. You showed that you owed me two months' rent at $45, and that there would be another half month's rent due. You asked me $25 for some trees, and I proposed to give you $20. At that time there was no dispute between us about the rent. I did not on the 1st August enter the house; I only entered the grounds. I have the right by the lease to inspect my property. My letter to you dated the 4th August was not to ask your permission to inspect the premises, but to ask you for the keys. I have not tried to let the premises from the 1st of August. I do not remember coming into the office at No 32 and telling you that I had a right to let the premises from the 1st August although I considered you a tenant until the 15th. The notice that I put on the property that the house was to be let was only put up on the 7th. When you sent me the keys I kept them, because I was bound to protect my property. I wrote for the keys, and you sent them the next day, and I kept them. I remember ordering you to put the house in thorough repair, because you had left the house in a disgraceful state. That was on the 4th August. On the 7th I reminded you of that letter, and on the 7th you called for the keys for the purpose of having repairs done. I remember receiving from you $83½ which, together with the $6½ in dispute between us, makes $90, which would make the amount of rent due up to the 15th July.

Defendant sworn: Early in July, when Mr. Smedley on a Sunday morning called at my house, I informed him that I wished to leave the house. He asked me when I wanted to leave. I told him I should like to leave on the 31st of the month. He said there would be no difficulty about that. We entered into an arrangement about the trees which I had planted, and it was finally agreed that the half month's rent from the 15th to 31st July, say $22½, was the amount to be paid to me for the trees. On the strength of my arrangement with Mr. Smedley I took Mr. Lilibridge's house from the 1st August. At the end of the month I left, wrote to Mr. Smedley, and told him that I had left the keys in possession of a servant sleeping on the premises. Mr. Smedley received the keys, and put up a notice that the house was to let. He came one day to the office at No. 32 and told me distinctly that he had a right to let the house from the 1st, although he held me responsible for rent up to the 15th. I have paid all the rent due to 31st July, deducting $6.50 for repairs and $20 for trees according to agreement. Mr. Smedley withdrew from the first amount of $22.50 allowed for the trees, but on referring the case to arbitration agreed to allow me $20

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for them. With regard to the $6.50, that charge arose from some repairs executed by me at Mr. Smedley's request for his account, on the well cover, etc.

Plaintiff objected that these repairs were made previous to the expiry of the lease, and under the lease Mr. Hay should bear the expense of repairs.

His Honour pointed out that the lease had expired in July 1875 and had never been renewed, so that defendant could only be looked upon as a tenant from month to month.

The repairs were made about May or June 1876. I rendered the account to Mr. Smedley and he accepted it. The lease expired in July 1875 and has never been renewed. Early in the year I told Mr. Smedley I should leave the house if he did not reduce the rent, so he made a reduction. It was only after Mr. Smedly had consented to my leaving the house at the end of July that I entered into an agreement with Mr. Lilibridge to take No. 150 from the 1st instant, and I should not have done so otherwise. The keys were placed at Mr. Smedley's disposal on the 1st instant, and he actually took possession of them on the 4th, affixed a notice on the gate that the house was to be let, and on the 7th ordered me to make immediate repairs to the house, or he should do so himself the next day at my expence. I therefore advised Mr. Smedley that I considered my tenancy expired on the 31st July.

To Plaintiff:—Your conversation was to the effect that you would allow the half month's rent in satisfaction of my claim for the trees I had planted. I took no trees away after this arrangement. I think it was about the 15th when you came to see me. It was on a Sunday. It was only after I had left the house you complained of the short notice you had received, as you previously thought you had secured another tenant.

Judgment for defendant.

Thursday, August 24th, 1876.

OKUBO RIHEI *vs.* R. F. LIVINGSTONE.

The following judgment in this case, the hearing of which terminated on the 9th instant, has now been delivered.

JUDGMENT.

The plaintiff claims from the defendant payment of the sum of *yen* 954.95, being for money disbursed in succouring the shipwrecked crew of the Japanese vessel *Kaisei-maru*, wrecked at Tskapore, Furubetsu-góre, Chisima, (Kuriles) on the 10th July, 1873.

It is alleged that the *Kaisei-maru*, although flying Japanese colours, was owned by the defendant, and in support of this a document is put in signed by the defendant and one J. Coleman, which sets forth that the defendant and Coleman are responsible for all claims on and debts contracted by the said vessel, of which they are the sole owners.

The *Kaisei-maru* left this for the North on the 18th March, 1875, with a crew of thirteen all told. Of these six were foreigners and seven Japanese.

Kimoto Shimpei, a Japanese, was the nominal master, but the active command was entrusted to Goodspeed, who I understood to be an American. This duplicate command is thus expressed by Kimoto Shimpei: "I was to act as master so far as Japanese were concerned—that is, I was to act for the ship at any Japanese port she might put into—the actual navigator of the vessel was Goodspeed."

According to defendant's evidence the foreigners on board in addition to Goodspeed were Warner and Harris, said to be Americans, Isaacson and Keele, said to be Germans, and the sixth, name not given, supposed to be an Englishman.

The last-mentioned, together with Isaacson, are said to have reshipped, the former on board a French man-of-war, the latter on a German schooner, both of which were cruising near the scene of the wreck. The remaining four, Goodspeed, Warner, Harris, and Keele, were brought on to Hakodate, and thence to Yokohama: the Japanese crew obtaining employment at Hakodate.

I find that the sum of *yen* 174.95 was disbursed in providing for the shipwrecked men between Tskapore and Hakodate. This sum was paid by the officer who accompanied the men from the former to the latter place.

At Hakodate the sum of *yen* 180 was borrowed by Kimoto Shimpei from the local authorities, of which *yen* 174.30 were disbursed for the maintenance of the men at Hakodate and their conveyance to this, leaving a balance of *yen* 5.70, but a further claim is made of *yen* 7.50 for what is called "ship tax" advanced by the plaintiff, and the total amount claimed as by statement of particulars handed in at the request of the Court after the case had been closed is *yen* 356.75.

The plaintiff states that he, as the registered owner of the vessel, is being pressed by the Government to make good the sum, and and has therefore brought this action against the defendant.

According to English law in cases of wreck the claim of a seaman for wages on the owner of a ship ceases when his services are no longer required at the wreck, and it follows that the owner is not liable for any additional expenses incurred on the seaman's behalf. I have had to consider in this case whether the document signed by defendant, setting forth ownership and responsibility in respect to the *Kaisei-maru*, renders him liable for the amount claimed by the plaintiff, and it has been necessary that I should ascertain what Japanese law, if any, there may be on this subject.

I find that Regulation 15 of a series of Regulations published by the Japanese Government on the 24th April, 1875, governing wrecks and strandings of Japanese vessels sets forth as follows:—

"In case of a total loss both of ship and cargo, however considerable the various expenses incurred by the coast authorities in furnishing succour, they cannot be exacted from the ship nor from the owners of the cargo. Consequently, the share of expense to be paid shall be provided at Government charge, and therefore a minutely detailed statement of the expenses shall be kept and shall be sent into the proper authorities by the coast officials, authenticated by the Captain's signature and seal."

Japanese law would therefore appear to be very much in harmony with English law in the matter of the liability of a ship owner for expenses after the wreck of a vessel, and I am of opinion that defendant is not liable for the sum claimed.

The proper course to have been pursued on the arrival of the shipwrecked men at Hakodate would have been to report the circumstances to the United States Consul and German Consul at that port, who would doubtless have at once taken over charge of their shipwrecked countrymen, and either have provided them with employment there or sent them on to this.

Judgment is for the defendant.

RUSSELL ROBERTSON,
H. M.'s Consul.

Yokohama, August 24th, 1876.

U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before General T. B. VAN BUREN, Consul-General.

and

C. H. HASWELL } *Assessors.*
W. L. CLARK }

Monday, 21st August.

THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES *vs.* A. F. TYREE.

Prisoner was charged with having, on the evening of the 14th instant, broken open a door in Mr. Bohm's house No. 114, Yokohama, and having attempted to set fire to the house.

Mr. Bohm deposited in Court the $100 demanded by the counsel of the accused, Mr. Montague Kirkwood, as security for costs, and the accused A. F. Tyree, who had been released on his own recognizance, surrender himself for trial and was re-committed.

The assessors were then drawn, viz., Messrs. Haswell and Clark, and the trial fixed for Wednesday, the 23rd instant, at 10 a.m.

Tuesday, 22nd August, 1876.

Mr. Montague Kirkwood appeared as counsel for the prisoner, who pleaded not guilty.

His Honour observed that as a witness in the case was going to leave Yokohama to-morrow, he would proceed to take his evidence now.

James Cook, sworn, examined by Mr. Kirkwood: I am an American. I live at No. 140. I remember the evening of the 14th inst. I was at the Brooklyn Hotel that evening. Mr. John White came, called me outside, and introduced me to Mr. Tyree, who told me that my services were required on board the barque *Etta Loring*, and asked me if I could go on board that same evening. I said "Yes," and we all went in *jinrikishas* to the French hatoba. There Mr. White left us, and Mr. Tyree went with me to the boathouse, but he did not go with me to the ship. That was the last I saw of him that evening. When he came to the Brooklyn Hotel, it must have been about half-past seven. I sat down to my dinner at 25 minutes past six. I should say I was at the table about half an-hour. I then played at cards, and was at the second game when I was called out.

Cross-examined by the Court: I am a pilot. I have seen Mr. Tyree before, when he has been on board ships of which I had charge. I had never spoken to him before. When White called me out he said: "Here is a gentleman who has come ashore from the *Etta Loring*, and came to my house for a pilot."

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Tyree said my presence on board was required immediately. Tyree went with me to the boat house. When the boat was engaged I understood him to say that he was going to pay the *jinrikishas*. He went towards the *jinrikishas*, and as he did not return I went to look for him, and found he had left. After that I went down the bay, and did not see him until the 20th instant, at White's house. On the night of the 14th I dined at the Brooklyn Hotel. I know the time at which I sat down to dinner because I looked at the clock in the house. The proprietor of the Brooklyn Hotel is Ross Fox. I and Tyree may have been together about ten to fifteen minutes. The ship left at 8 o'clock that night. She was becalmed a little outside the lightship. I did not take the ship out, my services were not required. There was no other pilot in charge. I came ashore in a boat that same evening. Next day at 11 a.m. the ship got away with a breeze.

Re-examined by Mr. Kirkwood: The gas was lit in the Brooklyn Hotel whilst we were at dinner.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bohm: I stayed but a few minutes on board as I left about 8 o'clock. I looked at my watch just before stepping on board. A boat with two gentlemen and two children came alongside while I was on board. I cannot say if they stopped on board or not. I did not know them. Neither of them was Tyree. I saw no luggage in his possession. Coming ashore I did not meet any boat going out to the *Etta Loring*. The ship had at that time wind enough to sail outside the lightship, which she did.

To the Court: Tyree did not tell me that he was a passenger in the *Etta Loring*. He did not tell me the reason why he had called me on board.

To Mr. Kirkwood: If Tyree had any baggage with him I think I should have seen it.

To the Court: I am to go on board the German ship *Carl* in the morning to pilot her out. I am not certain that I can be here to-morrow afternoon. That is the reason why I have asked to be examined to-day. I should say it must have taken me ten to fifteen minutes on the evening of the 14th to pull off to the ship. The time depends on the *sendors*. I did not take much notice of mine.

Case adjourned until to-day at 10 a.m.

Wednesday, 23rd August, 1876.

After the assessors had been duly sworn, witnesses were called for the prosecution.

Mr. Kirkwood objected to accused being tried on two charges, and the Court ruled that only the attempt at arson would be gone into.

Kate Miller, sworn, stated:—I am the wife of Cap. G. W. Miller and have known the prisoner about 2½ months. He has come to our house often in the evening to read the newspapers. I live at No. 114 on the creek. Mr. Bohm's house is within four or five feet of ours, a narrow passage running between. The lower part of his house is of stone and the upper is of plaster, the back of the house is open and the yard common to both. I remember the night of the 14th August, I was on the front steps of my verandah close to the side walk, on the first step going down. The verandah goes along the front of the house and there is a small railing in front. Mr. McGregor and my husband were there. I saw Mr. Tyree come up in a *jinrikisha* from the direction of the bund and stop in front of the door next to my house. Mr. Tyree pointed his hand in the direction of Mr. Bohm's house and gave the *jinrikisha* man some instructions. The *jinrikisha* then went a little past Mr. Bohm's house and then turned back. Mr. Tyree then went in by the front door, and I saw him pass the hall window, and then the hall lamp disappeared. I then heard an unusnally loud noise which sounded as if someone was using a hammer or something on a door or woodwork. About the time the noise ceased the blinds or shutters of the windows on the 2nd story on the front corner facing my house were opened. The noise attracted my attention, and I saw a light there. Sometime after that, about 15 or 20 minutes, Mr. McGregor and I noticed a bright flash of light from the back of the house reflecting to the front. I expressed a fear that it was a fire but was told it was a rocket. I felt uneasy about fire as I had been burnt out once before, so had a good look round my house. I found all safe and lighted the lamp in my bed room. Mr. Bohm's small boy came to the door and stated to me in Japanese what had happened. I then went with him into Mr. Bohm's house by the back door, and saw a large amount of burnt paper on the hall floor about 8 feet from the door; the floor was partly burnt and also some of the woodwork of the stairs and partition. I called Mr. Brown's attention to it as he accompanied me into the house. The Japanese cook had a lighted lamp in his hand. I sent Mr. Bohm's small boy to see what time it was; he returned and said it was 5 minutes to 8. There was a difference of 5 minutes between Mr. Bohm's clock and mine. I did not see Mr. Tyree after I entered the house.

To Mr. Kirkwood:—I looked at my clock. I corrected my clock at 7 o'clock and found it was five minutes out. We are irregular in the time we take our meals, and eat when we feel hungry and drink when we feel inclined. I have felt thirsty this morning. I decline to state what I quenched my thirst with. We had tea about 4 o'clock on the 14th. I believe my husband had dined on board ship The lamps were lighted in my house at about twenty minutes past seven—that is one lamp in my bed room. I lighted it myself. I first saw Mr. Tyree just before I lighted the lamp, about five minutes perhaps. I did so just after the first time I had seen Mr. Tyree. My husband was on the verandah sitting on a chair, with his back to Mr. Bohm's house. Mr. McGregor was on the verandah when I first saw Mr. Tyree. I cannot say where Mr. Brown was. It was just getting dark. I did not make any remark the first time Mr. Tyree went to Mr. Bohm's house. I saw him going to the house twice, and one time remarked it to Mr. McGregor who was stil standing with his back to the fence. He stood there for fully an hour. I was on the step of the verandah. Mr. Tyree had time to have been down to the bund and get a *jinrikisha*. I cannot see Mr. Bohm's door from mine. I cannot see the lamp from any part of our house, but can see the light. It was about 10 minutes before I saw the light upstairs after I missed it from the hall. I heard the upstairs shutters open.

While Tyree was was in the house I was in my back room. I first looked round and came back on the verandah. I usually sit there. I did not speak to my husband as I did not wish to draw his attention to Tyree. I had been in the house several times but always came back to the same place. The noise only lasted a few seconds, when I looked up I could see no light. I did not pay much attention to the noise. I had no idea that it was Tyree, and never said it was. I never saw Tyree after. If I had known Tyree had caused the noise I should have enquired into it. There are four doors to Mr. Bohm's house, 2 in front and 2 in the rear. I cannot say how may people live in the compound. I saw no one go into Mr. Bohm's house but Mr. Tyree that time the same evening.

To the Court: Mr. Tyree had been previously boarding there, but I knew he had left. Mr. Bohm told me he had left.

To Mr. Haswell:—I cannot say how long the *jinrikisha* waited. I don't know whether Mr. Tyree paid the *jinrikisha* or not.

G. W. Miller sworn:—I reside at No. 114 and am husband of the last witness. I know the prisoner. I have know him about 2 or 3 months. I remember the night of the 14th instant. I was on my verandah. I sleep there every night till about four in the morning in an easy chair. I don't remember seeing prisoner that night. I saw my wife. She was standing out on the front step at the time. My attention was attracted by a noise in Bohm's house. I did not move. I was sitting or rather lying down with my back towards Bohm's house. I heard McGregor make a remark about a rocket or blue light. I was half asleep at the time. I did not go into Bohm's house. I was told about the fire at about 8 o'clock by my wife. Captain Clark and Captain Thomas were present at the time.

To Mr. Kirkwood.—Mr. Brown and Mr. McGregor were in and out of my house during the evening. I did not hear my wife speak about Tyree. My wife was in a state to know what she was doing and all that was going on. If she takes anything I am the only one that suffers.

P. Bohm, sworn:—I am an undertaker and coal dealer and live at No. 114, next to Captain Miller. I remember the night of the 14th. I had been during the early part of the evening on board the *Etta Loring*. I left the house in charge of my Japanese boys. I have known the prisoner about two months and a-half. He boarded with me from the 15th June to 17th July. When his month was up I pressed him to pay. When I could not get rid of him I locked up the room and kept his things. I left the barque *Etta Loring* at about half past seven with Mr. Douglas. I then went on board a steamer and returned home at a quarter to nine. On arriving home I was informed that the house had been nearly set on fire, and I went at once to see how it was. I found the woodwork of the stairs and hall was charred and also I found a quantity of burnt paper, evidently newspaper. The boy showed me, how he had found the lamp leaning against the wall. After hearing what Mr. Miller said to me I went

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to the German Consul. I returned home with a Sergeant of Police, to see the place, also Mr. Ressen of the German Consul ate. At about halfpast ten o'clock I went upstairs and wanted to enter the front room but found the door had been burst open. I found a heavy stone in the upper hall. I called the attention of Mr. Brookes to the smashed door. I locked the door again and left everything as I had found it and went to bed. In the morning I missed nothing from Mr. Tyree's room. The room was required for an inquest and I had to move his things. Mr. Tyree has not paid the amount of his bill.

To Kirkwood :—I left home about 5 o'clock. I dont remember where I dined. That evening I wanted to see the *Etta Loring* and went with Mr. Douglass. I received a note from Mr. Tyree that day saying "I wait to see you." The lamp in the lower hall is lighted when it gets dark, say at about 7 o'clock. Mr. Brookes lives in the house and another man. The compound belongs to me. In the front about 17 people reside, and in the back about 7. There is an opening from one compound to the other. The compound is bounded by two streets. Any one can go in by the back door without being seen by anyone from Mr. Miller's house. I am having some repairs done and had workmen about; they have not refused to work. I take in the *Gazette* (burnt paper produced.) The place burnt was a foot and 3 inches long and 5 broad. The stone is not one that I keep in the house. I may keep marble. The stone is about 15 inches long, 8 inches wide and 5 thick. One good knock would be sufficient to break the door.

J. M. Brookes, sworn:—I have a room at No. 114. I was living there on the 14th of this month. I was not at home that evening from half-past 6 to half-past 11. My room is upstairs at the end of the corridor. On going up to my room I fell over the stone in the passage; that was before Mr. Bohm told me about the fire. The door by the lock was broken, the post started and pieces of broken stone were adhering to the woodwork. Mr. Bohm showed me the place where the fire had been.

To Mr. Kirkwood.—I don't know that Japanese are in the habit of letting off rockets. I never saw them. I had my tea in my room and then went out at half-past 6.

The Court resumed at 1.30 p.m.

Kankitchi, a Japanese boy, cautioned, stated:—I am in the employ of Mr. Bohm and remember the fire at No. 114 on the 14th inst. I am 11 years old. When I saw the fire burning I ran to put it out and to call Mrs. Miller who lives next door. I first saw the fire as I was coming in from the back of the premises round by the front door. My father who is Mr. Bohm's cook was putting it out at the time. There were some newspapers and rags burning, and some of the wood-work was a little charred. I know the prisoner. I saw him on the 14th at the back of the premises. I saw the fire after I saw him. He was doing nothing but only standing there. It was a little before 8 o'clock when I first saw the fire. I looked at the clock and so know what time it was. I looked at the clock of my own accord, nobody asked me to do so. I saw the prisoner twice, once at the house about half an hour before the fire, and afterwards at the rear of the premises. He left by the front door. I saw him in the passage between Mrs. Miller's house and Mr. Bohm's. When I saw the prisoner neither of us spoke. I am quite sure it was the prisoner. My father discovered the fire before me.

To Mr. Kirkwood.—I don't remember how many times I saw the prisoner that evening. I don't remember when I saw him first. I met him once or twice in the daytime. He came to the house while I was getting food for my master in the forenoon. I saw him again in the afternoon outside in the porch. He asked me if my master was in and I told him "no." I was keeping watch in front of the house, sitting down doing nothing. I did not see him again till the evening when it was dark; he was then at the back of the premises in the passage. I only saw him casually and did not watch him. He was only there a little while. I only saw him once and that was after the fire as I went out of the house. I heard a door close. I had been into the house only once or twice before the fire. My father lighted the lamp that evening, I forget what time. I did not meet anyone else in the house that evening. The front door was open and the back door closed. I don't know what time my master came back that evening. I only went to the next house when I was sent round. I was in my own house from 7 o'clock to 9, that is at the back of the premises, with the exception of a short time. My father was with me all the while. A female servant lives in the house, in the corner room downstairs. Neither Mr. Miller nor any one else entered the premises that evening.

To the Court:—I came round from my room at the back by the passage and entered the house by the front door. I met the prisoner in the passage then. When I left the house it was by the back door and I went to my house. I saw Mrs. Miller on the verandah of her own house. She came and had a look where the fire had been in Mr Bohm's house.

Senzo, a Japanese cautioned, stated:—I am cook for Mr. Bohm and have been with him since June last year. I remember the 14th August; no Japanese came to the house that evening. The prisoner had been several times during the day to enquire for Mr. Bohm. I think it was a little before 12 o'clock. I was preparing some food for my master when the prisoner came with another foreigner and enquired if my master was at home. I sent my small boy to find out what they wanted, as my master was not at home. They left a note. In the evening prisoner came again and asked for Mr. Bohm, but he was out, I think he had gone to No. 42. I then put away the food and lighted the lamp, and then went to my room. Suddenly I heard a pounding at a door. I went out and met the prisoner who seemed the worse for liquor, and who again asked for Mr. Bohm. I said he was out and he went away immediately. I afterwards went round to the front with my wife and child. The child went by the passage. Generally when the lamp is lighted it throws out a glare at the front, so when I got round I thought the wind must have blown it out. When I went in to see what was the matter I found the lamp that is generally at the foot of the stairs had been placed against a little cupboard under the stairs, and there were a lot of rags and newspapers along with it which were burning; the woodwork was also burning. I put the fire out. I immediately sent my child to Mrs. Miller to tell her that I thought someone had been in mischief and playing with the lamp. When I put out the fire I did not put out the lamp. Mrs. Miller came round and I told her what was the matter. I saw the prisoner at first in the house close to my master's room, the lamp at the time was in its proper place and lighted. The prisoner went away immediately after asking for Mr. Bohm; he went by the front door. About half an hour or a little less afterwards I discovered the fire. I did not see the prisoner afterwards. I just stamped on the fire and put it out with my foot. After the fire was out my master took the paper and rags and put them away. I do not know whether the rags were Japanese or not, but think there was a red stripe on some of the rags.

Otoki, a Japanese girl, cautioned, stated:—I live at No. 114. I remember something about a fire. I met the prisoner about 5 or 6 o'clock the same evening. He was walking about. I only heard about the fire afterwards.

The Court adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Thursday, August 24th, 1876.

J. H. McGregor, sworn.—I remember the night of the 14th inst. I had dinner at my own house at 6 or half-past. Mr. Brown and I then went out and walked towards the creek to see how the tide was, as we intended to take a swim. We went by Mr. Miller's house and they asked us to go in, but I remained outside, standing with my back to the fence. I stood looking towards Capt. Miller's house and up the creek. I had been there about twenty minutes, when I noticed a glare of fire in the air, like a rocket. I then sat down on the edge of the verandah, but just as I was sitting down, a man passed us. I asked Mrs. Miller who he was. She said it was Tyree. He then went into Bohm's house but came out almost immediately. I then went into Miller's house and asked for the paper and sat reading the *Gazette* for about half an hour. Mrs. Miller then came in with a small Japanese boy, and asked me to write a chit to Mr. Bohm about someone setting fire to his house. She wrote a chit. I then went home with Brown. I did not hear anything more till the morning. Next morning I went to Bohm's house and he showed me some burnt paper under the staircase, he also took me up stairs and showed me the door that had been broken open. The door itself was not much damaged, but the frame work was. There was a large stone lying in the passage, I should say it was about 15 lbs. weight, and appeared to have been soaked in water. It was common Japanese sandstone. We then came down stairs and Brown and I went away.

To Mr. Kirkwood:—When I got to Mrs. Miller's she was on the verandah standing against the post. I stood with my back to the fence for about 20 minutes. I was 4 or 5 feet from Mr. Bohm's house. I was standing at the corner of the fence. Mrs. Miller was about 8 feet further from Mr. Bohm's door than I was. I saw a man pass and turn into Mr. Bohm's. I saw the side of his face as he entered the door way. I have seen the prisoner once or twice before, I do not think he is the man I saw enter the premises. I think the person I saw had no whiskers. I saw him come out and walk towards Cook's. No one else came to Bohm's door either on foot or in a *jinrikisha* that I saw. No one could go

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along the passage without my seeing them. I did not see anyone go along the passage. I heard no unusual noise. I know Bohm's compound: I have lived there over a year. I am acquainted with some of the people that live on the premises at the present time. There are a lot of disreputable characters living on the compound. There was a light in Bohm's house, the door was wide open, and the light was not removed while I was there.

To the Court. Mrs. Miller stood with her right side towards Bohm's house looking towards me. I was standing with my back half to the fence and half to Miller's house. Mrs. Miller was at one time on the steps and another on the verandah. She might see any one coming towards her house from the bund, but could not see them entering Mr. Bohm's house. I could see better than she could. I could see half way into the hall. I asked Mrs. Miller who the man was, because I did not know him, and she had seen him pass previously. I have not told any one that Tyree entered the house and remained five or six minutes. I do not remember telling the Deputy Marshall that "I only saw Tyree go into the house and that was all I knew about it." The flash of light was before I saw the man enter the house.

Thos. W. Brown, sworn.—I live at No. 126. I remember the night of the fourteenth, I was at McGregor's house to dinner. We dined at about 6 to half past, and afterwards went for a walk. We went into Captain Miller's by invitation. We found the family on the verandah. I did not go into the house at the time, but sat down in a long chair on the verandah. Mrs. and Miss Miller and Miss Thomas were there at the time and I think Captain Miller was also. McGregor remained standing in front of the verandah on the ground. After sitting about one quarter of an hour in the chair I went and stood against the fence. My face was towards Captain Miller's house. I think Mrs. Miller was on the steps of the verandah looking towards the creek. While talking to her I saw the rocket previously mentioned. After remaining there about a quarter of an hour I went into the back room to read the paper, and it was then the Japanese came in and told Mrs. Miller about the fire in Mr. Bohm's house. I do no know what the Japanese said. Mrs. Miller went out and came back in five or ten minutes, and said that someone had been trying to set Bohm's house on fire and asked me to go and look at it. I went accordingly and found some burnt paper under the stairs. I then went back to Miller's house and shortly after went home. While I was at Miller's house I did not see any one go in to Bohm's.

To Mr. Kirkwood. I saw no rags, and when I went in the lamp was in its usual place. I heard no great noise and noticed no other light but the rocket. When I went in the fire was all out, and I did not notice any smell of fire. I do not think there could have been more than one newspaper. I am not sure that Mrs. Miller said that she had been into Bohm's house when she came back, but she showed me where the fire had been when I went in with her.

Mr. Bohm produced two pieces of rags which he handed into Court, and stated that the blue piece had been found outside the door, and red piece had been given to him by Mr. Miller. He had seen rags like these lying about the hall the morning after the fire, and they were about foot from the charred place, but they were not themselves charred.

To an assessor:—I did not take care of any of the rags as they were not burnt and I did not think they were of any consequence.

To Mr. Kirkwood:—I could not swear whether my cook handed any to me or not. He may have handed them to me. I do not recollect whether he handed them to me or not. He pointed out the debris in the evening. I saw the paper. I cannot say what size the rags were. I can swear to the color and quality of the rags. There were sufficient scraps to make a child's dress. I saw them in the dust basket. My house is insured. It is insured for twenty-five hundred dollars. The remainder of the compound is uninsured.

This ended the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Kirkwood addressed the Court. He urged that there was utter insufficiency of evidence to establish even a *primâ facie* case, and that in all criminal charges the benefit of the doubt must be given to the prisoner. All imputations must be strictly proved. None of the witnesses in their evidence had testified to actual setting fire to the place, or that the prisoner was in the house at the time. He would endeavour to prove that the incendiary could not have been the prisoner and that, during the time in question, he was elsewhere. The Japanese evidence was very contradictory. Mr. Tyree went to Mr. Bohm's house, asked if he was in and then went on to the "Tennessee House." Mrs. Miller says the fire occurred at 8 o'clock and all that took place must have taken place between 7 and 8 p.m. Mr. Tyree had arranged for a passage in the *Etta Loring*. In the afternoon Mr. Tyree went to Mr. Bohm's and wrote him a note. At 6.30 in the evening Mr. Tyree went to Mr. Bohm's and found he was not in, from there he went with Mr. White to look for a man named Chesterman to act as pilot for the *Etta Loring* but could not find him; so they went to the pilot office, arriving there at twenty-five minutes to eight. After a short conversation with Mr. Cook all went in *jinrikishas* to the French hatoba. Mr. Cook went off to the barque, Mr. White went home, and Mr. Tyree went for his baggage; but, on getting it and returning to the hatoba, he was told the vessel had started. He returned to his lodgings, and the next afternoon he was arrested by the United States Deputy Marshal on the present charge.

Chas. Forsythe, sworn:—I remember the night of the 14th inst. I remember seeing the accused. He was in a *jinrikisha* and near Mr. Bohm's house. When we met he got out and talked to me about going to New York: he intended leaving that evening in the *Etta Loring*. We walked together towards Mr. Bohm's house, and when we got to the door he said he wanted to see Mr. Bohm, so we went in together and saw a boy he called Chesai. Mr. Tyree asked if Mr. Bohm was in, and on being told "no" asked for some paper on which he wrote a note and left it with the boy. This was between four and five o'clock. I should say nearer five. We then left and went to the "Eureka Hotel" and remained there about three minutes. I saw the landlord give some money to Mr. Tyree. From there we went to Mr. Tyree's lodging. I think the number is 122. We remained there till nearly six o'clock. I know it was near six o'clock as that is my dinner hour. I had dinner that night. While at No. 122 Mr. Tyree went out but returned in about twenty minutes, and said he had finished all his business except seeing Mr. Bohm. When I left at six o'clock, I bid him good bye and did not see him again that night.

A note was here admitted as evidence, stating that through the kindness of the captain a passage in the *Etta Loring* had been arranged for the accused.

John White, sworn:—I am the proprietor of the *Tennessee* house. I saw the accused on the fourteenth at about seven or a quarter past in the evening. I know it was about that time as I generally sit down to dinner at ten minutes or a quarter past six, and I had been at the table twenty or twenty-five minutes when I got up, lit my pipe and went accross the street to the barber's shop. I remained there fifteen or twenty minutes when I was sent for, and when I got back I found the accused waiting. I generally have my lamps lighted at half past six to seven o'clock. Tyree was in a *jinrikisha* when I got back. I did not see any luggage. He asked me if I could get a pilot. I told him to remain a few minutes and I would go and get Captain Chesterman. I went to Captain Chesterman's house, but could not find him. Tyree waited in the *jinrikisha*. I was looking for Chesterman a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes. I went backwards and forwards. We then went to the French hatoba to see if Chesterman were there, and remained some time looking at the *Etta Loring*. We then went to the Brooklyn Hotel and saw Cook. I called Mr. Cook out, and introduced him to Mr. Tyree and told him he wanted a pilot for the *Etta Loring*. Mr. Tyree asked him if he could go right away, and he said he could. Mr. Cook came along with me in one *jinrikisha* and Mr. Tyree in another to the French hatoba. They went inside the gates and I started for home. It took me six or eight minutes to get there. I called in at the Travellers Club on my way, and noticed the clock there. It was hanging against the wall and the time was eight o'clock. I distinctly remember noticing the time as I had promised to fetch the second mate from the *Cashmere* at half past eight. When Tyree went through the gates at the hatoba he said he was going off on board.

To Mr. Bohm:—Mr. Cook, Mr. Tyree and myself were together three or four minutes just while we were going to the French hatoba. I did not see that the *Etta Loring* was under way. She had her top-sail set. I only saw Cook and Tyree together for a few moments.

The Court then adjourned till 1.30.

Resumed at 1.30.

Louis Rees, sworn: I live at No 136. I recollect the 14th inst. I dined it at Mr. White's at about six or a quarter past. After dinner I sat in a chair outside smoking. I saw the accused about quarter of an hour after dinner. He came in a *jinrikisha* and asked for Mr. White. I called out for Mr. White from across the road, and he came over. Mr. Tyree asked if he knew of a pilot. White called for Chesterman who had been dining there. I went away for

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five or six minutes and Tyree remained about ten minutes after I came back. Tyree asked me to have a drink, and also if I had seen Chesterman. I remained there about twenty minutes. I did not see Tyree again that evening. I saw White about twenty or twenty-five minutes afterwards. I did not see any luggage in the *jinricksha*. I did not look at any clock.

The evidence of James Cook the pilot, given on Tuesday last, was here read.

A. F. Tyree, the prisoner, sworn:—On the evening of the 14th I had been on board the *Etta Loring* to arrange about a passage. I went about 3 o'clock. I had been on board about an hour and a half and then came on shore to hunt up my goods. I had a trunk at Mr. Bohm's. I called at the Eureka Hotel Before I got to Mr. Bohm's I met Forsythe. I stopped the *jinricksha* and got out to have a chat with him. I told him what I was about to do. We stopped at Bohm's house and I dismissed the *jinricksha* and we went into the house. I met the boy and asked for Mr. Bohm, but the boy said he was out. I asked for some paper and he showd me to a room with a desk in it and I wrote a note and left it with the boy to give to his master. I then went to the Eureka Hotel and remained there both fifteen minutes and then went to my quarters at No. 122, stayed some time, and then returned to see my things packed up. It was then that I passed Mr. Bohm's house the second time. I saw two boys, the cook and his child. I asked for their master but he was not at home. I then took a *jinrikisha* and went to Mr. White's house. I asked a gentleman if Mr. White was in, he said he would enquire, and shortly after Mr. White came and I told him I wanted a pilot. He started to look for Captain Chesterman, but came back shortly as he could not find him. We then went to look for another pilot. We went together in *jinrikishas* towards the Brooklyn Hotel pilot office. After stopping a short time at the French hatoba we went to the Brooklyn. Mr. White went inside, I remained outside. After some time he came out with Mr. Cook, and after explaining what I wanted we went together to the French hatoba. White left us there. I saw Cook get a boat and start off. I went back to No. 122 to get my luggage and took two *jinrikishas*, one for my luggage. When I got to the hatoba again I asked for a boat, but on the man understanding the name of the ship, said it was no use as she had gone. After ineffectually trying to make them go off as the vessel could not have gone to sea, I gave it up and took my luggage back to my room at No. 122. The next morning I went to look for the ship, but could not see her. I then went home and remained till three o'clock and was just going out when the Marshall came and said he had a warrant to arrest me.

To the Court:—I had only three drinks the night before, the first with Forsythe, the second with White and the third with Hyslop. I drank gin. The second time I went to Bohm's house it was a quarter or twenty minutes past six. I had no means of judging the time. I did not go back to Bohm's house after that, not nearer than my quarters. When I left Cook at the hatoba, I merely said I was going to get my things. I went direct from the hatoba to my lodgings; it took me about ten minutes. I saw no one at No. 122 when I got back, I only heard voices in the room over mine. I went straight back to the hatoba. I had to get the second *jinrikisha* then for my luggage. I should judge it would be a good deal after 8 o'clock, fully half-past. I should say I was away from the hatoba about 25 minutes. I was delayed on account of the roads being obstructed with making new drains. I heard nothing about the fire till I was arrested the next day at half-past 3 p.m. I know nothing about the breaking in of the door except what I have heard.

To Mr. Kirkwood:—I have resided in the east 22 years but only a short time in Japan. I was previously in China. I was a merchant at Ningpo for 18 years. I have never before been charged with any crime, and I have never been arrested.

William Smith, sworn:—I am a livery stable keeper at No. 119. I remember the 14th inst. I saw Mr. White that evening in front of his own house at about a quarter to eight. I had looked at the clock a few minutes before. He was coming from the Honmura road. He had been looking for Chesterman the pilot, and had just been seeing Mr. Cook off. I was going to my own house from No. 89.

To Mr. Kirkwood.—It was Monday evening. I met White a few steps from his own door. I did not walk with him. I could see into his door. I do not know whether the clock was right or not.

Mr. Kirkwood summed up at length to the following effect:—The Japanese boy who gave evidence was manifestly drilled. He said he went through the front door because the back dooor was shut, but it is most improbable that the back door should have been shut. He says that he met the prisoner after he had been in the house and came out; at one time he says he met him twice and at another time only once. But the boy never saw him go into the house nor come out of it. One time he says the prisoner came out through the front door, another time he says the prisoner was standing in the passage. If he had been in the house once or twice before the fire, as he says, he must have seen the prisoner if the prisoner had been in the house, but he actually never saw him there. As to the cook, he, in the counsel's opinion, knew who was the guilty person. In his evidence, before he was asked any question, he said "there had been no Japanese in the house that evening." There was no possible reason for making that disclaimer on account of the Japanese. That answer would not have failed to awaken suspicion. When he heard the knocking he went in, and found the lamp in its place, and the prisoner knocking at the door of the dining room, not upstairs at all, but on the ground floor; the prisoner leaves by the front door and the cook goes back to his own room. Immediately after he and his son go out and round to the front, and then the lamp is gone from its usual place, and the paper, floor, and partition are on fire. This is according to the cook, and according to him although his room was close to the back door, he always that evening went into the house by the front way. He stamps out the fire, and finds a roll of newspapers and some rags. The rags he hands to his master, who denies having received them, and what newspaper has been produced here has no rememblance to a roll. The learned counsel said he did not believe a word of his evidence as he had wilfully sworn to falsehood. The evidences of Mr. McGregor and Mr. Brown are strongly in favour of the defence, and, in fact, contradict the prosecution for whom they testified. The evidence of Mr. Bohm is of no value whatever, and should be regarded with suspicion. He says he scarcely gave himself time to examine the premises before he rushed off to his Consul, and as for the shreds of rags produced, it would be difficult to imagine they are what the cook says he saw. He states that he saw no rags that night, only some the next morning—similiar to a lot which he then saw in his dust bin. In conclusion, it should be observed that the whole compound is open to the street, and the compound itself partially occupied by tenants of disreputable character. As to Mrs. Miller's evidence, there is a little substratum of truth on which she builds a stupendous fancy structure. This evidence is always very difficult to value correctly. She a good example of how circumstances could lie. Women's evidence should always be received with great caution: their innate love of vain-gloriousness impels them towards unconscious exaggeration. Mrs. Miller is very apt at once to jump to a conclusion. The evidence for the defence tells the unvarnished truth. The tale of how prisoner spent his time that afternoon and evening, as given by that evidence, is most probable, and the witnesses could have no motive to tell anything but the truth. And what motive could the prisoner have had to commit that crime? (Here the learned counsel commented on motives for crime and quoted extracts from "Best on evidence.") Even if the prisoner could be proved to have been on the premises at that time, there was no evidence to show that it was he who attempted to set the house on fire. Does the evidence for the prosecution prove that the prisoner and the prisoner only could have committed that crime? In such case, it seemed to him, the Court must find, 1stly, that the evidence for the prosecution was trustworthy and that for the defence unworthy of credit. 2ndly, that on the evidence it is conclusively proved that the accused committed the crime, and that it would be inconsistent with reason to entertain a doubt whether it could not have been some other person or persons. If the Court acquits the prisoner, allowing that it could not have been done by him, he asked them to do so in a way that would show, as far as the accused was concerned, that this prosecution was brought without probable cause.

The Consul-General: The evidence of Cook acquits prisoner of having made the attempt at any other time than after he left the French hatoba. Cook says it may have taken him 15 minutes to pull to the ship, and when he arrived there it was 8 o'clock.

The Court now expressed its appreciation of the services of Mr. Kirkwood, and tendered him public thanks both on behalf of the community and of the prisoner, who ought to be most grateful to him for the able way in which he had conducted his defence.

Friday, August 25th, 1876.

His honour addressing the prisoner: After a most careful and patient consideration of the evidence and an examination of the premises, you have been found not guilty, and are therefore acquitted and discharged.

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HARRIET MARTINEAU.

We regret to announce the death of Miss Martineau on Tuesday evening, at her residence, The Knoll, near Ambleside. She had just completed her 74th year. So far back as the year 1832, Miss Lucy Aikin wrote to Dr. Channing, "You must know that a great new light has arisen among English women," and a still greater authority, Lord Brougham, remarked to a friend about the same time:

"There is at Norwich a deaf girl who is doing more good than any man in the country. You may have seen the name and some of the productions of Harriet Martineau in the 'Monthly Repository;' but what she is gaining glory by is a series of 'Illustrations of Political Economy' in some tales published periodically, of which nine or ten have appeared. Last year she called on me several times, and I was struck with marks of such an energy and resolution in her as, I thought, must command success in some line or other of life, though it did not then appear in what direction. She has a vast store of knowledge on many deep and difficult subjects a wonderful store for a person scarcely 30 years old; and her observation of common things must have been extraordinarily correct as well as rapid. I dined yesterday in the company of Mr. Malthus and Miss Martineau, who are great allies. She pursues her course steadily, and I hear much praise of her new tales on the Poor Laws. I fear, however, that it is the character of her mind to adopt extreme opinions upon most subjects, and without much examination. She has now had a full season of London 'homizing,' and, as far as one can judge, it has done her nothing but good. She loves her neighbours the better for their good opinion of her; and, I believe, she thinks the more humbly of herself, for what she has seen of other persons of talent and merit."

Harriet Martineau was born at Norwich on the 12th of June, 1802. In her biography of Mrs. Opie she gives us a picture of life in this eastern cathedral city in the early part of the 19th century, when its Bishop was the liberal and enlightened Dr. Bathurst; and she tells us how the proclivities of the city, alike towards clerical exclusiveness and to intellectual stagnation, were largely corrected by the social gatherings of one or two highly cultivated families, and by a large infusion of French and Flemish manufacturing industry, the result of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The Martineaus were among the families whom that measure drove to our shores; and at Norwich they had flourished for the best part of a century, part of the family devoting itself to silk weaving on a large scale, while other members were in practice as surgeons, enjoying a high reputation in the city of their adoption. Not much is known of Harriet's father, who died early, except that he had eight children, of whom she was the youngest. Her education was conducted under the supervision of her uncle, one of the most eminent surgeons in the east of England, and who took every means to give his nephews and nieces the best instruction Norwich could afford. Like most persons of a high order of intellect, however, young Harriet Martineau at an early age resolved to walk alone, and not in educational leading-strings, and practically taught herself history and politics while her brothers and sisters were reading their "Goldsmith" and "Mrs. Markham." Not that she had any lack of teachers or instructors; but from a child she resolved to practise the virtue of self-reliance and to fit herself for life in earnest by such literary exertions as sooner or later, she felt, would at least make her independent.

She was barely of age when she appeared before the public as an author. Her first work, however, was not one which gave any great scope to literary talents, and must be regarded rather as a proof of her internal piety, on the model of the Unitarian school in which she had been brought up, than as a criterion of her intellectual ability. It was entitled "Devotional Exercises for the Use of Young Persons," and was published in 1823. It was, however, the harbinger of a long series of far more important works which were destined to appear thenceforth in rapid succession. In 1824 and the following year Miss Martineau came before the public as the authoress of two tales, entitled "Christmas Day," and the sequel to it, "The Friend;" these she followed up with several other stories all more or less dealing with social subjects, and more especially illustrating by argument and by example the rights and interests of the working classes. The best known of these are "Principal and Practice," "The Rioters," "The Turn Out," "Mary Campbell," and "My Servant Rachel." It is needless to add that in these the work of helping the weaker and poorer members of society is not only enforced upon the wealthier classes as a duty, but shown to be no less the common interest of both the one and the other. These publications carry down the story of the life of our author to about the year 1830 or 1831.

With this period we come to a new era in the literary career of Miss Martineau. This is shown by her choice of more elevated subjects, and possibly a more elevated tone is to be discovered in her treatment of them also. Her first publication after that date was a charming collection of "The Traditions of Palestine," and her next, if we remember right, her "Five Years of Youth." About the same time also she made her name made known far more widely than before by gaining three prizes for so many separate Essays on subjects proposed by the Unitarian Association. The subjects were independent of each other, though naturally connected in their plan; and on opening the sealed envelopes, containing the names of the writers, it was found that on each of the three subjects the successful competitor was a young lady, just 30 years of age, named Harriet Martineau. The three subjects were respectively, The Faith as unfolded by many Prophets; Providence, as manifested through the dealing of God with Israel; and the Essential Faith of the Universal Church. These Essays were published, and thoroughly established the writer's claim to the credit of being a profound thinker and reasoner upon religious as well as on social questions.

The next subject to which she applied her fertile and versatile pen was a series of "Illustrations of Political Economy," in which she attempted to popularize, by familiar and practical illustrations and examples, the principles which—speaking generally—Adam Smith, Jeremy Bentham, and Romilly, and other men of original minds, had laid down in an abstract and strictly philosophical manner. These "Illustrations" extended to above 20 numbers; they were afterwards republished in a collective form, and, having since been translated into French and German, have helped perhaps more than any other work of modern times to spread abroad, in other countries as well as in our own, a knowledge of that science which till our own day had been so little known and studied. These she followed up by two similar series, on cognate subjects "Illustrations of Taxation" and "Illustrations of Poor Laws and Paupers,"

In the year 1834 Harriet Martineau paid a visit to the United States, whither she found that the fame of her social writings had travelled before her. There she met with a most cordial reception from the leaders of thought and action on the other side of the Atlantic; and on her return to Europe she published her comments on the social, political, and religious institutions in the United States, under the title of "Society in America," and her observations on the natural aspects of the Western World and its leading personages, under that of "A Retrospect of Western Travel." On returning to England she found awaiting her plenty of offers of literary engagements from the leading publishers; but she chose to throw in her lot mainly whith Mr. Charles Knight who was than in the zenith of his high and well-earned reputation, as the publisher of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, under the auspices of such men as Lord Brougham, Grote, Thirlwall, and Lord John Russell. To Charles Knight's series of cheap and popular publications she contributed a most useful little manual called "How to Observe," which she followed up by others, respectively intended as guides for the Housemaid, the Maid-of-all-Work, the Lady's-maid, and the Dressmaker. With the object of lightening her literary labours by variety, she next employed her pen on a series of tales for children, which she gave to the world under the title of "Playfellow." Of these graphic tales the most popular were "The Crofton Boys," "The Settlers at Home," "The Peasant and the Prince," and "Feats on the Fiord." At the same time she addressed to children of a larger growth two novels of a very marked and distinctive character, called "Deerbrook" and "The Hour and the Man," the latter of which works passed through several editions.

About this time her health, which was never of the strongest, appears to have suffered so much from the continual strain of her literary exertions, that she was obliged to lay aside her pen, and Lord Melbourne offered and, we believe, even pressed upon her acceptance a literary pension. But she was either too proud or too independent to accept it; and possibly also even a higher motive came into play; at all event in declining it she was largely influenced by a feeling that "she could not conscientiously share in the proceeds of a system of taxation which she had reprobated in her published works." Her illness lasted several years; but she found means to turn even sickness to account by writing and publishing her "Life in a Sick-room,"—a book suggested by her own experiences of suffering, and, therefore, appealing powerfully to the sympathies of many of her readers.

In 1844, soon after her restoration to health and strength, we find Miss Martineau once more at work upon her favourite themes —social subjects—and publishing three volumes of tales and sketches, illustrative of the evil effects of our "Forest and Game Laws," which she followed up with a more fanciful work, "The

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Billow and the Rock." In 1846 she varied the monotony of her quiet and laborious life by a visit to the East; and she recorded her impressions of the scenes and countries through which she travelled in a book which she published in 1848, and which is still most justly popular—namely, "Eastern Life, its Past and Present."

In 1850 or 1851 appeared a work by Miss Martineau of a totally different character from all its predecessors—namely, a volume of "Letters on the Laws of Man's Nature and Development," which had passed between herself and a philosophic friend named Atkinson; and it was this work which first gave the public a hint that when she had reached something more than middle life she was inclined to adopt the teachings of the "Positive" school of philosophy, founded by Auguste Comte. Two or three years later she still more thoroughly identified herself with this school of thought and faith by giving to the world a condensed version of Comte's "Positive Philosophy." But while thus employed in the study of scientific and semi-religious subjects, she found time to devote to her "History of England during the Thirty Years Peace," a book which is to be admired for its singular clearness and the studied impartiality of its views.

We next find the indefatigable pen of Miss Martineau employed in contributing to the "People's Journal," and her essays in that periodical soon came to be so widely in demand that they were subsequently republished under the title of "Household Education." About the same time she employed her leisure hours in compiling a work of less pretension—we mean her "Complete Guide to the Lakes," which appeared in 1854, and for which her long residence at the pretty cottage near Ambleside, which she made her home during her declining years, eminently qualified her. From and after this date it was mainly as a contributor of leading articles, and of biographical and other literary papers to the *Daily News*, and as a writer of social articles, "historiettes," and graphic personal reminiscences of the celebrities of the present century, in the early volumes of "Once a Week," that we must look mainly for evidence of Miss Martineau's literary activity; but the weight of increasing years began to tell heavily upon her, and after a long illness in or about the year 1865 she almost entirely withdrew from those engagements. Her biographical contributions to the *Daily News* and "Once a Week" were republished in a collected form in the early part of 1869.

In this brief sketch we have had no space to mention the other works, mostly of a more or less ephemeral character, which are identified with the name of Harriet Martineau. Of these the best known, perhaps, are her "Essay on British India" (1851); "The Factory Controversy; a Warning against Meddling Legislation" (1855); Corporate Tradition" and "National Rights and Local Dues on Shipping (1857); "Endowed Schools in Ireland" (1859); "England and her Soldiers"—a work on the vexed question of Army reform (1859); and "Health, Husbandry, and Handicraft," a collection of stray papers contributed to some of the leading serials of the day.

At her charming home near Ambleside, so long as health and strength remained to her, Miss Martineau rejoiced to entertain a circle of attached literary and political friends, and to receive the visits of such strangers, both English and foreign, as cared to travel in order to gratify some higher interests than those of mere pleasure. From mere pleasure, apart from the business of life, and to mere pleasure-seekers and idlers and triflers, she had an unconquerable aversion: but if any one sought to benefit his fellow creatures, high or low, rich or poor, and to lead a useful life as a social being, and a member of the busy hive of English labour, or, indeed, of humanity at large, to him or to her the doors of Miss Martineau's house and of her heart were at once open. To the last, in spite of a painful chronic illness, she took the greatest interest in every movement which had for its object the social, physical, and moral improvement of the world in which her lot was cast, and she corresponded largely with the various leaders of such movements, who seldom sought in vain for her counsel and advice. If any lady of the 19th century, in England or abroad, may be allowed to put in a claim for the credit of not having lived in vain, that woman, we honestly believe was Harriet Martineau.

In the state of nature there an equally *de facto* real and indestructible, because it is impossible in that state that the simple difference between man and man should be so great as to render one dependent on the other. There is in the social state an equality *de jure* chimerical and vain, because the means destined to maintain it serves to destroy it; and because the public force employed by the strong to oppress the feeble, breaks the kind of equilibrium which nature had placed between them.—*Rousseau.*

LUNAR STUDIES.

(The Spectator.)

We wonder how many selenographers, properly so called, there are in this country. The Moon has been mapped and measured, and surveyed generally; her motions have been determined so precisely, that it was regarded as quite a serious matter when lately a very minute irregularity was discovered in her movements of which astronomers could give no account; her heat and light have been measured, and we have found how little she deserves to be called the "cold, pale moon," seeing that she is, on the whole, more nearly black than white, and at lunar noonday hotter than boiling water. But the selenographers proper form a class by themselves. They take a lunar crater, or walled plain, or mountain range, as the case may be, and in that chosen locality set up their rest. They study its aspect at lunar sunrise, mid-day, and sunset, now when the moon is swayed one way in her libration or balancing, anon when she is swayed the reverse way. Every spot and crevice upon or around the region selected is examined again and again for signs of change, and every appearance which can be regarded as in the slightest degree suggesting that there has been a change, is entered down in the record by which one day the world is to be convinced that the moon is not the dull, dead world astronomers have supposed. It argues well for the cause of selenography that a portly volume has recently been published for their benefit and encouragement. We infer that there must be a tolerably large selenographical constituency. The author of the work referred to, Mr. Neison, has been eight or nine years at work collecting material for this book,—selenographical fragments, so to speak. And moreover, which is even more to the purpose, so far as the future of selenography is concerned, he has made laudable efforts to show that there is certainly a good deal of air upon the moon, probably plenty of moisture, and possibly not a little vegetation. If there is not vegetation, there is, at any rate, he thinks, a process of alternate tarnishing and brightening-up of portions of the moon's surface: and if this is not exactly equivalent to life on the moon, it has a life-like effect, calculated to be very encouraging to his selenographical brethren.

First, as to the air and moisture, for even selenographers admit that life would not be very comfortable in a dry and airless world. It is reasonable to assume that when first starting in the solar system as a full-fledged planet, the moon had her fair share of both air and water. Her mass being about the eighty-first part of the earth's, she was entitled to an atmosphere similarly proportioned in quantity to the earth's. Now the earth has 5,300 millions of millions of tons of air, and therefore the moon in the same stage of planetary existence should have had more than 65 millions of millions of tons. Again, if the average depth of the ocean is about two miles, the earth has some 230 times as many tons of water as of air; and the moon, in the same stage, should have had, therefore, nearly 15,000 millions of millions of tons of water. But then the moon is very old,—not in years, indeed, but as a planet. She is in the sere and yellow leaf, even if she has not reached the winter of her existence. She is decrepit, if not dead; and as planets grow old, they lose more and more of their air, getting at the same time drier and drier. The air and water are not, indeed, bodily removed, but gradually absorbed by the surface. Taking due account of this circumstance, Mr. Neison will only allow the moon about 11 millions of millions of tons of air, and no surface-water at all, only a moist crust. But as he truly remarks, that is a great deal of air, after all, and a great deal might happen with a moist crust which would not happen with a dry one. Eleven millions of millions of tons of air should count for something in the economy of our satellite, and the warm rays of the sun poured during the long lunar day (a fortnight of our time) without intermission upon the moon's moist surface ought to effect changes of some sort. If selenographers have not yet noted important changes thus occasioned, then all the better reason is there why they should examine the lunar features more and more searchingly, till they find the evidence they require.

There are two lunar spots which the selenographer regards with special favour, because of the evidence they seem to give of change. One is a crater lying on the so-called Sea of Serenity, which some popular lunar observers regard as the left eye of the Man in the Moon. Here was once a deep crater, nearly seven miles across, a very distinct and obvious feature even with the small telescope (less than four inches in aperture) used by Beer and Madler in forming their celebrated chart. But, ten years ago, the skilful astronomer Schmidt, a selenographer of selenographers—who has, in fact, given the best energies of his life to moon-gazing—found this crater missing. When he announced the fact to the scientific

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world, other astronomers, armed with very powerful instruments, looked for the crater which had been so clearly seen with Madler's small telescope; but though they found a crater, it was nothing like the crater described by Madler. The present crater is scarcely two miles in diameter, and only just visible with powerful telescopes; all around it there is a shallow depression, occupying a region about as large as the whole crater had been before. It seems impossible to doubt that a great change has taken place here, and the question arises whether the change has been produced by volcanic activity or otherwise. Sir John Herschel pronounced somewhat confidently in favour of the former hypothesis. "The most plausible conjecture," said he, "as to the cause of this disappearance seems to be the filling-up of the crater from beneath by an effusion of viscous lava, which, overflowing the rim on all sides, may have so flowed down the outer slope as to efface its ruggedness, and convert it into a gradual declivity, casting no stray shadows." But how tremendous the volcanic energy required to fill with lava a crater nearly seven miles in diameter, and more than half a mile deep! The volcanic hypothesis seems on this account utterly incredible, for if such energy resided in the moon's interior, we should find her whole surface continually changing. Far more probable seems the idea that the wall of this crater has simply fallen in, scattering its fragments over what had been the floor of the crater. The forces at work on the moon are quite competent to throw down steep crater walls like those which seem formerly to have girt about this deep cavity. Under the tremendous and long-lasting heat of the lunar mid-day sun, the rock substance of the moon's surface must expand, while during the intense cold of the lunar night a corresponding contraction must take place. Under the influence of this alternate expansion and contraction, the strongest of the lunar crater-walls must be tending to their downfall. Their substance must be gradually crumbling away. From time to time, large masses must topple over, and occasionally long ranges of crater-wall must be brought to the ground. It seems conceivable enough, certainly far more probable than any other interpretation which has been offered, that the crater-wall first missed by Schmidt was destroyed in this way.

The other favourite region of selenographers is a much larger one,—the great walled plain called Plato, and by the older astronomers the Greater Black Lake, sixty miles in diameter, and surrounded by mountains, some of which rise nearly 2,500 yards above the level of the floor. According to the selenographers, the whole of this floor changes in aspect regularly during each lunar day,—the lunar day, be it remembered, being equal in length to what we terrestrials term a lunar month. In the lunar morning-hours the floor is light, during lunar mid-day it is dark, and in the evening it grows light again. The idea of selenographers as to the cause of this change is that some process of vegetation takes place over this depressed floor (it lies more than half a mile below the mean lunar level); or else that vapours ascend when the sun's heat is poured on the floor and tarnish it in some way, while after mid-day heat has passed the vapours are reabsorbed, and the surface resumes its former lustre. The profane, however, urge that the whole matter is a mere effect of contrast: in the morning and evening the black shadows of the surrounding mountains are thrown on part of the floor, and the rest by contrast looks light, whereas at mid-day the same mountains (which are white and bright) form a ring of light all round the floor, which, therefore, looks dark by contrast. The selenographers maintain, on the contrary, that they have not been deceived by contrast, and *adhuc sub judice lis est*.

One can understand that to those who have leisure to pore, after the selenographic fashion, into the details of our satellite's surface, the work must possess a certain charm. Though the nearest of all the heavenly bodies, the Moon still lies so far away that very minute apparent signs of change imply really important disturbances; and though astronomers have given up the idea that there can be life of any sort on the surface of our satellite, yet she still has interest for many, as a world which was probably at one time the abode of many orders of living creatures.

Some men will admit of only two sorts of excellence,—that which they can equal, and what *they* term a still higher, that which they can surpass. As to those efforts that beat them they would deny the existence of such rather than acknowledge their own defeat. They are dazzled by the rays of genius, and provoked at their inability to arrive at it; therefore, like those idolaters that live too far from the temple, they form and fashion out a little leaden image of their own, before which they fall down and worship.—*Colton.*

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 19 *Malacca*, British steamer, Edmond, 1,709, from Hongkong, Aug. 12, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

Aug. 21, *Acantha*, Japanese steamer, Ward, from Kobe, General, to M. B. Co.

August 21, *Nevada*, American steamer, Williams, 2,145, from Shanghai and ports, August 14, General, to M. B. Co.

August 21, *Kearsage*, American corvette, Captain McNair, 1,800, from Nagasaki, August 16.

Aug. 21, *City of Peking*, American steamer, Maury, 5,079, from Hongkong, Aug. 15, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Aug. 21, *Tennessee*, U. S. flag ship, Captain Wise, 4,200, 23 guns, from Hakodate, Aug. 18.

Aug 24, *Genkai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Connor, 1,917, from Shanghai and ports, Aug. 17, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Aug 25, *Shinagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, Seikmeir, 900, from Kobe, Aug. 23, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Aug. 26, *Alaska*, American steamer, Howard, 4,011, from San Francisco, Aug. 1, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 21, *Helene*, German schooner, Jaspersen, 149, for Chefoo, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Aug 23, *City of Peking*, American steamer, Maury, 5,079, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Aug. 23, *Tibre*, French steamer, De Girard, 1,010, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

Aug. 23, *Sir Lancelot* British ship, Hepburn, 886, for London, Rice, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Aug. 23, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, 2,119, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Aug. 24 *Carl*, German brig, Thomsen, 246, for Guam, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Aug. 25, *Sumida Maru*, Japanese steamer, Gorlach, 800, for Hakodate, General, despatched by M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamship *Malacca* from Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Rangan and 2 servants, Messrs. Dixon, Waite, Harrison, Arthur, Bichard, and 2 on deck.

Per Steamship *Nevada* from Shanghai and ports.—For Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs Cunninghame Mr and Mrs. Boulet, Messrs. Hogge, John Smith, O. Smith, G. A. Escher, J. D. Ryke, Captain Percin, and 21 Japanese in the cabin, 264 in the steerage. For America: Mrs. C. W. Knowles. For Liverpool: Mr. Ellis Elins.

Per Steamship *City of Peking* from Hongkong,—For Yokohama: Miss K Waters, Mrs Morong, Messrs. D. Nowrojee and servant, Enick Flick, A. Newman, M. Kennedy. For San Francisco: Lieut. Blockinger, U.S.N, Messrs. G C. Castel, J. F. Sutton, M. McFarlane.

Per P. M. S. S. *City of Peking*, for San Francisco:—Mr. and Mrs. Wakayama, Miss L. B. Ross, Robert Kerr, T. Fieldon, Revd. B. E. Edgell, Miss Irving W. H. Callwell, W. J. Patterson, Col. J. Priestley, Madrashima, Mrs W. P. Mitchell, Mr. Johnson, U. S. Con. Hankow, Mrs. Johnson and 3 Children, E. Peshine Smith, S. M. Bryan, H. T. Skelding, G H. Vernon, Mrs. E. White and Child, Mrs. White, J. W. Stewart, T. J. Parker, M. A. Reynolds, O. B. Scott, J. A Scott, Mrs. J. A. Scott, J. K. Cunningham, Ah Yo, E. Muldone, John Long, Wm. Wilson, Peter Hughes, John Purdie, A-Woi, P. Maigre, W. B. Skedmore, Mrs. H. Y. Skelding and 2 daughters, Master Skelding, Paymaster Skelding, U.S.N.

Per Steamship *Tibre*, for Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Goupil, Mrs. Driscoll and 1 child, Messrs. Ah Yu, J Kleimann, Couchot, P. Pratt, Ogura, Miaka, Kisimoto.

Per Steamship *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Maroka, Miss Maroka, (3), Mr. and Mrs. Koroö, Mrs. J. C. Davison, Messrs. Guidicelli, Tuck Sing, Sun Foo, Nering Bogel, Tama-ii, Oai, Oai, Jr., Koga, Oliver Smith, Baiya, A. A. Farrer, J. Middleton, Sutton, Geo. Lewis, and 13 Japanese in the cabin

Per Steamship *Genkai Maru* from Shanghai and ports —Mr. and Mrs. Rymer, Miss Gulick, Mrs. Hocking, Mrs. Heinemann, Messrs. G. Scott, J. Webster, E. Vincienne, Bougoin, Guyard, Billet, and one Chinese and 35 Japanese in the cabin; 5 Europeans, 4 Chinese and 493 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Alaska* from San Francisco —For Yokohama: Miss E. C. Hutchins, Revd. Wm. Speer and wife, Revd. H. J. Foss, Revd. F. B. Plummer, Surgn. E E. Ver Menlen, U.S.N., Messrs. G. F. Kutz, U.S.N., Geo. F. Wilkins, U.S N, Chas. Belknap, U.S.N., E. M Hughes. U.S.N., J. D. Keiler, U.S N., L. Cameron and servant, A. Nicolson, R. B. Dow, H. Hobhouse, R. H. Elliott, F. B. Thurber, A. Dubuys, E. Grimet, F. Regamey, S. Matsmoto, A. Kuroda, R. Yatabe. For Hongkong: Messrs. O. Hoffman Burrows, E. Colley. Steerage: 3 Europeans, and 158 Chinese.

CARGO.

Per Steamship *Tibre*, for Hongkong.

Silk for Marseilles	1,023	bales.
London	591	„
Italy	23	„
Total	1,637	bales.
Waste silk	52	bales.
Cocoons	73	„

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Per Steamship *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports —
Treasure for Kobe... ... ... *yen* 740
„ Shanghai $25,500
Per Steamship *Genkai Maru* from Shanghai and ports. —
Treasure $2,395
„ ... ... *yen* 133,040

REPORTS.

The *Sir Lancelot* takes away 1,160 tons of Rice, and some general cargo.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
New York	Quang Se	Jardine, M. & Co. ...	25th Aug.
Shanghai	Nevada...	M. B. Co.	28th Aug.
Hongkong	Malacca	P. & O. Co.	30th Aug.
Hongkong	Tanais	M. M. Co.	6th Sept.
San Francisco ...	Oceanic	O. & O. Co.	10th Sept.
New York	Cremona	Smith, Baker & Co.	

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination.
Alaska	Howard	...Hongkong.
Acantha	Ward	...
Bengal	Douglas	...New York.
Burmese	Luck	...Kobe, to-day.
Chili Maru	Drummond ...	...
Genkai Maru	Connor	...
Hiogo Maru	Vroom	...Hakodate.
Kanagawa Maru	... ...	...Laid up.
Massilia	... ...	.. Laid up.
Malacca	Edmond ...	...Hongkong.
Nevada	William... ...	...Shanghai.
Niigata Maru	... ...	...Laid up.
Quang Se...	Jones	...New York.
Sea Gull	Acfort	...
Shinagawa Maru	Soikmeir... ...	...
Tanais	Reynier... ...	...Hongkong.
Wallace	Brand	...

SAILING SHIPS

Cashmere	936 Norton	...Kobe.
Cathaya	790 Matthews ...	...
Cremona	608 Gove	...New York.
Gaucho	370 Creighton. ...	...London at S'gawa.
John Mackean	198	...
Lothair	794 Orchard... ...	...
Mary Jane	165	...

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR

Am. sloop of war...	Yantic ...	... Captain F. W. Dickens.
British corvette ...	Modeste	... Captain Buller.
Am. corvette ...	Kearsage	... Captain McNair.
U. S. flag ship ...	Tennessee	... Captain Wise.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL — "Ulysses" s.s.
FROM LONDON.—"F. S. Thompson", "Peeress"; "Teviot" s.s; "State of Alabama." s.s; "State of Louisiana" s.s.

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—
FROM SHIELDS.—"Ariantes"
FROM CARDIFF.—"Vienna"; "Josephine"; "Grenadier"; "Solent;" "Mary Fraser."
FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas C Leary"; "T. H. Goddard"; "Midnight." "Charles L. Pearson."
FROM HAMBURG.—"Bonita."
FROM LIVERPOOL.—

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.—"Diomed" s.s; "Gadshill" s.s.; "Patroclus" s.s.; "Nestor" s.s.
AT LONDON, FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS—"Coulnakyle"; "Devana"; "Niger" s.s.; "Glengyle" s.s. "Martaban" s.s.

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen. I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley. for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

September 2, 1876. 26ins.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours :—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours :—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.7	8.22	9.37	10.52	12.7			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.22	2.37	3.52	5.7	6.22	7.37	10.7	11.22

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY Edition, $12 per annum.
WEEKLY Edition. Per annum, $24: Six months, $13: Three months, $7.
FORTNIGHTLY Edition, a summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers *viâ* San Francisco. Per annum, $12; Six months, $7; Three months. $4.

AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON.....	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
„	F. Algar, 8 Clements Lane, Lombard Street.
„	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO ..	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG	Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI.....	Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA...	F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI.....	China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers,

BROADWELL'S

BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,

d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street London.

MARTELL & Co.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—The demand for these goods continues, but transactions have not been quite so important as during the previous weeks. There is nothing fresh to report with regard to the various articles, and prices remain unchanged.

Grey Shirtings:—				
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce...	$1.70 to $2.10
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	„ ...	2.00 to 2.50
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ „	39 in.	„ ...	2.00 to 2.50
9 lbs	38½ „	44 in.	„ ...	2.35 to 2.87½
T Cloth 7lbs.	24 „	32 in.	„ ...	1.55 to 1.75
„ 6lbs.	24 „	32 in.	„ ...	1.15 to 1.25

White Shirtings:—				
60 to 64 reed 40 yds.	35 in.	per pce.		2.30 to 2.50
Turkey Reds 24 yds.	30 in.	2—3 lb. per lb...		0.72½ to 0.95
Black Velvets				8.00 to 9.00
English Drills 15 lbs.	40 yds,	30 in.		2.70 to 2.90
Taffachelaes	12 yds,	43 in....	*nom.*	2.00 to 2.20

Yarns.—

No 16 to 24	per picul...	$29.00 to 33.00	
No. 28 to 32	per picul..	$32.00 to 38.00	
No. 38 to 42	per picul...	$39.00 to 42.00	
Reverse Twist ... 16-24 ...	„ ...	33.00	

Woollens.—Some transactions in this staple have taken place throughout the past week, encouraged by the high rate of exchange, which, however, induced some holders, who were anxious to realize, to accept lower prices both for English goods and *Mousselines*, and consequently quotations are weaker all round.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in....	5.00 to 8.00	
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in....	4.25 to 5.00	
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in....	4.25 to 5.50	
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in....	0.27 to 0.35	
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds	32 in....	5.75 to 7.00	
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in ...	16.50 to 17.50	
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in....	12.00 to 13.00	
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in....	0.17½ to 0.19	

Figured Mousseline de Laine...	30 yds.	30 in...	0.23 to 0.27
Multicolored „ ...	30 yds.	30 in...	0.30 to 0.36½
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy..	48 in. to 52 in...		0.80 to 1.20
Presidents	54 in. to 56 in...		0.60 to 0.70
Pilots	54 in. to 56 in...		0.40 to 0.45
Union	54 in. to 56 in...		0.40 to 0.65
Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs....	per lb...		0.40 to 0.42

Sugar.—There has been rather more demand for *Formosa* kinds, of which sales have been made at $3.30. Other kinds are unchanged, with only a small enquiry.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul ..	$3.30	
„ in basket	„	...$3.10	
Taiwanfoo do.	„	...$3.15	
do. in bag	„	...$2.90	
China No 1 Ping-fah	„	...$7.60	
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„	...$6.80	
„ No 3 Ke-pak	„	.. $6.00	

China No. 4 Kook-fah	per picul...	$5.30	
„ No. 5 Kong-fun	„	...$4.70	
„ No. 6 E-pak	„	...$3.80	
Swatow...	„	...$3.00	
Daitong	„	...$2.55	
Japan Rice	„	...$2.26	
Kerosene Oil	„	...$2.26	

Kerosene Oil.—Sales at auction in small quantities have realized $2.25 to $2.26, natives being eager buyers. The market closes firmer, with a decidedly more healthy tone, and advices from New York at hand to-day, quote a considerable advance in all refined qualities.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Since the 21st instant, arrivals are 820 bales. Deliveries amount to 850 piculs of Hanks and 200 of Oshiu and Sodai, now in course of inspection.

Exchange has further advanced. As regards prices, they are steady at previous rates for all those Hanks from No. 2 to 5 which form the bulk of purchases; they are easier for the finer grades, which in point of regularity are generally found not to be up to the mark. For the purchase of the Taysam sorts native manufacturers are now successfully competing with foreign buyers. Fine Oshius have not yet come to hand.

A few sales of filatures are reported at from $850 to $920. Nihonmatz, we are told, are held at over $1,000.

	At Exchange 4/6¼ in London.	*At Exchange 5.80 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*	
Hanks.—Extra to No. 1...	$820 to 830	32 9 to 33 2	92 to 93
„ Best No. 1 & 2...	$790 to 810	31 8 to 32 5	89 to 91
„ Good No 2 ...	$760 to 780	30 6 to 31 3	85 to 88
„ Medium No. 2½	$730 to 750	29 4 to 30 0	82 to 84
„ C'mon. No 3...	$700 to 720	28 2 to 29 0	79 to 81
„ Inferior No 4 & 5...	$670 to 690	27 1 to 27 10	75 to 78

	At Exchange 4/6¼ in London.	*At Exchange 5.80 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*	
Oshiu—Good & best ...	—	—	—
Medium .....$750 to 780		30/0 to 31/3	84 to 88
Hamatski.—No. 1 & 2...$650 to 680		26/4 to 27/5	73 to 77
„ No. 3 & 4 ..$620 to 630		25/2 to 25/7	70 to 71
Taysaam sorts.....	—	—	—

Tea.—A fair business has been done during the past week, settlements amounting to 3,600 piculs, comprising mostly lower classes; fine grades bring only offered in small lots and at exorbitant prices.

An entirely new feature has been introduced into our Tea market which is much to be regretted, that is, the purchase of some 800 piculs on credit for 30 days. Such terms place the Tea inspector in a most unsatisfactory position with regard to the native sellers, as he cannot under such circumstances cut the merchant for inferior delivery as hitherto, so that it is an innovation that we hope will soon be discontinued. Our only chance of dealing with Japanese to advantage is on the basis of hard cash, and strict delivery according to sample.

Common	$10.00 to 12.00	Fine	$23.00 to 29.00
Good Common	13.00 to 15.00	Finest	30.00 to 34.00
Medium	16.00 to 18.00	Choice	Nominal.
Good Medium	19.00 to 21.00		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—The business of the past week has been again equal to the average of the past few weeks, and as the supplies of dollars from outward continue on a small scale, rates have still further advanced and close firm at quotations.

Rates close as follows:—

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 6⅞d.
„ Bank Bills on demand	4s. 5⅞d.
„ Private 6 months' sight	4s. 6¾d.
ON PARIS—Bank Sight	5.60
„ Bank 6 months' sight	5.72½
„ Private 6 ms. sight	5.80
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	5 % disct.
„ Private 10 days' sight	7 % noml.
ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	74½
„ Private 10 days sight	76 noml.
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	108
„ 30 days sight Private	110
ON San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	108½
„ 30 days sight Private	110
Kinsatz	380
Gold Yen	380

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,
And at LIVERPOOL & MANCHESTER,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

Billiard Room Furniture Manufacturers,
Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. M. THE QUEEN;

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL, CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDOWELL & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.
BOMBAY—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.
SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

Yokohama, August 12, 1876. 52isn.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

Established 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List, 60 pages; sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanser" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50 To 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD AND 66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

June 10, 1876. 12ms.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

May 17th, 1873. tf.

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, 26TH AUGUST, 1876.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

Bombay, 21st July.—The obituary notice of General Henry J. Barr, made in Reuter's Telegram from London, dated 19th instant, is contradicted.

London, 22nd July.—A Parliamentary Blue Book, consisting of 544 despatches relating to the Eastern Question, has been published, shewing that the intentions of Russia are pacific, that she has been anxious throughout to avert war, and to act in concert with the other Powers. Russia desires to maintain the political *status quo* of Turkey, and suggests forming the insurgent provinces into tributary States.

Lord Derby persists in his refusal to intervene one-sidedly, and instead of the suppression of the rebellion, he would have order restored before applying any scheme of reform.

A Servian despatch states that the Turks yesterday attempted to drive Olimpics across the Dvina, but were unsuccessful: after obstinate fighting, the Servians refused to cross and retired on Belina.

Other reports declare the Servians to have been beaten.

Heavy rains retard the movements of the main armies.

Constantinople, 22nd July.—General Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador, has been granted furlough.

London, 23rd July.—The annual distribution of prizes at Cooper's Hill College took place on Saturday.

The Marquis of Salisbury presented them, and said that the silver panic made things appear darker than was really necessary; it might be the means of increasing the necessity for greater economy in future in the public works branch of expenditure which swelled when the Treasury was full but must be retrenched when it was empty. Economy was the very centre of our power in India. Our rule was accepted patiently because of its freedom from excessive imposts and capricious exactions. The Marquis dwelt upon the influence of individual opinion among the services in India, owing to the limited number of English people in the land. One drawback was the tendency to increase the distance between the governing and the governed. From a conversation with several gentlemen on the staff of the Prince of Wales during his visit in India he found they had brought home the painful impression that there was coldness between the races. He urged, therefore, the necessity of welcoming the entry of natives into the convenanted service rather than grudging them that privilege.

Simla, 24th June.—There is no truth in the rumours about the Viceroy's illhealth. He never was a robust man, but all he now suffers from is indigestion. This in no way impedes his work, and he is day and night mastering Indian questions and settling important matters.

London, 24th July.—The *Army Gazette* says that it is proposed to reduce the term of service for European regiments in India by one-half, the object being to make the Indian service dovetail with the short service system. The proposal to localize the European troops serving in India has been strongly condemned.

Berlin, 24th July.—The *Government Gazette* reports that the statements of the Deutsche Bank regarding the stock of silver was not authorized.

Alexandria, 24th July.—The Khedive has referred to the great powers for decision the question of judgments against the Daria bondholders.

London, 25th July.—Negociations are proceeding between the American Minister and Lord Derby for a new Extradition Treaty.

Referring to the recent announcement of the closing of the Courts in Egypt it has transpired that only the Summary Justice Court was closed by the President. The other Courts were closed, it being vacation time.

The Judges appointed to enquire into the matter decided that the President's action in ordering the closing of the Court was irregular, and consequently a new President has been appointed.

Simla, 26th July.—On the 15th instant the inhabitants of the village of Boskithel attacked a watering party consisting of several bheesties and mules escorted by two sepoys and two sowars who were proceeding outside an outpost very near the town of Kohat. The bheesties and sowars fled and the Boskithels reached the hills, being only 800 yards off, before a party who, on hearing shots, turned out of the fort, could reach them.

Great damage has been done to the Northern State Railway by the serious floods that have laid the country for miles under water.

Cholera has broken out afresh at Srinuggar; it has also appeared at Murree. Thirteen cases occurred up to the 25th, seven of which were fatal.

London, 26th July.—According to the *Daily News* correspondent at the Servian head-quarters the campaign appears to have collapsed. The Servians have abandoned the aggressive and are acting on the defensive, being now engaged in fortifying Saitchar.

A battle with the Turks is expected near Rissa.

Latest Turkish official despatches report an engagement with the Montenegrins between Beagin and Nevesigne. The Turks claim the victory.

The ceremony of presenting Sir Salar Jung with the freedom of the city of London took place in the Guildhall yesterday.

On receiving the freedom His Excellency assured the assembly that it was the earnest desire of the Nizam, and also of His Highness's Ministers, to maintain and strengthen the alliance which happily at present exists between the Hyderabad Government and England.

The *Daily Telegraph* has received letters from the Stanley Expedition in Africa, dated April, 1876.

OBITUARY.—Sir John Kaye.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN MAIL.

London, July 25th.—Earl Granville, in the House of Lords yesterday, argued that the refusal of the government to surrender Winslow could not be supported by the treaty of 1842. The Cabinet had acted in undue haste, and must use its utmost efforts to settle the matter. Lord Derby defended the conduct of the Ministry, repeating the arguments employed in the correspondence with Secretary Fish. The debate was postponed in consequence of the illness of the Lord Chancellor.

Constantinople, July 25th.—A semi-official organ says that Austria has declared her intention to occupy Servia, if the war is not finished very speedily.

Vienna, July 25th.—Five Ottoman corps are entering Servia, one into the Department of Eyub. Osman Pasha descends from Nische into Maroa valley, Suleman Pasha from Belgraduth while Fazil and Ahalt Pasha's command maintain the lines of communication.

Paris, July 27th.—It is stated that President MacMahon at a Cabinet council repudiated the scheme, which had been attributed to him, of forming a ministry from the minority. He adheres thoroughly to the constitutional position heretofore taken by him.

Vienna, July 28th.—The *Tagblatt* says Abdul Hamid

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Effendi, a young brother of Murad Effendi, is Regent of the Turkish Empire.

Paris, July 28th.—Ex-Queen Isabella and family leave to-day for Spain. The Spanish Embassador will accompany them to St. Jean de Luz.

Parakin, July 28th.—Prince Milan holds a council of war to-day. His forces are concentrating at Sienitza, where a decisive battle is expected.

London, July 28th.—A Vienna depatch says: It is reported that the Sultan has been much worse during the last two days, and the Ministers have much difficulty to restrain the Ulemas from indiscreet demonstrations. It is even asserted that his abdication is possible in a few days.

London, July 28th.—A *Times* Ragusa dispatch says: "The Prince of Montenegro's campaign is regarded as a failure. The retreat of the Montenegran army was because of an utter lack of efficient organization, the discontent of the troops and their distrust of their commander, most experienced chiefs having been sent on detached expeditions. The command of the main army was left to young and untried men. The battle on the 21st having demonstrated the incapacity of the commanders, and as the Turks were threatening the southern frontier of Montenegro, it was decided to retreat on the base of supplies. The army will probably be re-organised into a separate corps, and every branch of the service appears to have been utterly broken down. Only three Montenegran battalions were engaged at Banagana, and they were obliged to retreat because of a lack of ammunition. The total loss of the Montenegrans during the campaign has been under 300 killed and wounded. The troops are very indignant at the fiasco."

Semlin, July 28th.—The general political position of Servia is growing more serious and partisans of Kara Georgewitch become more threatening every day.

Sixty thousand Chassepot rifles, sold by Germany, have arrived in Servia by way of Roumania.

All accounts show that great antagonism has broken out between the native and foreign elements in the Servian army, and this has been brought to a crisis by the Prince giving the direction of affairs to General Tchernayoff. The native party, which is headed by the Minister of War, desires to remove the Prince to Belgrade or Schabatz, out to the reach of Tchernayoff's influence.

Kara Georgewitch's proclamation, which was placarded in several Servian towns on Wednesday night, declares that the deposition of Prince Milan is necessary because of his treachery. Kara Georgewitch offers to save the country.

A Berlin special says that the Greek Embassador to Germany states positively that Greece intends to maintain the strictest neutrality at present, but admits that events might arise which would require Greece to enter into action.

Russian officers and surgeons are arriving at Belgrade daily. The Czar will send one of his own physicians to attend the wounded at Belgrade. Many Odessa ladies have started for Servia to superintend the hospitals.

London, July 28th.—The Goodwood cup race was magnificently contested by six horses, and up to the last quarter it looked as though Preakness certainly would prove the winner. He could not, however, hold his pace, and in the final dash, New Holland forged ahead and won by two lengths. Temple Bar, who was a great favorite with the betting men, beat Preakness for the second place almost at the finishing line by only a head. The excitement among Americans was simply indescribable. The time of the winner was 6.02.

London, July 28th.—The *News'* Madeira special says that a blockade of the ports of Dahomey was declared on the 1st of July. The British man-of-war *Spiteful* is stationed at Whydah and the *Ariel* at Little Popo. Vessels now in the blockaded ports will be allowed thirty days to load and depart. It is not intended to attack Dahomey from the sea. An available force will go in boats to the capital.

Constantinople, July 28th.—General Ignatieff recently expressed the opinion that an armistice was inevitable within three or four weeks, and would probably be brought about by the united action of the six powers. He thought the present difficulties would be arranged by partitioning Bosnia between Austria and Servia and giving Montenegro to Herzegovina.

London, July 28th.—The defeat of the Montenegrans occasions discomfiture at the Russian court, where Prince Nicholas has been ostentatiously petted. Some Russian diplomats assert that it will be impossible for the Czar to repress the war spirit in Russia, if the Turks invade Servia. This probably accounts for the hesitation of the Turks.

Berlin, July 28th.—Extraordinary activity is prevailing in all the military departments, and preparations are being made for the mobilization of the whole army. The autumn manœuvres of the Third Army Corps are suddenly interrupted. The aspect of affairs in Servia is the subject of discussion in military circles.

Ragusa, July 29.—Advices received from Sclavonic sources state that Peko Paulovitch, the insurgent leader, re-assumed the offensive yesterday, inflicting a serious defeat upon the Turks.

Belgrade, July 29.—Colonel Antitich, after taking command of the Servian army, besieged Scintza on the 27th, thereby surrounding Mohamed Ali Pasha.

Ragusa, July 30.—Advices from Sclavonic sources confirm the intelligence of the complete defeat of the Turks on the 28th instant, near Urliza. The Montenegrans captured 300 Nizals, besides Osman Pasha, five guns and several flags. The Turks attacked the Montenegrans at Autchi, but were repulsed. Selim Pasha was wounded.

Paris, July 30.—A Vienna dispatch asserts that Turkey and Austria favor the Pretender Karageorgewitch. It is predicted that if Prince Milan returns to Belgrade vanquished, he will be dethroned.

The *Times'* special says the Turks at Wilcitza, after two hour's fighting, fled in an uncontrollable panic, and the greater part of the army was lost. Bilek is surrounded. There is a panic at Trebrinje. This disaster leaves Herzgovinia practically defenceless.

The *Telegraph's* Vienna special, speaking of intervention, says the initative will be taken by England at Belgrade and Constantinople, with the approval of the Powers. The belligerents are favorable to peace negotiations.

Belgrade specials say Col. Antich, Gen. Zach's successor, is bombarding Sunaza, which commands the pass between Bosnia on one side and Novibizar and the country whence comes supplies and reinforcements on the other. It is of vital importance to both combatants.

A Ragusa dispatch says Monkhatar Pasha admits losing 1,000 men in the fight with the Montenegrans.

London July 30.—A Ragusa special says Salim Pasha has been killed.

A Pesth special says the annexation of Bosnia by Austria is contemplated,

Paris, July 30.—It is said that arrangements respecting the consolidation of the Spanish National Debt was been concluded. The debt, which amounts to 250,000,000 francs, will be reimbursed by means of creating a six per cent stock, issued at 85 per cent, by a syndicate comprising the Bank of Spain, the House of the Rothschilds and many French and Spanish financiers.

London, July 31st.—The *Daily News* Pesth special says a telegram from Galitz reports that seventy-thousand Tcherkessians have revolted against the Russians in Circassia, and are overpowering the garrisons.

London, July 30th.—A Berlin dispatch says a thousand Germans settled in Russia are reported to have emigrated to Austria last week.

London, July 31st.—The *Standard's* special from Kalafat says the Turkish army crossed the Servian frontier to Nissa on Saturday. A great battle is expected. There is great excitement at the seat of war among Christians on account of the proclamation of the Dervish Pasha, Turkish commander in Bosnia, prohibiting quarter to Christians. A Paratjin dispatch says there is now a distressing want of medical stores in the hospitals and much needless suffering.

London, July 31st.—The Turks engaged Friday near Medun numbered 12,000. They were driven to Podgoritza, and lost two guns. The supporting battalion was annihilated.

London, July 31st.—Special telegrams give details of the massacre by the Turks in Bosnia. Three hundred

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Christians were tortured and drowned in the village of Pervan; at Lima twelve women were cut to pieces, at Pavies sixty children were stoned to death, and at Rathlove one hundred and eighty girls were violated and murdered. At Sackatova 3,000 Christians were massacred.

London, July 31st.—Osman Pasha, captured in Novi Bazar, is not the great Turkish commander. Of sixteen Turkish battalions engaged four only have reached Bilechia.

Havana, July 31st.—Three hundred mounted insurgents under Roloff threw a baggage train off the track at Las Becca. One of the cars was iron clad, and contained an officer and seven soldiers for protection of the train. The soldiers were all killed. The insurgents sacked the train and carried off the contents, consisting of clothing, shoes, boots, etc. A train from Villa Clara with $60,000 in gold and much ammunition was recently captured by the insurgents. It is rumoured that Brigadier Generals Boyle and Arnin are prisoners in Cuba, for blunders committed in connection with this affair.

Paris, July 31st.—M. Casse, radical Republican, will submit a motion in the Chamber of Deputies, demanding the execution of the unrepealed ordinance of 1828, prescribing the expulsion of Jesuits from France. The judgments recently obtained by the Jesuits against newspapers, it is predicted, will give an impetus to the movement. Steps are being taken everywhere for petitioning the Chambers to expel the Jesuits. The expense entailed on the defendants in ten Paris and twenty country paper is 70,000 francs for each journal.

London, July 31st.—A St. Petersburg dispatch from Prince Nikata, says: "The Turks, under Makhtar Pasha, attacked us early to-day near Urbiza. A severe engagement ensued and the fighting is still proceeding. We have broken through the Turkish lines, and Osman Pasha was captured and brought here alive. We have taken many prisoners."

London, July 31st.—In the House of Commons Lowther, Under Secretary for the Colonial Departments, in reply to a question by Mr. Wilmot, said he was unaware of any intention on the part of the British government to attack Dahomey. A blockade of the ports of Dahomey was declared the 1st of July.

London, July 31st.—Brazilian securities have fallen three per cent., causing excitement in the market. Sensational reports are current that Dom Pedro committed suicide by cutting his throat. The report was probably circulated for speculative purposes.

The atrocities of the Bashi-Bazouks cause intense feeling throughout Greece, and her relations with Turkey are becoming alarming. The opposition newspapers of Greece demand that the country be placed in a position to command the respect of its neighbors.

London, July 31st.—The *Times* says Archbishop Butcher, of Meath, Ireland, committed suicide while delirious from suffering from congestion of the lungs and bronchitis. On the table was a slip of paper bearing the single word "mad."

London, July 31st.—A Santander special says ex-Queen Isabella was received by King Alfonso, Princess Asturia, and numerous military and civil officials, with fireworks, illuminations and salutes, on the occasion of her arrival.

The market price for silver at Amsterdam has risen from 90 to 93 guineas per kilogram.

August 1st.—Sixty Russian officers are expected at Nissa to enter the Servian army.

The Commander of the Servian troops who fired on the Austrian steamer in the Danube has been dismissed from the service.

A Berlin despatch says: It is stated from Selavonic sources that the Russian General Von Kauffman, well known as the conqueror of Khiva, is going to the Servian camp.

Ex-Marshall Bazaine of the French army directs the Turks at Sienetza.

A Berlin special states that Austria seems determined to annex Bosnia. Count Andrassy admits the necessity of the policy.

Russia has resolved to be unrepresented at Constantinople.

A Pesth despatch asserts that the story of the revolt of the Circassians in the Caucasus is exaggerated.

Paris, July 31st.—It is reported on information contained in special despatches that a number of Turkish desperadoes in Constantinople attempted to blow up the French Embassy in that city.

London, August 1st, Morning.—A Constantinople telegram says that the issue of paper money is to begin at once. The measure is regarded with dismay.

A Vienna despatch says that the abdication of the Sultan is imminent. It is expected that Abdul Hamid will be proclaimed Sultan to-day.

Paris, July 31st.—M. Casse's motion in the Chamber of Deputies looking to the enforcement of the law for expelling the Jesuits from the country has been abandoned.

Alexandria, July 23d.—The Judges unanimously approve the action of Judge Haakmann in closing the Court of Summary Justice, the Government not permitting the execution of judgment against itself, but appointing another Judge to hold court in his place. There was a demonstration to-day in front of the Courts, and cries of "Vive, Haakmann; justice for all." Chief Pasha, Minister of Justice, has come from Cairo to look over the matter in behalf of the Government.

Vienna, July 20th.—The voluntary subscriptions in Turkey toward the war expenses amount to £600,000.

The Emperors of Germany and Austria met at Salzburg on Wednesday. The interview was strictly private.

A Vienna dispatch says an outbreak of the party opposed to war is expected in Central Servia. False telegrams are being secretly disseminated announcing the annihilation of the Servian army. The adherents of the pretender, Karageorgeivich, are expected. The authorities are investigating the matter.

The weather is bright and hot.

A dispatch from Plymouth says that a few days before the disastrous trial trip of the *Thunderer* the boilers were tested by hydaulic pressure, by making the necessary wedging down of the safety and all other valves. It has been discovered that the wedges had never been removed. The communication valve was also closed, and no steam was able to escape even to the engine.

London, July 22d.—Minister Pierrepont says nothing has occurred in anywise altering the situation, notwithstanding the inferences that have been drawn. There is a prospect of negotiations for renewal of the extradition treaty on a more satisfactory basis.

London, July 22d.—The Emperor and Empress of Brazil arrived to-day from New York, and landed without demonstration. They drove to the railway station and proceeded to London.

The Merchants' Shipping bill passed the House of Lords last night.

London, July 26th.—A *Times* Berlin special says: It is expected that either before or shortly after the resumption of offensive operations by the Turks, which is imminent, an attempt will be made to reopen mediation discussion of the Powers.

A *Daily News* Belgrade special says: The Servian war has virtually collapsed. Henceforth an aggressive, campaign is quite abandoned, and the deepest despondency reigns in Belgrade. I have some reason to believe that an offer of mediation on the part of Great Britain would be favorably entertained by Prince Milan's advisers, though I have fears they are victims to Russian intrigue buried up by the chimera of Russia's intervention. Prince Milan's personal aid-de-camp has quitted Paratjin with the Russian officers who had been staying there for some days. No Servian corps are now outside the Eastern frontier. Saitschar is being strongly reinforced and provisioned as a defensive fortress.

The Turks have reopened communication bewteen Bjelina and Ratcha. Despite the efforts of General Olympies, the largest regiment of Servian regulars which was in garrison at Lemendrin, has started for Alexinatz.

An official bulletin claims that Dutnich has captured a fortified camp at Rakosine, commanding the only road between Nervi Bazar and Bosnia.

A *Daily News'* Vienna dispatch says: A great battle is expected on Friday, the Turks now having 30,000 men concentrated at Widden.

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London, July 26th.—The *Standard's* Vienna special says: The Servians intend withdrawing from all positions to within the frontier. The prevailing opinions in military circles are that the Turks will not follow their success, and that the condition of affairs is favorable to an armistice.

The *Daily Telegraph* announced this morning that letters from Henry M, Stanley, the famous explorer, had been received, dated April 24th, 15 days from Ujiji.

London, July 26th.—The *Telegraph* publishes dispatches to-day from Stanley, from whom five letters have just been received. One letter bears date of July 27, 1875, and was written at Mayhiga Island, Lake Victoria Nayanza, and describes the voyage from King Mtesa's territory at the northern end of Lake Victoria Nayanza. In this voyage Stanley and party narrowly escaped massacre by the savage and treacherous natives of Bumbych. The natives were beaten off after a severe fight, and the party arrived safely at camp after encountering a heavy storm.

The letters contains particulars of the highest geographical and ethnological value in the heretofore unknown regions lying between Lakes Victoria and Albert Nyanza, and the remarkable gambaryara which Stanley thoroughly explored and discovered. Among its high uplands were found a pale-faced tribe, forming a different race of people to the blackskinned denizens of the plains. Stanley is amply supplied with men and means.

The second letter from Duomoinuganda is dated August 15, 1875. Here the explorers established a camp on the the mainland within easy access of the lake. From Maybigga Stanley made an expedition across the lake to the Ukkereme island, at its southern extremity, from whence he re-crossed the lake again toward the region of the Ligunda. While the expedition was being transported in canoes, during the return voyage, Stanley inflicted severe punishment on the treacherous savages in Bambych for the attack made upon hisexpedition, mentioned in his first letter.

Versailles, July 26th.—The Senate has adopted a bill authorizing the Chamber of Deputies to vote a credit of a million and half dollars for the expense of the War Department. The Senate Committee on the Municipal bill, consisting of four supporters of the measure and five Bonapartists, are hostile to it. The Senators belonging to the Right definitely agreed yesterday to elect successively Legitimist, Orleanist and Bonapartist candidates to vacancies which will occur as the present life Senators die. Chislong, Clerical Legitamist, who will first be benefited by this arrangement, is already promised 124 votes.

London, July 26th.—The correspondence relative to the Salonica murder is published. The principal facts are already known. The report of the English Consul at Salonica to the Minister elect, fully and warmly exonerates the American Vice Consul from any participation in the seizure of the Government, which caused the outbreak. The Consul suggests that Elliot shall submit this testimony to the American Minister.

Paris, July 26th.—A Bucharest special says 25,000 Roumanians are concentrated on the Danubian frontier. The Turks are guarding the opposite bank. Shots were exchanged on Tuesday before Ostrow. It is reported that the Turks entered Roumanian territory and pillaged some houses. A conflict is apprehended.

London, July 56th.—Sir John William Keyes, the statesman and author, is dead.

London, July 26th.—Thomas Barges & Bro., merchants of Manchester, have failed, Liabilities, $300,000.

London, July 26th.—The Goodwood stakes were won by *Hampton*, *Admiral Byng* second, *Finis* third. Nine ran, including the American horse *Mate*.

London, July 26th.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: We are still of the opinion that the scandal of Winslow's liberation might have been avoided, or the responsibility attaching to England considerably lightened, had a firm attitude been assumed at an earlier stage of the proceedings.

Paris, July 23d.—Republican journals are bitter in their comments on the Senate's rejection of the bill restoring to the State the sole right of conferring University degrees. The Conservative journals are very moderate, and say there will be no ministerial crisis, as the Ministry did not make the passage of the bill a Cabinet question. The *Constitutionel* says the Minister of Public Instruction confirmed this view to his friends at the close of yesterday's sitting.

Madrid, July 21st,—The Cortes has been prorogued until November. Quesado, Martinez Campos and Canores del Casteno will accompany the King to Salvador to receive ex-Queen Isabella. Splendid preparations are making for her reception. Several frigates will meet the ex-Queen at St. Jean de Luz.

London, July 21st—A *Telegraph's* Vienna special says it is asserted there that the President of the Greek Council of Ministers has requested the King to return home immediately, as the Chambers must be called to vote credits for the mobilization of 40,000 men.

London, July 22—6 a. m.—The *Times* reviewing the differences between England and Russia, manifested by Eastern correspondence, says that the policy of non-intervention was adopted by England because of a rooted indisposition to intervene, but it is difficult to believe Russia had any other motive for a reserve than an inability to discern how to interfere effectively.

London, July 22nd.—Turkish representatives abroad say that the Sultan will appear in public in a few days, when a firman announcing certain important reforms will be promulgated.

Private telegrams from Constantinople say the Sultan is suffering from delirium tremens. The Sultan's brother has been sent to the war, in order to induce the Sultan to postpone his intended abdication.

Paris, July 22nd.—The *Journal des Debats* publishes a special dispatch from Semler, which affirms that the Servians were defeated before Belina, and that the Servian General Olympies' line of retreat is cut off. The news of the Servian General Tchernayeff's defeat at Niss, and his withdrawal to Alexinatz, are confirmed.

London, July 26th.—A *Standard* Paris special says it is reported that M. Francaise, member of the Commune, has been seriously wounded in a duel at Geneva by M. Virmezeh, the editor.

Paris, July 26th.—President MacMahon has granted 127 additional pardons to Communists.

London, July 26th.—The *News* Rome special says: Italy demands explanations from the Khedive in consequence of extortions practiced by the Emir of Zeila on the Italian Central Africa Expedition.

Paris, July 25th.—The *Gaulois* has a St. Petersburg special, stating that England has remonstrated with Russia on the proceedings of the Moscow Slavonian Committee.

Belgrade, July 20.—The fellowing is official: The Servians routed 4,000 Turkish regulars on Wednesday, near Radosinge, driving them toward Nova Varresch, after a desperate engagement lasting seven hours.

London, July 21—A. M.—A *Standard's* Widden special says, the Servians lost 2,000 killed at the battle of Ievon. They retreated across the river Timok, but have since recrossed. Osmar Pasha, on Thursday, annihilated 500 Servians who had occupied Nova, a few only escaped accross the Danube.

The *Standard's* Belgrade dispatch, says that the army had been organized in two great divisions; the Eastern division under General Tchernayeff, with General Leichjan as second in command, and the Western division under General Olympies with General Zach as second in command.

Ragusa, July 22d.—Mustar Pasha, Djelanin Pasha and Schlizck Pasha, with seven battlions of infantry, four companies of cavalry and eight guns, attacked the Servians in their intrenchments before Celina, on Monday, and after four hours sanguinary combat the Servians fled. The Turks captured four guns and four small forts.

London, July 20th,—In the House of Lords this afternoon Earl Derby stated he had just received a communication from the United States Government, the contents of which he would not state, but he had given a copy to Earl Granville, and he requested him to postpone his motion calling attention to the Extradition correspondence, as a discussion would inconvenience public business.

Earl Granville said his motion will not effect the nego-

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tiations, nevertheless he willingly complied with the request, and postponed his motion till Monday next.

Earl Derby announced that a small number of copies of the correspondence on the Eastern question will be distributed to-morrow.

London, July 21st.—John Jacob Lowenthal, the celebrated chess player and author, is dead.

Forty of the crew of the "Thunderer" were killed by the recent explosion, or have died from the effects of it.

Queenstown, July 21st.—The steamship "Russia" from New York has arrived with the Emperor and Empress of Brazil and suite on board.

Two more Glasgow mill owners intimate their intention of reducing wages 10 per cent. It is feared the reduction will become general. The employees of one large firm have struck, and those of another firm have determined to strike.

London, July 21st.—Public interest is still excited over the Balham mystery. New and suggestive evidence was given to-day, but it does not yet bear out the statement that Bravo, the barrister, was poisoned by antimony.

London, July 22d.—The match between the English, Scotch, Australian and Canadian teams, which began Wednesday, at Wimbledon, is concluded. It was won by England. The following are the scores at the three ranges—800, 900 and 100 yards: England, 162, 152, 115; Scotland, 152, 148, 135; Australia, 144, 125, 97; Canada, 139, 107, 91.

Belgrade, July 22d.—Official advice respecting the fighting on the 20th instant at Beljina states that the Turks, on their retreat, left a quantity of arms and ammunition. The Servians buried 450 Turks and advanced their entrenchments closer to Beljina. The Servian Ministers of War and Justice have proceeded to headquarters on the Dwina, and the Belgrade reserves have gone to the seat of war.

Vienna July 23d.—The published telegraphic account of the presentation of his credentials by Carbonti Pasha, at St. Petersburg, says he was treated with every distinction, but at the same time the Czar dwelt upon the state of affairs in Turkey in such a manner as to profoundly impress the Turkish Minister, who withdrew affected.

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THE

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

The weather remains warm, but the extreme heat of the summer has passed away, the nights are cool, and the enemy has done his worst. There is every promise of an abundant harvest. The country is like one vast garden, over which the eye luxuriates in amplest delight. Hardly a tinge of gold can yet be traced in the deep rich green of the fields, and though the season has been dry, no effects of drought are traceable in the country westward of the capital. All who can escape from work, even for a few days, are on the move either towards or among the mountains and lakes. Fusiyama has become the *mode*, if not the rage; and if a shiver can ever be said to be a luxury, the summit of the mountain at night permits of the very extremity of self-indulgence. Pope's line

Man never is, but always to be blest,

is well illustrated by the tourists. Here, men melt, waste their substance on, and increase their distress by, iced drinks. There, they freeze and cry out piteously for warmth. The punishment of the religions of the hot zones is an eternity of heat; that of the Esquimaux an eternity of cold.

So changeable is the condition of human affairs that all the tragic masks men were wearing three months ago, and have been wearing any time these four years past, have been cast aside, and replaced by faces expressive of abundant contentment. Then, silk was in its grave; exchange was like a column of mercury acted on by an air-pump; every sale of imports left a thumping loss; and men crawled about,—like Tithonus, as if consumed by an immortality of irreversible insolvency. Now, they are staggering under the weight of the golden manna which has fallen from heaven, and seeing not far distant visions of country-houses at home, with five and forty acres in a ring fence, within pony-chaise distance of the "opera-train." The wholesome food has wonderfully nourished the country, and will make this perhaps the most prosperous year it has ever known. The Finance Minister will get in his taxes easily, the discontent in the interior will sensibly diminish, and few provinces of the Empire will remain unblessed by the descent of Jove in the golden shower. Heaven only send that he does not come in this shape, as he once did, to deceive!

The defence of the *Sōmō Zasshi*—one of the most violent of the lately suspended newspapers—will be found elsewhere, and presents some curious features, not the least interesting of which is its method of dialectics, differing, as it does, so widely from that which would be adopted by an European advocate. Some of its pleas are perfectly absurd; for instance, that which contends that the special issue of the paper containing the incriminated writing should alone be prohibited from circulation; and that which contends that as the Home Department could not, in the nature of things, know what would be the future character of the paper, its permanent suspension was unjustifiable, even though temporary punishment might have been merited. The writers of the defence—for it is obviously the production of several—seem to have no idea that society has a right, in its own protection, to prohibit men from pursuing their callings in a manner which threatens its subversion. They also seem to think that possible future good conduct should be allowed to weigh in an attempted estimate of the gravity of some offence actually committed—an argument which would simply prevent the passing of any punitive sentence for any crime whatsoever If a man who was going to be hanged for a capital crime, pleaded for a remission of his sentence on the ground that he might, if set at large, become a useful member of society, men would say to him:—"Excellent wretch, you have to pay a penalty for what you have already done. We have no gift of prescience, and cannot therefore absolutely say that you might not become a St. Paul, a Howard or a Washington. But we infer, legitimately enough, from your past acts that you might repeat them, and we do not think it well to gratify you with the opportunity of doing this. Our punishment is irreversible; but but really this is not our fault."

When, however, the writers come to deal with the fact that they have been punished by the retrospective action of a measure passed after the commission of their offence, and so framed as to include it, they deal a deadly blow at the manner in which justice is administered in this country. Here there is no escape from the inexorable logic of their facts, and their position is wholly unassailable. But does any one suppose that the arguments, logic or protests of the mouse weigh one scruple with the cat? These things seem to us to prove how vain is all the talk about a free press under an absolute government, and how utterly men misconceive human nature who suppose, as some seem to do, that the Japanese Government is *desirous* to part with a share of its power and to place it in the hands of the people. In this respect the Japanese Government is like all other Governments; it will not part with one fraction of power which it can safely retain. The people will only get such share as they can extort from their rulers. The quarrels between governments and people on this question have ever been, and must ever be, long and fierce; and to suppose that it can be settled in kid gloves is to ignore the fundamental constitution of human nature. It will be a long affair of fines and imprisonments and martyrdoms, and there is no other way through it. On this the people may most confidently rely.

A translation will be found elsewhere of an important measure which has for its object the re-division and enlargement of the *kens*. The effect of this will be to neutralize the tendency to centralization which has become so strong since the Restoration, and on which comments have been freely

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made from time to time in these columns. This tendency was one of the natural results of the Revolution, and year by year the provinces have fallen more and more under the direct sway of the Central Government, which, though alive to the objections incidental to such a condition of affairs, has presumably deferred the correction of it until the opportune time, which has now arrived. Would not this measure afford an opportunity for ascertaining how far some relaxation could safely and wisely be made in regard to the expression of public opinion by means of newspapers? Some rational solution of the Press question is undoubtedly one of the most urgent needs of the day, and every one is interested in attaining it. The Press is an established fact in this country, and, though still demanding some control, should be made an effective adjunct in the government of the Empire.

We learn from Nagasaki that the fire in Takasima mine was extinguished on the morning of Friday, the 25th ultimo, and that no damage is likely to result from it or from the flooding which was found necessary to extinguish it. We believe it was necessary to flood the mine only up to No. 9 level, and it is confidently expected that in five or six weeks from the present time moderate quantities of coal will again be available. The stoppage, we hear from Japanese sources, is proving of serious consequence to junkmen, coolies, and others in Nagasaki who find their employment temporarily stopped; and as no sailing vessels or steamers, other than those of the mail service, have any inducement to visit the port for the present, business in Nagasaki is rendered more than usually dull.

We are afraid that General Van Buren's view that the sailor must be absolved if the liquor is bad, is bearing some ill fruits. In a case reported this afternoon four seamen were brought before him charged with being drunk and incapable. They pleaded that they got their liquor at Livingstone's Saloon—the resort which gave rise to the Consul General's view above referred to—and they were warned and discharged. Now we are much with the Consul-General in his view of the harm done to sailors by poisonous liquors at these places of resort, and we wish the evil could be practically dealt with by the Board of Consuls. But it appears to us that the true bearing of the fact is to necessitate some efficient regulation of the drinking saloons, (which can in no justice be put down) and meanwhile to treat drunken sailors as drunken sailors.

A very agreeable entertainment was given on Thursday afternoon on board the U. S. Flag-ship, by Admiral Reynolds and the officers of the *Tennessee*. Dancing was entered into and kept up with much spirit in spite of the heat of the weather, and the hospitalities of the occasion were dispensed with equal abundance and grace.

We have been requested to announce that the usual afternoon service at Christ Church will not be held to-morrow.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 28th.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

A new palace for the Empress Dowager is to be erected at Awoyama, Tôkiô.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The publication of the *Tokaku Shimbun*, which has not made its appearance for a long time, was resumed at Sendai lately.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A station is to be opened on the Railway at Tamachi, Shiba, between Shinagawa and Shinbashi.

From the same.

On the morning of the 20th instant the M. B. Co.'s steamer *Chitose Maru*, when bound from Yokkaitchi to Shimidzu, grounded on a shoal off the Omaizaki light-house. It was at one time feared that she would capsize, but the rising tide luckily floated her, and she got off without material damage. The same vessel touched ground again off Bôshu, just before arriving at Yokohama.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Owing to the high price of raw silk the cost of silk piece goods has advanced sixty per cent. There has also been a considerable rise in the price of indigo, on account of the failure of the crop this year.

From the same.

On the 15th instant the *Heian Maru* made a trip for the first time to a port close to Atami. It is intended that this line of communication to the famous hot springs shall be kept up, and so save visitors to them the inconvenience of a tedious journey by bad roads.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

It is said that the steamers of the Mitsu Bishi Company will give up making use of the port of Shinagawa, and that Yokohama will be made the terminus for all their vessels. It is probable, in consequence, that the head office of the Company will be removed from Tôkiô to Yokohama.

Tuesday, 29th.

Her Majesty the Empress and suite left the Imperial palace, Tôkiô, in carriages at 7.30 on the morning of the 27th instant, for the Shinbashi station, where they took the 8.15 train to Kanagawa. After a brief stay at the station, Her Majesty entered her carriage, and preceded by the *Kencho* officials and a body of police, and followed by her suite, started on the road to Miyanoshita. Her Majesty stopped for the night at Fujisawa, and is not expected to arrive at Miyanoshita until to-day.

We understand that all the Kerosine Oil which has been shipped from New York to Anjer for orders, has been sold for arrival in Java, and that the only shipments which have been made direct to Japan are as follows:—

Per *Midnight* from New York 6th May,..... 20,000 cases.
Per *Stonewall Jackson* from New York 3rd July, 15,500 ,,
Per *C. L. Pearson* from New York 21st July,... 15,000 ,,

The two last vessels can hardly be expected to arrive here this year.

From the *Chugai Hiôron.*

The *Kuadzoku* are said to have met recently at the residence of H. E. Iwakura and there discussed the Capitalization of their incomes, and their own future prospects.

From the same.

It is rumoured that the Government is drawing up special laws to deal with those who are found guilty of treason.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

On Sunday last, about five hundred people assembled to hear Père Nickolai preach at the Greek Church, Suruga-dai, Tôkiô, and the building was so crowded that many had to turn away without being able to find admission.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun,*

Mr. Mori will leave for China, it is expected, on the return of the Prime Minister and other high officials from Yezo, but under no circumstances will his departure be delayed beyond the early part of October.

From the same.

The Exhibition of Uyéno will be opened on the first of March next year and will occupy an area of one thousand *tsubos*, the main building being constructed of brick work and the rest of wood.

Wednesday, 30th.

Mr. Machado, the Postmaster, has informed us that telegrams from the London Office have been received as follows:—Letters from Manchester of 14th July were accidentally detained, will leave London by British Packet of July 21st.

We learn from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* that a *Shidzoku* named Mitani, residing at Ginza, Tôkiô, was disturbed the other night by a noise in a room adjoining his sleeping

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apartment, and suspecting that a thief had obtained admission to the house, got out of bed quickly and commenced cautiously to make investigation. It turned out that Mr. Mitani's suspicions were correct, as he discovered a thief in the very act of appropriating all the valuables he could conveniently lay hands on. Being interrupted, the latter made a bolt for the door, but was caught by the owner of the house. It required but a moment, however, for the thief to unslip the girdle which bound his waist, and poor Mr. Mitani found himself possessed of the thief's clothes, it is true, but the owner of them scudding away at a rapid rate in a state of nature. Mr. Mitani called "stop thief" and followed at full speed. His cries aroused some of guardians of the peace, who, seeing a man running down the street at the top of his speed with a bundle of clothes in his hand, not unnaturally supposed him to be the thief, gave chase and ultimately caught the wrong man. During the delay which explanations rendered necessary the thief himself got clear off, and Mr. Mitani was forced to return to his house, and console himself with the possession of the old clothes which he still retained.

To-day, being the anniversary of the death of Rokujô Tennô, the *Daijôkwan* will be closed. The *Chôya Shimbun* announces that on the same account there will be no issue of its publication to-day.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

H. E. Sanjô is reported to have remained at Hakodate on account of ill health, while the other Government officials have proceeded further northwards.

From the same.

Orders have been sent to the Ôsaka Mint to produce silver coins this year to the value of three millions of *yen*.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

The Government has frequently shown its benevolence by presenting sums of money to the *samurai* of Aidzu, who fought for the Tokugawa cause during the late civil war, and now again are about to present some eighteen thousand *koku* of rice to be distributed among them.

From the *Chugai Hiôron*.

By the permission of the Governor of the Kumamoto *ken*, certain delegates, who had been elected by the people, met together to discuss public matters. On assembling the Governor sent them word that they should enquire into the condition of the *kucho* and *kocho* of the various wards, and also that of police constables, and decide whether it was not advisable that the salaries of all of them should be increased. The representatives of the people declined to discuss the matter at all, as in no way affecting them, but petitioned the Governor to be allowed to discuss questions of importance to themselves.

Thursday, 31*st*.

A vast quantity of dead fish was found floating in the Bay this morning, and boat-loads of them have been brought ashore, where they may find purchasers among the poorer classes. This curious mortality is referred by the Japanese—whether rightly or wrongly—to the operation of a typhoon outside, which, although at a considerable distance from us, has had the effect of pouring into the Bay a large quantity of water of far more than average saltness. The value of this conjecture may, and, we hope, will, be tested by experiment. The main fact can be verified by any enquirer with very little trouble.

The Agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Company has informed us that the Russian land-lines between Albazin and Strelinsk are interrupted.

Yesterday, being the anniversary of the death of Rokujô Tennô, was observed as a holiday by all the Government Departments, and the Ministers, high officials and *Kuadzuoku* were received by H. M. the Mikado at the Imperial Palace. The *Hôchi Shimbun* appears to have been the only newspaper in the capital which was published yesterday.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

Mr. Nakabayashi, the late editor of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, was summoned to the *Saibansho* yesterday and examined concerning a certain article published in No. 1,390 of that journal, and which appears to have contravened the Press-laws in some way.

From the same.

A letter from a Japanese student at Berlin states that the Chinese youths, who are also studying there, will very likely give up their studies and return to China before long, as the amount of thirty dollars a month which the Chinese Government allows each student is not sufficient to defray their expenses.

Friday, 1*st*.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity has, we learn, been conferred upon the Rev. Professor E. W. Syle, of Tôkiô, by Kenyon College, Ohio; also the honorary degree of Master of Arts upon Professor Horace Wilson of the *Kaisei Gakko*, by Pennsylvania College, and the same degree upon Mr. Hatakeyama, Director of the *Kaisei Gakko*, by Rutger's College.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

An eel, sixteen inches in circumference and nearly five feet in length, was caught a few days ago at Odawara, and its size was so extraordinary as to justify its captors exhibiting it to the Empress, who happened to be passing through the town at the time.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

A very large quantity of bullion has recently been imported from China to Kobe, for coinage at the Ôsaka Mint.

From the same.

Officials from the various *ken* assembled at the *Naimusho* on the 29th instant, to consult about the National Exhibition which is to be held at Uyéno next year.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

The stage coaches running between Tôkiô and Utsunomiya were at first very irregular as to their time of departure, but complaints having been made, they have lately observed more punctuality in their movements, greatly to the convenience of the passengers who patronize them.

From the same.

Mr. Ô-uchi, the editor of the *Meikiô Shinshi*, was summoned to the *Saibansho* yesterday.

From the same.

On the 30th June last the Emperor of Brazil visited the Japanese Department at the Philidelphia Exhibition, through which he was escorted by Mr. Shiwoda. The Emperor paid little attention to the descriptions given of the lacquer ware, porcelain and other products of Japan, but was much interested in, and asked many questions about the progress of civilization and education in this country, the working of mines, etc. His Majesty said that he intented visiting Asia after having travelled in Europe, and should certainly, in such case, extend his tour to Japan.

From the same.

A fire occurred on the 30th instant at Yamanome, in Iwate *ken*, by which, fortunately, only a few houses were destroyed.

Saturday, 2*nd*.

A game of Base-ball, Residents *vs*. U. S. S. *Tennessee*, will take place this afternoon at half-past two, on the Cricket ground. By the kind permission of Admiral Reynolds and and the officers of the *Tennessee*, the band of that vessel will be in attendance, and special accommodation has been provided for ladies who may grace the ground by their presence.

Her Majesty the Empress arrived at Miyanoshita at 11 a.m. on the 29th ultimo, and took up her quarters at a tea-house called Naraya.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

The *Jinkei Maru*, a vessel built at Yokoska, will be launched on the 4th instant. A special representative of the Emperor will preside over the ceremony, and the band of the Imperial Marines will be present.

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From the same.

Part of the Government Bonds issued in the 7th year of Meiji were redeemed yesterday, the selection being made by drawing lots at the Tôkiô *Fu* in the presence of the Governor and vice-Governor.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

The officials of the Shihôsho have been consulting about the changes in of the *Saibansho* rendered necessary since the abolition of various *ken*, and it is expected that they will come to the decision to establish in all twenty-eight departments in various parts of the Empire.

From the same.

Mr. Ô-uchi, the editor of the *Meikiô Shinshi*, has been tried at the *Saibansho* on a charge of libel, for asserting that a priest of the Jôfukuji temple, near Tôkiô, was led astray by Christianity.

From the same.

Mr. Kuribara, the manager of the late *Sômô Zasshi*, entered an action against the Tokio *Fu* at the Superior Court (*Jôtô Saibansho*) on the 31st of last month, for illegal suspension of his journal. Mr. Masuda appeared as counsel for the complainant.

From the same.

Mr. Fukuda, the editor of the *Futzû Shimbun*, published at Tokushima, has been convicted of libel against a Mr. Inoko, and sentenced to imprisonment for ten days and a fine of seven *yen*.

From the same.

Water having been continually pumped into the Takashima mine, the fire was extinguished on the 24th of the last month at 11 a.m.

From the same.

Some 511,916 persons are registered in the Statistical Department of the Okurasho, as being members of the Shintô sect in the Tôkiô district.

From the same.

On the 31st ultimo, at 4 p.m., the three masted sailing ship *Shiramine Maru* was successfully launched at the Kaitakushi Dock Yards, near Yeitai Bridge on the Sumida river, Tôkiô. This ship was constructed in one hundred and forty days, is 126 feet in length and 24 feet in beam, draws nearly 12 feet and carries 280 tons. She cost twelve thousand *yen*, and is the largest vessel of foreign form of construction which, as yet, has ever been built under Japanese superintendence entirely. The builder, Mr. Shiramine, whose name the vessel bears, is one of the constructors to the Imperial Navy. The launch was witnessed by a large number of Naval officers and other spectators, and was in every respect most successful.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS UNDER TREATMENT DURING AUGUST, 1876.

Class of Patients.	Remained June 31st.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained Aug. 31st.	Total Treated.
1st	—	1	—	—	1	1
2nd	—	2	—	1	1	2
3rd	13	9	14	—	8	22
4th	1	—	1	—	—	1
Charity	3	—	—	—	3	3
Total	17	12	15	1	13	29

STUART ELDRIDGE M.D.
Surgeon-in-charge.

The Chinese were very much excited Thursday by the appearance of the planet Venus, at mid-day. It was regarded as a most portentous omen—implying no one knew what, but something to which it will be convenient to attribute war, famine, rebellion or any other evil that may chance to supervene.—*S. C. & C. Gazette.*

THE PROSPECTS OF TRADE.

IT can hardly be doubted that we are at this moment on the very crest of a wave of exceptional prosperity. The great impetus given to the export of silk by the diminished yield of the European silk-districts, has affected every branch of trade, and replaced a dismal inactivity and despair by a flood of life, hope and, already to some extent, realized profit. We can recall no period in the East within the memory of nearly a whole generation, which has so forcibly illustrated the mutability of human affairs; nor is it otherwise than peculiarly agreeable to draw attention to this their most marked feature at a moment when prosperity instead of adversity forces it into prominence. The light around us at this moment is that of Turner, not of Rembrandt: there is hardly a corner in shadow, and the heavy grey and even black clouds which have so long obscured the sun, have disappeared before this brilliant outpouring of his rays. Whether men listen more willingly to the moralist during a period of prosperity or one of adversity, is a question we shall not here attempt to decide. Suffice it, that whenever he may speak, or whatever he may say, his monitions are always distasteful; few listen to and fewer regard them.

Not the less important, however, is it, at a moment like this, to do what we can to forecast the future. Predict it with certainty, of course we cannot; control it, equally we cannot; but we may possibly do something to prevent its becoming a period of trouble similar to that from which we have just emerged.

First, then, what is the cause of the sudden prosperity which has come over the trade of this place? It is the unusual demand for silk in Europe, a demand which Japan has fortunately been able to supply to a greater extent this year than is ordinarily the case. Her own crop has been very abundant, and its quality better than might have been expected. Hence she finds herself in the enviable position of one who has a commodity he is willing to part with even at a moderate price, while multitudes are pressing him to sell it at a far higher price. Every pound of this commodity, therefore, under these circumstances, yields a large and wholly unexpected profit, and is pressed into the market with eagerness lest anything should occur to deprive it of the advantage accruing from an early sale.

But the demand for money consequent upon this eagerness both of the seller and the buyer, has raised the value of the specie against which the silk is exchanged, to a degree and with a rapidity quite unknown in the recent history of the fluctuations of the precious metals. It is, indeed, within our own recollection that, under a sudden pressure, produced by an exactly similar cause, viz, a great demand for silk in Europe, the Mexican dollar rose in Canton to 6s. 6d., and the Carolus dollar, a coin which had ceased to be made, but which was the favourite token in the silk-districts of mid-China, to 7s. 10d. But, since that time, there has been nothing like the great fluctuation observed here during the past three months. So late as the latter part of June, bank paper payable at sight was quoted at about 3s. 10d. the dollar; now it stands at 4s. 5d.: and exchange has thus risen over 15 per cent—a fact which, in view of the multiplicity of steam and telegraphic communication of the present day, is really quite astounding. The effect of this great rise in exchange has been to reduce to an exactly similar extent the profit which the Japanese have reaped on their silk. It is obvious that the foreigner was willing to give only such and such a price in sterling, or

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in francs, for his purchase; so that every fresh rise in exchange had the effect of reducing *pro tanto* the number of dollars he could afford to pay to the Japanese. And this is so far unfortunate, that as the price of silver, and therefore the value of the dollar, must again recede to something like its equivalent in Europe, the Japanese have laid in their silver at a fictitiously high price, and will find by and by that it is worth far less than at present. What, however, they must set against this fact is, that they have received for their silk many more dollars than they could at best have expected, and have been enormous gainers by their aggregate transactions. They have also enjoyed the advantage of supplying their wants of articles of European manufacture for a far smaller number of dollars than would have been the case had exchange remained at the rates current even so late as last June.

On the foreigners' side, the gains have been divided between the holders of silver—gains already realized—; the shippers of goods from Europe whose ventures have been converted from sources of loss into sources of profit by the rise in exchange; the shippers of goods who find their ventures arriving to a far higher market than they expected; and the intermediaries, such as carriers, brokers, &c., whose services are brought into specially active requisition at such times as these.

Having thus shortly shewn the causes of this sudden prosperity, and the manner in which its fruits have been distributed over various classes engaged in the trade, it may be well to try and form some estimate of the probability of its duration.

In the first place, it would seem likely that silk has reached a price which would render any further considerable advance very undesirable, if not very dangerous. Nothing is more certain than that the consumption of articles of only secondary necessity falls off proportionally to their rise in price. A rich man eats no more bread than a poor man, and the wife of a rich man will buy nearly—though not quite—as many silk dresses when they are dear as when they are cheap. But the masses of mankind are poor, and while they may be tempted to indulge in luxuries if they can obtain them cheaply, they cease even to think about them when they can only command them at the expense of necessaries The enormous activity of the silk manufacturers during a time when the raw material is cheap, proceeds from the demand of classes who cannot afford to touch it when it is dear; and the rise we have recently seen in the silk market in Europe will effectually quench the demand of those classes. Thus, reduced activity must be seen in the mills, a reduced demand in the mercers' shops, a reduced consumption among all but the very rich classes. Meanwhile, what has taken place here will take place all over the world. Every peasant who has a pound of silk to sell will send it to market, and every merchant who think he can make a shilling on the sale of that pound, will compete for it. Consumption will decrease, stocks will increase, and stocks must always beat speculators. Far from predicting any sudden fall in the price of silk, however, or its return to the rates ruling a year ago, it is tolerably certain that we shall see prices maintained at a high average level for many months, possibly for some years. But during such a time operations are always more or less dangerous. The price of raw silk at this moment presents an enormous encouragement to its production, at least all over the East, and when the market value of any article greatly exceeds the cost of its production, the period of decline cannot be very far distant. This is an ample reason for caution at present.

Then, as regards the probable rate of exchange three months hence, when a flood of manufactured goods will be poured into this country, what may we fairly expect? We were quite against the panic opinions held by many five months ago in regard to the future of the silver market. It was clear to us that if Nevada produced so much silver so cheaply as was said to be the case, the Mexican mines would have to be closed, for it is well known that they do not yield large profits; and this would tend to restore, within a moderate period, the disturbed equilibrium of the market. The quantity of silver Germany had to sell was more or less accurately known, and its future appearance on the market was reflected in the low quotations then current. But our present rates are extravagantly high in relation to the price of silver in Europe, where it exists in enormous abundance; and the high price of our dollar at this moment is solely due to exceptional causes which must disappear within a very few months. Meanwhile, goods will be arriving to a falling, although perhaps active, market, and exchange will as steadily decline. Wise men will not delude themselves that the tide continues rising for ever. The ebb will set in when the time for it arrives, and then the great difficulty comes, viz., to keep what has been made, and, in this case, so rapidly made.

SCIENTIFIC METEOROLOGY.

The world at large is by this time fully aware of the great saving of life and property that is effected by the employment of the telegraph both as a rapid means of transmitting "storm warnings," and of enabling systematic comparisons to be made of the meteorological observations that are taken simultaneously at many stations, and by means of which it is possible to predict with a considerable amount of accuracy the weather some hours in advance.

The United States spend over 250,000 dollars yearly in their Meteorological Department, and the signal office at Washington receives some three hundred weather telegrams daily. Other nations, foremost among which is England, having become firmly convinced of the commercial value of meteorological returns, are striving now to imitate the splendid system the United States has initiated and carried out for protecting navigation by the assistance of science.

Before, however, those empirical laws could be deduced which are employed now in foretelling the weather, there were required years of compilation and comparison of the observations obtained with barometer, thermometer, hygrometer, wind gauge and similar instruments stationed at many places. In any branch of a science as abstruse as Meteorology is, there is no short road to the end. At the beginning there is no alternative but persevering and laborious observation and record day after day.

But that coincidences of some kind or other will be observed, and from these coincidences empirical, or perhaps even rational laws, deduced, there can scarcely be a doubt, if only observations be made regularly and for a sufficiently long period by men with minds trained to grasp the slightest clue to the cause or the antecedent of any phenomenon. When daily observations were being made of the number of sun spots, who could have foreseen or divined that so apparently unimportant a phenomenon had a close connection with the weather on our globe? Yet it was not so very long before Mr. Baxendell pointed out that there was a change in the convection currents of our atmosphere depending on the state of the sun's surface as regards spots; next, Mr. Meldrum showed that the most frequent cyclones in the Indian Ocean occurred during the years of maximum sun spots; and, lastly, M. Poey drew attention to a similar correspondence between sun spots and hurricanes in the West Indies, all these phenomena occurring together and at regular intervals of eleven years.

It may be very difficult to understand the mechanism by which sun spots affect the weather, it is not so difficult, however, assuming the preceding, to explain the fact, pointed out by Sir E. Sabine, that during the

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years of maximum sun spots there is the greatest disturbance of terrestrial magnetism. To do this we shall derive assistance by considering for a moment what is known about atmospheric electricity. A vast amount has been said and written on this subject, and it is very important to separate what experiment has made certain for us, and what is merely conjectured from theoretical considerations. Numberless experiments tell us that the air close to the earth's surface is usually negatively electrified; that ordinary dense air as it exists near the surface is an insulator; that the rare air such as we know must be found in the higher regions is a conductor; and, lastly that the practical vacuum which probably exists in interplanetary space is an insulator. We do not know whether the rare conducting air of the higher regions is charged positively or negatively, or whether it is electrified at all. It has been conjectured that this air is charged positively; but if so it is very difficult to understand why the negative charge at the earth's surface does not (on account of the insulation of the intermediate air not being perfect, and on account of the mixing the air is constantly getting from heat convection currents) neutralize the positive charge of the higher regions, and it would, therefore, appear that some unknown means would in such a case be required to maintain this supposed constant difference of electric state. If, on the other hand, the higher regions be negatively electrified as well as the air at the earth's surface, the tendency to absolute equilization would be very much less. There is also another reason for giving weight to the theory that the upper regions are negatively electrified, and that is this: In those distant regions, where gravity is so small, and where, therefore, the air is little influenced by the earth's action, it might fairly be anticipated that it would not follow the earth's diurnal motion in the same obedient manner as does the air at the surface, but rather that it would have a tendency to lag behind and allow the earth to slip to a certain extent underneath it. This would then be equivalent to a negative electric current flowing round the earth from east to west, that is, in the apparent direction of the sun's motion, and such a current, it is well known, would produce exactly that deflection of the marked end of the compass needle towards the north which is commonly attributed to the earth being a permanent magnet. Consequently, any disturbance in the atmosphere, such as is known to take place in years of maximum sun spots, would alter the normal magnetic state of the earth and produce irregularities in the declination and dip. The above explains both the cause of the earth's magnetism and of its changes. If, however, we do not care to speculate on the former, then, as Prof. Balfour Stewart has pointed out, we may explain the irregularities by remembering that the motion of any conductor near a magnet generates an electric current in the conductor which in its turn reacts on the magnet; therefore, any motion of the air in the higher regions, which is almost certainly a conductor, must, since the earth is a magnet, generate an electric current in this air, and this current will disturb the normal magnetic state of the earth.

Magnetic irregularities seem, then, rather to be the result than the cause of atmospheric disturbances; so possibly may be the case with alterations of atmospheric electricity. Nevertheless a merely local change of the air is much more likely to affect a delicate electrical instrument than a magnetic needle however sensitive; hence indications given by the former, or rather the comparison of simultaneous electrical observations made at a large number of places will, it is to be expected, be of much greater aid to the meteorologist than magnetic observations in the preparation of "storm warnings."

Observations of atmospheric electricity acquire additional interest from the paper recently read by Mr. Broun before the London Royal Society, on "Simultaneous Barometric Variations in India," in which he arrives at the conclusion *that the attraction of gravitation is not the only attractive force concerned in the variations of atmospheric pressure.* This result he is led to by the simultaneous barometric observations made at Simla, on the Himalyan range, at Madras and Singapore, the last place being 2,700 miles from Simla, and 1,800 from Madras. These observations show that, although the climatic conditions are utterly different at these three places, barometric changes occur nearly simultaneously at them, and, therefore probably simultaneously over an area of at least a million square miles.

The startling effects observed on the 4th of February 1872, when tremendous disturbances in the land and submarine telegraphs throughout the world accompanied the Aurora Borealis seen in Europe, Asia, and part of Africa on that evening, and the great disturbance of the magnetic needle, add further confirmation to the belief previously existing of the connection of such phenomena; hence we are led to connect natural electric currents in telegraph lines with atmospheric disturbances, and look forward to the time when information of their direction and magnitude shall accompany regular meteorological reports.

We now come to a disturbance of great interest to people resident in this country, viz: earthquakes. Their cause is by no means clear. It is known that they follow a low barometer, and this might at first sight be explained by the fact that if any tendency existed for an upheaval of the earth, such an upheaval would be most likely to occur when the resisting atmospheric pressure was least; still, if it be remembered that the difference between the barometer at 30 inches and 28 inches only means a difference of less than one pound per square inch, it can hardly be imagined that so enormous a force as is displayed in earthquake shocks could be pent up by so small a resistance. Rather, we think, the connection of earthquakes and low barometer must for the present be placed in the class of unexplained coincidences.

There is another coincidence which a country like Japan affords a fine field for working out, and that is, strong natural electric currents in telegraph lines preceding earthquakes. We believe Professor Ayrton was the first to draw attention to this in a communication made to the Asiatic Society of Bengal during 1871, regarding the Indian earthquake of February 16th of that year, which was preceded for some days by unusually strong currents flowing from south to north in all the telegraphic lines in British India. During the Italian earthquake of March 17th of last year, Signor Agosti observed simultaneous electric disturbances on the telegraph lines at Urbino; in October M. Rivet transmitted from Martinique a note to the French Academy on the electric phenomena preceding earthquake shocks, and further confirmation has been received from Ireland. Without being led away by the well known proverb *omne ignotum, pro electro,* we think we may fairly ask,—Are earthquakes always preceded by electric currents, and are they usually preceded or accompanied by magnetic disturbances? To ascertain this, it would, of course, be desirable that regular measurements of natural currents in the telegraph lines as well as of the magnetic dip, declination, and intensity, should be regularly made. To do the first would not entail, we should imagine, much additional work on a telegraph staff already existing; and if it were found that it was only the principal offices that could at present be trusted to make regular measurements of the electromotive force of natural currents, we would suggest the furnishing of many of the intermediate offices with the cheap "Rhé Electromètre" of Marianani, which was brought to the notice of the London Meteorological Society during the spring of this year. This instrument, which in an ingenious way records the occurrence of electric currents of unusual strength, is, we believe, in regular use at some of the European telegraph offices. Making regular magnetic observations is a much more difficult and costly matter, yet this would only make their addition to the very valuable meteorological reports at present issued by the *Naimusho* all the more to be prized.

Up to the present time, probably the most valuable magnetic results obtained in Asia are those furnished by the Meteorological and Magnetic observatory of Zi-ka-wei, four miles S. W. of Shanghai. Their complete report, extending from September 1874 to December 1875, has recently been published, and occupies some 150 closely printed pages of the journal of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. We may say in the words recently employed by the Revd. S. J. Perry of Stonyhurst England, when commenting on this Zi-ka-wei report "The care with which these observations are "taken, and the efficient way in which they are discussed

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"are an earnest of the plentiful harvest we have every "reason to expect."

Lastly, we do not consider the advocates of Scientific Meteorology are in the least to be discouraged by the wrong prophecies that were made by Lieut. Saxby in regard to the bad weather he expected from the 20th to 24th of June of this year, since, while we sincerely pity the poor fishermen of Fife and Forfarshire who lost a week's work in consequence of Lieut. Saxby's prophecies making them too much afraid to go to sea, still, we even more regret that their scientific knowledge has not sufficiently advanced to inform them that no one, not even Lieut. Saxby, can possibly foretell the weather so long in advance.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

The Defence of the *Sômô Zasshi*.
(Môsô Zasshi.)

The following are the five objections held by the majority of our association against the recent suspension of the *Sômô Zasshi* by the Home Department.

The 98th notification of the Prime Minister announces that "A newspaper which may be deemed calculated to disturb the peace of the nation shall be suspended." The meaning which we attach to this is, that whenever a newspaper contains any written matter calculated to injure the peace of the nation, the issue which contains it shall be suspended; not that future issues which have not yet appeared shall be suspended. In other words, if matter appeared in No. 6 of the *Sômô Zasshi* (which was published previous to the issue of the Notification above referred to) calculated to endanger the peace of the nation, the Home Department should have forbidden the sale of this special number, and it alone; and there is not the least reason why the future publication of the journal itself should be suspended. Yet the Home Department has permanently suspended the journal without saying a word about the issue No. 6. We are thus deliberately of opinion that the Home Department has misunderstood the meaning of the Notification, and committed an act unauthorized by it. This is our first objection.

But, supposing that the Notification was intended to authorize the suspension of future issues of newpapers, how can any one foretell what will appear in those future issues? Even the editors themselves are undecided on this point, so that it is impossible to predict whether future issues will tend to disturb or preserve the peace of the nation. How much more was this the case with us after our editor Mr. Makoshi was sentenced to three years imprisonment just previous to this time, and when our association had not agreed as to who should fill the vacancy made by his loss? Yet the Government, by this act of suspension, seems to predict from the past what will appear in future issues of the paper. Now, to infer that because a newspaper has published something deemed prejudical to the peace of the nation in the past, it will do likewise in the future, is to imagine that because a man is corrupt his son will also be corrupt. No! We cannot conceive that any such unjust and tyrannical laws can exist under our present just Government. This is our second objection.

Again, supposing that a just inference could be made from the past issues of a newspaper as to its future character, and that however beneficial it might be in the future, it must be suspended for some past offence, we still do not see why the *Sômô Zasshi* was suspended. The words 'past issues' in this case can only be held to refer to the issues between the publication of the Notification and the period of suspension, and not to issues prior to such publication. For, to imagine that the future issues of the newspaper would be prejudicial to the peace of the nation, because articles published previous to the appearance of the Notification were so, is like making a law by which a man may be hanged in order to prevent his committing a capital crime at some future date. This is far worse than predicting what will appear in a newspaper from what has appeared in the past (the issue of the Notification having meanwhile been made). For, presuming this Notification to have been issued, the Press would have exercised increased precautions, because not only could the editors be punished, but the newspapers themselves suspended. Prior to the issue of the Notification, however, the Press was unaware of this, and thus this suspension of newspapers, on inferences made from matter published previous to the issue of the Notification, can only be deemed a mean attack made while the Press was off its guard, and had no reason for suspecting danger. Had we been ordered to suspend the sale of some of our previous issues, there would have been no injustice committed; but never before was there a case of the suspension of a newspaper by the retrospective action of a measure, and such an act can only be regarded as most cruel. Yet nothing can be more clear than that the *Sômô Zasshi* was suspended on account of articles which appeared before the issue of the Notification, as we did not publish a single number from the date of the issue of the Notification to the time when the journal was suspended. This is our third objection.

Moreover, we published opinions held by others which violated the Press-laws, merely for the purpose of criticising those laws, and therefore we never failed to place marks against the passages which offended in this respect, indicating to the public that they merely embodied the opinions of men animated by the madness of excitement, and must therefore not be accepted as sound reasoning. This being the case, we cannot admit that we ever did anything calculated to injure the peace of the nation, even previous to the issue of the Notification.

The question than arises whether our criticisms of opinions, the expression of which violated the Press-laws, had any tendency to endanger the peace of the nation; or whether we were guilty of this offence in using words themselves open to the charge, in our criticisms upon the opinions of others. It must be evident to any child that our criticisms were not our crime, but the words on which we commented. But, in criticising the writings of others, it is obvious that we are forced to state in our columns the opinions embodied in those writings, otherwise our task would be impossible. If this be an offence, it cannot be said that we are innocent of it, so far as the act of criticism goes, and it is on this account alone that the journal was suspended. But it must be acknowledged that the *Sômô Zasshi*, of itself, did nothing tending to endanger the peace of the nation—on the contrary, it so wrote as to preserve it. This is our fourth objection.

But again; even supposing that the *Sômô Zasshi* did not violate the Press-laws in its criticism of the opinions of others, but of itself violated those laws, we still cannot admit that it endangered the peace of the nation. Because although it has contended that oppressive governments should be overthrown and corrupt officials swept away, it has never contended that free governments should be overthrown or good officials displaced. Does not "endangering the peace of the nation" mean destroying *free* governments and sweeping away good officials?

Oppressive governments and corrupt officials are the real and constant sources of danger to the peace of the nation, and therefore their subversion involves, not danger, but safety, to the country. Regarded from the point of view of the national peace and safety, it must be said that although the *Sômô Zasshi* has been held to have violated the Press-laws, all that is really true is that the newspaper has contended for the national peace. Under these circumstances it cannot be urged that the *Sômô Zasshi* has done anything to endanger the peace of the nation. And this is our fifth and last objection.

Details of the Changes in Kens.
("Nichi Nichi Shimbun" of August 25th, 1876).

Consequent upon the orders for the abolition or amalgamation of the *ken*, or the alteration of their jurisdictions, the political map of our country has again undergone change in regard to its divisions, and we are especially caused to consider as a matter of importance the dilineation, on our maps, of the new boundary lines. Upon counting, on our fingers, the number of the *Fu* and *Ken*, we find that from the 21st of August, 1876, the capital towns where the Government of the people is directed consist of three *Fu* and thirty-five *Ken*, and we therefore believe that it will not be unprofitable labour on our part to compare with the map these fresh changes, and to publish, as shown below, their places of Government.

1. Tôkiô *Fu*; .....Is in the province of Musashi, and consists of the 2 departments of Ewara and Toshima, and portions of those of Adachi, Katsushika and Tama.
2. Kiôto *Fu*; .....Consists of Yamashiro, Tango, and 4 departments of Tamba, viz; Funai, Skaruga, Kuwata, and Amata.
3. Osaka *Fu*; .....Is in the province of Settsu, and consists of 7 departments, viz., Shimakami, Shimashimo, Teshima, Nosé, Nishinari, Higashinari, and Sumiyoshi.
1. Kanagawa *ken*; ...Sagami, and 4 departments of Mushashi, viz., Tama, Kuragi, Tsutsuki, and Tachibana.

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2. Saitama *ken*;.....16 departments of Musashi.
3. Gumma *ken*; .... .Kôdzukè—Formerly the Kumagaè *ken*; head office at Takasaki.
4. Chiba *ken*;.....Awa, Kadzûsa, and some departments of Shimôsa. The boundaries are, on the N. Sekiyado; on the E. the Tonégawa; and on the W. the Shintonégawa. Vide Daijôku'an Notification No. 76, of May 7, 1875.
5. Ibaragi *ken*;.....Hitachi, 4 departments of Shimôsa, viz., Sashima, Yûki, Okada, and Toyoda, and portions of the 2 departments of Katsushika and Sôma. (v. above Notification.)
6. Tochigi *ken*; . ....Shimôtsûké.
7. Sakai *ken*;.....Yamato, Kawachi, and Idzumi.
8. Miyé *ken*;.....Iga, Isé, Shima, and part of the department of Muro in Kii.
9. Aichi *ken*; ..... Owari, Mikawa.
10. Shidzuoka *ken*; ...Suruga, Tôtômi, Idzu.
11. Fukushima *ken*;...Iwashiro, 8 departments of Iwaki, and a portion of the department of Kambura in Echigo.
12. Miyagi *ken*;.....Rikuzen, and 3 departments of Iwaki, viz., Watari, Igu, and Karita,—together with a portion of the department of Uta.
13. Iwadé *ken*; .. ..Rikuchiu, the department of Kesen in Rikuzen, and the department of Ni-no-hé in Mutsu.
14. Aômori *ken*;.....Mutsu.
15. Akita *ken*;.....Ugo, and the dept. of Kadzuno in Rikuchiu.
16. Yamagata *ken*; ...Uzen, and the dept. of Akumi in Ugo.
17. Ishikawa *ken*;.....Kaga, Noto, Etchiu, and 7 departments of Echizen.
18. Shiga *ken*;.....Omi, Wakasa, and the 1 department of Tsuruga in Echizen.
19. Nagano *ken*;.....6 Departments of Shimano.
20. Yamanashi *ken*;...Kai.
21. Gifu *ken*;.....Mino, Hida, and 4 departments of Shimano.
22. Niigata *ken*;.....Echigo, Sado.
23. Hiôgo *ken*;.....Harima, Tajima, Awaji, 5 depts. of Settsu, viz., Yabé, Arima, Kawabé, Muko, and Uhara; and 2 depts. of Tamba, viz., Taki and Higami.
24. Okayama *ken*; ....Bizen, Bitchiu, Mimasaka, and 6 depts. of Bingo.
25. Shimané *ken*; .....Hôki, Inaba, Idzumo, Iwami, Oki.
26. Hiroshima *ken*;...Aki, and 8 depts. of Bingo.
27. Yamaguchi *ken*;...Suwô, Nagato.
28. Wakayama *ken*;...Kii.
29. Ehimé *ken*;.....Sanuki, Iyo.
30. Kôchi *ken*; .....Tosa, Awa.
31. Fukuôka *ken*;.....Chikuzen, Chikugo, and 6 depts. of Buzen.
32. Oïda *ken*; .....Bungo, and 2 depts. of Buzen, viz., Shimogé and Usa.
33. Kumamoto *ken*;...Higo.
34. Nagasaki *ken*;.....Hizen, Iki, Tsushima.
35. Kagoshima *ken*;...Hiuga, Ôsumi, Satsuma.

The boundaries being as given above, it will be seen that the Tô-zan-dô (including the thirteen provinces of Mutsu, Rikuzen, Rikuchiu, Uzen, Ugo, Iwashiro, Iwaki, Kôdzûké, Shimôtsûké, Shinano, Hida, Mino, and Ômi) is under the jurisdiction of the eleven *ken* of Aômori, Iwadé, Miyagi, Fukushima, Akita, Yamagata, Tochigi, Gumma, Nagano, Gifu, and Shiga. The Tôkaidô (including the fifteen provinces of Hitachi, Kadzusa, Shimôsa, Awa, Musashi, Sagami, Idzu, Kai, Suruga, Tôtômi, Mikawa, Owari, Isé, Iga, and Shima) is under the jurisdiction of the one *Fu* and eight *ken* of Ibaragi, Chiba, Saitama, Tôkiô, Kanagawa, Yamanashi, Shidzuôka, Aichi and Miyé. The Hokurokudô (including the six provinces of Echizen, Etchiu, Echigo, Kaga, Noto, and Sado) is under the jurisdiction of the two *ken* of Niigata and Ishikawa; Wakasa, however, has been placed under the Shiga *ken*. The five Home provinces, (including Yamashiro, Yamato, Idzumi, Kawachi, and Settsu) are divided out under the jurisdiction of the two *Fu* of Kiyôto and Ôsaka, and the two *ken* of Sakai and Hiôgo. The Sanyôdô (including the eight provinces of Harima, Mimasaka, Bizen, Bitchiu, Bingo, Aki, Suwô and Nagato) is under the four *ken* of Hiôgo, Okayama, Hiroshima, and Yamaguchi. Five provinces of the eight belonging to the Sanindô, after taking away Tamba and Tango, which are placed under the Kiôto *Fu*, and Tajima, which is placed under the Hiôgo *ken*,—(including Inaba, Hôki, Idzumo, Iwami, and Oki) are under the jurisdiction of the Shimané *ken*. Out of the six provinces of the Nankaidô,—after taking away Awaji, which is under the Hiôgo *ken*,—Kii is under the jurisdiction of the Wakayama *ken*, Sanuki and Iyo under that of the Ehimé *ken*, and Tosa and Awa under that of the Kôchi *ken*. The Saikaidô, too, (including the nine provinces of Buzen, Bungo, Chikuzen, Chikugo, Hizen, Higo, Hiuga, Ôsumi, and Satsuma, together with the islands of Iki and Tsushima) is under the jurisdiction of the five *ken* of Oïda, Fukuoka, Kumamoto, Nagasaki, and Kagoshima.

Thus, the extent of the jurisdictions comprises, in some cases, about 100 *ri*, with a diameter of some tens of *ri* in length. Upon comparing this with the period of the feudal regime, it will be found that not even the territory of the great *daimiôs* was equal to that of one small *ken* at the present date. If the present abolition and amalgamation has been carried out with a view to a facility of legislation for the people, then, again, the reforms to be set on foot together with this abolition must be considered of the utmost importance in regard to governing the people.

We have here, firstly, considered merely the geographical boundaries, but we hope, later on, to set on foot discussion in regard to this matter.

Provincial Government.

("*Chôya Shimbun*," August 31, 1876.)

The amalgamation of the *kens* has recently formed the subject of articles in the several newspapers, and writers in general have exhausted all their abilities and learning in discussing its pros and cons. Some say that this is the first step towards sharing the power that has been hitherto invested in the Government alone with the local authorities; others again seem to doubt lest, now that the jurisdiction of the *kens* has been extended, there may be some failures in the carrying out of their duties. Arguments of this kind are very numerous, but the main point to which we should look is the consideration as to whether this step will prove to the advantage of the people generally or the reverse. I will not, in the present instance, criticize the articles that have been written by others on the subject, but will, instead, give vent to my own personal opinions in regard to it, and that which I hold and which I now wish to prove is that this amalagamation of the *kens* will be productive of no inconvenience to either the governing or the governed classes.

Now the amount of business discharged in the local offices is probably in excess of that discharged in the different head departments in Yedo, still in the former they have only to observe the rules laid down by the latter for their guidance and, if they do so, they will fulfil their duty. They have not the power of discharging business which may arise out the regular routine according to their own judgments, and therefore, whether the extent of the jurisdiction be increased or diminished, it is not probable that the people will be affected to any great extent in either case. The two parts of their duties in which the people are chiefly interested, are their judicial and police functions, and if these only are properly attended to, the people will by that alone be enabled to enjoy perfect tranquillity and security. The collection of dues and taxes is of course a weighty matter, but it is largely entrusted to the chiefs of wards in cities and to the village authorities, and the duties of the head official in the *ken* is confined merely to revising the sum-total. He is, of course, not required to give personal attention to such subjects as education and the development of the country, and no fault could be found with him for leaving matters connected with repairing of the roads, erecting of of bridges, etc., to the care of the subordinate local officials and the people. This argument would go to shew that the duties of the head of the *ken* are of a very light nature, and that therefore not only will no inconvenience whatsoever arise from either the amalgamation of the *kens* or the diminishing of the officials employed therein, but that such a measure will redound much to the advantage both of government and people.

I have heard that the *Shihôsho* disapproves of the entrusting of judicial powers to officials vested with ordinary civil business, and that it has been therefore decided to subdivide the functions of that department, and that it is the intention to establish branches of it in the different local jurisdictions. If this idea is carried out, the present duties of the local officials will be largely curtailed, and, let therefore the district over which they exercise jurisdiction be never so large, no fear of any shortcomings need be entertained. So far indeed from that, it will prove advantageous that one person should supervise the large number to whom is committed the task of collecting the dues and taxes.

I have further heard that though the police expenses in the several *kens* have hitherto been fixed at six hundred thousand *yen*,

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these have, for special reasons, been recently augmented by one hundred and fifty thousand *yen*, thus bringing the total amount up to seven hundred and fifty thousand. Now an augmentation such as this at a time when every effort is being made to decrease the expenditure of all the departments, and to curtail the number of officers employed in them, shews that the Government is privately giving its attention to rendering the discharge of the police duties as perfect as possible. These duties form one branch in the administration of the *ken*, but it will appear that this, unlike the other branches thereof, is not to be affected by (the reduction consequent on) the recent amalgamation. And the reason of this is, that the strength of a police force always varies in proportion as a place may be large or small and the population numerous or the reverse. As the amalgamation of the *kens* makes no change in either of these respects, it follows that no diminution in the police force can be made in consequence of it. So far indeed from a diminution being made, an increase in the numbers of the force ought naturally to follow the recent increase in the expenditure. The people need therefore be under no apprehension lest there be any shortcoming in the discharge of the duties of the force. It is my opinion, for these reasons, that the people will not only suffer no ill effect from the recent diminution in the number of the local Government offices, but that if the judicial and police duties be properly attended to, the step will prove a great source of happiness to men. Learned men, how think ye?

(Signed.) MURAKOSHI NAGNORI,
Aioicho, Honcho.

THE THREE PRINCIPAL CLANS.

(Chôya Shimbun, August 26th, 1876.)

Since the abolition of the custom that had prevailed for five or six hundred years, by which the different *daimios* were immured, each in his own province, and the establishment of the *ken*, a uniform system of laws has been observed throughout the entire country, and the injustice by which each province observed only such laws as it pleased has been entirely extirpated from the land. The administration of the Government has thus been gradually perfected, and the degree of civilization which we enjoy to-day will, on comparison with that of ten years ago, appear as far above it as the heavens are above the earth, a fair result which can only be ascribed to constitutional government.

While, however, this is so, writers find in the government by *ken* things which appear unjust. They say that the *samurai* of the three former *Han*, Satsuma, Chôshiu and Tosa, appear, on the strength of the services by which they effected the revolution, to do every thing now just as it pleases them; that they are, even when guilty of violations of the laws, treated with indulgence by the Government; that they are not looked upon in a similar light to those of other *ken*; and that thus some relic of the old feudal system is stealthily maintained.

Although this is not the case, among the three *ken* which we mentioned that of Kagoshima furnishes to writers the largest food for suspicion; the language of its *Rei*, Oyama, in the assembly of the local officials (when he expressed strong disapproval of Popular Assemblies) is distrusted; as is also that of Mori Arinori in the debating club (when he said his *ken* objected to have as its administrator or vice-administrator natives of other *ken*). Many things besides these furnish food for distrust in the government of that *ken*; above all the leaving of the whole administration entirely to the discretion of the *Rei*, as the Cabinet has covertly done, and the understanding which it is said has been conveyed to him that he may observe or not any notifications which have been issued to the country in general, according as he may consider it to the advantage of his own *ken* to do so or the reverse. No reliance can be placed on such reports as these, but, if by any chance, such things should be, how could our present Government be said to differ from the domination of the military class in former days? We have always felt a strong desire to gain some definite information as to the condition of that *ken*, but have to our regret been prevented doing so by the veil of secrecy which appears to be thrown over its administration. It cannot be denied that if we glance at one or two superficialities connected with it, some food for distrust would be afforded, and false statements such as those which we have above quoted are probably exaggerations based only on these superficialities.

The revolution was effected entirely by the three *Han* we have mentioned, and about eight-tenths or more of those who direct the government of the country at the present day belong to one or other of the three. Owing to the idea generally entertained that those in power will show partiality to their natives places, it is inevitable that the slightest suspicion of such partiality that may arise should forthwith be considered to be well founded and be criticised accordingly. We, however, on our part are firmly convinced that our Prime Minister and the Councillors of State who are invested with so important an office as the protection of over thirty millions of people would not be guilty of such pettiness as this. They should, however, take care that no grounds for such suspicion should be given to the people.

Now the Kochi (Tosa) and Yamaguchi (Choshiu) *kens* have already, as their Administrators and Vice-Administrators, natives of other *kens*, and thus the suspicion with which the people have regarded them has to a great degree been dispelled. We have, however, heard, that among the Kagoshima *ken* officials down to the very lowest grades, there are some who are not natives of that *ken*, and the distrust with which the people generally regard it in consequence cannot be caused to melt away as easily as does the ice under the influence of the sun. Hence arises the adverse criticism on the Government of that *ken*, and this we regret to say we cannot easily contravert. We have, however, recently heard a piece of information in the streets, which if it proves to be true, must soon utterly dispel all the suspicions that people have hitherto entertained on this subject.

It is as follows:—That the administrator Oyama is striving to effect reforms in the Government and that he has applied for permission to the Government to select from among the natives of other *kens* several officials of the ranks *Sô** and *Han*, and that this permission has been already granted to him. If this prove to be true not only will a relic of the feudal times be got rid of and the commands of the Central Government made universally effective throughout the Empire, but the distrust of the people will be made to melt as ice under the influence of the sun, and the administration of the Emperor be rendered perfectly just and equitable; the same laws will be observed in all corners of the Empire, civilization will be promoted, and an incomparable step taken to secure the safety of the Empire. The people, too, will find no further grounds for suspicion. We have therefore heard the tidings above quoted with uncontrollable joy. Time alone can show whether or not it is true, but in the meantime we publish it for what it is worth.

ANTI-INFLATION.

(Kinji Hôron,)

In announcing the capitalization of the incomes of the nobles and gentry the Government have acted perfectly in accordance with the will of the people, and the pensions have been abolished exactly at the right moment—neither too soon not too late.

This bold step taken by the Government deserves all praise, and we, who devote our whole attention to the welfare of the people are exceedingly glad of it. Yet we are not wholly without anxiety regarding this business. The commentation of the perpetual pensions for terminable bonds is a good thing, but its merit lies, we are inclined to think, in the manner in which the Government carries out the work. Should this he done wrongly, not only will the measure be deprived of all merit, but it will being dire misfortune on the country. As the whole press has praised the Government for this measure, it is unnecessary for us to do so. We shall here try to point out some of the dangers to which it seems likely to give rise.

The circulation of money at this moment is very inadequate, and a corrupt cry has been raised for more paper money. The bonds will probably amount to 140 or 150 millions of yen, and the paper money at present in circulation may be set down at 90 millions. Thus the bonds will amount to about 50 millions more than the paper money now in circulation. The Government has decreed that these bonds may neither be bought nor sold nor pledged as securities. But this is perhaps only a temporary provision made in order that there may be no confusion while the bonds are being issued to the *Kuadzoku* and *Shidzoku*. When once the Government permits them to do what they like with the bonds their value will, in all probability, fall to no slight extent, for there are many enterprising men in these classes who will want money to carry out their schemes.

The corruptionists will very probably say that as the prices of the bonds have fallen because the *Kuadzoku* and *Shidzoku* cannot carry on any business without money, the government had better issue more paper money and buy up the bonds, as this would keep up a good circulation of money, and the business pursued by the *Kuadzoku* will greatly increase the national wealth. This would quell the murmuring of the people, increase the wealth of the nation, and all this great good would arise from the issue of more paper money.

* *Sô* officers by the Government, *Han* by the Department.

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This kind of talk comes from men who are entirely unacquainted with political economy, and if they are listened to we shall come to serious misfortune. In reality, they talk like this to advance their own interests. They may not indeed have so much power as to be able to set these schemes in motion, but it would be a serious thing were the Government to imagine that they reflected the general opinion of the people. Yet, strange as it may sound, we have recently heard that there are men in the very Cabinet itself who desire to see a further issue of paper money.

When any great object is to be achieved, certain hardships must be undergone, and if the *Kuadzoku* and *Shidzoku*, who are the burdens and dependents on the nation, desire to enter into business so as to earn their own living, they must be prepared to encounter a certain amount of hardship, and if their bonds are very much depreciated by the time they wish to sell them, it would only give them one of the lessons which business always teaches. Let them get their experience in this manner; it is unnecessary for any one to trouble himself about *their* misfortunes, for this would only tend to lessen still more the small amount of perseverance and energy which they now possess.

There are many precedents in the history of the world for increasing the currency by adding to the paper money in circulation, and we all know the evils it has produced. The paper money now in circulation has been issued from unavoidable causes, and to enable the Government to carry out its important reforms, such as the abolition of the *Han*, the establishment of the *Ken*, etc., and we cannot be too thankful that there is no difference between paper and specie.

Money gained without labour is but little valued; men make but foolish uses of such money, and thus it is with the issue of paper money. It may all look very grand at the moment, but it is all hollow, and has many evil results—men are led into dissipation and this is bad for the country. The sayings of the corruptionists must therefore not be listened to.

Representative Institutions.

(Tekka Shimbun.)

The constant increase in the number of newspapers is an undoubted sign of the advancement Japan is making in civilization. But it appears to us that though the editorial columns of the papers are often occupied by discussions of an interesting and even an important nature, the subjects treated to-day are forgotten to-morrow.

This state of the Press may correspond with the degree of advancement made by the nation in civilization, but, at all events, previous to the assembling of the *Chihōkwan Kwaiji* last year, the press clamoured unanimously for the institution of a Representative Assembly. Yet the question has passed away and disappeared as though it were a mere mania of the day, and not the remotest trace of it is to be found in any newspaper of recent date. Was last year the exactly suitable time for the institution of a Representative Assembly, and is this year unsuitable for the purpose? We firmly believe this Representative Assembly to be the most beneficial thing for the Government, and the true stepping-stone from which the rights of the people can be reached and obtained.

On reading this some may probably say:—"Why, every child knows this; we want no repetition of these old stories." But we fear people of this class have no idea of the real efficacy of a Representative Assembly. If they have, why do they express no further opinions on the subject? They are quite at liberty to do so. But if they scorn the subject by saying that "every child is acquainted with the fact," they only prove that they are content to be slaves and are ignorant of the happiness Heaven has in store for men, which is indeed grievous.

The institution of a Representative Assembly cannot be brought about by demanding it urgently one day and letting the whole question drop to-morrow. The people must demand it incessantly, and even when or if they obtain it, they must not imagine that it will attain to its full power in a moment. Had we a ruling power like that of Louis XIV of France, whose temper was extremely despotic, the liberties of the people would only be attained after a considerable lapse of time. We are differently situated, however. Our Government is of a mild nature and treats the people with marked benevolence. When the Government is oppressive, the antagonism of the people is passionate; but situated as we are, it takes a long time to arouse men to the Establishment of a Representive Assembly.

England stands foremost among the constitutional monarchies, but when the House of Commons was first established, it was nothing like what we now see of it. It possessed no power of enacting laws, and petitioned that this power should be granted to it. But the King and his ministers refused the request and all such concessions. Moreover it was not convoked every year, and when any one was found disputing the will of the Sovereign, he was arrested and even imprisoned. But owing to the combined wisdom and forbearance of its members, it has arrived at its present condition.

We may say that the House of Commons first attained real power when it acquired the control of the Public Purse. When the King wanted money, an Act had to be passed granting it, and finally the King became a person who approved of or rejected what was done by the House of Commons.*

Now, should our people urge their rights and liberties, without being animated by a real hatred of oppression, or being determined to obtain the control of the public purse, is is very doubtful whether they will ever obtain them

The duty of writers should not be confined to entertaining their readers, and they should give up new, trivial and diversified subjects, and stick tightly to this question of a House of Commons, for all expectation of obtaining our liberties without this institution is like looking for fish on the mountains. We must hammer and hammer at this matter until our end is accomplished.

National failings.

(Yoyōshadan.)

In all men there are two working forces, the mind and the body, and there are callings which are, and which are not, appropriate to given individuals: that is to say, one man is fitted to be a farmer and another an artizan; one can make clothes but cannot carve in wood; another has a retentive memory but no inventive genius, while another again has a poetic though no mathematical faculty. The moral dispositions also vary; one man addicts himself to wine, while another easily succumbs to the blandishments of the other sex, though both may be courteous in their behaviour.

Now a man may pursue such labour or intellectual occupation as is best suited to the bent of his mind. If skilful as a farmer he may disregard manufacturing industry; or, if possessed of the poetic faculty, he need not labour at mathematics. In morals, however, it is different. A man cannot plead that because he is not addicted to wine, he is justified in being licentious or covetous. He cannot compound for one fault by another virtue. His bad points must be corrected; the omission of one duty cannot be atoned for by the discharge of another, as may be the case in mental or bodily labour.

We have said above that certain callings are appropriate to certain individuals, and the same thing may be observed among nations and applied to their collective mind. Thus, our people are in general enterprising and forbearing, but they are careless. If we look to the condition of the country, we find the officials trying to carry out reforms, which are indeed doubtless necessary to the improvement of the country, but have no due relation to its financial condition; the farmers are wholly absorbed by the care of the work of the year, without thinking of what improvements might be gradually made by steps extending over coming years; tradesmen care nothing for the durability of their work, striving only to get it done out of hand in the shortest possible space of time; the students fix their eyes on the top of the ladder of learning, but pay no regard to the steps by which alone it can be reached; and superficial externals are arrived at while substantial reality is disregarded.

For this reason our people have made an excellent imitation of civilization; but it has no foundation and therefore no stability, and anyone who will give attentive consideration to the whole question will see that every man born in this country is subject to this want of thoroughness and stability.

So again with the grand divisions of the world, Asia is better than Africa, but the very best part of it will bear no comparison with Europe. The prevailing defect among orientals is their want of energy and perseverance, and so long as they are deficient in these qualities, they will never equal the European races. Men like Columbus the navigator, and Newton the philosopher are of course exceptional; but the whole average mind of the European is higher than ours.

Now we trust that our countrymen will not regard the failings of the orientals—the want of energy and perseverance—as excuses for the errors to which those failings lead, but will try to acquire those qualities. In this manner only can we reply to the reproaches now justly made to us. We give this advice earnestly to all young men.

* Very loose history, as usual.

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The Bonin Islands.

(Chôya Shimbun.)

It is natural to every man to wish that his country may be powerful and extensive—a feeling which has animated men in all ages and all parts of the world.

At the same time we are of opinion that the expenditure of large sums of money in order to obtain a trifling possession which gives no prospect of compensation for that expenditure, cannot be regarded as a wise policy by anyone who is truly desirous for the welfare of a country.

The question of colonizing the Bonin Islands had lain dormant for some time, until attention was aroused to it last year by the visit of the officials of the Foreign, Home and Naval Departments in the *Meiji Maru*. Since that event, not only has there been much talk on the subject, but we hear that the Government has been deliberating on a scheme for sending officials and stationing a guard of the Imperial Marines there.

We deem it our duty to touch on the question whether this is for the interests of the country; but, before doing so, it may be well to give a brief statement of the events relating to the connection of Japan with these islands.

(Here follows a short historical sketch, which we omit because all the facts embodied in it have already been placed before the readers of this journal.)

The Government probably hopes to make this poor land productive and to protect the people living on the islands, but from what we have heard, the 'Father Island' is only five and a half *ri* in circumference, and the 'Mother Island' ten *ri*, the remaining islands being insignificant in size and rocky in their nature and thus utterly unfit for cultivation. Although large sums of money should be spent upon the islands, we fear they will yield no adequate equivalent, and therefore we hope the Government may drop the question for the present.

Some will ask: Should then these islands be abandoned and lost sight of altogether? We reply at once, by no means. It is well known to the world at large that we were the first discoverers of the islands, and once had settlements there under orderly government, so that there is no reason why we should abandon them. What we fear is that money which might be so much better employed in so many ways will be spent upon these insignificant places.

What is the real good of these islands? They make a handy place of call for whalers, and when our whale fisheries are in a more flourishing state, the possession of the islands may be advantageous to us. But all this lies in the future, and there is no object in sending a staff of officials there now or garrisoning the place. If two or three officials were sent there to look after affairs, this would amply suffice for the present; and, in regard to giving the islanders protection, it would be time to do this when our whale fisheries are better developed, and the expenditure can thus be better justified than it could at present.

The Chinese version of the present political situation may be worth quoting among the many others which abound. Well-informed natives, in communication with Tientsin and the capital, simply ridicule the idea of war. The pressure put upon Li Hung-chang, the urgent despatches from the Empresses and the various other scraps of gossip or information current among foreigners make these men laugh. "You none "of you know anything about it," say they. "Li Hung-chang "has been for weeks in a position to settle the affair and "surrender everything. But it would not be in keeping with the "Chinese habits, much less with Chinese dignity to give in "without very protracted negotiations. There will be no war! "At least, not this time, for the simple reason that we are not "prepared for it; but ten years hence we shall be, and then if "foreigners want to fight us they will find it a serious matter." "There is something in this view, as far as it goes; and therefore it certainly seems a pity to postpone the inevitable. But however that may be, the best Chinese advices say that the Government had decided, weeks ago, to surrender to Sir Thomas Wade; that all this fuss and interviewing is a simple pantomime; and that there neither is, nor ever has been, any chance whatever of a war. But there seems no doubt that foreigners were in real danger during the past week; and may still run some risk, as the Chinese national spirit is much excited against foreigners. The most preposterous statements about the English demands are being busily circulated by the literates and small officials; and our friends say that if Li gives in to Sir Thomas Wade, there will most unquestionably be an outbreak against him. Li, however, is not the man to scruple at shooting down a few thousands of ruffians. He has had violent threats addressed to him by the Guilds, and has taken precautions for his own safety and the peace of the place.—*Celestial Empire.*

HISTORY OF THE TOKUGAWA DYNASTY.

Chapter III.—*Continued.*

The Emperor congratulates Iyeyasu.

Messengers were at the same time sent to Hidetada and also to Hideyasu with news of the victorious issue of the campaign, and the eastern troops advanced to Kusatsu. To the Mikawa chief the emperor conveyed, by a special envoy, the Imperial congratulations upon the result of the arduous struggle.

Previously to this Hidetada, commander of the Eastern army that had been ordered to take the Nakasendo route, upon arriving at Komuro, in Shinano, endeavoured to persuade Sanada Masayuki to join his forces, and three separate times were proposals to this effect submitted to him, to be in each case refused. It was then determined to attack his stronghold Uyeda, but after three days operations the works were recognized as too strong to be taken without a regular seige, and Hidetada, not caring to incur that delay, resumed his march, leaving only a small detachment to observe the place. It was after quitting Uyeda that he met the messengers bringing the news of the victory at Sekigahara upon which he hastened to Kusatsu. The delay of three days before Uyeda was the cause of his not being present at the battle.

From Kusatsu, Iyeyasu and Hidetada marched their combined forces to Otsu, where the eastern leader received the homage of a crowd of barons and military commanders who pressed day after day to his court. Terumoto, and Masuda Nagamori too, hastened to proffer their submission, but Iyeyasu would make no definite answer to the entreaties of their envoys. The news of the victory at Sekigahara, upon reaching Ozaka, had thrown the town into a panic. Iyeyasu sent envoys to reassure Hideyori and his mother, and ordering Hidetada to proceed to the capital, himself entered Ozaka. Tranquillity now reigned far and near.

Chapter IV.

The abdication of Iyeyasu.

Mitsunari Yukinaga and Yekei are put to death and their heads, with that of Masaiye, are exposed.

In the 10th month Mitsunari Yukinaga and Yekei were made an example of and exected at Rokujô-gawara. Their heads, with the head of Masaiye, were exposed at Sanjô.

The submission of Môri Terumoto was now accepted. Out of his possessions six provinces were confiscated, and only two, Nagato and Suwô were left to him, while Nagamori was deprived of his domains and relegated to the monasteries of Kôya. The territory of Hideiye was also confiscated, but a certain doctor of his clan, spreading a false report of his lord's death, enabled him to seek safety in flight and gain the protection of the Shimadsu house.

Yoshitaka and Kiyomasa effect the pacification of Kiushiu.

The South Western provinces were now ordered to be reduced to complete submisson. Kuroda Yoshitaka and Katô Kiyomasa were entrusted with the task, and first of all established their lord's authority in the Western provinces. Yoshitaka then successively tranquillized Bungo, Buzen and Chikuzen, while Kiyomasa caused order to reign in Hizen. A combined attack was then arranged upon Chikugo; Nabeshima Nawoshige, meanwhile joining the eastern party, raised a body of troops and attacked Tachibana Muneshige, the lord of that province.

Muneshige had, on a previous occasion, overthrown Kiyôgoku Takatsugu at Otsu, after which success, hearing of the destruction of the Western army, he had retired to Ozaka, where he endeavoured to persuade Terumoto to join with him in defending the citadel against Iyeyasu. Terumoto refused, and the principal officers of Muneshige, alleging that their master had laboured sufficiently in the cause of their former lord Hideyoshi, resolved to proffer submission to the Eastern chief, and sending envoys to his camp for that purpose, disbanded.

Yoshitaka and Kiyomasa, on becoming aware of the attack on Muneshige, interposed with the view of bringing about a peaceful settlement, and inviting Tachibana Masutoki, the leader of the Chikugo troops to a conference, managed to attain their object.

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In the 11th month Yoshitaka and Kiyomasa, at the head of the levies of Hizen, Higo, Chikuzen, Chikugo, Buzen and Bungo, approached the frontiers of Satsuma. Itô of the province of Hiuga, the hereditary enemy of the Satsuma house which was far too powerful for the weaker baron to think of attacking by himself, thought the present a good opportunity of wreaking his hatred upon his foe by following in the wake of the Eastern troops, and in consequence, after taking Miyasaki and Satohara, joined his forces to those of Yoshitaka and Kiyomasa. Iyeyasu, on hearing of this, forbade further fighting, and informed his general of the submission of Shimadsu. Thus the whole of the western provinces were brought under obedience.

Pacification of the North East Provinces.

Meanwhile the news of the victory at Sekigahara had travelled northwards, and excited the fears of Uyesugi Kagekatsu, who at once sent in his submission through Hideyasu. At the same time Sadake also proffered obedience, and the whole of the north eastern provinces, one after the other, acknowledged the sway of Iyeyasu. In the remaining districts and provinces those who had previously made overtures to Iyeyasu were some of them dead, some prisoners, and of others the submission had been accepted. In the 12th month Iyeyasu assembled his principal vassals, and after informing them of his intentions, divided the newly conquered lands among his followers, rewarding those who had signalised themselves in his service with great liberality. The eight provinces of the K'wantô he reserved as his special domain, and took up his residence in the citadel of Yedo as before. The lands of Yechizen, Owari, Ômi and Isé were apportioned among his relations and veteran followers; those of the remaining provinces were allotted to the clans who had attached themselves to his cause. These changes being effected, Hidetada was despatched to Court, and ordered to make a report to the Emperor of all that had been done. In this month Yoshitaka and Kiyomasa arrived at Yedo and had audience of Iyeyasu.

In the 6th year (of Keicho A.D. 1601) Iyeyasu and Hidetada went to Ozaka, and in the 3rd month took up their residence at the castle of Fushimi, which they caused to be repaired. In the fourth month Hidetada returned to Yedo, and was met at Shinagawa by Satake Yoshinobu, who, dreading punishment, had come to ask pardon for his offences. He was told to present himself at Fushimi and there seek the grace of Iyeyasu. In the 7th month Uyesugi Kagekatsu also showed himself at Fushimi and threw himself upon the clemency of the eastern chief.

Aidsu is bestowed upon Gamô Hideyuki.

In the 8th month Aidsu was confiscated and afterwards bestowed upon Gamô Hideyuki, while Yonezawa was allotted to Uyesugi. Hideyuki was at the same time entrusted with the administration of the region eastward of Aidsu.

The Imperial domains are settled.

In the autumn of this year lands were set apart to provide for the expense of the Imperial Court and the maintenance of the Imperial household. Itakura Katsushige was appointed Lieutenant-Governor (Shoshidai) of the capital, and lands were bestowed upon the *yashiro* (shrine) of Toyokuni, which had been erected in memory of Taikôsama. In the 11th month Iyeyasu returned to Yedo.

Iyeyasu is instructed in the art of government by Fujiwara Shyuku.

Both the Court and territorial nobles had long frequented the lectures of Fujiwara Shyuku, and Iyeyasu, on assuming with his wonted vigour the reins of Government, frequently resorted to the advice of the sage to enable him to devise means to assure the tranquillity of the Empire, and made one of his pupils Hayashi Nobukatsu, his private counsellor.

In the 1st month of the 7th year (Keichô A.D. 1602) Iyeyasu was advanced to the junior first rank. The territorial barons had previously desired to present themselves at Yedo, but Iyeyasu disclaimed the honour. Maida Toshinaga advised that it should be a law of the Empire that the barons should present themselves at Yedo from time to time, and set out from the capital, on his way eastwards, taking the Nakasendô route. Iyeyasu, on hearing of his approach, left Yedo for Kiyôto in order to avoid an interview, and charged Hidetada with the reception of his visitor. Hidetada accordingly met him at Itabashi and entertained him with great splendour. Toshinaga, overjoyed at his reception, begged his host's acceptance of a valuable sword, a horse and falcon, and a hundred pieces of gold. The next day the official reception took place, Hidetada occupying a position at the entrance of the palace, with the military commanders and principal retainers of the Tokugawa house ranged on either sides in due order of precedence. Toshinaga, on being introduced, was conducted to a lower seat, and, after refreshment had been offered, was presented with a hundred pieces of gold, a horse and falcon and a valuable sword. In the 3rd month Toshinaga ventured to show himself at Fushimi, whence, after an interview with Iyeyasu, he returned to his estates.

Shimadsu Tadatsune is granted audience of Iyeyasu at Fushimi.

In the 12th month Fukushima Masanori, wishing to visit his domains in Aki, took ship from Ozaka. On the voyage he met Shimadsu Tadatsune, the son of Yoshihiro, who was on his way to Fushimi and who persuaded him to turn back and seek audience with him of Iyeyasu at the castle.

After the defeat of the western army Hideiye had retired to Ozaka, and had sent his wife, a daughter of the Maida house, to seek the protection of Toshinaga. On being closely questioned by the latter, she confessed that her husband was still alive, of which fact Toshinaga immadiately sent word to Yedo. The retainer of the Ukita house, who had, at the beginning, spread the rumour of Hideiye's death, was then arrested and interrogated. He did not deny the charge, and upon the arrival of Tadatsune admitted that Hideiye was at that moment under his, Tadatsune's roof, and begged that clemency should be extended to the fugitive. To this prayer Iyeyasu accorded his consent, and in lieu of condemning Hideiye to death, banished him, with his son Hidenori, to the island of Hachijo. The next year Hideiye and his son went to their appointed place of exile.

In the winter of the same year the fief of Iwaki was bestowed upon Torii Tadamasa, as a reward for the loyal devotion of his father Mototada, who had been killed at Fushimi. With this act of generosity the bestowing of rewards and decreeing of punishments came to an end, and profound tranquillity reigned throughout the Empire. Among their other possessions the Môri house had held Iwami and that of Uyesugi the island of Sado—in both places white gold (gold alloyed with silver) was found.

Both territories were now confiscated and the administration of the mines was entrusted to Okubo Nagayasu. In this year their produce was very abundant. Never had the prosperity of the empire attained a higher point.

Iyeyasu is created Sei-i-tai-shôgun.

In the 2nd month of the year (of Keichô A.D. 1603) an Imperial rescript was issued by which Minamoto Iyeyasu was created Sei-i-tai-shôgun (Barbarian-quelling Generalissimo) and at the same time invested with the dignities of Udaijin, and Bettô of the Jyunna and Sôgaku In. In addition he was recognised as the chief of the Minamoto clan, and permitted to carry arms in the Imperial presence.[1]

In the 3rd month the barons of the Western provinces offered, without exception, their homage at Yedo.

In the 5th year (A.D. 1604) Tôdô Takatora advised that all the territorial nobles should be obliged to have residences at Yedo, and leave their families there as hostages for their good conduct. The head of the Sagara house was the first to obey this law, and his mother remained at Yedo as a pledge for his fidelity.

During the mourning for Toyotomi Hideyoshi, the military operations in Chôsen (Korea) had been suspended, and as they had not been resumed, the object of the expedition had not been obtained. Iyeyasu, abandoning his predecessor's policy, sent Sô Yoshitomo to Chôsen, with instructions to arrange a renewal of peaceful relations. The people of Chôsen, who had been long

1. Taira Kiyomori, a hero of the days of Yoritomo is one of the few instances of the bestowal of so honourable a privilege.

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disgusted at the violence of the Ming soldiery, were glad to avail themselves of the pretext thus afforded them to get rid of their unwelcome allies, and sent an embassy to Iyeyasu headed by Sombuniku. The embassy arrived at Tsushima and demanded an audience of Iyeyasu and the liberation of the prisoners taken during the war. Yoshitomo at once informed Iyeyasu of their demands, which were accorded, and written instructions were forwarded to Yoshitomo, enjoining him to accompany the embassy to the capital, and there to await the arrival of the Shôgun. The Lieutenant Governor of the capital, Itakura Katsushige, was at the same time directed to receive the ambassador and his suite, and lodge them in the temple of Daitoku.

In the spring of this year Matsudaira Yoshihiro was sent as special commissioner to Yezo, there to make known the ordinances of the Shôgun and enact regulations for the conduct of trade.

Thus the power of the Tokugawa house, overpassing the limits of the Empire, was acknowledged abroad. In the first month of the tenth year (of Keichô A.D., 1605), Iyeyasu visited the capital, and in the second month gave audience to the Chôsen Ambassador Sombuniku. Orders were then sent throughout the circuits of the Empire that enquiry should be made as to what Korean prisoners were within their limits, and in the end many hundreds were allowed to return to their country.

Iyeyasu, feeling old age coming upon him, now became anxious to disembarrass himself of the cares of government. He directed Yoshitomo that from that time all envoys should be conducted to Yedo, and added that, as the formal entry of the Udaishô would soon take place, it might be well that the Chôsen embassy should be detained to permit of their viewing so imposing a spectacle.

In the 3rd month Hidetada presented himself at Court. In the 4th Iyeyasu made a report to the Emperor, giving a history of his administration of the government, which His Majesty was graciously pleased to accept. Iyeyasu then retired into private life and was known among the people as the O Gosho.

Translator's Note.—Here the second volume of the original text ends—the third is not yet published.

YOKOHAMA RACE CLUB.

A special meeting of the members of the Race Club was held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, Mr. Walter being in the chair and fifteen members present. The following seven new rules were proposed for the future management of the Course, which were accepted by those present, and passed after very little discussion.

1.—The outer circle of the Course, known as the training Course, shall be open to members of the Club throughout the year, except during the training season and when it may be necessary to close the Course for purposes of repair.

2.—The date of commencement of the training season will be notified through the Clerk of the Course by a written notice affixed at a conspicuous place in the Paddock, and notice will be given in the same manner at such times as it may be found necessary to close the Course for purposes of repair.

3.—The outer or training Course will be open daily from 5 a.m. to 8 a.m., and for one hour in the afternoon during the training season. Should the weather prevent morning training, it shall be in the discretion of the Clerk of the Course to keep the outer or training Course open in the afternoon for a longer time than one hour.

4.—During the last month of training, and from a date to be notified by the Clerk of the Course, a portion of the inner Course will be open from 5 a.m. to 8 a.m., weather permitting, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or if the weather on those days should be unfavorable, on the first fine morning thereafter, Sundays excepted.

5.—The Clerk of the Course may, upon application to him in writing, give permission when practicable, during the last month's training, to have a portion of the inner Course opened for purpose of trials at other than the fixed hours. This, however, will apply only with regard to ponies strictly in training.

6.—Any member of the foreign community shall, upon an annual payment of $10, be entitled to make use of the outer circle or training course throughout the year for the purpose of exercise and recreation, except during the training season and on race days, and when repairs are being executed on the Course. Members of the community availing themselves of this Rule, will have to conform to the Race Club rules which govern the conduct of members generally.

The Clerk of the Course is empowered to draw up bye-laws having for their object the efficient working of these Rules. Such bye-laws to be subject to the approval of the Committee.

POSTAL NOTIFICATIONS.

We would call our readers' attention to the following Notices which have been received from the Postmaster General at Hongkong, the second of which is of great importance to the public generally :—

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Rates of Postage to and through the United Kingdom *viâ Marseilles* will in future be the same as those *viâ Brindisi*.

The Table of Charges of Letters (from ½ oz. to 50 oz.) for the United Kingdom viâ Brindisi, which was issued on the 3rd July, will now apply to either route indifferently. Copies can be had on application at the Post Office.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 12th August, 1876.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Most countries to which this Office forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1.—No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2.—This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3.—The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

	Books and Papers.	*Patterns.*
To British Offices,.....	5 lb.	5 lb. if without intrinsic valuc.
To the Continent, &c.,..	2 lb.	8 oz.

4.—The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of *what is a Pattern*. It is a *bonâ fide* sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with shewing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 14th August, 1875.

H. M. S. *Kestrel*, which arrived here on the 29th July from Hongkong, reported the discovery of a sunken rock in the Chusan Group, which is not marked on the Admiralty Charts The position of the rock in question is between Towtow Point on the island of Tai Shan, and Becher Island. The Harbour authorities at Ningpo received instructions to verify the discovery, and they have found the rock as stated. The fishermen in the locality have all along been aware of its existence, though they had not communicated the information to foreigners. The gunboat had a narrow escape, as the danger was only about thirty yards off when discovered.—*Celestial Empire.*

The Woosung Railway works are progressing satisfactorily, and without hindrance of any kind. The new station at the Shanghai terminus is rapidly approaching completion, and and that at Woosung is also well forward. It is hoped that arrangements will so far completed by the 1st prox., as to admit of the opening of the second section of the line on or about that date. The novelty of the, to them, new mode of locomotion, still continues to attract crowds of Chinese, many of whom come from long distances daily to enjoy the little excursion from Shanghai to Kongwan and back.—*S. C. & C. Gazette.*

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Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Yokohama, 31st August, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—Will you allow me to suggest to you that the discussion of the Bankruptcy Laws as at present existing in Japan, if undertaken by the Yokohama Press, might lead to a better state of things with regard to claims between foreigners and Japanese. At present it is quite impossible to get the least satisfaction from any native to whom we may, in the ordinary course of trade, extend our confidence, and as the Government have taken such decided measures with respect to the Press-laws, I am of opinion that if properly represented, they will cause matters to be modified as regard the present administration of the Bankruptcy Laws. A Japanese now simply becomes bankrupt when it suits him—he is liable to punishment, but he is permitted by the law to contract fresh debts *even on the day of his application for white-washing*. I can quote an instance of this in the case of a man at present holding a Government appointment at Yokoska, and who, some few months ago, was sentenced to two years imprisonment for what was called fraudulent bankruptcy. This man has never undergone the sentence that was imposed upon him, but, apparently, in lieu thereof, he is drawing a comfortable salary from the Government which sentenced him to imprisonment. Several instances of this kind have been brought to my knowledge, but other points are equally deserving of remark. In a case of a claim for some 500 *yen* when a Japanese was made bankrupt at my suit, the goods I had sold were still in his possession when my claim was presented. After waiting some 15 months, I was informed by my Consul that a dividend would be paid me if I attended at the *Soibansho* on a certain day. I attended, and was informed that the estate had only realized some 12 or 13 *yen*, and I was the fortunate recipient of 1 *yen*, 42 *sen*, 6 *rin*, for which sum I aired my heels at the Judicial Court of Kanagawa for 1¾ hours, and was then asked if I could attend the next day to sign a receipt, which request I was unable to comply with. I have today seen a claim for *yen* 150 which has been pending since October 1874, and the estate having been *administered*, the claimants received the sum of something less than fifty cents. The debtor is at present holding an official position in the North! I could quote several other instances, but they are all so much of the same character that it would be encroaching upon your space to do so. Surely this state of doings should be checked, and a foreigner should have some protection as regards debts due by natives. Our Consuls doubtless do all in their power in pressing these matters and obtaining what justice they can for us, but at the best it is very unsatisfactory to find that the "estate" of a man in whom you have had implicit confidence and regarded in the light of a well-to-do merchant, consists of three Japanese mats and a *shibatchi*, and that during the administration of the same, the bankrupt is luxuriating in enjoyments and creature comforts at the expence of the too confiding foreigner.

Yours obediently,

IKENIYE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLL MAIL."

Yokohama, 1st September, 1876.

DEAR SIR.—I have read with much pleasure the two accounts of the ascent of Fujiyama by W. H. Talbot and W. G. H., and, having made the same journey since, I have thought that a few additional notes would, with your kind permission, be perhaps acceptable to a few of your readers.

After spending three days at Hakone and in walking over the hills as a slight preparatory training, I, in company with a friend from H.M.S. *Modeste*, left that delightful retreat at 5.25 a.m. and crossing the Lake in seventy-five minutes, soon found ourselves in the narrow path leading to the top of the hill, with the long wet grass often far above our heads. Here let me observe—in contradiction to W. G. H.—that the route taken by that gentlemen and ourselves is certainly much shorter and easier than that by the Otometogi. The contrast in the grass between the Hakone and Gotemba sides of the hill also attracted our attention; on the one side, like that of the American prairies, and on the other fine and rich and excellently fitted for pasturage. It seemed to us that these beautiful green slopes wanted only the flocks of sheep grazing quietly around to make the scene complete.

At Gotemba we repaired to the tea-house usually frequented by foreigners, and let me add my testimony in its favour to that of W. G. H. It is certainly the pleasantest little wayside resting-place, kept by the nicest people, I have yet met in Japan. Last summer I spent a most enjoyable night in it and found, as on this occasion, the charges most moderate; quite different from the two-storied house at Subashiri. It would be absurd in me to try to depict the beauty of the road from this point to Subashiri after the capital description in your last issue, but let me endorse all that writer's account. The beautiful rills of clear water, the fine avenues of trees, the neat little country paths through the well cultivated fields, all reminded me strongly of the country in the south of England.

After a slight meal at Subashiri we started for Umagaishi,* covering the distance (of about 4½ miles) in one hour four minutes. This path is a most uninteresting one and ought always to be traversed on horseback, unless one is doing the ascent against time. My companion not having that object so much in view, rode. At Chujikiba, where we had a meal, a delay of forty-nine minutes was involved. At 6.35 p.m. we reached hut No. 5½, where our guide assured us good accomodation was to be found. This to our great satisfaction proved to be the case, and we enjoyed a fairish night's rest, disturbed by nocturnal visitors even at this altitude—9,150 feet above the level of the sea.

At 5 a.m. we were once more on the way, and between the 6th and 7th huts enjoyed a magnificent sunrise. Here again, I would correct W. G. H., is the "stiff pull" over the hardened lava, and we were glad to reach No. 7. Between Nos. 8 and 9 we experienced a smart shower of hail which came pattering around us. At 8 a.m. we arrived on the summit and, I must confess, I could not have gone many yards farther. Here we had a splendid view as there were comparatively few clouds. The cold was intense and we quickly invested ourselves with our warmest garments. We drank of the 'golden water' and found it so good that we brought some of it away with us in two bottles.

At 9.23 a.m. we commenced the descent, but did not reach the rest-house at the foot of the very steep part of the mountain till 10.16 a.m. I was extremely foot-sore in consequence of a rapid walk the previous day. Here again I was much annoyed at a useless delay. We started from the summit in our thick clothes, but on arriving so far on our way, found the difference in the temperature so great that I was fain to wait till our guide came up with my lighter clothing.

From the annexed note of time it will be seen that the actual walking time in the ascent from Shubashiri was 5 h. 41 min., and in the descent 2 h. 1 min. Let me observe by the way, that your advice about taking two watches was well founded, for mine stopped at the rest house and had we not compared beforehand, we must have gone wrong in the time. I should like to add, too, that I consider it quite feasible to make the descent to Subashiri in one hour and forty-five minutes, stoppages included.

We reached Hakone the same night, having walked to the summit and back in less than thirty-eight hours.

TIME.

25th	Left Hakone.....	5.25 a.m.	Arrived	Head of Lake	6.40	a.m.
,,	Lake.....	6.48 ,,	,,	Top of Hill..	7.33	,,
,,	Hill.....	7.40 ,,	,,	Gotemba.....	9.07	,,
,,	Gotemba....	9.30 ,,	,,	Subashiri.....	11.15	,,
,,	Subashiri...	1.00 p.m.	,,	Umagaishi...	2.04	p.m.
,,	Umagaishi.	2.04 ,,	,,	Chujikiba.....	3.26	,,
,,	Chujikiba..	4.15 ,,	,,	2nd Hut.....	4.51	,,
,,	2nd Hut....	5.00 ,,	,,	2nd 5th ,, ...	6.35	,,
26th,,	2nd 5th ,,	5.00 a.m.	,,	Top.....	8.00	a.m.
Other stoppages at Huts.....						1.36
Net time of ascent from Subashiri						5.41

* The Maga-ishi of previous accounts.

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Left summit, 9.23 a.m arrived Subashiri	11.49 Min.
Summit to 1st Rest House	53 ,,
1st House—Umagaishi	32 ,,
Umagaishi to Subashiri	36 ,,
Net time of Descent	2.01 ,,
Delay *en route*	25 ,,
	2.26 ,,

Left Subashiri	12.23 p.m.	Arrived	Gotemba	1.54	
,, Gotemba	2.55 ,,	,,	Top of Hill	5.13	
,, Top of Hill	5.15 ,,	,,	Head of Lake	5.58	
,, Head of Lake	6.05 ,,	,,	Hakone	7.20	

I am, Yours truly,

J. Y. H.

Law & Police.

IN H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before Russell Robertson Esq., Consul

Wednesday, August 30th, 1876.

Benjamin Evans, a sailor out of employment, was charged with having been drunk, and having assaulted a Japanese policeman yesterday forenoon.

Prisoner admitted having been drunk.

Jerry Mansbridge, police constable, sworn, deposed:—About ten o'clock yesterday morning a Japanese policeman brought prisoner to the Police Station, charging him with being drunk and assaulting a Japanese policeman and a *jinrikisha* coolie.

A Japanese policeman stated:—I was on my way to relieve another policeman from duty yesterday forenoon, and was passing No. 117 when I received several blows from behind on my shoulders and head. It was prisoner who attacked me without the slightest cause, and I defended myself as much as I could. Prisoner was at last taken in charge by another policeman. The *jinrikisha* man was also beaten by prisoner when he came to my help.

Prisoner could say nothing against this evidence, and was fined $2 and costs; in default of payment seven days' imprisonment with hard labour.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before General T. B. Van Buren, Consul-General.

Friday, September 1st, 1876.

Patrick Carroll and Henry Johnson, sailors on board the U. S. S. *Tennessee*, were charged with being drunk and incapable.

Police-sergeant Loxton stated that the men were brought to the Police Station last night, both quite drunk.

They were fined $1 each and sent on board their ship.

Saturday, 2nd September, 1876.

Louis Gerard, Michael Thompson, Edmund Moldoun, and C. Desmond, unemployed sailors, were brought before his Honour, charged with having been drunk and incapable last night.

Desmond said he had been discharged from U. S. S. "*Kearsage*" a few days ago, and was living at the Temperance Hall. He had met some shipmates yesterday, and they all went and got drunk. He was going to Hongkong by next steamer.

Thompson and the others said they had got liquor at Livingstone's saloon.

His Honour recommended Gerard to ship to Hongkong, and discharged the others with warning.

IN THE ROYAL SWEDISH-NORWEGIAN CONSULAR COURT.

Before W. C. Van Oordt, Esq., Consul.

Thursday, 31st August, 1876.

This was a complaint from the Governor of Kanagawa against Mr. C. Johnson, a Norwegian, living at No. 82, Yokohama, who had, on the 15th instant, assaulted Katsuja Genyo, a Japanese bean-curd seller and a Japanese policeman.

C. Johnson, defendant, deposed:—When I came into the back premises of my house about four o'clock in the afternoon of the 15th instant, I found a Japanese *tofu* man playing with my Chinese boy, and some one threw a quantity of dirty water over me; I don't know who. I told the Japanese to clear out, but he gave me insolence in reply. I took hold of his buckets and threw them out of my premises. He struck me over the arm several times before I could get clear of him; then I, in return, struck him with the same pole over the head. He complained to a Japanese policeman, who came up to me and caught hold of me by the breast, breaking my watch chain, and pulling my watch out of my pocket so that it fell on the pavement and was broken.

Plaintiff stated:—On the 15th instant two Chinamen called me into No. 82, where they were throwing dirty water at each other. Mr. Johnson caught some of this as he happened to come in at the moment and he got angry. He ordered me out, and capsized my buckets, and struck me with my own pole. I brought a policeman, but Mr. Johnson attacked him, breaking his own watch chain in the tussle. I can bring no witness to confirm the truth of my statement.

Defendant said that this was all nonsense and quite incorrect; he was willing to bring forward the evidence of eye-witnesses to prove his own version.

His Honour dismissed the case saying that the charge of assault had not been proved.

MR. WALLACE ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF ANIMALS.*

(The Spectator.)

[FIRST NOTICE.]

To do a work of this kind justice in an ordinary review is almost impossible, and to exhibit in a satisfactory light the enormous labour which its author has undertaken cannot be accomplished, without supposing an amount of technical knowledge on the part of our readers which would be unreasonable.

But the conclusions to which Mr. Wallace's work points are so important, as bearing upon the recent teachings of biology, that we should like to give a general idea of the book. First of all, let us say that it is got up in a style which is worthy of the publishers, the type being clear and distinct; and it is wonderfully free, for a book of its kind, from printers' mistakes. The only matter for regret is that it has not been put in three volumes instead of two, and made uniform in size with Murray's issue of Mr. Darwin's books, of which it really forms a complement. The size of the volumes makes them rather unhandy and fatiguing to any one who goes straight through them, a task which we need scarcely say has to be done with much thought and patience.

There are many instances of important discoveries having been made simultaneously by two different and independent workers, and the usual result is that they quarrel bitterly for the credit. As far as we know, there has been only one exception to this, a case where each discoverer has attributed the praise to the other, and Mr. Wallace shares this unusual position with Mr. Darwin. We can now characterise the theory of the origin of species as a gigantic discovery, the working-out of which has established the law of evolution. In Mr. Darwin's great work on the changes which has taken place in *Animals and Plants under Domestication*, the proof of this discovery is based on a careful investigation of what has been effected by man himself. In the work now before us, further proof is advanced, from a careful observance of what has been done by the great factory of natural selection; and if Mr. Darwin and Mr. Wallace both hesitate to claim the greater honour in the discovery, it is to the outside reviewer a matter of absolute impossibility to determine who of these two naturalists have laboured the harder or the more honestly, and is the more free from points open to attack. It is equally difficult to determine which of the two works already named is the more important contribution to biology. Both authors are stamped with the same modesty, for Mr. Wallace, at the end of his preface, writes this remarkable sentence:—"It is, therefore, with some hesitation that I venture to express the hope that I have made some approach to the standard of excellence I have aimed at,—which was, that my book should bear a similar relation to the eleventh and twelfth chapters of the *Origin of Species*, as Mr. Darwin's *Animals and Plants under Domestication* does to the first chapter of that work. Should it be judged worthy of such a rank, my long and often wearisome labours will be well repaid." We can only say that we think his hope will be fully sustained by all competent judges.

The book is divided into four *parts*, the first volume being occupied by the first, second, and a portion of the third parts, and the second volume by the remainder of the third and the fourth part. Both volumes are illustrated by most useful maps, on which are depicted by different shadings, various districts, according to their elevation, and contour-lines giving ocean depth and regional divisions. These maps are necessarily on a small scale, and are, therefore, rather puzzling until the eye gets accustomed to them;

* *Geographical Distribution of Animals.* By Alfred Russel Wallace. London: Macmillan and Co.

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and a real service would be rendered to science by by having these maps produced on a larger scale for educational purposes. Maps, as at present constructed, giving the results chiefly of mere political accidents, are far less worthy of study than those displaying the the great physical facts set forth by Mr. Wallace. Illustrations are also given which, though of no great merit as artistic compositions, are wonderfully true, and very valuable as affording a sort of bird's-eye view of the characters of the animal population of each district of the earth's surface as divided by Mr. Wallace. Not the least valuable part of the work, and what must have been by far the most laborious, are the tables of the distribution of animals, from which it may be seen at a glance where each is found; and reference to them is greatly facilitated by a most copious and accurate index, without which the value of the book would have been greatly diminished.

The author advises that persons not well acquainted with zoology should not read the book as it stands, but should take the fourth part before the third. We think this advice well intended, but it is really somewhat unnecessary, for the book must remain pretty much of a sealed treasure to such as are not already fairly well versed in natural history; and we venture to throw out the suggestion that some of the many writers who excel in condensing the works of others should take the *Origin of Species*, *Animals and Plants under Domestication*, and Mr. Wallace's new book, and make a small handbook out of them, for popular or even school instruction. In this way only can popular delusions on the subject of evolution be dispelled.

During all historic time the remarkable facts of the distribution of animals over the earth's surface have afforded a constant source of speculation. The story of the Noachian Deluge evidently has grown out of the necessity of explaining some local catastrophe which the limited knowledge of the sufferers imagined to be general; and of course, now its only interest is its antiquity. Even if it could be made to explain the preservation of animals, it would in no way help us to understand such facts as that while we have a kind of grouse peculiar to this country, there is no such animal as the echidna out of Australia and Tasmania, and yet that the vespertilio is found all over the world.

The first discovery, which led up to a further and more critical inquiry, was the result of geological labour, to the effect that the relative land and sea levels are not only not constant, but have changed and changed again, the changes bringing with them variations of climate, which must, again, have induced alterations in the animal population. This was followed by the discovery that everywhere the remains of animals are found which are now either wholly extinct, or have completely changed their habitats. Then came an expression of the suspicion, followed by an elaborate proof by Mr. Darwin, that what we call *species* of animals are not constant, but are liable to slow but certain variation. We may now say that Mr. Wallace's book is the copingstone of this great arch, for it is nothing short of a demonstration that the facts of animal distribution are the results of the action of two factors, chief of which is progressive development; and the second, the repeated variations in the relations of the land and sea.

Into the various theories which have been advanced to explain the alterations of these levels, we have no space here to enter, but we wish that Mr. Wallace had given them a fuller consideration. Speculations on the subject are to be met with in classic authors, for we find Nero's greatest victim writing the lines,—

> "Venient annis
> Sæcula seris, quibus Oceanus
> Vinculum rerum laxet, et ingens
> Pateat Tellus, Tiphusque novos
> Detegat orbes; nec sit terris
> Ultima Thule."

And in this country we do not think sufficient prominence has been given to the theory of the periodicity of such movements, as advanced so long ago as 1842 by J. Adhemar, though Mr. Croll has recently attracted attention to a doctrine somewhat similar.

In the first part of his book, Mr. Wallace deals with the principles and general phenomena of distribution, and first of all, he discusses the influence of barriers. The most important of these are deep seas, high mountains, and broad rivers. Islands far away from land almost always have very peculiar animals, found nowhere else; but the differences are sure to depend really more upon the depth of the intervening sea than upon mere distance, a fact which is extremely significant. Shallow straits, like the English Channel or the Straits of Malacca, are not found to have much effect, the animals being nearly or quite identical on their opposite shores. "A change of climate or a change of vegetation may form an equally effective barrier to migration. Many tropical and polar animals are pretty accurately limited by certain isothermal lines, and the limits of the great forests in most parts of the world strictly determine the ranges of many species." Besides these geographical barriers, many others exist, which have influences more localised, but quite as powerful. Thus the existence of the Tsetse fly in South Africa, and of another of similar habits, utterly prevent the existence of wild cattle and horses in the districts they inhabit, and thus serve as most effective barriers to the spread of these animals. On the other hand, the absence of enemies, as in the case of the great tortoises of the Galapagos and Mascarene Islands, and the wingless birds of New Zealand, has been the direct cause of the origin of these peculiar species:—

"Naturalists," says Mr. Wallace, "have now arrived at the conculsion that by some slow process of development or transmutation all animals have been produced from those which preceded them, and the old notion that every species was specially created as they now exist, at a particular time and in a particular spot, is abandoned, as opposed to many striking facts, and unsupported by any evidence. This modification of animal forms took place very slowly, so that the historical period of three or four thousand years has hardly produced any perceptible change in a single species. Even the time since the last glacial epoch, which on the very lowest estimate, must be from 50,000 to 100,000 years, has only served to modify a few of the higher animals into very slightly different species. The changes of the forms of animals appear to have accompanied, and perhaps to have depended on, changes of physical geography, of climate, or of vegetation; since it is evident that an animal which is well adapted to our condition of things will require to be slightly changed in constitution or habits, and therefore generally in form, structure, or colour, in order to be equally well adapted to a changed condition of surrounding circumstances."

The *a priori* difficulty of believing that such changes actually do take place in species is quite removed by a consideration of what actually takes place in individual animals every year. If two ptarmigan were presented as new and unknown birds to some species-manufacturer, one in its winter and the other in its summer plumage, he would certainly divide them; and we shall see by-and-by that changes no greater in extent than these have really originated new species, under altered conditions of life.

THE AMERICAN CENTENARY.

(The Spectator.)

The rhymed hymns to the American Centenary are all bad—Mr. Bayard Taylor's included though it has some fine lines—and the prose hymns published in English are none of them very good. It is natural, however, that they should be written, for the fact that a Republic on the great scale should have lasted a hundred years, should have grown into a first-class Power should have remained free in every sense of the word, should have attracted and absorbed millions of exiles from every country in the world, and should have so contented her populations that after waging a terrible and successful war in its defence, they should still regard her Constitution as semi-divine, is a most momentous one, and one to excite an enthusiasm which, however absurdly expressed, has in it a touch of reality and grace. We cannot feel the enthusiasm deeply ourselves, heartily friendly as we are to the Union, and we shall not, therefore, try to deepen a volume of sound already too loud; but we may endeavour to point out what seems to us the great value of the history of the United States, its extraordinary worth as a concrete argument against illusions on both sides. One of these illusions has long been recognised, whether in anger or in pleasure, but there are others which remain to be dispersed.

It is perfectly clear from the example of America, that the men who hold a special order of political society to be divinely decreed, who think that the government of a community by an individual is as "natural" as the government of little bees by a big bee, who imagine that the only strong form of architecture is the pyramid—forgetting that the plains are as unchangeable as the mountains—and who believe that society to be safe must be graduated by law, or customs having the force of law, are hopelessly in error. An immense community, not homogeneous in race, creed, or even language—though the latter difference tends always to disappear, and has had no practical importance—can organise itself on the plan known as universal suffrage, can make a strong yet not oppressive Government, and can establish fundamental laws upon a foundation as strong as any Founder has been able hitherto to lay. It is possible for a community without a King, or an aristocracy, or a priesthood to create a system under which ever-increasing masses shall live secure of order, of the means of happiness, and of perfect freedom of thought and speech. Power is as completely in the hands of the American masses now as it was a century ago, and they still contrive to secure social safety

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for all citizens without the direct use of force, without an army large enough to have appreciable weight in national affairs. This is a very wonderful disillusion. It does not appear one to us now, because we are accustomed to it, but to our great-grandfathers, whose governing idea, in its mildest and most reasonable form, may be found dominating Alison's long volumes, it would have seemed like a Revelation, newly explaining the whole course of human history. Man, then, could be free, yet not anarchical,—then man was left to choose for himself the order which best suited him; that was the teaching which, to entire generations of men and whole schools of political philosophers, seemed impossible or monstrous.

This disillusion is a pleasant one, for it widens the area of man's capacities, and gives variety to his political speculations, whether they take the form of pamphlets or of working constitutions, but there are other disillusions to be obtained from American history which are not so agreeable. The political Utopians, for example, when judged by this great example, are all wrong. Many great minds formerly believed that the severest checks on man's progress were the ancient social formulas, that released from kings and priests and aristocracies, man would rise to unknown heights of happiness, of virtue, and of willingness to organise mutual help. He has not done so in America. The average American does not differ from the average Englishman in happiness, in virtue, or in individualism; or if he does, the difference it not to be carried wholly to the credit side of the account. He is perhaps a shade more kindly, a shade more tolerant, a shade more free in using what powers he may possess; but he is not more upright, not more self-sacrificing, and decidedly less cheerful and more anxious. He is quite as likely to be criminal, quite as fond of money, and quite as disposed to consider himself as the proper centre of the general system, the pivot, or "hub," as Boston says, round which a merciful universe ought to turn. As to a new and grander or happier society, there is as yet in the Union no trace of its development. As far as we can see, a New England State, Republican for a hundred years, socially differs little from an English county life, being quite as hard though there is less poverty of an extreme kind—quite as much marked by selfishness, and a trifle more sordid and impermeable to ideas. Of original experiments in life, or even of efforts towards them, only one, Mormonism, has succeeded on any large scale, and even that appears about either to fail, or to seek refuge in territory distant from the Republic. Two or three States have shown a disposition to relax the ancient law of marriage, and a doctrine not widely different from that once known in Europe as the Doctrine of Affinities seriously affects the opinion of many classes throughout the Union; but nothing approaching to a new philosophy of life has, as yet, been developed. Social organisation, in particular, has not achieved new successes. No State has tried any form of Christian of un-Christian socialism. No great brotherhood has shown us what "mutuality" on a great scale could achieve. No society can be said to have developed new force, or to have done more than, for instance, several monastic Orders achieved, or to have enabled both sexes labouring in common to obtain either a nobler, a more intellectual, or even a happier life. Individualism has proved as strong under a Republic as under a Monarchy, and the dreams of the Utopians are dissipated by the facts. Nothing stops any race holding any ideas from trying any social experiment in America, but though all white races have been free to try them, and three at least have tried them over and over again, none of them have been successful on such a scale as to afford a model or even a great experience to the world. So far as America shows, civilised men set down on an island in the Pacific, or in a valley of the Far West, and left free to work their will, would organise a society in all essentials wonderfully like that of Essex or Suabia, obeying the same impulses, and on great questions quite as strictly controlled.

With this illusion disappears another, which, we confess, is to ourselves a pleasant one. Freedom in America produces less intellectual progress than it ought to produce. It yields fair order, tolerable security, and much edible corn, but it does not yield any new growth of intellect. The philosophers who hold that progress is a result of the free conflict of minds, that if all men are allowed to think and express their thoughts, new ideas must speedily be developed, find a puzzle in the American Union. Nowhere can there be more liberty of thought or speech. There is no man of any race, or any creed, or any culture who, having in America thought out something, is not at liberty to say it as strongly as he can. The conflict of thoughts is endless. The roar of speeches is deafening. The activity of the Press rises to tumult, and is by no means limited, as some Englishmen fancy, to political subjects. We have read wilder things in American religious papers than anybody ever saw in the European papers of the same kind, and every philosophy, no matter what its apparent consequences, has absolute liberty to convert all the men and women it can. Yet the total result of all this movement is very little. One new creed has attained, under exceptional circumtances, a certain development which hereafter may make it worth while to study with as little of prejudice as may be the industrial effects of Mormonism, but no new faith, or doctrine, or philosophy has risen to obtain a strong hold upon large masses. A sort of religion of good behaviour, apart from all dogmas, is, we believe, professed among the German colonies of Ohio; but precisely the same religion, held in the same way, is professed in Hesse, and the masses of the American community, after a hundred years of free discussion, are in religion as like English Dissenters as ever they can be. Nowhere is piety display under more *borné* limitations, and nowhere is the usual more often confounded with the divine. So far from freedom proving favourable to originality of thought, there is more of it under the German military routine, or the English Philistine order, or the Russian despotic interference with utterance, than in the American Republic. No individual philosopher has risen to any visible height above European rivals. No community has in thoughtfulness or originality exceeded the thoughtful circle of a European capital. No book has seriously affected the judgment of mankind. There has been no intellectual produce anywhere in the Union equal to the mass of brain set free to produce, the very best that can be said being that in the New-England States, the average intelligence of the people is a little higher than average intelligence has ever been elsewhere, and even that would be denied by Scotchmen; while historians, who know what the Athenian freemen were in the intellectual domain during one century at least, would smile in pitying derision of the statement. Is it not just possible that the human intellect benefits a little by compression; that compulsion to think deeply is not bad for thought; that liberty of premature egress produces on thought the result it produces on water, namely, a prerogative of waste which creates not fertility, but morass? We do not say it is so, for we recognise that the proposition pushed to its extreme becomes absurd—that, for example, no dumb Luther can create belief in the right of private judgment—but the history of America certainly suggests that thought is none the worse because oppression compels it to carry weight, that is, to go into training. The time is as yet too short, but if in another century America has not added some great kingdom to the intellectual domain, another illusion will have been dispelled as potent as that which once bound all Europe to the belief that society could only be safely organised by ascending grades, that it was happiness enough for the broad, low layers to know how high was the topmost story which they had the painful privilege of supporting.

THE DEPRECIATION OF SILVER.

(The Economist.)

The report of Mr. Goschen's Committee on the depreciation of silver has been laid on the table and will doubtless appear immediately. And it is understood to contain a most full analysis of all the causes which have combined to produce this perplexing event. But in the meantime the fall of the rupee to 1s. 6½d. at the last bidding for Council bills, and of silver to 47d. per oz., have naturally caused the suggestion in various quarters of various hasty remedies which can be discussed before we get the report, because by the terms of their reference the Committee were debarred from considering remedies and told to confine themselves to causes.

The main evils of this depreciation are two. First, and most important, that the Government of India receives the whole of its revenue in silver—partly in land rents fixed for considerable periods, and partly in taxes which it is difficult to increase, and that this Government has also of necessity to find in London a very large amount in gold annually; so that they lose a sum which, taking the rupee at 1s. 8d., Sir Wm. Muir, the Indian Finance Minister, estimated to be of most serious magnitude, and which, now that the rupee has fallen to 1s. 6½d., will be considerably more. So grave a misfortune has seldom happened to any Government so suddenly and so completely from causes out of its control. Secondly, all private persons, such as the holders of rupee paper, who have to receive fixed sums in silver, lose, as is usual, when a currency becomes depreciated. Debtors gain and creditors lose in this instance as in all similar ones. The great peculiarity of the case is the position of the Indian Government, which has so great a burden so rapidly thrown upon it, and is so little able by additional taxation with equal rapidity to find means to bear it.

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The remedies suggested are, first, that the Government of India should demonetise silver and substitute gold. But those who make this proposal cannot have considered what in practice it would involve. A Government which abolishes an old money must find a new one. It could not say, "Our law up to the present time has made the silver rupee legal tender, but we now change that, and make a gold coin legal tender, which gold coin you our subjects must find for yourselves." If the Indian Government did so, the losses to its subjects would be enormous. Every holder of the old coinage who wanted to pay a debt would have to sell silver, which is so rapidly going down, and buy gold, which in comparison is rapidly rising, and the loss would be severe. The only way in which such an operation can be effected, is that which the German Government has lately adopted. That Government bought and found the gold which was to form the new currency, and in so far as the operation is complete, has exchanged it for the old one. But no one could propose this to the Indian Government as a means of relieving itself from financial difficulty, for the cost which it would entail would be enormous. Even with all their resources they would have great difficulty in getting the immense sum required in gold, and they would hardly be able to sell the silver at any price. The present position of the Indian Exchequer is not good, but it is beyond comparison better than it would be if this expedient were tried.

Secondly, it is suggested that we should adopt a double standard for India both of gold and silver. But this does not meet the difficulty. The effect of a double standard is, at every change in the relative value of the two metals, to fill the country with the metal which is falling. France in this way, was during the cotton famine cleared of a large part of her silver, and gold was substituted for it. Bullion dealers sent the gold to buy the silver and made a profit of the transaction. The "bad money" always drives out the "good;" and the Indian Exchequer would gain nothing. The essence of the "double standard" is to create two legal tenders, and give the debtor the choice of paying in which he likes. The Indian ryot would, of course, pay in silver, just as now, and the land revenue would be as much impaired for the purposes for which it is wanted, by the depreciation of silver as it is at present.

Thirdly, it is suggested that the Indian Government should cease to coin rupees, and that, in consequence, though the value of uncoined silver fell, that of the coin would not fall—its supply being restricted. But the effect of such a measure would be to reduce the price of silver far below even its present low amount, because it would stop the greatest natural demand for it, by stopping additions to the silver currency of India. And then the difference in value between the rupee as a coin and the same quantity of the uncoined silver, would be much greater than it would be possible to maintain. Good rupees would be a profitable article of manufacture, and would be imported largely from abroad and illicitly manufactured in India. Many Governments have tried a similar expedient, and have, in the end, always been beaten, and obliged to keep the price of their legal tender coin near to the cost at which can be it produced. But in no case would the failure be so great as in that of India, because in none has the experiment ever been tried on a coin so important, and of so vast a circulation as the rupee.

The effect also would be that the difficulty of disposing of silver in London, and the consequent lowness of the price would become worse and worse. The natural cure for the depreciation of silver is that it should be diffused over the globe, and especially over the immense area in the East and elsewhere, which has a silver currency. If silver is depreciated 2 per cent. in all countries where it is the sole or main currency, 2 per cent. more silver must be required, and as the amount of silver in circulation in such countries is enormous, 2 per cent. upon it would be a very great demand, and take out of this market a very large quantity of silver. As we have shown on a former occasion, the laws of trade will infallibly create this demand, though the action is necessarily slow. But the effect of not coining the rupee, in so far as it is successful, would be to suspend them altogether, as far as India is concerned, because it is only by arresting the reduction in the exchange value of the rupee that this step can help the Indian Government, and that reduction is the means by which, as we showed, the new course of trade is created, and the increased quantity of rupees required to do the work of the Indian currency after that reduction constitutes the new demand for silver and the new use of it.

The example of the States, called the "Latin Union"—that is, of France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, and Greece—is appealed to as a precedent for this policy, since they have limited their coinage of silver, as we have often explained. But their circumstances are very different from those of India. In France, which is so much the greatest, and also in Italy, inconvertible paper is really the ruling currency; it is that which settles prices, and everything has to conform to that. And even so the expedient is only regarded as a momentary one; it is acknowledged that the Latin Union must soon either return to the double standard, and coin silver without limit, or must demonetise silver altogether. And if we did not coin rupees, the fall in the price of silver which it would cause would probably determine them to decide on its demonetisation, whereas it is still possible that they may return to the double standard, which would raise the price of silver more than anything else.

This possible effect on the Latin Union is, however, but a minor reason for not thinking of this, or any similar plan. The main reason is that the fall in silver will be greatly lessened if we allow the ordinary action of trade to spread it through the world, so that the depreciation may be everywhere alike, and affect prices everywhere where silver is the currency; that all plans which impede that action tend to keep the silver in this market, to enhance its depreciation here, and to prevent its diffusion which is the only cure.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Minutes of the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of the above-named Corporation, held at the City Hall, Hong-Kong, at 3 p.m., on the 16th August, 1876.

Present:—Messrs. E. R. Belilios, (Chairman), A. Andre, J. F. Cordes, H. Hoppius, A. McIver, S. W. Pomeroy, F. D. Sassoon, Thos. Jackson, E. E. Sassoon, C. P. Chater, W. Kirby, R. S. Woonwalla, Mehta, W. K. Hughes, H. Kingsmill, H. Smith, Asger, A. Hancock, Hon. Ryrie, Messrs. J. T. Chater, E. Sharp. W. N. Middleton, E. Tobin, Just, Katz, H. N. Mody, H. H. Nelson, Bluhm, Anton, C. Cohen, C. Krebs, Wasserfall, and W. M. Morgan.

The notice convening the meeting and the report of the Directors for the half-year having been read,

The Chairman said—Gentleman; I am glad to be able to lay before you to-day such a satisfactory statement of account as the present one; the general working of the Institution has resulted favourably, and you will doubtless have noted with much satisfaction that we have commenced to rebuild the Reserve fund.—(Applause.) I hope that in the course of time it will again assume its former proportions.—(Applause.) The profits for the half-year are good and shew considerable earning power. The credit of the Bank is excellent, and we may congratulate ourselves on things going on so favorably. Our Marine Insurance fund amounts to $62,685.44, and we have not sustained any loss on this account during the half-year. You will observe that for the first time the Dividend is declared in Sterling. We have given the matter much attention and have adopted the plan of declaring a Dividend of so much Sterling per share instead of so much per cent. as being the fairest way for the shareholders generally. It is well known to you that when we established an office in London it was found expedient to make dividends payable there at the rate of 4/6 per Dollar. Since then all shares transferred from China to that office have been dealt with similarly, and in future the same rule will be adhered to with all shares that may be sent for registration. A number of shares have been transferred to the London Branch of this Bank in the course of the last twelve months, and even as recently as the last fortnight a certain quantity have gone forward to be placed on the register there. With the object therefore of equalizing the dividend as between Shareholders in the East and these in Europe and in order to prevent fluctuations in Exchange giving the one body of Shareholders an advantage over the other, the mode of paying dividends at 4s. 6d. has been now adopted, debiting Profit and Loss account with any deficiency arising therefrom. This I have no doubt will meet with your approval as it is a just and an equitable arrangement.—(Applause.) You are aware that the Bank has suffered through Mr. R. E. Love's transactions, the particulars of which are sufficiently known to the public, and for that item the Directors have set aside $25,000. The past half year has been profitable to Banking in the East, and I trust the current one will be equally or more so, and that our present prosperity may be of long duration.—(Applause.) This is all I have to say to you, but I shall be glad to answer any question which you may put to me with reference to the subject matter which is before us to-day (Applause).

Mr. Kingsmill said that with reference to this change in the mode of declaring the dividend—it being one pound sterling per

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share instead of so many dollars, or so much per cent—he supposed that some arrangements had been made with the Stock Exchange in London in the matter. He observed that the par value of the shares was quoted at £28.2.6, whereas those of the other banks were quoted at £25.

The Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Kingsmill: May I ask if this new arrangement, which seems to be a very just and equitable one, has been considered at the Stock Exchange? Would it in any way affect the quotation at the exchange in London?

The Chairman: No, it cannot have any effect in that respect.

Mr. Kingsmill: Has the Committee been consulted there?

The Chairman: In the opinion of the Board it was a matter for the shareholders simply to consider.

Mr. Kingsmill: Inasmuch as there was an arrangement made by which our property appears quoted at £28 2s. 6d., I dare say our representatives will have been very careful of our interests. I happen to hold shares on both registers; therefore there are few who can speak so fairly as I on this subject. It would be very hard on the London shareholders that there should be transfers going on every day on the old basis, and any efforts on the part of the board to equalise these matters are very just, and I am glad to see they have carried this out.

The Chairman said the arrangement at the Stock Exchange was not disturbed in any way.

Mr. Kingsmill said he only asked the question as an excessive caution.

The Chairman then moved the adoption of the report and accounts which had been submitted to the meeting.

Mr. Kingsmill said he had very great pleasure in seconding the motion. Might he at the same time ask what was the reason for this Bank differing from others in the mode of distributing the dividend warrants. In this Bank the shareholders had to fetch the warrants, but in other banks they were sent round to them.

The Chairman said that a few years ago a warrant belonging to the Union Insurance Society was miscarried, and was presented for payment by another man; they thought the mode they had adopted was the safest one.

Mr. Kingsmill said it might be a safe mode, but it was a very inconvenient one to the shareholders.

The motion having been carried, the Chairman announced that the dividend would be payable from and after to-morrow.

Mr. Mody moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the Board of Directors and the present Chief Manager.

The motion was carried by acclamation, and the meeting separated.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 26, *Alaska*, American steamer, Howard, 4,011 from San Francisco Aug. 1, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Aug. 28, *Genrio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Hubbard, 600, from Foochow, General, to M. B. Co.

Aug. 28, *Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, Vroom, 896, from Hakodate, Aug. 26, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Aug. 28, *Shalio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Wynn, 600, from Kobe, Aug. 26, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Aug. 30, *Cordelia*, British barque, Williams, 598, from N.S.W. July 8, Coal, to J. C. Fraser & Co.

Aug. 30, *Menzaleh*, French steamer, Pasqualini, 1,008, from Hongkong, Aug. 23, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

Aug. 30 *Ambassador*, British barque, Prehn, 620, from Cardiff. April 24, Coal, to Cornes & Co.

Aug 31, *Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, Furber, 1,870, from Shanghai and ports, Aug. 24, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Sep. 2, *Gadshill*, British steamer, Ranton, 1,240, from Hongkong, Aug. 27, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Sept. 2, *Sunda*, British steamer, Lee, 1,709, from Hongkong, Aug. 27, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 26 *Burmese*, British steamer, Luck, 1,284, for Kobe, General, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Aug. 26, *Tokai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Ward 615, for Kobe, General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Aug. 27 *Tsuruga Maru*, Japanese steamer, Hussey, 569, for Kobe and Newchwang, General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Aug. 27, *Alaska*, American steamer, Howard, 4,011, for Hongkong Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S.

Aug 28, *Nevada*, American steamer, William, 2,145, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Aug. 29, *Genkai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Connor, 1,017, for Kobe, General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Aug. 30 *Malacca*, British steamer, Edmond, 1,709, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Aug. 30, *Quang Se*, British steamer, Jones, 1,778, for Kobe, General, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Sept. 1, *Shalio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Wynn, 600, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamship *Alaska* from San Francisco —For Yokohama: Miss E C Hutchins, Revd. Wm. Speer and wife, Revd. H. J Foss, Revd F. B. Plummer, Surgn. E E. Ver Menlen, U.S.N., Messrs. G. F Kutz, U.S.N., Geo. F. Wilkins, U.S N, Chas. Belknap, U.S.N., F. M Hughes. U.S.N., J. D. Keiler, U.S N., L. Cameron and servant, A. Nicolson, R. B Dow, H. Hobhouse, H. R. Elliott, F. B. Thurber, A. DeBuys, E Grimet, F. Regamey, S. Matsmoto, A. Kuroda R. Yatabe. For Hongkong: Messrs. O. Hoffman Burrows, E Colley. Steerage: 3 Europeans and 158 Chinese.

Per Steamship *Nevada* for Shanghai and ports.—Paymaster Burnside, U S N., Lieut. G. F. Wilkin, U.S.N., Messrs. John G. Walsh, J. de Ryke, S. A. Escher, Bing Pau, and 7 Japanese in the cabin.

Per Steamship *Shalio Maru* from Kobe —Messrs. Connor, Mightson, and Fennel; 2 Europeans and 180 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Malacca* for Hongkong.—Staff Commander Brown, Messrs. K Macrae, and T. Walker; and 4 Europeans, 13 Chinese, and 2 Japanese in the steerage

Per Steamship *Menzaleh*, from Hongkong: Messrs. Trulgé, De Christoffori, Gilbert, Schilling, Swomberg, J. Ragnoli, Pietro Bertoni, E. Pogue, Pere Sano, J. B. Nigam, F. Biffi, Forquato Andreolli, C. Gerosa, Giotani Maruel, Cogimer, Jean Butta, Joseph Ratto, A. Fontanelli, R Cerpellete, Raguss, Circette, L. Pereiro.

Per Steamship *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—Misses Blackwood, Comd Furber, and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, infant and 2 servants, Mr. and Mrs. Brower, Mr. and Mrs. Yamana, Mr. and Mrs. Oshidori, Gov. Kanda, Col. Munier, Captain Jordan; Messrs. J. Blackwood, and 2 servants Bentley, Sylvs, Brecheh, A C. Maclay, Visher, G. G. Colthrop, J. J Keswick, Spooner, Sutton, Gerts, H. Newman, Brown, Macomber, and 15 Japanese in the cabin; and 524 Japanese, 8 Chinese and 4 Europeans in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Gadshill*, from Hongkong.—J. M. Eca de Silva and wife.

Per steamship *Sunda* from Hongkong —2 Japanese cabin, and 6 Chinese on deck.

CARGO.

Per Steamship *Malacca* for Hongkong.—

Silk for London	783 bales.	
France	252	,,
Italy	114	,,
Total	1149 bales.	

Per Steamship *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—

Treasure, value	$203,000

REPORTS.

The *Ambassador* reports: After leaving Cardiff had light winds into the N. E. trades, which were moderate. Crossed the equator May 23, in 26° 30' West, experienced some very severe weather in the vicinity of the Cape, losing part of the bulwarks, and had one of the boats stove in. Whilst running the Easting down in 41° South, had some heavy weather. A sea breaking on board June 29th, heeled the vessel over and shifted the cargo, carrying away some bulwark and smashing one of the life boats.—Passed St. Pauls July 11th and reached Anjer July 27th. Had light winds and calms through the Strait. Exchanged signals with the British ship *Solent* at anchor in Gaspar Strait. Met with light winds up the China sea, and nearly the whole time afterwards to port, being 32 days from Anjer. The second mate, Mr. Bartlett, died on the 22nd June, off the Cape.

The steamship *Wallace*, having discharged the machinery she had on board for the Yokoska dockyard, has returned to Yokohama from that place.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination	*Name*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
Hakodate ...	... Hiogo Maru ...	... M. B. Co....	... ... 2nd Sept.
Hongkong ...	... Tanais	... M. M. Co.	... ... 6th Sept.
Shanghai ...	.. Hiroshima Maru ...	M. B. Co....	... ... 6th Sept.
San Francisco	... Oceanic	... O. & O. Co.	... ...10th Sept.
San Francisco	... Alaska	... P. M. S. S. Co.	...24th Sept.
New York ...	... Cremona... ...	... Smith, Baker & Co.	
New York ...	... Lothair	... Mourilyan Heimann & Co.	

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.7	8.22	9.37	10.52	12.7			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.22	2.37	3.52	5.7	6.22	7.37	10.7	11.22

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—During the current week an active business has again been done in *Cotton goods* and *Yarns*, and many contracts for future delivery have been reported. In *Yarns* the demand is almost exclusively for 16/24, especially medium qualities, whereas of other counts only good 28/32 are saleable in small lots. The business in 16/24 was, however, very extensive. Prices are about the same as before, though low 28/32 have further declined. The enquiry for *Shirtings* continues, and good makes of 9 lb. and 8¼ lb. have slightly advanced. Low qualities, especially 8¼ lb. and 7 lb., owing to a continued pressure from China to sell such goods here, have receded in price. Other articles do not require any particular comment.

Grey Shirtings:—

7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce....	$1.65 to $2.10
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	„ ...	2.00 to 2.50
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ „	39 in.	„ ...	1.95 to 2.55
9 lbs.	38½ „	44 in.	„ ...	2.35 to 2.90
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 „	32 in.	„ ...	1.55 to 1.75
„ 6lbs.	24 „	32 in.	„ ...	1.15 to 1.25

White Shirtings:—

60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in.	per pce.	2.30	to 2.50
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2—3 lb.	per lb...	0.72½	to 0.95
Black Velvets	...	8.00	to 9.00
English Drills 15 lbs. 40 yds, 30 in.	... ...	2.70	to 2.90
Taffachelass 12 yds, 43 in....	*nom.*	2.00	to 2.20

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	...per picul...	$29.00	to 33.00
No. 28 to 32	...per picul...	$30.50	to 38.00
No. 38 to 42	...per picul...	$39.00	to 42.00
Reverse Twist ... 16-24 ...	„ ...	32.00	

Woollens.—Transactions in this staple have been on rather a small scale, with the exception of *Mousselines de Laine*, for which a good enquiry existed, though prices are lower again. Some demand has sprung up for *Blue Cloth*, but no transactions have taken place as offers have been too low.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds. 32 in....	5.00	to 8.00
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds. 31 in....	4.25	to 5.00
Shimagoro	30 yds. 30 in....	4.25	to 5.50
Italian Cloth	—30 yds. 32 in....	0.27	to 0.35
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds. 32 in....	5.75	to 7.00
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds. 31 in....	16.50	to 17.50
Lastings, Japan...	22—30 yds. 32 in....	12.00	to 13.00
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds. 30 in....	0.16½	to 0.19

Figured Mousseline de Laine...	30 yds. 30 in...	0.23	to 0.27
Multicolored „ ...	30 yds. 30 in...	0.30	to 0.36½
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy..	48 in. to 52 in...	0.80	to 1.20
Presidents	54 in. to 56 in...	0.60	to 0.70
Pilots	54 in. to 56 in...	0.40	to 0.45
Union	54 in. to 56 in...	0.40	to 0.65
Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs....	per lb...	0.40	to 0.42

Sugar.—There has been some demand for *Formosa* kinds, of which sales have been made at $3.25. White Sugars are being held for higher prices.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul...	$3.25	
„ in basket	„ ...	$3.10	
Taiwanfoo in bag...	„ ...	$3.10	
do. in basket...	„ ...	$2.95	
China No. 1 Ping-fah	„ ...	$7.60	
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„ ...	$6.70	
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„ ...	$6.00	

China No. 4 Kook-fah	per picul...	$5.35	
„ No. 5 Kong-fun	„ ...	$4.80	
„ No. 6 E-pak	„ ...	$3.80	
Swatow...	„ ...	$3.00	
Daitong	„ ...	$2.60	
Japan Rice	„ ...	$2.30	
Kerosene Oil	„ ...	$2.35	

Kerosene Oil.—The market has steadily improved and closed firm at $2.40 Latest quotations from New York are 22½ cents per gallon for Devoe's brand.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—By the latest telegrams, which advise a further advance in prices, it appears that best Hanks had reached in Lyons fr. 84 ($750) against fr. 42 in the early part of March, when the lowest point of the season was touched.

Here, what we have to report since last Saturday, is an advance of $20 to $30 for all Hanks, and a slight fall in the rate of exchange.

Since the 21st ultimo arrivals are 2,160 bales, settlements about 1,700 bales of Hanks, and 600 of Oshiu sorts.

Total settlements since the beginning of the season are fully 10,000 bales, and the stock, owing to the purchase of inferior silks made in this market by native manufacturers, is reduced to 600 or 700 bales.

The prices paid for sundry little parcels of native filatures are $850 to $960 (33/9 to 38/) or fr. 84 to 106.

Silk-worms' Eggs.—Arrivals commenced on the 30th August, and now amount to 10,000 cards. A few deliveries are reported, but no prices have as yet transpired.

		At Exchange 4/6½ in London.	*At Exchange 5.77 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*	
Hanks.—Extra to No. 1	$830 to 850	33/0	to 33/9	92 to 94
„ Best No. 1 & 2	$810 to 820	32/3	to 32/8	90 to 91
„ Good No. 2	$790 to 800	31/6	to 31/11	88 to 89
„ Medium No. 2½	$760 to 780	30/5	to 31/2	84 to 87
„ C'mon. No 3	$700 to 750	28/1	to 30/0	78 to 83
„ Inferior No. 4 & 5				

		At Exchange 4/6½ in London.	*At Exchange 5.77 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*	
Oshiu—Good & best	$800 to 820	31/11	to 32/8	89 to 91
Medium	$750 to 780	30/0	to 31/2	83 to 87
Hamatski.—No. 1 & 2	$650 to 680	26/3	to 27/4	73 to 76
„ No. 3 & 4	$620 to 630	25/1	to 25/6	70 to 71
Kakeda.—Extra	$950	37/7		105
„ Best	$850 to 880	33/9	to 34/11	94 to 97
„ M'dium to Good	$800 to 820	31/11	to 32/8	89 to 91

Tea.—The demand for Tea during the week was well supported, settlements reaching 4,700 piculs, the bulk of which was under $20 per picul. Fine Teas continue in small supply, and parcels of "good rich quality in the cup" very scarce.

Settlements for the season since 1st May to 31st August amount to 72,000 piculs, against 84,000 piculs, for a corresponding period last season.

Prices close rather unsteady, but the recent extraordinary demand having, apparently, died away, a return to former rates may be expected.

The *Lothair* has been recently placed on the berth for New York, and has received such support as to ensure fair despatch for her destination. Sailing freight to New York £1.17.6 per 40 cubic feet.

Common	$10.00	to 12.00	
Good Common	13.00	to 15.00	
Medium	16.00	to 18.00	
Good Medium	19.00	to 23.00	

Fine	$23.00	to 29.00	
Finest	30.00	to 34.00	
Choice	Nominal.		

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EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—There has been less doing in Private Paper during the past week, and with a fair enquiry for Bank Bills, rates at the close have somewhat declined, being almost nominal at quotations.

Rates close as follows :—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 6d.
,, Bank Bills on demand	4s. 5d.
,, Private 6 months' sight	4s. 6⅛d.
On Paris—Bank Sight	5 62½
,, Bank 6 months' sight	5.72½
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.80
On Hongkong—Bank sight	5 % disct.
,, Private 10 days' sight	7 % noml.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	75
,, Private 10 days sight	76 noml.
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	108
,, 30 days sight Private	111
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	108½
,, 30 days sight Private	111
Kinsatz	385
Gold Yen	388

INSURANCE.

THE

MERCHANTS MARINE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the above Company, we are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS, at the current rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.

No. 73.

Yokohama, 19th November, 1875.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association, it is provided that, after payment to the Shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent per annum, One-fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

SUN FIRE OFFICE. LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710

THE Managers of the Sun Fire Office have constituted and appointed the Undersigned as their Attorneys, to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire, on Buildings, Merchandise, and other property in this settlement and on Ships in harbour, to the extent of $20,000 on first class risks, and to adjust Claims which may accrue on the same.

WILKIN & ROBISON.

Yokohama October 10, 1871.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

Established 1809.

Capital £2,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed the Company's Agents at this Port, and are authorised to accept up to $50,000, on First Class risks at the rate of

One and a-half per Cent. per Annum.

FINDLAY RICHARDSON & Co.

Agents.

Yokohama, July 10, 1871.

INSURANCE.

The "Java" Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

BATAVIA (JAVA).

The Second Colonial Sea & Fire Insurance Company,

BATAVIA, JAVA.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent at Yokohama for the above Company, is prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

J. Ph. VON HEMERT.

Yokohama, April 9, 1873. 12ms.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept Fire and Life risks on behalf of this Company and settle all claims thereon.

STRACHAN & THOMAS.

Yokohama, January 19, 1872.

Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

ESTABLISHED BY CHARTER A.D. 1720.

The London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept RISKS AGAINST FIRE, in the above-mentioned Companies at current Rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Yokohama, June 24, 1875.

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INSURANCE.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
A.D. 1720.

THE ndersigned Agents beg to announce that this Corporation having already reduced their PREMIA FOR YOKOHAMA last year, they continue to charge the following Rates:—

GODOWNS, FIRST-CLASS.....12 Months...1½ per Cent.
" " ..... 6 " ...1 "
" " ..... 3 " ... ¾ "
" " ..... 1 " ... ½ "
" " .....10 Days..... ⅓ "

They now Charge, viz:—

DWELLING HOUSES in the Settlement { FIRST-CLASS P. A .....2½ per Cent. SECOND-CLASS " .....3 "

DWELLING HOUSES on the Bluff..... { FIRST-CLASS P. A. .....1½ per Cent SECOND-CLASS " .....2 "

GUTSCHOW & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, December 16, 1871.

Yangtze Insurance Association of Shanghai.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, TLS. 600,000

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS, to all parts of the world at Current Rates.

From this date a return of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD per cent. (33⅓ per cent.) will be allowed on the premia of all LOCAL RISKS accepted by this Association.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

WALSH, HALL & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, February 9, 1874. tf.

Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

Total Invested Funds.....£3,000,000
Total Annual Income.....£ 400,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Yokohama are prepared to issue Polices AGAINST FIRE, on the usual Terms.

Concurrent Insurances require endorsement on the Policies of this Company only when specially called for by the Agents.

SMITH, BAKER & Co.

Yokohama, October 27, 1873.

INSURANCE.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

One of the Four Offices of the "Highest Class":—vide, the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864 (Times 8th March, 1864).

CHIEF OFFICES.—Exchange Street, St. Anne's Square, Manchester with branch offices at 14, King William Street, E.C., London; Liverpool; Glasgow; Birmingham; Bristol; Leeds And Newcastle.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, by ample Power of Attorney, been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, November 20, 1875.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agent to the above Company is prepared to issue Policies at Current Rates.

E. L. B. McMAHON.

Yokohama, July 13, 1874. 3ms.

The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1782.

The Manchester Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED are authorized to issue Policies for large amounts, on Buildings and Contents in the Foreign Settlement, or on the Bluff, at current rates of premium.

KINGDON, SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents, No. 89, Yokohama.

Yokohama, June 3, 1874. tf.

Staffordshire Fire Insurance Company (Limited.)

THE UNDERSIGNED has appointed Mr. J. L. O EYTON sub-agent at Tokio for the above Company from this date.

E. L. B. McMAHON,
Agent.

Yokohama, June 20, 1876. 1w.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NO. 61.

China Sea.

NINGPO DISTRICT.

Rock to the Westward of Tae-shan Island.

THE following information has been received from Vice-Admiral A. P. RYDER, Commander-in-Chief, China Station.

"H.M.S. *Kestrel* while passing to the Northward between Becher and Show Islands, about mid-channel, the ebb tide, neaps, having been making for 4½ hours, observed the sea breaking over a rock awash about 30 yards E. by S., her position at the time being fixed by the following bearings:

South extremes of Becher Islets in line W. by N. Northerly.

Centre of Miles Island S. ¼ E.

Latitude, 30° 16′ 40″ N.

Longitude, 122° 3′ 30″ E."

By order of the Inspector General of Customs,

DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS,
ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
SHANGHAI, 7th August, 1876. w. 6ins.

BROADWELL'S

BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,
d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

CONSUMPTION,
INDIGESTION AND WASTING DISEASES.
The most approved REMEDIES are
PANCREATIC EMULSION & PANCREATINE.
The Original and Genuine prepared only by
SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-street, London.

Sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

June 10, 1876. 26ins.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street London.

MARTELL & Co.

March 4, 1876 52 ins

CAUTION.

BASS & CO.'S ALES.

PROCLAMATION OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

TRANSLATION.

"The British Authorities have complained that certain parties in this Country have been imitating the Trade Mark of Messrs. Bass & Co., a firm of Brewers in the English capital and selling Beer so labelled. The manufacture of Beer is not prohibited in this country, but it is wrong, according to Commercial law, to imitate Trade Marks.

"Henceforward, therefore, persons whose business is Brewing Beer must apply for LICENSES, and send in a specimen of Trade Mark not likely to be confused with others.

"The above to be universally notified.

"9th Month, 1871. (Signed)
"TOKEI FU."

In consequence of extensive forgeries of our Labels and Trade Mark having come to our knowledge, the attention of the public is called to the above PROCLAMATION.

We, therefore, CAUTION all persons against either selling or purchasing, as our manufacture, beer, whether in bottle or in cask, bearing such forged and fraudulent Labels, Capsules or Trade Mark.

BASS & Co.,
London, and Burton-on-Trent.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE.

CAMERON & SAUNDERS,

AGENTS TO BASS & CO.,

INTIMATE THAT ALL

Bass's Pale Ale sold by them in bottle has Messrs. Bass's Label, Cameron & Saunders' Green Caution Label and Capsule affixed to each bottle; and that all three bear Messrs. Bass & Co.'s Signature and Trade Mark (a Red Triangle)

AND ALSO THE WORDS.

"Cameron & Saunders, London."

March 4, 1876. 1-f. 13 ins.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTONS' CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

August 26, 1876. 26ins.

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,
And at LIVERPOOL & MANCHESTER,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

Billiard Room Furniture Manufacturers, Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. M. THE QUEEN;

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL, CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDOWELL & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.
BOMBAY—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.
SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

Yokohama, August 12, 1876. 52isn.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

Established 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List, 60 pages; sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50 To 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD AND 66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

June 10, 1876. 12ms.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fukey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

May 17th, 1873. tf.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 37.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTH.

On the 8th instant, at Niwa Yashiki, Nagatomachi, Tōkei, the wife of J. G. H. GODFREY, Esq., of a daughter.

Notes of the Week.

At a time of the year when every fine day is worth millions to the country, and a typhoon travelling up north-eastward from Nagasaki might throw the Empire into confusion, the reproach thrown upon English conversation that its staple consists of meteorological remarks may safely be braved. The early part of the week was extremely hot, and though the temperature fell noticeably after sun-down, the air was so still that the nights were unpleasantly warm. A welcome change occurred yesterday evening, and the thermometer fell below the range of the earlier part of the week, and there is an agreeable character about the air which is stirring gently to-day. If another week pass without a typhoon, the harvest can hardly fail to be brilliant, the taxes will come in without delay or discontent, rice will be cheap, the Finance Minister may exchange his couch of thorns for a bed of roses, the countenances of the Cabinet will shine as the sun, and there will be peace and contentment throughout the land.

> The fire will begin to burn the stick,
> The stick begin to beat the dog,
> The dog begin to bite, &c., &c.,

and so the Japanese Empire will enjoy a merry Christmas.

The Tenth Number of the proceedings of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Natur and Völker-kunde Ostasiens has appeared during the week, and, if not quite so full and interesting as some of its predecessors, is still worthy of the Society. It opens with the records of proceedings from January to May of this year, and enumerates a goodly list of works and gifts presented to the library and museum. The first paper is an interesting continuation of Mr. Miyake's contribution upon Japanese Obstetrics, which well rewards study, but is too strictly professional for analysis in these columns. The second is by Dr. Wernich and is entitled 'Upon certain forms of Nervous Disorder among the Japanese.' Dr. Wernich has lost no time in bringing his medical knowledge to bear upon the diseases of Japan. Some months since we were indebted to his courtesy for a copy of an interesting contribution upon 'The Progress of Modern Medicine in Japan' made by him to the *Berliner Klinischen Wochenschrift*, which want of time has prevented our treating with due respect—we must beg him to absolve us from any imputation of discourtesy for the omission. And even now his paper under notice demands more attention that can easily be bestowed on it. We must content ourselves with drawing attention to it, and to the praiseworthy spirit which the medical men of Germany resident in this country have shewn in giving to the world the results of their experience and observation—a spirit we should be glad to see animating to a greater extent the medical men of other nationalities. The third paper is one upon the Chamois of northern China (Antilope caudata, A. W. Edwardsii) by Dr. O. von Mollendorf, giving a full description of the animal and measurements of one example. This antelope is prized by the Chinese more for the medicinal properties of its horns than the value of its flesh, although the writer says that it makes an excellent roast. Despairing housekeepers in Europe often long for a new animal with which to appease the murmurs of their lords, and why Asia or Africa—the latter particularly—should not furnish us with one, we have never yet been able to understand. The late Lord Derby tried to acclimatize the koodoo, one of the most magnificent antelopes of southern Africa, with this end in view, and the menagerie at Knowlsley some years ago contained several fine specimens of this animal. But, for all practical purposes, the experiment was unsuccessful, and we have never heard that it was renewed.—Dr. Martin follows with a full and careful analysis of the mineral waters of Atami, Ikao (in the Kumagaye *ken*), Netsu, Wasshi, Djisso, Gosa and Taki; of those of Shimamura (Kumagaye); of Shobu, Iwa, Kami, Otaki and Tami, in the Ashigara *ken*; of Komano in the Miye *ken*; of Idzu and Sagami in the Hakoné range. An addendum to this paper is made in the form of the following table of heights above the sea-level of the undermentioned places in this range.

Plateau between Atami and Yugawara ...meters	175.8
Atami Toge	579.4
Hakone (Kashiwaya's Tea-house)	700.6
Ashi no yu...	836.5
Futago yama, the highest point of Ashi no yu...	1,062.0
O Jinoku, near the sulphur baths	985.0
Kiga	323.0
Miya no shita	321.9
Doga shima	238.2
Miya no shita dake—the highest point at Miya no shita	853.4
Tonosawa	12.4

(The meter is equal to 3.2808 English feet.)

Herr Heinrich von Siebold follows with a paper—which he must permit us to tell him is far too short—upon *Harikiri*, an institution which has had far less attention bestowed on it than it deserves. Nor does Herr von Siebold satisfy us in this respect, though we are glad to see that he pays a tribute to the grandeur of some of the moral elements it contains. We refuse at present to regard it is a mere means of escape from inevitable punishment awarded by the state, or, in old times, by the sovereign princes of the daimiates. Doubtless this was sometimes, and even often, the motive for it. But we have a very strong belief that in numberless cases it was committed by men in proof of the purity of their motives and conduct, to clear their own name and the names of their families from unjust aspersion, and to vindicate themselves in the face of society against unmerited suspicion

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or obloquy. And Herr Von Siebold, whose authority is high, bears out this view. He says:—

Eine auffallende Erscheinung im physischen Leben des Japaners ist der Begriff von Heroismus, Ritterlichkeit und Ehre, zu deren Documentirung und Vertheidigung namentlich die bevorzugten Staende und Beamten ein ganz apartes Mittel besitzen, *das weniger auf Vergeltung der Unbill an dem Beleidiger, als auf Demonstrirung der Reinheit des eigenen Character's hinzielt.*

There is a great deal of scepticism among foreigners regarding the moral elements of this act, the true value and quality of which can only be properly estimated by some European scholar who is thoroughly well acquainted with Japanese literature, with the Japanese character and history, and is versed in the moral philosophy of the Christian and heathen nations. No one less fully prepared ought to approach the question with the smallest dogmatism on either side of it, and we very much wish we could induce one or the other of perhaps—at the outside—half a dozen men so qualified, in or out of this country at the present moment, to examine the question. Until it is fairly well settled, no thoroughly good analysis and generalization of the national character of the Japanese is possible: while we are persuaded that with it as a key in our hands, we should be able to form a far sounder judgment than is now possible regarding the probable future of the nation. From the school of analysts who sneer at all the nobler forms of emotion as sentimentalism, and who are as incapable of feeling as of appreciating them, nothing approaching even to sense on this subject can be expected. Nor is any greater value to be attached, on the other hand, to the opinions of those dreamers whose small experience of history, human nature and human affairs has led them take views of the Japanese character which set at naught all rational estimates of the motives which have animated human beings in all ages of the world and among all nations. The old Stoics justified suicide on moral grounds and permitted the practice of it unreprehended. Christianity took far higher views. It insisted on the sanctity of human life, and superadded the doctrine of the resurrection of the body to that of the immortality of the soul. This surrounded the body with a safe-guard previously unknown, and struck a blow at suicide such as it had never before received. But it did more than this. It enforced, with a new and hitherto unknown power, the doctrine of resignation to the will of God under trials and dispensations of whatsoever hardship. The virtue of the Stoic was fortitude; that of the Christian is resignation. The one defied the storm; the other meekly bends his head to it, and never so much as dreams of escaping from its fury by an act of rebellion against a Being whom the deepest emotions of his heart have taught him to regard as a Heavenly Father. The body, hitherto despised by philosophy as the source of man's grovelling tendencies, the hindrance to his perception of eternal verities, and the cause of his disobedience to eternal laws, became, by one stroke of sublimely inspired genius, "the temple of the Holy Ghost," which it was deadly sacrilege to pollute, to profane or destroy. And it is curious to observe how, in the present obscuration of Christianity, the lawfulness of suicide is discussed, if not taught, by men of high intellectual and moral eminence. The doctrine of euthanasia has had eloquent defenders within the past few years, and though it may have made but few converts and had no practical result on society, the interval between the setting of the old Christianity and the rise of the new will assuredly witness some decline of the force of the prohibition against self-slaughter. Hopeful's monition and passionate outburst to Christian in the dungeon of Doubting Castle will be forgotten—only for a while, let us hope—and the canon "fixed by the Everlasting" will again gird the body with its old armour.

If we are at all right in our estimate of the moral forces which produced and perpetuated *Harikiri* down to recent times—the institution is now undoubtedly moribund—the spirit which dictated the act can only have retired from this special phase of activity, and must demonstrate its continued existence in other, and, it may be hoped, more noble forms. That it is a perversion of moral force of an extremely noble and elevated character, we are strongly disposed to think, as we have said above, and it wholly inconceivable that this force can be extinct. So late as the year 1868, a debate upon a motion to abolish *Harikiri* by law was held in an assembly then commonly called by Europeans the Parliament; but, if we remember rightly, the motion did not even find a seconder, so entirely were the members of opinion that the institution could not be dispensed with.

The sixth paper is upon Cremation in Japan, by Professor Doenitz. The practice seems to have been introduced about the year 698 of our era. A celebrated priest, Dosho by name, included among his last requests one that his body should be burned. His pupils carried the corpse to Kurihara and there obeyed this injunction of their master. But, while collecting the ashes, which they purposed dividing in order that each might have some memorial of their teacher, a violent wind arose, scattered his earthly remains, and thwarted the intentions of his disciples. Disappointed in this respect, they preferred a request to the Court that a temple then in course of building in Kiôto should be dedicated to his memory. The request was granted, and the temple exists to this day, a lasting memorial of the originator in Japan of the practice of cremation. The history of the practice follows, with particulars of the manner in which it is carried into effect. There are at this moment in Tôkiô, the writer states, five cremation grounds which are much used for the purposes to which they have been dedicated.—Dr. Hilgendorf contributes an excellent paper upon the Snakes of Japan, which are many and present several points of interest.—Dr. Lange continues his collection of Japanese proverbs, which seem to us rather feeble by the side of those of Europe. Sancho Panza would never have won an immortality with such a poor armoury. Compared with the proverbs of Spain, they remind us of Falstaff's contrast of the gilt two-pences and the full moon. Two minor papers by Herr Julian Witkowski, and a condensed meteorological table by Herr E. Knipping, giving some very valuable results, close the volume. The supplement contains a continuation of Herr C. Arendt's translation of the Chinese story 'The beautiful Maid of Pao.' Admitting all the fascination of the title, we confess, with sorrow and humiliation, that the history of the joys and sorrows of this maiden must ever remain to us a sealed book. Chinese stories must be read only by those who know not the meaning of the words dreariness and weariness.

It is gratifying to find that some of the foreigners who have resided in and retired from Japan are exhibiting their collections of curiosities to the public in Europe. We received by the last mail a catalogue of a collection of articles of Japanese art lent for exhibition by W. J. Alt, Esq., formerly of Nagasaki, to the Bethnal Green Branch Museum which has been instituted under the auspices of the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education. The catalogue comprises no less than 1,629 articles, all of which are more or less fully described; while introductory notices, giving a great deal of condensed and accurate information regarding them, are prefixed to some of the lists of articles of special interest. The collection is one of great variety, and embraces specimens of lacquer ware, wood and ivory carvings, household gods, *cloisonné* or enamel ware, bronzes, armour, swords, spears, long bows and arrows, pottery, dresses, silken materials and embroideries, screens, books and pictures, *netsukés* and coins. In a short introduction prefixed to the catalogue by the exhibitor, there are some valuable remarks regarding the character of Japanese art, and the beautiful taste it often displays. That it is exercising some influence upon our own cannot be questioned, and there is no reason why we should not benefit materially by hints from the artists of this country. Mr. Alt claims that the Japanese, like the Greeks, go to nature for their models. To some extent we think he is right, and in the following paragraph he shows a just appreciation of the different manner in which the Japanese and Europeans treat the arrangement of flowers.

Our idea of how to make a beautiful bouquet is to strip a variety of the finest blooms from their stems, put them on wires, arrange them regularly in a bunch jammed closely together with sprays of ferns and a few leaves interspersed, and finish off the whole with ornamental paper. Thus, nature is abused, and the senses are overpowered by a concentration of scents, and the arbitrary arrangement of colour. The Japanese take one or more branches or sprays of a plant, with all the leaves and flowers intact, and place them with careless taste in their appropriate bouquetholders: no one with true artistic feeling or love of nature would hesitate in preferring the latter mode.

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No one will doubt that he is right here, provided always room be left for the play of art in the service of nature. Shakspeare, who saw deeper into things than all other men before or since, touched this subject with incomparable skill and insight in the dialogue between Polixenes and Perdita. We have transcribed it once before, but its eternal truth and beauty must be our excuse for doing so again :—

Perd. I have heard it said
There is an art which.....shares
With great creating nature.
Pol. Say, there be;
Yet nature is made better by no mean,
But nature makes that mean: so, o'er that art
Which, you say, adds to nature, is an art
That nature makes.....
....That is an art
Which does mend nature,—change it rather: but
The art itself is nature.

That the Japanese go to nature for some of their models is perfectly true. But they are still greatly influenced by the base and extravagant conventionalities of Chinese art, which, in spite of its many merits in certain directions, is most impure. No one has ever yet seen a horse, a lion, a tiger, an elephant, a dog or a deer drawn properly by a Japanese artist, and we doubt if the very idea of pourtraying the higher forms of animal emotion has ever entered into the mind of the Japanese. Think of the immeasureable distance which exists between such a picture as 'The Shepherd's Chief Mourner' and any effort which could be made in this country in the same direction! It is almost the distance between zero and infinity. Nor do we fare much better when we come to the human figure, except perhaps in the small ivory and wood carvings known as toggles or *netsukés*, which are undoubtedly very clever and sometimes faithful to nature. We doubt, however, whether the Japanese students of art ever draw from the nude model: it is certain that they do not study anatomy: and all drawing of the human figure undertaken without these two forms of preparation has ever been, and must always be, bad. No one has ever yet seen a neck by a Japanese artist properly put on to the shoulders. In pictures intended to display the most vigorous action of the muscles, as in wrestling, fighting and such like movements, they are always wrongly drawn. We may admire Michael Angelo as much as we will—and of course he was one of the greatest of the great—but Leonardo was not the less in the right when he said of him that his exaggerated muscular markings made his men more like sacks of [illegible] than human figures. It is often very much the same with the Japanese artists. The rigid conventionality of Japanese art, too, draws a tight line round the mind of all the native artists, and their work is as much alike as the hand-writing of all well-educated Chinese, in which, although an expert may detect some slight variety, an exact imitation of certain forms is the most marked characteristic. Now this is fatal to all that luxuriance of diversity which is necessary to a great school of art. He who would put the Japanese right in this matter must have the following sentence from Leonardo's *Il Trattato della Pittura* incribed in large letters of gold in his lecture room :—

A painter should never imitate another, or he will be called the nephew, and not the son, of Nature. For since Nature gives things in endless profusion, he should rather have recourse to her than go second-hand to those who have learnt from her.

There are signs, however, that improvement in this respect is not far distant, even without taking into account the influence of the Italian professors, who, we are glad to hear, have arrived in this country and are about to enter upon their duties. Moderately careful observers of what is going on here may have remarked a noticeable improvement during the past eighteen months in the faces, outlines and proportions of the figures painted upon the silk scrolls used in the making of screens. The expression of the faces has decidedly improved; it is more natural and life-like, and betrays fewer traces of the supremely absurd face which is the conventional ideal of the Japanese. The shoulder, too, has at last come into being, and three years ago it was difficult to find in these paintings a shoulder from which an arm could by any possibility have sprung. The writer of these lines once took occasion to point out this defect to a dealer in such scrolls, who immediately recognized it and took measures to correct it by prevailing on the artists he employed to study from living models. In a few months there was a marked improvement in every figure, whether male or female, that came out of his shop.

While on this subject, a word may not be out of place upon the extraordinary aptitude of the Japanese common people for drawing. We very much doubt whether there is anything like it in any other part of the world. A coolie or *jinrikisha* man may be often seen to take a stick and draw on the ground—especially in the sand—the figure of a bird, a man or woman, a house, tree, or any familiar object, with remarkable spirit and accuracy of outline. Some good artists might surely be made out of such an abundance of raw material.

But of the ideal, as we understand it, and as the Greeks taught and displayed it, the Japanese seem to have little or no conception. How long it may take them to learn that all high art must come from high thought, we cannot know. The artist, in our sense of the term, whether painter, musician or sculptor—the honoured associate of princes, the pride of nations, the glory of humanity—has not yet appeared in this country.

If the opening of Japan to foreign trade had conferred upon the Japanese the sole boon of the kerosene lamp which is now so generally seen throughout the country, it would have amply justified itself. Let any traveller drive down from Odawara to Kanagawa, or such part of the distance as the time permit, between seven and ten o'clock in the evening, and he will have an excellent opportunity of seeing the advantage the Japanese have derived from this admirable little contrivance. In the towns it is seen in all the larger shops, sometimes to the number of five or six; and the light it diffuses, identified as light is with cheerfulness, activity of mind, entertainment and instruction, makes all the difference between an evening life which is, and one which is not, worth living. The smaller villages, where the people are in less easy circumstances, afford abundant materials for a contrast. The rooms of the houses are lighted with the poorest of candles at best, and more commonly with the *andon* of Japanese cottage life. This, as our resident readers need not to be informed, consists of a wooden frame-work from one to two feet in height, the sides of which are pannelled with thin paper. It supports a saucer of vegetable oil in which is laid a wick of cotton twist, a portion of which, protruding something like a quarter of an inch beyond the lip of the saucer, is lighted when the lamp is required. It does little more than make darkness visible, and gives no more light, perhaps not so much, as that dismal engine known to sick children in England thirty-five years ago which consisted of an open drum of perforated japanned metal into a socket in which a rushlight was placed. To pass a long winter evening from five until ten o'clock, lighted only by a flame of this kind, was the lot of ninety-nine out of every hundred Japanese before the advent of foreigners to this country. Now, the small hanging kerosene lamp is abundantly seen in the provinces, and it may reasonably be doubted whether there is any article whatever of foreign introduction with which the Japanese would so reluctantly part as with this lamp. If gold runs away for this purpose, let it do so. It is infinitely better that the Japanese people should enjoy their evenings than that they should have earthenware jars full of gold and silver concealed in their gardens. Useful commodities are active forms of wealth: gold and silver are of no use except as commanding these commodities, and in facilitating the exchanges of daily life. The people of this country are indifferent to a metallic currency at present, so that a coinage which would cost two or three millions of dollars for interest alone, apart from wear and tear, is not yet needed. A better form of copper money they certainly do want, and it is rapidly being supplied to them. A gold and silver currency they certainly do not yet want. It need not be inferred from this that a paper currency is absolutely to be preferred to a metallic one. Of course we mean nothing of the kind. A large part of the paper should be gradually redeemed, and a fair reserve always maintained against so much as is in circulation. But the country is at present perfectly well spared the great expense of a large metallic currency, and this

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is a cause for congratulation. If the paper were depreciated, it would be altogether another thing; but it constantly stands at a premium upon gold. What would not many governments give for the same condition of affairs!

It may reasonably be doubted whether any department of of any government in the world possesses a more perfectly organized statistical system, and a more perfect collection of its own statistics, than the foreign Inspectorate General of Customs of China. We have been indebted to the Department for copies of the various volumes it has issued from time to time for several years, and as each successive instalment reaches us, we are divided between something like envy at the magnificent trade of which it records the particulars, and admiration of the truly beautiful manner in which they are placed before the public. That they are absolutely without errors, the conditions imposed on human labour forbid us to believe. But they defy the most censorious critic, even in departments of knowledge which demand special qualifications for correcting the errors of the press. In vain does the reader search for an incorrect diphthong in the Latin names of diseases, or a slip in the scientific nomenclature of a botanical collection. We have before us the catalogue of the Chinese section of the Philadelphia Exhibition, and here, if anywhere, we might have expected to find an error or two. But in vain. It is studded with medical and other scientific terminology, yet not a single mistake or even typographical inconsistency or impropriety has occurred to us. Nothing can be more thorough, more clear, condensed, orderly and business-like, in the very best sense of the expression, than this volume. The genius of common-sense and practical wisdom seems to have presided at its origin and birth, and the real difficulty of the critic is to praise it enough without appearing to do so extravagantly.

We must leave to the press of China the task of analysing and generalizing the contents of these admirable volumes. The Exhibition Catalogue is full of varied interest, and even the dry statistics of the China trade are placed before the reader in so attractive a form that something of a new pleasure must be extracted from the task of reviewing them. There is, however, among the last series issued one volume which contains the Report of the Commission sent by China to ascertain the condition of Chinese coolies in Cuba, and this we shall take an early opportunity of examining with the object of placing before our readers some trustworthy accounts of the nature of the coolie trade prosecuted in the ports of Macao, Amoy, Swatow and Canton,—a trade the details of which are so fearful that they rival in horror the very worst accounts we have of the African slave trade.

The changes in the English Cabinet and in the heads of departments are interesting. Mr. D'Israeli passes to the Upper House as the Earl of Beaconsfield—a title which gave offence when chosen by him for the late Viscountess Beaconsfield, on account of its association with the name of Burke—and retires from the prodigious labours of the Premiership to the more quiet yet very responsible post of Privy Seal. The Earl of Derby becomes Premier: the greatest office—greatest in influence—which any sovereign in the world can confer on a subject being successively held by father and son, to the utter confusion of the wiseacres out of England who firmly believe that the English aristocracy is a hot-bed of vice and indolence, instead of what it really is, the most active, sensible and practical body of nobles of which the world has any record. The honour conferred on Mr. D'Israeli by his elevation to the peerage will be begrudged him by none, and the Upper House will derive additional lustre from his presence among its members. For more than forty years his vivid genius and splendid oratory have adorned the House of Commons, where his judgment as the leader of a great party has excited the unbounded praise and admiration even of his most bitter opponents. Never perhaps in the history of parliament was there such an exhibition of consummate skill, tact and wisely employed power as he exhibited in the passage through the Lower House of the Six Pound Franchise Bill, and though a regret may perhaps still be felt that his opponents did not carry the measure rather than the representatives of the Conservative party, the crisis was one demanding powers which were possessed perhaps by no man in England but himself. After the first effervescence of his youthful genius had subsided, he joined the ranks of the Tory party, of which he has been the undisputed leader since the death of his political chief, the late Earl of Derby. He has enriched English literature with many works which have taken an honoured place in this the most permanent of all the glories of England; he has inspired and guided a great party by his impassioned oratory and his statesmanlike sagacity and wisdom; his unblemished private life has been a fitting counterpart to his splendid public career; and perhaps more than any man of genius who ever sat in parliament he has illustrated the power of English parliamentary rules and traditions to subordinate the highest abilities to the every day work of free constitutional government.

As the height of Fusiyama is often enquired after and discussed at this season of the year, when the mountain is visited by so many tourists, we reproduce from our issue of the 19th October 1872 the following results of observations made in that year with instruments of trustworthy construction and sensitiveness by an officer of the battalion of Royal Marines then stationed here.

By Hutton's method	feet	13.070
By Wrigley's „	„	13 091
By Rankine's „	„	13.030
A mean of the three methods	„	13.064
Correction for distance of upper station below highest point	„	6
Correction for distance of lower station above sea-level	„	10
Total height	feet	13.080

Possibly some slight correction might have been made in this estimate had the observer had a hygrometer with him.

Maitre Corbeau, sur un arbre perché,
Tenait en son bec un fromage,
Maitre Renard, par l'odeur alléché,
Lui tient à peu près ce langage:
"He! boujour, monsieur du Corbeau,
Que vous êtes joli! que vous me semblez beau!
Sans mentir, si votre ramage,
Se rapporte a votre plumage,
Vous êtes le phénix des hôtes de ces bois."
A ces mots le Corbeau ne se sent pas de joie.
Et, pour montrer sa belle voix,
Il ouvre un large bec, laisse tomber.....
&c., &c., &c.

Whether the flatterer be fool or rogue matters little: the result is the same.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 4th.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

It is expected that H.E. Sanjô and other high officials now in the North, will return to the capital about the middle of the month.

From the same.

An increase is to be made in the number of officials stationat the branch office of the *Naimusho*, Loochoo.

From the same.

In future a division of troops will be stationed at Marugame, in the province of Sanuki, and barracks for their accommodation are now being erected there.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Since the bankruptcy of Ono, the copper mine at Kawaguchi, the silver mine at Akitorizawa, and iron mine at Tamagawa in the province of Ugo, all of which belonged to him, have been in possession of the Mining Department, but are now offered for sale to any one who may wish to purchase them.

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From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The amount of duty taken at the Yokohama Custom House, from the 1st to the 31st of August, was *yen* 231.225.

From the same.

Mr. Miyamoto, and other officials, arrived at Nagasaki from Corea on the 31st ultimo.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

A meeting of *Sangi* and high Government officials was held at Yokohama on the 31st ultimo, but the object of the meeting has not transpired.

From the same.

The new Russian Legation, at Torano-mon uchi, Tôkiô, will be completed in a few days, when it will be opened for public inspection.

Tuesday, 5th.

Yesterday H. I. H. Prince Higashi Fushimi no Miya, H. I. H. Prince Arisugawa no Miya, H. E. Iwakura, and many of the Ministers and heads of the Government Departments, arrived at an early hour from Tôkiô, and after a short stay at Benten embarked on board the steamer *Sorio Maru* and proceeded to Yokoska to witness the launch of the *Jinkei Maru*, a vessel which has been built as a paddle-wheel steam yacht for His Majesty the Mikado. About half-past four, and after an inspection of the Arsenal, Prince Higashi Fushimi and the other visitors took their places in a temporary stand opposite to the *Jinkei Maru*, as she lay on the ways gaily and tastefully decorated with flags, evergreens and flowers. Just about five o'clock the last shore had been knocked away and the vessel glided into her native element without a hitch of any kind. The *Jinkei Maru* is of the following dimensions: Length between perpendiculars 260 feet; beam outside planking 31 feet; mean draught of water 13 feet 1½ inches. The engines for this vessel have been built entirely at the Arsenal, and are of 350 nominal and 1,400 indicated horse-power. When all is completed the *Jinkei Maru* will form an addition to the Imperial fleet which the Government will have every reason to be proud of. The band of the Imperial Marines was present, and the launch was witnessed by a large number of Naval Officers and thousand of spectators, among whom were many foreigners. The Imperial and official party returned to Yokohama in the *Sorio Maru*, soon after the launch was completed.

A cricket match was played yesterday between the "Settlement" and H. M. S. "*Modeste.*"

The former appeared first at the wickets, but the telegraph shortly indicated only 19 runs as the score of four of its best players. Kirkwood and Mollison, however, got set and played steadily for their respective scores. Cobden played in good style for 18, and the innings closed for 77. After tiffin the "*Modeste*" eleven forced the bowling of Fraser and Dodds. They did not, however, remain long, and their innings closed for only 32.

In the second innings of the "Settlement" Mollison and Hamilton put together their runs freely and in good form, Milne playing carefully for 16, thus showing himself a most useful acquisition to the eleven.

The "*Modeste*" in their second attempt got 54, Brooksbank alone arriving at double figures. The heat during the day was very great.

Below we append the score in full:—

SETTLEMENT.

1st Innings.		*2nd Innings.*	
J. Dodds, c. Williams b. Wade	1	l.b.w. b. Wade	1
H. Barlow, run out	1	b. Wade	1
M. Kirkwood, c. and b. Pipon	14	b. Pipon	0
J. P. Mollison, b. Medland	16	l.b.w. b. Pipon	31
G. Hamilton, b. Pipon	0	b. Wade	26
E. J. Fraser, b. Pipon	1	not out	11
A. Milne, b. Medland	8	b. Wade	16
G. Wood, not out	2	b. Wade	0
C. Cobden, c. Medland b. Mollison	18	absent	0
T. Brewer, c. Martin b. Brooksbank	0	b. Wade	3
F. A. Cope, c. and b. Medland	0	c. Llewellyn b. Wade	1
Byes	4	Byes	0
Leg Byes	1	Leg Byes	1
Wides	10	Wides	6
No Balls	1		
	77		97

H.M.S. "MODESTE."

1st Innings.		*2nd Innings.*	
Lieut. Pipon, b. Fraser	2	c. Fraser b. Dodds	4
Williams, c. Milne b. Fraser	2	l.b.w. b. Dodds	0
Lieut. Wade, b. Dodds	2	b. Dodds	0
Revd. Llewellyn, c. Kirkwood b. Dodds	4	b. Dodds	6
Medland c. & b. Dodds	1	c. Dodds b. Mollison	2
A. Montgomery, Esq., b. Dodds	0	not out	6
Squires, c. Mollison b. Fraser	1	b. Dodds	0
—. Gilbes, Esq., c. Fraser	6	c. Cobden b. Dodds	2
Martin, c. Fraser b. Dodds	0	c. Barlow b. Dodds	9
—. Walker, Esq., b. Fraser do.	1	b. Dodds	2
Brooksbank, not out	4	c. Cobden b. Fraser	11
Bye	4	Byes	3
Wides	5	L. Byes	1
		Wides	8
	32		54

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

On arrival of the 7.30 down train at Tsurumi last Saturday evening, the driver reported having run over some obstruction on the line just before reaching that station. A search along the line resulted in the discovery of the mutilated remains of a labourer, but whether his death was the result of accident or otherwise has not yet been ascertained.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

Mr. Imai, the acting editor of *Kokai Shinpo*, was sentenced on the 1st instant to imprisonment for 4 months, for having violated the 2nd article of the Press-laws, by an editorial published in the twelfth number of that journal.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

On the 1st instant a fire broke out within the prison at Yonezawa, which totally destroyed that building. On the morning of the 3rd instant three houses were destroyed by fire at Mida Daimachi, Tôkiô.

From the same.

An agricultural school is to be opened at Naito Shinjuku, Tôkiô, the students of which are to be instructed by a American teacher.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

During the month of August 7,055 passengers arrived at Yokohama, of which number only 1,193 travelled in foreign owned vessels.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

Hitherto H. M. the Mikado has been in the habit of visiting the *Sei-In* every Friday, but for the future will do so on the 4th, 9th, 14th, 19th, 24th, and 29th of each month.

Wednesday, 6th.

A reference to our advertising columns will show that the time of the departure of the O. & O. Co.'s steamer *Oceanic* has been postponed until Wednesday, the 13th instant.

Whatever misunderstanding existed between the Mitsu Bishi Company and Chinese shippers at Nagasaki, as reported lately by the *Hiôgo News*, has been satisfactorily arranged, and the Chinamen have resumed their usual shipments by the Company's steamers. The *Howsang*, a steamer which was sent over from China as the pioneer of an opposition line, will retire altogether from Japanese waters and return to China.

Mr. Kanda, who has held the post of Governor of Hiôgo for some years, has resigned that office on his appointment as a member of the *Genrô-In.*

From the *Yomi-Uri Shimbun.*

As the officers of the *Naikoku Kwangio* (Domestic) Exhibition in Tôkiô are working day and night to secure its improvement, the editor calls on all to send articles.

For two nights in succession an iron tea-pot was placed on a fireless brazier, in the house of Mr. Kawashima Gombei. On both occasions it began to simmer and boil, to the profound astonishment of the worthy proprietor, who duly reported the remarkable occurrence to the police. The editor naturally here exclaims, *Narahodo miyoda!* Prodigious! We hope to hear the decision of the police in this interesting case.

A correspondent advises people against buying 'patent' medicines without calling in medical advice, for if the patient dies, he argues, how can they inform the Government.

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(A Government regulation has been lately passed requiring, in case of death, a certificate of the cause from the doctor who attended the patient.)

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Mr. Katsu, the late minister of Marine, has, at his own expense, erected a monument on Kunnôzan, in memory of the first Shôgun of the Tokugawa line, that being the place where the body of Iyeyasu was first interred before removal to Nikkô.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

Her Majesty the Empress paid a visit to the hot spring of *Dogashima* near *Miyanoshita*, on Sunday last, the 3rd instant.

Thursday, 7th.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The *Makoto Shimbun*, after a prolonged retirement, will be issued again to-day.

From the same.

A telegraphic cable is to be laid from Kobe to Kochi *ken.*

From the same.

The party of military officers who have been surveying the northern and eastern coasts of Japan under foreign superintendence, returned to the capital on the 31st ultimo.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

Mr. Nomura, the Vice-Governor of this *Ken*, will visit Hakoné to-morrow for the purpose of waiting upon Her Majesty the Empress.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

H. E. Mr. Okuma has returned to Tôkiô from a visit to the province of Idzu.

From the same.

It is rumoured that the Government are about to issue regulations, restricting the time during which licensed newspapers will be allowed to discontinue their publication without forfeiting their licenses.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

The request of some of the *kuazoku* to be allowed to purchase the Railway between Tôkiô and Yokohama, was yesterday granted by the Government.

From the same.

Copper coins to the value of 150,000 *yen* have been received from the Osaka Mint by the *Okurasho*, and are to be issued with the intention of supplying the place of the *tempo*, which is to be entirely withdrawn from circulation.

Friday, 8th.

THE TEMPERANCE HALL.

The entertainment given at the Temperance Hall yesterday evening was very varied in character. The men of the *Modeste* sang several glees, and if they would only learn that fully one half of the effect produced by music depends upon the well balanced contrast of loud and soft tones, arrived at by gradual increase and decrease, they would sing very well. For the most part their voices were in tune and they kept fair time; but they sang at one dead level of tone which made their performance resemble a flat sandy plain rather than the succession of mountain and valley, and that undulation of outline which is necessary for producing the effect of beauty in the mind. In one of their glee parties, too, there was a wandering voice which kept on jostling the others like a frisky young comet among an orderly body of planets. This erratic artist needs to have his orbit well defined, and strict adherence to it enforced. The discipline of the British sailor and the splendid absence in him of all sense of danger were exhibited finely in the last glee. There was apparently some mistake about the word of command, and those who understood it to be one thing did that one thing, while those who otherwise understood it did the other thing; and there was a steadiness about both parties, which, if it did not conduce to musical effect, spoke volumes for their *morale*. On the whole, however, the men sang extremely well—so well, indeed, that with a little instruction in the art of producing musical effects, they would far outstrip any glee parties we have ever heard, composed of the same material. Two songs of a comic and two of a sentimental character—the latter rendered perhaps a little too dismal to produce a sense of pleasure—were introduced during the evening, and two resident gentlemen gave the first scene in Sullivan's Cox and Box with admirable spirit and effect. The honours of the evening were carried off by means of two negro songs, sung in character with a good deal of humour, and if the merit of music is to be measured by the amount of applause it brings, there can be no difficulty in deciding which was the best performance of the night. The entertainment was fairly attended in spite of the heat, and the proceedings were brought to a close by a few words from the Rev. G. Cochrane regarding the financial position of the institution. Mr. Henderson was in his place as usual, moving and directing every thing with excellent tact and good feeling.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

Visitors were excluded from the sitting of the *Genrô-In* on the 5th instant, and the debate going on was conducted with closed doors.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The authorities at Manila have informed our Government that three Loochooans were lately cast away on the Philippine Islands.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The Government are about to dispatch some officials to Ishinomaki, in the province of Rikuzen, with the intention of making the port more commodious for shipping by dredging the harbour and building a pier, under foreign superintendence.

From the same.

Last Monday, about 300 discharged marines left Yokohama by the steamer *Taihei Maru* for Kobe.

Saturday, 9th.

It is reported that a telegram was received yesterday from Kobe announcing that a violent gale was blowing there, but we have no certain warranty of the fact.

Great improvements are going on at the ground belonging to the Nishi Honganji Temple, Tsukiji, Tôkiô. This temple was destroyed by fire some years ago, but preparations are now being made to rebuild it on its former extensive scale, as very large subscriptions have been raised for the purpose from members of this sect of Buddhists all over the country. Devotees, indeed, do more than subscribe money for this purpose, for, inspired by enthusiasm, many help unrewarded to drag heavy logs of timber to the site of the temple which are to be used in the reconstruction. It is rumoured, moreover, that a lofty edifice of foreign style will soon rear its head where the old temple stood of yore, and it is said that the Buddhists attend the services of the Christian missionaries with great diligence, and seem anxious to assimilate their modes of working as far as possible with foreign ways.

Complaints reach us from Tôkiô that when it is purposed to repair the streets and roads, but before such repairs are actually commenced, short posts or sticks are driven into the ground for the guidance, in some occult way, of the workmen about to be employed. No precautions are taken to guard the section of street so marked as to traffic by day, or to indicate by lanterns the position of such posts by night. The result is that several accidents have occurred to equestrians and *jinrikishas* travelling at dusk, the riders or drawers being naturally unaware of the dangerous obstruction in their path. Perhaps some day a Prince of the Blood shall have broken his neck or one of these unsuspected traps, a Cabinet Minister dislocated his collar bone, or a foreign diplomat sprained his ankle, and the police and local authorities may awake to the fact that their gross carelessness may have a result other than expected; but we are afraid that nothing will be done to remedy the evil so long as accidents are confined, as they have hitherto been, to less prominent members of the community.

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THE RIGHT OVER THE RACE-COURSE.

IT is generally understood that the conclusion was arrived at, at a recent conference of the Foreign Ministers, that the Race-course was granted by the Japanese Government for the use and service of the foreign community collectively, and that the claim of any single body to exercise sole jurisdiction over it is an unwarranted usurpation of rights in which every member of the settlement has a share, conditional of course, upon his readiness to contribute his quota towards the rent of the ground and the expense of its maintenance. A question which involves the enjoyment and recreation of a large number of the foreign residents here, is one of important public interest, and thus the decision of the Ministers and the steps taken to elicit it have occupied a good deal of attention of late. Looking at the matter very dispassionately ourselves, and being anxious only that the utmost advantage to the whole community should accrue from the possession of the course, or from any decision pronounced upon the conditions of their tenure of it, we fail to see that the disruption of the Race Club, or perhaps rather the depriving of it of the powers it now posseses and holds in trust for the general benefit of the residents, will be of any tangible advantage, will abolish the evils at present complained of as peculiar to our local racing, or give us more open racing of a desirable kind. More than this. The upsetting of the Race Club seems to us much like the upsetting of a railway-train by placing a log across the lines, save that it cannot be visited with any punishment.

What will be the practical effect of such and such a course? This is the question which, as it seems to us, is the one to be resolved before entering on a campaign of this nature.

Now, it is obvious that some machinery must be constructed and set in motion to manage a property of this nature. Rent has to be paid, the course maintained in order, a racing stand and horse accommodation provided and kept in repair, and the thousand and one matters incidental to the proper regulation of such a property provided for and arranged. Who is to do this? What is every one's business is no one's business, and only disorder could and can ensue from the destruction of the only machinery we possess for managing the course. A number of analogies have been adduced in support of the position that every nationality may institute its own race-club, and act independently of all others. Of course it may; but what good can it do, and how can anything it might do be of the smallest benefit to the public at large? Is it to be supposed that if there were an English, an American, a German, French, Swiss and Italian race-club, there would or could be any harmony or common purpose among them? The idea is absurd. We should have a Babel of languages, and execrable racing. At the same time the charge brought against the old Club that it was English in any special and exclusive sense, seems to us idle. The owners of most of the racing stables are Britons, if not Englishmen; the English here outnumber the members of any other nationality, and, above all, as we gather from an article in the *Herald* on this subject, only one candidate for admission has been black-balled during the last ten years. A better proof could hardly be adduced that the Club is not over-fastidious—unless, indeed, it can be proved that men are deterred from having their names put up by the dread of non-election. The list of members, however, forbids this supposition.

The practical result, therefore, of the course adopted by the opponents of the Race Club, is to break up an existing machinery which, whether better or worse, is a working and fairly efficient one, and to give absolutely nothing in place of it. If there is to be any more racing, it must be conducted under the management of some body elected by a majority of the votes of the subscribers, and responsible to them and to public opinion. Is there any reasonably well grounded hope that any machinery which may hereafter be put together will be better than that just destroyed? And, under a larger franchise and a more democratic constitution, is there no fear that it may be much worse? Is it wiser to bear the ills we have, or to fly to others that we know not of? "Better the devil you know, than the devil you don't know," says an old proverb.

The chances are that the old machinery was at least as good as anything which is likely to replace it. The committee were elected from among ninety members, and could easily have been turned out of their places had they neglected or betrayed the interests of the main body of subscribers. A jackal here or there might have been bought, and we have an unshaken conviction that so long as the race-lotteries are tolerated there will be dirty work to do, men not above getting it done, and others not above doing it. But the others would look after themselves, and racing men are little prone to take human nature on trust.

All the facts then seem to point to the necessity, at all events the desirability, of having one Club, and managing it agreeably to the voting of the majority of the members. Society is not to be split up into impotent fragments because every man cannot have his own way. If municipal and free political institutions inculcate one lesson more than another which is applicable to social or corporate life in other forms, it is this; that minorities must submit to majorities until they can change places and themselves become majorities. We hardly know a better test than this of the capacity for corporate life in a community. Lions and bears have separate caves or lairs, and roam about alone in quest of tender young persons to devour in their own solitude. But man is social and gregarious, and his capacity for social and corporate life increases with his advance in real civilization. It is at times necessary to remain in a minority for the purpose of ultimately carrying reforms. Of course, if the opposing majority violates vital principles necessary to the very constitution and well-being of orderly society, men not only may but ought to resign any portion of power shared with such a majority. But, short of this, we hold that men elected to public offices should bear and forbear in order that the public good may be served, and not fly off at tangents on account of provocations which do not, after all, mean much more than apprehended defeat in a pastime. ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S advice was to keep on "pegging away," and men in minorities with a strong sense that they have right on their side, may well act upon it.

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The odds are—we must be forgiven the phrase in virtue of its congruity—that the power over the course will revert to the old Club by the very force of circumstances. The course will not be abandoned; it must be managed by some corporate body; and who or what is this to be? The Club can hold itself together as a kind of passive nucleus, and when everything is in confusion its time will probably come again. The secret catch-phrase of the Jacobites, while James the Second was at St. Germains, was, "Box it about, it will come to my father," intimating that no reconstruction of the monarchy was possible without the return of the dethroned king. Fortunately for us all now, they were wrong; but if any forlorn persons are discovered in caves and the clefts of rocks whispering some mysterious phrases unintelligible to the outside world, they may be plausibly regarded as members of the Club waiting for the restoration of their corporate existence.

We shall not profess any particular regret—for we feel none—at the misadventure. Men may be dumb from indifference on certain questions, and yet not remain deaf; and it appears to us truly lamentable to think that any sport which professes to be regulated by a club of gentlemen should give rise to the kind of comment invariably bestowed upon racing in this place. That it is worse than racing anywhere else—community for community—may very well be doubted. That many men straight-forward enough in all the affairs of life pursue it here as elsewhere, and are most unfairly tarred with the brush which justly besmears others, we are quite persuaded. But the degradation of this fine sport has been steady throughout the world whenever it has passed into low hands, and this is an additional argument for tightening rather than relaxing the line which restrains those who regulate or engage in it.

It is presumed by many as a great indisputable axiom that there is some cleansing virtue in the admission into a given channel of a rush of dirty water. If this be true, we are immovably in error, and are so far behind the age as to believe that it only makes bad worse. We have not the slightest faith in the doctrine of the wisdom and virtue of the masses, and must leave the profession of it to those who profit most by the ignorance which accepts it.

THE BUTTERFLY.

(From the Japanese.)

I know a fair lady whose face is a treasure
That dazzles the eyes of all men with its ray,
But dreaming of naught but the passing day's pleasure,
She lives like a butterfly golden and gay.

In summer's full glory, when south winds are sighing,
And earth's slowest pulses with sweet passion start,
Amid the vast joy, in soft ecstasies dying,
It chooses a blossom and clings to its heart.

But when tempests gather, and dim the blue morning,
And mist-covered mountains frown over the plain,
It leaves the poor plant its bright hues were adorning,
And speeds with swift wing from the wrath of the rain.

Ah! light is the love that grows chill in dark weather,
It sings in the sunshine, but pines in the shade;
Unless we can wander with brave hearts together,
Go, find a new lover, my beautiful maid!

Kajin.

Correspondence.

TRAINING NOTES.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Dear Sir,—Notwithstanding the various troubles which have arisen in the sporting community as to the right of possession of the Race Course, training has once more commenced for the Autumn Meeting to be held on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of November, and perhaps for the last time under the auspices of the Yokohama Race Club. It is needless for me to say anything on the subject of the matters in dispute, as they have been discussed elsewhere.

Anticipating the withdrawal from our turf of the "Blue and White" and "Russo-Mexican Stables," the Committee of the Shanghai Race Club have obligingly made four races open to Japan ponies *with an allowance of* 7 *lbs.*, and doubtless the owners of the above stables intend to take advantage of this concession. *Mohstotz*, *Lodi* and *Moscow* take daily exercise and have shewn up once at the course, but the Blue and White string can only be viewed from the stand by means of powerful field-glasses, taking their walks abroad in unfrequented hill paths. Owing to the withdrawal of those two popular stables, the training has hitherto assumed a most uninteresting air, in fact the "Tartan," "Yellow and Black" and the "Gold Tassel" stables are the only ones that have put in any appearance.

Mr. Morrison has come out stronger than usual, and has added two ponies of much merit to his string of last meeting, namely, *Wild Moor* and *Hereward*. The old ponies have gone through the summer very well, and although opinions are expressed that *Braemar* cannot stand another meeting, I think *Lintie* will be able to take his place should he be required to do so.

Mr. de Benter has increased his stable by *Ravenslee*, *Consolation* and *Uncas*, all very good ponies; but unfortunately the latter had a bad voyage over, and arrived here "much damaged by sea water, etc," and it is doubtful whether he will be fit to put in an appearance this meeting. The two representatives of the *Mongol* family look very well, but *South* is already reputed lame, which is rather early in the season for such rumour to gain ground.

Mr. Saville having purchased *Grasshopper* as stable companion of *Crusader*, ought to show to the front during the meeting more than once. *Little Fish* has been brought over by a new addition to our Race Club, and looks a fine powerful pony, his one fault being that already he has learnt where the gate is, and shows a decided tendency to stop thereat.

Bonito and *Grey Friar* have only once put in an appearance, but I hear they are to commence in earnest on Monday. There is at present a complete dearth of Japanese ponies, and although several very fast griffins are reported to be in Yedo, no one seems anxious to look after them. The retirement of the Doctor will greatly influence Japanese pony racing.

Up till now, the work has been very slow, and the attendance of members on the course early in the morning has been extremely limited. Next week I trust to be able to give your readers some interesting particulars of what is going on.

Yours, etc.,

TRITON.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Kobe and Osaka Station.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 27th August, 1876.

Passengers.....21,103.	Amount...Yen		5,351·92
Luggage, Parcels, ...	,,		193·45
Goods, ...	,,		600·21
Total.....Yen			6,145·58
Corresponding period last year.....Yen			4,177·929

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Law & Police.

IN H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.
Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.
Tuesday, 5th September, 1876.
HIROKAWA MONOSUKE *vs.* G. K. DINSDALE.

The plaintiff in this case claims $82.50 for work done and materials supplied.

Defendant admitted indebtedness to the amount of $52.50, and was prepared to pay that sum.

Hirokawa Monosuke deposed: On the 15th May I made a contract with defendant to perform certain work for the sum of *yen* 107.50. Not only has this work been completed, but many other extra alterations &c., have been made, at the request of defendant. Defendant had offered *yen* 52 as payment in full; but I refused this as it would hardly suffice to pay the workmen.

To defendant: I mended the road three times after it was completed; I also constructed five cesspools, which are not mentioned in the contract. The drain worked perfectly well. My reason for only partly charging for extra work was, I thought that if I insisted upon payment of the rest you would be angry; and as it was merely a matter of 7 or 8 *yen*, I let it pass. I was to have planted some 300 trees. After eight were planted, I showed them to you: then you made other prosposals with regard to them, and other little matters which would give me a considerable deal of trouble. This was altogether apart from the contract. The account from the Kencho is correct.

G. K. Dinsdale, sworn, stated: My defence in this case is simple: I am perfectly willing to pay for work done, but as $30 worth of the work plaintiff agreed to perform remains undone, I dispute his claim to that extent. The balance $52.50 I have already tendered him, both direct and through H. M.'s Consul.

The plaintiff made, in May, two agreements to do certain work for $165, and it seems unnecessary that I should enlarge on them to any extent, as all the work stipulated for has been commenced though not satisfactorily carried out. I shall prove that it was expressely stipulated that all the work contracted for was to be of the best description, the sole exception perhaps being, that though all the paths were to be well made and good, those at the back of the house were to be less than the paths in front of the house in thickness, the latter being 6 in. thick. The only extra work the plaintiff has done to my knowledge is some bamboo fencing for which he has charged $2½, which is quite correct. I shall also prove that the work has not been properly performed, and that an expenditure of $30, at least, will be required to make it as it should be.

The plaintiff commenced the work fairly well, but it soon became apparent that he had undertaken more than he was in a position to perform. I heard complaints that he did not pay his men their wages regularly, and that he had even borrowed $20 from one of them on the plea that I had not paid the advances promised, and which I had paid. Materials, too, were not forthcoming as required. At last, a month after the agreed upon time for the work to be done in, it broke down altogether. I had paid the advances as due. The plaintiff then applied for money. I offered him $40, and being anxious to have the matter settled, subsequently $50, together with the option of abandoning the rest of the work receiving the amount in full payment, of receiving the balance when he had finished the work, or of myself completing it at his expense. These offers, which were in addition to the $2.50 for extra work, the plaintiff refused, at first saying he would finish the work after I had paid him the full amount, and later that the work was finished—the latter being apparently an afterthought. I declined to pay for the work in advance, as the plaintiff had already deceived me in another matter. A portion of the plaintiff's agreement was for trees. On the bulk of these being brought I objected to them as deficient both in size and quality. The plaintiff then promised to bring other trees to make up for the inferior quality of those brought, but he has not kept his promise. The plaintiff's account is correct in its total, allowing for deduction for incomplete work, but it is incorrect in detail. Sundry items are omitted yet the total is made to agree, which shows that the plaintiff is as careless in his accounts as with his work. Of the $30 work remaining to be done, $25 worth are vouched for by Mr. Smedley's report. The other $5 is on account of one tree and 27 *tsubos* of grass now dead, and which were at the plaintiff's risk.

Kondo Zenkichi, stated:—I am Mr. Dinsdale's boy. I remember this contract between defendant and plaintiff; I interpreted on the occasion. The contract was for $150; it was to be carried out according to plaintiffs' specification. The matter of the gate approach was not spoken of at the time of the contract, but some time afterwards. My opinion was that this was to be included in the $150 contract. Plaintiff agreed to perform the work according to specification. Everything was to be of the very best, with the exception of the paths at the back of the house. These are not so good as contracted for; the paths on the left hand side are inferior to those on the right.

Cross-examined by defendant.—You agreed to allow all the trees plaintiff brought to be planted; and plaintiff thanked you for the consideration. Plaintiff promised to make it better when you complained of the work. The drains constructed in the kitchen are not good: the water runs from one side to the other. Plaintiff was paid *yen* 52.50, I believe.

Plaintiff said:—All the last witness's statements are lies. That I was to do everything in the best style is also a fabrication. The first estimate I gave was $180, but I had to come down to $150 because defendant considered the former sum too high.

John Smedley, sworn, stated: I surveyed the work done, and consider it incomplete and inferior. I think a deduction of $25 is quite fair: that is for some stones for the gate approach, gravel for the walk, &c.

I did not survey the grass. I suppose wooden sides for the approach to the gate would cost $1.50, and stone ones, $5.00.

Defendant:—Plaintiff was not present at this survey; I had it made merely to confirm my own view of the inferiority of the work.

It was now explained to plaintiff what the above mentioned approach was, and he then stated it had been included in his measurements of the roads and also in the estimate.

Verdict for plaintiff for $57.50.

Wednesday, 6th September.

Charles Esdale was charged with having assaulted Alfred Cayeux, a steward, at the "Grand Hotel," on the 31st of August.

Prisoner pleaded guilty.

Alfred Cayeux, sworn, stated: On Thursday afternoon, as I was playing billiards in the "Grand Hotel," prisoner came to the side door of the billiard-room, calling to me to come and speak with him. I told him I would have nothing to do with him, and if he wished to speak to me he could come inside. He came up to me, asking what I meant by kicking Mrs. Ford's little boy. When I denied having done this, he called me a liar, and hit at me. I ran away, but he came after and struck me in the eye.

Cross-examined by prisoner: You did not kick me as I went out by the door, though you tried to. You first hit me in the face. I did not return your blows. I never tried to hinder you from leaving the hotel.

Had no witnesses to call.

Charles Esdale, sworn, deposed: Mrs. Ford, my sister, had told me that Cayeux had been annoying her greatly by spreading disparaging stories about her in the hotel, and ill-treating my nephew, so I went to have a quiet talk with him. He would not come out of the billiard room so I went in and asked him what he meant by kicking and abusing Mrs. Ford's boy. He denied ever having done so, and I struck him in the face and when he ran to the door I helped him out by aid of my foot. He came back and attacked me in return; we closed, as I did not want him to get the upper hand. He struck me with the butt of a billiard cue, but I got clear of him, and then he ran outside crying for police, but none were to be found. As I was leaving the hotel he came crying to me to stay inside till the police came, but he could not force me I admit having struck the first blow. I have no witnesses.

Fined $2 and costs.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE CUSTOMS *v.* Captain F. CRIGHTON.

This was a summons against defendant for neglecting to enter his ship, the *Gaucho*, within the prescribed time.

Mr. Dickins appeared for defendant; Mr. Lowder for the prosecution.

Mr. Dickins objected to the charge on account of its want of preciseness. He said it mentioned neither time nor place, and, indeed, was altogether too general.

Mr. Lowder stated that the circumstances of the case were quite familar to his learned friend; still he would cite them. The *Gaucho* arrived here on the afternoon of Thursday, the 31st. September, and is not yet entered.

Defendant pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Lowder, in opening the case said:—This charge is brought under the first rule of the Trade Regulations for British shipping in Japan. It is simply a test case, for there have been several disputes before this with regard to the point in question. I shall prove that the ship *did* arrive at the date given, that the vessel

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is within the limits of the port, and that the captain has not entered it. I call as witness,

Ariyake Shozo, second-class tide waiter: I know the *Gaucho*; she arrived here August 31st at half past one o'clock. I went on board to make enquiries. I could not see the captain at once, as he was taking a bath; but I saw him when finished. I told him I was from the Custom House. He asked what occasion there was for me to board her when he had only come from Shinagawa. I replied I believed it to be according to Regulations. He said the ship would most likely sail on the morrow; he was not certain, because it depended upon the owners. The captain entered the ship in the boarding-book. (Book produced and entry shown.) The captain entered it himself.

Cross-examined by Mr Dickins:—It is my duty to board ships and have them entered in this book. I knew that the *Gaucho* was within limits because she had entered within the line from the light-ship to the Tsurumi river. This limit is mentioned in my instructions. I have no opinion of my own on the subject. (Document produced.) That is a permit to go to Shinagawa to load rice; it bears the Customs' seal. I cannot speak as to the action taken by the Custom House; I merely followed out my instructions. I do not remember much about the *Irma*, though I have heard it spoken about. I did not visit the *Gaucho* a second time. Had the vessel been outside, it would not have been my duty to board her. I looked from the hatoba with a telescope as the *Gaucho* was coming in, and as she crossed the line I know she was well within limits. I could easily judge this from the hatoba.

Muraura Zoro, stated: I remember the *Gaucho*; I boarded her at one o'clock on the 2nd instant by order of the head tide-waiter. I went to remind the Captain that 48 hours were about up, and advise him to re-enter the ship. The Captain said he was very busy; he had no mate and was taking in provisions. He asked me to go to Mr. Kirby, the owner. I said I would not. I advised him to re-enter, because there was a penalty for neglecting to enter vessels within the time specified.

R. De Nully, sworn, deposed: I am employed by the Japanese Customs. I remember on the 2nd September I was instructed to call on Mr. Kirby and ask him to enter his vessel. In reply, he said he had given the Captain special instructions to keep outside the port-limits on his return from Shinagawa. He said she was only taking in provisions.

Mr. Lowder said this closed his case for the present if the case came under the Summary Procedure Rules, and if these rules were to be acted upon. On this point he wished to have the opinion of the Court.

His Honour assented to this, saying that if any evidence was sprung upon him by the defence he had the right to rebut it by counter evidence.

Mr. Lowder then summed up the evidence, contending that he had proved all he said at the beginning, and finally asking the Court to inflict the full penalty of $60 per day.

Mr. Dickins, in opening the case for the defence, said that the charge had not been proved, and therefore asked that the case be dismissed. It had not been proved that the vessel was inside the limits of the harbour; and this was really the issue of the charge. The only evidence brought forward to prove this was that of Ariyake, who no doubt believed what he stated. He said he could see from the hatoba that the vessel was within the limits, which he defined as extending in a straight line drawn between the light-ship and the Tsurumi-gawa. This, of course, was morally impossible. Anyone wishing to judge of the real position of the ship with regard to its distance inside or outside of the given line, must go on board the ship, and take the bearings of the two points. But it has not been proved that such are the limits. No agreement on this point has been arrived at between the Japanese Government and the treaty powers, so that although he had an answer to the case on its merits, he should request that it be dismissed, since it had not been proved that the ship was within the limits of the harbour.

This His Honour declined to do.

Mr. Dickins then continued: The Japanese Customs allowed the vessel to go to Shinagawa without clearing. The crew deserted so that the vessel was unable to leave within the 48 hours; and Mr. Kirby then offered to re-enter the ship under protest. This was refused. Afterwards, when he offered to enter without protest, he was again refused because he had not the necessary documents from the Consulate. The Consular people could not give him these because the ship had not been cleared.

Mr. Dickins now called as witness.

Benj. Orchard, master of the British ship "*Lothair*," who was sworn, deposed: I should say the *Gaucho* is 2½ miles from the English hatoba; but it is impossible to tell from there if the ship is outside of the line from the light-ship to the Tsurumi-river.

Edward Charles Kirby, sworn, stated: I am owner of the *Gaucho*, and Captain Crighton is master of her. She was loaded with rice at Shinagawa, I cannot say on whose account, nor do I know where it came from. The *Gaucho* went to Shinagawa about five weeks ago, and I know she was cleared at the Custom House before going there. She went there by permission of the Government. She did not clear at the Consulate, because the captain was informed that it was unnecessary.

My orders to the captain were, to anchor outside the harbour limits on his return to Yokohama; he says she is outside. According to the captain these limits are a line drawn from the light-ship to the Tsurumi-gawa. He took bearings of his position: these are marked on this chart; they were taken yesterday. After the ship came back here a Custom House officer called upon me, stating that the ship ought to be re-entered. That was on Saturday the 2nd instant. I replied that it was unnecessary to re-enter. He said he did not know anything about that, he was only speaking according to instructions. I went to the Consulate on Monday afternoon to ask advice as to what I should do, and Mr. Hall advised me to re-enter the vessel and pay the money under protest. I then went over to the Custom House and instructed Captain Scott to do this. He went, and then returned to inform me that they would not receive the money. I asked him to re-enter without protest. He informed me, after applying, that it could not be done without the necessary documents from the Consulate. I asked Mr. Hall for these but he could not give me them; he said the vessel already had a document to that effect, and the ship had not been cleared. I again called at the Consulate yesterday, wishing to enter the ship in consequence of having to discharge some cargo. Mr. White told me she could not be entered as she had not been cleared.

Mr. Dickins now enquired if the prosecution was going to call witnesses in reply, because, in that case he would not sum up till after the evidence for the prosecution.

Mr. Lowder objected, stating that he intended calling witnesses, and if Mr. Dickins was to sum up at all he must do so now.

The objection was overruled.

Mr. Lowder then called Capt. D. Scott, who was sworn and stated: I know the *Gaucho*. I went on purpose to Kanagawa, and, standing on the bridge which crosses the river there, saw distinctly that the *Gaucho* was within the limits of the port, that is to say within the line from the Tsurimi river to the light-ship. I judged her to be at least a mile and a half within. I have been to sea for forty years, am a master mariner, and can judge distances.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickins: I took the bearings with my eye. I do not see that compasses were required; I did not use them. I know what a degree is—at least I should. I have heard Mr. Kirby's statement with regard to the *Gaucho's* clearance when she went to Shinagawa. It is usual to get a permit from the Custom House to go to Shinagawa. I have seen a notification in the office of the Lighthouse Department at Benten, defining the limits of the port by a line drawn from the light-ship to the Tsurumi river.

Re-examined by Mr. Lowder: When a ship leaves for a foreign port, a tide-waiter goes on board to see that the Customs and Consular papers are in order; at least such used to be the custom in 1869, when I was in command of a vessel myself.

Adjourned till 2 p.m.

Court re-assembled at 2 P.M.

Capt. Scott, recalled, to Mr. Lowder: I did not go a second time to the Custom House to re-enter without protest.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickins: Mr. Kirby asked me to do so. I came over to the Consulate with him again, and saw Mr. White; it was then decided that I should not go back, because the Consular documents were not forthcoming. It did not occur to me to go to the ship here again.

Mr. Yanagiya, Superintendent of Customs, answering in Japanese at his own request: There has been application made to re-enter the *Gaucho* at the Custom House. On the 4th instant Captain Scott came to me with an entry for the *Gaucho* which I refused to receive, as he brought no documents from the Consulate to show that the vessel's papers were all in order there. The reasons I had for refusing were: because he did not have the Consular Port Clearance, because the captain of the vessel did not appear in person, because your Honour had just at that time written, complaining of my having allowed vessels to be entered without having gone through the necessary forms. Captain Scott did not come a second time to me. Yesterday Mr. E. B. Watson's clerk came and put in an application to allow some rice to be landed, but I refused

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Cross-examined by Mr. Dickins: To have received payment for the entry of a ship under protest would not have done any harm: it would have been an irregular proceeding, not provided for by the rules. Had I been aware that this protest had no meaning whatsoever, I might have granted it. But the reason given for refusing to grant the entry was the absence of the Consular certificate. No cargo can have been landed since the arrival of the *Guacho*. I think that there are no definitely fixed limits to the port. A line from the light-ship to the Tsurumi river is accepted as that limit. Were a ship to anchor outside of those limits, but within sufficient distance of Yokohama that provisions could be shipped, cargo landed, or any business whatever transacted, the Customs' authorities would consider themselves right in enforcing entry.

John White, sworn, stated: When Mr. Kirby called at 10 a.m. yesterday, the Consul was in Court; he called again, the Consul was still busy. He wanted to enter the *Guacho*. I referred to the Consul who instructed me to tell him that in order to enter the ship he must clear it first.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickins: When Captain Crighton asked to clear for Shinagawa, I told him to go to the Customs.

Mr. Dickins in summing up, said: In the first place I must ask the Court to consider the hardship of this case if the view of the opposite party should prove the right one. The entry was refused when applied for, and the Customs had no cause for not allowing the payment under protest. Another reason for refusing to grant this entry was the absence of Consular papers; these my client could not obtain. According to Capt. Crighton the Consular certificate has been already deposited at the Custom House. Where could the ship clear to? Some cargo had to be discharged, some provisions taken in, and part of the crew to be engaged, so that he could not leave. The Customs authorities prevented my client from complying with the rules, and now they demand a fine of $60 per day for an infringement of these rules, in neglecting to enter his ship. The ship was allowed to go to Shinagawa to load rice, and had she been properly cleared at that time, this difficulty would probably never have occurred. As to the limits of the port, it is probable that the Captain anchored outside. But what are the limits? The Superintendent says there are no limits; how can it be proved then that the ship was inside the port limits? The usual limit appears to be the common anchorage, and it is easily seen that the *Guacho* is far outside of that. On these grounds he asked that the case be dismissed. Captain Scott would no doubt be most happy to give neutral evidence as he was in several ways connected with the Custom House and mercantile firms here. His method of taking bearings from the Kanagawa bridge is most unreliable and imperfect. Even if the Court should judge that the rules had been infringed, the ship could only be liable for the penalty of one day, as the owner both on Monday and Tuesday endeavoured to enter the ship.

Mr. Lowder, in reply said: My learned friend says that the infringement has not been proved. Now if any case has been proved, this one has. The Japanese authorities were very liberal in this matter, for when the *Guacho* arrived they sent a special messenger on board to warn the captain, who said he was busy and could not get ashore. Mr. Kirby told the messenger who was sent to him that he had ordered the captain to remain outside to save the fees. On the Monday he must have heard of the action being taken by us, for he attempted to enter the ship. The form for doing so is first to deposit the ship papers at the Consulate, then to produce the certificate which is granted in the Consulate at the Custom House; in clearing exactly the reverse. I can, in the same manner that my learned friend has taken to prove that the ship was within limits, because it is granted there were no limits, retort by saying he has not proved there were limits. He says the anchorage is the usual limit, and I contend that the vessel is in the anchorage, in communication with the shore, and wishing to discharge cargo. According to regulation the captain should have made entry. Captain Scott came in the name of Mr. Kirby, not in that of the captain, and the superintendant was not then aware that Mr. Kirby was the owner.

JUDGMENT.

About the 4th of August, the *Guacho* leaves for Shinagawa with the permission of the Custom House. She returns on the 31st of August. I hold the same view as Mr. Yanagiya with regard to the limits of the port; the vessel should have entered, as she was enjoying the hospitality of the port. As to the question of time I find that the ship neglected to enter for 24 hours from Saturday, at 1.30 p.m., till Monday, at 1.30 p.m.; I except Sunday.

Verdict in $60 and costs.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before General T. B. VAN BUREN, Consul-General.

Monday, 4th September, 1876.

Robert Killon, a seaman on board the U. S. S. "*Tennessee*," was charged with being drunk, importuning people in the street and refusing to pay a *jinrikisha* man.

Prisoner acknowledged having been under the influence of liquor, but said he did not remember having disturbed anyone. He was going along the street when a Japanese policeman arrested him.

Kato Masarushita, a Japanese constable, deposed: I saw prisoner come out of a Japanese liquor store in Benten Dori yesterday, and go staggering along the street, running against people and frightening them. Some ran out of his way and he pursued them, brandishing a little stick he had picked up somewhere. I do not believe he meant any harm, but I had to arrest him for annoying the Japanese passengers in this manner.

A *jinrikisha* man said he had pulled prisoner about from 10 o'clock Saturday morning till last night at five. He had only received 50 cents and a breakfast.

To prisoner: Your did not give me three *boos*, you gave me five 10-cent pieces and my breakfast yesterday morning.

Prisoner stated: I came on shore on Saturday morning and rode about in a *jinrikisha* from place to place till I was locked up last night. I paid the coolie seventy five cents. I do not recollect having meddled with anyone in the street. I was drunk.

Fined $3 or five days' imprisonment.

James Glesson was charged with being drunk and incapable.

Sergeant Loxton deposed:—I found prisoner lying in the street this morning, dead drunk.

Prisoner pleaded guilty. He said he belonged to the "*Tennessee*" and came on shore on Saturday; having met some shipmates they all went and got drunk. This was his first charge.

Discharged with warning.

Joseph McCloy, seaman on board the *Kearsage*, and Gustav Smith from the *Tennessee* were charged with drunkenness.

Sergeant Loxton stated: I found prisoners lying drunk in the street and brought them to the lock-up.

McCloy said he had gone up to see Yedo when he got leave from his ship, and had met a shipmate when he returned to Yokohama, with whom he had gone to his boarding-house. They had some drinks between them and then prisoner made for his ship. Does not remember anything further till he found himself in the station-house this morning. Had been before his Honour once before, about a year ago, when he was on board the *Saco*.

Deputy Marshal Elmer remarked that he had met Smith the evening before. He was staggering along the street evidently under the influence of liquor, but disturbing nobody. He was quiet, and seemed very good-natured.

Both were discharged, his Honour remarking that the Flag-ship would have anything but a pleasant name attached to it, if its men behaved themselves in so depraved a manner. He could not understand what pleasure the sailors who came on shore here could find in imbibing such poisonous liquors and frequenting such low haunts. They (the prisoners) had only taken enough to make themselves stupid, and he asked them to kill themselves altogether next time, (as very little more would suffice to accomplish it) rather than come bothering him with so many of their drunken squabbles. He was tired of them.

Wednesday, 6th September, 1876.

The people of the United States *in re* A. Christian *vs.* James Cook and James Cavanagh.

Messrs. P. A. Ramee and F. R. Wetmore were drawn as Assessors.

Mr. Dickins, the Counsel for defence, being unable to attend, the case was adjourned till to-day, at 10 a.m.

Thursday, 7th September, 1876.

The prisoners were charged with having, at Mi-saki, on the 31st of August, committed assault and battery on Abraham E. Christian, a pilot, with intent to kill

His Honour, before opening the case, said that Mr. F. R. Wetmore, who was drawn as an assessor yesterday, had pleaded pressure of busines and having just finished with a long case in which he had been assessor. He asked Mr. Dickins, who appeared as counsel for the prisoners, if he objected to Mr. C. P. Hall taking the place of Mr. Wetmore.

This was not objected to; and His Honour then proceeded to

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swear the assessors appointed, Messrs. P. A. Ramee and C. P. Hall.

Edwin Wheeler, sworn, deposed:—I am a practising physician in Yokohama. I have examined the plaintiff Christian, and have found four contusions on his body; on his hip, arm, side and neck, apparently done by a blunt instrument, I should say seven or eight days ago, for they have a yellowish colour now.

Edmund Christian, sworn, stated:—I am a pilot and have been so for seven years. Mr. Cook, one of the accused, was my partner. I am 47 years old. I was at Misaki at 10 o'clock on the 31st August. Just after I had a wash, about half past ten, I went outside of my house and met Mr. Cook, who bade me good morning. He asked what I had been doing in Yokohama, and if I had collected a bill. I told him I had not done so. I had gone up past Sagami the night before. I had nothing to keep me in Yokohama. I said it was better to be there in Mi-saki than in Yokohama, doing nothing. After some talk about a man having deserted from his boat, I invited Cook and Cavanagh up-stairs. They went up. That was in the house in which I was living. I told my servant to bring in some Japanese *sake*, and we had a drink. Cook asked me if I wanted a settlement. I said "yes." I had written to him before asking him to square up our books, to see how we stood. He acknowledged having received the letter and said he was as anxious as I to have them put right. Cook then said that I claimed the boat and house. I denied this and nothing further was said. About half past one we all had dinner at my house, and were all friendly. A little after dinner Mr. Cook gave the servant a Yokohama Bank 85 note to go out and get changed. He brought the change back, and handed it to Mr. Cook. When he received the money, Cook ordered 10 cents worth of liquor, which we drank. About 4 o'clock the boy came with his clothes from my boat to go to Cook's, we all went down stairs and I handed Cook a dollar to give the boy, and I said I would charge this in the account. Mr. Cook put it in memorandum. They started along, and I followed to the ferry which crosses the creek. When we got up there Cook said "Let us have a drink before parting." We went in to a liquor store and had *sake* all round. After coming out, Cook said to Cavanagh, "We will not walk overland but take a boat. It will only cost a *boo*." They went back again to house with me and ordered a boat. The boat was ready and waiting. Cook proposed having more drink, and drew out money: I said I should pay, as he had no *satsu* to spare. I reminded him the boat was waiting, saying he would be late. He said "All right let us have another drink." I begged to be excused as my bath was ready; and it was growing late and I was tired. On that, Cook and Cavanagh walked off to the shore, and I went and had my bath. Whilst I was in the bath I heard them talking to each other. I got up and dried myself, and sat down on the raised part of the floor, on the Japanese mats. Cook came in and sat down on one side of me, and Cavanagh on the other. Cook caught hold of me, giving me great pain, I said "You are trying to injure me!" Cook turned round saying "You mean fight?" I said "No sir, but I won't allow any one to grip me like that. I walked upstairs, and taking my stick left the house. (stick shewn) As I passed by, Cook said "You've got a stick, have you?" I replied, "Yes! and I am entitled to carry it." I went down to the shore and sat down for five minutes. I heard them talking, and then stop suddenly. I thought of no danger, and imagined they had gone. As I returned to the house and whilst passing the corner of the one next to mine, I met Cook. I saw a knife in his hand. He said "What have you got to say against me? Those were his very words. I replied "nothing." He them made a feint with his left hand, striking me with the knife in his right, saying "Take that you———." He hit me on the left hip. I have the cut there now. I kept off and struck him with my fist saying "what do you mean?" I walked away to my house, and as I reached the door Cavanagh was standing just inside with his hand at his side, leaning against the doorpost. He cried "He could not do it? D—you take that," and struck at me with the knife and cut me in the left side. My servant sang out, "he has got a knife on him." I walked upstairs without speaking. Just as I reached the landing I saw Cavanagh following. He was coming up. I said "do not come up, this is my private house and I won't be disturbed again to-night." I took the stick with which we bar the door at night, and struck him on the head with it. He still persisted and I told him he get down; and struck him in the face. Again he persisted and I kicked him under the chin with my foot and he fell down stairs. After that I pulled the stairs up, and I discovered I was stabbed. Then, to avoid further attacks. I left by the window and crossing two roofs entered another house. I was bleeding more or less till next morning. I started for Yokohama at eleven and arrived at six in the morning. I came in a pilot boat. I went to the Consulate and them to Dr. Eldridge This is his certificate. After I escaped to the other house I heard them talking about me. I could not hear distinctly what they said.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickins: I have been partner with Cook for 3 years. Cook never struck me before. I suppose I am still partner. I have had no conversation with him since the row. I saw Cavanagh some 8 years ago. He never had occassion to strike me before. The *sake* was brought in a tub, as 10 cents worth, but not full. They hold about 5 tumblers full. I was no merrier after the drinks than I am now. Cook and Cavanagh appeared to be slightly excited even from the first. There was no reason whatever for this attack, on my part it was without provocation. I was struck with a pocket knife. I had my bath down stairs in my own house. When I same out I sat down on the mats in the same room. I heard then talking down by the sea shore. They came and sat down on either side of me. Cook tried my strength by grasping my hand. I walked out down to the beach, leaving them in the house. The time we had the last drink was about six o'clock. Not twenty minutes after came the attack. The first time I hit Cavanagh the stick broke and I then hit him with the stump. I kicked him under the chin down stairs. The first time I knew I had been stabbed was when Cavanagh struck me and the blood began to flow. At that time Cook was about 22 paces from the house. I cannot say if he could have seen what passed. At the moment Cook struck me Cavanagh was leaving against my door. I was alone with Cook when he struck me. I was aware they were about the house until eight o'clock: I could hear them speaking though not distinctly. I will not swear that they walked outside till 8 o'clock. We drank out of tumblers. We had about five or six tumblers.

To Court: I could not have seen Cook when Cavanagh attacked me on the stairs; he might have been there.

Oyasu, a Japanese woman: I live at Misaki, my father's name is Ju. I live at his house. I know Christian very well. I know Cook and Cavanagh also. I saw some of the quarrel between them. By Christian's orders I got 10 cents worth of *sake*, and Christian and the others drank it. Then they had dinner made ready and took it about 1.30. Then they had more *sake*. It was bought at four different times, 40 cents worth altogether. About 4 o'clock the prisoners made out they would return to Mat-suwa and asked my father for a boat. They were both under the influence of liquor. They did not go. In the meanwhile Christians had a bath. After his bath he went out for a little. I asked if he wanted slippers, but he said "no—he was going to sleep when he came back." When he was coming back through the doorway Cook struck at Christian with a knife. I saw the knife distinctly. He struck him in the hip holding his left hand before his face. After Cook cut Christian he came inside the doorway where the bath was when Cavanagh pulled out a knife and made a swinging cut at him. When Christian returned from the beach and when Cook attacked him, Cook had one foot in the doorstep. After Cavanagh struck Christian my mother tried to get him upstairs. While Christian was going upstairs Cook ran outside and got a clothes stick, and mother and father tried to stop him coming in. He struck my father and mother. I was upstairs with Christian at that time and we pulled up the stairs because Cook was trying to ascend. I and Christian went by the window and reached another house: we did not want to have any more trouble. Cavanagh came half way upstairs with a knife in his hand. Christian kicked him down stairs; he struck him with a stick first, only once. He broke the stick. He did strike him with the remaining part. Christian had a great deal of blood on him and I wiped it off with a towel. We examined the wound when we got to the other house and when I offered to get medicines he refused to have them. He did not like them. I bound up the wound with a towel, and Christian left for Yokohama about eleven o'clock. Cavanagh and Cook stayed about the place for about an hour after the row. They were in my mother's house, and I could hear them ask in Japanese where Christian was. I could see them go upstairs and I know they looked all about, under the bed and everywhere. I did not see them after they came down stairs. It was a foreign bed-stead. We were in the house directly behind ours. I think Christian was a little under the influence of liquor, but he was not drunk.

Cross-examined Mr. Dickins: I am Christian's servant. I came up with Christian in the same boat to Yokohama. I have been staying at the Tennessee House No. 136 in the day time and sleep on board the pilot boat. Christian had slept at 172 Bluff for two nights. We have spoken together about this case but have not made any agreement about it. Christian stood near the water

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when he went out of the house; he returned immediately. He wore pyjamas but no shirt. I bought 40 cents worth of *saké* for them, that would be about two *shō* and a half—say a quart and a half.

I was quite close to them when Cook struck Christian. I saw Christian strike Cook with his fist afterwards. Christian said nothing to Cook, that I heard. Cavanagh attacked Christian immediately afterwards. Cavanagh stood leaning against the door when the stairs were pulled up. I came back to the house about half past ten and let down the stairs again.

To Court: Cook and Cavanagh raised themselves up stairs by their hands. My mother saw them, and told me afterwards.

His Honour now read a certificate from Dr. Eldridge, who had examined Christian's wounds on his arrival in Yokohama. It mentioned four wounds, apparently done with a sharp instrument.

Court adjourned till 2 p.m.

Court re-assembled at two o'clock.

Oyoshi a Japanese woman, cautioned, stated: Christian came to Misaki about 10 o'clock on the 31st August; Cook and Cavanagh came about eleven. I saw the trouble. Christian had a bath, afterwards going down to the beach to cool himself. I saw Cook strike Christian, and Cavanagh do so afterwards at the entrance to the house. I do not exactly remember on which side Cavanagh stabbed Christian. I am a little deaf and did not exactly hear what was said. I saw Cook rush round the house with a clothes-pole, and attempt to mount the stair. I saw the wounds on Christian afterwards, and begged to bring medicines for him, but these he refused. I do not know if Cook and Cavanagh got upstairs afterwards; I was not in the house if they did.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickins: I saw Christian strike Cavanagh first with the whole stick, and after it was broken with the stump.

Suzuki, cautioned: I live in Misaki. I saw the row amongst the pilots. After Christian left his bath he went down to the beach; when returning Cook struck him with a knife, which I saw. It cut him in the leg. Cavanagh was standing under the stairs, beside the bath tub, and cut Christian when he entered the door. Christian took up the stick which barred the door, and hit Cavanagh with it. It broke, Christian then ran upstairs, Cavanagh getting up half way after him. Christian knocked Cavanagh down stairs, but I cannot say if he kicked him or only pushed him down. Oyasu then pulled the stairs up, and ran off. Cavanagh ran out, and Cook came in with the big stick, and tried to go up stairs with it. I and my wife attempted to keep him down, begging him not to go upstairs and create more trouble. He struck us both. Cook and Cavanagh walked about outside for the space of half a Japanese hour. They went up stairs and looked round; they got up by climbing up the woodwork. The ceiling is about six or seven feet high.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickins: I am husband of the last witness, father of Oyasu and in the service of Christian. I came to Yokohama yesterday, and I slept on board Christian's yacht. I did not see him last night, but once this morning.

To Court: I came to Yokohama by order of the Kencho.

Kiu, a *sendo*, stated: On the day of this trouble Christian called me out of his boat to go into Cook's. Christian gave me a dollar out of his pocket. I came on shore about four o'clock to go round to Misaki, and found Cook, Christian and Cavanagh drinking *saké* in Christian's house. I did not see any of the fight. I was in one of my relative's houses not far from Misaki ta four o'clock.

This closed the evidence for the prosecution.

James Cook, sworn: I am a pilot and partner of Christian. On the 31st I went across from to Misaki to see Christian. He had promised to take Cavanagh in the boat against my consent; and I was in want of a *sendo*. Cavanagh came with me. It was very hot and we went and had some *saké*. Afterwards we had dinner. I asked Christian if he intended taking Cavanagh in the boat with us; he said "No." Cavanagh then had a talk with him, I don't know what about. After dinner we had another cup of *saké*, talking in a friendly manner all the time. We then walked on towards the creek ferry, where we again had a drink. The latest hour I remember was six o'clock. I must have been greatly under the influence of the *saké* for I do not remember the time. When I regained my senses I was in a paddy-field. I do not remember having had angry words with Christian. I have a penknife. It was in the boat at the time. I do not remember Christian taking a bath, I did not see him in one. I did not see Cavanagh strike him. We had had no words and there was no reason why we should have attacked him. We have quarrelled several times, when we were under the influence of *saké*. Christian drank with us fairly. The Marshal has my knife. (Produced.) I never stabbed a man in my life; that is my knife.

James Cavanagh, sworn.—On Thursday Mr. Cook told me there was a pilot-cutter coming in. We crossed to Misaki, first looking at the time. We took 48 minutes to go over. We got to Misaki about 12 o'clock. We went into a *saké* shop and had a drink; then went to Christian's house. I had a conversation with Christian; we sat down by side each other on the stones. There was some talk about me going in Christian's boat. He denied he had said I was going in his boat. We had two cups of *saké* each, then had dinner. Afterwards we had more *saké*, then I went outside for a walk in order to give them an opportunity for private conversation. I returned and we had more *saké*. I now wanted to return became it was growing late. When we reach the creek we had another tub. Cook then proposed to return by boat, so we came back to order one. I began to hurry but Cook told me not to, and suggested more drink. We now reached Christian's house; but had no words. I followed Christian upstairs, and the first thing I knew was a crack with a Penang lawyer. I advanced and received another blow. I pulled out my knife in self-defence. I did not see Cook strike Christian, nor did I see the letter in his pyjamas.

To the Court: This is my second charge for drawing my knife in this country.

Mr. Dickins said this was all the evidence he had, and then summed up saying: The complainant in this case charges the prisoners with having stabbed him with a knife, with attempt to kill. This is extremely improbable as they had been very jolly together all the afternoon. It is not my part to prove that the attack was not made; if they have been guilty I ask that the charge be modified to that of a common assault. It is not necessary to remind the Court how *saké* affects people, and the three had been drinking all afternoon. The witnesses brought forward by the prosecution are in every way interested in the case, the first is the servant of the prosecutor, the second, the mother of this person and the third the latter's husband and in the service of the prosecutor. And it is quite evident that they had been drilled in their evidence; they were most ready to unburthen themselves, and most precise in regard to time and place.

Christian says he went to the beach for five minutes; the girl states he returned immediately to the house. In a case like this we must not put the greatest value upon gross discrepancies in the evidence but must pay more attention to the minor faults. And in several other items does her evidence disagree with that of the others. That Cook should have attacked Christian without the slightest provocation in the manner mentioned, is highly improbable, and there is no evidence to prove that he really did commit an assault. It cannot be denied that Christian has been attacked, since your Honour has the statement of Dr. Wheeler. But I trust that under all the circumstances of the case, the discrepancies in the evidence for the prosecution; the impossibility of determining who commenced what was a sort of general row, due to excessive drinking, the Court will give the prisoners the benefit of the doubt and absolve them from the accusation hanging over them.

The Court adjourned for consideration and returned to give the following.

VERDICT.

It is the opinion of the Court that the charge of assault with a blunt weapon, with intent to do grievous injury, is clearly proved. You are therefore sentenced to six months imprisonment; at the expiration of which term I shall recommend the Japanese Government to deport Cavanagh.

His Honour thanked the learned counsel Mr. Dickins. When a practising lawyer leaves his office to defend such a charge as this without hope of recognition, it is the least that can be done to offer him the thanks of the Court.

Friday, 8th September, 1876.

THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES *in re* J. M. HACKETT *versus* MICHAEL LAWTON.

This was a charge, against Lawton, of assault and battery on the person of John M. Hackett on the evening of the 6th instant in Homura Road.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

John M. Hackett, sworn, deposed: I am a paymaster's yeoman on board the U. S. S. *Yantic*. I recognise prisoner, though I never saw him before the night of the row. On that evening, between nine and ten o'clock, I was sitting in a *jinrikisha* talking to the man Williams, who was leaning over the *jinrikisha* at the time when prisoner came up and struck me in the face, knocking my

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hat off. I got out and went over to a house on the other side of the road. I had never had hard words with prisoner before. I do not remember what I was talking to Williams about. Prisoner asked if I had called a woman in that locality out of her name; this woman had accosted me in the street shortly before. She lived at No. 106. Prisoner said she had gone into the house crying.

John Williams, sworn.—I am a seaman on board the U. S. S. *Kearsage*. I saw the row on the 6th instant. Prisoner and I and some of the *Kearsage* men were drinking in the "California Saloon," when a woman who belonged to the place came running in saying a man had insulted and struck her in the face. I went to the door and told Mr. Hackett, who was sitting in a *jinrikisha* that he had better clear out or there would be a row. Just then there was a rush of five or six men out of the house, and while I leant over Mr. Hackett one of them hit him in the face. I could not see prisoner when I turned round. I walked over as far as the "Shamrock" with Mr. Hackett, and as I did not return to the "California Saloon" I did not hear more of the matter.

To the Court.—I have talked once since then about this row with Mr. Hackett. He asked me if I had seen prisoner strike him. I said "No!" I am not aware that I said to the Marshal I had seen him do so. I was drunk when arrested to appear as witness, and do not know what I may have said.

Deputy Marshal Elmer, sworn stated.—The night before last and yesterday morning I had conversations with Williams. Yesterday I went to ask him what he knew about this affair. He said he saw prisoner run out when the girl came in crying, and strike Mr. Hackett.

Prisoner said he had been discharged from the *Tennessee*. He had nothing to say against this evidence except that he had done what any one else would when a lady is insulted.

His Honour said a female in distress was a very interesting creature and no doubt prisoner was a most gallant fellow, still he must sentence him to 10 days' imprisonment. Should Mr. White find an opportunity in the meanwhile to ship him off he would be allowed to go.

James Parks was charged with being drunk and incapable.

Prisoner pleaded guilty.

The evidence of police constable Hazzel was taken, who said he had found prisoner lying in the street opposite No. 126.

His Honour said: I sent you to the Temperance Hall yesterday, but it does not seem to agree with you. I will keep you out of temptation and in a better Hall. You shall be locked up till the next mail steamer leaves for San Francisco.

IN THE FRENCH CONSULAR COURT.

Before, EMILE KRAETZER Esq. *Consul.*

Thursday 7th Sept. 1876.

DENIAUD *vs.* COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

This was a claim for the sum of $1,307.80 the amount of a deposit made by Plaintiff on the 18th Jan. 1876, and $400 for damages accruing through the refusal of the Bank to refund the deposit before the expiration of the term for which it was originally deposited. The plaintiff appeared personally, and Mr. Vouillemont, manager of the Comptoir d'Escompte, defended the case for the Bank. Owing to the fact that the Consul had been unable to obtain assessors in this case, he was compelled to hear it unaided.

Mr. Vouillemont at some length defended his action in refusing to allow plaintiff to withdraw his deposit before legal expiry of the term, and put in a counter claim of 3,000 francs for damage done to the credit and reputation of the Bank by the action now brought against it by plaintiff.

Plaintiff pleaded that he had a perfect right to withdraw the sum he had deposited with the Bank, before the expiry of the full term, by forfeiting all interest on it, and that a clause which was printed on the deposit receipt justified him in such action. In 1873 he had so withdrawn a sum then deposited without any objection having been made, and therefore asked that the Bank should be compelled to return him the amount claimed for, on his consenting to forego all interest.

Judgment was reserved until to-morrow at 10 a.m.

On Friday, the 8th instant, the Consul gave judgment at some length, ruling that plaintiff had no right to withdraw the fixed deposit of $1,307.80 until the date of expiry of the term for which it had been deposited with the Bank, namely, the 19th January 1877, and condemned the plaintiff to pay costs. The damages claimed by defendant for injury done to the credit of the Comptoir by this action being brought by plaintiff were not allowed, as no loss or damage had been proved.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DEPRECIATION OF SILVER.

(The Economist.)

The report of the Commons Committee on the depreci silver is a very able document. It appears to have been d by the chairman, Mr Goschen, and accepted, with compa minor amendments, by the Committee,—and it has the cl the precision, and the great information—no matter at wha acquired—for which Mr Goschen's writings on such subj remarkable. The Committee was excluded, by the term appointment, from investigating remedies *eo nomine*, but cribing precisely the events which have happened, and a as far as is possible, the causes of each of those events, th enormously facilitated the discussion of future policy. cases an accurate diagnosis of a disease must come bef cussion of remedies, and in a very complex case like thi preliminary is especially needful, or else we may find that been trying to cure disease A with medicine fit only for d and so have made things no better, or worse.

The most striking cause of the depreciation of silver, which the Committee treat of first, is the productiven new mines in America. And looked at in this relation, remarkable thing about it is its rapidity. In former cases the effect has been much slower. Adam Smith v nion that prices in England did not even *begin* to b affected by the American mines till 1570, though the ments of specie were made in 1502, and though th Potosi the most productive of all were discovered in even then the depreciation was slight, and continued t only at a slow rate for many years. When gold was dis our own time so extensively in California and in Aust persons thought it would at once affect generally pric did not. Even yet there is a controversy on the su though we believe that, especially since Mr Jevons's inv there can be little doubt that a rise in gold prices has b some extent, we should not like to state its extent pre should fear to exaggerate it.

But now, the new American mines were not much this country till last autumn, and the Committee tell effect on the price of silver has been this:—

			d	
1875 Yearly average			56⅝	
1876 Fluctuations in January between			56⅛	an
—	—	February —	54⅞	—
—	—	March —	54⅛	—
—	—	April —	54	—
—	—	May —	54	—
—	—	June —	52	—

and as we write it is 48d, showing a reduction of 10 p the average of 1875.

But we must observe that in this contrast we a paring the same things. This table is a comparison o silver with that of gold only; when we spoke of discoveries we spoke of the general prices of comm there is no evidence whatever that general prices in where prices are measured in silver have risen in any indeed, as we have understood, careful inquiry seems they have not sensibly risen at all. General prices h this case the same law as in former cases; they are l very slowly. Indeed it is evident that they must h had risen 20 per cent. over the whole of the countrie as their principal currency, or over any very large 20 per cent. more on the silver currency used wou wanted to circulate commodities at those prices, wh are few "economising expedients" in such countries been a very large amount indeed. But no such new The Committee say:—"It is, however, an impo "markable fact, to which it may be convenient to ca "once, that, though the increased production of "United States is a fact beyond question, no actu "the imports of silver from the United States to Gr "taken place since the year 1873, when the average "was still 59¼d per oz. Indeed, the amount of th "Great Britain from the United States for the y "3,092,000*l.*, is the smallest since the year 1869 "way, though the new currency laws of Germany "silver coinage, the sales of silver actually made "of April in the present year, do not appear to "6,000,000*l.*, distributed over several years."

Except a small amount of silver which goes from to China direct, all the silver which leaves Ameri

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and therefore it is plain that no such additional silver as would be required by very greatly raised prices over the large areas of the East, anywhere exists. General prices there have not risen in any such ratio as 20 per cent.: what has alone so varied is the relation of silver to gold in the London market, and in the markets guided by it.

But even this variation is most curious. Nothing like it happened when gold was discovered in Australia and California. It did not fall then in relation to silver at all as silver has now fallen in relation to it. The course of prices then was this:

	Per oz. d
In 1848 the average price of silver was	59¾
1849 — —	59½
1850 — —	60⅛
1851 — —	61
1852 — —	60¼
1853 — —	61¼
1854 — —	61⅛
1855 — —	61⅛
1856 — —	61⅛

—which is certainly wonderfully little in comparison with what we now see, though the discoveries of gold then were every way as remarkable—indeed, more remarkable than those of silver now. The difference is certainly not from any excessively quick supply now. As the Committee show, in 1875 the silver sent from America was less than in previous years, and for the first six months of 1876 the figures have been these:—

Import of Silver from United States.

	£
1874 (First six months)	2,046,925
1875 --	1,293,258
1876 --	1,293,851

—so that in fact, notwithstanding the great fall of silver in this market, owing in great part to the apprehension caused by the new mines, we have had from them no extra supply as yet at all.

The explanation is that the report of this new discovery came on a market where prices we previously falling and which was most perturbed and sensitive. The Committee tell us that—

	d	d
Between 1862 and 1866 the yearly average price was between	62 and 61	
Between 1867 and 1872 the yearly average price was between	61 and 60	
In 1873 the yearly average was	59¼	
— 1874 —	58⅞	
— 1875 —	56½	

—showing a considerable fall. And they analyse the causes which were in action weakening the temper of men's minds, and preparing them easily to allow of a still greater fall.

The first of these is the introduction of a gold currency into Germany in place of a silver one, of which the report gives a very clear and consecutive account, and to the details of which we shall return hereafter. This cause, as our readers know, has been one peculiarly perturbing, because it has been incalculable as well as powerful. Dealers in silver have never for several years known either what quantity of it the German Government was anxious to dispose of, or what price it would take for that quantity. Nothing depresses the tone of a market like uncertainty, and this subterranean political agency, if we may so describe it, has now for a considerable period been a cause of uncertainty, in incessant action, and of the first magnitude. And its action still continues, for the amount of the thaler silver currency, which will have to be demonetised is most uncertain, the estimates of it differing by many millions; and, therefore, we do not in the least know either what the German Government have in hand, or what they have to sell or when they will have to sell it. The silver market is, consequently, affected exactly as the Liverpool cotton market would be if there was an immense unknown quantity to arrive. Such a market always, as the phrase is, lives from hand-to-mouth sells as soon as it can, and the prices in it fall to an extent and with a rapidity which an observer acquainted only with the visible supply or the visible demand, would not be able at all to account for.

The second cause is the policy of the Latin Union to which we have so often drawn the attention of our readers. The States comprising it—France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and Greece—in 1873 adhered strictly to the principle of the double standard of gold and silver,—that is they allowed anyone to bring to the Mint any quantity of either metal, and they coined it for him. In consequence at every change they were always coining the metal of lesser value, and that metal, when coined, was used to buy and take away the metal of higher value. In this way during the cotton famine France was half emptied of silver which was wanted for export to the East, and was filled with gold which was not so wanted. If these States had continued to adhere to this principle, the great effect on the general silver market produced by the German operations, would have been much diminished and rendered scarcely observable. As soon as silver began to fall it would have gone to France and been used there to buy gold which had risen. Thus silver would have been taken from the general market, and gold would have been brought to it till the former level of comparative values, or something like it, had been reached. But France and the rest of the Latin Union could not endure this. Partly from political, and partly from economical motives, they would not take the "cast off" German silver. They limited the amount of the silver which they would coin, and thus the silver market was at the same moment perturbed by two extra-commercial causes: one set of countries sold off silver as they had never before done, and so increased the supply; and another refused to take it in a way in which they had never before done, and thus diminished the demand.

Thirdly, there has been another cause, also not commercial, though of a very different kind, which has tended to diminish the demand for silver. This is the increase in the amount which the Home Government draws upon India, as to which the Committee tell us:—"The yearly amount payable by India for the disburse-"ments of the Home Government, has risen since the Indian "Mutiny from 5,000,000*l* to 15,000,000*l*, a difference of which the "magnitude will be appreciated when it is remembered that it is "considerably more than half of the total amount of silver "annually produced.

"That the full effect of this subtitution has only been recently "felt, as that effect was retarded by the construction of the "Indian railways, which involved an expenditure in India of "money raised in England, counterbalancing therefore an equal "amount of expenditure in England of money raised in India.

"That the amount of the disbursements which has just been "stated appears to represent the present normal expenditure of "the Home Government, and that, therefore, unless by some "marked change of policy, no diminution of that amount can be "looked for."

The effect of this increase of the *tribute*, for such economically it is, which India pays to England is peculiar, because the ordinary relation of the two countries commercially has been peculiar. Generally the existence of such a tribute makes no difference in the amount of the precious metals transmitted from one country to the other. Mr. Mill explains this very clearly. "Commerce," he says, "being supposed to be in a state of equilibrium when the "obligatory remittances begin, the first remittance is necessarily "made in money. This lowers prices in the remitting country, "and raises them in the receiving. The natural effect is that "more commodities are exported than before, and fewer imported, "and that, on the score of commerce alone, a balance of money "will be constantly due from the receiving to the paying country. "When the debt thus annually due to the tributary country "becomes equal to the annual tribute or other regular payment "due from it, no further transmisson of money takes place; the "equilibrium of exports and imports will no longer exist, but that "of payments will; the exchange will be at par, the two debts "will be set off against one another, and the tribute or remittance "will be virtually paid in goods."

But in the case of this increase of the tribute from India to England, the primary supposition of Mr Mill does not hold. The exchanges were not before in what he calls "equili-"brium"—that is, one which did not admit of a transmission either way of the precious metals. There was a constant export of silver from England to India—a sum of money constantly paid by the dominant to the dependent country. And in such case the effect of an increase of the sum due from the dependency almost always at first is, and perhaps may permanently continue to be, a diminution of the cash which the superior country has to transmit. This is one effectual mode of rectifying the balance; it is simplest, it is always the first taken. And it has been so here. From a most careful and valuable examination in the Committee's report, it appears that—

	£
Between 1868-9 and 1871-2, the annual average export of silver to India from England was	10,000,000
Ditto ditto 1872-3 and 1875-6	4,100,000
Diminution	5,900,000

But, on the other hand, the increase in the "tribute money," as we call it, is the Government drafts:—

	£
Between 1872-3 and 1875-6 the average of Government bills on India was	12,600,000
Ditto ditto 1868-9 and 1871-2 ...	7,400,000
Increase	5,200,000

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—and the diminution in the demand for silver thus caused has been weighing on the silver market, making it constantly sensitive and tending more and more to reduce the price.

These, with some minor ones on which we cannot dwell, are the causes why the silver discoveries now have produced so much more sudden effect on the bullion market, that is on the relative value of silver to gold, than the gold discoveries did on the relation of gold to silver five and twenty years ago. And surprising as that difference is they are fully sufficient to account for it.

As to the discoveries themselves, the Committee speak with much caution. They very properly abstained from calling evidence from persons connected with the mines, as otherwise their report might have been made a "puffing machine," to raise the price of the shares in particular companies. They rely on the official documents which the American Government issued, the contents of which we have, we believe, laid before our readers from time to time.

They estimate the total yield of the United States :—

	£
Average annual yield from 1864 to 1867 ...	2,300,000
Yield in 1872	5,750,000
— 1874	6,400,000
— 1875 (perhaps)	6,400,000
— 1876 —	9,000,000

These figures are not very large, and would come to very little when distributed over all the countries of the world which use silver as their standard of value, and in comparison with gold the effect is less, because the yield of gold from the new mines is itself very large. "Mr. Whitehill, the State Mineralogist" for the State of Nevada, the Committee tells us, "states that, 'during the "'past two years (1873 and 1874) this mine has yielded bullion to "'the value of 5,000,000 dollars, the principal of it since last June. "'The yield for September was 562,000 dollars, and for October "'610,000 dollars. The daily yield of the ore is about 400 tons : "'about 44 per cent. of the value of the bullion is gold.'"

If in the end the supply of gold from these mines is increased on a sudden nearly equally with that of silver, the ultimate effects will not be at all like that which the recent state of prices has shown.

Now, from full information, we see the nature of the evil from which we are suffering. We are not suffering from a depreciation of silver as against commodities in the countries where silver is the standard value, for there is no supply sufficient to produce such a depreciation, nor time if there had been such a supply to diffuse it, and there is no such depreciation in fact. We are not suffering from a depreciation of silver as against gold caused by a sudden excess in the supply of silver, for the new supplies of silver have been only moderate, and none of them have come here. We are not suffering from a depreciation of silver as against gold caused by a diminution in the cost of production of silver, for there has been no time, or anything approaching to time, to say what the ultimate cost of production will be. No doubt certain mines of singular fertility have been discovered, but it is not silver produced in the best mine which determines the price of silver as a whole, any more than it is the corn grown on the best land which determines the price of corn as a whole ; that which does determine it is the cost of production in the worst mine which can maintain itself in working. The producer in the least favourable circumstances always fixes the price ; those in better circumstances take that price, and get an extra profit. And what that mine will be in the case of silver we cannot as yet tell ; the experience of years alone can determine it. All that we can now safely say is that, judging from all past similar events, it will not be any of the new mines now discovered, or any of fertility approaching to theirs, but some other far down in the scale ; some one which has been in some degree better than some others till now, and therefore will be able to maintain itself when those others are obliged to desist from working.

What we are suffering from is the apprehension of increased production of silver suddenly supervening on a market previously perturbed, upon which one Government had forced an extra supply from which a union of other Governments had refused to take, as usual, any supply, and in which another Government, by an increase of the tribute it requires from a silver importing country, has temporarily, if not permanently lessened the demand.

This explanation of the real malady at once disposes of a crowd of unreal remedies. No competent person can propose a demonetisation of silver in India, and a substitution of gold for it, just at a moment when the price of silver has been thrust down by so strong an apprehension caused by such peculiar circumstances. It would be to require the Indian Government to buy the largest sum of money ever bought in the dearest market for gold, and to dispose of the largest amount of silver in the cheapest market for silver, which ever existed. The present financial position of the Indian Government is no doubt impaired by this sudden depreciation of the metal in which it receives its revenue but the remedy for a minor deficit would bring in, in lieu of it, a deficit of the first magnitude : it would be nothing else but financial ruin.

Again, no one would propose to arrest coining silver in the East as a remedy for such a state of thing, for this would only disorder the silver market still further. It would add a new political difficulty to those previous political difficulties which have caused so much disturbance, and so make the existing confusion far worse than before. Nor can it be maintained that the Indian Government should now require the ryot, whose rent has been formerly fixed in silver, to pay either in gold itself, or in so much more silver as would purchase the same quantity of gold as that fixed rent would have purchased when the settlement was made. If silver in India had become depreciated as against commodities in general, it might have been possible to say to the ryot, "You are selling your commodities for more silver, and therefore it is but unfair to ask you to pay us—the Government—a proportionate amount more." Even then the ryot would have been probably discontented ; he would have said, "If prices had gone down the Government would never have let me off, and it is not fair that they should take the benefit of good times when they leave me the misfortune of hard times." Still, in this case if the depreciation of silver had been against commodities in general, it would have been, perhaps, substantially, though not intelligibly equitable, to adopt such a policy. But now that there is no such depreciation of silver as compared with commodities, such a scheme is not feasible. The ryot in India does not sell his produce one penny dearer than he did a year ago ; his income, as yet, is just what it was, and it must be so till a vast amount of silver has gone to India to raise the prices of daily life. Clearly, therefore, he must not be additionally taxed because the silver market is oppressive, and because certain Governments (the Indian Government being one of them) have perturbed it.

The real remedy, as we have shown several times, is to let the great natural forces of trade to operate unrestricted. The remedy for an enfeebled market is an access of demand, and in this case the laws of commerce, if not suspended or crippled by interference, will produce that demand. The necessary effect of depreciation of silver as against gold is to give a bounty on exports from India and the other silver-using countries to England. The English merchant can now buy many more rupees than he formerly could with the same number of sovereigns, and therefore can import from India, though prices at Calcutta are not at all events at which it would have paid him to operate if he had not this novel facility in getting rupees. Similarly, shippers to India can not afford to sell at the same price in rupees which they could formerly, for they will lose in bringing those rupees home. But the combined effect of this bounty on exports from India and this fine on imports into India, must sooner or later create a favourable balance of trade, and a consequent flow of silver to the East. A new demand of great magnitude will eventually relieve the silver market, if we only leave it alone.

It has been objected that as yet this process has not begun. But in this complexly organised world, it is never safe to say that a force, even of great magnitude, does not exist because its effect may be impeded. No doubt, as the first table we published at the end of this article shows, the exports from India to the East have in many instances not increased, though in some they have, but then table No. 2 shows why. The prices of those articles in England have gone down, and, therefore, though there is a large gain in comparison with last year, on the exchange, there must be a loss as compared with last year on the whole transaction. As to the diminution of profitableness of shipments to the East, hence there is, unhappily, no doubt. Every trade circular with the East records—every Chamber of Commerce interested in the East resounds with complaints that the Sooner or later this must cause a large diminution in imports —a diminution, no doubt, universally to be much regretted, nevertheless an evil necessary to be endured, because it is the appropriate remedy at the present time. We have spoken of India because that is the silver-using country which comes most easily to an Englishman's mouth ; but the same thing is true of China of the whole East, and of every other part of the world. To them all there must, ere long, be an export of silver, a time when the speculative part of the business will be as eager and animated this would have happened long ago, but even the present indisposition to begin new things, and

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ruin of so many of those who were most disposed to do so, cannot long delay it.

At what price silver will settle down nothing but experience can determine, but the two cardinal points in the matter are—first, that price will be determined by the cost in the *least* good mine which pays to keep at work; secondly, that the extra demand for silver to countries where it is the standard money will require a very large sum if the value of silver as against commodities is to be depreciated in all of them, because the efficiency of a metal as money depends on it. By whatever percentage you depreciate it you make it necessary by that very percentage, *cæteris paribus*, to have more of it. And as the quantity of silver now circulating is immense, even a small percentage on it comes to a good sum, so that ultimately mines of far inferior grade to those now so much talked of will continue to be worked, will settle the value of silver, regulate its price, and in all likelihood prevent any such depreciation of it as the peculiar perturbations of the present moment have led many to apprehend.

MEMOIR AND CORRESPONDENCE OF CAROLINE HERSCHEL.*

(Quarterly Journal of Science.)

Biographies, as a class, are not the most satisfactory of literary performances. Sometimes the author is led by natural affection or especial interest to overrate the importance of his hero. Sometimes, as in books of travel, the subject is used as a mere occasion for self-display on the part of the writer. From both these faults the work before us may be pronounced free. It brings before us a personage who is well worth knowing, and its authoress suppresses her own individuality in her theme.

Every student of that important question, the "heredity of genius," must be aware that the Herschel family affords a valuable affirmative instance. Two of its members, Sir William and Sir John, have taken a position in science on which it is quite needless to enlarge; and the present inheritor of the name may be following in the footsteps of his illustrious father and grandfather. But it is not so generally known that the father of Sir William Isaac was a meritorious musician, and his grandfather, Benjamin, an eminent landscape gardener; nor that the founder of the family, in company with his two brothers, left Moravia in the early part of the seventeenth century for the sake of his religion, and settled in the north of Germany. This latter fact, though it gives no evidence of extrordinary intellect, is yet a convincing proof of that fixity of purpose without which the most splendid intellect rarely leads to any tangible results. Nor is it widely known, even in cultivated circles, to what an extent Caroline Lucretia Herschel, the sister of Sir William, shared his genius, participated in his studies, and contributed to his glory. This general ignorance the work before us will remove. It has the additional merit of throwing much novel light upon the career and character of the great astronomer himself, of whom, as the authoress informs us in the preface, no good biography is in existence.

The career of Caroline Herschel, though prolonged to the unusual term of ninety-eight years, and bridging over the interval from the Seven Years' War to the Third French Revolution, offers little of a striking nature. It is throughout an example of "plain living and high thinking." She was born at Hanover in 1750, followed her brother to England in 1772, and took up her residence at Bath, where he was then established as a music-master. His professional avocations, however, were but the means to an end. Every spare moment was devoted to astronomical research and to to the improvement of the necessary instruments. In this arduous undertaking his sister rendered him the most essential service. How severe were his early struggles, and how great the difficulties with which he had to contend, may be learnt from this memoir. "My only reason," says Miss Herschel, in a note addressed to her nephew, the late Sir J. F. Herschel, "for saying so much of myself is to show with what miserable assistance your father made shift to obtain the means of exploring the heavens." It would be unfair to the author to quote the details of the steps by which Sir William Herschel attained recognition, and of the share of merit due to his noble and devoted sister. As we find truly remarked in the Preface, "great men and great causes have always some helper of whom the world knows little. Sometimes these helpers have been men, sometimes (more frequently, in our opinion) they have been women who have given themselves to help and to strengthen those called upon to be leaders and workers, inspiring them with courage, keeping faith in their own idea alive, in days of darkness,

'When all the world seems adverse to desert.'

"Of this noble company of unknown helpers Caroline Herschel was one."

Surely it is, then, but right that she should receive her due share of honour. In this volume the reader will learn how "it was owing to her thrift and care that he was not harassed by the rankling vexations of money matters, how she had been his helper and assistant when he was a leading musician; how she became his helper and assistant when he gave himself up to astronomy. By sheer force of will and devoted affection she learned enough of mathematics and of methods of calculation, which to those unlearned seem mysteries, to be able to commit to writing the results of his researches. She became his assistant in the workshop, she helped him to grind and polish his mirrors, she stood beside his telescope in the nights of midwinter, to write down his observations when the very ink was frozen in the bottle. She kept him alive by her care; thinking nothing of herself, she lived for him." So she stood by his side for fifty years, and when the musician of Bath had become Royal Astronomer, famed as the discoverer of Uranus and maker of the most powerful telescope then known, and had passed away full of years and glory, she returned to her native country to die. Even to Germany we almost grudge the honour of giving her a grave. Profoundly, however, as she felt her brother's loss, and deprived as she was of what had been the great purpose of her life, she survived him for nearly twenty-four years, still interested in astronomical research, and almost inclined to accompany her nephew on his well known expedition to South Africa. Her letters during this period are extremely interesting. On receipt of the Astronomical Society's medal she even says: "I felt more shocked than gratified by that singular distinction, for I know too well how dangerous it is for women to draw too much notice on themselves." In a letter to her nephew she uses these memorable words: "Whoever says too much of me says too little of your father."

Nevertheless we hold that very much may be justly said in her praise without in the least detracting from the reputation of her brother. She regretted frequently that, in the first bitterness of her bereavement, she had left England. But it is very clear that had she remained in this country she would have found no satisfaction in the present. She looked upon progress in science as so much detraction from her brother's fame, and even her nephew's researches might have become a source of estrangement had she remained with him. She died early in 1848, and, singularly enough, the funeral solemnities took place at the same garrison church in which she had been baptised, nearly a century before. Royal Hanoverian carriages took part in the procession, and the coffin was covered with palm branches sent from Herrenhausen by the Crown Princess.

One most valuable lesson may be gathered from this book. Caroline Herschel did not think it needful to attitudinise on a public platform and cry out to all the winds of heaven that she "might, could, or would" do great things if not restricted by "male jealousy from graduating honours." An idle plea this, everywhere—idlest of all in England, where so many of our mightiest minds have no connection with our national universities, whether as students or professors, and only take degrees when they confer instead of receiving honour by the acceptance.† She went to work, and found no obstacle, either from laws or from social prejudice. Men saw that she was genuine, and honoured her accordingly, just as, on the other hand, men worthy of the name laugh at the "shrieking sisterhood," knowing it to be a sham. So far from self entering into the mind of Miss Herschel, she even declarered, "I am nothing, I have done nothing; all I am, all I know, I owe to my brother. I am only the tool which he shaped to his use—a well-trained puppy-dog would have done as much." Such unconsciousness of its own claims and merits is often the companion of true genius. Great discoverers have said that any man, with patience and perseverence, might do all they have done. Not the less is it a mistaken estimate. Only a mind similar in its powers to that of her brother could have been trained to aid in researches like his. A lady who had discovered eight comets and effected the reduction of the places of 2,500 nebulæ, who was the worthy recipient of the gold medal of the Astronomical Society and of the Gold Medal for Science given by the King of Prussia, accompanied by a letter from Alexander Humboldt outweighing a score of degrees and

* By Mrs. John Herschel, London: John Murray.

† Many foreign critics misjudge English science on this very account. As in their own country the universities are the focus where all the greatest thinkers, the "bedeutendeste Maenner" are collected together, and whence scientific discoveries radiate out to the world, they expect the same in England; and finding nothing in Oxford or Cambridge like what emanates from Goettingen, or Heidelberg, or Bonn, they are led to think that we are, as a nation, producing nothing.

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diplomas, might well have claimed an independent position in the scientific world. That she was content to merge her own glory in her brother's, and to live only for him, is a touching instance of the grand simplicity of her character. It is well that he was, at once intellectually and morally, not unworthy of such a self-sacrifice.

This memoir will, we are convinced, be found pleasant and profitable reading, not by astronomers merely, or even by students of science, but by a much wider public. It will be wholesome, in these days of noisy self-glorification, to be brought into communion with a mind so pure and elevated as that of Caroline Herschel.

A GERMAN OFFICER ON THE FRENCH ARMY.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

A series of letters on the present condition of the French army, by a German officer who has lately visited the principal military stations in Farnce for the purpose of obtaining information on the subject, have been printed by the *Cologne Gazette*. The writer says that since last year extraordinary progress has been made in the reorganization of all the branches of the service, and that, although some time must yet pass before the 12,000,000 men who are to form the French army of the future can be made thoroughly effective, the best measures for achieving such a result have already been taken, and are being pursued with zeal and skill. The great defect of the French army in the late war—the want of an efficient reserve—is being rapidly and completely supplied. The half-pay officers of the line were at first somewhat unwilling to enter the new territorial army; but since it has become evident that these troops are under as strict a discipline as the regulars, and have nothing in common with the National Guard and the Mobiles, this feeling has disappeared, and the number of half-pay and staff officers who volunteer for territorial service is steadily increasing. The regulation, too, under which one-year volunteers are to serve as officers in the territorial army has now become very popular among the young men of the wealthier classes in France. These officers are not, as a rule, taken from the *jeunesse dorée* of the large towns, but from the young farmers, officials, merchants, and manufacturers. There will also probably be a sufficient supply of non-commissioned officers in three or four years, though at present the territorial army is very defective in this respect. Nearly all the gendarmes, Customs officials, foresters, foremen of workshops, &c., in the country have formerly served as non-commissioned officers in the line, such appointments being usually given to discharged corporals and sergeants. As for the private soldiers of the territorial army, they are on the whole of admirable physique, though the battalions from the northern and western departments and the mountain districts are far superior to those from the southern departments and the large towns. So far as the writer was able to ascertain, there has not been the slightest difficulty in obtaining recruits in any part of France; and all political parties, from the Ultramontanes and Orleanists to the Democratic Socialists, are agreed in approving of the formation of the territorial army. The clergy especially use all their influence in support of this institution, which they hope will ultimately prove the most effective champion of the Church; "the priests in France do more to induce the people to perform their military duties than can be done by all the magistrates and gendarmes in Prussia." There are very few mounted troops in the territorial army, the French having rightly concluded from the experiences of the last war that the landwehr cavalry is of very little use for combatant service. In the regular army the most important reforms which have been introduced by the present War Minister are the removal of inefficient officers and the provision for a more thorough training of the cadets. Large cadets' school have been formed, which, it is hoped, will by the year 1880 afford a sufficient supply of officers for the whole of the regular army, and much higher acquirements are required in order to obtain a commission than was the case formerly. The number of commissions given yearly to non-commissioned officers, too, is much smaller than it used to be. The experience of the last war has shown that such a system creates two distinct, and often hostile, classes among the officers, and that it is consequently prejudicial to the influence and authority which they ought to exercise over their men. As a rule, deserving non-commissioned officers are not now rewarded by a commission but by appointments in the arsenals, fortresses, military factories, railways, &c. One result of this change is, that many more young men of the better classes now enter the army as officers than formerly, though this is also partly due to the fact that the Legitimist families, which, under Louis Philippe and the Empire, almost entirely from the army, now often send their sons to be trained The military career, in a word, is becoming very popul among all classes.

In the French army as in that of Germany, it is difficult to retain good non-commissioned officers. old system of paid substitutes, many efficient soldi completed their service used to serve as substitute or twenty years in succession, thus earning a cap 6,000 to 10,000 francs, which set them up in bu they were finally discharged. This inducement to pr vice no longer exists; and in the present flourishing agriculture, industry, and trade, any industrious and young man can easily obtain much better wages than a non-commissioned officer. The consequence is th soldiers remain in the army any longer than they a to do. Old soldiers and corporals with three or f are now scarcely ever seen; both soldiers and non-c officers are almost beardless, as in the German period of service being so short, the work of all ra siderably increased. The drills are more frequen used to be, and the manœuvring is on a larger scale is kept in constant movement, as in Prussia. Th battalion of chasseurs begins at seven in the morni till dusk, with a brief interval for dinner; and the continuous work in shown is far greater disciplin ness than was to be seen in French troops before few years, when all the contingents raised since t will be liable to serve in case of war, there will lions of infantry of the line and chasseurs ready for 145 regiments of territorial infantry as a reserve posing it possible to bring the first battalion war stregth of 1,000 men, would constitute of upwards of a million infantry soldiers, not Zouaves, Turcos, and the foreign legion in Algeria large a force will ever be obtained is doubtful; but certain that, unless political circumstances intervene present impossible to foresee, France will, in some years, possess a movable field army of about 560,000 rifles, and 360,000 territorial infantry. Arms and all equipment will not be wanting, for French man labouring hard to supply all the wants of the a Chamber of Deputies is always ready to vote money The uniform is more comfortable than that of the Ge and the cloaks and boots are of better quality; the two excellent hot meals a day, and their barrack and healthy.

The French artillery, which proved so defective 1870, has, thanks to the efforts of Marshal Ma raised to a high standard of efficiency. The field a at its disposal 2,508 guns, while that of Austria has of Russia 2,304, and that of Germany 1,656. The n lery are tall and strong, and mostly recruited fro engineers, &c.; the guns are good, and are being great numbers; and the horses, though awkward appearance, are for the most part powerful and supply of horses for the army generally has greatly to the losses of the German war, but great numbers o has been procured of late from Holland, Belgium, and in France itself; horse-breeding, like other industrial pursuits, is rapidly extending. For poses a number of mules were brought last ye their proprietors having offered them for sale Government, lest they should fall into the hands and Alphonsists and be either confiscated or pai less bonds. The weakest arm of the French cavalry, and it is doubtful whether by the year so numerous and efficient as Marshal MacMahon be. There is a great want of experienced n officers, and it is even difficult to obtain cadets is expensive and not very popular. The same ever, are met with in the German cavalry. A branch of the army is the engineer corps, whic siderably augmented, and finds abundant occ structing the new outer fortifications of Paris, "the strongest fortress in the world," fortify the Vosges and the Ardennes, and making large at various favourable strategical points. With precaution for preventing an enemy from again country with such rapidity as the German France in 1870, Marshal MacMahon has also pr of mobilization which, when the reorganization completed four or five years hence, will enable to send 700,000 men completely equipped for ba of the frontier in twenty days.

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Sep. 2, *Gadshill*, British steamer, Ranton, 1,240, from Hongkong, Aug. 27, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Sept. 2, *Sunda*, British steamer, Lee, 1,709, from Hongkong, Aug. 27, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

Sept. 4, *Tokai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Ward, 640, from Kobe, Sept. 1, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Sept. 5, *Sumida Maru*, Japanese steamer, Gorlach, 800, from Hakodate, Sept. 3, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Sept. 6, *Genkai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Connor, 1,917, from Kobe, Sept. 4, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Sept. 6, *Nagoya Maru*, Japanese steamer, Young, 1,917, from Shanghai and ports, Aug. 31, Mails and General, to B. M. Co.

Sept. 8, *Belgic*, British steamer, Metcalfe 2,627, from San Francisco, Aug. 16, Mails and General, to O & O. Co.

Sept. 8, *Ella Nicol*, British barque, Wilson, 475, from Kobe. Sept. 3, Ballast, to Walsh, Hall & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 2, *Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, Vroom, 860, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Sept. 3, *Bengal*, British steamer, Douglas, 1,338, for Shanghai, Tea, despatched by Wilkin & Robison.

Sept. 4, *Taihei Maru*, Japanese steamer, Hubenet, 480, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Sept. 6, *Tanais*, French steamer, Reynier, 1,010, for Hongkong. Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

Sept. 6, *Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, Furber, 1,870, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Sept. 7, *Sumida Maru*, Japanese steamer, Gorlach, 896, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamship *Gadshill*, from Hongkong.—J. M. Eca de Silva and wife.

Per steamship *Sunda* from Hongkong —2 Japanese in cabin, and 6 Chinese on deck.

Per steamship *Sumida Maru* from Hakodate.—Baron Von Gutr schried, and Mr. Gebauer.

Per Steamship *Tanais* for Hongkong.—Messrs. W. N. Bellons, Peremiah, W. Smith, Richd. Chapman, Cornelius Desmond, C. Droules, J. R. Jones, Don P. Varges Marati, Notsu, Washiwabara.

Per Steamship *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Kaibakuchi, Mr. and Mrs. Wurui, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts and children, Mr. and Mrs Tey and child, Revd Mr. and Mrs. Brewer, Mrs. Stout and 2 children, Mrs Hoching, Lieut. H. B. Mansfield, Lieut. Brocket, Commodore Furber, Messrs. Brandau, Mightom, Hy Silva. Hunt, F. B. Thurber, A. De Buys, Macomber, H. St. J. Browne, Cocking, Spooner, Mrs. Waters, Dr. Painter, U.S.N., and 28 Japanese in the cabin.

Per Steamship *Genkai Maru* from Kobe.—Messrs. Bramsden, Iseiburo, and Kusukabe, and 88 in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Nagoya Maru* from Shanghai and ports —Baron d'Anethan, Col Fukubara, Messrs. C. Sueder, J. Pitman, Bell, R Bourke, Otto Muiler, Molin, Woodruff, W. Jenkins, Iverson, Capt. C. V. Lloyd, and 22 Japanese in the cabin; and 194 in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Sumida Maru*, for Shanghai and ports.—Messrs Thatcher, Nakizana, Satow and one Japanese in the cabin. Hodges and 5imes second class and 55 in the steerage.

Per *Belgic*, from San Francisco.—For Yokohama—Revd. G. M. Meacham and Wife, Miss J. A. Moulton, Revd. E. C. Eby, Wife, Child and Infant, Miss A. Spaulding, Miss Alice Stanley, Professor Gluckmann, Dr. G. de Brezange, Dr. G. Wagener, Major J. H. New, Messrs. Wm. D. Spence, L. Calien, Wm. S Sach, Pietro Ricciardi, G. Mazzoldi, P. Mazzochi, B. Harrold, A. Forsari, Fukigara K Notimi, K. Hayami, G. Wasinomeyer, and 2 Japanese Steerage. For Hongkong—Senior Don Fermentero, and G. W. Boffy, and 240 Chinese Passengers.

CARGO.

Per Steamship *Tanais* for Hongkong.—

Silk for France	978	bales.
England	179	,,
Italy	34	,,
Total	1,191	bales.
Waste Silk	35	bales.
Cocoons	140	,,

Per Steamspip *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai andports.—

Treasures	$11,000

Per Steamship *Nagoya Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—

Treasure	$100,000

REPORTS.

The *Cathaya* having completed the necesaary repairs to her bottom in dock at Yokoska, was towed up to Shinagawa last night.

The O. & O. Str. *Belgic* reports having left San Francisco on the 16th August 16th at 1 p.m. with strong N.W. winds and high sea which continued to the 18th, then to the 5th September moderate to fresh westerly winds and fine; eve of the 5th strong gale from S. E and heavy sea increasing to a furious gale at 4 a.m. on the 6th September; 8 a.m. shifted to N.W. and blew a hard gale till afternoon, thence to this port fresh to light S.W. winds and fine.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination	*Name*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
Hongkong	Belgic	O. & O. Co.	To-day.
Hakodate	Soinagawa Maru	M. B. Co.	10th Sept.
Shanghai	Nagoya Maru	M. B. Co.	13th Sept.
Hongkong	Sunda	P. & O. Co.	13th Sept.
San Francisco	Oceanic	O. & O. Co.	13th Sept.
Hongkong	Menzaleh	M. M. Co.	20th Sept.
San Francisco	Alaska	P. M. S. S. Co.	24th Sept.
New York	Cremona	Smith, Baker & Co.	
New York	Lothair	Mourilyan Heimann & Co.	

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS

		Destination.
Belgic	Metcalfe	Hongkong.
Chili Maru	Drummond	Laid up.
Genrio Maru	Hubbard	
Gadshill	Ranton	
Genkai Maru	Connor	
Kanagawa Maru		Laid up.
Massilia		Laid up.
Menzaleh	Pasqualini	Hongkong.
Niigata Maru		Laid up.
Nagoya Maru	Young	Shanghai.
Sea Gull	Acfort	
Sunda	Lee	Hongkong.
Tokai Maru	Ward	
Tanais	Reynier	Hongkong.
Wallace	Brand	

SAILING SHIPS

Ambasador	692	Prehn	
Cashmere	936	Norton	Kobe.
Cathaya	790	Matthews	at Yo'ka to be docked.
Cremona	608	Gove	New York.
Corpelia	598	Williams	
Ella Nicol	475	Wilson	
Gaucho	370	Creighton.	London.
John Mackean	198		
Lothair	794	Orchard	New York.
Mary Jane	165		

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR

Am. sloop of war	Yantic	Captain F. W. Dickens.
British corvette	Modeste	Captain Buller.
Am. corvette	Kearsage	Captain McNair.
U. S. flag ship	Tennessee	Captain Wise.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL — "Ulysses" s.s.; "Patroclus" s.s.

FROM LONDON.—"F. S. Thompson", "Peeress"; "Teviot" s.s.; "State of Alabama." s.s; "State of Louisiana" s.s.; "Niger" s.s.; "Glengyle" s.s; "Glenartney" s.s.

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Devana."

FROM SHIELDS —"Ariantes"

FROM CARDIFF —"Victua"; "Josephine"; "Grenadier"; "Solent;" "Mary Fraser."

FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas C Leary"; "T. H. Goddard"; "Midnight." "Charles L. Pearson."

FROM HAMBURG.—"Bonita."

FROM LIVERPOOL.—

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.—"Diomed" s.s.; "Nestor" s.s.

AT LONDON, FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS—"Coulnakyle"; "Martaban" s.s; "Glenearne" s.s.

AT GLASGOW FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Elgin" s.s.

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

September 2, 1876. 26ins.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.7	8.22	9.37	10.52	12.7			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.22	2.37	3.52	5.7	6.22	7.37	10.7	11.22

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—There is little or no change to report in our market. Of *Yarns* supplies have come in, but as a great part had been previously sold to arrive, their appearance on the r had not any depressing effect. Exchange has declined, but though *Yarn* prices have not yet advan proportion they are very firm. The demand continues for medium and good 16 24, and best 28/32. *Sh* are in general unchanged, though low makes of 8¼ lb. and 7 lb. are rather difficult to sell. In *Velvets* a have been rather heavy and small sales are reported. Other cotton articles attract little attention.

Grey Shirtings:—

7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce....	$1.62½ to $2.10
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	„ ...	2.00 to 2.50
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ „	39 in.	„ ...	1.92½ to 2.55
9 lbs.	38½ „	44 in.	„ ...	2.35 to 2.90
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 „	32 in.	„ ...	1.55 to 1.75
„ 6lbs.	24 „	32 in.	„ ...	1.15 to 1.25

White Shirtings:—

60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in. per pce.	2.3(
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2—3 lb. per lb...	0.7
Black Velvets	8.0(
English Drills 15 lbs. 40 yds, 30 in.	2.7(
Taffachelass 12 yds, 43 in....	*nom.* 2.0(

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24 ... ...per picul...	$29.00 to 33.00
No. 28 to 32 ... ...per picul...	$30.50 to 38.00
No. 38 to 42 ... ...per picul...	$39.00 to 4
Reverse Twist ... 16-24 ... „ ...	32.00

Woollens.—There is no great change to report since our last. The fall in exchange and its a downward tendency has somewhat interfered with transactions in this staple, which continue on a small scale at quotations given.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in....	5.00 to	8.00
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in....	4.25 to	5.00
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in....	4.25 to	5.50
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in....	0.27 to	0.35
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in....	5.75 to	7.00
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in ...	16.50 to	17.50
Lastings, Japan...	22—30 yds.	32 in....	12.00 to	13.00
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in....	0.16½ to	0.19

Figured Mousseline de Laine...	30 yds.	30 in...	0.2	
Multicolored „ ...	30 yds.	30 in...	0.3	
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy..	48 in. to	52 in...	0.8	
Presidents	54 in. to	56 in...	0.6	
Pilots	54 in. to	56 in...	0.4	
Union	54 in. to	56 in...	0.4	
Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs....	per lb...		0.4	

Sugar.—Since the issue of our last report there has been no change in prices to note. Sales *Formosa* and *Refined Sugars* are going on steadily.

Sugar:—Takao in bag ... ...per picul...	$3.25	China No. 4 Kook-fah ... ...per pi	
„ in basket ... ... „ ...	$3.50	„ No. 5 Kong-fun ... ... „	
Taiwanfoo in bag... ... ... „ ...	$3.10	„ No. 6 E-pak ... ... „	
do. in basket... ... ... „ ...	$2.95	Swatow... ... ... „	
China No. 1 Ping-fah ... ... „ ...	$7.50	Daitong ... ... „	
„ No. 2 Ching-pak ... ... „ ...	$6.70	Japan Rice ... ... „	
„ No. 3 Ke-pak ... ... „ ...	$6.00	Kerosene Oil ... ... „	

Kerosene Oil.—The market continues firm, with a fair demand at quotations.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—During the past week business has continued very active and prices have advanced $3(a rise to which the falling rates of exchange do by no means afford an adequate compensation. The quotations must be understood to apply to the prices which were ruling yesterday; this morning con purchases have been made at a further advance, the extent of which we are as yet unable to determine

Settlements since the 21st ultimo, which we estimate at 2,800 bales of Hanks and 900 of Os bring the total settlements since 1st July to 11,400 bales, against 2,500 last year for the corresponding Stock about 800 bales.

Sales of native filatures are reported at over $1,000.

Silk-worms' Eggs.—Under the impression that the failure of the European crops has bee by the failure of the European seed, the Japanese have been speculating wildly in cards, apparently to re-sell them at from $2.50 to $5. But never before were buyers and sellers separated by a wider they are at present. Arrivals since the opening of the season are 20,800 cards, and we have not a single tion to report.

		At Exchange 4/5 in London.	*At Exchange 5.62 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*
Hanks.—Extra to No. 1...	$880 to 900	34/0 to 34/9	95 to 97
„ Best No. 1 & 2...	$850 to 870	32/10 to 33/7	92 to 94
„ Good No. 2 ...	$830 to 840	32/2 to 32/6	90 to 91
„ Medium No. 2½..	$800 to 820	31/0 to 31/9	86 to 89
„ C'mon. No 3	$760 to 790	29/7 to 30/8	82 to 85
„ Inferior No 4 & 5			

		At Exchange 4/5 in London.	*At Exc 5.62 at 6 m*
Oshiu—Best.....	$820 to 850	31/9	to 32/10
Medium to Good.	$750 to 800	29/2	to 31/0
Hamatski.—No. 1 & 2...	$690 to 710	27/0	to 27/9
„ No. 3 & 4..	$650 to 680	25/6	to 26/7
Kakeda.—Extra.....	$950 to 960	36/7	to 36/11
„ Best.....	$880 to 920	34/0	to 35/5
„ M'dium to Good	$850 to 860	32/10	to 33/3

Tea.—Our market has been very quiet during the closing week, settlements only amounting piculs, and prices remaining unaltered. A few lots of "choice" grades have been shown, but rates ask too high to induce business.

Common	$10.00 to 12.00
Good Common	13.00 to 15.00
Medium	16.00 to 18.00
Good Medium	19.00 to 23.00

Fine	$23.
Finest	30
Choice	N

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—There has been a heavy drop in rates, which still look weak at quotations not ing that there has been a large amount of Private Paper doing, which in many cases, too, has been sac the sake of getting good rates in Bank Bills, as the Banks for the past week have declined to sell unle cover.

Rates close as follows:—

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight.....	4s. 4d.
„ Bank Bills on demand.....	4s. 3d.
„ Private 6 months' sight.....	4s. 4⅛d.
ON PARIS—Bank Sight	5.35
„ Bank 6 months' sight.....	5.45
„ Private 6 ms. sight.....	5.55
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight.....	¾ disct.
„ Private 10 days' sight.....	⅝ noml.

On SHANGHAI—Bank sight	76¾
„ Private 10 days sight.....	77
On New York—Bank Bills on demand.....	102
„ 30 days sight Private.....	105
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	103
„ 30 days sight Private..	105
Kinsatz	386
Gold Yen	386

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INSURANCE.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

A.D. 1720.

THE ndersigned Agents beg to announce that this Corporation having already reduced their PREMIA FOR YOKOHAMA last year, they continue to charge the following Rates:—

GODOWNS, FIRST-CLASS.....12 Months...1½ per Cent.
" " ..... 6 " ...1 "
" " ..... 3 " ... ¾ "
" " ..... 1 " ... ½ "
" " .....10 Days..... 1/12 "

They now Charge, viz:—

DWELLING HOUSES in the Settlement { FIRST-CLASS P. A ....2½ per Cent. SECOND-CLASS " .....3 "

DWELLING HOUSES on the Bluff..... { FIRST-CLASS P. A. .....1½ per Cent SECOND-CLASS " .....2 "

GUTSCHOW & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, December 16, 1871.

Yangtze Insurance Association of Shanghai.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, TLS. 600,000

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS, to all parts of the world at Current Rates.

From this date a return of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD per cent. (33⅓ per cent.) will be allowed on the premia of all LOCAL RISKS accepted by this Association.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

WALSH, HALL & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, February 9, 1874. tf.

Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

Total Invested Funds.....£3,000,000
Total Annual Income.....£ 400,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Yokohama are prepared to Issue Polices AGAINST FIRE, on the usual Terms.

Concurrent Insurances require endorsement on the Policies of this Company only when specially called for by the Agents.

SMITH, BAKER & Co.

Yokohama, October 27, 1873.

INSURANCE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710

THE Managers of the Sun Fire Office have constituted and appointed the Undersigned as their Attorneys, to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE, on BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, and other property in this settlement and on SHIPS in harbour, to the extent of $20,000 on first class risks, and to adjust Claims which may accrue on the same.

WILKIN & ROBISON.

Yokohama October 10, 1871.

La Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes. (Limited.)

Incorporated with le Lloyd Francais and la Compagnie Francaise d'Assurances Maritimes.

Aggregate Capital, Fcs. 17,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company, and are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world, at current rates.

No Policy Fees charged.

HECHT, LILIENTHAL & Co.

Yokohama, July 1st, 1871.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above, are prepared to accept

MARINE RISKS,

AT CURRENT RATES.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Yokohama, July 22, 1875.

THE

MERCHANTS MARINE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the above Company, we are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS, at the current rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, 19th November, 1875.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association, it is provided that, after payment to the Shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent per annum, One-fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

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INSURANCE.

THE

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

One of the Four Offices of the "Highest Class":—vide, the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864 (Times 8th March, 1864).

CHIEF OFFICES.—Exchange Street, St. Anne's Square, Manchester with branch offices at 14, King William Street, E.C., London; Liverpool; Glasgow; Birmingham; Bristol; Leeds And Newcastle.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, by ample Power of Attorney, been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, November 20, 1875.

Transatlantische Feuer Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft in Hamburg.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

Capital: One Million Prussian Thalers.

THE COMPANY, having made arrangements of the participation in each risk, with eight Re-Insurance Companies representing an aggregate Capita of SIX MILLION PRUSSIAN THALERS, is thereby enabled to offer ample security.

POLICIES AGAINST FIRE,

the extent of $45,000 in ONE RISK, issued at current rates.

L. KNIFFLER & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 16, 1872.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept Fire and Life risks on behalf of this Company and settle all claims thereon.

STRACHAN & THOMAS.

Yokohama, January 19, 1872.

INSURANCE.

The "Java" Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

BATAVIA (JAVA).

The Second Colonial Sea & Fire Insurance Company,

BATAVIA, JAVA.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent at Yokohama for the above Company, is prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

J. PH. VON HEMERT.

Yokohama, April 9, 1873. 12ms.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

Established 1809.

Capital £2,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed the Company's Agents at this Port, and are authorised to accept up to $50,000, on First Class risks at the rate of

One and a-half per Cent per Annum.

FINDLAY RICHARDSON & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 10, 1871.

Staffordshire Fire Insurance Company (Limited.)

THE UNDERSIGNED has appointed Mr. J. L. EYTON sub-agent at Tokio for the above Company from this date.

E. L. B. McMAHON
Agent.

Yokohama, June 20, 1876. 1

The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1782.

The Manchester Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED are authorized to issue Policies for large amounts, on Buildings and Godowns in the Foreign Settlement, or on the Bluff, at rates of premium.

KINGDON, SCHWABE & Co.
Agents, No. 89, Yokohama.

Yokohama, June 3, 1874.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NO. 61.

China Sea.

NINGPO DISTRICT.

Rock to the Westward of Tae-shan Island.

THE following information has been received from Vice-Admiral A. P. RYDER, Commander-in-Chief, China Station.

"H.M.S. *Kestrel* while passing to the Northward between Becher and Show Islands, about mid-channel, the ebb tide, neaps, having been making for 4½ hours, observed the sea breaking over a rock awash about 30 yards E. by S., her position at the time being fixed by the following bearings:

South extremes of Becher Islets in line W. by N. Northerly.

Centre of Miles Island S. ¼ E.

Latitude, 30° 16′ 40″ N.

Longitude, 122° 3′ 30″ E."

By order of the Inspector General of Customs,

DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS,
ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
SHANGHAI, 7th August, 1876. w. 6ins.

BROADWELL'S
BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,

d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to attend to the **Landing, Clearing, or Shipping of Cargo** at this Port, at Reasonable Rates.

CAPT. D. SCOTT,
Custom House.

Yokohama, August 3, 1872. **tf.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE

CELESTIAL EMPIRE.

A Weekly Record of Commerce, Politics, Literature and Science.

THE wide scope of this periodical, embracing, as it does, information of the most varied nature on matters connected with China and the Chinese—their language, literature, customs and politics; local and foreign intelligence; a complete compendium of all the commercial news of the week, with the well-known Shanghai Statistics of Imports, and Export-tables of Produce; and summarising the literary gossing of every European mail, upon its arrival, from the best of the London and New York Papers—renders it peculiarly adapted alike for circulation at the Out-Ports and in Japan, and for transmission to one's friends at Home.

ITS LARGE CIRCULATION AT
THE OUTPORTS
RENDERS IT AN EXCELLENT MEDIUM FOR

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Subscription, Twelve Dollars per Annum.

THE SUBSCRIPTION FOR

"SHANGHAI COURIER AND CHINA GAZETTE"
IS NOW REDUCED
TO
Twenty Dollars per Annum,
WHICH MAKES IT THE CHEAPEST DAILY PAPER IN CHINA
AND
its increasing circulation renders its particularly well adapted for

ADVERTISEMENTS,

which are inserted on very reasonable terms.

Shanghai, 17th December, 1875. Dec. 27,-tf.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street London.

MARTELL & Co.
March 4, 1876 52 ins

THE
BEST SEEDS
ARE GROWN AND SUPPLIED BY
SUTTON & SONS
VEGETABLE SEEDS
FLOWER SEEDS
FARM SEEDS
GRASS SEEDS
BEST QUALITY ONLY.
DELIVERED FREE TO ANY PORT IN ENGLAND
PRICED LISTS POST FREE.
TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.
NO AGENTS.
SEE TRADE MARK ON EVERY PACKET
A REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY EVERY ORDER
PROMPT DISPATCH GUARANTEED.
PACKETS SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR EVERY CLIMATE.
VEGETABLE SEEDS 21/- 42/- 63/- 105/- 210/- EACH
FLOWER SEEDS 10/6 21/- 42/- 63/- 105/- EACH
FARM & GRASS SEEDS 84/- 105/- 200/- 400/- & UPWARDS
EACH ASSORTMENT CONTAINS BEST AND MOST SUITABLE KINDS.
SUTTON & SONS THE QUEENS SEEDSMEN
READING, NEAR LONDON, ENGLAND.

N.B.—Messrs. SUTTONS' Catalogues may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

July 15, 1876. Once a month. 20ins.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,
And at LIVERPOOL & MANCHESTER,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

Billiard Room Furniture Manufacturers,
Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. M. THE QUEEN;

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL, CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDOWELL & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.
BOMBAY—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.
SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

Yokohama, August 12, 1876. 52ism.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

Established 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List, 60 pages; sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50 To 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD AND 66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

June 10, 1876. 12ms.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

May 17th, 1873. tf

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 38.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

The weather has broken up with strong local winds and heavy rains. The early part of the week was oppressively hot, and the high temperature during the gale of Wednesday night seemed to indicate the proximity of a typhoon. Yet, strangely enough, vessels which came in on the following day reported light winds outside, and a slightly agitated but still quiet sea. An usually large quantity of rain has fallen during the past sixty hours in this district; but it is said to have been wanted, as many of the wells were dried up. If the next six weeks are fine, the weight of grain to be carried early in November will be unusually large, and everything points to better times.

Under these circumstances, a request rumoured to have been made by China for the loan of a considerable quantity of rice, will afford an excellent opportunity for disposing of the surplus stocks of grain, which probably will be very large. Nothing can be more opportune than a demand which Japan will, in all probability, be in the best position to supply. But Chinese affairs must be in a bad way. The Government is pressed hard for money, the Kashgar army is unpaid and ill fed, there is at least as much rebellion as usual in the provinces, and a great scarcity of food in Chili, Shantung and Honan. Of course a loan of rice is but another from of a loan of money, as far as the Chinese are concerned. But it is quite otherwise with the Japanese. The removal of a large quantity of rice from the market will prevent prices falling to such a rate as discourages the farmer from extending the area of his cultivation, and thus Japan will derive benefit of two sorts from the demand of her neighbour.

In view of the telegram which announced yesterday that China had submitted to terms from England which are satisfactory to the offended power, it is only fair to suppose that the invitations issued by Li Hung-chang to the Foreign Representatives in China to the now celebrated "Breakfast at Chefoo," constituted a kind of warranty that the dispute with England had previously been adjusted between Sir Thomas Wade and the Viceroy of Chili. Otherwise nothing less could have been expected than some such scene as took place in the banqueting room of Fores palace, and the ghost of poor Margary would have taken Li's place and forced from him something answering to the cry of Macbeth's stricken conscience:—

> Blood hath been shed ere now, i' the olden time,
> Ere human statute purg'd the gentle weal;
> Aye, and since too, murders have been perform'd
> Too terrible for the ear: the times have been
> That, when the brains were out, the man would die,
> And there an end: but now, they rise again,
> With twenty mortal murders on their crowns,
> And push us from our stools: This is more strange
> Than such a murder is.

Audacity, however, never rose so completely to the sublime as whom the Viceroy drank to the Navy of England. With a very small variation on the text, Admiral Ryder might have replied. "Good master Mustard-seed, I know your patience "well. That same cowardly, giant-like ox-beef hath devoured "many a gentleman of your house: I promise you, my kin-"dred have made your eyes water ere now." However, all's well that ends well. and in view of the terrible events that were to have taken place, and all the talk of guns, and drums, and wounds (God save the mark!), the sovereign'st thing on earth for an inward national bruise has been found to be champagne. There ought to be a commemorative tablet put up in the room where the repast took place, with the following well known inscription "And there were present the Pickalilies, and the Jobalilies, and the Curiali, and the great Panjanjerum himself, with a little round button at his top. These all played at catch, as catch can, till the gunpowder ran out at the heels of their boots."

The principal conditions agreed upon between Sir Thomas Wade and Li Hung-chang, as reported by telegram, are as follows:—

An Envoy to be despatched to England with a suitable expression of regret for the murder of Mr. Margary.

An Indemnity to be paid to the family of Mr. Margary.

Four new ports to be opened to trade.

Two Consulates to be established in the interior, one in Szechuen, the other in Yunnan.

There may be other conditions, but, if so, they have not reached us.

We cannot conceal our feeling that these terms are extremely disappointing—presuming always that they are as we have given them. In the first place, the murder of Margary is not expiated, and his murderers are not punished. In the next place, we object utterly to the payment of any sum of money whatever for the life of an English officer murdered in the discharge of his duty. If it can be claimed that he had parents, wife, or children directly dependent upon him, some case might be made out for an indemnity. But even then, in our opinion, suitable provision should be made for them by the State in whose service he fell. His relatives ought not to owe their competency to his murder or his murderers. An impassable gulf should separate them, no gold should bridge it over, and every nation under the sun should know this. The delay which has occurred in securing these terms is unintelligible and vastly decreases their punitive character.

The four new ports opened to trade, and the establishment of the two consulates in the interior, will doubtless prove of some advantage, but infinitely less than so than the settlement of a fixed tariff under which foreign manufactures can be sent throughout the empire. All the consideration which this long delay implies is consideration for the Government, not for the people who are the victims of that Government, and who detest it.

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All this may seem ungracious to those who have had the labour and anxiety of bringing these negotiations to a conclusion. But the conclusion itself is disappointing—we will not say humiliating—and there is nothing for it but to say so.

The notice published elsewhere, under the authority of H. B. M. Minister, regarding the period fixed by Japanese law prior to which recourse cannot be had against the surety or guarantor of a contract, deserves the attentive consideration of the mercantile community. The gist of the notice is that, in the event of the principal to a contract failing to carry out the obligations to which it commits him, the surety or guarantor cannot be sued to make good the obligation until thirty-six months have expired. Doubtless the law had its origin in some necessity or custom, of which trace might be found by any one who cares to look for it. But it is not easy to conceive one more absurd or unsuited to modern times, and the more active conditions of the present day seem to suggest, if not to demand, its immediate repeal. But so long as it exists on the statute book, it is well that foreigners should thoroughly understand its provisions.

We announced some little time back that Mr. Brunton, late of the Lighthouse Department, was about to publish in London a map of Japan on which he had bestowed much labour while still in this country. He has now found a formidable rival in Mr. E. Knipping, whose map we have recently had the advantage of inspecting. It has been compiled from English charts of the coast, from information contained in as many as sixty different Japanese maps, from personal travel and observation, and from all accessible published records of travellers in various parts of the Empire. The mountains, rivers and towns have been laid down with extreme care and all attainable accuracy, and the work is a monument of German patience and industry. The spelling followed is that of Dr. Hepburn's dictionary. The scale is as 1 to 1,110,000, or, say, 18 to 20 miles to an inch. The measurements are in metres.

The following extract from *The Athenæum* is worth attention. There can no question that the orientals are consummate masters of decorative art, and much as they have to learn from Europe in certain directions, as we attempted to show last week, Europe has much to learn from them in others. The fear that a bastard art of a very debased kind may arise in this country, is not without foundation, and the world is too much interested in the preservation of pure types to regard with indifference any measures which threaten their extinction. The European artist who will study the decorations of Shiba and Nikkô carefully and reverently, will not be in any haste to disturb, still less to uproot, the thought and feeling from which they have sprung. They are perhaps the ripest and richest fruits of a tree cultivated for many ages with the utmost solicitude and skill, and under conditions of society peculiarly favourable to its growth. He who meddles with them undertakes a heavy responsibility, and must beware lest he replace a virgin purity by any lower form of art-life.

The *Builder* says that the Japanese Government has applied to the Italian Government for three professors, to fill three chairs, of architectural drawing, ornamentation, and sculptural painting, in the Academy of Fine Arts recently founded. This bodes ill for the sole form of true decorative art remaining in existence, for with the design of Japan we must associate its somewhat degraded fellow of China. Indian art has been long ago given over to the "Department of Art," and is now in course of extinction. We trust the *Builder* has been misinformed. There is one curious portion of this subject about which it may be worth while to inquire. How is it that, when every artist or competent judge, not only here, but in France and Italy, will tell the Oriental authorities Anglo-Indian and Japanese, that they possessed the sole unadulterated and, nationally speaking, true manifestation of good decorative design yet these authorities put themselves in the road to ruin, and ensure their own complete annihilation? There must be a class of persons whom fate places in the way of the authorities, quacks and impudent pretenders, who tell them to try the nostrums of the Italian Government and the English Art Department.

The Bishop of Victoria, Hongkong, (the Right Rev. Dr. Burdon,) now on a visit to this part of his diocese, will preach in Christ Church both at morning and evening service tomorrow, the 17th instant.

There will be a collection after each service in aid of the funds of the Church.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 11th.

The *Cathaya* left Yokoska dock on Thursday last and proceeded thence direct to Shinagawa to load rice, but the Customs' officials ordered her back to this port to get a clearance before loading. The vessel anchored here yesterday, and will have to wait until the Custom House opens at the usual hour to-day, and then obtain her clearance and return again to Shinagawa. Considering that Shinagawa is not an open port, and foreign vessels are only allowed to load rice there by a special concession on the part of the authorities, there seems to be a great deal of trouble and expense involved in carrying out a very simple undertaking.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The Railway Station at Kiôto not having been completed, as expected, on the 5th instant, the opening ceremony has been postponed.

From the same.

The circulation of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has increased to such an extent, that the office of the paper is about to be removed to the commodious premises which were formerly occupied by the Yebisuya silk store, Owarichô, Tôkiô.

On the 7th instant H. M. the Mikado ordered H. H Arisugawa-no-miya, the *Gichô* of the *Genrô-In*, to compile a code of national laws, after comparing the foreign codes with the Japanese laws that have existed from ancient times to the present, and also with customs prevailing in various parts of the country. On this account the members of the *Genrô-In* met on the 8th instant, in order to comply at once with the Imperial order.

[Vide translation in the present issue from the *Hôchi Shimbun.*]

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

Mr. Tomita, the editor of the *Bisaku Shimbun* of Okayama, in the province of Bizen, was sentenced to imprisonment for one month on the 29th ultimo, for having violated the fourth article of the Press-laws by certain correspondence published in the fourth number of his journal.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The editor of the *Môsô Zasshi* was summoned to the *Saibansho* on the 8th inst, and questioned as to whether he actually published the five articles of objections against the suspension of the *Sômô Zasshi.*

Tuesday, 12th.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

All public offices will now be open for the transaction of business from 9 a.m. till 3 p.m.

From the same.

The Japanese Minister to China has announced that Li Hung-chang has been invested by the Chinese Government with full power to deal with all foreign affairs.

From the same.

18,680 Silk-worm's egg cards were brought into Yokohama between the 30th of August and the 7th instant.

From the same.

Mr. Sakai, the former editor of the *Akébono Shimbun*, who is now undergoing a sentence of imprisonment for infraction of the Press-laws, was brought up to the *Saibansho* from prison on the 9th instant, to take his trial for further violation of the above laws, contained in certain articles published some time back in the *Akébono Shimbun.*

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Soon after the *Yayoye Maru* had left Shinagawa on the 6th instant for Kodaru in Yezo, she came across the floating carcase of a whale which had but shortly expired. The crew secured the prize, with which the vessel returned to Shinagawa, as this extraordinary piece of good luck paid twice as well as the legitimate voyage to Kodaru would have done.

From the same.

Yesterday being the birth-day of the Emperor of Russia, an entertainment was given at the Russian Legation, to

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which Messrs. Iwakura, Okubo, Okuma and others were invited.

Wednesday, 13th.

There was only a very small attendance at the Temperance Hall last night to hear Dr. Speer deliver his lecture on the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition. The lecturer opened his address by giving some interesting particulars of the steps taken to make the Exhibition worthy of the nation, of the cost of the undertaking, the size of the various buildings and the area covered by them, and then proceeded to illustrate his remarks by the assistance of a series of good photographic views, which were shown to the audience by means of a stereopticon. We have no doubt that the lecture would have been more numerously attended if the weather had been more propitious, and regret, for the sake of the lecturer and the management of the Temperance Hall, that it was not so.

We received with regret last night from Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, the Agents of the Ocean Steam-ship Company, a copy of a telegram which had been despatched from Shanghai, announcing that the *Sarpedon* had been lost off Ushant by collision with a steamer, name unknown, but that fortunately there had been no loss of life, and the treasure and part of the cargo had been saved. The *Sarpedon* must have been on her homeward voyage, as she left Shanghai for London on the 7th July last.

Yesterday the Agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Company sent round a notice to the effect that nearly every day steamers are leaving Singapore or Penang for Galle, Rangoon or Moulmein, all of which ports are in telegraphic communication with Europe.

The Empress is expected to leave Hakoné to-day, in which case Her Majesty will arrive at the capital on the 16th instant.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

A meeting of the *Genro-In* was held on the 9th instant at the private residence of H. I. H. Arisugawa no Miya, the President of the Assembly, and it is said that the compilation of a new code of laws, as ordered by the Mikado, formed the subject of discussion.

From the same.

An epidemic has broken out among the horses in Aitchi *ken*, by which the breeders have lost many valuable animals.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

It is expected that Government will shortly order a census of the population of Japan to be taken.

Thursday, 14th.

We publish a suggestion made by the *Shanghai Courier* that an exchange of church organs should be made between Yokohama and Shanghai. Perhaps the suggestion is worthy of the consideration of the Church Committee.

Shanghai residents have at length decided that the Margary Memorial is to take the form of a Monumental Cross, to be designed in accordance with the amount of subscriptions forthcoming. A cross of this sort, erected on a suitable spot, will be at once a fitting Memorial of Margary and an ornament to Shanghai.

The *Osaka Nippô* reports that owing to the great heat of the weather the lunatic asylum at Kiôto is more crowded than usual, some ninety patients being at present under treatment.

The duties taken by the Yokohama Custom House from the 1st to the 7th instant, amounted to *yen* 10,454.

Friday, 15th.

The Agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Company has informed us that the Shanghai—Amoy cable is interrupted, so that it will be necessary to forward all messages for Europe to Hongkong by mail, for transmission thence.

A public examination of the partners in the late firm of Driscoll & Co. was heard before the Registrar, Mr. Bishop, in H. B. M.'s Consular Court yesterday forenoon, and after some little evidence had been given the examination was postponed *sine die.*

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The Chinese Government have made a request tothe Japanese Minister at Peking for a loan of one million *koku* of rice, which will very likely be complied with by the Japanese Government.

From the same.

It is expected Mesrs. Saigo and Shimadzu Saburo will very soon pay a visit to Tôkiô on business of importance.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

Messrs. Sanjô and other high officials arrived at Awomori from Yezo on the 5th instant.

From the same.

Such editors of newspapers who had hitherto been imprisoned in the jail at Kajibashi, Tôkiô, were removed on the 13th instant to the new prison at Ichigaya.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Whenever any foreigners receive special permits to visit the Imperial palace gardens at Fukiage, they are admitted from the Hanzô gate.

Saturday, 16th.

The remarks made by the British Consul yesterday on the discharge of seamen from American men-of-war in this port, were somewhat misapprehended by our reporter. His Honour drew attention to the fact that seamen, either actually British subjects or professing to be such, are often discharged from American men-of-war without any provision being made against their eventually becoming chargeable upon the Consul or the community. The American Consulate has to deal with a similar grievance when the seaman is an American citizen. The evil has its rise, not in the unwillingness of the American Consulate to make such provision or accept such responsibility in respect of American citizens as their case may demand, but to the power possessed by the Commanders of American men-of-war of discharging sailors without the cognizance of their Consul.

A telegram has been received from China stating that the negotiations between Sir Thomas Wade and Li Hung-chang have been concluded in a manner satisfactory to England.

Her Majesty the Empress left Miyanoshita on the 13th instant and travelled that day as far as Odawara, where she staid for the night. The next day Her Majesty proceeded as far as Fujisawa, and from that town will make a trip to Inoshima.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

Mr. Ôyama, the Governor of Kagoshima *ken*, arrived at Tôkiô on the 13th instant, and his visit to the capital is ascribed to the discontent existing among the *samurai* of the above *ken*, on account of the capitalization of their incomes by the Government.

From the same.

Some time ago the Tôkiô *Fu* appointed certain officers to arrest or otherwise clear away all beggars infesting the streets of the capital, and these officers have done their work so effectually that sensible relief has been afforded to residents and visitors.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

The train that left the Yokohama Station at 7.30 p.m. on the 13th instant ran over some obstruction between the 5th and the 6th *chome* of Takashima chô, which fact was made known on arriving at Kanagawa. An inspection of the line led to the discovery of the mutilated remains of a man of about thirty years of age.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

It has been notified by the Governor of Tôkiô *Fu*, that a female school of midwifery is about to be attached to the *Fu* Hospital, and certificates will be granted to all those who pass the required examination.

From the same.

A large number of officials belonging to the Navy Depart-

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ment left by the *Nagoya Maru* on the 13th instant, to pay a visit of inspection to the dockyards at Kagoshima.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Yesterday being the one hundreth day since the death of the late daughter of the Mikado, certain religious ceremonies were observed in the Imperial Palace.

From the same.

The officers of the Bureau of Agriculture who lately left Japan to inspect sheep in China, after visiting many ports found that the sheep at Tientsin were best suited for stock in this country, and have consequently purchased a large number of them, which will, on arrival here, be sent for pasturage to the Government farm at Kogane-ga-hara, in the province of Shimôsa.

From the *Chugai Hiôron.*

It is expected that Mr. Iwakura will be promoted to the office of *Sadaijin*, and Mr. Okubo to that of *Udaijin*.

From the same.

It is rumoured that the Government are about to abolish the *Mombusho* and *Kiobusho* (Department of Education and Religion).

The Occidental and Oriental Company's steamer *Oceanic* left for San Francisco early this morning, her cargo of Tea and Silk being as follows:—

TEA:

From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total.
Shanghai	—	1,832	845	2,677
Nagasaki	41	—	2,435	2,476
Hiôgo	—	2,105	4,785	6,890
Yokohama	7,036	7,123	51	14,210
Hongkong	134	—	—	134
Total	7,211	11,060	8,116	26,387

SILK.

From	San Fran.	N. York.	Total.
Shanghai	8	113	121
Hongkong	—	272	272
Yokohama	—	7	7
Total	8	392	400

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday 27th August, 1876.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,255.29
Merchandise, &c.	$ 854.72
Total	$8,110.01

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,727.31
Merchandise, &c.	$ 534.99
Total	$7,962.30

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday 3rd September, 1876.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,743.54
Merchandise, &c.	$ 896.94
Total	$7,640.48

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,084.32
Merchandise, &c.	$ 474.73
Total	$7,559.05

There can be no doubt, we think, that the present organ in the Cathedral is very much too small for the building. From the eastern part of the nave it sounds feebly to a degree, and we have long wanted a new and more powerful instrument. But as organs are expensive luxuries, and to procure one from England would take much time and trouble, it strikes us that the difficulty might be met in another way. We believe that the organ in the church at Yokohama is very much too large, —indeed, almost inconveniently so; and it certainly seems that if an exchange could be brought about both parties to the transaction would reap the benefit. The instrument we have now, although too small for Trinity, would be ample for the requirements of Christ Church, and there are a good many year's work in it yet.—*Shanghai Courier.*

THE CURRENCY.

IN an article entitled The Prospects of Trade, in our issue of the 2nd instant, we pointed out the serious diminution of the profit which this country ought to have made upon its crop of silk this year, caused by the extraordinary rise in exchange which has occurred since the month of June. Then, as will be recollected, the dollar was worth only 3s. 10d. whereas the average cost of the coin with which the silk has been paid for may be fairly estimated at 4s. 4d.; or a rise of 13 per cent, which is so much out of the pockets of the Japanese. If silver had risen in Europe to the same extent, there would not be room for a word of just complaint. But, for reasons with which we are all familiar, it has not done so, and the country has had to pay a very high premium upon the coin for which it has exchanged its produce. Yet this is not all. The coin must, before many months elapse, resume its normal relation to the price of bar silver, and, during the interval, another 10 or perhaps 13 per cent of its value may slip away. It may be pleaded that the country has reaped an enormous profit on its silk harvest; that, under such an unusual pressure for money as the activity of the silk market displayed, the dollar must in any case have risen very much; and that much of the money paid for silk has been received back from the Japanese at at least as high a rate as it went into their hands. These contentions are all sound, and we are not supposing that the country is losing from 20 to 26 per cent upon the value of the money passing through its hands. But we do plead that its profit has been very seriously curtailed by the conditions of the currency in which its business has been conducted, and it seems well at this moment to enquire whether the foundations on which that currency rests are such as to permit the erection upon them of a solid structure of trade such as we must all be anxious to see in this country. It is only in times when institutions are strained by some exceptional conjuncture of circumstances that their inherent merits or demerits can be properly estimated. We are moving at this moment very rapidly and under very exceptional circumstances; and the question is whether we are doing so in accordance with sound principles, or whether, on the other hand, our loss by avoidable friction is not so great as almost to neutralize the advantage we derive from our increased speed.

Now, in order to test this, so far as we are able, let us enquire what has become of the large sums of money, amounting to something like eight or nine millions of dollars, which have been paid to the Japanese for silk and tea during the past two months. Part of them, of course, have come back to us for imports sold, but certainly only a small part. Where, then, is the balance? In order to answer this question we must first remember that these payments have been made almost entirely in Mexican dollars, a coin which has no circulation in the country, and is confined exclusively to the open ports. Had they been made in the currency of the country, the coin would have found its way by a thousand channels into the interior, there to represent, in the most convertible form, the wealth drawn from thence. But, being made in Mexican dollars which have no circulation in the country, these dollars must be heaped up in Yokohama, and must remain there until required for re-export. The silk and tea merchants have taken them to the native bankers and received paper in exchange for them, and this paper has again been sent into the interior. But in consequence of the great demand for paper, and the great superfluity of coin, the former has advanced to a premium of six and three

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quarters per cent, or, otherwise stated, the latter has fallen to a proportionate discount. All the disbursements of the silk reeler and tea producer have been made at or about par. For every *yen* due for rent and taxes, or expended on tools, machinery, wages, food, etc., he has paid a full *yen*. But for every 100 *yen* worth of produce he is now only receiving 93.25 *yen*, and though he may have made a large profit on his produce, that profit is considerably curtailed by the premium which his agent has had to pay for the means of remittance. Here, again, as in the case of the high and declining dollars in which the Japanese have been paid for their silk at the port of shipment, this premium is a purely evanescent thing, and he who has paid it finds that something of it evaporates day by day. There will, of course, be a limit to this evaporation ; but the limit is not known, and meanwhile he may fairly object that his money is liable to any such contingency.

The mischief, therefore, seems to lie in the fact that the currency of the ports is not that of the country.

But the mischief, as it seems to us, will not stop here. These dollars will be largely held by the native banks, who, in their turn, will be anxious to put them to account. How can they do this ? The probability seems to be that they will lend them to the import dealers, who will be tempted to borrow them on account of the discount at which they stand. The purchases of imports made under these circumstances will be of a speculative nature, without the basis of a real demand for consumption, and the goods will be sent into the interior in the hope and expectation of finding a market. But this hope will be to a great extent delusive. The growth of the demand for our manufactures is slow, and cannot be artificially developed by any forcing process. Thus, it appears to us, there will probably be a very considerable lock-up of capital in unsaleable commodities, and this is a bad thing in a country so poor as Japan. It causes stagnation in the ordinary regular trade of the country, leads to forced realization at very low prices, and consequent disasters to men whom it is to our interest to see strong, solvent and confident.

There is one remedial measure which might be taken by Government to reduce the present plethora of the banks. It might issue its notes to the holders of the coin, giving paper dollar for silver dollar—at such rate, of course, as would induce the banker to part with his silver—and place the coin in its vaults. Nothing could be more legitimate than this operation, because for every dollar of currency issued, there would be a dollar of coin deposited in the Treasury. The transaction too, would be a profitable one. The Government paper stands at a heavy premium, so that the dollars could be purchased considerably below their value in sterling, and as the present discount on them will gradually disappear, they could be used again when, or if, circumstances demanded such a course, to buy up the paper now standing at a premium, but then, in all probability at a small discount. We are no advocates for Treasury operations in currency. Money should regulate itself, and will always do so when the currency is on a sound basis. But, until this is the case, there is no doubt, as has been amply proved in America, that the Treasury may superintend the money machinery of the country with great advantage to its trade.

We have pointed out what seems to us a partially remedial measure for some of the evils which at present beset the trade, or, perhaps rather, a mode by which they may be treated with advantage to the commercial classes and the Treasury alike. But it is clear that any such measures are temporary expedients, and that the currency in its present form demands a resort to them from time to time. This very fact seems to us declaratory of its imperfect or disorganized state. Money, as we have just said, should be allowed to regulate itself, which it will always do if the currency is on a sound foundation. How it can be so placed, we shall proceed to discuss in our next issue. It will be sufficient for the present that we have drawn attention to the very serious evils which attend the existing condition of affairs.

THE VALUE OF SILK.

THE circumstances which attended the last European crop were such that its result has been ascertained, as far as it can be ascertained before the reeling of cocoons is over, much later and in a more fragmentary manner than usual. With fresh and clearer facts before us we will now attempt to estimate the quantity of silk which each of the centres of production may supply to the manufacturers of Europe and the United States during the present season. Our data are chiefly, but not exclusively, derived from the *Moniteur des Soies*, the last number of which, dated 29th July, contains some valuable information on the Italian crop. We gather from it that the total weight of cocoons recorded in the thirty-four principal Italian markets is about one-third less than in 1875. We have taken due account, 1stly, of the reduced yield resulting from the generally inferior quality of the cocoons in Italy, France and Spain ; 2ndly, of the usual proportion of cocoons shipped from the Levant to Marseilles to be converted into fine silk ; 3rdly, of the effect of high prices upon the probable export from the far East, as estimated before the great rise took place. To complete our survey we should have to compare the stocks on the 1st July of 1875 and 1876. We know, indeed, that on that date the decrease in London was 10,000 bales ; but stocks on the Continent are so scattered that reliable statistics are nowhere to be found. We must therefore fall back upon the assumption of some of our correspondents that the total decrease was 20,000 bales, which may by analogy be divided into 10,000 bales of full sized and about as much of fine sized silks.

BALES OF 112 lbs. OR 50 KILO.

	For 1875-76.		For 1876-77.
From China			
Shanghai 70,000 full sized	87,500	65,000	80,000
Canton 17,500 ,, ,, ...		15,000	
Italy fine sized.....	36,000		18,000
France ,, ,, ...	14,700		1,500
Japan ,, ,, ...	13,600		18,000
Bengal ,, ,, ...	7,700		*9,000
Persia, Georgia and Korasan			
600 full sized.....	6,200	300	4,300
5,600 fine ,, ...		4,000	
Turkey ,, ,, ...	5,700		3,500
Greece and Syria ,, ,, ...	3,000		2,000
Spain ,, ,, ...	2,300		1,200
			137,500
decrease in Stocks on 1st July, 1876			
10,000 full sized			
10,000 fine ,,			20,000
Total for 1875-76.....	176,700		117,500
do. for 1876-77.....	117,500		

Total gross decrease 59,200, equal to about 33 %.

	For 1875-76.	For 1876-77.	Decrease.	
Full sized Silks	88,100	70,300	17,800	or 20 %
Fine do. do.	88,600	47,200	41,400	or 47 %
	176,700	117,500	59,200	

* The export for 1874-75 was over 12,000 bales.

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It so happened that when the first signs of a bad crop in Europe and of an impending scarcity of fine raws were made manifest, the price of silk was abnormally low. That doubly anomolous position of the article could not but attract the attention of capitalists at a moment when money was abundant and extraordinarily cheap. A speculative movement commenced in England and soon spread to France and Italy. Now the channels of the silk trade have to a considerable extent been altered, and it is satisfactory to hear, for the present at least, that speculation having taken the lead, manufacturers are buying silk no longer at what price they please but at what price they can.

Having made use of the expression "abnormal prices," we feel called upon to say what we understand by it. We call abnormal such value of the raw material as must, in the long run, discourage either its production if too low or its consumption if too high. It appears that fr. 6 per kilo. of cocoons on an average is the price below which silk growing ceases to be remunerative for a large class of producers in France and Italy. At the rate of fr. 6 the price of fr. 85 to 90 per kilo. for good raws 11/13 deniers will pay the silk reeler, and the relative value of best No. 1 and 2 Hanks will be about fr. 70 or 24/6, the parity of which at 4s. is $700 to 720. These, therefore, we call normal prices. At the beginning of March, when prices reached the lowest point of the season, best Hanks No. 1 and 2 were quoted fr. 42 or 14/9. In a telegram dated 4th instant they are quoted fr. 98 or 34/; which shows an advance of 133 per cent. Here the present quotation for the same class of silk is nearly $1,000, equal to 36/ or fr. 100.

An important element in the combination of a commercial venture is the time allowed for its realization. In the present instance, the limit of time seems to be determined by the European crop of 1877, which, as far as we can see, is the next great event likely to influence prices for better or for worse. If it were certain that the next crop will be as bad as the last, holders would of course be very safe. But if we consider that the disaster of this year has been caused by the inclemency of the weather; that there is no evidence that the supply of the indigenous and foreign seeds has been intrinsically worse in 1876 than in 1875; that the decrease in the production of seed in France and Italy is not to be measured by the decrease in the production of silk; that the export of silk-worms' eggs from Japan will probably be half a million cards in excess of last year; it may be infered that that the prospects of the next European crop are such as to render many holders anxious to realise their stocks at something like normal prices before the great trial comes off.

Those who take a much more cheerful of the future must assume that, notwithstanding an unusually large accumulation of supplies of Asiatic silks at home during the earlier part of the season, a period of six or seven months is sufficient to overcome the resistance of consumers and bring back the prices of 1868-69. It may be that the world is now as rich as it was eight years ago; but surely its tastes and fashions have undergone a mighty change. Dressmakers also are a power, and that power, every body knows why, is dead against silk. It is reported, indeed, that there is an increasing demand for black silks of superior quality; their manufacture requires the best materials, which are now the scarcest, and there is no saying how high the best organzines will go. But Japan supplies but a very small percentage of materials for such organzines.

We ought to say that the manner in which we have divided the probable supply of silk for this season into full and fine sized silks, is an extremely crude one. It is only in a relative sense that Japan silks may, as a whole, be classed as fine silks, and we are afraid that the comparative usefulness and value of the several discriptions and grades have been overlooked by shippers.

Those among our readers who endorse our views on normal prices and the prospect of the next European crop, will determine for themselves the limit beyond which prices become dangerously high. We will not dogmatize on this subject, and we must conclude in congratulating the trade of this port on having re-enlisted in its cause a certain body of capitalists who are sure to exercise a steadying influence on the value of silk.

THE JAPANESE LAW OF SURETY.

Her Majesty's Minister thinks it may be useful to British subjects to be made acquainted with the Japanese law in respect to the liability of guarantors to contracts in cases where the principal has disappeared, and he accordingly authorises the publication of the annexed despatches which have been received on this subject from the Japanese Authorities.

AUGUSTUS H. MOUNSEY.

H. B. M.'s Legation,
Yedo, September 15th, 1876.

TÔKIYÔ JUDICIAL COURT,
April 26th, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 24th Inst., making enquiry as to the rule by which, when a Defendant has disappeared and cannot be traced, steps are to be taken against his sureties, guarantors, &c., after the lapse of thirty-six months. That is an established principle binding on all Japanese Courts. I beg to state the principle with more particularity for your information.

Whenever a Defendant has been lost trace of before the bringing of the suit, (the Plaintiff) shall wait thirty-six months; whenever the Defendant has been lost trace of after the bringing of the suit, (the Plaintiff) shall wait six months; and then should the whereabouts of the Defendant be still unknown, proceedings may be taken against his heir. In case there is no heir, or in case the heir has not means (to meet the claim) the suit may be again instituted at once against his sureties, guarantors, &c.

I state this in reply to your letter.

I have, &c.

(Signed) MATSUOKA YASUKATSU,
President.

RUSSELL ROBERTSON, ESQ.,
&c., &c., &c.

August 29, 1876.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your further communication of the 3rd instant, on the subject of the law relating to the liability that should attach to a guarantor in the event of the principal to a contract having absconded.

I communicated the same to the Judicial Department, from which I have now received a reply to the following effect.

It is stated in your despatch that, according to the reply given by Matsuoka Hanji to the English Consul at Kanagawa, "by the Japanese law, whenever a defendant "has been lost trace ofbefore the bringing of the suit, the "plaintiff shall wait thirty-six months; and whenever the "defendant has been lost trace of after the beinging of the "suit, the plaintiff shall wait six months, &c." This is in effect our customary law. The mode however of dealing with a person of whom trace has been lost before the bringing of the suit has been made Statute law by Noti-

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fications No. 6 and 102 of the year 1875, which were recently forwarded to you by me, and by the inclosed Notification No. 195 of 1873,—three in all. If these be carefully perused, it will plainly appear that unless thirty-six months have elapsed since trace of the defendant has been lost, the guarantor cannot be sued to make repayment. Consequently, the reply of Matsuoka Hanji to your Consul perfectly describes the actual course of procedure at the present moment in our Courts, and the purport of that reply was thus quite correct.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) SAMESHIMA NAÖNOBU,
Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs and Acting-Minister for Foreign Affairs.

SIR HARRY S. PARKES, K.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

Notification No. 195 of June 8, 1876.

In cases when there has been a deficit after the bankruptcy of the principal in a loan either of money or grain, —or when the principal has absconded or died, leaving no heirs behind him,—if it be stated in the bonds that repayment shall be made by the *uke'nin* (guarantor) or *shönin* (attestor), or if a party appear on the documents as guarantor, a decision has been given for such repayment; but if a party appear on the documents as attestor, such repayment, has not been ordered. After the 1st of August, however, the following altered rules will be observed in regard to parties who shall have appended their seals to the bonds given in regard to loans.

Clause I.—In the case of those bonds given for loans of money or grain, in the text of which it is clearly laid down that in the event of the principal not repaying the sums due, such repayment shall be effected by the guarantor or attestor, the said guarantor or attestor shall be ordered to make good any deficit, if such exist, after the principal has been declared bankrupt. And if they too should not be able to effect repayment, the said guarantor or attestor shall likewise be declared bankrupt for that purpose, after which, should there still be a deficit, repayment shall be made as soon as the means, not only of the principal guarantor, or attestor, but also of the heirs of such principal, guarantor, or attestor shall allow thereof.

Clause II.—In the event of the principal debtor either absconding or dying, leaving no heirs behind, the guarantor or attestor shall, in cases when it is clearly laid down in the bond that they shall make repayment in the stead of the principal, be ordered to make such repayment; and if they be unable to do so, they shall be adjudged bankrupt, and if, after this, there should still be a deficit, then the repayment of such deficit shall be made as soon as the means, not only of such guarantor or attestor, but also of the heirs of such guarantor or attestor shall allow thereof.

Clause III.—If the title guarantor or attestor be all that exist and no mention be made in the bond of making repayment in the stead of the principal, then such guarantor or attestor need not effect repayment.

Clause IV.—In the event of there being a deficit after (the principal) has been adjudged bankrupt, the court shall put an endorsement, in the form shown below, upon the back of the original Bond, to the effect that such deficit shall be made good as soon as the party's means shall allow thereof,—and shall affix its seal thereto, and give it back to the creditor.

Notification No. 6 of January 1875.

When a debtor in a civil case absconds, it has hitherto been the practice not to receive a suit until a period of thirty-six months has elapsed after his disappearance. It is hereby notified that from the 1st March next this law is amended as follows.

1.—If before the term of the agreement has elapsed the creditor becomes aware of the absconding of the debtor, he should report to the Court as soon as the term is completed.

2.—If the creditor should not become aware of the debtor's having absconded until the term of the agreement has elapsed, or if the creditor does not learn his disappearance until the limit for bringing an action is about to come to an end, and the credit or having laid a complaint before the Court and obtained its sanction, address himself to the debtor, he is to return to the Court the above plaint with the sanction endorsed upon it.

3.—Under the circumstances described in the above clauses, the Court will in the first place receive the plaint, and order the local officers of the absconder to ascertain the date on which he absconded. The date on which he left his house and disappeared will be inscribed on the security presented by the the creditor, and the plaint will be returned with an endorsement that it is to be presented a second time against the debtor's heirs with the endorsed security, as soon as the debtor makes his appearance, or when thirty-six months have elapsed.

4.—The time from the creditor's receipt of the endorsed security above mentioned until the discovery of the debtor or the termination of the period of thirty-six months is not to be included in the time in which by Notification No. 362 of November 1873, suits must be presented.

Notification No. 102 of June 1876.

REGULATIONS FOR THE REIMBURSEMENT OF MONEY OR GRAIN BY GUARANTORS OR ATTESTORS.

1.—If the borrower of money or grain fails to repay, he is to be adjudged bankrupt and payment made; if there is stil a deficit, his securities will be ordered to pay and of they fail to do so they will be adjudged bankrupt. If there is still a deficit, not only the debtor and his securities, but their heirs will be responsible for the whole amount as soon as they become possesssed of property.

2.—If a debtor dies or absconds without leaving heirs, the guarantor or attestor will be adjudged to pay, and if they fail to do so will be adjudged bankrupt. If there is still a deficit not only the guarantor or attestor himself but his heirs, in case they become again possessed of property, will be liable until the whole is paid.

3.—After adjudging him bankrupt if there is a deficit, the court will make on the contract an endorsement under its seal for the payment of the whole sum in case of his becoming again possessed of property, in the following form, which is to be delivered to the creditor.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

CENTRALIZATION OR LOCALIZATION.

("Hochi Shimbun" of August 28, 1876.)

Since there descended upon our heads the Notification regarding the abolition or amalgamation of the various *ken*, the public writers have all entered the arena of discussion, and, taking the above as their text, have started the explanations and expressed their ideas, and, with their chattering tongues have seemed like insects giving vent in concert to their buzzing upon a calm evening. Some talk of the profit or disadvantage of the measure, others of its utility or otherwise,—some seem to condemn it, others to praise it. But they do not appear to have decided how its profit or disadvantage lies. We ourselves, upon the first receipt of the news that this abolition and amalgamation were to take place had already mapped out in our brains the style of effect that this measure is likely to produce amongst our people. But the time had then not yet come for us to give distinct expressions to our views.

Now, this measure of abolition and amalgation *has not originated from the progress made in civilization by our people, nor has it sprung up in consequence of development of facilities for transport.* We are also of opinion that it has not been brought about owing to the fact of the condition of the local districts having become better than of yore. Thus, then, the abolition and amalgamation have not been found necessarily owing to the unavoidable influence of external circumstances; but it is in consequence of endeavours to cut down expenses at a period when our country and homes have much work on hand, that various schemes have been set on foot, and that attention has in the end been fixed on the abolition and amalgamation of the *ken*,—with the probable intention of diminishing their expenses and paying these in to the Home Department, to be applied in other profitable directions. If this be the object of that abolition and amalgamation, we cannot but rejoice exceedingly.

Now, the conversion of useless expenses into profitable ones is the most important measure of Finance and must be styled a good scheme on the part of statesmen. If our statesmen fix their

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eyes steadily upon this object, we on our part must long for the future completion of a plan that seems to us to be worthy of praise. But, nevertheless, *we do not long to see the sums disbursed in the local districts taken therefrom merely to be expended on behalf of the Central Government.* For, just consider;—the present measure of abolition and amalgamation is not owing to *the advanced condition of the local districts rendering such a course necessary*, but has merely arisen from the design on the part of the Central Government to remove useless expenses and to convert them into profitable ones. Seeing, then, that the works to be set on foot in the local districts are, at the present time, by no means small in number, does it not stand to reason that the sums hitherto disbursed upon useless measures in the local districts should again be applied to profitable expenses for those same local districts?

In our opinion, to name one instance, judicial courts are greatly desired by the populace in the local distincts, but in some places this desire cannot be satisfied. At the present moment, within the limits of the various districts, Superior Courts have been established, and in addition to these there exists the High Court of Justice, so that, it is unnecessary to state, very few innocent people are punished. But still, in case of appeals when the proceedings of any Court are deemed wrong, the trouble that is thereby entailed upon the people can hardly be described. Up to the present, there was in every *Kencho* a Department for hearing plaints, but the judicial officers there could certainly not be compared to real officers of justice. Even supposing the *Kenrei* and the *Sanji* to be charged with the additional duties of judicial matters, they nevertheless were at the outset only executive officers, and the desire that they should perform both tasks cannot but be styled unreasonable action on the part of those so desiring it. Thus, then, in judicial matters, owing to the fact that there did not exist in every *ken* offices for that special service and officials to undertake charge of it, there arose a difference as to the prosperity or otherwise of the people therein, which is the present state of affairs in the local districts.

Amongst the disbursements, then, that will be diminished in consequence of the abolition and amalgamation of the *ken*, there are to be found judicial expenses, *i.e.* those of the *ken* offices for hearing plaints. Now these should of course be devoted to the establishment of Courts in those local districts. Nor should these alone be applied to the said purpose, but the sums disbursed on other useless objects should likewise be devoted thereto. For if not, the division or amalgamation of the local districts cannot, on the contrary, escape the accusation of having merely taken away useful expenses,—in which case, if we argue the point only upon judicial grounds, it will result that even greater expenses than those hitherto in existence will be entailed upon the said districts. This does not merely affect judicial matters in particular, but large outlay will further be necessary in order to place facilities within easy reach of the people. Now, such taking away of profitable expenses only to increase useless expenditure is an action of which our Government certainly ought not to be guilty. And we certainly should not be pleased if it were done.

In concluding our observations hereon, we must say a word to the people and the intelligent men of the local districts. The present condition of our local districts cannot but be regretted. Since the abolition of the *Han* their appearance has day by day become more desolate, both development of produce and industries having greatly diminished from what they were in former times. If matters should go on in the same way, what will be the final result? Unless energetic measures be now set on foot, when can there be laid the foundation for the good self-government of the districts? The division and amalgamation of those districts is the source from which springs the pure spirit of self-government. At this moment, if we do not arouse the gallant spirit of self-exertion, and cast aside the careless habit of merely bowing down to the opinions of the Government and not paying attention to the affairs of the Constitution, we shall lose all power of helping ourselves or ruling ourselves, and thereby assisting the affairs of state. Some persons have argued that the Central Government should import a portion of their powers to the Local Governments, and that the latter, again, should give a portion of their's to the *ken*, *ku*, town, and village assemblies. But, even supposing that the Central Government should be caused to impart a portion of their powers to the Local Governments, and the latter to give a portion of their's to the town, village, *ku*, or *ken* assemblies, how could they retain those powers, unless they possessed the pure spirit of self-help and self-government? It would thus appear as if there were in the local districts, a disposition to render still more prevalent the pure spirit of self-help and an inclination towards self-government. It is a long time since we have observed in those districts any such disposition. This is just the moment to stir up the pure spirit of self-government. Will not the advocates of "People's Rights" mark this opportunity to establish a National Assembly, and thereby to lay the foundation of People's Rights, and to assist and fix firmly local self-government? Unless the principal line to the net be drawn in, we certainly cannot obtain a particaption in the powers of Government;—and if our wise and intelligent men be not overcome by drowsiness they cannot but bestir themselves.

THE SAME.

Ósaka Nippó of September 1. 1876.

We regret very much that the order for the abolition of fourteen *ken* should have been issued before sufficient time had elapsed to allow of the views we published the other day spreading over the country. It is too late now for us to agitate in the matter; all we can do is to see of what nature is the outlook for the future. And in the prosecution of this enquiry there is one point upon which it behoves us not to be silent, namely, the development of the local distribution of power. According to some politicians the result of the creation of such large *ken* as these will be that a jealous feeling will arise in the minds of the local officials at the centralization of power in the Cabinet at Tókiô. This view, it need scarcely be said, is erroneous, but an examination into the results which are likely to be caused by the local Governments being entrusted with but small powers, and all matters in the jursdiction of an extensive district being referred for decision to the Central Government—shews that there is ground for apprehending inconvenience, and also discloses the existence of circumstances which explain the origin of such mistaken views.

At the present time politicians give rash utterance to thoughtless views on the subject of the abolition and extension of the *ken*, and scarcely a day passes without the number of such agitators increasing. Some argue that the new system will tend to diminish the pressure of public business; others again say that although there may be those who think that there will be a reduction in national expenditure, yet that forming conjectures for the future from a consideration of the past, the conclusion to be reached is that there will be no diminution in public business, no reduction in expenditure or in the number of public officials, and that the state of things will be the same as under the Tokugawa régime,—with this difference, that the people living in out of the way places will labour under the disadvantage of being at a great distance from the offices of their respective *ken*. What important change we are asked, will thus take place?

In our opinion the operation of this new system, by which several small *ken* are merged into large *ken*, will bring no advantages with it unless the powers of the local authorities are extended. If the powers suited to a certain locality are extended, then even though the inhabitants suffer some inconvenience in making application to the Head Office, if suits and legal processes and all business of whatsoever sort or nature can be settled on the spot,—matters can be arranged without the trouble of repeated journeys to and fro; and therefore if we compare this mode of procedure with that under which the Head Office is within easy reach of the various parts of the district under its jurisdiction, but in all matters the action and decision of the Central Government have to be awaited, the first system is decidedly preferable.

To argue the question more minutely, let us take a district whose circumference is forty *ri*, and in which there is one small office which hears and decides all matters appertaining to that district. We will suppose that a person living in the most remote part of this district brings a case before this small office, to do which he has to cross mountains and ford rivers. The officers of this small office decide this case on the spot according to the laws of the country, and the applicant is saved a repetition of his tedious journey.

Now let us take another case. We will suppose there is a small district with a circumference of only ten *ri*, which possesses quite a formidable head quarters of local administration, which, however, is devoid of proper authority, and cannot decide the affairs of the people in its jurisdiction without the consent of the Central Government to which it is subordinate. The effect of such an arrangement as this is that the inhabitants of this small district, however trifling the application they wish to make, however slight the redress they seek, must in each case apply through the local bureau to the Central Government, whose decision, whatever length of time elapses, must be received before the matter reaches a termination.

In respect of the happiness and comfort of their inhabitants, to which of these two districts should the palm be given? Who would not prefer the district in which, large as it is, public business

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is transacted with promptitude? Therefore in the creation of large *ken*, provided the authority befitting the various localities is developed, even if abolition and extension do take place, we do not regard them as disastrous. Even politicians perhaps will agree with us here. Should it so happen that large districts, such as in our first example, should be created with offices constituted in the manner treated of in our second example, why in that case we could do nothing. We can only pray that local governments may never come to this.

On studying what we have written above it may appear to some that we wish to inculcate the doctrine that local administrations should be invested with absolute powers, and should be free from all control of the Central Government, but such is not the principle of local distribution of power. In all matters there are local interests and there are national interests, the two classes of things are distinct, and the number of cases which must be referred to the Supreme Government cannot therefore be regarded as small. Thus much all can ascertain for themselves by self-enquiry. Nor has there from times past ever been any lack of explanation, on the part of politicians, concerning the nature of these two classes of things and the distinction which exists between them. We think it needless at the present moment to wander into matters foreign to our subject, and to plunge into a deep discussion regarding the difference between Local and Central Government.

There is, however, one thing which we must say to our countrymen. It is this. We have confined ourselves in the foregoing remarks to pointing out the advantages which a local distribution of power gives to the transaction of public business and to the regulation of affairs, but the actual results of such a system do not stop here. For instance there is no country in the world in which the distribution of power is so thoroughly carried out as in England. We have not the time to enumerate the numberless instances in which, thanks to a harmonious development of the distribution of power in England, the administration of that country has been attended with profit, and her warfare conducted with success. We should, indeed, like to give some account of these were it only a very curtailed one, but it hardly agrees with the subject in hand, and we should unduly prolong this article, and perhaps fail of securing the object for which it was written. We think it necessary to mention the fact that this system *has* been attended with great results, in order that our countrymen may not restrict their attention to what is only one part of the question of the local distribution of power.

The Same.

("Hôchi Shimbun" of August 29th 1876.)

In the Hamamatsu *ken*,—it may perhaps be in consequence of the people having noticed the report mentioned in our issue of the 14th inst., to the effect that that *ken* was shortly to be abolished and incorporated with another,—this news has been circulated not only in the town itself, but also in the neighbouring villages, and there has been much talk about its abolition. Two persons, named Kanêhara Shôtarô and Kondô Yahei, of the post-town of Hamamatsu in the department of Fuchi, have accordingly been appointed the general representatives of the council of small merchants, and on the 15th, 16th and 17th,—three days in all,—meetings were held in a temple. The people say that if the report in question be true, the condition of Hamamatsu will of course decline, so that it will eventually be impossible to escape death by starvation; that the town, which was burned down the year before last, was only restored to its original state by September last year; and also that since last month schools are in course of construction in the town; so that, if the *ken* be abolished, no benefit will have resulted therefrom. A petition has in consequence been forwarded to the *Kencho*, begging that the *ken* may be retained. Shôtarô and Yahei both arrived at for Yedo on the 26th instant, as town representatives, and have sent in a petition to the Home Department, stating that if the *ken* be retained as heretofore, a sum of 30,000 *yen* shall be paid to the Government yearly, commencing from the present year.

As, however, the alteration is one concerning the general physical division of our whole country, we do not think that consent will be given.

Imprisonment Pending Appeal.

(Chôya Shimbun.)

Mr. Motoki, the editor of the *Saifû Shimbun*, was sentenced on the 23rd of February last, at the Tôkiô *Saibansho*, to undergo imprisonment for the term of two years and a half for violating the thirteenth clause of the Press-laws in an article which contended that should the Government become corrupt and oppressive a hundred years hence—meaning thereby at any future time—it should be overthrown.

Mr. Motoki, however, appealed to the *Daishin-in* against this judgment, on the plea that the article in question referred solely to the future, and, if it was an offence, it was one against the twelfth and not the thirteenth clause of the Press-laws. After the lapse of six months, during which he was confined in prison, a judgment was pronounced by the *Daishin-in* to the following effect:—"As the article in question does not incite the people to the commission of any crime, but to the overthrow of the Government, and as the Government a hundred years hence will hold the same relations to the Mikado as does the present Government, the writing constitutes an offence against the 13th article of the code. The judgment of the *Saibansho* is therefore confirmed, and Mr. Motoki is ordered to complete his term of three years imprisonment.

We have gone carefully over the whole case, that is, the decision of the *Saibansho*, Mr. Motoki's argument against it, and the final decision of the *Daishin-in*, and would offer the following remarks.

The *Daishin-in*, having been established by the Imperial decree of April 1875, must be composed of impartial men who would not act unjustly, and therefore Mr. Motoki was very likely wrong in view of the fact that judgment has gone against him. But, being slow of apprehension, we do not very clearly see the reasons for this decision. Were we to go deeply into the case, we might be carried too far, and find ourselves charged with endeavour to prove a guilty person innocent, so that we shall be silent upon this part of the question.

There is something, however, about which we cannot maintain silence. The sense of the word 'appeal' is this, that, whether with better or worse reason, a man may go for justice to a higher court, in case he is not satisfied with the decision of the court below. Now, when an appeal is pending from the editor of a newspaper, he is put into the same prison with ordinary criminals there to await the decision of the *Daishin-in*. In the present case it took the *Daishin-in* six months to render its decision, and the term for which Mr. Motoki was condemned to imprisonment was three years. If the decision of the *Saibansho* had been reversed on appeal, how would Mr. Motoki have been compensated for this six months of imprisonment? We do not say that the delay in rendering this judgment is due to any want of industry in the *Daishin-in*, for it pursued its work even during the hottest time of the season. It may have arisen from the multitude of the appeals and the paucity of officials to deal with them. But we think that some consideration at all events should be given to those who are undergoing the hardships of prison life.

Were it asked, for what purpose was the *Daishin-in* established, the reply would be, "In order that no man should be unjustly punished." It cannot accord with the will of our Emperor that a man should be detained for a long time in prison unjustly; nor that any one should say "I am unjustly condemned, but the delay attendant upon an appeal to the *Daishin-in* is so great, that it is useless for me to appeal."

Ought, then, the period to be fixed, say at ten or twenty days, within which the *Daishin-in* should render judgment? This could not be, because there are many difficult cases to adjust, and a great stress of business. Ought, then, the number of officials to be unlimited? Not so, again, for there must of course be a limit to the number of officials in every department. Should men, then, give up appealing altogether? No: this would be barbarous. What, then, should be done? We think that, pending an appeal, a man should be handed over to the care of the district authorities or his relatives, and not committed to prison until found guilty by the *Daishin-in*. Men like the editors of papers might be confined to their own houses with perfect safety. Some may argue that this is just and reasonable, but that it is not done in Europe. Our reply is, that as there are many differences between ourselves and the Europeans, there is no great harm in adding one more to them.

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District and Superior Courts.

("Nichi Nichi Shimbun" of September 14th, 1876.)

Notification No. 114.

It is hereby notified that the system of *Fu* and *Ken* Courts is now altered, and that District Courts are established, the jurisdiction of the same being determined as shown below.

(Signed) Iwakura Tomomi,
Udaijin.

September 13th 1876.

1. Tôkiô Court; .....Tôkiô *Fu*, Chiba *ken*.
2. Kiôto Court; .....Kiôto *Fu*, Shiga *ken*.
3. Ôsaka Court; .....Ôsaka *Fu*, Sakai *ken*, and Wakayama *ken*.
4. Yokohama Court; .....Kanagawa *ken*.
5. Hakodaté Court; .....Hok'kaidô,, viz., that portion hitherto under this Court's jurisdiction.
6. Kôbé Court; .....Hiôgo *ken*, Okayama *ken*.
7. Niigata Court; .....Niigata *ken*.
8. Nagasaki Court; .....Nagasaki *ken*, Fukuôka *ken*.
9. Tochigi Court; .....Tochigi *ken*, Ibaragi *ken*.
10. Urawa Court; .....Gumba *ken*, Saitama *ken*.
11. Aômori Court; .....Aomori *ken*, Akita *ken*.
12. Ichinoseki Court; .....Iwaté *ken*, Miyagi *ken*.
13. Yonézawa Court; .....Yamagata *ken*, Fukushima *ken*.
14. Shidzuoka Court; .....Shidzuôka *ken*, Yamanashi *ken*.
15. Matsumoto Court; .....Nagano *ken*, Gifu *ken*.
16. Kanazawa Court; .....Ishikawa *ken*.
17. Nagoya Court; .....Aichi *ken*, Miyé *ken*.
18. Matsuyé Court; .....Shimané *ken*.
19. Matsuyama Court; .....Ehime *ken*.
20. Kôchi Court; .....Kôchi *ken*.
21. Iwakuni Court; .....Yamaguchi *ken*, Hiroshima *ken*.
22. Kumamoto Court; .....Kumamoto *ken*, Oida *ken*.
23. Kagoshima Court; .....Kagoshima *ken*.

Notification No. 115.

It is hereby notified that in connection with the alteration of the system of *Fu* and *Ken* Courts, and the establishment of District Courts, the jurisdictions of the several Superior Courts are determined as shown below.

(Signed) Iwakura Tomomi,
Udaijin.

September 13th 1876.

1. Tôkiô Superior Court; ....Tôkiô, Yokohama, Tochigi, Urawa, Aichi, Shidzuôka, Niigata, and Matsumoto Courts.
2. Ôsaka Superior Court; .....Kiôto, Ôsaka, Kôbé, Kanazawa, Matsuyama, Kôchi, Matsuyé, and Iwakuni Courts.
3. Miyagi Superior Court; .....Aômori, Ichinoseki, Yonézawa, and Hakodaté Courts.
4. Nagasaki Superior Court; ....Nagasaki, Kumamoto, and Kagoshima Courts.

Woolwich Infancy.

("Hôchi Shimbun" of September 13, 1876.)

At the Rifle Manufactory of the War Department, at Hagi in the Yamaguchi Ken, Mr. Morikawa Shigenobu, a *Chiu-i* of the War Department, has hitherto resided and exerted himself in the work, so that a large member of rifles have been made. He has now come up to Yedo for the purpose of conveying the rifles hither, and Mr. Netsu Arata, *Chiu-i*, has been ordered to take his place at the manufactory.

It is indeed a matter over which we should rejoice, that rifles, cannon, cartridges, etc. have all been made in our own land of Japan, so that we seem not to be behind either Europe or America. After this, we desire that there should not, even for a single day, be a foreigner in the employ of our Government.

Law-Reform.

("Hôchi Shimbun" of September 11, 1876.)

In connection with the National Constitution which is now to be established, the following Imperial Message was, on the 7th instant, delivered to Arisugawa no Miya, President of the *Genrô-In*:—

"It is Our wish to consider extensively the laws of all foreign "countries with reference to our national constitution, and "thereby to determine our constitutional law. Do you, therefore, "prepare a draft for this purpose, and submit it to Us. We will "then make Our choice."

On the following day, the 8th instant, the President made the above known to all the members of the *Genrô-In*, and we hear that four of the latter, viz. Hosokawa, Fukuba, Yanagiwara, and Nakajima, were appointed to form a committee of investigation.

This has lately given rise to various reports on all sides in the streets.

Correspondence.

TRAINING NOTES.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yokohama, September 16th, 1876.

Dear Sir.—The operations of the sporting world during the past week have not been very animated, so there is little to tell your readers. For the first two or three days the same stables as those mentioned in my last were the only representatives, but on Wednesday, notwithstanding the freely circulated report to the contrary, the Mystery stable appeared in full strength, and the owner notified the requirement of nine stalls in the paddock, permission for three bettoes to ride, etc. Of this more anon. Mr. Nicolas appeared once, and was as welcome as usual. All looked forward to a daily vision of the familiar figure and the charm of the "nightingale-like whistle" which regulates the training of his ponies. Alas! his unexpected departure for Shanghai has caused a vacancy in our little circle, and cast a feeling of dullness over the whole aspect of things at the Race Course. We can but hope that he will speedily return with a strong re-inforcement for the Russo—Mexican stable, to disperse the now pending gloom with his ever-ready pleasantries.

The Tartans are all in regular hard work, which they apparently can stand very well. *Lintie* looks fully able to uphold the high opinion that was formed of him last meeting. *Tallapoosa* and *Hereward* take very kindly to their work, but in my opinion the former will never do wonders here; his style is not suited to this course. *Wild Moor* is a fine, strongly built pony with good action—one of the old school—and shows that Mr. Morrison's interests are well represented in Shanghai. Mr. de Benter's lot have somewhat improved in appearance. *North Mongolian* attracts much attention and I think may come out in the place of his stable companion *South*, who is still too lame to put in an appearance. Of *Ravenslee* and *Consolation* we shall know more when the galloping commences; at present they show signs of being very lazy. *Uncas* will certainly not be fit to run this meeting. Mr. Pringle still perseveres with *Black Rod*, who is as lame as ever, and *Sirius* who has been transferred to his stable. *Grasshopper* has decidedly fallen off under Mr. Savile's management, and is not, in my opinion, half the pony he was last meeting. Being now comfortably stabled under the guardian eye of the Hon. Secretary of the late Yokohama Society for the prevention of of cruelty to animals, he, together with *Drift* and *Crusader*, ought to speedily improve.

As before stated the Mystery Stable have begun work. *Dibs* is in splendid form. I don't think there is any China pony here to beat him for three quarters of a mile. The two new ponies *Niboo* and *Satz* have apparently been kept through the summer on the *green spectale* plan of feeding, and through they are both fine looking ponies, they certainly want more flesh. The Japanese representative of this stable, *Oyama*, is in fine form, and being a young pony has grown some two or three inches since last meeting. This, however, will not prevent his winning. *Little Fish* has got over his liking for the gate, and the remains of *Picayune* may sometimes be seen in the environs of the course.

Mr. John Peel's *Grey Friar* and *Bonito* are both in good fettle, especially the former, which would be a dangerous opposer to the Tartan's best, if he could be got out of his obstinate, or nervous, habit of standing still when mounted. Many ponies get into this way through that popular folly of throwing a blanket over their heads at the smallest sign of fractiousness; this only excites their nervousness, whereas a few days of firm, but gentle treatment on the part of the rider at mounting, would have the desired effect of curing the ponies of what is too often mis-called vice. By the next steamer from Shanghai two new ponies are expected for this stable, and I am sure every one will wish the owner the success he so fully deserves. The *Judge* has commenced work, but his stable companion *Minister* is still a little lame, and is very much fancied by certain owners who I think greatly overrate his powers.

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Of native ponies there is still a great dearth. The dealers say that they can find no purchasers, and on the other hand stable owners complain that they can find no ponies. The fact is that some few years ago a very foolish habit of advancing money to brokers came into vogue, and men went up country with advances to bring down some wonderfully "*Hi-hi-mama*." In some few cases they returned; in many others they forgot the obligation they were under to the too-confiding foreigner, and *stayed away*. The few ponies that were brought down in this manner frequently found their way to the hammer, and in some instances realized as much as *ten to thirteen dollars* each! The brokers now can get no more advances, and consequently the *bonâ fide* dealers do not know where to take their ponies. I don't think there are many to be had, but some of those offered at Kamakura for sale were well worthy of attention. A very fast griffin, belonging a high officer in the Admiralty Department, is said to have come up from Satsuma and in my next I hope to be able to tell you all about him.

Yours truly,

TRITON.

THE MITSU BISHI COMPANY.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

The "Grand Hotel,"

Yokohama, 14th September, 1876.

Dear Sir,—May I ask your kind indulgence in allowing me to make public, through the columns of your influential journal, the following circumstances:—

On the morning of Wednesday, the 6th current, between 10 and 11 o'clock, I applied at the office of the Mitsu Bishi Steam-ship Company, Shanghai, for a passage ticket for Yokohama. I was informed by the clerk in charge, after that gentleman had consulted with the Agent, that the hour had passed for their issue at the office, but on application to the Purser on board the *Tokio Maru* I could obtain a ticket, on payment of a penalty of 10 per cent. advance on the ordinary rate for the passage. This I found I had to submit to.

I made my application more than one hour before the advertised time, noon, for the sailing of the ship, considering, as is the case with other Steam-ship Companies, that I should be in ample time.

Perhaps the enlightened Agents of the Company will, after the present hot weather has passed, exert themselves sufficiently to take measures, whereby the public can be informed, how many hours, days or weeks notice they require from intending passengers to clear themselves from the extortion to which I have referred.

I believe, although a stranger in the East, that the information would be much valued, as other passengers by the *Tokio Maru* complain of being victimised in the same manner as myself.

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

BETA.

An eclipse of the sun will take place to-morrow, and there will also be a new moon. It will be curious to see whether these events are followed by any change of weather.

If the age of "lying bulletins" has gone by, and we may depend on the truth of a tranquillising Simla telegram, Lord Lytton's health is not in a condition that need excite apprehensions of his premature departure from India. He is not robust and never was; it is whispered that he is never likely to be; it is admitted that he is a sufferer from indigestion, and the viands needed to whet his appetite are not of a kind to produce robustness even on the hills. Meanwhile, says the telegraphist, he works night and day, and when his mastery of Indian subjects is complete, we may expect to hear the voice of the ruler a little more frequently than before. He certainly cannot be accused of any undue haste to show his hand publicly in conducting the state chariot, and people were begining to think that for a King of men we had got a dyspeptic poet who would leave hard work for others and content himself with scattering at intervals a few flowers of rhetoric. But thought will probably soon lead to action, and if we may judge from the one or two things he has already been known to do, we may predict that his rule will be very different from the quiet commonplace administration of his predecessor. With less caution and more sentiment than Lord Northbrook, we trust he will be found possessed of administrative as well as poetical genius.

Law & Police.

IN H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before Russell Robertson, Esq., Consul.

Monday, September 11th, 1876.

This was a charge against Oxen Oxenson, Charles Dodge, and Edward Lawrence, seamen on board the British ship *Ambassador*, for being absent without leave.

C. Prehn, sworn, stated: I am the master of the *Ambassador*. At half past ten yesterday morning my able seaman came up and asked for leave to go on shore. I told them I could not yet spare them, as I wanted to get the ship put in order, but as soon as the cargo was discharged I should give them both money and leave. They said they did not want money, and again pressed me for leave. Dodge and Oxenson said they would rather have three weeks' in jail than stay on board. The mate went forward and sent all the sampans away. Dodge said "you had better not play with my temper or it will be worse for you." The mate saw the three prisoners leave the ship in a sampan about twenty-five minutes to eleven in the forenoon. Oxenson returned about five o'clock drunk, and the others did not come on board till this morning at four. The men have had no liberty since the ship came in twelve days ago; they never asked for it till yesterday.

Prisoners admitted the charge, and were ordered each to forfeit two days' pay.

Wednesday, September 13th, 1876.

F. A. Cope *v.* F. W. Marks.

This was a claim for the amount of an I.O.U. said to have been granted in return for a receipted account with a balance of $10; this sum being the value of a piece of cloth bought by plaintiff at auction, January 14th, 1875.

F. A. Cope, sworn, deposed:—My claim is for an auction account on a piece of cloth purchased by Mr. Marks, January 14th, 1875. This account was sent in due course to Mr. Marks, and after being presented for payment several times was at length retained, and I received this I. O. U. instead. This I. O. U. I presented many times last year and also after Mr. Marks's return from India. On the 8th August this year, wishing for certain reasons to close transactions, I wrote to Mr. Marks, the press copy of which letter I am prepared to produce. The money was not sent to me and I enclosed this envelope with the I. O. U. and requested Mr. Marks to pay the amount. Mr. Litchfield wrote back saying Mr. Marks was not at the office and he would retain the I. O. U. for Mr. Marks inspection as it was neither dated nor endorsed. Mr. Marks then wrote to me declaring that the I. O. U. was a forgery, and I admit that the answer I sent to this note was not worded in the most polite way possible, for I was very angry and annoyed at this statement. The I O.U. sent me by Mr. Marks represented a receipted account.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marks: This I. O. U. is for the amount of an auction sale on a piece of cloth bought in January 1875; I really cannot be expected to recollect what sort of cloth it was. I sent in the I.O.U. first in April or May, 1875, and at least thirty times between that date and August this year have I given it to my boy to present to you for settlement. I did not send it with the chit-book; I am not in the habit of sending bills with the chit-book. I probably did send in an account in March, 1875. (Account produced by Mr. Marks.) That is in the writing of the firm. (An I. O. U. shown.) I never to the best of my recollection saw that before. (In this account there was mentioned January 7th, 1875. By F. W. M.'s I. O. U.—$10,00.)

His Honour compared the two I. O. Us, the one produced by Mr. Cope and the other by Mr. Marks, and declared that he could no see difference in the signatures, though Mr. Marks alleged the one to be false.

Mr. Marks now asked that the case be dismissed on the ground that Mr. Cope was sueing for the amount of an I. O. U. for which credit had already been given. His Honour declined to do so.

Cross-examination was continued:—All the answers received to my applications for payment of this money were *miyonichi*, and *by-and-bye*. I sent repeatedly, and you were sick for sometime, till I received this note from Mr. Litchfield.

H. W. Litchfield, sworn, in to Mr. Marks:—Your friend Mr. Strachan was in the office at the time this I. O. U. was brought in, March 1874. I cannot say whether you gave the I. O. U. to Mr. Strachan. In my belief that the one now brought forward by you is the I. O. U. you gave to Mr. Cope.

F. W. Marks, said I gave an I.O.U: to Mr. Strachan in payment of my subscription to the Race Club: I presume that Mr. Strachan must have taken it to Mr. Cope's Auction Room and endorsed it in

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payment for some cloth he had bought. This is the only explanation I can give of its having Mr. Strachan endorsement, and I distinctly state that the I. O. U. has been paid and I have received credit for the amount.

Mr. Litchfield, continuing: I have been with you since January 1874. You were in fairly good health from April 1875, till about August, when you were seriously ill. You only attended the office when pressing business required, and I have looked after your affairs in the office since April 1875, with the exception of one fortnight. All letters entering the office have passed through my hands; some I open if they do not appear to be altogether private, in which case I send then up to you unopened. I know Mr. Cope's writing and never saw the I. O. U. till it was presented in August. On the 8th of August you received this letter from Mr. Cope and we had some talk about it. Two or three days prior to this you had entered into negociations with Mr. Cope for the purchase of some harness, which was sent to your house for trial on the ponies. It did not fit and was returned by the man who brought it. In the evening this letter came from Mr. Cope, accusing you of having changed a pair of reins. I know you called in the betto and in consequence of his answers to your questions you returned the letter. Immediately after this affair, this I. O. U. was presented; I saw it then for the first time. I was surprised it should have been sent in as you had not had any transactions with Mitchell, Cope & Co. for a long period, and I refused to settle it before consulting you. I know your handwriting and signature, and I do not think this is your signature. Mr. Cope says he found my letter lying on his desk, opened. I sent it in an envelope and with the chit-book. Mr. Cope came to me on some private business some time ago, and you gave me express orders not to give him credit either for work or costs. This business was performed, and Mr. Cope did not then object to your earning your fee. Nothing was said about an I.O.U. for $10.

To Mr. Cope: The business I transacted with you personally. I sometimes send bills away from the office when I am busy, but I invariably open them before doing so.

Mr. Marks said nothing further need be said; all the facts in the case had been brought to light and further remarks would be superfluous.

His Honour then said: The opinion I form in this case is: that I decidedly consider it a strange coincidence that two I.O.Us. of the same date and for the same amount should be in existence. I hold that the account in question has been paid and that the I. O. U. had not been given up at that time. As to defendant's allegation that this I. O. U. is a forgery, that of course, I do not think for a moment to be the case. Verdict for defendant.

Wednesday, September 13th.

A motion was brought before the Court in the case of "the Japanese Government *versus* W. H. Smith and his Trustee in Liquidation A. J. Wilkin" for the recovery of certain land, to substitute another defendant, viz.: Mr. Dohmen.

Mr. Ness appeared on behalf of Mr. Wilkin; Mr. Hill represented the Japanese Government.

Mr. Ness argued that the motion was in every way quite fair; it merely asked that Mr. Dohmen, to whom the land in question had been mortgaged and who was therefore the actual owner, should be allowed to defend the case brought before the Court by the Japanese authorities in which his own property was at stake.

Mr. Hill opposed the motion on the grounds that this was not a case of interpleading. The property in question is a leasehold under certain conditions; before those were complied with the Japanese government could not be made a party to the transfer. On the noting of such transfer all back rents were to be paid to the Kencho; the present action is for the forfeiture of the lots under the conditions of the lease. No doubt any transfers between the recorded holder of the land and any other person might be perfectly valid and legal, but before the form had been gone through at the Kencho the Japanese government could not be supposed to have any privity in the transaction.

Judgment reserved.

Friday, 15th September, 1876.

Judgement in the motion which was brought before the Court on Wednesday, the 13th instant, to substitute Mr. Dohmen in place of Mr. Wilkin, as defendant in this case, was given yesterday morning, as follows:—

I decline to make an order in the terms of the motion, but as there appears to have been a partial transfer of lots 63 and 66 to Mr. Dohmen, I make and order under Rule 37 of the Council, that Mr. Dohmen be joined as defendant so f lots are concerned, the pleadings to be amended ac Costs in this motion to be costs in the cause.

(signed) RUSSELL ROBEI

Thursday, September 14th, 1876.

John Cavanagh, a discharged seaman from U.S.S. "., was brought before His Honour on a charge of drunken

Police-sergeant Loxton, sworn, stated: Yesterday I for by Mr. Benson of the *Kencho*. I went and was ask charge of prisoner who had been intoxicated ever sin come from his ship. Prisoner himself begged to be loc he said he could not escape from liquor.

Prisoner said he was a native of Liverpool; his fat Englishman, his mother Irish. He had gone over to A joined the U.S. navy at San Francisco, but soon got tir was discharged with several other men when the " arrived in Yokohama lately. He could not help hin had got such a hold upon him.

Sentenced to 24 hours' imprisonment, afterwards to off by the first steamer.

His Honour said: I think it well to observe ho the discharged seamen from the American men- cast on shore here and, happening to be Englishmen, on the hands of the British Consulate. I believe the dozen such at present loating about the settlement are the bane of the American navy, who have been dis their misdeeds and who are not recognised by the U. Authorities because they claim to be Englishmen. T on shore with little or no wages, and a number of have haunted the settlement for some considerable tin

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IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COU

Before H. W. Denison, Esq., Vice Consul-G

Monday, September 11th, 1876.

James Sullivan was charged with having smuggled the U. S. jail on Sunday afternoon, the 10th instant.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Deputy Marshal Elmer, sworn, stated: About a q yesterday evening as I was turning the corner at T prisoner jump out of a *jinrikisha*, and the *jinrikis* packet to a string by which it was pulled up into the of the jail. As I approached them I noticed the c prisoner's attention to me; then he got into the *jin* and rode off. I met him again just behind the Germ in answer to my inquiries he said they were newspa been passing into the jail. I went to the jail, and, prisoners into their cells, commenced a search for the the same time telling the prisoner Hamilton that He replied: "It is no use hiding it, I see, so here it i nothing in it by this time," and he handed me this wh (produced.) When I asked who drank it, he sai them had had a drink out of it. I now went wi Hazzel to arrest prisoner. We found him sitting q on a bench in the "Shamrock" saloon. I told hi covered the contents of the package, and that I shoul and bring him before the Consul. He refused to come, up, took off his coat and hat and said "I'll make it h the man who arrests me." A lot of sailers came in a would not have prisoner arrested; but I pressed again to come with me. He caught hold of a bottle However, with the assistance of constable Hazzel, outside and had the manacles put on him, he swearing under the process. We had to tie his leg *sha* before we got to the station, and he has been the whole night. Mr. Hackett was with me when bottle being smuggled into the jail.

J. Hackett, sworn, deposed:—Deputy Marshal H were coming down the street when we saw priso alongside a *jinrikisha* man. He was first immed the jail-windows and then he passed over t side of the street. He was looking up at in the jail, though I could see no one there. asked me to look at something being hoisted up, but see anything.

G. Hamilton, sworn. Yesterday, I can not say at heard my name called from the street, and on lookin three foreigners, one of them Sullivan. They held u

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and indicated to me that it was intended for me, so I lowered a line and hoisted the package in. I found it to be a bottle of whiskey; we uncorked it and some of my fellow prisoners finished the contents. Mr. Elmer afterwards came and, locking all the prisoners up, asked for the package. I told him all about it. Perhaps had I know it to have been whiskey I would not have taken it. I drank the liquor more in order to do away with the bottle than for the stuff itself.

Prisoner had no questions to ask. When sworn he stated :—I came on shore from the U.S.S. *Yantic* yesterday and went drinking with some friends in the "Shamrock." We were talking about sending whiskey into the jail, and I bought a bottle and had it wrapped up in paper. We started for the jail in a *jinrikisha*: there must have been four of us at least. Before I had got out of the *jinrikisha* I saw Hamilton at the window, and I beckoned to him to pass down a line for the package I had. I met Mr. Elmer shortly afterward when I told him I had only passed some papers into the jail. Later in the evening Mr. Elmer again came to me, whilst I was sitting with some mates in the "Shamrock" and said he wanted me. There was a row, and I was laid on my back, kicked, and handcuffed. I do not know the other men who were with me at the jail.

Police-constable Hazzel, sworn:—Last night Mr. Elmer came and asked me to asked me to assist him in arresting a man who had smuggled whiskey into the jail. I went with him, and when we found the man Mr. Elmer told him what we wanted, but the prisoner made a noise and jumped on the counter. I pulled him off, and managed to fix the irons on him; we got him to the station by fastening his legs down in a *jinrikisha*.

Prisoner said he was aware he had no right to smuggle anything into the jail.

Sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour and $10 fine or twenty days' imprisonment in default. Hamilton to be put into close confinement for three days, and the other prisoners' liberty to be restricted.

Sullivan grumbled about paying the fine, saying he had lost a gold stud in the row yesterday.

Tuesday, 12th September, 1876.

Edward Moody, a seaman on board the U. S. S. *Yantic*, was charged with having hired a jinrikisha and afterwards refusing to pay for it.

Prisoner was discharged upon paying the coolie the fifty cents asked for.

IN THE IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULAR COURT.

Before P. F. KEMPERMANN, Esq., Acting-Consul.

Thursday, Sept. 14th, 1876.

Assessors, Mr. E. HAGENS and Mr. H. FRANCKE.

E. BATAVUS *vs.* H. W. HOHNHOLZ & Co.

This was a claim for $350, with interest and costs, due on a bill of exchange issued by defendants in favour of plaintiff, and payable on demand, which had been protested for non-payment.

Mr. Kirkwook appeared for plaintiff; Mr. Graham, who acts per procuration during the absence of Mr. Hohnholz, for defendants.

Defendants stated their inability to take up the protested bill, and were ordered to pay at once $350, and with 5 per cent. annual interest and costs.

IN THE KANAGAWA SAIBANSHO.

Before ISINAI KANSUI, Esq., Vice-President.

Saturday, 16th September, 1876.

F. ESCOMBE *vs.* ITO SHIMPEI.

Plaintiff, who had in March 1874 obtained a judgment in the Tôkiô *Saibansho* against defendant for the balance of an account for goods sold and delivered, now asked for a satisfactory settlement; or if such could not be obtained, that defendant should be punished for felony, having, according to his own statement, obtained the goods after having been declared bankrupt at the instance of other creditors.

At the request of the Court, plaintiff stated his case, as follows: In March 1874 defendant came to me, saying he had contracted with the Government for the building of some houses at Ichigai and elsewhere, and asked if I could supply him with materials, for which he would pay me as he got the money from the Government. The goods were supplied and the first two or three instalments paid regularly, but when the balance was not forthcoming I took him to the *Saibansho*. Judgment was obtained against him, and he was ordered to pay when he acquired property again. I have not seen nor heard from him since then. In March this year, being about to leave the country and wishing if possible to regain some of this money, I asked, through my Consul, to be confronted with Ito Shimpei. In due course the answer reached me; I was requested to attend at the Tôkiô *Saibansho* on the 25th of that month. I went there accordingly, and was told by the interpreter that Ito Shimpei had been released from custody on the 25th of May, upon payment of a certain fine and on account of sickness. I communicated this fact to my Consul, and was subsequently informed that the case had been transferred to this Court. The Consul then received a letter from one of the judges who had tried my case. The following is an extract :—

"When the above was investigated at Old Saibansho, Ito Shimpei had previously become bankrupt on account of other creditors and that he was willing to settle the matter after he had acquired property again, since at that time his assets amounted to nothing at all. The plaintiff said that the goods which he originally sold to the defendant were sold to a Government office and that as it was a perfect fraud to take goods which had been delivered without paying money for them, he wished to have the defendant punished, but the matter being from the first one of buying and selling on credit, the defendant did not appear to have received the goods fraudulently, and the plaintiff was therefore told to wait till the defendant had acquired property again and then demand payment.

(The above extract was read at request of the Court.)

I got a judgment against him for the amount claimed and if he cannot settle that, I ask to have him punished for felony. I have no guarantee for the money; I know the goods were given over to the Government and used in Government buildings, but where has the money gone? I have not received a cent from him. He has never come to me either to say he was making money again or on any other business. I have had to pay for the goods to those from whom I bought them in England, and now that I am leaving the country I think it very hard that I cannot have him punished. The judgment from the Tokio *Saibansho* ordered him to pay the money. The banto who was with me when these transactions were carried on is not with me now. My object in bringing him again before the Court is, 1stly: to ascertain whether it is possible to get satisfaction for my claim; and 2ndly: if he is not able to make any arrangement, to endeavour to have him punished on the strength of his own statement, that previously to taking the goods he had become a bankrupt.

To the Court: I have not a copy of the original complaint; I have no papers from the Tokio *Saibansho*. I obtained judgment against him. I have no guarantee for the money. I know the goods were given over to the Government and used in Government buildings, so that he must have received the money; but where has it gone to? He did not give me more than a small part of the total amount. The banto I had then is not with me now. I do not know where he may be found, It was only on seing this letter from the judge to Mr. Dohmen in April that I was aware he had been a bankrupt at the time of the transactions with me, or I should have tried to get him punished before now. I did not receive the judgment in a written form; it may have been sent to the Consul, but I am not aware that it has been so.

The Vice-President said :—As we have not received all the documents necessary to carry on this case from the Tokio *Saibansho*, the Court will adjourn till the 22nd instant at 10 a.m., by which time the papers will be to hand, and the defendant ordered to appear.

Sweetly it was said of a good old housekeeper, *I had rather want meat than want guests*; especially if they be courtly guests: for, never trust me, if one of their good legs made in a house be not worth all the good cheer a man can make them. He that would have fine guests, let him have a fine wife.—*Ben Jonson.*

What is history? It is truth alive and actual—truth embodied—truth clothed in our kindred clay. It is knowledge, not afloat on the mist-bounded sea—the shoreless abyss of speculation—but knowledge coasting it in sight of the familiar land-marks of time and place;—knowledge anchored to this human heart, and coming ashore on this our every-day existence. It is the maxim of the book made interesting—the lesson of the pulpit or the desk made simple and delightful, by being read anew in living men. It is the grace made lovelier, and the attainment made more hopeful, by its exhibition in beings of like passions with ourselves.—*Dr. J. Hamilton.*

The foundations of learning are—Seeing much, suffering much, studying much.—*Catherall.*

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MR. MARGARY'S JOURNEY.*

(The Times.)

Augustus Raymond Margary was one of those young men of whom England may well be proud. Selected to perform a most responsible and perilous duty, he accomplished it with great success, and after he had traversed vast regions hitherto untrodden by Europeans he fell a victim to treachery. That catastrophe however lamentable, was but an accident which by no way detracts from the merit of the previous achievement. In his 21st year Mr. Margary was successful in a competition for a Student Interpretership in China. That was in the year 1867, and the succeeding six years were spent in China to such profit that he had thoroughly mastered the language and made himself familiar with the habits and customs of the country. It is well known that the importance of opening an overland route for British commerce between India and China by way of Burmah has long been discussed in British India. In 1868 a Mission, under Major Sladen, crossed the Burmese frontier and reached the city of Momien in the Chinese Provinces of Yunnan. It returned, however, having failed to penetrate beyond that point in consequence of the disturbed state of the Province, in which a civil war was raging between the Chinese authorities and the Mahomedan rebels. In 1874 the struggle ended in the overthrow of the Mahomedans, who were exterminated after the Chinese fashion, and the authority of the Emperor was restored up to the Burmese frontier. This afforded a favourable opportunity for renewing the attempt and a Mission under Colonel Browne was despatched by the Indian authorities with instructions to cross South-Western China from Bhamo to Shanghai, promises of safe conduct with the necessary passports having been previously obtained from the Peking Government. At the same time, as the Mission would need an interpreter, and to make it clear to the Mandarins along the route that Colonel Browne and his company belonged to the nation so well known at the capital and the eastern ports, the British Minister at Peking was instructed to send an officer across China to meet the Mission and act as their interpreter and guide. Hence arose Mr. Margary's appointment, and to it we are indebted for this most interesting book.

After this long and perilous journey was determined by the authorities, doubt arose as to its expediency. It seemed that, after all, the shortest way, and certainly the safest for the person principally concerned, would be to send the interpreter by sea to Burmah, there to join the Mission, and this change of views was communicated to Mr. Margary; but by the time the message reached him he was already away in the interior of China, far on his route to Bhamo, and he very wisely resolved to persevere. Besides, though the way by sea would have been both shorter and safer, one great advantage for Colonel Browne's Mission would have been lost, which has been already mentioned. The Mandarins along the route would not have greeted Mr. Margary as an old friend who had recently traversed their country under Imperial protection had they beheld him for the first time in company with Colonel Browne and acting as his interpreter. That they would have thus greeted him we think is evident from their general behaviour as recorded in this book. We, believe, therefore, that it was a wise act on the part of Mr. Wade to despatch Mr. Margary by the overland route, and the comparative ease with which he accomplished that part of his mission is a further proof of the wisdom of the choice. Political memories are proverbially short, and we shall therefore not be surprised if our readers have forgotten that our relations with China in 1874, were not on the best footing. It was supposed, in short, that a fresh war was impending between the two countries, as a new generation had arisen on whom the lessons taught their fathers fifteen years before had been thrown away. This might have been considered a bar to such a journey as that proposed for Mr. Margary; but he seems never to have regarded it in that light. On the contrary, he wrote of it "as a magnificent opportunity for distinguishing himself," and, though his health was any thing but good, he set off on a journey which lasted months with admirable resolution and self-reliance. It added to the embarrassments of his start that his mission was to be kept a profound secret. He had to make all his preparations, and to arrange for drawing money in the interior, and then set off with a cook, a messenger, and a writer, and to slip a way unknown to any one except the officials. As for his travelling, it was by no means plain sailing, except at the very beginning. The first 500 miles were up the Yangtze in the splendid American steamers which monopolize the traffic on that river. After that he proceeded up the river in a wretched narrow boat of the country; at a latter period he was carried hundreds of miles in a litter b over the most wretched roads; and, last of all, whe near his journey's end he put himself and his ba ponies, and thus arrived at Bhamo, on the Burmese fro had been reckoned that he would be three month road, but as he left Shanghai on the 23rd of Au did not reach Bhamo till the 17th of January, he five months in making his journey. When we add tha part of the time he was prostrated by fever and dysente reduced that he could scarce sit upright, and that two occasions, he had collisions with the people which, the Imperial protection, might have cut his adventuro tion short, we rather wonder that he succeeded in re Busmese frontier at all, than he should have been t longer on his way than he expected. It is much, howe credit of the Chinese people and to the Mandarins th whole, they received him with kindness and cordiality. not the good people in China or in any other nation strife and trouble. A very small leaven of wickedness to throw the whole mass into fermentation, and thus i in an outlying province, only recently restored after a guinary struggle to the Emperor's authority, Marga death from a lawless band in the very city which he h passed through charmed with the kindness of the Nothing is stronger than its weakest part, and it is pr the authorities of Peking in such matters as the murder ler have as little power to restrain a mob in Yun King of Scotland in the 16th century to control the on the West Coast, or the rievers and the robbers on border.

The method of Margary's travelling was pretty muc On arriving either in his boat or his sedan chair a place for the night, he called on the chief authorities him with more or less civility—sometimes with a g sometimes with very little. Having inspected his cre passed him on, with an official to vouch for him station, where the same formalities were observed. I the people, though curious and inquisitive, were c behaved. Thus, on one occasion at a place called the country, when the crowd round his sedan chai very uncomfortably, and he remonstrated with wh be the oldest inhabitant, that worthy replied that excuse the people as they "had never seen such a th before," to which Mr. Margary adds, "I found my where the object of intense excitement." Many of were very well informed as to English history, equa Yeh in this respect. At Loshan, on the Yangtze, h who was much occupied with a book written by one man who was sent over to record his impressions o tries, and who said, referring to England, "Ah, must be a fine place." Mr. Margary borrowed having read it says, "What do you thing was the s of all others which most struck our Celestial crit appearance of Piccadilly at night, with its double r rising and falling with the inequalities of that nobl It reminded him of a golden dragon! And this sight in all Europe!" But here let us add that if note of admiration is meant for contempt of the Ch we entirely disagree with him, for we think Piccad a wonderful and splendid sight, and we can fan shippers being greatly struck by it. At any shows how closely the critic observed the foreig sent out to describe.

It was fortunate for Mr. Margary that travelling by boat with a train of servants, to whom were oc lesser Mandarins sent to accompany him, he wa stores with which to entertain authorities of th which we passed, and to make them present sherry, soda water, and above all things, cigar manufacture he found immensely appreciated by and on one occasion he won the heart of an officia a cup of coffee, a beverage which he up to that tasted. It was on the 27th of October that Mr. the end of his boat journey, at the great city o That was a turning point in his travels. Here h here he shook off his dysentery and fever; h journey in a sedan chair, and here he found little the authorities, came into collision with a bruta to be smuggled out of the city. It transpired aft mob wreaked their vengeance on the boatmen w the "foreign devil" into the town, and partly

* "The Journey of Augustus Raymond Margary, from Shanghai to Bhamo and back to Manwyne"—London, Macmillan & Co., 1876.

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boat, for which the authorities at Peking promised that the wrong-doers should be severely punished, a promise which we hope they have kept. Thus Mr. Margary journeyed on till he reached Yunnan-fu in the province of Yunnan, the border province of Burmah. This was on the 29th of November. He felt himself much benefited by the change from boat to sedan chair and horseback, and found "the people charming and the Mandarins extremely civil," so that he had "quite a triumphal progress." The curiosity of the towns-people was still boundless, and all he did was "under the silent gaze of eyes fixed to innumerable crannies in the rickety walls and windows." Another evil was the incessant smoke in his sleeping rooms, for the weather was now cold, and he was in a great coal country, but chimneys seemed to have been forgotten in the fire-places. His health was, however, now excellent, and he had fine opportunities for sporting. Everywhere the exterminating nature of the recent war showed itself in the proverty of all classes, and in the shrunken skeletons of great cities through which he passed. As for the roads, they were execrable, "the merest goatpaths," rendered still worse by the way which they had been broken up by the rebels. Yunnan-fu is the capital of the province, but another of its greatest cities is Ta-li-fu, renowned as the head-quarters of the rebels and the scene of their final defeat. There was evidently much reluctance on the part of the authorities to let him into this city, and they tried to persuade Margary to take another route to the Burmese frontier; but he insisted on having his way, and entered Ta-li-fu on the 17th of December. There it lay before him, with its white walls and pagodas and its glorious lake. Once within its walls he was received with great courtesy by the Tartar General, an enormously tall man, who asked him innumerable questions as to England and Burmah, and invited him on his return to come and stay with him in the city. Leaving Ta-li-fu on the 18th of December he spent Christmas day on the road, ordering his cook to make him the "thunderingest" dinner out of tinned meats and the few materials at his command. On this part of the journey he had a narrow escape, for while stalking some animals in the grass, which he at first thought were deer and then leopards, they turned out to be tigers. But they generously trotted off without attacking the sportsman, who was pursuing them with two short charges in a fowling piece. Thus he passed on through a fine sporting country till he came to Manwyne, where he made the acquaintance of "a furious ex-brigand who attacked our last expedition in 1867, and has been rewardly lately for his services against the rebels with a military command over all this country. To my surprise he prostrated himself and paid me the highest honours. I had a most successful interview." This is the man whose name Mr. Margary spells "Li-Hsies-Tai," the official who, under other forms of spelling, was originally accused of having been mainly instrumental in his death. Whatever may have been his conduct afterwards, he then took the greatest care of the traveller. "He told the townsmen and the chieftain of the savage Shans," says Margary, "that I had come protected by an Imperial edict, and that they had better take care of me." So he stayed a few days in Manwyne shooting ducks and admiring the "wonderful turbans of black crape which the women wore, towering up in concentric folds higher than the bearskin of a guardsman, and expanding to more than a foot in front." On the 17th of January he writes—"Now I am over the savage hills, and have wrung the hands of my countrymen again. It was so delightful to come down from the hills to the Burmese plain and see the semi-Indian civilization all around. Colonel Browne and a string of distinguished officers gave me a hearty welcome, with congratulations on my splendid journey." No wonder they were glad to see him, for the Indian authorities thought he was lost, and telegraphed for another interpreter who was sent by sea, so that there were now two instead of one.

The progress of the expedition was delayed by various difficulties for another month. On the 15th of February it began to move, but the end was soon to come. Rumours met them on the Chinese border that the Kakhyens, wild hill tribes, were mustering to oppose them. Of these reports Margary made light. He had come safe through that very country, he was known to the Mandarins, he would go on ahead to Manwyne and clear the way for the expedition. On the 19th of February he went across the frontier with his Chinese secretary and servants, reaching Seray in safety, to which place the mission followed him. That was on the 21st of February. On the 22nd the storm broke, the camp was surrounded by armed bands while letters from Burmese agents in Manwyne told that, on the previous day Mr. Margary had been brutally murdered in that city. On this the Mission, who were only saved by the staunchness of their Burmese escort, fought their way back across the frontier. At Bhamo they made every enquiry as to Mr. Margary's death, but without much success. The most trustworthy account was that he had been seen walking about Manwyne with Chinese on the morning of the 21st, and that he had left the town to visit a hot spring at the invitation of some Chinese, who, as soon as they were outside the town, knocked him off his pony and speared him. So ended the second British Mission from Burmah to China. Mr. Margary's death, as is well known roused the greatest suspicions as to the treachery of the Chinese authorities in general, and of Li-sich-tai in particular. The result was Mr. Grosvenor's Mission, which following in Mr. Margary's footsteps, has traversed the south-western districts of China, and held a solemn inquiry at Manwyne as to the circumstances which attended his death. The result of the inquiry has not as yet been made public, though it was reported that Li-sich-tai has been degraded and disgraced. This, if true, in itself would not prove much, as Peking is always provided with a scapegoat to conceal the weakness of the Central Government. It is quite possible that Li-sich-tai having once passed on the traveller, may have fancied that he had fulfilled the Imperial mandate and then washed his hands of him for the future. It is, however, quite as possible that the Mandarin may have been powerless to restrain the wild tribes nominally under his authority, and that thus Margary met his death; but whatever be the cause, the 21st of February, 1875, deprived England of a very able public servant. It is sad to think that having virtually accomplished his mission he should have been cut off in so sudden and mysterious a manner.

MR. WALLACE ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF ANIMALS.*

[SECOND NOTICE.]

(The Spectator.)

Granting the facts, now completely established by geologists, that the surface of the earth has been through all time, and is still undergoing a series of changes, and that there is a constant tendency for all living things to adapt themselves to their surroundings by the simple process of those which are unfit being killed off, we come almost inevitably to Mr. Wallace's further conclusions. His merit is in working out the details:—

"Animals," he says, "multiply so rapidly, that we may consider them as continually trying to extend their range, and thus any new land raised above the sea by geological causes becomes immediately peopled by a crowd of competing inhabitants, the strongest and best adapted of which alone succeed in maintaining their position."

No better illustration of this could be taken than that afforded by insects, whose rate of increase is familiar to every one. Their two chief functions are, to afford food for other animals, and to be the means of fertilising flowers. A new field where they would be free from those who prey upon them would place them under different circumstances, and would free them from the necessity of being provided with the means for escape which they generally possess, either in the shape of wings or some kind of mimicry. If we take some isolated spot, as Kerguelen Island or Madeira, as a new habitat for them, without in the meantime considering what geological change produced it, we find at once that in their new home the insects whose wings are deficient or absent would not be destroyed, as they would be in their old home. That insects are occasionally born without wings, in every class of them, if not established by actual observation, is quite certain to be the case by analogous monstrosities met with elsewhere. We find, further, that in the new locality not only would the wingless insects be protected in a negative way by the absence of their former destroyers, but that they would have a positive advantage due to a local peculiarity. Mr. Darwin long ago connected the occurrence of wingless insects in such places as Madeira with the frequency and violence of the gales which occur there, and he came to the conclusion that the winged individuals were blown out to sea and drowned, whilst those which had no wings were protected by their deprivation. The report of the Transit expedition to Kerguelen Island completely establishes this discovery, for moths, flies, and beetles were there found to be quite incapable of flight, though many had stumps or abbreviated wings, showing that their progenitors were formerly fully provided.

If further proof were needed, Mr. Wallace's careful compilation of facts fully affords it. In Madeira no less than twenty-two genera of insects, which are usually, or sometimes winged in Europe, have only wingless species; and even the same species

* *Geographical Distribution of Animals.* By Alfred Russel Wallace. London: Macmillan and Co.

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which is winged in Europe becomes in at least three cases wingless in Maderia, without any other preceptible change having taken place. But this is not the most curious fact, for when any new factor makes a change in one direction, it is quite sure not to limit its influence to that one method. The same climatic influence which deprives some insects of their wings increases the size of the wings of others, for Mr. Wollaston has pointed out that those species which have wings in Maderia have them larger than the same species in Europe. The meaning of this is plain, for the insects may obtain a victory over the destroying tendency of the wind, either by avoiding all struggle with it, or by struggling victoriously. The European insects have wings which in Maderia are either too strong or not strong enough, and the struggle for existence may be successfully made in two ways, either by ceasing to have wings at all, or by having them stronger.

"If we keep in mind," says Mr. Wallace, "the facts that the minor features of the earth's surface are everywhere slowly changing, that the forms and structure and habits of all living things are also slowly changing, while the great features of the earth, the continents and oceans and loftiest mountains ranges, only change after very long intervals, and with extreme slowness, we must see that the present distribution of animals upon the several parts of the earth's surface is the final product of all these wonderful revolutions in organic and inorganic nature. The greatest and most radical difference in the productions of any part of the globe must be dependent on isolation by the most effectual and most permanent barriers. That ocean which has remained broadest and deepest from the most remote geological epoch will separate countries the productions of which most widely and radically differ, while the most recently-depressed seas, or the last-formed mountain ranges, will separate countries the productions of which are almost or quite identical. It will be evident, therefore, that the study of the distribution of animals and plants may add greatly to our knowledge of the past history of our globe. It may reveal to us, in a manner which no other evidence can, which are the oldest and most permanent features of the earth's surface, and which the newest. It may indicate the existence of islands or continents now sunk beneath the ocean; and which have left no record of their existence, save the animal and vegetable productions which have migrated to adjacent lands."

Even the habits of certain animals may be made to tell the story of previous conditions of the earth's surface in a way which at first sight is surprising, and would be certainly disputed, if the conclusions drawn from them were not fully supported by other facts. Thus the migrations of birds probably means that they were originally permanent inhabitants of the countries to which they migrate for the purpose of breeding, and that they were slowly driven elsewhere during the winter by very gradual changes in the climate. Any one who has petted birds must have been struck with their intense conservatism, and with the persistence they display in the retention of any little habit they may have acquired. Thus a pet canary will be distressed for weeks if the perch on which he has been accustomed to sleep is removed. If he sleeps out of his cage, he will visit the old spot night after night and refuse to be comforted. The same spirit is displayed in the unvarying routes by which certain migratory birds take in travelling from one place to the other. Thus the nightingales cross from Europe to Africa by three routes only,—one at Gibraltar, another by Sicily and Malta, and another by Greece and Cyprus. They are, therefore, always in sight of land, crossing always in moonlight, and when the wind is steadily east or west. If we look at the soundings of the Mediterranean, and the geological facts displayed by them, we find that not a very great while ago those three routes were tracts of dry land; and the conclusions are inevitable that the present sea-levels have been altered slowly since the birds began to migrate, and that the customary routes have been maintained by the shortening of the life of individual birds permitting of no recollection of the growing differences. What changes in the nightingale have been effected by the new necessities we do not yet know, but we may be certain that an increased power of flight must have been developed by the drowning of those unable to cross the increasing expanse of water.

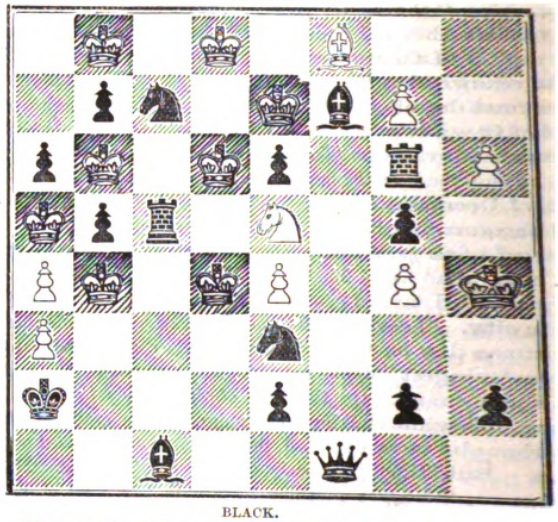
The tendency to migration would be slowly developed, and would depend, first, upon the changes effected in the foliage. Thus if a bird depends upon some particular caterpillar for its food, it will follow that insect; and if the caterpillar depends in its turn upon some particular leaf, the insect will follow the leaf. Let us suppose, then, that a rise in the sea-level of Western Europe lowered the temperature of our own country by covering a large part of it with water, and thereby increased the severity and length of the winter, so that some plant or other could bear foliage for only four months, instead of six; and that as a result, some particular insect could deposit its eggs with any prospect of their coming to a maturity during this abbreviated period only,—then it would follow as a necessity that the bird feeding on this caterpillar would follow it further south in its migration. If in succeeding epochs of winter these changes became more and more material, the limits of the birds' wanderings would be enlarged, and so the present migrations would be and undoubtedly were established. We have no space to follow Mr. Wallace further through the mass of information which he has placed in his two volumes. We can only say, in conclusion, that if there still be any left who have lingering doubts concerning the "origin of species," let them read this book.

The following is an ingenious chess problem contributed to the *Hartford Times* by Mr. C. H. Waterbury, and as the game has lately come much into vogue in Yokohama, we publish it for the benefit of such of our readers as are chess-players. The solution will be given next week.

FROM THE "HARTFORD TIMES,"

By C. H. Waterbury.

WHITE.



BLACK.

Black to play and mate the nine Kings simultaneously in eleven moves.

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IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.7	8.22	9.37	10.52	12.7			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.22	2.37	3.52	5.7	6.22	7.37	10.7	11.22

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—There is little change to note in our import market, but a genuine demand continues to exist for *Cotton goods* and *Yarns*. Exchange has further declined, but prices, though perhaps in some instances slightly dearer, have not yet, by far, sufficiently advanced to make good the difference caused by the drop of the rate for remittances. We quote as follows, viz:—

Grey Shirtings:—						
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.60	to	$2.10
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	„	2.00	to	2.60
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ „	39 in.	„	1.90	to	2.60
9 lbs	38½ „	44 in.	„	2.37½	to	2.92½
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 „	32 in.	„	1.50	to	1.72½
„ 6lbs.	24 „	32 in.	„	1.15	to	1.25

White Shirtings:—						
60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in.	per pce.			2.30	to	2.50
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2—3 lb.	per lb...			0.70	to	0.90
Black Velvets				8.00	to	9.00
English Drills 15 lbs. 40 yds, 30 in.				2.65	to	2.85
Taffachelass	12 yds, 43 in....			*nom.* 2.00	to	2.25

Yarns.—

No 16 to 24	per picul..	$29.50	to	33.00		
No. 28 to 32	per picul..	$30.50	to	38.00		
No. 38 to 42	per picul...	$39.00	to	41.50		
Reverse Twist 16-24	„	$32.00				

Woollens.—The demand for this staple has increased during the last three days of the current week, and *Plain Mousseline de Laines* have been enquired for at prices showing a slight advance, which, however, does not compensate for the fall in exchange of fully 8 per cent. during the past week. *Pilots, Unions* and *Presidents* are also in demand, but the prices offered have been too low to lead to transactions. *Plain* and *Figured Lustres* are very dull again, and in *Blankets* there is nothing doing.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	5.00	to	8.00	
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	4.25	to	5.00	
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.	4.25	to	5.50	
Italian Cloth	—30 yds	32 in.	0.27	to	0.35	
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.	5.75	to	7.00	
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	16.50	to	17.50	
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	12.00	to	13.00	
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in.	0.16½	to	0.19	

Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in.	0.23	to	0.27	
Multicolored „	30 yds.	30 in.	0.30	to	0.36½	
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.		0.80	to	1.20	
Presidents	54 in. to 56 in.		0.60	to	0.70	
Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.		0.40	to	0.45	
Union	54 in. to 56 in.		0.40	to	0.65	
Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs.	per lb...		0.40	to	0.42	

Sugar.—The Sugar market is entirely without change, and quotations are as follows :—

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul..	$3.25				
„ in basket	„	$3.50				
Taiwanfoo in bag	„	$3.10				
do. in basket	„	$2.95				
China No 1 Ping-fah	„	$7.50				
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„	$6.70				
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„	$6.00				

China No. 4 Kook-fah	per picul...	$5.35				
„ No. 5 Kong-fun	„	$4.80				
„ No. 6 E-pak	„	$3.80				
Swatow	„	$3.00				
Daitong	„	$2.60				
Japan Rice	„	$2.30				
Kerosene Oil		$3.50	to	$3.60		

Kerosene Oil.—The market continues very firm. Sales have been made at $3.25, and gradually upwards to $3.60 in small quantities, and there are eager buyers at the latter rate.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Our fortnightly report, dated 12th instant, was to the following effect:—

Since the 22nd ultimo we have to report large transactions and a considerable advance in prices, induced for the most part by the telegaphic advices received since the 8th instant. Of the three weeks under review the first passed without any marked change in the market; towards the beginning of this month exchange commenced to give way, and has since then been steadily declining. However, a comparison of the present with previous quotations shows on advance in cost of nearly 15 per cent. for Hanks. For the middle and full sized Oshius, which are also in good demand, the advance is of course much less, and the prices offered by foreign buyers for all Taysam sorts are too low to divert them from native consumption.

The market closes firm, with an upward tendency for all fine sized Silks.

Settlements are 3,200 bales of Hanks, and 1,300 of Oshius and other sorts, making a total of 12,200 bales since the 11th July. The total export to date is 9,690 bales, against 2,102 last year for the corresponding period. The stock is estimated at 800 bales.

Stimulated by high prices silk-growers are making the most of their bivoltini breeds; a fourth crop is now going on in some of the Hanks districts, and every thing tends to confirm the opinion that the export of this season may reach 18,000, perhaps 20,000 bales, against an average of 13,000 since 1870.

A few sales of native filatures are reported at from $900 to $1,050.

Silk-worms' Eggs.—Under the impression that the failure of the European crops has been chiefly caused by the failure of the indigenous or reproduced seeds, the Japanese dealers have been rashly speculating in cards. They apparently expect to re-sell them at from $2 to $4, failing which, some of them, it is said, are prepared to ship for their own account. Total arrivals since the opening of the season are 45,000 cards, but we have as yet no transactions to report.

	At Exchange 4/3¾ in London.		*At Exchange 5.45 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*			*At Exchange 4/3¾ in London.*		*At Exchange 5.45 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*		
Hanks.—Extra to No. 1	$970 to 980	36/8	to 36/6	101 to 102	Oshiu—Best	$900 to 950	34/3	to 35/9	94 to 99	
„ Best No. 1 & 2	$940 to 960	35/5	to 36/2	98 to 100	Medium to Good	$830 to 880	31/6	to 33/3	87 to 92	
„ Good No. 2	$910 to 930	34/3	to 35/1	95 to 97	Hamatski.—No. 1 & 2	$750 to 780	28/7	to 29/8	79 to 82	
„ Medium No. 2½	$880 to 900	33/3	to 34/0	92 to 94	„ No. 3 & 4	$700 to 740	26/9	to 28/2	74 to 78	
„ C'mon. No. 3	$850	32/3		89	Kakeda.—Best	$960 to 980	36/2	to 36/9	100 to 102	
„ Inferior No 4 & 5					„ M'dium to Good	$900	34/0		94	

Since the above was written deliveries are about 700 piculs, exchange has fallen to 4/1½, and prices have further advanced. For Hanks prices are now ranging from $880 for No. 3, to $1,050 for Extra and No. 1. Best Oshius have reached $1,025, best Hamatski $820, and it is reported that $1,200 have been paid for best native filature.

Total arrivals of Silk-worms' eggs are 72,000 cards, but no settlements are as yet reported.

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Tea.—Our market continues fairly steady, settlements for the week amounting to 4,000 piculs. *F* and *choice* grades are receiving a little more attention, but it is difficult to meet with really desirable parce

Common	...$10.00 to 13.00	Fine	...$25.00 to
Good Common	... 14.00 to 16.00	Finest	32.00 to
Medium	... 17.00 to 19.00	Choice	Nominal, very
Good Medium	... 20.00 to 22.00		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Sterling rates continue to decline daily, and there is more demand for Bank Bill has lately been the case, which still further tends to keep rates easy.

Rates close as follows :—

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 0d	On SHANGHAI—Bank sight	75½
,, Bank Bills on demand	3s 11d.	,, Private 10 days sight	77 noi
,, Private 6 months' sight	4s. 0¼ to ⅜	On New York—Bank Bills on demand	99
On PARIS—Bank Sight	4.90	,, 30 days sight Private	101
,, Bank 6 months' sight	5.00	On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	99½
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.10	,, 30 days sight Private	101½
On HONGKONG—Bank sight	3½ % disct.	Kinsatz	375
,, Private 10 days' sight	5 % nomi.	Gold Yen	375

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 10, *Shalio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Wynn, 600, from Kobe, Mails and General to M. B. Co.

Sept. 10, *Tibre*, French steamer, Le Girard, 1,010, from Hongkong, 4th September, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

Sept. 11, *Oceanic*, British steamer, Parsell, 3,707, from Hongkong, Sept. 4, Mail and General, to O. & O. Co

Sept. 12, *Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, Vroom, 896, from Hakodate, Sept. 10, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Sept. 12, *Rupak*, British schooner, Gull, 100, from South Seas, General, to Captain.

Sept. 13, *Glengyle*, British steamer, Donaldson, 1,265, from London viâ Hongkong, Sept. 5, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co

Sept. 13, *Venita*, German frigate, Captain Montz, 2,000, from Chefoo viâ Nagasaki and Kobe.

Sept. 14, *Imperial*, American ship, Crosby, 1,331, from Cardiff, May 13th, Coal, to P. & O. Co.

Sept. 14, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, 2,119, from Kobe, September 12th, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 9, *Shinagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 650, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Sept. 9, *Belgic*, British steamer, Metcalfe, 2,652, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

Sept. 9, *Kearsage*. U. S. corvette, Captain McNair, 1,550, for Vladivostock.

Sept. 9, *Tennessee*, U. S. flag ship, Captain Young, 4,200, for Chefoo.

Sept. 10, *Gaucho*, British barque, Creighton, 369, for London, Rice, despatched by E. C. Kirby & Co.

Sept. 10, *Cashmere*, American ship, Norton, 936, for Kobe, General, despatched by E Moulron & Co.

Sept. 13, *Sunda*, British steamer, Lee, 1,689, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Sept. 13, *Tsusai Maru*, Japanese steamer, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Sept. 13, *Nagoya Maru*, Japanese steamer, Young, 1,914, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Sept. 14, *Oceanic*, British steamer, Parsell, 3,700, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Belgic*, from San Francisco.—For Yokohama—Revd. G. M. Meacham and Wife, Miss J. A. Moulton, Revd. E. C. Eby, Wife, Child and Infant, Miss A. Spaulding, Miss Alice Stanley, Professor Gluckmann, Dr. G. de Brezange, Dr. G. Wagener, Major J. H. New, Messrs. Wm. D. Spence, L. Calien, Wm. S Sach, Pietro Ricciardi, G. Mazzoldi, P. Mazzochi, B. Harrold, A. Forsari, Fukigara K. Notimi, K. Hayami, G. Wasinomeyer, and 2 Japanese Steerage. For Hongkong—Senior Don Fermentero, and G. W. Boffy, and 240 Chinese Passengers.

Per Steamship *Belgic*, for Hongkong.—Messrs. G. W. Boffey, Senor Don Fermentaro and 245 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Shalio Maru*, from Kobe.—6 Japanese in the cabin and 177 in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Tibre* from Hongkong.—Messrs. Yonitta Maruda, Okubo, Ki, Imberti, Ughes, Ferreri.

Per Steamship *Ocernic* from Hongkong.—Miss Seaman, Dr. Leber, and Mr. Forbes.

Per Steamship *Hiogo Maru* from Hakodate.—Right Revd. Bishop Burdon, Mrs. Burdon, Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Valentine, Mrs. Maclay and Miss Maclay, and Mr. Milne.

Per Steamship *Glengyle*, from London viâ Hongkong.—Messrs. Hantz and Matajiro Yashiro and 2 deck passengers.

Per Steamship *Sunda* for Hongkong.—Mrs. Jackson and three children, and 7 Chinese in the steerage

Per Steamship *Nagoya Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—W. C. Van Oordt, Esq., Consul for the Netherlands, Dr. and Mrs. Spear, Miss M. E. Gouldy, Messrs. Hawkins, Iwersen, W. D. Sp Sach, Webster, Colthrup, E. F. Kilby, Hobhouse, R. P. Kingdon, Macgregor, Iwakiri, and 21 Japanese in th

Per Steamship *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and port Mrs. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Haslewood, Miss Willson, Mrs. Von der Heyde and children, Sub-Lieutenant W Messrs. Kilner, Bailey, Chas. Riddle, Boulet, Elliott, ford, Raspe, G. S Burdis, Hardy, H. Faber, Nering B tine, Pardun, Connor, and 30 Japanese in the cabin ; 2 Chinese, and 272 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Oceanic* for San Francisco.—Mr. and Miss Myers, Miss Seymour, Misses Blackwood an Messrs. C. Lueder, O. Miller, C. V. Lloyd, Zeigler, Kikawa, Motoke, R. Bourke, Baron D'Anethan, Forb wood, A. Bentley, A. Cole, Babcock, Dr. Shaw, Di Viguier, Dr. Van Drasch, Dr. Korbl.

CARGO.

Per Steamship *Hiogo Maru* from Hakodate.—
Treasure ... ...

Per Steamship *Sunda*, for Hongkong.—
To England ... ... (
France ... ...
Italy ... ...

Total ... ...

Per Steamship *Nagoya Maru* for Shanghai and po
Treasure ... ...

Per Steamship *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and p
Treasure ... ...

REPORTS.

The *Glengyle* reports: Experienced rough and on the passage up.

The Steamship *Tokio Maru* reports: Strong S. heavy rain squalls and a cross sea along the coast.

The American ship *Imperial*, from Cardiff rep winds and fine weather up to the Equator which West. Experienced the usual winds and weath Atlantic, and as far as Anjer, 8th August. In th light S. W. winds up to 15 degrees North, afterw Came through the Bashees into the Pacific and rou of Loochoos. Arriving in port last night.

VESSELS ON THE BER

Destination	*Name.*	*Agents.*
Hongkong ...	... Menzaleh ...	... M. M. Co.
Shanghai ...	... Tokio Maru ...	... M. B. Co....
San Francisco	... Alaska	... P. M. S. S. C
New York ...	... Cremona... ...	... Smith, Bake
New York ...	... Lothair	... Mourilyan E

NOTICE.

TRANSLATIONS from ENGLISH ESE, or from JAPANESE in undertaken.

Address M., Care of

"JAPAN MAIL No. 32, Wate

Yokohama, March 2, 1875.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NO. 61.

China Sea.

NINGPO DISTRICT.

Rock to the Westward of Tae-shan Island.

THE following information has been received from Vice-Admiral A. P. RYDER, Commander-in-Chief, China Station.

"H.M.S. *Kestrel* while passing to the Northward between Becher and Show Islands, about mid-channel, the ebb tide, neaps, having been making for 4½ hours, observed the sea breaking over a rock awash about 30 yards E. by S., her position at the time being fixed by the following bearings:

South extremes of Becher Islets in line W. by N. Northerly.

Centre of Miles Island S. ¼ E.

Latitude, 30° 16′ 40″ N.

Longitude, 122° 3′ 30″ E."

By order of the Inspector General of Customs,

DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS,
ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
SHANGHAI, 7th August, 1876. w. 6ins.

BROADWELL'S
BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,
d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

ASTHMA AND
CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.
The most effectual remedy will be found to be
DATURA TATULA,
prepared in all forms, for smoking and inhalation, by
SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-street, London, and sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
June 24, 1876. 1f. 26ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street London.

MARTELL & Co.
March 4, 1876 53 ins

CAUTION.

BASS & CO.'S ALES.

PROCLAMATION OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

TRANSLATION.

"The British Authorities have complained that certain parties in this Country have been imitating the Trade Mark of Messrs. Bass & Co., a firm of Brewers in the English capital and selling Beer so labelled. The manufacture of Beer is not prohibited in this country, but it is wrong, according to Commercial law, to imitate Trade Marks.

"Henceforward, therefore, persons whose business is Brewing Beer must apply for LICENSES, and send in a specimen of Trade Mark not likely to be confused with others.

"The above to be universally notified.

"9th Month, 1871. (Signed)
"TOKEI FU."

In consequence of extensive forgeries of our Labels and Trade Mark having come to our knowledge, the attention of the public is called to the above PROCLAMATION.

We, therefore, CAUTION all persons against either selling or purchasing, as our manufacture, beer, whether in bottle or in cask, bearing such forged and fraudulent Labels, Capsules or Trade Mark.

BASS & Co.,
London, and Burton-on-Trent.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE.

CAMERON & SAUNDERS,

AGENTS TO BASS & CO.,

INTIMATE THAT ALL

Bass's Pale Ale sold by them in bottle has Messrs. Bass's Label, Cameron & Saunders' Green Caution Label and Capsule affixed to each bottle; and that all three bear Messrs. Bass & Co.'s Signature and Trade Mark (a Red Triangle)

AND ALSO THE WORDS.

"Cameron & Saunders, London."

March 4, 1876. 1-f. 13 ins.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTONS' CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

August 26, 1876. 26ins.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,
And at LIVERPOOL & MANCHESTER,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

**Billiard Room Furniture Manufacturers,
Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,**

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. M. THE QUEEN;

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL, CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDOWELL & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.
BOMBAY—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.
SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

Yokohama, August 12, 1876. 52isn.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

Established 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List, 60 pages; sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50 To 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD AND 66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STO

Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATE
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE S

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table de be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, *invariably be destroyed* when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to attempt at substitution of articles of inferior br

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Bla Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars a

CROSSE & BLACKW

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDO

June 19, 1875.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN T

HOLLOWAY'S PIL

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitu cover that by the use of this wonderful medicine the for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abys "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fak "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had n "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's P "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistn "properties they create an undeniable effect upon th "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CE

HOLLOWAY'S OINTM

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and kinds It acts miraculously in healing ulceratio diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflamma

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in Chi 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and h "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointm "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throu

May 17th, 1873.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 39.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

The week has been quiet and singularly bare of news. The China papers contained no mention of the settlement of the dispute between London and Peking, but this could hardly have been expected. The news could barely have reached Shanghai before Friday, or we should have had it here earlier than Saturday, which was not the case.

The commercial movement of the week has been interesting, exchange falling steadily, and, as a natural consequence, imported goods and silk rising, the latter, however, far more than the former.

Our short note of last week on the subject of the Japanese Law of Surety as embodied in certain documents published by H. B. M's Minister for the information of the foreign residents in Japan, hardly drew sufficient attention to the most prominent and objectionable feature of that law, which is, that no steps can be taken against a surety for thirty-six months in the case of the *principal having absconded*. It is not easy to conceive any provision attached to a law of surety more certainly calculated to defeat the object of that law. It opens a wide door to conspiracy to defraud; it tends to decrease, if not to destroy, the sense of responsibility which a surety ought to feel; and pretends to offer a security which may easily turn out to be the most hollow of shams. It is not easy to say positively of any given law that it is the worst law in existence, but it would be very hard to find one worse than this.

Can any good reason be given why the Bund should be allowed to remain in its present unfinished condition, which is very ugly and slovenly? It only requires stone posts placed at the customary intervals and united by chains to be a very handsome esplanade—though the miserable wooden buildings on the French hatoba are a grievous eye-sore. At present the large underssed stones which lie along the edge of the Bund facing the water, are really a disgrace to the local Board of Works. If they are intended to protect the top coping, they might surely be properly laid so as to give a finish to the sea-wall, and nothing would be necessary beyond this but the posts and chains suggested. It is hardly asking too much of the *Kuréi* to take a walk or drive along the Bund in order to inspect its present appearance and condition. If treated in some such manner as we have proposed, it would greatly ornament the settlement.

In view of the fact that two excellent maps of Japan are in course of publication by two gentlemen who have been long resident here, and who have brought personal knowledge and experience of the country to aid their professional skill, the following extract from a home paper may not be considered uninteresting, while it is curious to mark how effectually and frequently the use of photography is now brought to the aid of science, art and practical usefulness.

M. Dagron's process of photographic reduction has been successfully applied to the production of maps. It is stated that in this way the complete official map of France has recently been brought into a form that can be easily carried in a pocket book: and, indeed, maps of all the various countries of Europe are arranged now to be carried on a cartridge belt, along with the magnifying apparatus, or "telemeter," by means of which all the details of the original map are greatly enlarged, and can be easily studied. In darkness, the light of a match, or even the glowing of a cigar, it is stated, suffices to enable one to find, very readily, any place or point on the map.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 18th.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that when the Mitsu Bishi Company's steamer *Tokio Maru* arrived at Shimonoseki during her last trip from Shanghai to Yokohama, a large number of people were waiting to take their passage by her, but the steamer was then rather crowded by Nagasaki passengers, and could only accommodate a few of those who wished to travel by her. Owing to this fact, and the hurriedness of the steamer's departure from Shimonoseki, the baggage of some of those who obtained a passage was left behind, while that of some who were not allowed a passage was brought on to Yokohama, all of which caused much confusion and complaint. The editor thinks that more time should be allowed to passengers at Shimonoseki to see that their baggage is all in order.

From the *Chóya Shimbun.*

Mr. Takahashi, the editor of the *Chugai Hiôron*, was summoned to the *Saibansho* on the 15th inst, and examined concerning a certain statement published in the ninth number of his journal. Mr. Takaha, the editor of the *Kinji Hiôron*, was also examined at the same time about a statement made in the fourth number of his publication.

From the same.

The new building for the Paper Money Department *(Shiheirio)* was completed yesterday, and the machinery which has been placed in it was tried for the first time.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

A man named Saito, a resident of Tôkiô, was sentenced to hard labour for life in May last by the *Saibansho*, but appealed against this judgment to the *Daishin-in*, and the sentence has now been reversed and the appellant set of liberty.

From the same.

It was expected that the National Exhibition at Uyéno would have been opened during March next year, but we now hear that for certain reasons the opening will be deferred until next July.

From the *Hóchi Shimbun.*

About the end of this year or the begining of next three vessels of the Imperial Navy, the *Riujo-kan*, *Nisshin-kan*, and *Tzukuba-kan* will proceed to England, in order to convey officers and crew for the Japanese men-of-war now in course of construction there.

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From the same.

It is said that Mr. Boissonade, the French legal adviser of the *Shihosho*, attends every Friday at the residence of H. I. H. Arisugawa no Miya, the president of the *Genrô-In*, to give instruction in French criminal law to His Highness and other members of the *Genrô-In*.

Tuesday, 19th.

It appears on enquiry that very little damage was done on shore by the storm on Sunday last, which was confined to trifling injury to plaster, but the upsetting of Messrs. Domoney & Co.'s boat at the mouth of the creek was not the only accident afloat. The American ship *Imperial* sustained some injury while lying lashed alongside of the *Tiptree*, and in attempting to cast of from the hulk she got foul of the moorings, and it was a considerable before she got clear again.

The P. & O. steamer *Malacca* reports having been caught in a typhoon on Saturday last, and the probability is that the next mails from the southern ports will bring news of severe and destructive weather.

The case of a summons against J. M. Bachelder for arrears of ground rent by the *Chusakan* of the Tôkiô *Fu*, which was to have been heard in the U. S. Consular-General Court this morning, was adjourned till the 21st instant at 10.30 a.m.

Her Majesty the Empress left Yokohama for Tôkio by the 1.37 train on the 16th instant, and after a brief stoppage at the Shimbashi station, proceeded with her suite in carriages to the Akasaka palace.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

Mr. Takase, the editor of the *Kôfu Shimbun*, was summoned to the *Kenchô* on the 13th instant, and examined concerning certain articles which had been published in his journal.

From the same.

Mr. Hirao, an official of the *Ôkurashô*, recently made some disturbance at the gate of the British Legation when under the influence of *saké*, and for this offence was, on the 15th instant, sentenced to close imprisonment for 40 days. The offence was classed as a similar one to entering the gate of the Mikado's palace without permission.

From the same.

Mr. Oüchi, the editor of the *Meikio Shinshi*, who was placed in charge of the ward officials pending the result of an action for libel brought against him by a priest of the Tôfukuji temple, has been released from all restraint, as the prosecutor has withdrawn the charge made.

From the same.

The Government has already made presents to the families the soldiers who died during the late expedition to Formosa, and have how presented the sum of thirty *yen* to the families of such persons as were engaged as porters, etc, to the forces, and who lost their lives on that occasion.

From the same.

Any one desirous of engaging the services of the military bands for any entertainment, can do so on application to the proper authorities, but the number of performers cannot be reduced below twenty.

Wednesday, 20th.

The Mitsu Bishi Company's steamer *Nevada* left Shanghai on the 14th instant, and her arrival here may therefore be looked for on the evening of the 21st, or at daylight on the 22nd instant.

The summer weather was broken at Kobe on the 13th instant by a severe but steady gale from the southward, accompanied by rain. The sea rose very high and damaged the drains to some extent, but the injury done by the gale generally was of a very trifling description.

The *Hiôgo News* reports that Mr. Morioka, late of the Shikama *ken*, has succeeded Mr. Kanda as *Ken-rei* of Hiôgo, the latter having received an appointment in the *Genro-In*.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

An Imperial palace is to be built at Miyanoshita, a[illegible]ready some six thousand *tzubos* of land have been purchased for the purpose.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

The road between Yorodzuya bashi and Uyéno, Tôkiô, is to be lighted by gas, a row of lamps being erected on either side.

From the same.

His Majesty the Mikado has subscribed 3,000 *yen* from his private purse for the purpose repairing the temples at Nikko.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

The publication of another newspaper, to be called the *Sakura Shimbun*, is announced.

From the same.

Officials who have to leave their posts and travel in the country on Government business, will be allowed a rest of three days when they return from their journey, in case the distance travelled reaches or exceeds 200 *ri*, two days for a journey of under 200 *ri* but exceeding 50 *ri*, and one day for a journey under 50 *ri* but exceeding 25 *ri*.

From the *Akebono Shimbun*.

New postal cards will shortly be issued, of larger size that those now in use.

From the *Eiri Shimbun*.

The late rains have caused a freshet in the Tonegawa, so that ferry boats are for the time unable to ply for hire.

Thursday, 21st.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

A telegraph between Yonezawa and Yamagata, in the province of Uzen, has been completed and the line will shortly be opened.

From the same.

It has recently been ascertained that the timber growing at Amage-yama, in the province of Idzu, is most suitable for ship building, and, in consequence, the wood-cutters are now busily occupied in cutting down the trees to supply the dockyard at Yokoska.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

The number of Silk-worm's egg cards which had arrived at Yokohama up to the 18th instant amounted to 109,045, of which only 7,980 had been sold to foreigners.

From the same.

The M. B. Co.'s steamer *Hcian Maru*, and the *Shidzuoka Maru*, belonging to the Kaisai-gaisha, tried their relative speed on a run together to Yokohama from Yokka-itchi, in Isé, which resulted in favour of the former by one hour.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

The Loochooans who were recently attached to the Judicial Department at Tôkiô in order to make themselves acquainted with its proceedings, are about to return to their homes.

From the same.

Ex *Sangi* Soyeshima has requested and obtained permission of the Government to visit China, and will leave very shortly for that country.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

Certain military officials have been appointed to inspect the troops stationed in various parts of the country, one of them being His Highness Fushimi no Miya.

From the same.

Another party of officials belonging to the Bureau of Industry will proceed to Shanghai in the *Tôkiô Maru*, for the purpose of purchasing sheep.

Friday, 22nd.

In the U. S. Consular-General Court yesterday the case of the *Chusakan* of the Tokio *Fu v.* J. M. Batchelder was again adjourned until Thursday, the 28th instant.

A meeting of the creditors of the estate of W. H. Smith was held at the British Consulate yesterday afternoon, when a composition of eight cents in the dollar was accepted by the majority.

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From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The priests of the Shinshu sect of Buddhists are very zealous in behalf of the tenets of their faith, and four of their number, of some note and experience, are about to visit various parts of the country to preach and endeavour to make converts to their doctrine.

From the same.

Mr. Miyamoto arrived safely at Yokohama in the *Asama Kan* from Corea on the morning of the 20th instant, and brought with him Corean coins and various samples of the products of the country.

From the same.

The recent rains have caused freshets in all the rivers in the district. The Tonegawa rose thirteen feet, and at Giotoku the embankment was destroyed, but fortunately no great damage done.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The *Genro-In*, at the request of the Government, recently appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Tzuda, Kusuda, Mitzumoto and Sasaki, to draw up Rules of Procedure for the National Law Courts.

From the same.

An order has come from the Japanese now at the Philadelphia Exhibition to send out more *mirin* (a kind of *saké*), soy and porcelain, as all three are in great demand by visitors to the exhibition.

From the same.

Some five thousand *yen* of Japanese *satzu* are to be sent to Loochoo for circulation there.

From the same.

Certain changes are to be made in the salaries paid to officials below the seventh class in various departments.

From the same.

Mr. Kuroda, a *Sangi*, has recently been inspecting the Kurile Islands, whence he returned to Sapporo in Yezo, and is expected back at Tôkiô shortly.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

The water of the Sagami-gawa rose some 10 feet on account of the late rain, and on the 17th instant flooded the Atzugi-machi and swept away five or six houses.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

As market reports have not been received from Osaka for the last three days, some interruption of the telegraph line is supposed to have taken place.

Saturday, 23rd.

The case of F. Escombe *v.* Ito Shimpei was to have been heard yesterday morning at the Kanagawa *Saibansho*, but the defendant being unable to appear on account of sickness, the case was adjourned *sine die.*

From the *Shidzuoka Shimbun.*

About 150 houses in the neighbourhood of Kanaya were flooded by the rising of Oye-gawa on the 19th instant.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Owing to the late rains the Kidzugawa and Adjikawa at Osaka rose ten feet, but fortunately no damage was done.

From the same.

Mr. Nakabayashi, the late editor of this newspaper, was summoned to the *Saibansho* on the 22nd instant, and Mr. Takahashi, the editor of the *Chugai Hiôron*, was also summoned there yesterday.

From the *Meikiô Shinshi.*

For several years past some American missionaries have been in the habit of visiting the Kanô mountains, in the province of Kadzusa, and although they have generously provided the poor people with comforts and necessaries of life, and diligently preached their gospel to them, they have not yet succeeded in making a single convert, neither does there seem any chance that their efforts in this respect will ever be crowned with success.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The telegraph line along the Tôkaidô was damaged in several places by the storms which took place on or about the 17th instant, but by the 20th all necessary repairs had been completed as far as Kobe.

From the same.

A large quantity of copper has been sent from the mines at Akita to the Mining Department at Tôkiô, which will, in all probability, be forwarded to the Osaka Mint for coinage.

From the same.

A grand parade of the Imperial troops will take place in the presence of His Majesty the Mikado at Narashino, in the province of Shimôsa, some time next month.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 10th September, 1876.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,193 52
Merchandise, &c.	$ 833.84
Total	$8,027.36

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last week.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,371.28
Merchandise, &c.	$ 619.68
Total	$7,990.96

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 17th September, 1876.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$5,641.01
Merchandise, &c.	$ 765.12
Total	$6,406.13

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,523.69
Merchandise, &c.	$ 697.23
Total	$8,220.92

KOBE AND OSAKA STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 17th September, 1876.

Passengers.....27,322.	Amount...Yen	7,092·455
Luggage, Parcels, ...	,,	192·220
Goods, ...	,,	577·228
Total.....	Yen	7,879·903
Corresponding period last year.....	Yen	4,557·689

It is a fact which may be worth a remark in passing, that the Chinese credit Fêng Tao-t' ai with having paid the man who committed suicide on the railway, for the self-immolation. It is perfectly possible that somebody may have paid the poor wretch, and there is reason to belive that Fêng had been informed that such an event could be turned to account. Our late Chief Judge, Sir Edmund Hornby, whose impartiality in all cases in which Chinese were interested became at length proverbial, laid it down as good law that when a man who is engaged in doing what is illegal kills another accidentally, he becomes liable to punishment. In the present instance the railway figures as the illegal instrument, and consequently the case is clear! But as things stand now, it is equally clear that the instrument was being used with the full knowledge and sanction of Her Majesty's Minister; how, therefore, the Minister himself could have instituted or permitted the prosecution appears to us to involve a very nice dilemma. If David Banks was in the act of breaking the Treaty when the accident resulted, he might be considered liable to arrest; but how would it be if that act were sanctioned by the Minister? Did Sir Thomas Wade sanction a breach of the Treaty? Either it was legal or it was illegal. If the former, the man could hardly have been prosecuted; if the latter, how could Sir Thomas Wade prosecute him?—*Shanghai Courier.*

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THE CURRENCY.

WE drew attention in our last issue to the diminution of profit sustained by the Japanese this year on their sales of produce, caused by the extremely high rate of exchange which ruled during the period when those sales were most active; and we pointed out that this diminution of profit was mainly due to the fact that these sales are, as matters now stand, necessarily made against Mexican dollars, a coin of limited supply, and therefore liable to serious fluctuation in case of any extraordinary demand for it. So great has this demand been this year, that although the coin is considerably less valuable, owing to its inferior fineness, than a similar weight of standard bar silver, it has risen as much as 3d. per ounce above the value of bar silver—a clear proof that the demand for it has been greater than the supply. We proceeded to show that these Mexican dollars, many millions of which have gone into the hands of the Japanese, do not enter into the metallic currency of the country, because their circulation is entirely restricted to the ports in which alone they are a legal tender. Not one of them finds its way into the pocket of the silk or tea producer. And not only this. The producer has to pay a heavy premium upon the paper in which the proceeds of the sales of his produce are remitted to him. The paper currency in which such remittances have been made, stood last week at six and three quarters premium, and it is obvious that for every 100 dollars worth of silk or tea which he has reeled or grown, he only receives 93.25 dollars in currency, so long as this premium lasts. It is probable that the enhanced value of the currency here will lead to something of a similar result in the interior. But his engagements for the most part assume the shape of stipulated sums, and he thus gets no return in value for the premium he has paid on the paper which comes into his hands. In other words, he has to pay away, say 100 dollars, but has only 93.25 dollars to do it with. It is nothing to the point that he only sent down silk costing him 50 dollars, which, owing to the extraordinary rise in the market, has been sold for 100. The point is that instead of getting 100 dollars for it, as he should, he only gets 93.25. With a fact like this staring us in the face, it is idle to say that there is nothing wrong, and it would be the height of indolence and helplessness to allow it to remain so without investigation and some attempt at correction. If such a premium on exchange were necessary to remit the money ten thousand miles, there would be nothing very extraordinary or extravagant in it. But the producer lives within a hundred miles of his market, a letter from here reaches him in thirty hours, and a telegram in thirty minutes; and our plea is that this enormous premium on his remittance is out of all reasonable relation to the conditions of his case, and could only co-exist with, and be caused by, an entirely unsound condition of the currency.

We went on to show that this premium might legitimately be diminished by an increased issue of Government paper—the Government taking into the Treasury one silver dollar for every dollar of fresh currency so issued. On any other basis, any such increased issue of paper would be obviously unsound, and highly to be deprecated. But, on so sound a basis as this, it would not only be legitimate but advantageous—not only to the Treasury, as we showed last week, but to the country. For, what does this premium indicate? The premium or discount at which a paper currency stands is at once the proof and the measure of its adequacy for the mercantile operations of a country. When it is at a discount, the amount of that discount is the measure of the over-supply of currency; when at a premium, it is the measure of the inadequacy of the currency to the demands made upon it. The paper has so much more work to perform, and it can only do this by rising to a premium and thus representing more value than normally belongs to it. We particularly stated that we are no advocates for Treasury operations in currency as a principle or practice. The cure for all these evils is a currency which requires no such operations or interference, and which regulates itself. But until we have one in Japan, we may legitimately resort, and may even at times be compelled to resort, to regulative expedients, provided always they do not violate first principles.

Having shewn how the present condition of affairs militates against the interest of the Japanese, we would draw attention to the fact that, under a different and opposite combination of circumstances, it equally militates against the interests of foreigners. Dollars are now at a heavy discount upon currency, for the sole reason that there is an excessive supply of them, and this supply is heaped up within a square mile which not one of them will leave except to be re-exported. But what happens if, under the converse of the case, they become very scarce? They rise to a premium among the native merchants—a premium, be it remembered, which does not advance their value in sterling—and the foreign merchant gets so much the fewer of them for his imports; precisely as he paid fewer of them to the native merchants, when, under the presure of excessive demand, they advanced in sterling value. It is exactly the converse of the other case; and just as the Japanese suffer when Mexican dollars are in over-supply, so foreigners suffer when they are abnormally scarce. It was intelligible enough that, in the early days of foreign intercourse, the Mexican dollar should have been chosen as the most convenient coin for the foundation of our trade. But now that Japan has a Mint equal to all the demands which may be made on it, not only for the domestic and foreign trade, but for still larger purposes, why are we to continue transacting our business in a coin which is not the currency of the country, never travels a mile beyond the open ports, and the supply of which runs, or may run, short just at the moment when it is all important that it should be abundant? There can be no good reason for this, and it involves an anomaly to which the attention both of the Japanese and foreigners cannot be too soon or too carefully directed.

What, then, appears to be the true, and, indeed, the only remedy for this anomalous condition of affairs, which, we imagine, all will readily acknowledge to be such? We think it will be found—

First; in the adoption of a silver standard or unit; and

Second; in a resumption of specie payments, or, in other words, a convertible currency.

As regards the first point, we have, as our readers must be well aware, always strongly opposed the creation of a gold standard or unit in this country; our main reason being that so long as silver is and remains the great medium of exchange throughout the East, Japan is only placing herself in an entirely false position in adopting a gold standard. We do not say that no plausible reasons could be, or were, adduced for adopting a gold unit. Doubtless the FINANCE MINISTER of the time thought that what England and America had done, could not be wrong; and his successor has been fortified in that belief by the example of Germany and Holland. And if Japan were an European country, they might have done well in thus deciding. But it is an Oriental country, and—in all probability—will remain so. Many curious

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things are and may be done in countries despotically governed, but it might have been better to realize once for all that Japan, whatever else it may do in the future, is obstinately a geographical fixture. And this ought undoubtedly to have been the guiding and determining fact. But it was not so. It was supposed that what two leading commercial nations had already done, and what one commercial and another very sagacious nation were about to do, could not be very wrong. And doubtless all these nations have done very rightly in their positions as European nations. But Japan was, we fear, too much influenced by the desire to do what England and America had done because she wished to place herself on some imaginary footing with England and America. If we could only imagine these islands peopled by a race endowed with the shrewd practical sense of the English, we know very well what the decision in this case would have been. In their blunt way they would have said: "Let other nations do anything else they like or choose. Every tub on its own bottom. It is clear that our interest lies in adopting the standard of the continent with which we are most identified geographically, and whither we may send or whence we may draw supplies as circumstances may dictate. Chinese commerce demands an enormous supply of coin, and this is now furnished by Mexico or the South American Republics. Before long, *we* will supply it, and shall find our advantage in doing so. If we coin gold till doomsday, the Chinese will never take it except for the melting-pot, and what good is that to us? We will take lessons from the other side of the world which promise us any solid advantages. But we will not imitate England or any other country for imitation's sake, and are not going to leave the dictates of solid common sense with the sole result of making ourselves poor and ridiculous."

And what, as a matter of fact, has come of all this gold standard and gold coining? Three fourths of the gold have been melted, and the expense of minting it has been lost to the country for ever. The theoretical arguments for a silver standard were very strong, but they were rejected. The actual working of the question has cogently and amply confirmed them. Will the Government persist in its error? Instead of taking sound advice, it fell, as usual, into the hands of quacks, and all its coinage has run away. Its plight is that against which the Pedlar warned Dame Eleanor Spearing.

> "You may go to surgical chaps, if you choose,
> Who will blow up your tubes like copper flues,
> Or cut your tonsils right away,
> As you'd shell out your almonds for Christmas-day,
> And after all a matter of doubt,
> Whether you ever would hear the shout
> Of the little blackguards that bawl about,
> There you go with your tonsils out!

But it is only right to say that before any agreement could be arrived at by the Representatives of the Foreign Powers to accept the Japanese metallic currency as a basis for the trade carried on by their subjects or citizens, ample guarantees would have to be given for the purity and weight of such currency. At one time this was assured, and if the system had been adhered to which produced the assurance, or one equally good substituted for it, there would have been no difficulty in getting the coin accepted in China and the Straits Settlements. But it is idle to hope for any thing of this kind so long as the Mint is under the direction of a Japanese master. On this point there must not be the smallest shadow of a doubt.

And why should Japanese pride be so grievously wounded by the employment of a foreign Mint-master? Is it not wounded by the fact that no one will *now* take the coin? Is it nothing that Shanghai, Hongkong, Foochow, Singapore and Penang will not look at it? This seems to us a wound infinitely harder to bear—one into which no balm can be poured. For it, there is no Gilead, and neither poppy nor mandragora can soothe its eternal ache.

The other admits of far more lenitive treatment. It may not be agreeable—though really it need not be very disagreeable—to have a foreign Mint-master at Osaka. Unless the FINANCE MINISTER is a Haman—and we are very sure he is not—why should it irk him so much that Mordecai sits at the gate? Is it nothing that, through him, confidence will be produced throughout Asia in the coin of the Japanese Government? Is it nothing that that coin should raise the credit and reputation of the nation, and be, so to speak, a conquering coin? Though it do not now bear the image and superscription of Cæsar, it may do so years hence, and as no coin can leave this country and remain in circulation abroad except to its direct and indirect advantage, Japan will profit by the export of its specie, which will then be a manufactured article in demand among the oriental nations. Is not this an object worth sacrificing something for? Would it not be a truer patriotism to prefer the manifest advantage of the country to a feeling of pride eternally incompatible with that advantage?

But we have trespassed so long on the patience of our readers, that we must leave the subject of a convertible currency, or a return to specie payments, until next week.

THE RACE-CLUB.

THE correspondence relating to the Race Course which has been published this week presents two or three points of interest for the consideration of the community

In view of the important events which occurred shortly after the signing of the Convention of 1866, it is not greatly to be wondered at that the title-deed for the Course which that Convention promised should be executed by the Japanese Government, never went further than a draft. This draft was indeed approved both by the Japanese authorities and the Foreign Representatives, but the Revolution broke out, and there was then little time or disposition to think about less important questions. Nor, perhaps, need the delay be very much regretted. The interval has permitted a fair trial of the general principles of management which were doubtless embodied in the draft, and slight modifications of them have been found necessary, as indeed Mr. BRENNWALD states. The Consuls do well in expressing a wish that their control should be limited to seeing that the annual rent is paid, and that no buildings are erected on or about the Course other than those which legitmately appertain to a Race-Course. With the management of the Race Club, present or future, they have, and should have, in their collective capacity, nothing whatever to do.

The letter signed by all the Foreign Representatives but Sir HARRY PARKES entirely ignores the fact that when the ground was obtained by the Foreign Representatives, the community signified its wish that the management of the Course should be entrusted to the Race Club. Now there must obviously be some machinery to manage a property of this kind, making and enforcing rules and regulations necessary to ensure the proper use and maintenance of the Course for the purposes for which it was granted. This machinery is represented at present by the Race Club, which is the creation of the will of the community, and which, until destroyed or set aside by that will, represents the community to which the ground was granted. And hence, as it appears to us, its rules, elections, exclusions and expulsions are the acts

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of a body regularly constituted, holding direct from, and only displaceable by, the community. It is quite open to the Residents to assemble and revoke the powers given to the present Race Club; but, until they do so, the Club is in possession of the right to manage the Course in such a manner as seems to it best calculated to subserve the purpose for which that Course was granted. Thus, the community is bound by the Club rules until the revocation of the powers granted to the Club, and the omission to state this destroys any value which the letter signed by the majority of the Ministers might have had.

For, what is "the community"? If the word is to mean anything at all, it must mean a body capable, either of itself, or by its representatives, of exercising some will and taking some action. It is not a disunited congeries of human atoms incapable of corporate volition and action; and hence, when the ground was granted, the community assembled in its collective capacity and endowed the Race Club with the powers which that Club now holds. If the people find their Government oppressive, let them by all means destroy the creature of their will; but meantime there is no doubt that the powers it wields are the powers granted to the community and delegated by it to its representatives. What are the obligations, implied until disregarded and then enforced, of citizenship? Surely, not alone the payment of taxes, but also the observance of the laws; and outlawry implies that the protection of the state and privileges of citizenship are denied to one who breaks those laws and evades the punishment due to his act. As it seems to us, the position adverted to is somewhat analogous to this, and it is idle to talk of a community unless some definite collective sense is attached to the word. We contend, therefore, that the payment of a share of the rent is in no sense sufficient qualification for the use of the Course. Admission to the Club and observance of its rules are the conditions imposed by the community, through its appointed representatives. upon those who desire to use the Course. Whether the Club has been more or less just and scrupulous in fulfilling its trust; whether its management has been better or worse; and whether the powers delegated to it are larger than those with which it ought to have been entrusted, are matters open to discussion in the proper place. But they do not concern us here. Our sole question is to determine whether the payment of the stipulated share of rent is alone, and of itself, adequate to confer the right of using the Course, and it seems to us very clear that it is not. But it is equally clear that if the community wills that it should be so, it can enforce that will by taking the necessary steps to do so.

The great thing now seems to be, to get a title- and a trust-deed. As the Consuls desire a very strict and narrow limitation of their powers, it is clear that the title-deed will require careful preparation, but the experience of ten years ought to furnish data enough for the necessary guidance.

And we venture to add one word in conclusion regarding a movement said to be in progress for subverting the authority of the Club prior to the Autumn Meeting. Is this very wise or desirable? There are many elements in a society like this in order to control which something must at times be suffered. The position is not agreeable, but it is one which will be accepted with moderate resignation by all who acknowledge that improvement comes rather by the infusion of new and better elements, than by the regeneration of individuals who have formed part and parcel of any given society. We very sincerely deprecate any movement of an aggressive character, and trust that any reasonable modifications of the powers of the Club which it seems wise to make, will be carried by the constitutional means which it is in the power of the opposition to employ. It should not be forgotten that the Club has been the guardian and maintainer of the Course for ten years. To it we owe the fact that the ground and buildings have been maintained and the rent paid. Is there no danger that if we destroy it, the whole institution will come to the ground? It is well to face even an extreme possibility in such matters, and our local history is not without examples of men being led out into the wilderness and there perishing miserably.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

Publicity the True Cure for Corruption.

(Mōzō Zasshi.)

In the fourth number of your issue you published some remarks I addressed to you on the fifteenth clause of the Press- and Libel-laws, and I now give you my views on the sixteenth clause, which I hope you will also publish.

Man is born with natural instincts which prompt him to avoid evil and follow the path of virtue. But nature is also weak, and various bad passions take possession of the human heart, and so hold their sway there, that men follow the promptings of evil desires rather than reason, and finally the pure and natural heart is destroyed and with it disappear all feelings of shame. Under such circumstances one would suppose that all men would eventually become thieves or murderers, and we are led to enquire how it is that they do not alienate themselves altogether from virtue. It is because the criminal laws which exist in all well governed communities deter men from the commission of grave offences, and the rules of society, with the fear of so offending them that social ostracism will be the result, prevent men from falling into dissipated habits. The former prevent the commission of great crimes and the latter of more venial social ones, so that these are like the two wheels of a cart, which, to be useful, must run together.

Now the criminal laws in no way affect the conduct of the officials under an absolute Government, whose disposition to corruptness and venality is only checked by fear of offending against the rules of society, and that, necessarily, only in a partial degree. It would therefore appear that entire freedom of expression should be allowed the people to denounce the failings of officials, so that such might be effectually checked. But our Government has, on the contrary, enacted laws of great severity, depriving the press thereby of the power of commenting on the conduct or faults of officials, and has left but one course to the public whereby to express any disapprobation which they may feel, namely by memorials presented to the *Genrō-In*.

But a memorialist will find that he can obtain no reply from the *Genrō-In*, be the complaint contained in his memorial reasonable and well founded or the contrary; and failing to do so, should he desire to publish the contents of it in a newspaper for the information of the public, he will further find that he is forbidden to do so by the sixteenth article of the Press- and Libel-laws, which says "that memorials and petitions may not be published without the "sanction of the *In, Shō, Shi* and *Chō.*" But these offices, being the source of oppression of the masses, are not likely to encourage the presentation of a memorial advocating the overthrow of oppression. Moreover, the subject matter of such memorials as the Government would allow the publication of, might appear beforehand in the form of newspaper articles, without incurring the danger of violating the Press- and Libel-laws, and therefore no one would take the trouble of embodying the same in a memorial.

Now it is very clear that the sixteenth article, quoted above, has not been issued by the Government with the expectation of inducing the people to apply for permission to publish in newspapers the memorials containing their grievances, but rather to cause them to abandon all ideas of doing so, for other articles of the Press- and Libel-laws decidedly forbid the too free expression of public feeling in newspapers on liberty or kindred subjects; and such matter as does not violate the Press- and Libel-laws could be made public in the papers without the form or trouble of drawing up a memorial and presenting it to Government.

If the members of the *Genrō-In* are just and capable enough to be trusted to accept worthy memorials and petitions only, and reject all unworthy ones, then we cannot see why their free publication should be prohibited. But should a memorialist in a fit of anger because

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his memorial was rightly rejected by the *Genrô-In*, hasten to publish the same in a newspaper with the hope of exciting popular feeling in his behalf, he would undoubtedly fail, as sensible people would never allow themselves to be led away by his advocacy of a bad cause, although some few fools might be excited by it. There need, therefore, be no fear that even the publication of such would tend to destroy the tranquillity of the nation.

If the members of the *Genrô-In* are free from injustice, then the sixteenth article of the Press- and Libel-laws should be abolished, otherwise its retention would demonstrate even to a child that the *Genrô-In* was not free from the taint of injustice.

The fear of committing an offence against the rules of society is the only check against excesses of any kind on the part of officials, but as their conduct may not be publicly criticised, nor memorials concerning their evil actions be published in the papers, there is no reason why they should acknowledge even social restraints. They may have special reasons for doing so, but of that the public cannot judge.

TZUKI-OKA.

The Necessity for Branch Courts.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

When we are told that the Government has decided that the number of *Saibansho* in the country is to be reduced to twenty-three, it would seem to denote a reduction of offices possessing judicial power. But it appears to us that it will tend to an extension of such offices. And why so? Because when a *Saibansho* has jurisdiction over so extensive a district as the new division of the country involves, branch courts become necessary, and offices possessing judicial power will be increased. Were it otherwise, and should matters remain as they at present exist, any one living at a distance from the court would have to spend much time and money in order to bring forward his case. As it is our law that he who loses his case has to pay the expenses of the suit, this might not seem very serious; in other words, the suitor who is in the right need not be very solicitous about the costs of the suit. But this is only one side of the question. Although a man may gain his case he may spend so much time in doing so that he derives no benefit from it, and what promised to be a real gain becomes only a nominal one. Should this state of affairs exist for a long time, none but the wealthy could bring a case into court. For these reasons we hold that supplementary courts will be necessary, and that centres of judicial power will be increased. Tôkiô was the first place where a branch *Saibansho* existed, and here all civil cases were decided which did not involve more than the sum of thirty *yen*, and all criminal cases not involving more than thirty days' hard labour.

As the number of *Saibansho* has been decided upon, we think there should be in every district a branch court in which the same rules of procedure should exist as in the branch court of the Tôkiô *Fu*, and provincial courts with the same power as that possessed by the *Kenchô*, having jurisdiction over two or three district courts. The twenty-three courts just instituted should be possessed of the same power as the superior courts now possess, and should try both civil and criminal cases. Thus the twenty-three *Saibansho* would be courts of appeal, and the superior courts now in existence would become the supreme courts of appeal and be endowed with the full powers at present possessed by the *Daishin-in*.

Were the judicial machinery thus adjusted, it would be very advantageous to the country; and would not this tend to the diffusion of judicial powers although the number of *Saibansho* has been lessened? When the present superior courts become the courts of ultimate appeal, it would seem as if the *Daishin-in* would become unnecessary. But we are of opinion that the *Daishin-in* is necessary to have jurisdiction over all the other courts. At the same time should it be found unnecessary after practical trial of the new system, it should be abolished. We trust that no impediment will be raised to necessary reforms solely for the sake of maintaining the *Daishin-in*.

Our plan may be faulty in places, but if its main object is apprehended, nothing but benefit can arise from such action as may be taken in following it out.

Political Heresy.

Four members of the *Jijo-sha* (Self-help Society) of the Mioto *ken* (in the province of Awa in Kiusiu) were arrested, brought to Tôkiô and thrown into prison in the early part of this year. On the 4th instant, the *Daishin-in* pronounced a judgment on their case, based on certain evidence, to the effect that they should undergo two years' imprisonment, while their accomplices were condemned to one year. So long as they were in prison, we were uncertain what the length of their confinement would be; but now that the judgment of the *Daishin-in* has been pronounced, it is clear that they will be released in a year or two and we cannot but rejoice at this settlement of the case.

When one of the members of our staff was at Ôsaka last year, he went to Awa, and there had an opportunity of meeting these men. But he remained there so short a time that he failed to learn all the circumstances of their case or the views they held. From what he gathered, however, he came to the conclusion that their views were sound. But after his return to Ôsaka, certain officials from the *Naimusho* went to Awa and arrested them. He then tried to discover the cause of this arrest, but failed to do so. It was rumoured that they had committed an offence by sending to the various members of the *Jijo-sha* a letter to the effect that "the Emperor is the holder of an office and is endowed with a certain amount of power, while the officials are the servants of the people." On hearing of their arrest, we sympathised deeply with them, and hoped they might be shortly released. But to our extreme surprise they were brought to Tôkiô, and placed in the prison of the *Daishin-in*. They came to Tôkiô with fearless minds, ready to submit to any punishments which might be inflicted upon them. The member of our staff above referred to, who had met them at Awa, was very anxious about them, and not only he but all of us were much relieved when we heard of the decision of the *Daishin-in*. There have been not a few who have been condemned to a life-long imprisonment for having opposed the Government. More than this, indeed. Many have thus lost their lives, and the fact that these four men have only been condemned to two years' imprisonment is indeed a happy thing.

At the same time we must well consider whether it was their intention to injure the Government, or whether they were animated by a desire for the welfare of the country. If the former, our sympathy with them is thrown away; if the latter, we cannot but sincerely deplore their hard fate. We are ourselves unable to decide this. But if their offence simply consisted in the promulgation of the words we have given above, the steps taken by the Government, far from causing us any satisfaction, appear to us most deplorable.

Religious Equality.

(Kinji Hiôron.)

An interesting religious question has of late been much discussed, and as our own views upon it coincide very closely with those generally entertained outside, we will make them public.

The Shintôists claim the privilege of deifying great and illustrious men, and of awarding them various ranks as gods. In this it differs in an important respect from many other religions, and, for this reason, exercises a special influence in our political system. It is contended that from this time these illustrious personages should be honoured as great men, but not as gods; and, were this change made, Shintô would become like any other religion; that is, the duties of its devotees would be confined to preaching and teaching its doctrines, and leading the people in the ways of virtue. Moreover, were the connection severed between this faith and politics, and should strife arise at some future time between our native faith and the foreign religions which are now taking root in Japan, the Government would be beyond the danger of injury from it.

We understand that certain members of the Government hold these views, and it is important that this change should be made before all other religions are tolerated.

The past history of the world proves that all religious wars have arisen out of the identification of governments with certain forms of religion. The general opinion of the people of this country is that religion should be free, and this being so, the Government should dissever its connection with any special religion.

Now, in Japan, whether a man were virtuous or otherwise, so long as he could be claimed to be illustrious, the permission was granted to deify him. Nor is this all. The Government actually determines the respective ranks of the gods!

This custom has prevailed from time immemorial, and therefore we do not mean to urge its abolition upon the Government. We must remember that similar customs existed among the Greeks and other nations. But we must also consider that under an advancing civilization all such customs have been abolished. And now, as regards ourselves, it seems as if they were not only dangerous but shameful in the face of the world. Nothing can be more evident than that they should be abolished when a country is on the road to civilization.

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Now, the foreign religions are daily making progress in this country, and the foreign missionaries constantly preach before large congregations of Japanese. We have heard that there are some 200,000 native converts to Christianity,* including the adherents of the Romish and Greek Churches, and the Protestant sects, and the notifications put forth over the country prohibiting the acceptance of Christianity have been withdrawn. Yet the Government has not yet issued a notification making all religions free in Japan. Preachers of Buddhism and Shintô have been appointed by the Government; but, as yet, no priest of any other religion has been ordained to preach to the people, and when one sect receives a special appointment and another does not, religion cannot be said to be free, despite all appearances. There is much discussion on all these subjects, and we hope no trouble will arise before they are all settled.

Should the Government desire to tolerate all religions (and to favour none), steps to that effect should be taken at once, and when this is done, the Government must free itself absolutely from all connection with religion, and must take from Shintô the privilege of deifying men, so that all religious strife may be avoided.

BAIL.

Chôya Shimbun.

Some time back we stated that steps ought to be taken to prevent men from being locked up previous to their trial, and we think there are few who would not agree with our view of the question. But in removing evils of this nature, some plan must be determined on to effect the purpose they formerly served, and in the few following words we shall endeavour to show how this may be done.

As we said before, we do not think that men awaiting trial should be altogether set at liberty; but we contend that they ought not to be exposed to the hardships of prison life. It may be urged that if the prisons were enlarged and the prison regulations reformed, these hardships would be diminished, and this is doubtless true. But it is insufficient, and we want a mode by which the number of men confined in prison and awaiting trial may be decreased.

Now, the remedy we propose is not one of our own invention. Nor is it a novelty, for it has existed from the most remote times in all civilized countries. It is the permission to men to go at large on giving bail. Its merits have often been discussed, and we trust the practice will soon be admitted into this country, for the following reasons.

Since the practice of giving bail existed in Europe and America, the number of men committed to prison to await subsequent trial has largely decreased. Had the practice not existed, any man labouring under suspicion might be immediately arrested, however really innocent, and thrown into prison, and though under such circumstances a minute of time might be worth a thousand dollars to him, he could do nothing. Moreover, if he were subsequently found innocent of the charge laid against him, he would obtain no compensation for the hardships he would have endured in prison.

Thinking over this, it seems as if the custom of bail should be introduced as soon as possible, so that the friends or relatives of an accused man may give security for his appearance on the day of trial, and his time may remain his own meanwhile. In this way the number of persons imprisoned would be decreased, and an end be put to the evils of which we have spoken.

We now entreat the officials of the Judicial Department to give this question their consideration, and allow bail to be given as soon as possible. If, in addition to this, they would make the prisons more spacious, and reform the prison regulations, many evils connected with our criminal system would disappear.

* This is an enormous exaggeration. These are probably a thousand convents: possibly two thousand.

We understand that matters are very much quieter now, in the districts of Anhwei where the anti-missionary riots lately occurred. Both the priests about whose fate anxiety was felt after the Ningkwo massacre have now come down. The second arrived two days ago. He had taken refuge in the Magistrate's yamên, where he stayed some weeks, and was eventually escorted out of the district by the soldiers. The Viceroy has issued a satisfactory proclamation, which has had a good effect.
—*Shanghai Courier.*

THE RACE COURSE.

The undersigned publishes for general information the subjoined correspondence on the subject of the Race Course.

C. BRENNWALD,
Senior Consul.

Yokohama, 3rd July, 1876.

SIR.—The attention of the Consuls has been drawn by the *Gonrei* of this Port to the fact, that no title deed for the Race Course has been executed, notwithstanding that Clause XI. of the convention of December 29th, 1866, provides for the issue of such title deed.

A draft of the title deed proposed to be executed in 1869, the year in which the Race Course would appear to have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Community, has been received from the *Gonrei*. A copy of this draft title deed, also copies of a memorial on the subject of the Race Course addressed to the Consuls and my reply thereto, are herewith enclosed for the information of the Foreign Representatives.

The preamble of the draft title deed must necessarily undergo some alterations to suit existing circumstances, and it is of importance that the Consuls trust should be clearly defined.

I think, too, that I am expressing the general feeling of my colleagues in stating, that to whatever body or association, be it the Yokohama Race Club or any other, the control or management of the Race Course may be assigned, the Consuls would prefer to have nothing to do with the rules and regulations such body or association may elect to govern itself by.

I would suggest that the control by the Consuls be limited to seeing that the annual rental is paid, and that no buildings are erected on or about the Course, other than those that legitimately appertain to a Race Course.

It may perhaps, however, be as well to make provision for an appeal to the Consuls in cases where individual members or sections of the community may have cause of complaint, real or fancied, against the managing body, though, as may be judged from the copy of the memorial enclosed, the Consuls would without doubt in such case be appealed to, in the absence of any particular direction to that effect.

So far as this particular memorial is concerned, it is satisfactory to find that the Committee of the Race Club have anticipated the suggestions embodied in the reply thereto, inasmuch as I observe from a notice in the papers that at the General Meeting of the Club to be held on the 6th proximo, it would be moved that the public generally be admitted to the use of the outer or training course, subject to certain restrictions, and on such annual payment as may be fixed. It will also be moved in addition that the ballot in respect to admission of members rest in the Club generally and not in the hands of the Committee. This, if agreed upon, will relieve the Committee of a duty which at any time may assume an unpleasant shape, be personally distasteful, and expose individual members of the Committee to much hostile criticism.

It is probable even if these propositions are carried that the memorialists may still be dissatisfied, and may press the question of the right of the Race Club to govern the Course in the matter of racing,—in other words whether the use of the Course for purely racing purposes is to be confined to and governed by members of the Club.

The Race Club will naturally wish to continue in their occupancy of the Course which they have now held for close on ten years. Whether the Club (a copy of their rules is unclosed) is to be allowed to continue to control the course, or whether it is better to arrange for some different form of control, is a matter which is respectfully submitted to the Foreign Representatives for their consideration.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) C. BRENNWALD,
Swiss Consul-General and Senior Consul.

Sir HARRY S. PARKES, K.C.B.,
Doyen of the Foreign Representatives,
Tôkiô.

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H. B. M.'s Legation,
Yedo, September 9th, 1876.

SIR,

In accordance with a request conveyed to me this morning from my colleagues the other Foreign Representatives, I have the honour to forward to you the enclosed letter as the reply which they have agreed to make to your despatch of the 3rd of July last relative to the Race Course. In that despatch you bring to the notice of the Foreign Representatives that no title deed has yet been granted for the Race Course as provided by the XIth Article of the Agreement concluded between the Foreign Representatives and the Japanese Government on the 29th December, 1866, and you inform me that the Foreign Community is now divided as to the manner in which the said Race Course should be managed and controlled.

In forwarding to you the enclosed reply from my colleagues, I think it desirable to add, on my own part, that while there cannot be a doubt that the Race Course was obtained for the use of the Foreign Community generally (this being distinctly stated in the above-mentioned agreement), the circumstances under which it was placed at the disposal of the community in 1867 should, I think, be borne in mind in judging of the difference which appears to have arisen as to the management of the Course.

As soon as the ground was obtained from the Japanese Government the Foreign Representatives in Japan, of whom I was one, instructed the Consuls at Yokohama to learn the wishes of the community as to the management of the Course, and at a public meeting which was held for this purpose an association was formed which received the name of "The Race Club," and which was open to members of the Foreign Community under such restrictions as the meeting thought it desirable to impose. The Consuls reported that the commmunity wished the management of the Race Course to be entrusted to this Club, and accordingly the Foreign Representatives provided, among other things, in the draft title deed which they then prepared, that the Consuls should assign the Race Course to the said Club as representing the community of Yokohama.

I was surpised to learn from your despatch of the 3rd July that this draft title deed, which had been approved both by the Foreign Representatives and the Japanese Government, has remained until now, unexecuted, in the hands of the Local Authorities of Kanagawa. This inadvertence, which I shall readily join my colleagues in rectifying, is doubtless attributable to the disturbed state of affairs which occurred in 1867. The old draft provided that the rules and regulations made by the Race Club should be subject to the approval of the Consuls, but I observe that you recommend that this provision should not be retained in the title deed which it now devolves upon the Foreign Representatives to obtain from the Japanese Government.

It is less surprising to me to hear that the arrangements made by the community in 1867 for the management of the Course, should be found, after nine years experience, to need some revision, and that a different form of management to that which was at first chosen is now desired by a section of the community. In my opinion it rests with the latter to determine what that form shall be, and whether the control of the Race Course shall be vested in one or more associations by whatever name they may be called. It is clear, however, that the Course must be subject to some rules or regulations, or, otherwise, the objects for which it was obtained cannot be secured; and it is equally clear that as the rent of the Course, and other necessary charges have to be provided, the Course should only be used by those persons who contribute to those charges in such manner as the Foreign Community, by itself, or by its representatives shall determine.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient,
humble Servant,
(Signed) HARRY S. PARKES.

C. BRENNWALD, Esq.,
Swiss Consul-General and Senior Consul,
Kanagawa.

Le champ de courses de Yokohama ayant été concédé à toute la communauté étrangère, il est certain que tous les membres de cette communauté ont le droit d'en user, individuellement ou collectivement, à condition de contribuer, pour leur part, au payement de la rente foncière.

Les Représentants étrangers soussignés s'aboucheront avec le Gouvernement Japonais, à l'effet de faire délivrer un "title deed" sur cette base.

Les Consuls sont priés de porter ce qui précède à la connaissance des intéressés parmi la communauté étrangère de Yokohama.

Signatures:

FÉ.
T. A. BINGHAM.
WECKHERLIN.
STRUVE.
C. DE GROOTE.
V. EISENDECHER.
ST. QUENTIN.
M. ALVAREZ.

Tokio, le 1er Septembre, 1876.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

SIR,—I read in your issue of the 16th instant, in your article headed "The Currency," the following:—"Then (in June) as will be recollected, the dollar was worth only 3s. 10s. whereas the average cost of the coin with which the silk has been paid for may be fairly estimated at 4s. 4d.; or a rise of 13 per cent, which is so much out of the pockets of the Japanese. If silver had risen in Europe to the same extent, there would not be reason for a word of just complaint. But, for reasons with which we are all familiar it has not done so," etc.

As some of your readers might be led astray by your statement, I request you to extend me your courtesy so far as to publish the following in your next issue.

The closing quotations for the Mail of the 4th July were, as you note, 3s. 10d. for 6 months' sight Bank Bills. What was at the same time the value of silver on the London market? The *Economist* of the 8th July gives it at 46¾d. per ounce, and out of 70 lakhs of Telegraphic Indian Council Transfers, only 53.00.000 (53 lakhs) were allotted in full at 1s. 6½d. the Government withdrawing the amount subscribed at a lower figure.

Six weeks later, or on the 24th August, the price of bar silver was 54d. per ounce, and Telegraphic Transfers from the Governmant on India were allotted at 1s. 8¼d. per Rupee, or a rise of 15½ per cent. on the price of silver, and 9½ per cent. on Telegraphic Transfers on India. You will thus see that your statement is incorrect. The rise experienced here has accorded with the rise in Europe. For the English mail of the 15th August the rate for Bank paper was 4s. 4½d. or a rise corresponding exactly with the prices ruling in Europe for bar silver.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
X.

Yokohama, 21st September, 1876.

[Our correspondent has clearly convicted us of an error, though we ought in justice to ourselves to say that we did not write without making enquiries on the subject which ought to have guarded us against it. It is now obvious that silver fell to what we did not hesitate at the time to call "something of a panic-price," and though no one could then have anticipated the extraordinary rise which has taken place here in consequence of the failure of the silk crops of France and Italy, we claim to have been generally correct in such views of the silver market as have been expressed in these columns. The late rise in London recently telegraphed shows a recovery of a very remarkable kind and is good evidence of the needlessly low price to which silver fell here.

But our error affects our argument only very slightly, for this reason;—that the Mexican dollar, as we have stated elsewhere, has risen from 1½d. below the price of bar silver—about its nominal value—to 3d. above bar silver, a fact which shows

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that we have been at a great disadvantage in transacting all our business in this coin, and that the Japanese have been serious sufferers from the same cause, as we contended last week. Speaking generally, we are clearly right in our main ground; but the percentage of loss or disadvantage experienced by the Japanese is somewhat less than we were led to infer.—ED. *J.W.M.*]

TRAINING NOTES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Yokohama, 23rd September, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—The avidity with which my notes have been devoured, and the immense consequent increase in the circulation of your valuable journal, are sufficient inducements for me to continue a correspondence which must be as interesting to your readers as it is profitable to the pocket of your humble servant. It would occupy too much space were I to tell of the magnificent strings of carriages which crowd the paddock at earliest dawn, or to enumerate the quantity of temperance beverages consumed matutinally by the patronizers of the turf; neither can I attempt to describe the bewitching costumes of the large assemblage of the fair sex who congregate in masses to witness the one hour's training graciously permitted by the Committee of the Yokohama Race Club from 4 to 5 p.m. daily. No, Sir, these things are beyond the scope of my humble pen, but doubtless will be graphically described hereafter, either by one of our local poets, or by some one gifted with a sufficiently facile pen.

The principal event of the week is the announcement—which I believe is perfectly authentic—that positively the Russo-Mexican Stable will not run at the coming meeting. It is much to be regretted that the four ponies in this stable should thus be withdrawn from any cause whatever. "They have "their exits and their entrances," and the owners cannot expect everything their own way. Their ill-luck last meeting can only be attributed to bad condition,—I was going to say bad-training, but Mr. Nicholas must be allowed the palm in that respect, as regards Japanese ponies—and notwithstanding the good fettle that *Typhoon* appears in, I think he would find *Mohstotz* a very different, and more dangerous, antagonist than he was last meeting.

Among the various *on dits* I hear that the opposition Race Club has been started with a formidable list of members, and that it is their intention to try and obtain immediate possession of the course "on behalf of the Community." I think, under the circumstances, that the Committee of the existing Race Club should not longer delay issuing the programme for the coming meeting. There is not much time to spare if the meeting is to take place on the advertised days.

Of Japanese ponies there is still a scarcity, not one griffin having yet been seen on the course. Mr. John Peel has, however, become possessed of a very promising animal, who has been for some time past well known at Yedo. He was to have appeared this morning, but the weather proving unfavourable his debut was adjourned, *sine die*. By the *Nevada* the two expected China griffins arrived for this stable, so that notwithstanding the want of native element, there will be sufficient China ponies here to produce some interesting sport.

Of the doings of the various stables during the past week there is nothing much to say; the weather has not been very favorable and the work consequently has been slow. The "Tartans" were promised a gallop this morning which did not come off. All these ponies are looking very well, and strange to say there have not yet been any of the accustomed "breaks-down" that generally happen in this stable at about this period of the training.

The "Mongols" are carefully looked after, but nothing can be said of the additions to this stud till the quick work begins. *Ravenslee* is certainly not an active pony, if one may judge by his trotting powers, while *Consolation* is still far too large.

The "Mystery" string is very regular in attendance, and turn out in strong force, presenting a more sportsmanlike appearance than any other stable. *Dibs* justly attracts much attention and admiration, for it is seldom that an old pony appears such a perfect picture. Great hopes are entertained for *Favori* and *Gladiateur*, but the trainer ought to know by this time that it is a hopeless task to patch up a once lamed China pony. Not the least worthy of notice in this string is a big grey pony, said by some to be the ex-leader of the Odawara coach. What his origin may really be I do not pretend to say, but I think him a far better pony than either *Satz* or *Nibookin*.

Grasshopper has, just as I predicted, much improved in appearance, and only wants a little care and a few more "full feeds" to bring him into his old form. *Crusader* is being taken great care of, and will doubtless carry off his accustomed one race at the meeting. Mr. Pringle has taken *Black Thorn* out of training *pro tem.*, so that we are minus one new stable. *Little Fish* must not be overlooked. He is at present under the hands of a new jock on the Yokohama turf, but who has, I believe, already made his mark in Shanghai, and may be looked upon as an acquisition to our scanty number of riders.

Yours truly,

TRITON.

P.S.—This being my first season as a sporting correspondent, I trust your readers—and especially the owners of the various animals named—will kindly overlook any slight inaccuracies.

Law & Police

IN H. B. M's CONSULAR COURT.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.

Monday, 18th September, 1876.

John Cavanagh was again brought before His Honour on a charge of drunkenness.

Police-sergeant Loxton, sworn, stated that prisoner had been brought dead drunk to the station on Friday night by a Japanese policeman.

Prisoner in defence said he had struggled hard against temptation all Friday, but in the evening he was overcome by the persuasions of a friend, and took a glass or two; but if His Honour would let him off this time he would behave like a gentleman whilst he remained in the settlement.

Sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment; should the steamer by which he intended to ship leave on Tuesday, he would be sent on board.

Wednesday, September 20, 1876.

LEON JACQUET *vs.* T. WALLACE.

This was a claim for $15, the value of goods bought at auction, but not delivered by defendant, and $10 damages for consequent loss of market; in all $25.

Plaintiff did not make an appearance, and his Honour therefore dismissed the case, at the same time reminding defendant that if plaintiff could show good cause for his non-attendance to-day, he had it in his power to renew the claim at any future time; so that, in a manner, this dismissal partook of the nature of an adjournment.

Friday, September 22nd, 1876.

John McKay, a seaman late of the U. S. S. *Kearsarge*, was charged with being drunk.

Police-sergeant Loxton, sworn, stated:—Yesterday evening, about 8 o'clock, prisoner was brought to the station by a Japanese constable, charged with drunkenness and sleeping in the house of a Japanese in Honmura. Prisoner was taken to the American Consulate this morning because he had told us he was born in Boston; but this morning he told the American Consul that he came from Glasgow. So I brought him here.

Oka Kamichiro, police constable, said: Prisoner lay in a house in Honmura yesterday afternoon between 3 and 4 p.m. and again at 7 p.m. The proprietor of the house reported this to me saying he could not get rid of the man. I therefore had him taken in a *jinrikisha*, though he was not disorderly, to the station.

Prisoner acknowledged having been drunk for the last three weeks.

Sentenced to seven days' imprisonment.

A correspondent mentions that Li Hung-chang has given a prize of Tls. 200 to be run for at the Chefoo races, and suggests that it should make the meeting an unusually successful one. The desire to possess a cup having historical association with the present conference, should produce an unusual number of competitors.—*S. C. & C. Gazette.*

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THE CHEFOO CONFERENCES.

(From the Chefoo Correspondent of the N-C. Herald & S. C. Gazette.)

It is almost impossible to adequately ascertain the actual value of the events which are taking place here. Although apparently they seem to have no connexion, either with the subjects supposed to be under the consideration of the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and China, or with each other, it would be unreasonable to separate them from a certain relation to the principal event round which they are grouped, or to exclaim that they have no practical utility beyond an isolated purpose dependent on those who initiate or take part in them. Without assigning, therefore, to the occurrences happening at Chefoo, any importance beyond that they each contribute to the completion of the surroundings of the diplomatic conferences now being held here, it may be as well to describe what is happening, and to leave for wiser heads to discover whatever profound meaning it contains. The general interest manifested regarding what each and every one is doing, or going to do, seems unabated; and it is not from any lack of social intercommunication that mutual unburdening of state secrets has not been as prevalent as is desired. Abundant opportunity of this sort has been afforded for His Excellency Li Hung-chang and other eminent personages to gratify their wishes for giving their opinions on the world in general, and one spot of it in particular; but hitherto barren results are all that have been gathered in, so far as the uninitiated public is concerned.

The miniature review of Chinese troops, which was hastily got up by the native military authorities, to allow some of the foreign distinguished visitors to recreate themselves amidst the dulness of Chefoo, was speedily followed by a display of naval power, for the special benefit of the Chinese Imperial Commissioner. The German Commodore, Count Montz, invited His Excellency Li Hung-chang to inspect the magnificent frigate *Vineta*, under his command, and to witness the skill and warlike science evinced in the splendid armament and highly disciplined crew of the choicest specimen of the German Navy at present in Eastern waters. On Saturday, the 26th August, the inner bay of Chefoo seemed especially alive with excitement, and from an early hour everything betokened the approaching move ment which was to complete the scene. His Excellency Li Hung-chang embarked in his own steam-launch, and with other boats containing his numerous suite proceeded to the *Vineta*, where he was received with all the honour due to his exalted rank and to his special position as representative of the Emperor of China. The yards were manned, the guns thundered out a salute, and all that could interest the Chinese visitor was shown and explained to him with every attention. His Excellency's questions on the minute details of armaments, projectiles, weapons of war, and other elements of destruction, showed that he highly appreciated the scientific attainments of the German officers who made the different qualities of these terrible things apparent to him. Every one seemed struck with the information His Excellency possessed on these and kindred subjects, and the ease and self-possession with which he reviewed the compact body of armed men who were paraded in his honour. A similar demonstration of manning yards and salutes accompanied his departure; and the Imperial envoy was quickly again on *terra firma*, to discuss with his intimate friends the exhibition he had beheld.

Meanwhile, on the northern horizon a small dark spot appeared, which increasing in magnitude betokened a steamer approaching Chefoo, and it speedily magnified itself into the well-known *Vigilant*, the yacht of Vice-Admiral A. P. Ryder, which, amidst the echoes of the morning's war-like sounds, glided swiftly into the inner harbour, and swung to her moorings. Where has she come from? She has been to Ta-lian-wan Bay, to take over the British Naval Commander-in-chief to visit the detached squadron anchored in that spacious roadstead, so memorable for having been the rendezvous of the British troops during the war of 1860, and has returned from thence. On board the *Vigilant*, the Commander-in-chief brought with him Rear-Admiral Rowley Lambert, C.B., the Admiral commanding the detached squadron; and the two Admirals quietly landed together and went to visit Sir Thomas Wade, and also called on the other Ministers at present resident here. Speculation or imagination, or whatever faculty of the human mind it may be called, was actively employed that Saturday afternoon to discover why such an unexpected visitor had thus suddenly appeared on the Chefoo scene, to add by his presence to the general impression, and to remined them tacitly that he represented a force of some two thousand British tars, and a hundred British cannon, which he held at the disposal of his Commander-in-chief and of Her Majesty's Minister, should they be required to give additional solemnity to the British Plenipotentiary's visit to Chefoo, or to impart greater vigour to His Excellency's negotiations with the representative of the Emperor of China.

The week ended much the same as it had begun, with the apparent advantage to the cause of Great Britain, that it was receiving increased strength from having passed through the interval without even a whisper of its importance or its success being depreciated by the delay. And on the side of the Chinese, what is occurring? Are they satisfied with the progress or otherwise of their week's work of reconstructing the political world of China? It would, indeed, be difficult to measure the success of their endeavours to satisfy the demands which the treachery and culpability of their Government have rendered necessary on the part of Great Britain. They make no sign of exculpation or repentance, and to judge by the hauteur and bearing of every one connected with Li Hung-chang's mission, one might imagine that their visit here was either of congratulation to Sir Thomas Wade, or to confer a favour on the British nation, rather than that of negotiators sent to express sorrow for crimes committed under the authority of their Sovereign, and to implore condonation for their country's misdeeds.

Still, it is not all *couleur de rose* with the chief spokesman of the Middle Kingdom. On his arrival here, he betook himself to the heights above Chefoo, that he might at least enjoy a material elevation to compensate for the forced descension from his pinnacle at Pau-ting-foo, to which his Imperial master has subjected him; but the giddy heights of the Yu-kwang-miau have not altogether soothed his ruffled existence, and segregated him from the influences of care and peril which are the natural concomitants of exaltation. Rumour says that a stranger (Chinese) suddenly appeared in the courtyard of the Viceroyal yamên, and demanded immediate audience of Li Hung-chang. The purport of this intrusion was ostensibly to acquaint the *Tai-tze* of a vision; but the Governor-General, whose mind is strictly practical on such spiritual manifestations, resented the arrival of the unwelcome visitor, and reproaching his guard for permitting his entrance, consigned him to bondage, with the determination of making him suffer the penalty of death inflicted by the code of Chinese laws on unlawful disturbers of a Viceregal sanctuary. The Taotai of Chefoo and others dissuaded Li Hung-chang from carrying out the extreme punishment of the law, by representing to him grave reasons for his moderation in this instance; and the unfortunate Chinese, whether victim of his own hallucinations, or the emissary of evil, languished in prison for some days and then was liberated. But withal, the incident has distubed the peace of Temple Hill, and Li Hung-chang on Sunday left his mountain abode, and took up his quarters in the spacious block of buildings on the plain at the rear of Chefoo, known as the Swatow Guild. There he is certainly safe from a repetition of unbidden visitors, and his own guards can watch the portals of his dwelling with greater care than they could conjoin the chain of outposts which encircled the temple where he passed the first week of his life at Chefoo. Moreover, he will be within easier reach of those who require to see him, and whenever he has to visit Sir Thomas Wade he will have less ground to pass over: and he will not be so vividly reminded of the vicissitudes of political life which his descents and ascents between the temple and the British Minister's bungalow have represented. Possibly his change of domicile to a more humble situation may emblematise the necessity which other circumstances have evoked, for a corresponding alteration in his views of the questions at issue, and which he is charged to settle. Under any circumstances, the change of residence is suggestive of other possibilities being at hand. It was succeeded by a remarkable circumstance.

The first occasion of Li Hung-chang visiting an ironclad presented itself by his coming here simultaneously with H.M.S. *Audacious*. When Sir Thomas Wade and Admiral Ryder visited the Governor-General, His Chinese Excellency expressed his desire to see the British flagship, and naturally his request was assented to. On Monday, the 28th August, therefore, Li Hung-chang proceeded to the outer anchorage for the purpose of officially returning the visit of the Commander-in Chief, and to gratify his curiosity of seeing the floating tower of strength over which the time honored ensign of St. George—

> "The flag that's braved a thousand years,
> The battle and the breeze,"

was spreading to the wind its crimson cross and white folds, with the jack and its multiple of crosses knit together on the same ground, typical of the union and determination of the British Sovereign and people to lift high the banner of united England,

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Scotland, and Ireland, wherever "Dieu et mon droit" requires its presence.

As the line of boats conveying Li Hung-chang neared the *Audacious*, the boatswain's shrill pipes called away aloft the topmen, and ere the Viceroy ascended the steps leading to the deck, the yards were manned; and on his stepping on board, Vice-Admiral Ryder, surrounded by his officers, and with Her Majesty's Minister Sir Thomas Wade and the personnel of the British legation standing close by,—Rear-Admiral Rowley Lambert and his flag-lieutenant, and some officers from the detached squadron, being also present—received his distinguished guest with the usual guard and music attendant on such occasions. After a few moments gaze at the unwonted scene, Li Hung-chang was conducted to the Admiral's cabin, where, the usual presentations having taken place, and some preliminary questions relative to the size of the noble vessel answered through the interpretation of the Chinese Secretary of Her Majesty's legation, the Governor-General was taken, in compliance with his request, to see the propelling machinery and lower compartments, and then went on deck to pass before the ranks of the crew who massed on each side to be seen and admired by the Chinese statesman. After a short promenade, which sufficed to give an outline of the picture he was to see, the reality was filled in by a visit to the battery, where the big guns were slumbering in peace. Here began the spectacle which it had been Li Hung-chang's real desire to witness. General quarters, monster artillery, revolving, retiring, receiving their terrific charges, running out through the portholes, then the supposed aim at the enemy, the fire, the closing of port screens protecting loading gunners from inimical bullets, the reloading, and repeated manœuvres of working the guns, as in action, presented a vivid scene, which after all was but a feeble image of the reality of stern war, but which was sufficient to afford an idea of what fighting meant should it be required to protect a friend or to destroy a foe. And then the scene rapidly changes, and the bugle sounds "prepare to ram," and the great guns are bound up, and the gunners lay down on deck, to parry the shock; and then the delivery of the passing iron shower into the sides of the enemy, and electricity lending its aid to discharge the cannon, and the "cease firing," and the tars falling back to their stations!

Amidst the din and moving of monster guns, and stalwart sailors, there sat the Governor-General, deeply interested, closely watching every motion of all that was going on round him, asking questions, requesting explanations, receiving information, and fanning himself and thinking!!! What was he thinking about? What a study was his countenance. How little in it to afford a clue of the heart of which sacred science says it is the image. It would be indeed a shocking temerity to endeavour to unravel secret impressions on the mind of that elevated Chinaman, caused by the sight of such perfection in the art of destruction of human life. Some persons feel regret at penetrating into mysteries which afterwards leave but miserable recollections; and how many have exclaimed, "If ignorance is bliss t'were folly to be wise." But of all the paradoxes, problems, or puzzles, of which the Chinese mind constitutes a solitary and unique specimen, nothing more hopeless can be conceived than the attempt to fathom it, or to judge of its vibrations by the ordinary standard of European probabilities. It is like the Gordian knot, only with this difference that it is to be hoped that no sword will be drawn to solve it, and so perchance there may be more discretion used in abandoning a forlorn hope than continuing a profitless investigation. Whatever Li Hung-chang thought of the battery of the *Audacious*, worked by the energy of British tars, may be reserved for another time. There can be no doubt of his feelings of pleasure and contentment when he was permitted to press the spring on deck by which the electric spark flashed to the united broadside of big guns, and by the action of his own thumb he fired them off! It was truly the "mens conscia sibi," not precisely "recti," but of physical power of some sort apparently emanating from himself which produced the thundering roar of the united explosion of the gun charges. Here was all the difference. Whatever indifference was possible at other actions, it became impossible when beholding the effect of his own work. Li Hung-chang permitted himself to appear delighted, and it must be a subject of congratulation that he could so unbend his iron frame as to allow the spontaneous motions of the mind it imprisons, to manifest themselves thus freely.

His visit was now brought to a close, and as he steered away from the iron ship, its guns boomed out a parting salute in his honor, and its yards were again manned to remind him that his reception was completed by this emblem of watchfulness. It is needless following him to his home, except with good wishes that the 28th of August may be remembered by him hereafter.

This narrative of what there occurred would be incomplete, if it omitted to record that Sir Thomas Wade, shortly after Li Hung-chang's departure, took leave of H.M.S. *Audacious*, under the salute due to his dignity as representative of the British Sovereign, and with the accompanying manning of yards in his honor. Thus ended another phase in the Chefoo conferences. May its effect be as propitious as was the weather on the day of its occurrence.

BETA.

29th August.

GERMANY.

(Saturday Review.)

During the recent critical period in European affairs Prince Bismarck has been reposing at Kissingen. He has, it may be supposed, wished the world to understand that the Eastern question did not very much trouble him. The Berlin Memorandum was no doubt issued from Berlin, and was a part of the grand arrangement for regulating European politics which he specially invented. But although in a matter where Russia and Austria were specially concerned, it was proper to afford them such benefits as the alliance could afford to all the parties to it, and the conclusions to which the allies came were announced as the conclusions of all, it was not necessary for Prince Bismarck to play any conspicuous part in the projected settlement. Whatever faults may have marked the Berlin Memorandum, they were not the faults which the enemies of Prince Bismarck see in his compositions. It may be safely said that the Memorandum was not at all in his style. Its reticences, its incoherences, its waverings between assumptions, threats, and hopes were far away from the manner in which he does any business which he really takes in hand. The Memorandum bore all possible traces of what Mr. Disraeli calls a happy compromise. It balanced to and fro between the views of Russia and of Austria, and when this ineffective document faded away into non-existence before the refusal of Lord Derby to countenance it, Prince Bismarck evidently saw no occasion to conceive that he had sustained a personal defeat. The German press, indeed, has been almost unanimous in declaring that it was a very good thing that the policy of the alliance should be thrown temporarily into abeyance, and that Germany had to thank England for an opportunity of keeping as clear of the Eastern question as possible. Russia has lately gone somewhat down, and England somewhat up, in the opinion of Germany, and there has been more plain writing about Russia than at any time since Russia rendered Germany the immense service of keeping the ring while the struggles with Austria and France were fought out. Germany has not the slightest wish to see Russia become stronger and greater in Europe and guards the freedom of the Danube with vigilant jealousy. That the peace of Europe should not be broken was the main object of Prince Bismarck's policy in creating the alliance of the three Emperors, or at least that it should not be broken unless he had reasons for wishing it to be disturbed. It was quite, therefore, in accordance with his views that every means should be taken to prevent the Turkish insurrection giving rise to a general war. Directly Germany could not do much to prevent this. It could however do something by abstaining from magnifying the importance of the murder of the German Consul at Salonica, and by putting Court pressure on Roumania so as to keep the excited subjects of Prince Charles from hazarding a war. But indirectly Germany could do much to favour intervention and to localize the war. She allowed it to be known that, in spite of the Berlin Memorandum, it desired events to move on as quietly as possible; and Prince Bismarck helped to create the state of things he wished by treating the crisis as scarcely to be called a crisis at all, and by retiring to the peaceful shades of Kissingen as if nothing of any importance was going on.

A war over the spoils of Turkey would be highly inconvenient to Germany, who must either see others getting advantages which she got none, or must ask for compensations which would scarcely be conceded to her unless demanded at the point of the sword. A war of any kind would, indeed, be highly distasteful to Germany just now. Lord Derby said that he doubted whether the financial position of Russia would permit her to go to war; and if for the purpose he had wished to go further in the same strain of undiplomatic frankness, he might have said much the same of Germany. The credit of the German Government is indeed as good as that of any Continental Government, and deserves

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as the political financiers of Germany are proverbially honest, thrifty, and even penurious. But Germany as a country is embarrassed. It has suffered from the general depression of trade which has totally overshadowed so large a part of the world. It is by no means a country of great resources, and its commerce is as yet far behind the commerce of England and France. Old as it is historically, it is in one way a young country, because wars and bad government for centuries retarded its growth. The depression under which it has recently been labouring has not been purely a commercial depression. It has been in a great measure caused by a social change which has for a time taken the people off its balance. The elation caused by the Austrian and French wars has done something to upset the German mind; but it is a mistake to find the origin of a social change in a single cause. The remark is frequently made by foreigners that the Germans have been much spoilt by their successes, have lost their simplicity and contentment, and have become insolent, dissatisfied, and idle. A contrast is drawn between the vitiated habits of the conquerors and the improved habits of the conquered, and it is said that the war has done Frenchmen as much good as it has done Germans harm. It is quite fair that this contrast should be drawn. The war did do France good and the Germans harm. The French set themselves to repair their losses with an energy, a patience, and an amount of good sense which was in the highest degree creditable to them. The Germans, as has been said, were undoubtedly spoilt by the war. The milliards seemed like the pieces of gold in a fairy tale. As soon as they were touched, they turned to dust, and no one was the better for them. But it is not true that it was the war alone that produced a change for the worse in Germany. If we take the last decade of German history as a whole, it has been marked, not only by two great wars, but by a great social convulsion. Germany has been rapidly modernized. From his cradle to his grave, the German used to be the slave of his Government. His religion, his mode of life, of marrying, of occupying himself, were all settled for him. He was a waif of mediævalism in the centre of Europe. Lately he has been pushed forward with very little preparation into the midst of the modern world. The Government has relaxed its hold on him; trade has been forced; railways have provided him with locomotion; he is no longer a prisoner in the little State in which he may happen to have been born. The State no longer places him under the tutelage of any form of religion, and he may follow his own fancies as he will, so long as he does not declare himself too prominently against the policy of Prince Bismarck. In short, he has had liberty, according to the humble notions of liberty entertained by Germans, suddenly given him, and, like a large portion of the human race, he has made a bad use of the sudden gift.

We learn from the Prussian Correspondent of the *Times* that the chief German Commissioner at the Philadelphia Exhibition has been surveying the works of his countrymen in comparison with the products of other nations, and has been delivering himself in the most candid manner on the deficiencies which he finds in German manufactures. He does not mince matters, and seems even to have found some satisfaction in telling his countrymen that during his investigations three things had especially struck his observant mind. He discovered that the main aim of German manufacturers had been to produce something cheap and nasty. He noticed that German workmanship was especially characterized by a want of skill and taste. Lastly, he became painfully aware of the inveterate servility of the German mind, which fawns on its heroes in every conceivable way, and repeats the image of Prince Bismarck or the Red Prince on every article, from bronzes to soap. The best sign for the future of Germany is that the chief German papers appear to own that this severe critic is right. Painful experience has probably convinced enlightened contributors to those organs that their trousers are very perishable and very ugly, and that they cannot wash their hands without taking off the edge of Prince Bismarck's hallowed nose. But there can be little doubt that the explanation of this sad state of things which the Prussian Correspondent suggests is the true one. Germans wear dreadful materials, and select vile patterns, and stamp princes on their soap, because they really belong to a new country, to a country only just starting into life, where people are absorbed in the first unhappy details of the process of getting on, and, if they cannot rival their betters in having the real article, insist on having at least something that very bad judges would consider to look like it. In English colonies, and in many an English provincial town, shoddy and sham silks are freely worn, and even in the metropolis we are wearied to death of seeing the Sovereign always associated with endless window-blinds. In certain stages of society vulgarity will, and must, reign triumphant. It is the maid-of-all-work with which modern progress starts when it first begins to keep house. To the end of time, probably, there will always be some place or some social circle in which what is cheap and nasty will be eagerly bought, where what is thought most acceptable in colour and design will pain an eye like that of the Philadelphian Commissioner, and where the images of good or great men and women will be freely used for the purposes of puffing. The immense military successes of Germany and the learning of its educated men have made Europe ask more from Germany than can as yet be fairly expected. The Germans have got in them the stuff out of which civilized nations are formed; but at present they are not forward enough to rival nations which, like England and France and Italy, have an old civilization. They have many a bitter lesson to learn, and must work hard to develope all the arts of peace before they can be what the Philadelphia Commissioner would like to see them. They must have time and patience and rest, and the hero of their soap can give them no better assistance towards approaching their ideal than by staying sometimes with ostentatious quiet at Kissingen, and keeping them out of unnecessary wars.

REFORM IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

The issues which at present divide the Republican and Democratic parties in the United States are by no means clear to European observers. Both the Cincinnati and the St. Louis platforms are full of fair promises wrapped up in generalities on which a party or an administration can afterwards, as it may find it convenient, put any construction it pleases, positive or negative, strict or loose. The character of the candidates nominated upon the competing "ticket" do not throw much light upon the meaning of their respective pledges. Mr. Tilden and Mr. Hayes are both, it is said, "hard-money" men, and they have both certainly carried their respective States, the most important in the Union, upon "hard-money" principles. But very little, if anything, is actually known as to the measures for getting back to "hard-money," which either Mr, Tilden or Mr. Hayes would enforce, if one or the other had the power, in the Treasury department at Washington. A "hard-money" man whose zeal expends itself in warfare upon the "rag baby," and who neither takes nor suggests any steps leading directly to a resumption of specie payments, is not likely to win the confidence of practical men. Mr. Tilden's association with Mr. Hendrick is also hurtful to his influence with the commercial classes, and there are men of still more suspicious character among the party managers on the other side, who are trying, whether with any chance of success or not we do not venture to say, to make a tool of Mr. Hayes. Therefore though it is in a certain sense satisfactory that the Conventions of both parties have declared for "hard-money," there is no reason to be enthusiastic as yet over the manner in which that political issue has been defined. On the first branch of "reform," the adoption of a sound financial policy, the people of the United States must pronounce their wishes more clearly, and demand more distinct utterances from their leaders.

The second branch of "reform," as it is understood in the United States, is also adopted, at least formally, both by the Republican and theDemocratic candidates. Mr. Tilden has no difficulty in denouncing a system that has been worked for the past fifteen years by the opposite party, but he has given as yet no indication of the particular measures by which he proposes to carry into effect the admirable principles laid down in the St. Louis platform. It is true that Mr. Tilden's friends extol him as an implacable enemy of those dishonest combinations which have warped the politics of the Union, and they point to his cleansing of the Augean stable of the "Canal Ring," in the State of New York. But it is obvious that a campaign, conceivably instituted for local or personal objects, against a single "Ring," does not necessarily imply such a resolute animosity to all combinations of the kind as would be needed to enforce a thorough revolution in the public service, the only effectual measure for the extirpation of "Ring," and "Ring politicians." On the other hand, when we look to Mr. Hayes's letter, explaining the interpretation which he puts upon the pledges and protests of the Cincinnati platform, we do find what has hitherto been wanting in the declarations of the Democratic leaders. The *New York Nation*, the organ of the Republican Reformers, and the *New York World*, the organ of those Democrats who approach the Republican Reformers most nearly, take very different views of Mr. Hayes's manifesto. The former journal says: "His language with regard to Civil Service reform and the currency is certainly as strong and frank as any one could desire." But

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the Democratic organ asserts that "there is not one hearty outspoken word in the letter from beginning to end." We are rather disposed to agree with the *World* as to the currency question, and with the *Nation* as to Civil Service reform. Let us examine what Mr. Hayes actually says on the latter subject. The fifth resolution of the Cincinnati platform, which gives the Republican candidate his text, affirms that "the invariable rule for appointments should have reference to the honesty, fidelity, and capacity of appointees, giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigour of administration require its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to efficiency of the public service and the right of citizens to share in the honour of rendering faithful service to their country." This, as we have said, may mean anything or nothing, according to its practical interpretation, and Mr. Hayes interprets it, we think, in the genuine "Reform" sense. He points out that the maxim, "To the victors belong the spoils," in compliance with which public patronage has been bestowed rather with a view to party services, past or future, than to "real qualifications for office," was on its first introduction during General Jackson's administration an innovation on the theory and practice of the original Constitution of the United States. The system introduced by Jackson has, however, since been modified, not for the better. "At first," Governor Hayes observes, "the President, either directly or through the heads of departments, made all the appointments, but gradually the appointing power in many cases passed into the control of members of Congress. The offices in these cases have become, not merely rewards for party services, but rewards for services to party leaders." Thus, General Grant's least creditable appointments were not, in truth, his own, but those of the "Senatorial Ring" at Washington. The evils of this arrangement are open and notorious. "It destroys," says Mr. Hayes, "the independence of the separate departments of the Government. It tends directly to extravagance and official incapacity. It is a temptation to dishonesty. It hinders and impairs that careful supervision and strict accountability by which alone faithful and efficient public servants can be secured. It obstructs the prompt removal and sure punishment of the unworthy. In every way it degrades the Civil Service and the character of the Government. It is felt, I am confident, by a large majority of the members of Congress to be an intolerable burden and an unwarrantable hindrance to the proper discharge of their legitimate duties." The inevitable conclusion is that a system so demoralizing ought to be abolished root and branch, and from this conclusion Mr Hayes does not shrink. He affirms his wish to return to "the principles and practices of the founders of the Government," to set aside considerations of party service in all public appointments, promotions, and removals, and to establish the rule that every public servant "should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remains untarnished and the performance of his duties satisfactory." This is simply a reversion of the established principle of the English Constitution adopted by the founders of the Union, that public office should be held "during good behaviour," and not, save in some rare cases, "during pleasure." Though the principle is not in legal strictness applied over the whole area of the public service in this country, it is firmly rooted in our practice, and the Minister who presumed to infringe it would have to reckon with an angry Parliament.

In order to carry out the policy he has affirmed with regard to Civil Service reform, Mr. Hayes declares emphatically, and without reference to the silence of the Cincinnati platform, against a second presidential term. His "inflexible purpose" on this point is justified by the plain and, we think, very cogent argument, that the reorganization of the Civil Service on "sound and stable principles can be best accomplished by an Executive who is under no temptation to use the patronage of his office to promote his own re-election." It may be said that to risk this misuse is a lesser evil than to compel an able men to retire from power at the end of four years' service. At the same time, we can hardly feel surprised if reformers in the United States feel more keenly the mischiefs of misused patronage than the possible embarrassment of losing a strong man's guidance through the stringent operation of a hard-and-fast rule. If any of them have been hesitating whether to choose the former risk or the latter, their resolution has probably been steadied by the extraordinary proceedings of General Grant. Since Mr. Hayes's letter has been published, the President, stung by its sharp references to Civil Service scandals, and by its emphatic repudiation of a Second Term, has by his words and acts endeavoured to show his contempt for the policy of his successor. His spoken rebukes of Mr. Hayes's "bad taste" might be passed over with a smile, so his unsparing ejection from office of Mr. Bristow's subo in the work of reform—a stroke of policy which will possi valuable aid to the Democrats in the coming campaign.

THE NEW SULTAN OF TURKEY.

(The Times.)

The incident of a man suddenly called to the absolute ment of a great Empire being found utterly incapable of more remarkable in itself than in its bearings on the qu despotic Government, and on the crisis of the Turkish The domestic affairs of the Porte are so little known to t world, and what is known has been so little subjected to that during the many unquiet weeks of thickening rumou preceded the late tragic events, and for many days apparently happy succession of Murad V., nothing transpired that could diminish confidence in the man b be the right solution of the difficulty. That he had acc the late Sultan in his European tour because, as was sa not safe to leave him behind, and that he had been kept under jealous surveillance, without the opportunity of a held to show qualities ready to reveal themselves. he was young and capable of improvement. He was a hands. Perhaps in these anticipations there was the mistake of trusting to mere negative qualities, or, wha the same things, to the entire absence of information as t good or bad. From the day that the new Sultan was amid general rejoicing he has been a cipher. Lat has been so much mystery about him that it be a tenable opinion that he has ceased to exist, exist altogether, to survive in a form fit for the disch rational functions. It is stated that his Ministers no decision from him, or even a word to show that he u the matter to be decided on. Overpowered either wi mense and novel responsibility, or with stimulants and with all these, he has sunk into a lethargy and a ment from which there can be no recovery. He is said to b capable of giving formal sanction to the decisions of his C which has, consequently, to dispense with it. Even exaggeration in this account of the unhappy man, the st must be bad which allows all this to be said and preve diction. The old rule which declares it the same whe appears not or exists not must obtain in this every outward token, Turkey has no Sovereign, and nations have now to deal, not with the Successor phet and the occupant of a great historic throne, but able and, it is to be hoped, honest politicians. This n be a matter of comparative indifference, for it is n that Sovereigns are equally and uniformly able, or authors of the policy to which their names are given. might be of less importance in other countries, or at becomes very important indeed when the very qu agitates the world is the bond of unity and the princ hesion to hold together many nationalities and religi over various and widely-spread regions in Europ Africa.

The Mahomedan Law of Succession aims to prev state of things now before us. With considerable natural feelings and to common sense, it attempts t the successor to the throne shall be immediately exercise of his high functions, and able to dispen guardians than the ordinary advisers and Ministers That there is something to be said for such a rule our own history testifies. The Minorities, such Richard II., Henry VI., Edward V., and Edward VI in troubles and in scandals, through which a Constitu more easily steer its way than a Despotic Gover England has not been wrecked altogether in one of times it has fallen on is the best proof of its capa government in the sense of observing and making be said of the Turkish Empire, as of the political dominant creed, that it distrusts itself. It depen more than the system, and requires a perpetual i men as able to preserve the Empire as the origina successive conquerors were to create it. One migh be always on the eve of such a disruption as that whi ly followed the death of the Macedonian conqueror. four hundred years Turkey has not made the le fusing and uniting the discordant elements and ins prised in her nominal unity. From the most anci

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humanity, she has derived the art of hounding on one race to destroy another, of seeking temporary ease by the mutual destruction of tribes whom she equally fears, and of creating solitudes where she cannot make peace. The Circassians planted in Bulgaria, the robber tribes of Asia Minor brought to the front of Europeans Turkey, and the swarthy hosts now on their way from the Upper Nile to the Danube, constitute a fit comment on the policy which finds itself compelled to excuse half the population from the defence of the common Empire. Turkey has to defend itself against its neighbours by means of hordes summoned from the very confines of civilization. When the Empire has not grown, in the sense of political growth, a single day in four centuries, of course it depends on the Sultan of the day. The value of that dependence we now see. The poor imbecile now in nominal possession cannot see about him a single member of his family able to bear the burden. It is true that an incompetent man is no judge of competency, for he lacks the true measure alike for himself and for others. But his despairing and simply instinctive judgment finds some corroboration in the silence which reigns around him, for not a word has been said as to the greater competency of any other Prince of the Blood Royal. Indeed, for anything that appears to the contrary, the whole family shows the results of an education expressly devised to stifle ambition and to suppress powers. A Sultan has no encouragement to educate Princes, and has every inducement to keep down the dangerous stock and prevent eminence in individuals. He bears neither a brother nor a too evident, and therefore too certain, successor near his Throne. Such is the continual difficulty entailed by the want of a Constitutional Government, and by the consequent reliance on the actual Sultan. That difficulty has now reached its very climax, and it is not too much to say that Turkey must either submit to a Government which shall in some form represent its people, or abandon itself to the inevitable process of disintegration and dismemberment, already far advanced, and only interrupted by European intervention.

The importance as well as the simplicity of the crisis can hardly be over-estimated. It is the sacred blood which is the centre of unity, and in order to sustain this transcendental character, everything continues to be done, to prevent any other form or element of political coherence. Turkey is the Turkey of the Successor of the Prophet, and that by natural descent from his immediate successors, or it is nothing at all. That succession at an end, the unity has no longer the religious character which is its only moral force. One may well ask, then, how it is that the world watches with so little curiosity the choice, or rather the fortuitous discovery, of the man who is to emerge from the Seraglio to the government of a great Empire. If that, indeed, be the only chance, one might expect the advent of this deliverer to be watched and waited for as the ship-wrecked wait for dawn or for the passing sail. All that we can say is that the anxiety, where it ought most to be felt, is hardly equal to the occasion. On the certain and rapidly approaching failure of the present experimental Sultan, another, it seems to be thought, will be found of an equally speculative value, and it appears to be deemed a matter of no great moment how many blanks will have to be drawn before the prize presents itself. Such a process cannot be continued without some loss of *prestige* at every successive step of abortive selection. That the statesmen now holding the reins of this vast and incongruous Empire under unexampled difficulties show some vigour, promptitude, and versatility may be admitted; but, while they are showing unusual activity, the dynasty, which is the very palladium of the Empire, is exhibited in its most passive and most degenerate state. A Cabinet governs because a Sultan cannot be found; and Turkey holds together for the moment, and even makes head against its foes, because mercifully relieved from the mischievous influence of a legitimate Sovereign. This cannot be for the preservation and integrity of the Empire. It is not compatible with the Asiatic character, which is really predominant in Turkey, and without which it must soon cease to be Turkey at all.

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

September 2, 1876. 26ins.

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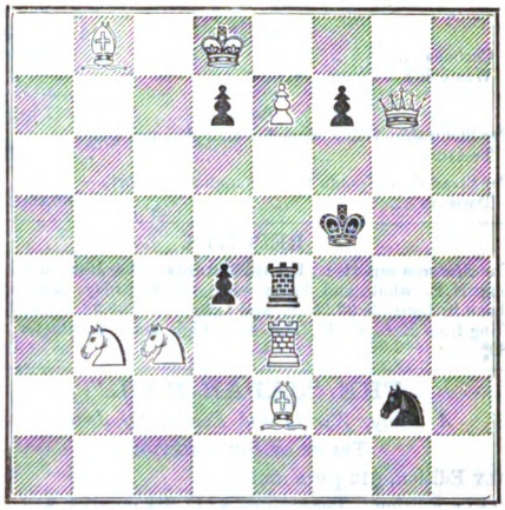
FROM A COLLECTION OF CHESS PROBLEMS,

COMPOSED BY J. B., OF BRIDFORT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.
Solutions are requested.

SOLUTION TO MR. WATERBURY'S PROBLEM OF LAST WEEK.

BLACK.	WHITE.
1.—Q. to B. 2 ch.	1.—P. to Kt. 6.
2.—P. takes P. ch.	2.—K. to R. 4.
3.—Kt. to Kt. 4 dis. ch.	3.—P. to K. 6.
4.—B. takes K. P. ch.	4.—K. to K. 5.
5.—Kt. to R. 8 ch.	5.—K. to R. 2.
6.—Kt. takes Kt.	6.—P. takes P.
7.—B. to 2 B. sq.	7.—P. to Kt. 5.
8.—B. to K. B. 4.	8.—K. to B. 4.
9.—P. to K. 4 ch.	9.—K. takes P.
10.—Q. to B. 2 ch.	10.—K. to Q. 5.
11.—Kt. to B. 6 check mate.	

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 18, *Malacca*. British steamer, Edmond, 1,709, from Hongkong, Sept. 9. Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

Sept. 18, *Caroline*, German 3-masted schooner, Paulsen, 232, from Takow, Sugar, to Chinese.

Sept 19, *Genkai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Conner, 1,917, from Kobe, September 17th, General, to M. B. Co.

Sept. 22, *Nevada*. American steamer, Williams, 2,145, from Shanghai and ports, Sept 14., Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 20, *Menzaleh*, French steamer, Pasqualini, 1,008, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M M Co.

Sept. 20, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, 2,119, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Sept. 21, *Tokai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Hubenet, 500, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamship *Malacca*, from Hongkong.—Messrs. Francis and Elinzki; two Chinese on deck.

Per Steamship *Menzaleh* for Hongkong.—Madame Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, and Mr. Mariane.

Per Steamship *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—Miss Hutchins, Messrs. Foss, Plummer, Valentine, Iwersen, Raspe, Stonebrink, Kiddle, J. Pitman, O. Meuser, Elliott, Cottam, Symonds, C. Hardly, and 32 Japanese in the cabin.

Per Steamship *Nevada* from Shanghai and ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, child and servant, Messrs. Van Oordt, Esdale, Popp, Martens, Reimers, and Blundell, Lieut. J. R. Pike, R.N., Lieut. Green, U.S.N., Captain R. McQueen, and 16 Japanese, 1 Chinese in the cabin. For San Francisco.—Two in the steerage.

CARGO.

Per Steamship *Malacca*, from Hongkong.—

Fx *Geelong*	151 packages.
Local	7,582 ,,
Total	7,733 packages.

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Per Steamship *Messrs* for Hongkong—

Silk for Marseilles	...1,507 bales.
London	... [illegible] "
Italy	... 13 "
Total	...2 [illegible] bales
Cocoons	... 364 bales.
Waste Silk	... 53 "
Total	... 417 bales.

Per Steamship *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports—

Treasure	... $177,825

Per Steamship *Nevada* from Shanghai and ports—

Treasure	... $47,200 00

REPORTS.

The *Malacca* reports: Up till Saturday the 16th instant had strong N E winds and heavy sea. On Saturday experienced a typhoon in Lat 32 25 N. and Long 126 32 E. with wind shifting from E to S.E, and very high sea. Barometer fell to 28 5.6.

THE "JAPAN MAIL"

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY Edition, $12 per annum.

WEEKLY Edition. Per annum, $24: Six months, $13: Three months, $7.

FORTNIGHTLY Edition, a summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers viâ San Francisco. Per annum, $12: Six months, $7: Three months, $4.

AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON.....	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
"	F. Algar, 8 Clements Lane, Lombard Street.
"	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK	A. Wind, 185, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO ..	White & Baker, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG	Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI.....	Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA...	F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI.....	China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED,

BY AN ENGLISH FAMILY IN YOKOHAMA,

A RESIDENT GOVERNESS,

to take charge of the Education of two Girls about 13.

French, Music and Drawing necessary.

Address **GOVERNESS,**
Japan Mail Office,
Yokohama.

Yokohama, September 23rd, 1876. w2-ml

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710

THE Managers of the Sun Fire Office have constituted and appointed the Undersigned as their Attorneys, to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE, on BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, and other property in this settlement and on SHIPS in harbour, to the extent of $20,000 on first class risks, and to adjust Claims which may accrue on the same.

WILKIN & ROBISON.

Yokohama October 10, 1871.

INSURANCE.

THE
MERCHANTS
MARINE INSURANCE C
LONDON.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the above Company, we are prepared to grant [illegible] MARINE RISKS, at the current rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX &
No. 73.

Yokohama 19th November, 1875.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association provided that, after payment to the Shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent per annum, One-[illegible] the residue of profits will be raised [illegible] Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

Transatlantische Feuer Versicherungs Actien Gesellsc in Hamburg.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

Capital: One Million Prussian Thalers.

THE COMPANY, having made arrangements for the participation in each risk, with other Insurance Companies representing an aggregate of SIX MILLION PRUSSIAN THALERS, is enabled to offer ample security.

POLICIES AGAINST FIRE.

to the extent of $45,000 in ONE RISK, issued at rates.

L. KNIFFLER,
Agent.

Yokohama, July 16, 1879.

The "Java" Sea and [illegible] Insurance Company.

BATAVIA (JAVA).

The Second Colonial Sea & Insurance Company,
BATAVIA, JAVA.

THE undersigned, having been appointed at Yokohama for the above Company, is to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED

J. PH. VON HE

Yokohama, April 9, 1873.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—An active demand for *Yarns* and good makes of *Grey Shirtings* continues; prices are firmer, and in most instances slightly dearer, but the further progress in the decline of exchange makes values for imports worse than they were a week ago. Inferior qualities of 7 lbs, and 8¼ lbs. *Shirtings* form an exception to the general tendency of the market, as they have declined in price and are difficult of sale. *White Shirtings* and *Drills* are quiet. All other articles are firm at the following quotations.

Grey Shirtings:—					
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce....	$1 55	to $2.10
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	„ ...	2 00	to 2 60
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ „	39 in.	„ ...	1 85	to 2 60
9 lbs.	38½ „	44 in.	„ ...	2.40	to 2.95
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 „	32 in.	„ ...	1 50	to 1.75
„ 6lbs.	24 „	32 in.	„ ...	1.17½	to 1.27½

White Shirtings:—				
60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in.	per pce.	2.20	to	2.40
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2—3 lb.	per lb...	0.70	to	0.90
Black Velvets	...	8.00	to	9.00
English Drills 15 lbs. 40 yds, 30 in.	... ...	2.65	to	2.85
Taffachelass 12 yds, 43 in....	*nom.*	2.00	to	2.40

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul..	$29 50	to	33.25
No. 28 to 32	per picul..	$30 50	to	38 00
No. 38 to 42	per picul...	$39.00	to	41.50
Reverse Twist ... ... 16-24 ...	„ ...	$33.00		

Woollens.—We have no great change to report since our last. Exchange continues its downward tendency, holders have assumed a firmer tone, and there is less doing in consequence.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds. 32 in....	5 00	to	8 00
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds. 31 in....	4 25	to	5.00
Shimagoro	30 yds. 30 in....	4.25	to	5.50
Italian Cloth	—30 yds. 32 in....	0 27	to	0.35
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds. 32 in....	5.75	to	7 00
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds. 31 in ...	16 50	to	17 50
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds. 32 in....	12 00	to	13.00
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds. 30 in ...	0.16½	to	0.19

Figured Mousseline de Laine...	30 yds. 30 in...	0.23	to	0.27
Multicolored „ ...	30 yds. 30 in...	0.30	to	0.36½
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy...	48 in. to 52 in...	0.80	to	1.20
Presidents	54 in. to 56 in...	0.60	to	0.70
Pilots	54 in. to 56 in...	0.40	to	0.45
Union	54 in. to 56 in...	0.40	to	0.65
Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs....	per lb...	0.40	to	0.42

Sugar.—There has been but a poor business done during the past week both in *Formosa* and *Fine* Sugars; the unfavourable weather having been, doubtless, a partial cause of the inactivity of the market.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul...	$3 20		
„ in basket	„ ...	$3 00		
Taiwanfoo in bag...	„ ...	$3 10		
do. in basket...	„ ...	$2.90		
China No 1 Ping-fah	„ ...	$7.50		
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„ ...	$6 65		
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„ ..	$6.00		

China No. 4 Kook-fah	per picul...	$5.30		
„ No. 5 Kong-fun	„ ...	$4.70		
„ No. 6 E-pak	„ ...	$3.80		
Swatow...	„ ...	$2.95		
Daitong	„ ...	$2.60		
Japan Rice		$2.30	to	$2.35
Kerosene Oil		$3.50		

Kerosene Oil.—There are no sellers at quotations of $3.50. The Tôkiô ring is demoralized, through time sellers being unable to fulfil their engagements.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Recent telegrams have induced a further advance in prices. Exchange has continued declining, and the present quotations show an advance in cost of about 5 per cent. on Hanks, and 8 per cent. on Oshiu sorts since the 12th instant.

Settlements since that date are 1,300 bales of Hanks, 130 of Oshius, and 50 of filatures, making since the 1st July a total of 13,700 bales against a total export of 13,591 for the last season.

Stock 600 to 800 bales.

The shipments during the period under review have been 3,005 bales, which bring the total export since the 1st July to 12,695 bales, against 3,095 last year for the corresponding period.

Filature Silks are much inquired for at daily advancing rates.

Silk-worms' Eggs.—Total arrivals are 175,000. A few deliveries have been effected under contracts made at the beginning of the season, but no sales are yet reported.

	At Exchange 3/11½ in London.	*At Exchange 5 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*		
Hanks.—Extra to No. 1...	$1100 to 1125	37/10	to 38/10	104 to 107
„ Best No. 1 & 2...	$1080 to 1090	37/	to 37/6	103 to 104
„ Good No. 2 ...	$1060 to 1070	36/6	to 36/10	101 to 102
„ Medium No. 2½ ...	$1030 to 1050	35/6	to 35/2	98 to 200
„ C'mon. No. 3 } „ Inferior No 4 & 5 }	$ 980 to 1020	33/10	to 35/2	93 to 97

	At Exchange 3/11½ in London.	*At Exchange 5 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*		
Oshiu—Best to Extra...	$1080 to 1100	37/	to 37/10	103 to 104
Medium to Good.	$1000 to 1060	34/6	to 36/6	95 to 101
Hamatski.—No. 1 & 2...	$ 840 to 860	29/2	to 29/10	81 to 83
„ No. 3 & 4 ...	$ 800 to 820	27/10	to 28/6	77 to 79
Kakeda.—Best nom. ...	$1150 to 1200	39/6	to 41/2	109 to 114
„ M'dium to Good	$1050 to 1100	36/2	to 37/10	100 to 104
Sodai.—Nominal.....	$ 900	31/2		87

Tea.—The business done during the week has been small, settlements amounting to 1,700 piculs only. Arrivals have been very light, as dealers are holding for higher rates and have, in a measure, succeeded.

Common	$10.00	to	15.00
Good Common	16.00	to	18.00
Medium	19 00	to	21.00
Good Medium	22.00	to	24.00

Fine	$28.00	to	32.00
Finest	35.00	to	40.00
Choice	Nominal, very scarce.		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—In the early part of the week there was a large business doing at largely reduced rates on last quotations, but since the departure of the French mail business has been quieter, and although rates are again easier there is but little Private Paper offering.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	3s. 10½d.
„ Bank Bills on demand	3s 9½d.
„ Private 6 months' sight	3s. 11d.
On Paris—Bank Sight	4.75
„ Bank 6 months' sight	4.85
„ Private 6 ms. sight	4.95
On Hongkong—Bank sight	2 % disct.
„ Private 10 days' sight	8 % nom'l.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	75½
„ Private 10 days sight	77 nom'l.
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	93½
„ 30 days sight Private	96
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	94
„ 30 days sight Private	96½
Kinsatz	375
Gold Yen	375

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INSURANCE.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

A.D. 1720.

THE ndersigned Agents beg to announce that this Corporation having already reduced their PREMIA FOR YOKOHAMA last year, they continue to charge the following Rates:—

GODOWNS, FIRST-CLASS.....12 Months...1½ per Cent.
" " ..... 6 " ...1 "
" " ..... 5 " ... ¾ "
" " ..... 1 " ... ½ "
" " .....10 Days..... ⅓ "

They now Charge, viz:—

DWELLING HOUSES in the Settlement { FIRST-CLASS P. A .....2½ per Cent. SECOND-CLASS " .....3 "

DWELLING HOUSES on the Bluff..... { FIRST-CLASS P. A. .....1½ per Cent. SECOND-CLASS " .....2 "

GUTSCHOW & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, December 16, 1871.

Yangtze Insurance Association of Shanghai.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, TLS. 600,000

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS, to all parts of the world at Current Rates.

From this date a return of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD per cent. (33⅓ per cent.) will be allowed on the premia of all LOCAL RISKS accepted by this Association.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

WALSH, HALL & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, February 9, 1874. tf.

Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

Total Invested Funds.....£3,000,000
Total Annual Income.....£ 400,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Yokohama are prepared to Issue Polices AGAINST FIRE, on the usual Terms.

Concurrent Insurances require endorsement on the Policies of this Company only when specially called for by the Agents.

SMITH, BAKER & Co.

Yokohama, October 27, 1873.

INSURANCE.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

Established 1809.

Capital £2,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed the Company's Agents at this Port, and are authorised to accept up to $50,000, on First Class risks at the rate of

One and a-half per Cent per Annum.

FINDLAY RICHARDSON & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 10, 1871.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept Fire ar Life risks on behalf of this Company and settle claims thereon.

STRACHAN & THOMAS

Yokohama, January 19, 1872.

Scottish Commercial Insuran Company.

Capital 1,000,000 Sterling.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Ag Yokohama, and are prepared to issue licies to the extent of $10,000 on each risk.

FINDLAY, RICHARDSON

Yokohama, July 12 1871.

Royal Exchange Assuran Corporation.

ESTABLISHED BY CHAR

A.D. 1720.

The London & Lancashire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared RISKS AGAINST FIRE, in the tioned Companies at current Rates.

BUTTERFIELD & Ag

Yokohama, June 24, 1875.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NO. 61.

China Sea.

NINGPO DISTRICT.

Rock to the Westward of Tae-shan Island.

THE following information has been received from Vice-Admiral A. P. RYDER, Commander-in-Chief, China Station.

"H.M.S. *Kestrel* while passing to the Northward between Becher and Show Islands, about mid-channel, the ebb tide, neaps, having been making for 4½ hours, observed the sea breaking over a rock awash about 30 yards E. by S., her position at the time being fixed by the following bearings :

South extremes of Becher Islets in line W. by N. Northerly.

Centre of Miles Island S. ¼ E.

Latitude, 30° 16′ 40″ N.

Longitude, 122° 3′ 30″ E."

By order of the Inspector General of Customs,

DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS,
ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
SHANGHAI, 7th August, 1876. w. 6ins.

BROADWELL'S
BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America : Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,
d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents : Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street London.

MARTELL & Co.
March 4 1876 52 ins

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Hongkong Fire Insurance Company
(LIMITED.)

ADJUSTMENT OF THE BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1875.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of their contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the destribution of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 per cent.) of the Nett Profits reserved for contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st OCTOBER NEXT*, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, July 1, 1876. tf.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to attend to the **Landing, Clearing, or Shipping of Cargo** at this Port, at Reasonable Rates.

CAPT. D. SCOTT,
Custom House.
Yokohama, August 3, 1872. tf.

NOTICE.

TRANSLATIONS from ENGLISH into JAPANESE, or from JAPANESE into ENGLISH undertaken.

Address M., Care of
"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE,
No. 32, Water Street.
Yokohama, March 2, 1875. tf.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

HAVING been taught by Foreign Artists we undertake to produce first-class Photographs. Should the first likeness not give satisfaction, we will take others, without extra charge, until our patrons are completely satisfied. If necessary we will attend at our patrons' residences.

USUI,—Artist.
CORNER OF OTAMACHI, NEAR THE KENCHO
Yokohama, January 12, 1875. tf.

"CHINA & JAPAN TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED."

No. 89c.,
YOKOHAMA.

Yokohama, July 1, 1876. 3ms.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,
And at LIVERPOOL & MANCHESTER,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

Billiard Room Furniture Manufacturers,
Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. M. THE QUEEN;

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL, CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDOWELL & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.
BOMBAY—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.
SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

Yokohama, August 12, 1876. 52isn.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

Established 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List, 60 pages; sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Prodnce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50 To 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD AND 66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies, ma be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they shou *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWEL

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

June 10, 1876. 12

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIM

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions w cover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is " for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey tha "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the serv "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many a "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the pati "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERT

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMEN

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcer kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's O "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed thei "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse- "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand becam "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stoc

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout

May 17th, 1873.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 40.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

The position taken by the Bluff land-renters sadly wants support, for certainly it has not a leg of its own to stand upon. We very much wish it were otherwise, for the ground-rents are undoubtedly grievously high, and we are all in the same boat. We fear that we could only get a reduction on them at the expense of worse roads and less efficient police service, and are quite sure that if there is any falling off in these respects there will be a terrible outcry. Whether we should be very wise in urging a change which might bring "Diana's foresters, gentlemen of the shade, minions of the moon," round us again, is a serious question. Let any one who has had a silver tea-pot stolen, the cherished travelling companion of years, which he valued as Shylock his turquoise, and he will soon cry out against any reduction of the police force.

But still we think that a good letter to the *Gon Roi*, stating all the circumstances of the case, and calling his attention to the indisputable fact that we all feel these ground rents to be very oppressive under a condition of affairs which has changed very much for the worse during the last ten years, might be of some service. We are not sanguine about it, and we do not think we have any real claim beyond that of men who certainly have good cause to groan under the bargains they themselves made. But we must not place ourselves in a wrong position by pleading issues which the Japanese can dispose of in ten words. If we make any claims on the ground of injustice, we shall turn away an ear which might willingly listen to a tale of distress—for this is what it comes to. We may fairly urge that our ground-rents are too high, and they certainly are so. But we must not cherish any delusions about the nature of the bargain to which we were willing and conscious parties. We did not foresee the troubles we were bringing upon ourselves, but we signed with our eyes open and can blame no one that things have gone against us. On our showing, we have a case for consideration; on that urged at the meeting we doubt if we have the shadow of a case.

We hope the sportsmen will forgive us a most unwilling neglect of their question this week—the only question which can possibly interest them on the first of October. Our sole plea for the omission is that though it certainly presses most on that special day, there is another which just now claims precedence of it, and on that we have bestowed so much time that we have none left for a far more agreeable though, it must be admitted, less serious one. It seems to us a thousand pities that the final solution of the question was not arrived at before the game season opened. It really is a very serious one, inasmuch as, come what may, foreigners will go out shooting, because they make a wide distinction between a *malum prohibitum*—not even *prohibitum* by their own authorities—and a *malum in se*. The most severely rigorous man in this settlement, if a sportsman, will go out—we will not say to-morrow—but certainly on Monday, and "take his chance," as he calls it. He knows that there is only some little hitch between the Japanese and the Foreign Representatives which keeps the question open; he knows that, generally speaking, the Japanese police have behaved with great moderation; and he sees no reason why he should abstain from celebrating his first of October here as elsewhere. We are not entirely with him—though certainly from no want of ardour for his pursuit—but are not so much against him as to protest against his line of action.

Meanwhile, however, two or three points are abundantly clear. In the first place, all the true sportsmen are willing to pay a good round sum for a gun license, provided they can secure a fair equivalent for it. One form of this they would get in the restrictions a costly license would put upon the operations of the "cocky-olly-bird" shooters—the creatures who go about with green hats, gaiters, a gun, a great bag with tassels, and a horn—that horn, ye Heavenly Powers! These men habitually go into copses and enclosures and shoot sparrows or pigeons on the roofs or thatch of houses, and are perhaps the most exasperating objects a sportsman can meet with on his tramp. But one other form of equivalent is also wanted, viz., a close season, not only for the field, but, what is far more important, for the market. The number of birds shot is comparatively small; it is the open market after the end of February that does the mischief.

In regard to the cost of the license, $50 has been named. We think it too heavy, but should have no objection to the sum if the license extended over two years, a return of $25 being claimable in the case of the holder leaving the country with a year of his license unexpired. Yet, again, is it quite fair to those exasperating creatures with the horns that they should be prohibited from going out? Must not their existence be recognized as a form of evil which has to be tolerated? May they not subserve some useful purpose in this inscrutable order of things? May mankind possibly have a tendency to reversion, from which these survivals are intended to warn and guard us? Is it a justifiable eclecticism which seeks to extinguish their unconscious betrayal of a dying bias towards arboreal habits? Yet they really violate very important obligations in the field, and if there are other good reasons for making the cost of the license $50—provided always that it extends over two years—we really should be very much resigned to their misfortunes. But we should like to see the whole question settled, and are entirely with the Japanese in all that concerns dangers to their people during harvest time. We are not afraid of the real sportsmen on this head, because they know their work and keep cool whatever gets up. But we all remember the picture of the "rockets in his mind" which Mr. Briggs saw when he went into the field for the first time rather late in life, and a pheasant went off with a whirr-r-r-r at his feet. Under a panic like this no one within a radius of sixty yards is safe from the contents of Mr. Briggs's gun.

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It is very gratifying to find that the native press displays an interest in affairs external to the Japanese Empire, and in this view we have published the translation of an article from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, which takes us roundly to task for our views in regard to the settlement of the dispute between England and China. The writer of the article may be excused for placing our knowledge of the European and China question below his own, in view of the fact that he apparently places England and Japan on precisely the same footing. This undoubtedly is a concession and a compliment for which, in the name of our countrymen, we should gratefully express our thanks to the writer, because, usually, the orientals are profoundly convinced that they are our superiors. Good manners forbid our expressing any views on this delicate subject, and as it is certain that men see in affairs, both divine and human, what they bring to the consideration of them, it is quite possible that our sense of the inequality of the two Powers lies in the poverty of our own apprehension—as the writer indeed shows. Our insular pride has blinded us, and we are pleased, though somewhat humiliated, to have the scales taken from our eyes. We shall endeavour for the future to walk more modestly, and to remember that it is not for England to show discontent at results with which Dai Nippon has expressed herself satisfied.

Mr. Wagner's concert comprised two or three interesting and suggestive features. The first thing which occured to us was wonder how any one could have written that *cavatina* from Mercandante's *Il Bravo* and imagined that there was any music in it. It shows what strange fancies exist on this subject. It would be difficult to find a much worse song, and all Mr. Jaquemot could do for it was of no other avail than to show that he has much improved in his singing. If he will take pains and practice he will do very well. His voice improves year by year.

Of Beethoven's *Largo e Mesto* from the Sonata *op.* 10 it is not easy to write with any discretion, for it is impossible to love and be wise. But we can imagine that if some exalted creature from a world where everything was pure, holy and happy, could visit our fallen star, and, piercing through the thin crust of appearance and the thoughtless content of the few, could realize all the agony of human life, his compassion, tenderness and love, if poured out in music, would take the form of this truly sublime movement. It must have been written early in Beethoven's life, but we know nothing finer even from him. Surely "sorrow and love flow mingled down" in this wonderful outpouring of human emotion—sorrow vaster than Lear's—love "passing the love of women." But it must be played in the time in which it was written, or it becomes unintelligible gabble. The poor music of our modern hymnology may bear this treatment—indeed it would else hardly hang together. But there must be no irreverent step in the presence which the inner eye may discern behind music like that of which we write. Let us keep our musical profanities—for so the fashion of the day has willed it—within the walls of our churches. Do not let us degrade our concert rooms with them.

Henry Smart's duet "When the wind bloweth in from the sea" is as perfect as anything in its own line can be, and it was charmingly sung by Messrs. Townley and Jaquemot—so well, indeed, as to call for a hearty encore. Graceful in outline and most delicately coloured, this little song presented a perfect specimen of the English school of music—one which, at its best, has serious claims on the world's admiration, though not perhaps on its worship.

Mr. Wagner is an accomplished flautist, and plays in addition the violin and concertina, the flute, however, being his special instrument. His tone is good, he is rarely at fault in his intonation, and his execution is admirable.

The second part of the concert was closed with a trio of Hummel's, a writer who was very near being a great genius, and who certainly was a profound and admirable musician. It was extremely well played and made a very agreeable termination to the concert, which Mr. Wagner has this evening announced his intention of repeating with some variations of the programme. We trust that the weather, which was much against him yesterday, will be more gracious on the next occasion.

We had occasion a short time back to show the objections which existed to a multiplication of weak newspapers in a community, and we should like to illustrate this position.

Not two months ago we were told that war could not be avoided in China and we had the customary comments suggested by such a prospect to a person as profoundly ignorant of the condition of the question at issue as a human being being could well be. When authentic news was recently published of the settlement of the China question we were advised to accept it with due caution, although it contained specific terms and was actually the transcription of a telegram received from Shanghai, and since entirely confirmed. Now we have a war between Turkey and Russia announced, while nothing but "a difficulty" actually existed, and news of its arrangement from a most trustworthy source reached us during the course of to-day. Now, lest we should be at all misunderstood, we must frankly say that no very great blame can attach to these mistakes, into which any one may easily be led. But it is a very serious evil to a community that for the want of strong newspapers which can afford to pay for news, it should be misled by a number of weak ones out of all proportion to its size. Considering the commercial value of news to commercial men, the evil of the present condition of affairs must be too clear to need comment.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 25th.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The Emperor will shortly visit Kiôto, making the journey to Osaka by sea. The Empress Dowager will also proceed to the western capital, but will travel overland.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

The officers of the Army, Navy and Kaitakushi Departments who accompanied the late Embassy to Corea, received a special acknowledgement of their services on the 22nd instant.

From the same.

The office of the Tôkiô *Fu* is to be lighted with gas.

From the same.

Prince Tayasu, one of the three princes of the Tokugawa family, died on the 22nd instant at six p.m.

From the same.

Mr. Nakabayashi, the editor of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, Mr. Sudzukida, the editor of the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, and Mr. Mayeshima, the editor of the *Eiri Shimbun*, have all been sentenced to pay a fine of twenty *yen* for having violated the the 4th article of the Laws of Libel, in having published the particulars of a placard which some one had affixed to the Idzumi-bashi at Tôkiô, to the effect that "the officials of the *Saibansho* act partially with the guilty and punish the innocent."

From the same.

Mr. Takashi, the editor of the *Chugai Hiôron*, has been sentenced by the *Saibansho* to three months' imprisonment for having violated the 12th clause of the Press-laws, by the publication of an article headed "Arms are necessary to revive the decadence of a nation."

From the same.

A person residing at Shimidzu machi, Honjo, Tôkiô, has manufactured some foreign-styled ink, which is to be brought into the market within a few days.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

The dress uniform of the Imperial family is to be changed, and a new one designed of a more gorgeous description.

From the *Osaka Nippô.*

An extensive manufactory for small arms is to be erected within the grounds of the arsenal at Osaka, and already 4,800,000 bricks have been purchased for the purpose at a cost of 27,000 *yen.*

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Tuesday, 26th.

The Agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Company yesterday informed us that on the 27th instant a steamer will leave Khabarovka (in Siberia) for the western stations; messages may be forwarded by this steamer and, it is supposed, will reach Europe quicker than if sent by the southern route. It should be understood from this intimation that communication by wire is open to Khabarovka, whence messages sent will be forwarded by steamer up the Amoor, passing those places where the telegraph line has been destroyed by floods, and, it is expected, reaching some western station where telegraphic communication with Europe is complete.

The latest telegrams received by the company from Europe are dated the 16th instant.

This morning we received information from the Agent that the cable between Shanghai and Amoy is repaired, and thus the line to Hongkong is again open.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The Government will shortly issue paper money of the value of 5 *sen.*

From the same.

Some disease having broken out among the horses in the Imperial stables, they have been sent to the Army Department, in order to be under the care of a French veterinary surgeon.

From the same.

Her Majesty the Empress left the Imperial Palace at 8.20 yesterday morning, to visit the Female Normal College.

From the same.

Mr. Terashima, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived at Tôkiô yesterday afternoon from the North.

From the same.

The Okurasho has bought 700,000 United States Trade Dollars, on account of the low rate at which they could be purchased.

From the same.

The following are the amounts of the rewards granted to the various officials who went to Corea:—Mr. Kuroda 2,000 *yen*; officials above the seventh rank 120 *yen* each, and officials below the 7th rank 40 *yen* each.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

Some foreigners have given an order to a Japanese sword-maker for a large number of walking sticks with swords inside them.

From the *Kôko Shinpô.*

The people of the Kagoshima *ken* are purchasing arms for some unknown purpose, and all males between the ages of fifteen and fifty are forbidden to leave the *ken* of their own free-will.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

As the *Nevada* still flies the American flag though she is chartered to the Mitzu Bishi Co., officials visited her on arrival at Yokohama a few days ago, to examine whether the Japanese passengers had passports for travelling in a "foreign" ship. Among 332 passengers on board, there were two who did not possess passports, and consequently they were arrested and taken to the *Kencho.*

From the same.

Mr. Fukushima, the Japanese Vice Consul at Amoy, returned to Japan on the 23rd instant by the Mitsu Bishi steamer.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

The *Ehimé Shimbun* will very soon be published at Matzuyama in the Ehimé *ken*; ten copies will be issued monthly and the subscription be only 16 *sen* per month.

From the same.

A new building for the office of the Tôkiô *Fu* is to be erected.

From the same.

A Choshiu man has requested permission to visit Corea and remain there three years, as he is desirous of studying the language of that country.

From the *Saikai Shimbun.*

A man named Matzumoto, of Nagasaki, having discovered a Chinaman smuggling rice, reported the fact to the Custom House and was rewarded with 14 *yen* for the information given.

Wednesday, 27th.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

It is said that the Government will hereafter enact some law, by which any person who becomes bankrupt will be deprived of certain portions of the rights possessed by the people in general.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Mr. Zeisho, the governor of Sakai *ken*, has been granted an addition to his salary of 50 *yen* per month, for having discharged his duties with great ability for the past few years.

From the same.

The price of eggs has greatly risen this year on account of the intense heat of the summer and the wet season that followed it. In Osaka eggs of small size cost two *sen* each.

From the same.

With the exception of Mr. Ito, most of the officials who proceeded to the north have become more or less indisposed, which circumstance have may been caused by the change of climate. They are all expected back at the capital on the 8th of next month.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

A certain Hirano, of Nagasaki, who is manufacturing printing types at Tzukiji, has rented a piece of land comprising 8,000 *tzubos* on the Ishikawajima, and has requested permission of Government to erect an iron foundry there, which has been granted.

Thursday, 28th.

Mr. Kawamura the Vice-Minister of the Navy Department paid a visit on Tuesday to H. I. G. M.'s S. *Vineta*, when the customary salute was fired.

In the U. S. Consular-General Court the hearing of the summons against J. M. Bachelder by the Tôkiô *Fu* was postponed till the 7th proximo, by mutual consent of plaintiffs and defendant.

The *Great Republic* arrived in port yesterday, and the following is Capt. Cobb's report of the typhoon the vessel met with:—On the 24th instant, the vessel being about 250 miles East of Cape King, with the wind-blowing hard from the E. S. E., I deemed it advisable to lay to, as she was evidently running into a cyclone. The ship behaved well until the wind hauled to the westward, bringing the sea on the quarter, when a heavy sea coming up, struck the vessel on the starboard quarter, smashing all the wood work of the paddle box, and forcing in the front of the saloon. A considerable quantity of water found its way down in to the after hold, which damaged a portion of the cargo that was stowed under the deck.

On arrival in port yesterday the saloon passengers presented the following testimonial to Captain Cobb.

P. M. S.S. Co.'s *Great Republic*,
September 27th, 1876.

Captain Cobb,

Dear Sir.—We the undersigned saloon passengers cannot leave the ship without tendering you our best thanks and due appreciation of your great anxiety, ability, and praiseworthy conduct during the severe typhoon on the night of the 24th and 25th instant, when the vessel was in such imminent danger, and for your general courtesy and consideration throughout the voyage. Wishing you health and every prosperity,

We remain,
Yours very truly,

James Ashbury, M.P., Eng.	W. D. Seymour, Agent New York Board of Underwriters.
Mary Ann Doig, Chefoo.	G. B. Viola, Venice.
Mary Martin, Chefoo.	Mrs. H. M. Perkins, Boston.
Leighton Parke, New York.	Pietro Locatelli, Italy.
J. O. Hara, New York.	C. Jordans, Germany.
R. B. Bowler, Cincinnati.	Bertha S. Ohlinger, Ohio.
W. Koligin, Russia.	F. Ohlinger, Ohio.
Sa. di Monali, Italian Senator.	Olive Whiting, New York.
Enrico Pini, Milan.	Pietro Montalbetti, Italy.
G. Tontasoni Italy.	Miss. Mary Clark, S.F. Cal.
Com. J. H. Coffin, U.S.N.	Robert Lilley, Yokohama.
Mrs. E. A. Sargent, Y'hama.	Mrs. G. Jameson, San Francisco.
Fred. E. Foster, Yokohama,	P. A. Lovering, U. S. Navy.
Marth F. Foster.	Chas. J. Badger, U. S. Navy.
Geo. Chas. Coles, London.	
J. M. Robinson, U.S.N.	

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Friday, 29*th*.

A meeting of Bluff land renters was held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms yesterday afternoon, and was well attended.

Mr. Dickins was voted into the chair, and explained at some length the object of the meeting and the grievances which Bluff land renters laboured under. He suggested that a committee should be appointed by the meeting to enquire into the causes of the depreciation of value of Bluff lots and to suggest such remedies as were fair to all parties. Mr. Dickins, for his own part, thought that it was mainly attributable to the fact that the Japanese authorities pushed fresh land upon the market before the old allotments had been disposed of. He had no wish that any apparently aggressive attitude towards the authorities should be assumed, but he considered that they had not treated the holders of Bluff lots fairly in this respect. He showed also that the ground-rents were out of all proportion to the value of the land.

Mr. McDonald then proposed, and Mr. von Hemert seconded: "That this meeting is of opinion that the ground rent on the Bluff is excessive, and that the time has now come for the revision of the system under which Bluff lands are held." Also, "that a committee be appointed by this meeting, consisting of members of the various nationalities, to investigate the matter, collect information, and report to an adjourned meeting, with full suggestions, as demanded."

Carried unanimously.

Mr. Beato proposed and Mr. McDonald seconded that the committee should consist of seven persons, and nominated the following gentlemen, viz.: Mr. Dickins, Mr. Boyle, Mr. von Hemert, Mr. Rickett, Mr. Piquet, Dr. Hepburn and one German to be elected by the aforesaid members. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned with the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* announces that the Kaitakushi Department has established dockyards at Mororan, in the island of Yezo, where vessels of foreign form of construction can be built. Those who wish to speculate in such shipbuilding but who are short of funds, can obtain an advance from the above Department to enable them to carry out their designs. These facilities are offered specially to advance the employment of a better class of vessels than the ordinary Japanese junks, and we earnestly wish the Kaitakushi success in their efforts thus to improve the coast navigation.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

A room is set apart in the Tôkiô Hospital where medicines are dispensed to the poor free of charge.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

All officials under the seventh rank who are diligent in the performance of their special duties will be rewarded at the end of the year by an amount representing one third of their monthly salaries, and, in accordance with previous edicts, those officials who throughout the year do not miss a single day in attendance at their office, will be specially rewarded.

From the same.

An armour plated battery is about to be erected between Yokohama and Yokosuka.

From the same.

The opening of the National Exhibition at Uyéno, which, it was expected, would take place on the 15th of March next year, has been finally postponed until the 30th of November, 1877.

From the same.

Mr. Mayeshima, the Post-master General, has been appointed to the position of *Shôya* in the *Naimushô*, but will still continue to hold his present office.

From the same.

The announcement of the issue of the supposed Game-laws by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* was a mistake, for details have not yet been decided upon.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

In Akita *ken* coal oil has recently been discovered. Seven wells in all have been started, of an average depth of 120 yards, from which nine *koku* of oil are obtained daily.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

At Urawa, in Sakitama *ken*, a newspaper to be called *Sakitama Shimbun* is about to be published.

From the *Osaka Nippô*.

The steamer *Kinko Maru* left Otzu, on lake Biwa, on the 12th instant in the morning, and about noon came into collision with a steamer coming from Imatzu, with the unfortunate result that the latter commenced to sink. All her passengers were transferred to the *Kinko Maru* without delay, so that, fortunately, no lives were lost. The accident occurred about the midddle of the lake.

Saturday, 30*th*.

The *Hôchi Shimbun* says that very recently the *Kenrei* of Kanagawa was ordered to buy up the property situated in the Moto-machi (better known as Honmura) for the purpose of enlarging the foreign settlement, but his attempt to carry out the orders received have met with great opposition from the native owners of the property in question, who have forwarded petitions to the Government through the *Kenrei*, praying that they might be left in undisputed possession of their holdings. Replies to these petitions have not yet been received.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

The Judicial Department is about enact certain special laws to be enforced in Loochoo.

From the same.

We have heard from a person who has just been released from the new prison at Ichigaya on the termination of his sentence, that the ventilation of the building is all that could be wished, and many hardships which were endured in the old prison an unknown in the new one. A welcome innovation has been made in according those confined the privilege of seeing and conversing with their friends who call, in the presence of the prison officials.

From the same.

The Government has given up all idea of trying to raise the wreck of the "*Nil*" on account of the great expense involved, and the wreck, as it lies, has been handed over to a Dutch subject, who will see what he can do with it.

From the *Osaka Nippô*.

Mr. Yorodzuya, the editor of this paper, has been sentenced to imprisonment for one year, for having violated the 13th article of the Press-laws in publishing a communication from a correspondent under the heading "the Government is the property of the people and not that of the rulers." Mr. Yorodzuya had also rendered himself liable to a further term of six months' imprisonment for having published, in violation of the 14th article of the Press-laws, another contributed article entitled "The present officials, like singing girls, only know how to flatter their superiors," but this latter sentence was remitted in consideration of his undergoing the former one.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

Mr. Otowa, the editor of the *Aichi Shimbun*, was summoned to the *Saibansho* on the 25th instant.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

The Government has decided that all ships, excepting only vessels of war, whether belonging to or borrowed by any Government Department for the time being, must, on entrance to any port open to foreign commerce, pay port dues according to Notification No. 163 of the *Daijokuan*, issued in November 1875.

From the same.

The funeral procession of the Tokugawa Prince Tayasu was very imposing. It was headed by a large number of police, and bearers of banners and flowers. The coffin, preceded by two high priests in a carriage, was borne by fifty coolies, after which came fifty carriages containing relations and friends, the whole being followed by one hundred and sixty *jinrikishas* conveying retainers of the Tokugawa family, and about one hundred more retainers on foot.

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THE CURRENCY.

III

WE trust we have made clear to our readers in the two foregoing articles on this subject, the following points :—

1*st*.—That the Japanese have suffered a serious diminution of the profit which their trade with us this year might and ought to have given them ; that this fact is attributable to the unsuitable nature of the currency in which that trade has been prosecuted ; and that the same cause, under an opposite, but quite possible, combination of circumstances, will have a similar detrimental effect upon the interests of foreigners.

2*nd*.—That as the Mexican dollar is not current in this country ; that as it will certainly not be made so in view of the fact that the Japanese have a Mint of their own of ample power to produce coin enough for all the wants of their and our trade ; and that this dollar is liable to serious fluctuation over and above that which attaches to the value of the metal of which it is made ; it is an unsuitable coin for the commercial purposes of the country.

3*rd*.—That the commercial transactions of the open ports should be carried on in a coin which is the currency of the country, and that this coin should be a Japanese dollar, coined under sufficient guarantees that it will be of a fixed weight and fineness, and produced in quantities large enough for the purposes of the foreign trade.

We shall now attempt to show that the monetary system of this country requires to be placed upon a new footing; and shall endeavour, with such facts as we possess, to show how this can be done, what dangers attend the change, and what precautions may be taken to guard against them.

In regard to the first point, the main monetary system of this country is an inconvertible paper currency, and in order to show the evils attendant upon, and inseparable from, such a currency, we shall give the following opinions of men whose reputations are sufficient guarantees for the value the world has agreed to place on their views.

Before doing so, however, we should warn our readers, and our Japanese readers especially, that there is no sphere of human thought and activity which has been more thickly beset than this by quacks and impostors. In no other direction have men advanced specious, and yet utterly unsound, theories, with so much confidence, so much success of persuasion, and so much consequent mischief. The semi-scientific visionary may, like the philosopher in Rasselas, persuade his few dupes that he possesses, and they may acquire, the art of traversing the air with wings. But no bones are broken save their own; and, in other similar cases, the mischief worked by ignorant faith or designing knavery is confined to a small circumference. Not so, however, with the ignorant but successful currency schemer. He invades every house in an empire, casts sand instead of oil upon the wheels of industry, puts enmity between every creditor and his debtor, plunders the poor, plays into the hands of the rich oppressor, and raises hopes which have no real basis of existence, but the collapse of which only makes the pangs of poverty more bitter and unbearable. That we have not overstated these evils, the following quotations will fully prove. We will first take the English economists and statesmen.

John Stuart Mill says :—

> "To the increase of inconvertible paper (if permitted by law), there is no check. The issuers may add to it indefinitely, lowering its value and raising prices in proportion ; they may, in other words, depreciate the currency without limit. Such a power, in whomsoever vested, is an intolerable evil."

Again :—

> "The substitution of paper for metallic currency is a national gain ; any further increase of paper beyond this is but a form of robbery."—*(Vol: 2, Book III, Chap. 13. Political Economy.)*

Professor W. Stanley Jevons says :—

> "The issue of an inconvertible money * * * has often been recommended as a convenient means of making a forced loan from the people, when the finances of the government are in a desperate condition. It is true that money may be thus easily abstracted from the people, and the government debts are effectually lessened. At the same time, however, every private debtor is enabled to take a forced contribution from his creditor. A government should, indeed, be in a desperate position, which ventures thus to break all social contracts and relations which it was created to preserve."*—"*Money*," *page* 236.

Professor Bonamy Price says :—

> "An inconvertible note is tainted with the worst vice which a currency can possess—unsteadiness of value. * * * * The debasement of the tool of exchange is an annoying and mischievous nuisance, thrust into a region from which it should be rigorously excluded, the exchanging of the necessaries and enjoyments required by civilization. It is thrust in for a motive absolutely unconnected with the sole purpose for which any currency exists and passes into universal use. * * * The change in the nature of the currency tells on every price in every shop or store—for price is only the quantity of currency computed to be equal to the value of the goods.
>
> * * * Every sale on credit is converted into gambling, and what but pure harm can come from adding an inevitable element of gambling to every shop-keeper's accounts, to every bill which moves the operations of commerce, to every purchase of a house or farm which covenants for the payment of a rent of so many dollars or pounds for a number of years, to every man who lives by the interest of the national debt of the country ?† * * * * * As long as an inconvertible currency lasts, it never ceases to harass trade and every commercial dealing between man and man. The harm is renewed day after day, week after week, year after year. A bad, unsound, untrustworthy currency persecutes society at every turn and and brings loss on all but gamblers. It poisons every sale as the days roll on, every exchange ; and what is human life but making and exchanging ?
>
> The moral which these facts teach is clear. Overwhelming necessity may excuse the original imposition of so easy but so vicious a tax, but the pressure once over, *not an hour should be lost by any legislature which has any knowledge of the nature and working of money, to arrest the plague and sweep away inconvertible paper.*
>
> * * * An inconvertible currency is incapable of being defended. It may have had an excusable origin in an overwhelming political situation, and if maintained for a brief time only may do comparatively small harm. But its continuance is loaded with ever repeated calamity to a country. In England, no man of the smallest eminence comes forward to defend such a currency ; its radical and incurable badness is the settled conviction of the English people. *(Currency and Banking.)*

Sir R. Peel :—

> "In the debate of 1869 on currency said that the "excess of commercial speculation which led to such evils was the consequence of an over issue of paper currency, and this was a fact not to be disputed."

Lord Grenville

> "In the same debate, declared that "an irredeemable paper currency was, under any circumstances, a greater evil than good ; that, he hoped it would be recorded of him as his decided conviction, that in proportion to the danger under which the country laboured, he would almost say,

* This of course applies equally if the *new money* is issued in the form of loans on the plea of stimulating industry, or indeed on any plea.—Ed. *J. W. M.*

† He might have said, "to every man who lives by a *fixed income*," no matter from what source derived.—Ed. *J. W. M.*

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in proportion to the extent of that danger, was the impolicy and desperate madness of such a measure as they were now considering how to rescind * * * He could show how the miseries of 1816 followed on the issues of the preceding year "and how they" led to a fearful depreciation, and, without any fault of individuals, by the mere force of the system, involved the whole kingdom in one general desolation. Not only its trade and commerce, but its agriculture, its landed interest, even classes the most remote from connection with, or even knowledge of the paper system, found themselves suddenly consigned to total and inexplicable ruin. If their lordships could see at their bar, not merely the victims of commercial failure, but those numerous persons of all ages, sexes, and classes, who had unconsciously suffered without even understanding how or whence the evil fell upon them, such a spectacle would fill their lordships with horror, and he sincerely believed that not only would no voice be raised for the maintenance of such a system in commerce, but not even in war."

Mr. Walter Bagehot says :—

"Inconvertible paper issued by Government is sure to be issued in great quantities, as the American currency soon was; it is sure to be depreciated as against coin; it is sure to disturb values and to derange markets; it is certain to defraud the lender; it is certain to give the borrower more than he ought to have."

We will now turn to the American authorities.

Pelatiah Webster says :—

"We have sufferred more from this cause than from every other cause or calamity. It has killed more men, pervaded and corrupted the choicest interests of our country more, and done more injustice, than even the arms and artifices of our enemy."

Daniel Webster says :—

"A disordered currency is one of the greatest political evils. It undermines the virtues necessary for the support of the social system, and encourages propensities destructive to its happiness. It wars against industry, frugality, and economy, and it fosters the evil spirits of extravagance and speculation. Of all the contrivances for cheating the labouring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money. This is the most effectual of inventions to fertilise the rich man's field by the sweat of the poor man's brow.

Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation, these bear lightly on the happiness and the means of the community compared with fraudulent currencies and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough, and more than enough, of the demoralising tendency, the injustice and the intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well disposed of a degraded paper currency."

Professor Perry says :—

"The distress and consternation into which a country falls when its measure of value is disturbed and destroyed is past all powers of description."

Professor Sumner says :—

"An irredeemable paper currency is a national calamity of the first magnitude, of which one may indeed find greater or less examples, but of which the least is a peremptory warning to statesmen and financiers. It is like a disease in the blood, undermining the constitution and spreading decay through all the arteries of business. A young and vigorous nation, with a sound political system, may stand it far better than an old one, with feudal traditions; but in its measure and according to circumstances it is pernicious if not fatal. It is not like an acute disease; it is like an invalid state with occasional fever.

We shall now pass on to enumerate certain specific evils caused by inconvertible issues.

1.—Damage to national credit.

"In the case of America there was a further evil. Being a new country she ought in her times of financial want to borrow of old countries, but the old countries were frightened by the probable issue of unlimited inconvertible paper and they would not lend a shilling. The Northern States raised no loans in Lombard St., and could raise none because of their vicious paper money."—*(Bagehot.)*

Daniel Webster said upon one occasion, that Alexander Hamilton had "*raised the credit of the United States from the dead.*" This striking remark was caused in a great measure by the success of Hamilton's scheme for returning to specie payments.

2.—The temptation to over-issue, and to pass prescribed limits.

J. S. Mill says on this subject :—

"The temptation to over-issue, in certain financial emergencies, is so strong, that nothing is admissible which can tend, in however slight a degree, to weaken the barriers that restrain it."

Henry Dunning Macleod says :—

"There is no instance in any country in which any persons, public or private, having been invested with the power of issuing notes unlimited in amount and denomination, have not abused it, and produced such calamities as to make men almost curse the very power itself."

Professor Jevons says :—

"Russia has had a depreciated currency for more than a hundred years, and the history of it may be read in M. Wolowsky's work on the finances of Russia. *Repeated limits* were placed to its issue by imperial edict, but the next war always led to further issues."

Professor Perry says :—

"There never has been a government yet, of the many which have issued irredeemable paper, which had the wisdom, and the firmness to resist *for any great length of time* the temptation to emit large quantities."

Again :—

"There never was a government yet, of all those which have attempted the issue of inconvertible paper, which had prudence and firmness enough to resist, *for any great length of time*, the temptation to issue such paper in excess."

EXAMPLES.

In 1867 the United States passed a National Banking law authorising the issue of $300,000,000 of inconvertible paper. On July of 1870 $54,000,000 more was authorised, and at the present moment the existence of the inflationist party in the U. S. sufficiently proves that the danger of further issues is not over.

Austria groans beneath successive issues, as do Russia, and Italy. So late as 1865 there was a *Cours forcé* of paper in the last named country.

Professor Sumner says :—

"Whatever strength a nation has is weakened by issuing legal tender notes. One might as well say that it is necessary to open the veins of a weak man who has a heavy physical task to perform. All history shows that paper money with a forced circulation is not a temporary resource. It cannot be taken up and laid down as we choose."

Again :—

"Nearly every nation which has ever used paper money has fixed its amount, and set limits which it has solemnly promised again and again not to pass. But such promises are vain. The intention, when they are made, is honest, but it is impossible to keep them. A man might as well jump off a precipice intending to stop half way down."

3.—It undermines social morality. A writer in the *Journal des Economistes* of the September 1878, commenting upon the excessive Austrian paper money issues, says that Vienna is outwardly grandiose and pretentious, but badly drained and otherwise provided, that the character of the people is light and frivolous, and he refers these phenomena to the financial disorder and paper money as chief causes."

4.—Want of elasticity.

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Professor Jevons says:—

> "A further objection to a paper money inconvertible into coin is that it cannot be varied in quantity by the natural action of trade. No one can export it or import it like coin, and no one but the Government or banks authorised by Government can issue or cancel it. Hence if trade becomes brisk, nothing but a decree of the Government can supply the requisite increase of circulating medium, and if this be put afloat and trade relapse into dullness, the currency becomes redundant and falls in value. Now, even the best informed Government Department cannot be trusted to judge wisely and impartially when more money is wanted. Currency must be supplied, like all other commodities, according to the free action of the laws of supply and demand."

Henry Dunning Macleod says :—

> "Bullion is not only the sole proper basis of a paper currency, but is the only true *regulator* of its amount."

We might, were it necessary, endlessly add to these opinions by quoting from the works of the great French economists, Bastiat, Michael Chevalier and others. But it is needless. The writers we have cited are authorities of the highest class ; and it must always be remembered that as experimental science advances, false theories and the names of their authors die out, while truth and its exponents gain a firmer hold upon the opinion, and even increasingly influence the course of action, of mankind. All these authorities agree as to the fact—for long and repeated experience has placed it beyond the condition of an opinion—that an inconvertible currency is an evil of enormous magnitude ; and as the paper currency of this country is an inconvertible one, Japan is suffering from this evil, and the facts adduced in our previous articles show how grievously it is operating to her detriment.

The simple fact is that when the Mint was established, no one seems to have grasped clearly the all-important truth that the first great requisite, before setting it in motion, was to put the currency upon a sound footing. Now, it is no use whatever to make coin if, at the same time, you have an inconvertible currency the issue of which is liable to be increased at any moment to meet the financial exigencies of a Government. So fast as the coin is made it will run away, as it has done here and will do everywhere else under the same condition. The reason for this is not always clearly apprehended, but it lies in the fact that every fresh issue of currency depreciates, proportionately to its amount, the value of the paper already afloat. This depreciation is not visible to the eye, or to the uninstructed mind, which does not know where to look for the evidence of it. But the instructed mind sees it in a rise in the value of all commodities; with this, fresh inducements to importations from abroad ; and, as a consequence, an export of the gold to pay for them.

It is obvious, therefore, that beyond the production of a copper or subsidary silver coinage, no permanent purpose can be subserved by the establishment of a Mint unless the whole currency system is under proper regulation. It is not long ago that Italy found this out greatly to her cost. She coined a large quantity of money with the object of introducing greater certainty into the transactions of every day life. But, shortly afterwards, she increased her issues of paper, thereby, of course, enlarging the volume of her currency, and the silver and gold at once left the country. While the present condition of things continues in Japan, we may, indeed, we must, look for a continuance of the divorce of the Mint from the currency.

There is but one remedy for all this, viz., a return to specie payment, or, in other words, a convertible currency. The question must therefore be asked: What evidence is there that the country is in a position to make this change within a reasonable period ?

To this we reply:—Too little, perhaps, to enable us to judge accurately and pronounce positively. Yet we are not without facts to guide us. In some of the provinces, —in Kagoshima, for instance,—we are informed, on excellent authority, that gold, silver and paper circulate freely on a perfect equality, and, if this be so, the same thing is doubtless to be seen elsewhere. Admitting that the present high premium on the paper currency is the result of the great demand for it caused by the late unusual activity of the silk market, it is a fact that for a long time paper and gold have circulated very much on a par in the open market, and this is proof positive that the quantity of the former afloat is in no way excessive. Whatever may have been the case ten years ago, we do not believe that the Government of this country could prevent the paper currency falling to a discount were the issue of it excessive, and the conclusion is thus forced upon us that there is no such excess of it.

But, it will be asked ; Is there not something like ninety millions of paper currency afloat in the Empire ? Is it proposed to declare all this convertible with such a small metallic reserve as the Government now possesses ?

In reply, we would observe that, out of this large amount, about 32,000,000 consists of fractional currency required for the small purposes of every day life, (27,000,000 of the new Frankfort *satz*, and about 5½ millions of the old issue which is being gradually exchanged for these new *satz*). Of course this need not be taken into account. The notes pass from hand to hand as readily as coin, they are extremely useful, and no one who possesses two or three dollars worth of them would dream of demanding silver for them.

Then, there is always a considerable quantity of currency in the hands of the Treasury, paid in on account of taxes, and greater or less according to the time of year. The amount varies from 3 millions, below which it never falls, to 11 millions, beyond which it rarely rises. We will take it at its worst and call it 3 millions. Thus we have :—

Fractional Currency...	...	...*Yen* 32,400,000
Paper in the Treasury	...	... „ 3,000,000
		Yen 35,400,000

Subtract this sum from the 90,000,000 which we have supposed to be afloat, and we have 54,600,000 to reckon with.

Yet, not fully this. It will be remembered that, in one of his more recent Financial Statements, the FINANCE MINISTER showed that the amount of the issues of the old *han* had never been correctly ascertained, in spite of all the pains which had been taken to arrive at it. Nor will the extent of the liabilities which were taken over from the *han* by the Government at the Restoration be accurately known until next July, the limit fixed some time ago beyond which the Government will not exchange the old for the new currency. But, meantime, there are good reasons for believing that the amount out is considerably smaller than was at one time supposed, and we do not think we shall prove to be far wrong if we strike the odd 4,600,000 *yen* off the above total. This leaves us with *yen* 50,000,000, the responsibility imposed by which we must look steadily in the face.

Now, it is usually presumed that if from a third to a half of metallic reserve is kept against a government paper money which is in fair credit with a people, there is

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no danger in a convertible paper currency. Let us say, then, that 25,000,000 of silver or gold must be kept in the Treasury, and we agree that nothing less than this would be safe. How is this amount to be made up?

So far as we can judge, there must now be about 16,000,000 *yen* in cash in the FINANCE MINISTER'S hands. We shall not pretend to be entirely accurate in these figures, or to be able to verify them until the appearance of the next Budget. But we think we are not far wrong, and this leaves us with 9,000,000 yet to provide, and we shall at once admit a serious difficulty in furnishing this. But it should remembered that there is no easy escape from the great evils of an inconvertible currency. You cannot get out of such a difficulty as that in which this country is placed, without effort, sacrifice, trouble, and, possibly, assistance. But if by making this effort and sacrifice, taking this trouble, or even asking this assistance, you can subdue an evil admitted on all hands to be of enormous magnitude and paralysing effect,—if you can get off the steep incline down which you must always have a tendency to slide, and often find yourself sliding,—if you can discard a thoroughly bad principle, and adopt a thoroughly good one, that is to say, *hard money*, with all its attendant advantages and blessings—you cannot be doing wrong. More than this. You are bound to adopt such a course, for the only alternative is impotent palsy.

To speak frankly, we do not see how this nine millions is to be provided without a foreign loan, and we know that the opinion of the country is against a resort to this means. The feeling is an admirable one. It proves that there is a sound determination on the part of the nation to extricate itself by its own efforts from the difficulties into which it has fallen, and we should be the last to run counter to it. But in this case we plead that something must be done, some feeling must be waived, some determined course adopted. We must say with Lear,

> Where the greater malady is fix'd,
> The lesser is scarce felt. Thou'dst shun a bear:
> But if thy flight lay toward the raging sea,
> Thou'dst meet the bear i' the mouth.

The burden of a small additional foreign loan is a feather weight beside that of an inconvertible currency. No wise man will say that a foreign loan, as such, is necessarily a bad thing, and there are many cases in which he would say that it was a very good thing. But no wise man even pleaded that an inconvertible currency was a good thing, or other than a grievous and most intolerable thing.

Yet, the amount of foreign assistance necessary might be much smaller than the sum we speak of, and for the following reasons.

The country saves from eight to ten millions of *yen* annually by the late measure for capitalizing the incomes of the nobles and gentry, and if this is not to go towards the diminution of the land-tax—of which we yet see no sign—how could it be better bestowed than in a withdrawal to that extent of the paper currency? provided, of course, a proper quantity were always kept in circulation for the wants of the country, and this could always be ascertained by the premium or discount at which it stood in the market. Every ten millions so used would reduce the amount of the necessary metallic reserve in the Treasury in advancing proportion, because safety grows in an increasing rate the nearer it is approached.

There is one great advantage, of what might be termed a mechanical nature, which a silver currency, such as we have proposed for this country, has over a gold currency, and this is a most important factor in the question of how much metallic reserve must be maintained in relation to the paper in circulation. It is far more cumbrous than gold. No man will carry about ten sovereigns if he can get two five-pound notes and ready change for them. Far less would he carry about ten pounds worth of silver, and the same thing applies quite as much to the large transactions of commerce. It is certain that if men were assured that they could obtain silver for their notes on application at certain centres of distribution, the quantity of such notes presented for payment, though it might be considerable for three or six months, would be small after that time, and that, this fact once thoroughly realized throughout the empire, the demand for coin would be far smaller than if we possessed a gold unit and currency.

There is yet one contingency against which we have not provided, viz, the quantity of paper which may be hoarded in the country. This may be considerable, and it would be brought out for conversion into silver directly the currency was made convertible. In order to meet this demand we should propose to issue a note or bill payable at sight or a short date, but bearing a small interest, say 2 per cent, which would present greater attractions to hoarders than purely barren metal or paper. The tendency to hoard and the practice of hoarding, universal in all countries, but specially prevalent in the East, must be reckoned with and provided for. The deposits in the Post-office Savings Banks will gradually do something in this direction, but the Post-master General's Report for 1875 proves conclusively that very little must be hoped for in this direction for many years to come.

We have now gone so far—at a sad expense to our readers, we fear, but in the earnest hope that we have drawn attention to a great evil, and to the necessity, at least, of remedying it, if not to the means by which it may be remedied—that we must shortly state what seems to us the proper course to take in order to put the currency on a proper footing.

Of the return to the silver unit and currency we wrote last week, and with this as a basis for the future, and the assurance that in case of need a loan of a million and a half, or at most two millions, could be negotiated in London—of which there can be no doubt whatever—but which may, after all, not be necessary, the Government could announce that in two, or at the outside, in three years from some given day, all its floating currency would be exchangeable for silver. The immediate consequence of this would be an enormous accession to its strength and credit both here and in Europe. The paper currency would have new life and vigour imparted to it, and every debtor and creditor throughout the Empire would feel that the settlement of their respective liabilities would be attended by a certainty unknown in the previous history of the nation. The present generation of Englishmen knows nothing of the misery resulting from depreciated and fluctuating currency. But let those who have lived in Austria, Italy and Spain give their testimony. Or let those who have no such experience, read Lord Macaulay's description of the national confusion arising from this cause which existed in William the Third's time, and the relief afforded to the nation by the restoration of the currency. If they do this, they will soon see, and at once confess, that there are few evils of so great a magnitude in a struggling and advancing society, as a medium of exchange which no one can trust. The Japanese statesman who will grapple with this question, and solve it, will do more for his country than any other man has any chance of doing, because, as Web-

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ster says, in the words we have quoted above, "Ordinary "tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation, those bear lightly "on the happiness of the mass of the community compared "with fraudulent currencies and the robberies committed "by depreciated paper." And do not let us imagine that because we have not seen all the evils of this bad system in this country they are to be escaped if we continue to pursue it. We have at this moment a Finance Minister who, so far as we can judge, fully apprehends the evils of a bad system, because he is wise enough to be guided by conclusions arrived at by an induction from facts. But, so long as you have a bad system, you are liable to be cursed with the vices inherent in it. You might to-morrow find the finances in the hands of an inflationist who thought that the trade of the country required "the vivifying influence of an abundant paper circulation," and who proceeded to act upon this monstrous chimera. We are only a few thousands of miles, and are within too easy reach of a country where the unfathomable ignorance of political economy always displayed by democracies is in full play, and where all the most strenuous efforts of sound and wise men are only just sufficient to keep the horses' heads in the right direction. We are now in this country, so far as practice is concerned, in a *soft-money* stage. Let us learn to look on a soft-money man as the incarnation of all evil, and fortify ourselves in an absolute intolerance of the system, admitting no truce or possibility of truce with it, and regarding it as impoverishing, vicious, demoralizing and fatal.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

Corea.

("Nichi Nichi Shimbun" September 22, 1876.)

We record what has been told to us by a person who has returned from Corea verbatim as we heard it from him.

The outside enclosure of the castle in the capital is very fine, and if we were to compare it to anything in Yedo we should liken it to the Sakurada gate. There is a high wall built with cut stone, and on the top of this again a fence about 12 feet high, but no moat. In the fence both round and large square holes are pierced for guns and also as outlets for discharging arrows. The houses inside the castle are roofed with tiles and are of a slightly better class than those outside. They are, however, all made of hardened mud, as walls with us, and the superiority of some over others consists in their being plastered. The frontage is about 12 or 18 feet and the breadth from front to rear is always about 12 feet. The houses outside the castle are all thatched and the general condition of the streets falls below that of those in Shaliao, in Formosa. In some the dwellings merely consist of a thing like a long bank constructed at the back of the street, with a fence in front of it at a distance of about 12 feet, a roof being placed over both. Filthiness prevails everywhere, but the streets are nevertheless a little cleaner than those of Amoy. The gates of the castle are built of stone in the same style as the *Megane* bridge (in Yedo) and on top of them are towers. They are situated on the North, South, East and West of the castle and are very fine. The King's residence appeared to be in the inmost recess, and there were several erections resembling the great gate at the temple of Zojōji in Shiba. The only currency was copper cash, but some of the people appeared to have a large amount of gold and silver. We saw, however, no houses which appeared to be those of wealthy farmers or merchants. All were single storied; in winter they are warmed by a fire lighted underneath the floor, and the poorer classes sleep even in the coldest weather with nothing on them. In summer they have no mosquito nets and they pass the night by smoking out the mosquitoes, or else by covering up their faces with some material or other. They are thus prevented sleeping at night and in consequence a large number of them take it out during the day time.

The place where we lodged was a temple, but we do not know its name. When any of us went out, all the doors were closed and no one appeared outside. Few of us therefore were able to get an idea of the customs of the people. When, however, one person went out secretly, he found the people in the streets to be poor to a degree. And though there appeared to be no great trade or barter going on, the morning market was extremely busy. There were large quantities of beef, pork, vegetables and fruit for sale, but there appeared to be no transaction in rice larger that twenty or thirty bags.* The ice is very good and abundant. There appeared to be plenty of gold dust in the rich houses, and so there are probably gold mines in the country. There are also silver and coal mines, but they are unworked. The system of farming resembles that of Japan. This year the great drought has prevented a number of the rice fields being planted and the vegetable gardens have also been largely uncultivated. We at last saw two women in the streets—the elder of whom wore a black skirt and looked like a Chinawoman. The younger one wore a garment of sky blue gauze extending from the head down and exactly resembling the veils that used to be worn in Kiyoto.

The Same.

("Hōchi Shimbun" September 25, 1876.)

We have heard in the streets the following account of Corea, purporting to be on the authority of a person who has returned thence.

Our envoy having arrived at the capital, the day for his audience with the king was fixed and apparently notified by the Government to the people before hand, for there was not a single sightseer in the streets, the doors of all the houses were closed and any person who ventured to peep through the interstices was immediately stopped by the officials. In fact it just resembled a progress of the Tycoon in the old days. Our envoy thinking that it would be very hard for the people if this practice were continued to be observed during his stay, asked that the prohibition which had been issued should be relaxed, and consequently very large numbers of sightseers were everywhere assembled at the places he passed on the days he left the capital. The heat at noon never fell below 106 or 107 degrees, nor at night below 95 to 96 degrees, but the people went about entirely unaffected by it. The coolies who were employed by the envoy merely picked up a melon in a field and ate it, and though they did not have a single meal throughout the day they showed no signs of distress. It was said that by labouring hard for one day they were enabled with what they thus acquired to enjoy themselves, without working for the space of three days. They did not like our making excursions about the town and so we cannot give an exact description of the streets. When special application was made to go to any particular place no objection was made to our proceeding there by the road that lead to it, but they disliked our diverging from it. The houses were constructed like small ash-houses in our remote country districts, were destitute of floors and had round thatched roofs. They had neither doors, windows nor ceilings, and merely sufficed to ward off dew and rain. Even in the largest houses ceilings were very rare. We saw not a single kite or crow, but there was an abundance of jays. The distances between Kōkwa and the capital is about 13 *ri*, and though there are no particularly steep ascents or descents along the road, carriages would be unable to pass over a large part of it. There is nowhere any large collection of houses on it, but in some places there was a continuation of five or six as in a village. The soldiers are numerous, are dressed in red and wear short swords, but unless on the march carry neither guns nor bows. They produced a large quantity of beef and mutton at the entertainments which they gave us, but the odour that saluted our nostrils from it on account of the heat of the weather, put eating it out of our power. In fact the only thing we could eat was the fruit. The confectionery was all made from honey and far too sweet. The preponderance of leeks in all their dishes rendered them unsuited to our tastes. Cholera was prevalent and deaths were consequently very numerous. The rest again.

Toleration of Christianity.

("Choya Shimbun" September 28, 1876.)

We cannot clearly understand what are the ideas entertained by our Government on the subject of the sanctioning or the reverse of the Christian religion, nor can we avoid feeling some mistrust in regard thereto.

If we glance backwards a little we see that four or five years ago our Government removed all the notices that were in every part of the country in respect to the "evil sect called Christian," etc, and though this step on their part was no doubt owing in a considerable degree to the influence of the pressure exercised upon

* One bag is about 2½ baskets.

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them from abroad to effect that end, still it cannot be denied that it was also owing to the careful attention which the Government had given to the changed spirit of the times, and to their having perceived, in consequence, that the policy which Tokugawa had instituted several hundred years before in respect to foreign doctrines was entirely unsuited to the present day. They accordingly ceased to look upon that doctrine as being a wrong and corrupt one and the Japanese who placed their faith in it as criminal of the deepest dye, as Tokugawa had done. Consider now what has been the state of matters since the removal of the edicts above mentioned. Missionaries have been despatched by the missionary societies of all the countries of Europe and America (to Japan), who, in the large churches which they have erected, not only in Yedo but in all the open ports, fearlessly worship what they call the 'true God,' and setting up the cross gather their disciples together and instruct them in their doctrines. Our countrymen, again, publicly listen to them, and listening admire them, and admiring believe them, and in the end come to mock the Buddhist, Shintooist and like religions as a useless worship of idols, and to despise their doctrines as false. The Government puts no check on and makes no inquiry into this, and their not doing so must be taken as a sign that their real intention is to quietly authorize the foreign doctrine. There is, however, one point which, when we consider it, makes us doubt whether this or the direct reverse is the intention of our Government.

We recently heard that a certain *samurai* in the Miyé *ken* publicly preached the Christian religion within the jurisdiction of that *ken*, and that the officials thereof hearing of it immediately sent to interrogate him, asking him "by the authority of what "office or person he did so." The *samurai* answered that "he "had received no special authority, but that he understood that the "Government permitted such preaching." The *ken* officials accordingly reported the matter to the proper quarter and asked for instructions as to whether the preaching should be permitted or not, and strict instructions speedily came saying that it should not be permitted. We have also heard that instructions to the same effect were issued in regard to a similar case that occurred in the Kôchi *ken*. We cannot say whether the information is true, but we are inclined to believe, in view of the absence of any discrepancy in the reports given of it, that it is. If that be so, the intention of our Government resembles that of Tokugawa in not permitting but even repressing the foreign doctrine, and we cannot but feel some distrust on the matter.

If may, however, be said that it is not the desire of our Government to authorize the foreign doctrine, but that, while they have no choice but to permit its being for a while preached by the foreign missionaries in Yedo, Yokohama, and the other open ports, it is very far from their intention that it should be disseminated by Japanese in the interior of the country, and that not only, therefore, will they not overlook anything of this kind, but they will strictly forbid it. What can this mean? That a difference will be made in authorizing or prohibiting the preaching of the foreign doctrine according to the place where, or the person by whom, it is preached, and that amounts to saying that its preaching by a foreigner at an open port should be authorized as being unproductive of any damage to the interests of the country but that it should be forbidden on the part of a native in the interior as being the reverse. Would not this be a strange admission? It is clear that no such narrow minded views are held by those who, in the administration of the Government, treat all impartially, and we would therefore guarantee to any extent that this view of the question which we are now considering is not correct.

What then is the feeling with which our Government regards the foreign doctrine? Our humble abilities do not enable us to form any conjecture, and we cannot free ourselves from distrust on the subject. Should, however, anyone ask us whether the foreign doctrine should be allowed or forbidden, we should say that it is better that it should be permitted than forbidden, and better that it should be publicly authorized than merely permitted. And why? Liberality throughout the world recognizes the justice of freedom of opinion—the opposite of liberality is selfishness, and any interference therefore with freedom of opinion is selfishness.

The Settlement of the China Question.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

As soon as the telegram arrived which announced the settlement of the differences which existed between China and England, we published it in this journal, and a second telegram has been received confirming the news.

We rejoice at the peaceful termination of the affair, and shall in due time proceed to consider the terms agreed upon between Sir Thomas Wade and Li Hung-chang. As yet we have nothing more than telegraphic announcements, so that we do not know the exact terms of the agreement arrived at, but report states them to be as follows:—

(Here follow the articles said to have been agreed upon.)

The above four articles seem to embrace all the important conditions of the Convention, and, as it seems to us, they ought to satisfy all British subjects. But the *Japan Mail* has expressed the following views on the subject:—

(Here follows a translations of the remarks made in this Journal on this subject on the 16th instant.)

Is it not strange that the *Mail* should not only not rejoice at this termination of the affair, but should express disappointment at it? If these words represent the views of the *Mail* and the *Mail* alone, we have but little to say; but if they represent English public opinion, we must say that we cannot see their justice, and we doubt if they will be held by the English people generally. What does the *Mail* think of the present position in which England is placed? Which does it think best for England at this moment, war or peace? Looking at the affair, as we do, from a neutral point of view, England has at this moment much occupation with the whole of Europe on the Eastern question, and were it not for British power we should not see Russia, Austria and Prussia neutral in the civil war in Turkey. And again, this Eastern question is one in which England should be prepared to struggle with Russia and the northern powers of Europe, and, under these circumstances, is it not well that England has gained a victory without shedding blood? The interests she has in the East are not connected with colonization, but with the promotion of trade, and it is important to her to have troops in eastern Europe so as to be prepared in the event of further complications in Turkey. Had she to send troops to these distant Asiatic regions, would it be desirable that she should have her forces thus cut in half? Under these circumstances, England of course desired to have the trouble with China settled as early as possible. Every day of delay might make an important difference to England, from which the Chinese could only profit, and what advantage would it be to England that this difficulty should linger on? Does not the *Mail* seem unacquainted with the affairs of the world, and ignorant of the circumstances in which England is placed at this moment?

Sir Thomas Wade is a noted politician, and thinking it better to come to peaceful terms, he did so. Does the honour of England suffer from the Convention? Those who are really acquainted with the affairs of the world cannot be thus discontented as the *Mail* is. When Okubo concluded a peaceful treaty with China and terminated the trouble which existed between China and Japan, and when Messrs Inouyé and Kuroda succeeded in negotiating a peace with Corea, many young students, ignorant of the actual state of affairs, expressed discontent at these great deeds and said that the indemnity received from the Chinese did not defray the expenses of the Formosan expedition, and that the honour of Japan was stained by the acknowledgment of the independence of Corea. Just at this time the *Mail*, like ourselves, laughed at such views as extremely shallow. Yet, while the ink is hardly dry in which its opinions were expressed, the *Mail* gives vent to its discontent at the terms of the recent settlement, and this is like blaming a person for a certain line of action and and imitating him immediately afterwards.

For ourselves, we are greatly pleased that peace has been maintained, and these words have been written for the purpose of asking the opinion of the *Mail*.

When we receive full particulars of the Convention, we shall recur to this subject.

Centralization and Localization—Satsuma.

(Chôya Shimbun.)

The question whether localization or centralization is best for the country in its present condition, has been freely discussed by the Press, and were we now to bring it up again, the public would probably say:—"We really have heard enough of this question and are sick of it." But as we have heard something new on the subject we shall easily be excused for reverting to it.

We are of opinion that if a government is sufficiently strong to centralize the administrative power, but, thinking that the localization of power would be more advantageous to the nation, permits such localization, everything might be safe enough. But were the Government compelled to localize the administrative power because it has not influence enough to keep it in its own hands, we think it would be very dangerous, and, like a heavy weight at one end

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of a beam, the power at the other end would have no control over it.

Since the Revolution, the Government, being desirous of ruling the whole country impartially, abolished the *han* and established the *ken*, assembled all the *daimios* in the capital, and permitted the *samurai* to embark in mercantile affairs. Moreover, it has recently ordained that bonds are to be issued to the *daimios* and *samurai* in place of their pensions, these bonds to be paid off in thirty years, and the charge they represent, thus extinguished. The nobles are thus provided for, although they were mere drones, idly lying down and doing nothing, and all these reforms have been made for the general welfare of the country.

Thus it would appear that the Government wielded ample power for a complete centralization, but that seeing the evils of this system, it has determined upon a greater local distribution of the administrative power; and thus, this localization, should it take place, will seem not to be effected by a Government at its wits' end and not knowing what else could be done.

Yet, again, when we look to the other side of the question, a doubt arises in our mind which is not easily dispelled, and it refers to the administration of the Kagoshima *ken* (Satsuma). The treatment of this *ken* has hitherto differed widely from that of all the other *ken*, but we are unable to give any reason for this. A strange rumour, however, prevails, which is to the following effect.—When the Government passed the late measure for capitalizing the *samurai*'s pensions, the Satsuma *samurai* refused to accept it, nor, on the other hand, did the Government attempt to force them to do so. The *samurai* had believed that their pension were personal and permanent property, and on hearing of the measure they were violently enraged and said: "The *samurai* of this *ken* differ from those of other *ken*. They possess lands granted to them by the Government and receive the rents paid by the farmers who cultivate them, and now, if the Government purposes taking them, it must pay the actual value of such land." The Governor of the *ken* is said to have been called to Yedo to discuss this subject.

Believing the above rumour to be true, if the Government acts unwisely in this matter, we think a great blot will fall on its reputation.

Among the 400,000 families of *samurai*, it was not only those of the Kagoshima *ken* who possessed lands. But when they were informed of the late measure they showed no displeasure, accepting it with fortitude. And now it is monstrous that the *samurai* of this *ken* alone should be discontented. Yet they are not wholly to blame, because they have throughout not been dealt with as the *samurai* of the other *ken*.

We are, then, led to believe that though the Government has power enough to centralize the administrative power of every other *ken* in the Empire, it does not possess this power in Kagoshima. Any one looking at the real facts of the case would say:—"The Government is about to localize the administrative power because it cannot do otherwise," and, so far as are concerned, we do not know how any other view is tenable. But as it is impossible that our Government should fear the little Kagoshima *ken*, it will doubtless make some wise arrangements in the future, so that our misgivings may be dispelled and localization shall no longer remind us of a heavy weight suspended from the end of a beam.

We have received news by the *Paou-ting* that negotiations at Chefoo have reached a pacific solution, Li Hung-chang having acceded to all the demands of Sir Thomas Wade. Particulars of the settlement are as follows:—Ichang, Wên-chow, Wuhu and Pakhoi are to be opened as ports of trade, and the privilege of landing and shipping merchandise and passengers at six places along the Yangtsze is further secured to steamers. The right of navigation on the Upper Yangtsze by steamers as far as Ch'ung-k'ing is also provided for, and British Consular officials will be stationed both at Ch'ung-k'ing and in Yunnan. An indemnity covering compensation to the family of Mr. Margary and other items, is obtained, and other measures more directly concerning the satisfaction due to the British Government for the murder itself and the attack on Colonel Browne's party are secured. The agreement will take effect immediately.—*Celestial Empire.*

We hear upon excellent authority that the amount of the indemnity agreed upon between Sir Thomas Wade and Li is Tls. 200,000.—*Shanghai Courier.*

Correspondence.

TRAINING NOTES.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yokohama, 30th September, 1876.

Dear Sir,—I think the most difficult task that can be set any man is to have to compose a letter when one has positively nothing to write about, and this is the case with the movements in the "sporting world" this week. The weather has been most unfavorable, and many of the ponies which should command the greatest attention have been physicked, and consequently only conspicuous by their absence.

In contemplation of the reported *Community Meeting*, on the 14th and 15th proximo, one of the most prominent of the opposition party has commenced vigorous training on the Rifle Range, varied occasionally by giving his ponies a free and unrestrained canter round the running path, and on more than one occasion there has been a difference of opinion between the 'horse and his rider' resulting, if I am informed correctly, in favor of the former.

The "Mystery Stable" is mysteriouser than ever, all their ponies are in hard work, but they are *not going to run* (?)

In my last, I was rather inclining to congratulate the "Tartan Stable" on the apparent soundness of the ponies. It appears I was premature. *Hereward*—or as some will call him *Henry Wood*—had to be sent away from the course yesterday without peforming his wanted evolution! Certainly, he had the appearance of being very stiff, but there is plenty of time to get over that.

The principal feature of the week has been the appearance of the Race Programme, which seems—*mirabile dictu*—to have given general satisfaction, as none of those wonderfully concocted letters abusing everything connected with the programme have appeared.

There has not been much alteration made in the programme, although the majority of races are *deservedly* allotted to China ponies. There are eight races exclusively for Japan ponies, and including the two that I hear are going to appear from a new stable now in course of formation, there are seven of these noble steeds in training—that is one for each race, and all will therefore be disqualified for the Solace Cup. It is a great pity that the native article should have so depreciated in the eyes or the sporting world, but I mentioned before full reasons for the difficulty in obtaining Japanese griffins, and the only way to bring the dealers to their senses is to encourage the importation of China ponies and ignore natives altogether. If this be done for a year or so, the dealers will find that they have no market for their stock unless they will sell at moderate prices, and bring ponies into the market without demanding the traditional "*kai-shakko*" which has brought things to this pass.

I hope that next week the weather will be more favorable and that my Notes will contain more of interest to your readers.

Yours, &c.,

TRITON.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Yokohama Station.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday 24th September, 1876.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,561.07
Merchandise, &c.	$ 937.31
Total	$7,498.38

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,867.40
Merchandise, &c.	$ 741.89
Total	$8,609.29

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Law Report.

IN H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before Russell Robertson, Esq., Consul.

Monday, September 25th, 1876.

Charles Dodge and Edward Lawrence, seamen on board the British ship *Ambassador*, were charged with being absent without leave. Prisoners said that when they were arrested they were on their way to the ship.

C. Prehn, master of the *Ambassador*, stated:—I gave these men 36 hours' liberty on Wednesday afternoon and they have not been on board since. They ought to have returned on Friday morning, and I reported the fact at the Consulate on Saturday.

Wm. Toms, police-constable, sworn:—Yesterday morning I received orders to arrest prisoners. I found them at the boathouse about 11 o'clock, both quite tipsy.

Both were sentenced to seven days' imprisonment with hard labour.

Tuesday, September 26th, 1876.

John White *v.* James Grundy.

This was a claim for $79.50 for board, lodging, refreshments and money lent.

Defendant did not dispute the claim.

Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

John Brown *v.* James Grundy.

Plaintiff claimed $60 for board, lodging, refreshments and money lent to defendant.

The claim was not disputed and was accordingly given in favour of plaintiff, with costs.

Wednesday, September 27th, 1876.

Leon Jacquet *v.* T. Wallace.

This was a claim against defendant for detention of goods bought at auction; their value, and $10 damages.

Mr. Dickins appeared for plaintiff.

Defendant appeared in person.

Plaintiff, sworn, stated: I bought at defendant's auction at No. 52 Bluff, several of the lots enumerated in this catalogue (shown). Amongst other goods there were two lacquered bowls, which were knocked down to me for $2.50. I have seen my name entered opposite that lot in Mr. Wallace's own auction book. I sent a few days afterwards for the goods. I gave my boy $25 and a note to Mr. Wallace requesting him to grant delivery of my purchases; the boy returned with only two lots, the shirts and brushes now in court. He had been informed that Mr Gargan had bought the bowls and then had them in his possession. I purchased five lots, in all amounting to $17.70; ten dollars were returned by the boy, so that everything has been paid for with the exception of the bowls.

E. Wallace said: Mr. Gargan told me when I wrote to him concerning the bowls that he had bought them and would not give them up. I have offered to give Mr. Jacquet twice the value of the bowls so that this dispute might be kept out of court.

This plaintiff denied.

Edward Wallace, sworn: My brother was in the country at the time this transaction occurred so that he does know more about it than I may have told him. I think it was on the 7th of July that the auction was held at No. 52 Bluff. Mr. Jacquet attended and bought several lots, including brushes and shirts and a couple of lacquered bowls, which were knocked down for $2.50. I really do not remember distinctly about his purchasing the bowls. it was my impression, as auctioneer, that Mr. Gargan bought them. When Mr. Jacquet came to me in August I sent a letter to Mr. Gargan asking delivery of the goods, and mentioning Mr. Jacquet's statement that he was the owner of the bowls and accordingly wanted to have them. Mr. Gargan sent me the brushes and shirts but disputed the ownership of the bowls.

To the Court: It is on account of some dispute between Mr. Jacquet and Mr. Gargan that the former did not then take the shirts and brushes. I have made repeated application to Mr. Gargan for the bowls.

J. J. Fourcade, sworn, stated:—I really cannot say what the bowls were worth; they were lacquered and large and sound.

L. Jacquet to Court:—I should say from the magnificent size and quality of the bowls that they are at least worth $25.

Mr. Wallace said they were sold at their full value; the lacquer was quite new—not at all antiquated.

By the Court:—As the dispute now seems to rest upon the amount due as damages to Mr. Jacquet, one stating $2.50 to be value of the bowls, the other as much as $25, leaving a wide margin, so that no decision can be arrived at until this point is cleared up, I think it should be left to the decision of one competent to judge the value of such articles, as for instance, Mr. White, who has, I believe, had great experience and no doubt could readily form an opinion upon seeing them. Without doing so no judgment other than that to be arrived at by rule of thumb can be made.

It was at last mutually agreed to wait for Mr. White's valuation, and consequently judgment was reserved.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before General T. B. Van Buren, Consul-General.

and

James R. Morse, George P. Spooner, } Assessors.

Friday, 29th September, 1876.

Antonio Gindles, a seaman on board the American ship *Imperial*, was charged with having on the morning of the 26th instant, stabbed the chief officer with a knife.

Alfred Schaebie, 1st mate, sworn: I am a mariner on board the *Imperial*, now in harbour. I am first officer. I know the prisoner. I was on board on the morning of the 26th. About 3 o'clock in the morning Captain Crosby came into the state room and called me. He said there was no one on deck keeping watch, and requested me to go and see who had the watch. I could see none on deck. I went to the starboard forecastle and inquired who had the watch. All the crew appeared to be awake; some of them said Frenchy (meaning prisoner) had it. I then went round the decks again and could not see anything of him. I went back to the starboard forecastle and felt on all the chests to find if he were lying there asleep. One of the men got up and felt in his bunk; he was not there, nor anywhere in the forecastle. Someone then said he might be on the top-gallant forecastle, so I went there, and found prisoner asleep. I shook him and he jumped up. I asked if it was his watch and he said "yes." I asked why he slept on his watch. He said he was not asleep. I said he *was* asleep. He cried "Look out————————and made a slap at me with his knife.

(A man, who turned out to be the discharged cook of the *Imperial*, here made a disturbance in Court, and was put in irons and locked up by order of his Honour.)

A. Schaebie, continued:—I jumped back when prisoner made the stab at me. He still followed with the knife, so I took a belaying pin and struck him on the head. He ran aft when I struck him. I put the belaying pin back in its place, and as I was walking aft prisoner sprang from behind a water cask and stabbed me. He had been crouching there waiting for me. He stabbed me in the arm; the blade went into the flesh. It was a sheath knife he used. When he stabbed me I pushed him off with my right hand and drew my revolver. As he attempted to stab me again I shot at him. He did not beat me. He was in the act of striking me a third time when I fired. I was not aware at the time I had shot him, but I found out afterwards that I had. He ran to the forecastle and threw away his knife. I informed Capt. Crosby what had happened and he ordered prisoner to be put in irons. I did not fire at him a second time. I was fixed up in a corner so that I could not help myself. I did not follow him into the forecastle. After the captain ordered me to put him in irons I went to the forecastle door and cried to prisoner to come out; he refused for some time. All the rest of the sailors were either in that forecastle or in the other. There are two. He came out at last and went aft, where irons were put on him. His wounds were examined; they were a cut in the head and a shot wound in the arm—a bullet wound. He was examined by a physician at daylight, as soon as the captain could get one to come off. At the time prisoner was found asleep it was his watch. The duty of a watch is to keep awake, strike the bell every half-hour, and look after the ship.

Prisoner had no questions to ask this witness.

James E. Crosby, sworn, stated: I am master of the *Imperial*. At three o'clock Tuesday morning I heard the bells of the other vessels in harbour strike but not ours, neither did I hear anyone moving on deck. I waited about two minutes thinking the man might be forward at the time, and then went to the forward cabin door and hailed the deck, asking whose watch it was. I hailed twice but got no answer. I then went to the mate's door and told him there was no watch kept, and asked him to go and see whose watch it was. I saw him go forward and round the deck and came aft again round the after house. I was standing at the cabin door. I said "the man must be asleep somewhere." The mate went

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forward again, to the starboard forecastle door. He spoke, but I did not here what he said. He then went on the top-gallant forecastle, and about half a minute after I heard him say "Asleep, eh?" and prisoner's response "No." The mate then said "what, not asleep?" I heard prisoner, in reply exclain "G———," I did not wait for more but called the 2nd mate. I went for my revolver, but before I reached the cabin door on my return I heard a noise, sounding much like a blow or a shot. I ran forward and met the mate just forward of the starboard gangway. He said "Captain, he has cut me," and showed me his arm. I asked if he had shot prisoner or what was the noise? He said he had shot at prisoner who had gone into the forecastle. I looked at the mate's arm and found a slight cut in the fleshy part. There were also several cuts in the shirt. I went to the forecastle door and saw prisoner standing inside the door with some of the men around him. He was swearing, and talking excitedly. I did not understand what he said; all I could make out was that he had cut the mate, and that he would do so again. I told the steward to bring me the irons, which he did. Prisoner refused to be placed in irons. The second mate had followed me, and prisoner and he were talking inside the forecastle door. I told the mate to bring the man out. When he saw we were going to use force he came out and the irons were put on him. Before doing so I examined him and made the steward wash the blood off his head and arm, and not considering anything serious the matter I put him under the half-deck. At daylight I went ashore for Dr. Tripler, who came off and examined prisoner, and dressed his wounds. I reported the affair at the Consulate as soon as it was opened. A warrant was issued and prisoner arrested. I forgot to mention that when prisoner was called out of the forecastle some one inside advised him not to go. I cannot say who spoke.

This closed the evidence for the prosecution.

Richard B. Wright, sworn, stated:—I am a seaman on board the *Imperial* of Boston. I know prisoner. I was in my bunk in the starboard forecastle at the time of the row on Tuesday morning. I believe it was a man named Charley's watch. I can't say what the noise was. I jumped to the door and saw prisoner come staggering up to the forecastle. I asked what was the matter, and he said he had been struck with an iron belaying pin. He laid his head on his bunk, just as the mate reached the door. The mate called the man to come on deck. Prisoner turned towards the door, when I saw the mate level a revolver and shoot prisoner. The mate then ran aft, and I stopped in the forecastle to get a light to see if prisoner was wounded. During that time I distinctly understood the captain of the *Imperial* to say he would shoot the whole crew. (Witness was here advised to confine himself to the facts in the present case and not begin to ramble.)

Witness continued: The captain came forward and requested the mate to show his arm. He did so. He was cut down the sleeve. In conclusion I will only say I saw no arms on prisoner.

To the Court: I am now in prison on a charge of refusing duty on board this ship, with a number of the crew. We have only talked over this matter once. There were six men beside the prisoner in the forecastle. I cannot say of they were all awake. When the mate fired, prisoner cried "I'm shot in the arm." I did not hear more than one shot, and that was fired when the prisoner was peaceably going out of the forecastle. I have seen the wound on prisoner, it enters the arm near the shoulder in front and comes out on top behind. The forecastle is on a level with the deck; there is a doorstep. The men advised prisoner to go when the mate called him out of the forecastle. I do not remember prisoner saying anything. I do not exactly look upon prisoner in the light of an innocent lamb on this occasion, as you call it. I have had no difficulty with the officers on the voyage. Prisoner finally went out of the forecastle.

To the Captain.—The prisoner was just at the door when the mate shot at him. He shot with the right hand.

(The Captain now tried to argue that this was impossible on account of the situation of the forecastle, but the Court overruled the interruption.)

Witness continued:—I looked for the bullet after prisoner had been shot, but I could not find it. The rest of the crew also searched for it. I did not look anywhere outside the forecastle. I have talked over this matter with the crew on board ship. We came to the conclusion that we would see this case through before we would resume duty. We have made up our minds what to do in the event of prisoner being convicted. I do not say that we, the crew of the *Imperial*, formed ourselves into a tribunal to judge this affair. We talked it over.

A. Andria, sworn, deposed:—I am one of the crew of the *Imperial*. I was in my bed on the starboard side of the forecastle at the time this row occured on Tuesday morning, when the mate came round the decks inquiring whose watch it was. I was lying awake. He came to the forecastle door, and I told him it was Antonio's, the prisoner's watch. I had not heard the bell struck. The mate returned again after going round the decks a second time and felt all round the chests. I suggested the man might be on the top-gallant forecastle. The mate went there and I heard a few hard words pass between Antonio and him, but I could not make out that they said. I then heard the dull thud of a heavy weapon being used and immediately afterwards Antonio came into the forecastle with his head bleeding. Wright and I got out of our berths, and then the mate came to the door crying to prisoner to come out. The man was lying with his head on his bunk, and turned round to go when the mate shot him. We all sung out to the mate asking what he meant by shooting into the forecastle. He replied that he would shoot every one of us. The mate went aft. He came back with the captain, and on the way the captain asked the mate to show his arm where he had been cut. He did so. I advised the man to go forward, and he went. I dare say it was three o'clock when I heard this row. It was pretty dark. I have not spoken with the rest of the crew about this matter, nor have I heard them talking about it. I have not spoken with anyone about it till now. Although I am locked up with another man and there are two more of the crew in the adjoining cell, I have heard no conversation about this.

To the Captain:—The mate was standing outside the forecastle door when he shot prisoner. I saw him do it.

Fred. Bartment, sworn:—I was in the forecastle of the *Imperial* on Tuesday morning. The mate came and called for the watch, and I said I did not know whose watch it was. Some of the others said it was prisoner's. I felt in his bunk, but he was not there, and I told Mr. Schaebie he must be on the poop. The mate returned saying he was not there. He then went forward, and the first thing I heard was a crack. Prisoner came running in saying "there are belaying pins flying about to-day." The mate now came up and cried to prisoner to come out. At the same time he fired. I got out of my bunk and went on deck. The mate was coming aft. He said "fetch the lamp, I'm cut." Then I saw the captain who said to the mate "Bring him aft, and if he wont come I'll shoot the whole lot of the lubbers." The captain came to the forecastle with two revolvers, one in each hand. Antoino then went aft. I was in the forecastle when the mate shot Antonio. My bunk is close to the door. I have not talked to the crew about this matter.

Henry Thompson, sworn, stated:—I am one of the crew of the *Imperial* and was in my bunk at the time if this occurrence. All I saw was the mate running forward with a revolver and asking whose watch it was. He came and felt all the bunks. There was a shelf separating my bunk from Antonio's. I saw the mate search Antonio's, but when he was not found some one cried "he must be on the poop." The mate went there, but not finding prisoner he came forward again, when I heard a man fall from the forecastle and prisoner came running in crying "there are belaying pins flying about like hail." The mate came to the door and ordered prisoner out. Antoino was going out when the mate said "take that" and shot him. I went on deck and heard the Captain ask the mate if he was armed. The mate answered "yes." The captain sung out "bring that man forward and put him in irons, and if he wont come, shoot every one of them." The mate said be was cut. There was no light in the forecastle. Mine is an upper berth. I was lying with my head right at the slide when the mate shot prisoner, so that I saw all that occurred. I have not talked this over with the crew; I have perhaps soliloquised.

Adjourned till to-day at 10 o'clock.

Saturday, 30th Septembes, 1876.

Antonio Gindles, a seaman on board the American ship *Imperial*, was charged with having on the morning of the 26th instant, stabbed the chief officer with a knife.

Resumed from yesterday.

Robert Borbank, sworn, deposed: I was cook lately on board the *Imperial*. I was discharged at the captains, request. I was on board on the morning of Tuesday last. I heard the mate quarrelling with the man on the step forward, the mate saying he was asleep. The man said he was not asleep. I heard the man get hit by a belaying pin and the mate cry out he had been stabbed. Then I heard the revolver fired in the forecastle. I saw the flash of the revolver so that I knew where it had been fired. I was sitting outside my room door at the time; I had been sitting there for five or six minutes. I came out when I heard the

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quarrelling. I could not see the door of the starboard forecastle from my room. I judged from the sound that the revolver had been fired in the forecastle. I heard the men cry out to the mate "why do you fire in the forecastle?" And the mate's answer "I'll shoot every one of you that use the knife with Antonio." I heard the captain come forward and say to the mate "If he don't come out shoot all of them."

To the captain: I saw the flash and heard the report.

To the Court: I remember being in the court room yesterday and am very sorry for what I did. I was drunk.

Thomas H. Tripler, sworn, stated: I am a practising physician in Yokohama. The captain of the *Imperial* came for me last Tuesday morning. I went on board and found the prisoner on deck in irons with a scalp, wound which had been bleeding and a bullet wound in the arm. I had the irons taken off and the wounds examined. I looked at the bullet wound first. I found the bullet lodged in the arm over the shoulder near the joint. It had entered right underneath the arm. When the wound had been received the arm must have been raised at right angles with the trunk of the body. The steward and the cabin boy were present at this examination. The wound is not serious, nor is that on the scalp of importance. I saw where the mates shirt had been cut in the arm but I did not remove the bandages from the wound.

Alfred Schabie first mate, to the Court: I had the pistol on my person at the time of this row. I did not go aft and get it when the disturbance took place. Prisoner was in the act of stabbing me when I fired. He was standing about two or three feet from the forecastle door and a foot off it. It is not true that I fired into the forecastle as the witnesses have stated.

Captain Crosby: I did not tell the mate to shoot all the crew if this man would not come out of the forecastle. I have not the least recollection of what I did say. I know it was not to that effect. I told him to go and bring the man out if he refused to come. I did not say at all hazards.

Court now retired for a moment, and returned to ask the prisoner if he wished to say anything for himself? He answered in the affirmative.

Prisoner was sworn and stated: I was on my watch on the top of the forecastle when I heard the mate come and ask me "is it your watch Frenchy?" He asked "are you a sleep?" I said "no, sir." The mate the struck me with a belaying pin. I ran to the forecastle and told the rest of the crew what the mate had done. The mate came to the forecastle door and cried "came out, you——, I'm after you." I was leaning with my arm a little above my head on the forcastle door when the mate shot me. The mate ran aft and returned with the steward the, 2nd mate and captain, and cried to me to come out of the forecastle. The captain said to the mate, "shoot him through the heart." I did not use my knife on the mate. I dont know how he got the wounds in the arm.

I shipped at Cardiff and have had no difficulty with the officers prior to this affair.

JUDGMENT.

The Court find you guilty of the charge in this indictment. By the evidence given it has been proved that you struck the mate with a knife, with intent to do serious bodily injury. It is known that on many occasions sailors experience great difficulty in keeping their tempers within bounds. Sailors' lives are hard; but it is their duty to curb their tempers under all circumstances. It is the law of all countries, and of America, that the officers on board ship must be obeyed, and sailors must remember this however great the temptation may be to speak back when rebuked by an officer. Since we came to Yokohama we have discovered that all the vile luxuries which many sailors delight in are to be had here at the lowest rates. Jack can have any amount of sprees here and plenty of the vilest liquor to drink at the lowest prices. When he arrives in port he is lured by the representations of those land-sharks who endeavour to persuade him that this is a perfect paradise. He forgets the comforts of his own ship and the kindness of his officers. He does not remember that he is far from home and has only his ship to convey him back there. Coming on shore he finds friends like the spider to the fly, who will take him in till all his money is expended, and when he is destitute, turn him into the street to find his way into prison if not successful in getting another ship.

It is the belief of the Court that rank perjury has been committed on the part of some of the witnesses for the defence. We wish to be as lenient as possible with you, not believing you to be a ringleader of what appears to be a conspiracy on the part of the crew. It is our opinion that you are not the only insubordinate on board, nor the worst. You are sentenced to pay the costs of Court and to be imprisoned for six months.

Clarence Blecher was charged with being drunk and incapable.

William Hazell, police constable, stated:—On the 27th, at ten o'clock I found prisoner lying in the street drunk and incapable. He is a common drunkard about here. I arrested him to save his life. He has been lounging about *saké* shops for the last two or three months killing himself with drink.

Prisoner stated:—I was discharged from the *Saco* as a condemned man about the 5th of May this year. I have tried to get work here but I can't; I am too ill to do hard work.

His Honour said he would take care of him and endeavour to get some of the Naval officers to transport him home.

IN H. M. F. M.'s CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before J. J. KESWICK, Esq., Consul-General.

Monday, September 25th, 1876.

C. M. da Silva was charged with having stolen an *obi* from a Japanese second-hand store kept by Hara, in Takashima-chô.

A Japanese police-constable deposed.—About one o'clock on Friday last, complainant came and told me that prisoner had been lying down in his store for some time, and now that he had gone an *obi* was missing, and he suspected prisoner of having taken it. Plaintiff accompanied me in search of the prisoner, and we found him in company with a Chinaman who had the *obi* in his possession. I arrested both.

Prisoner admitted having stolen the *obi* and was sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment. Should he again appear before the Court for a similar offence he would be sent to prison at Macao.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before General T. B. VAN BUREN, Consul-General.

Tuesday, September 26th, 1876.

John Andersen, a Swede, seaman on board the U.S.S. *Kearsage*, was charged with being drunk and incapable.

He had nothing to say for himself and was sentenced to be locked up till the return of the *Kearsage*.

THE CLOSE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

(Celestial Empire.)

The particulars of the settlement of the Yunnan Difficulty which we have received must, of course, be regarded much in the light of the Old Testament; namely, as foreshadowing, only, a fuller revelation. We can hardly suppose for an instant that the articles in our possession constitute the full and final terms of the agreement. Such a hypothesis would involve, to our mind, a very great injustice to Sir Thomas Wade; especially as the concessions now published were virtually at his disposal before he left Peking. We must not be understood as in any way undervaluing the enhanced facilities for trade. These are, we believe, more important than people generally are inclined to admit. The opening of new seaboard ports is a step towards the extension of channels for our capital; and some few months back, as our readers may remember, we took pains to point out the advantages likely to be derived from the establishment of foreign commerce at several of the ports named. Over and above this we have a real and tangible commencement of the opening-up of the interior of the country, for which we have been so anxious for so long. The Upper Yangtsze is now to be placed at the disposal of river-steamers, and Ichang, which lies in the very heart of China, six hundred miles beyond Hankow, takes its place among the Treaty ports. The benefits arising from this enlargement of our scope for trade are obvious; to begin with, for six hundred miles, at least, foreign goods will be free from imposts where hitherto the levies have been severely felt. The six ports to be opened on the Yangtsze for landing and shipment of passengers and merchandize will be under native sense superintendence and regulations, and will not be administered by the foreign Customs' service. No foreigner will be allowed to carry on trade in these ports, the most important of which is Nganking. We do not wish to revert to an unsatisfactory controversy further than to say the traditions of Chinkiang are a stumbling block in the way of opening trade to foreigners on the Yangtsze at least. The commercial capital of Szechuen, Ch'ung-k'ing, is to be the residence of a Consular official, and a representative of British interests and, we imagine, of British arms, is to be stationed in the province of Yunnan. It is further reported that the *likin* taxation is to be placed under the control of the Customs service and that various other modifications of existing fiscal systems are to be introduced. We hear from unofficial friends that the two plenipos Li and Sir

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Thomas Wade have earnestly endeavoured to deal with *likin* and other extra taxations upon foreign goods. The matter however is hedged round with many difficulties, so that we are afraid reforms must be considered for a time experimental. Foreign interests are in good hands, as Sir Thomas Wade has, owing to his superior means of information and long study of the subject, a clear opinion as to what might be done and what is impracticable; for in any reform proposed it will be politic not to override proper Chinese susceptibilities and rights. It is further said that the duty on Opium will be raised to Hk. Tls. 50 per chest, while inland, barrier, and *likin* taxes inclusive are not to exceed Tls 50 more:—making Tls. 100 in all. Just now the duties are most irregular, and vary according to the financial needs of the province. In Fokien, for instance, the duties and imposts have amounted frequently to Tls. 230 per chest, and we have heard of Tls. 270. If the agreement limiting the taxation to Tls. 100 per chest be fairly carried out by the Chinese,—and it may be so, as they understand perfectly well that smuggling is crippling the revenue—we think the arrangement may prove a very expedient one: and supposing it to be permitted in return for certain immunities, we recommend the houses engaged in the trade to submit with a good grace. The opposition made on this point by Indian firms to Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK'S treaty clause was unreasonable, and if the truth be known imperilled an important part of the Indian revenue. What we want is not freedom from taxation, for that would be absurd. China must have revenue. We want moderate levies, uniformity, and fixity by law. Uncertain and arbitrary taxes kill trade. As far, therefore, as all this goes, it is well; but as we said before, something of necessity remains behind. It must have struck our readers very forcibly, in reading the list of articles agreed upon, that one or two subjects, regarded by the bulk of the community as the most important involved in the entire controversy, have been studiously omitted and ignored. The indemnity, which was never popular, has been agreed upon, and a portion of it is to go to the family of Mr. Margary; but, we ask, is this the satisfaction which England is supposed to accept for the outrage in Yunnan? What is to be done with Margary's murderers? Are they to escape scot-free? Or is Sir Thomas Wade waiting until the views of the Home Government are expressed with reference to the report of Mr. Grosvenor, on the arrival of which a new series of negotiations is to be commenced? This sounds absurd enough, but as far as we are informed at present it seems the unavoidable conclusion. The settlement, as now published, is of a purely commercial character, and might have been arrived at months ago. It cannot, therefore, be considered a final one. It is now rather more than a year ago that the negotiations were said to be concluded, and the affair settled. A similar list of conditions, concessions and what not, was published, and for a day or two everybody thought the thing was finished. To-day, in the middle of September 1876, we seem to be in precisely the same position as we were last August twelve month; and therefore, we say it is impossible that we can be in possession of the full particulars. We should like to hear something about the material guarantees respecting which Sir Thomas was said to be making such stringent and inflexible demands. We are sure that the Minister's experience will not permit him to rely solely on words and promises. No one should value commercial privileges more highly than a commercial community; but nobody will have much faith in the upright fulfilment of the new engagements into which China is about to enter, judging from past experiences, without some good security. Besides which, the controversy in itself is not of a nature which admits of any settlement that is purely commercial and nothing else. A sugar-plum is no real balm for a slap in the face. We do not want to look upon Margary's death as the price paid for our future prosperity in China, nor to accept mercantile concessions as a sop-in-the-pan for a grave political crime. It is a question that affects not only the pockets but the honour of our countrymen; and until full justice is done upon the criminals in Yunnan, and China is compelled to eat much ignominy as part atonement for the deed, the Yunnan outrage can neither be forgiven nor forgotten.

*** Since the above was in type we have been told that the Yunnan question and other matters not concerning trade have been virtually settled, but that the terms and condition will not be made known until after reference has been made to England. We are led to believe that the solutions are in accord with the honour of our country.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *College Gazette* writes that a great number of the Mahommedan criminals in the prisons of Stamboul have been pardoned on condition of immediately taking service among the Turkish irregulars.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE WAGNER FESTIVAL AT BAYREUTH.

(The Times.)

The rehearsals for this long-talked-of and unexampled celebration are over; and, we have reason to believe, the result is eminently satisfactory to Richard Wagner himself. What has been hitherto disclosed it is the privilege of very few to take note of, inasmuch as with the exception of the singers, players, decorators, machinists, &c., engaged in the performances, only some of the most intimate friends of the poet-musician were admitted. Among these must have been a privileged contributor to a local journal, who, under the signature of Heinrich Porges, has contributed glowing accounts of the rehearsals one after another as they occurred and whose descriptions have not merely enlightened the inhabitants of Bayreuth in particular and Bavaria in general, but penetrated through various channels to other and remote corners of the earth. Herr Porges, comparing his demigod to Æschylus and Shakespeare, with Beethoven thrown in, leads us to expect much, and if but a fourth part of which he affirms be accepted as gospel, an exhibition without precedent is really in store for us.

Twelve months ago we gave some account of Wagner's artistic career and his persevering efforts through a long series of years, amid all sorts of ups and downs, to reach the position he now occupies, and to place before the judgment of the world a realization of what may be termed his life's dream. Further consideration, however, of various incidents which help to make up the sum of his unremitting endeavours may, at this critical moment, when he who has so severely judged others must be judged himself in turn, not be without interest, especially to the large number among us who have watched his career from the beginning. Franz List, the world-famed pianist—Abbate Listz, as of late he has come to be styled—was first to perceive in Wagner that which very many fail to perceive even now—a genius born to refine and purify the lyric stage, and, by setting musical and dramatic matters on a proper footing, consorting them as they should be consorted, to endow it with newly awakened life. Liszt, unsought for and of his own free will, brought out *Tannhäuser* at Weimar, in which small though historically interesting town, the acknowledged "Emperor" of what Wagner has somewhere humorously described as "Hammer-music" (the musician of the *Zukunft* is not renowned as a pianist of mark) reigned for a lengthened period, a sort of harmonious Goethe. He not merely caused *Tannhäuser* and subsequently, at Wagner's own suggestion *Lohengrin*, to be given, as efficiently as they possibly could be given with the means at his disposal, but extolled both operas to the skies in journals and isolated pamphlets. The result, according to local opinion generally, and that of the preacher of the "Drama of the Future" in particular, being in each instance a success, the generous Liszt urged on to fresh endeavours the ambition of his new *protégé*. "Behold," said the Hammer-King, "thus far have we arrived; now create for us some new work that we may advance still further." For this we have Wagner's own authority, in that original and remarkable "*Communication*" to his "Friends" through which he confidently unfolds himself, and which forms a preamble to the first published edition of his three dramas (the "word," without the music), *Der Fliegende Holländer*, *Tannhäuser*, and *Lohengrin* (1852). Although, like much else he has written, addressed, in accordance with his avowed intention, exclusively to his "friends," the *Communication* found its way into print, and bound up with the text ("the word") of the three librettos abovenamed, became accessible to all who cared to peruse it. From the same authentic source we learn that, uncertain and perplexed as to the manner in which the story of *Siegfried's Tod* should be presented, Wagner had contemplated the earthly life of the Saviour as a theme for the next embodiment of his peculiar art-doctrines. A statement of the motives which led to such an idea would scarcely edify those not versed in Wagnerian mysteries; and the uninformed may read with equanimity that "a clear undeceptive glance at the outward world" sufficed to convince him that he must inevitably abandon the subject. This was about the time of the Dresden revolt, in which regarding it as the beginning of a general uprising in Germany, he took an active share. His position as operatic Capellmeister at Dresden thus forfeited (a position for which, we believe, he was in some degree indebted to Meyerbeer), Wagner, by the advice of a friend, went to Paris, which, his former residence in the French capital having been anything rather than agreeable, conjured up bitter reminiscences. "On my first recognition of its loathsome shape," he says ("*Communication*"), "I cast it from me like some nocturnal phantom, hastening to the Alps of Switzerland, so as to inhale no longer the pestilential odours of the modern Babel." Years afterwards, the production of *Tannhäuser* afforded "the stupid and

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thick-headed people in Paris," unable to comprehend and appreciate Hector Berlioz (*Oper und Drama*), an opportunity of avenging themselves upon Wagner of which, it may be remembered, they took ample advantage—notwithstanding the fact that, to conciliate their tastes, he even deigned to introduce ballet, one of those adjuncts to operatic performance towards which he has felt extreme repugnance. Somewhere about the period of his quitting Paris for Switzerland Wagner resumed the literary polemics which began with his short treatise, *Die Kunst und die Revolution*, of which the world took little more notice at first than it vouchsafed to the "two paradoxes" supported by George in the *Vicar of Wakefield*. In a more elaborate essay, *Das Kuntswerk der Zukunft* (already referred to), Wagner developed his new theory at greater length. His object, he informs us, was to make art independent of its so-called "patrons," whose bad taste caused it to be used by interested traders for the mere purpose of speculation; in fact, he was desirous of severing it altogether from "the political conditions of the modern world," insisting that Art, instead of being divided into separate manifestations, should be one and indivisible, tending to a single human purport. This treatise found many readers; the Art-work of the future became a frequent topic of discussion among earnest thinkers, and Wagner had already laid the foundation for that purely literary—independent of poetical—reputation which culminated in his next and most carefully wrought-out dissertation *Oper und Drama*. In that work he dwells chiefly upon art in the abstract, and especially on the union, or rather amalgamation, of poetry and music in his ideal drama. Except by its author's most vehement and irreconcilable opponents, *Oper und Drama* was admitted to be a masterpiece of subtle argument. It won over to his creed a large number of influential disciples, who took up the argument, and fought for it, in several instances almost as emphatically and uncompromisingly as himself. The storm of controversy now burst forth, and Wagnerism became a proselytizing faith. "Every one," said Edouard Hanslick, "must now think Wagnerially, write Wagnerially, and compose Wagnerially," or be impeached for high treason against art. And yet the operas hardly made such rapid strides towards general public acceptance as Wagner, despite his professed disregard of public opinion, eagerly desired. His "*Communication*" gives a fair and interesting account of his early struggles, his ever deepening convictions, and the steady growth of his inventive power. *Oper und Drama*, it was believed, would be the last effort of the kind from the pen of Wagner; but, unfortunately, the *cacoethes scribendi* was too strong upon him; and the "*Communication*" was followed up by other polemical writings, among them being a letter on "Judaism in Music" (addressed to Madame Marie Muchanoff) and a treatise upon the art of conducting an orchestra, both of which, the former more particularly, gave offence in many quarters, and created for their author far more enemies than friends. The talk about Jews and Jewish music—especially the passages referring to the "*music-bankers*" of the day, who have sprung from the school of Mendelssohn, or been recommended to the world by his patronage—would, but for the feeling that clearly prompted them, simply provoke a smile. To pass, however, to a less uncongenial topic—the earnest demand of Liszt for "some new creation" was met with eager acquiescence by Wagner, who immediately set to work upon recasting his early projected drama upon *Siegfrieds Tod*, which, during long and earnest consideration, gradually expanded into the colossal "Trilogy," with preamble, which under the title of *Der Ring des Nibelungen*, will shortly be presented to an audience, including the German Emperor himself, from all parts of the civilized world, in a theatre built by Wagner for himself after Wagner's own designs.

For the personages and incidents of this extraordinary work Wagner has gone to various sources. But a careful examination of each of these with the object of explaining the organic whole which he has, with infinite art, constructed, would be a superfluous, nay a hopeless task. Whatever different opinions may exist with regard to his claims as a musician in the abstract, there can be but one about Wagner's right to be considered a poet of high gifts. His treatment of the folk-stories of *Tannhäuser* and *Lohengrin*, that of *Lohengrin* especially, would alone establish the fact. In the *Ring des Nibelungen*, however, he has taken a loftier flight, covered a wider field, and depicted a far greater variety of character and emotions. After exploring the Northern primeval mythus, that dark country which separates the end of one civilization from the begining of another, he has gone into the cycle of heroes and deeds immediately springing out of it, and welded the two into one harmonious drama, in which their intimate connexion, as cause and effect, is logically deduced, gods and heroes alike being subject to the desires and passions that stimulate humanity and control its actions. In carrying out his plan Wagner seems chiefly to have resorted to the Icelandic Eddas, the *Völsunga Saga*, and the *Nibelungen Lied* of the German middle ages, the *Heldenbuch*—although König Elberich, a dwarf, and a certain Gibich, king of a territory on the Rhine, play conspicuous parts—not being brought under contribution. How much proceeds from these it would be too long to inquire, nor is it necessary. Enough that Wagner has fused the materials they afforded him into a consecutive drama, of which the proportions are symmetrical, while the action progresses with ever increasing interest till the close, comprehending the death of Siegfried, the self-immolation of Brunnhilde, and the restoration of the fatal ring to the Rhine nymphs. These incidents do not form the catastrophe either of the *Völsunga Saga*, or the *Nibelungen Lied*, but Wagner's object was simply to construct a drama, according to his own original view, of which Siegfried, the type of pure human heroism in Teutonic legend, should constitute the central luminous point. How this early enchained his fancy, he tell us in the oft-cited *Communication*. About the same period Wagner entertained the idea of an historical drama, which he also desired to fashion in the spirit of myth, unfettered by exceptionally historical details. His chosen hero now was Barbarossa; but the accomplishment of his task, after the manner contemplated, appeared to him to present insuperable obstacles; and abandoning the scheme, he from that period became wholly absorbed in Siegfried—not Siegfried as we find him in the *Nibelungen Lied*, but Siegfried of the absolute myth, "which as yet only the folk have created." This magnificent figure, nevertheless, long as it had attracted his attention, did not entirely "entrance" him until he succeeded in beholding it in its purest human significance. Then it was he saw the possibility of making Siegfried the hero of a drama, which would never have suggested itself so long as he knew him exclusively through the medium of the *Nibelungen Lied*. At the same time it appears singular that Wagner should first hit upon Siegfried's death as the subject of a drama intended to stand alone. The death now occurs simultaneously with the "dusk of the gods" and the vanishing of Walhalla, in *Götterdämmerung*, the last section of the trilogy to which *Das Rheingold* serves as preamble. The entire character of Siegfried was clearly not here set forth. The story of his boyhood and early adventures was indispensable to the true understanding of a hero who, while by aid of certain symbols in his possession, he might subdue all nature to his will, unconscious of their power, allows them to become the means of his own destruction. To Wagner's inner sense of this want of completeness we were indebted for the drama, which, under the name of *Siegfried*, forms the second part of the trilogy. Still unsatisfied, however, he deemed it advisable to anticipate *Siegfried* by yet another drama—*Die Walküre*, in which the mystery of the hero's birth is foreboded; and even this last not sufficing, *Das Rheingold* was projected as an introduction to the whole. Here we go directly to the fonutain head, and are concerned with the gods, giants, and dwarfs (Niblungs) of Scandinavian mythology, their common jealousies, disputes, and quarrels, the sin which results in the loss of eternal youth, and their final annihilation. We have now the great conception entire, each division dependent upon that immediately preceding it. *Das Rheingold* as Mr. Huffer reminds us in his essay on the subject, has been compared with the introduction to Goethe's *Faust*; but the comparison does not hold, insomuch as *Faust* would be quite intelligible without an introduction, while the characters and incidents of the *Nibelungen Ring* being foreshadowed in the *Reingold*, the præludium is dispensable to a thorough comprehension of the whole. Accepting the *Rheingold*, moreover, as an integral part, some critics are of opinion that the *Walküre* might have been omitted. This, for obvious reasons concerning its main purport, would hardly be objectionable, much as we should thereby inevitably lose of what is worth preserving; but then, how explain the anger of "All-father" Wotan against Brunnhilde, his favourite daughter, chief of the Walkyrie, and substantially as much the heroine of the trilogy as Siegfried is the hero? We must, in short, accept Wagner's plan as he himself has developed it, or reject it altogether—to which latter alternative his uncompromising disciples by no means incline. The "advance still further" in the opinion of very many, who, since the idea of the *Nibelungen Ring* was first engendered have been loud in anticipatory praises, and for 20 years and more have prophesied, in its completion and representation according to the stipulation of its author, the solemn inauguration of a new era for art, would seem to be fairly accomplished. A few days more must bring us face to face with the "all-drama" which is to work this miracle, and

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enable impartial and hitherto uninitiated lookers-on to frame an opinion of their own, an opinion with which the *music*—not heard, as some of it has hitherto been heard, in fragments, but as a necessary and inseparable part of the entire structure—must have no little to do.

THE PROPOSED SILVER SWINDLE.

(The Nation.)

We drew attention some time ago to the remarkable change which came over the friends of irredeemable paper-money since silver began to fall rapidly in value. We need not remind our readers that two years ago there prevailed in a large and growing portion of the community, and found constant expression in Congress through Messrs. Butler, Kelley, Morton, and others, an opinion that gold and silver coin was a relic of barbarism; that paper promissory-notes, issued by the Government and non-exportable, were the money of the future, the true money of democratic communities, and the best standard of value. Butler, indeed, went so far as to deliver a lecture showing that a really good measure of value ought to have no intrinsic value of its own any more than an arc of the equator. They made no distinction between gold and silver coins; both were equally objectionable; and the redemption of the legal-tender notes *in either* was denounced as an act of gross oppression, which, if perpetrated, would be perpetrated in the interest of heartless capitalists and money-lenders. Nor did they confine themselves to economic praise of the greenback. They threw a poetic halo about it. Not only was it the "best currency the world ever saw," but it was the "battle-born, blood-stained" greenback by which the Union had been saved. In the memorable debates of 1874-5 in the Senate, Morton, Logan, and Cameron talked as if gold and silver coins were an infamous invention of kings and priests for the impoverishment and deception of the poor and lowly, and so on through a round of folly and ignorance which no sensible man can now run his eye over without shame and disgust.

Now, there has been, as everybody must have noticed during the last year, a considerable falling-off in this admiration for paper-money. In fact, it is now some months since we remember to have seen any open and plain spoken advocacy of paper-money. The inflationist orators have changed their tune. They no longer call with the same vehemence for more greenbacks; they no longer extol Government paper as the only true money. They simply protest against contraction and against resumption on a day named. They talk of coin with a certain indulgence, and even tenderness, as a good thing to have, and as something which the Government ought to "accumulate."

The reason of this is that, suddenly and owing to circumstances which nobody even two years ago could have foreseen, one of the precious metals commonly employed as money has fallen so low relatively to gold as to be worth less than the paper legal-tender. It, therefore, seems to offer to every debtor, including the Government, the means of paying his debts in coin with less value than he received or than the creditor expected. It thus has that delicious flavor of broken faith which many of the inflationists so much prize in any large pecuniary transaction, and the promise of its growing abundance gives it that element of uncertainty as a standard of value which made them clamor so fiercely for arbitrary Government control of the volume of the greenbacks. The prospect of a rich yield of silver is, of course, as good as the prospect of a plentiful issue of legal-tender notes. Silver, they think, if it is abundant, will reach "the poor man's pockets" by the same mysterious process, which they have never revealed, by which the fresh issues of greenbacks were to be applied to "the wheels of industry." In fact—we cannot avoid the conclusion—as soon as a species of coin presented itself with which they could cheat as effectually as with paper, they dropped the paper and became hardmoney men. We do not say that every silver resumptionist is a knave or inflationist, but we are quite sure there is no knave or inflationist in the country who is not a silver resumptionist.

They, accordingly, are now making desperate efforts to have silver made a legal tender for an indefinite amount, and, unhappily, in this they have supporters among persons who in the days of the inflationist agitation were on the side of honesty and common sense. These latter now say that as both gold and silver were a legal tender when the Government bonds and notes were issued, there is nothing dishonorable or objectionable in paying them off in either gold or silver coin. In 1873, an act was passed, like so many other things without adequate debate in Congress, it is true, but not without abundant notice out-of-doors, demonetizing silver, and making gold our sole standard. It excited but little attention at the time, both because we had no coin in circulation and because silver was worth a little more than gold, and would therefore, even if in circulation, not have been used as a legal tender except in very small amounts. Had the then relation in the value of the two metals remained unchanged, we should never have heard a word of objection to the act in question. In fact, it seemed then, and seems still, to all rational and honest financiers a step in the right direction, and it is a step which all civilized countries are taking, or trying to take, because the increase in the production of the precious metals and in the volume of exchanges has made the inconveniences and dangers of a double standard pretty plain to all who have thought much on the subject. But, strange to say, the very reasons which are operating among other civilized nations to demonetize silver are producing no impression on many honest and intelligent men among ourselves, and they are now urging our return to the position from which Europe is eagerly escaping, solely because the Government would thus, they think, be able "to resume specie payments" more readily than they can do in gold.

To the great army of rascals who love whatever is tortuous and tricky, who enjoy keenly all roguery which is not punishable by the courts, and with whom there is no use in arguing on the morality of a transaction after they have discovered that "there is money in it," we here have nothing to say. But it is fair to ask such promoters of "silver resumption" as the Chicago *Tribune* and Cincinnati *Commercial* whether they really believe that honesty is merely a question of words, and that, as long as the name of an act is unchanged, its nature and results are of no consequence. They seem to suppose, if a man promises to pay a debt in "coin," for instance, that it makes no difference what changes in value the coin has undergone in the interval between the promise and the payment—a piece of moral obfuscation which flows, we cannot help thinking, from the fact that in the currency discussions of the last ten years we have become used to "payment in coin" as a synonym for honesty. But the only virtue in coin, as money, is its stability. It is better money than other things mainly in proportion to its stability. Coin which varies greatly in value is no better, or little better, than Government paper. The reason why men clung to gold and silver so long as standards of value was that they furnished a man who parted with his property to another better assurance that he would get it back again than anything else did. If either of them loses this power, calling it "coin" does not make it honest or useful money. Silver has lost it; and to put it in circulation, therefore, is to furnish knaves with an instrument of knavery, and not to furnish civilized men with an instrument of exchange. To go back to it when it is low because it enables you to pay a debt which you contracted when it was high, is to be guilty of knavery, no matter what name you give it. Even if the Act of 1873 had never been passed, and silver was still a legal tender, for a great Government to use it to pay its debts with would be a very questionable transaction, and for precisely the same reasons which forbid it to pay its debts in paper—viz., because it would disappoint the just and reasonable expectations of its creditors. If a convertible Government note were a legal tender, and it suddenly became irredeemable and depreciated through a fresh issue or a war, or other public folly or calamity, payment of debts in it might still be lawful but would cease to be honorable. This is an almost exact parallel to what has occurred in the case of silver, and, in fact, is a favorable one, for we have discarded silver, and it is proposed we should return to it.

It may be said, and is said, that if silver had remained a legal tender, and had risen in value, the creditors of the Government would not for that reason have abated any portion of their demands. Very likely not. As a general rule, men take all they can get; but if, through any extraordinary social revolution, silver had risen in value relative to gold and to commodities as much as it has fallen, it would undoubtedly have been the duty of the Government to demonetize it in order to prevent injustice being done; and for the same reason, it would have been its duty to avoid taking advantage of the disturbance in dealing with its own debtors and taxpayers. The discovery and practice of the various tricks which are possible in the payment of debts and the sale of commodities through defects or differences in the various species of legal tender, are things usually left to the lowest order of exchange brokers. The present attempt to have them made a branch of statecraft carries us back to the Middle Ages, and ought to diffuse hope and joy through all the penitentiaries in the country.

Happily, however, the immorality of the proposed measure is not the sole objection to it. There is another one, which moralists

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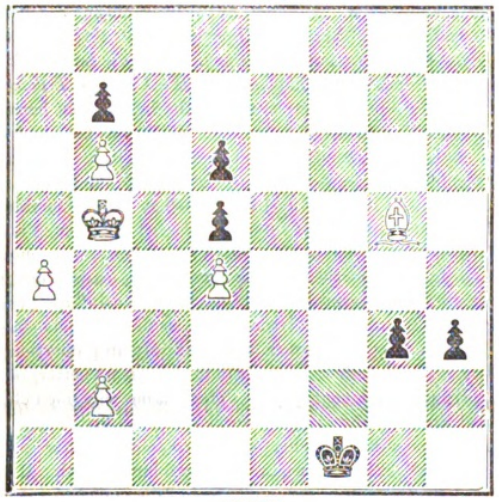
like the Chicago *Tribune* will appreciate more distinctly—it would inflict frightful injury on the Government credit. To go back to silver now, after having formally abandoned it, would be, in the eyes of the world, the equivalent of a fresh issue of legal tenders for the payment of the bonds. It would depreciate the bonds, not only on account of the discount on silver, but on account of the vague alarm as to the future excited by what would be considered a shameless breach of faith, and matters could not be set right by saying that we agreed to pay the bonds in "coin," and here was the "coin." Quibbles of this kind may go down in caucuses, but they are, as all sharpers and blacklegs know, of little use among clear-headed business men. There is—owing, doubtless, to a composition of causes—a strain of dishonesty running through the political world just now which makes politics consist largely in the concoction of tricks and evasions, and political criticism confined to the police courts. Let us hope that the election of Hayes will bring in a better era.

THE FOLLOWING POSITION BY MR. CAMPBELL, IS FROM THE CHESS WORLD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White having to play engages to draw the game.

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PROBLEM.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1.—B. to K. B's. 4.	1.—K. takes B. or (a) (b) (c).
2.—R. to K. B's. 3 mate.	
	(a) 1.—K. to K's. 3.
2.—Kt. takes P. mate.	
	(b) 1.—R. takes B.
2.—R. to K's. 5 mate.	
	(c) 1.—R. moves otherwise.
2.—Q. mates.	

There are many other ingenious variations, but with a like result.

Correct answers have been received from C. B., Delta and W. B. M.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 26, *Niger*, British steamer, Duff, 938, from London via Hongkong, Sept 17, General, to Adamson, Bell & Co.

Sept. 26, *Shinagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, Sikemeier, 900, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Sept. 27, *Great Republic*, American steamer, Cobb, 3,886, from San Francisco Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Sept. 27, *Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, Furber, 1,870 from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B Co.

Sept. 27, *Tanais*, French steamer, Reynier, 1,010, from Hongkong, Sept 16, Mails and General, to M. M Co.

Sept. 28, *Chateaubriand*, French barque, Hervé, 384, from Nagasaki, Coal, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Sept. 28 *Sumida Maru*, Japanese steamer, Golarch, 896, from Shanghai and ports, Sept. 20, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Sept 29, *Kearsage*, U. S. corvette, Captain McNair, 1,800, from Vladivostock v.à Hakodate.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 26, *Gadshill*, British steamer, Ranton. 1,240, for Shanghai, Ballast, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Sept 28. *Alaska*, American steamer, Howard, 4,010, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co

Sept. 28. *Nevada*, American steamer, Williams, 2,145, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B Co.

Sept. 29, *Shinagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, Sikemeier, 550, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Sept 30, *Great Republic*, American steamer, Cobb, 3,886, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per M. M. steamer *Tanais*, from Hongkong: Messrs. Fraser, Armasson, E. Pini, John Heard, Chamberlain, Michel Louis, Tabardel, Mr. and Mrs. Raufi, Ikeda, Goltze, Roche and Mrs. Hamilton.

Per Steam ship *Hiroshima Maru*, from Shanghai, &c.: Messrs. F. C. Lewis, H. Handel, Cooper, E. C. Kirby, Kilby, Mrs. Christensen, Captain Bridgeford, Sharp, Walker, Mr. and Mrs Spooner and Child, England, G. W. Nicolle, and 21 Japanese in the cabin, Mr. Hodges, 2 Europeans and 264 Japanese in the Steerage.

Per Steamship *Great Republic* from San Francisco for Yokohama:—Mrs E A. Sargent, Mrs. H. M. Perkins, Mrs. G. Jameson, James Ashbury, M P., Eng., St. di Monaly, Italian Senator, Miss Mary Ann Doig, Miss Martin, Leighton Parke, J. O. Hara, R. B. Bowler, W. Koligin, Emilio Pini, C. Tamajori, Fred. E. Foster, Mrs. Foster, Geo. Chas. Coles, W. D. Seymour, Agent New York Board of Underwriters, G. B. Viola, Victor Loratelli, C. Jordans Mr. and Mrs. Ohringer, Miss Whiting, Victor Montabello, Mrs. Mary Clark, Robert Lilley, Count Monale, P. A. Lovering, U.S N., Chas. J. Badger, U.S N., J. M. Robison, U.S.N., J. H. Coffin, U.S.N. and 253 Chinese steerage for Hongkong.

Per Steamship *Alaska* for San Francisco.—Mrs Bryant, children and servants, Miss F M. Thompson, Dr. Hall, Messrs. C. Levy, John H. New, E. le Sage, E. Colloy, and Lieut Comm. Green, and 176 in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Nevada* for Shanghai and Ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Hamazans, Mr and Mrs Miné, Miss Mary Clark, Miss Hogan, Miss McLean, Mrs. G. Jamieson, Mrs. Flowers and child, Madame La Place, Mrs Jaffray, Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Valentine, Messrs. T. Crawford, Kelly, Hogge, Bailey, Arthur, Richard Kolegin, Faber, Pardun, Badger, U.S.N., Coffin, U.S.N, Lovering, U.S.N., and 36 Japanese in the cabin.

CARGO.

Per Steamship *Great Republic* from San Francisco —
Treasure $844,874.90
Per Steamship *Hiroshima Maru*, from Shanghai
Treasure $51,900
Per Steamship *Nevada* for Shanghai and ports.—
Treasure $295,880.00

REPORTS.

The *Niger* reports having experienced a continuation of gales from N.E., with heavy sea, the entire passage.

The *Chateaubriand* reports strong gales and a heavy sea from the 15th till the 24th, wind veering from N.E to N.W.; during the time jettisoned a portion of the cargo for the safety of the ship.

The *Meiji Maru* returned from Yokoska, having been docked and painted.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS

		Destination.
Chili Maru	Drummond ...	...Laid up.
Genrio Maru	Hubbard ...	...
Glengyle	Donaldson ...	...
Hiogo Maru	Vroom	...
Hiroshima Maru	Furber	...Shanghai.
Kanagawa Maru	... ...	...Laid up.
Massilia	... ...	.. Laid up.
Malacca	Edmond... ...	...
Niger	Duff	...
Niigata Maru	... ...	..Laid up.
Rupak	Gall	...
Sumida Maru	Gorlach... ...	...
Sea Gull	Acfort	...
Tibre	Le Girard ...	...Hongkong.
Tanais	Reynier	...
Wallace	Brand	...

SAILING SHIPS

Ambasador	692 Prehn	...
Cathaya	790 Matthews ...	..at Shinagawa.
Cremona	608 Gove	...New York.
Cordelia	598 Williams ...	...
Caroline	2?2 Paulsen ...	...
Chateaubriand	384 Hervé	...
Ella Nicol	475 Wilson	...San Francisco.
Imperial	1331 Crosby	...
John Mackeau	198	...
Lothair	794 Orchard	.. New York.
Mary Jane ...	165 ...	...

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR

Am. sloop of war ..	Yantic ...	... Captain F. W. Dickens.
British corvette ...	Modeste ...	... Captain Buller.
German Frigate	Vineta ...	.. Captain Count von Monts.
American corvette.	Kearsage	... Captain McNair.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—*Cotton Goods* and *Yarns* continue in good demand and quotations have advanced. *Yarns:* In the absence of any unsold stocks of importance, natives are offering for large quantities to arrive, but most of their offers, though considerably improved, do not lead to much business, as they are still too low to cover the risk of a probable falling tendency in the rates of exchange. However nothing positive can be said on account of these transactions, as the information about contracts to arrive is scanty and unreliable. The general impression, however, is, that large contracts have been made previous to the decline in exchange. On the other hand, buyers are still very eager to secure further quantities, which no doubt points to a good enquiry and probable large consumption in the interior. Deliveries are very satisfactory, and *Yarns* are taken away almost as they arrive. *Shirtings* are about in the same position as *Yarns*, and even low makes of 7 lbs. and 8½ lbs., which some time ago where rather neglected, have become saleable at improved rates during the last few days. Stocks of 9 lbs are much reduced. *T. Cloths* are in moderate enquiry; *White Shirtings* and *Drills* nominal. In *Turkey Reds* not much is doing. *Taffachelass* have advanced and *Velvets* are firm.

Grey Shirtings:—							
7 lbs.	38½	yds.	39 in.	per pce.	...	$1.65	to $2 10
8 lbs.	38½	yds.	44 in.	„	...	2 00	to 2 60
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½	„	39 in.	„	...	1.95	to 2 60
9 lbs	38½	„	44 in.	„	...	2.40	to 2.95
T Cloth 7lbs.	24	„	32 in.	„	...	1 50	to 1.75
„ 6lbs.	24	„	32 in.	„	...	1.17½	to 1.27½

White Shirtings:—			
60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in.	per pce.	... ...	2.20 to 2.40
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2—3 lb.	per lb...		0.70 to 0.90
Black Velvets			8.00 to 9.00
English Drills 15 lbs. 40 yds, 30 in.		... ...	2.65 to 2.85
Taffachelass	12 yds, 43 in....		nom. 2.00 to 2.40

Yarns.—

No 16 to 24	per picul...	$30 50	to 34 50
No. 28 to 32	per picul...	$31.00	to 39.00
No. 38 to 42	per picul...	$39.00	to 41.50
Reverse Twist ... ... 16-24 ...	„ ...	$33.00	

Woollens.—A very active demand has prevailed during the last few days, and prices have risen considerably, principally for *Mousselines de Laine*, of which plain goods are from 1½ to 2 cents per yard higher according to shade, and printed, which are actively enquired for, may be quoted from 2 to 5 cents advance, according to patterns.

Bradford *Fancy Goods* and *Cloth* have so far not yet benefitted by the movement in the same measure, but the demand has improved and prices have a decided upward tendency also.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds	32 in....	5 00 to 8 00
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds	31 in....	4 25 to 5 00
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in....	4.25 to 5 50
Italian Cloth	—30 yds	32 in....	0 27 to 0 35
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds	32 in....	5.75 to 7 00
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in...	16 50 to 17 50
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in....	12 00 to 13 00
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in...	0 19 to 0.20½

Figured Mousseline de Laine...	30 yds.	30 in...	0.26 to 0.32½
Multicolored „	...30 yds.	30 in...	0.32 to 0.43
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy..	48 in. to 52 in...		0.80 to 1.20
Presidents	...54 in. to 56 in...		0.65 to 0.80
Pilots	...54 in. to 56 in...		0.45 to 0.60
Union	...54 in. to 56 in...		0.50 to 0.72½
Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs....	per lb...		0.41 to 0.48

Sugar.—The business has been small during the week, holders being very firm, but prices have generally improved for all kinds and are as under.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul...	$3 30	
„ in basket	„ ...	$3 00	
Taiwanfoo in bag...	„ ...	$3 20	
do. in basket...	„ ...	$2.95	
China No 1 Ping-fah	„ ...	$7.60	
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„ ...	$6 70	
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„ ...	$6.05	

China No. 4 Kook-fah	per picul...	$5.85	
„ No. 5 Kong-fun	„ ...	$4.70	
„ No. 6 E-pak	„ ...	$3.80	
Swatow...	„ ...	$2.95	
Daitong	„ ...	$2.65	
Japan Rice		$2.30	to $2.35
Kerosene Oil			$3.50

Kerosene Oil.—Improved telegraphic advices make holders as firm as ever, and there are no sellers under $3.50. The demoralization amongst the native dealers continues.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—The latest advices received from the home markets, and the difficulties attending financial arrangements between shippers and bankers, are checking business. There are very few buyers in the market, and our present quotations are for the most part nominal, at the prices which were reached soon after our last report, dated 23rd instant. Since then, arrivals have been 1,580 bales, and settlements barely amount to 600 bales.

Silk-worms' Eggs.—Total arrivals are about 350,000 cards. Buyers and sellers are as far as ever from an agreement upon prices, and the market is not yet opened.

	At Exchange 4/ in London.	*At Exchange 5 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*	
Banks.—Extra to No 1...	$1180 to 1200	40 10 to 41 6	112 to 114
„ Best No. 1 & 2 ..	$1130 to 1160	39 2 to 40 2	107 to 110
„ Good No 2 ..	$1100 to 1120	38 2 to 38 10	104 to 106
„ Medium No. 2½	$1050 to 1080	36/6 to 37/4	100 to 103
„ C'mon. No. 3	$1000 to 1030	34/10 to 35/10	95 to 98
„ Inferior No 4 & 5			

	At Exchange 4/ in London.	*At Exchange 5 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*	
Oshiu—Best to Extra...	$1100 to 1150	38/2 to 39/10	104 to 109
Medium to Good.	$1050 to 1080	36/6 to 37/4	100 to 103
Hamatski.—No. 1 & 2...	$ 850 to 880	29/10 to 30/10	81 to 84
„ No. 3 & 4 ..	—	—	—
Kakeda.—Best noml. ...	$1200	41/6	114
„ M'dium to Good	$1100 to 1150	38/2 to 39/10	104 to 109

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Tea.—Our market for the past week has been very quiet, settlements for the period amounting to 1,100 piculs, distributed only between three or four buyers. Recent advices from New York require a marked reduction on ruling prices to encourage a revival of demand.

Common	$10.00 to 15.00	Fine	$28 00 to 32 00
Good Common	16.00 to 18 00	Finest	35.00 to 40 00
Medium	19 00 to 21.00	Choice	Nominal, very scarce.
Good Medium	22.00 to 24 00		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Sterling rates have somewhat improved during the past week, at the same time Private Paper for forward delivery has been placed at about 1 per cent. under Paper for immediate delivery, for which latter the Banks are firm in their demands at 4s. and 5.06 for francs. For Bank Bills the demand as yet has been small, considering the large sales of imports.

Rates close as follows :—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	3s. 10½d to 3s. 11¼d.
,, Bank Bills on demand	3s 10½d.
,, Private 6 months' sight	3s. 11½d. to 4s.
On Paris—Bank Sight	4.80
,, Bank 6 months' sight	4.90
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.06
On Hongkong—Bank sight	1¼ % dis.
,, Private 10 days' sight	3 ,, noml.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	76
,, Private 10 days sight	77 noml.
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	92¼
,, 30 days sight Private	94¼
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	93
,, 30 days sight Private	95
Kinsatz	381
Gold Yen	378

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours :—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours :—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.7	8.22	9.37	10.52	12.7			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.22	2.37	3.52	5.7	6.22	7.37	10.7	11.22

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,,	F. Algar, 8 Clements Lane, Lombard Street.
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BY AN ENGLISH FAMILY IN YOKOHAMA,

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French, Music and Drawing necessary.

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Japan Mail Office,

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Yokohama, September 23rd, 1876. w2-m1

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

Composed of the purist articles. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain. This old unfailing family remedy is daily recommended by the most eminent Physicians for the cure of

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are prepared by Thomas Keating, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and sold by all Chemists, in bottles.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—☞ The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark as herein shown. THOMAS KEATING, LONDON, EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

TRADE MARK.

September 30, 1876. 26ins.

The Hongkong Fire Insurance Company

(LIMITED.)

ADJUSTMENT OF THE BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1875.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of their contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the destribution of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 per cent.) of the Nett Profits reserved for contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st OCTOBER NEXT*, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, July 1, 1876. tf.

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INSURANCE.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned Agents beg to announce that this Corporation having already reduced their PREMIA FOR YOKOHAMA last year, they continue to charge the following Rates:—

GODOWNS, FIRST-CLASS	12 Months	1½	per Cent.
" "	6 "	1	"
" "	3 "	¾	"
" "	1 "	½	"
" "	10 Days	⅓	"

They now Charge, viz:—

DWELLING HOUSES in the Settlement	FIRST-CLASS P. A.	2½	per Cent.
	SECOND-CLASS "	3	"
DWELLING HOUSES on the Bluff	FIRST-CLASS P. A.	1½	per Cent
	SECOND-CLASS "	2	"

GUTSCHOW & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, December 16, 1871.

Yangtze Insurance Association of Shanghai.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, TLS. 600,000

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS, to all parts of the world at Current Rates.

From this date a return of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD per cent. (33⅓ per cent.) will be allowed on the premia of all LOCAL RISKS accepted by this Association.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

WALSH, HALL & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, February 9, 1874. tf.

Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

Total Invested Funds.....£3,000,000
Total Annual Income.....£ 400,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Yokohama are prepared to Issue Polices AGAINST FIRE, on the usual Terms.

Concurrent Insurances require endorsement on the Policies of this Company only when specially called for by the Agents.

SMITH, BAKER & Co.

Yokohama, October 27, 1873.

INSURANCE.

THE

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

One of the Four Offices of the "Highest Class":—vide, the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864 (Times 8th March, 1864).

CHIEF OFFICES.—Exchange Street, St. Anne's Square, Manchester with branch offices at 14, King William Street, E.C., London; Liverpool; Glasgow; Birmingham; Bristol; Leeds And Newcastle.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, by ample Power of Attorney, been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, November 20, 1875.

THE

MERCHANTS MARINE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the above Company, we are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS, at the current rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, 19th November, 1875.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association, it is provided that, after payment to the Shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent per annum, One-fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

La Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes. (Limited.)

Incorporated with le Lloyd Francais and la Compagnie Francaise d'Assurances Maritimes.

Aggregate Capital, Fcs. 17,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company, and are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world, at current rates.

No Policy Fees charged.

HECHT, LILIENTHAL & Co.

Yokohama, July 1st, 1871.

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INSURANCE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710

THE Managers of the Sun Fire Office have constituted and appointed the Undersigned as their Attorneys, to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE, on BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, and other property in this settlement and on SHIPS in harbour, to the extent of $20,000 on first class risks, and to adjust Claims which may accrue on the same.

WILKIN & ROBISON.

Yokohama October 10, 1871.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above, are prepared to accept

MARINE RISKS,

AT CURRENT RATES.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Yokohama, July 22, 1875.

Transatlantische Feuer Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft in Hamburg.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

Capital: One Million Prussian Thalers.

THE COMPANY, having made arrangements of the participation in each risk, with eight Re-Insurance Companies representing an aggregate Capita of SIX MILLION PRUSSIAN THALERS, is thereby enabled to offer ample security.

POLICIES AGAINST FIRE,

the extent of $45,000 in ONE RISK, issued at current rates.

L. KNIFFLER & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 16, 1872.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept Fire and Life risks on behalf of this Company and settle all claims thereon.

STRACHAN & THOMAS.

Yokohama, January 19, 1872.

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INSURANCE.

The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company,
ESTABLISHED 1782.

The Manchester Fire Insurance Company,
ESTABLISHED 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED are authorized to issue Policies for large amounts, on Buildings and Contents in the Foreign Settlement, or on the Bluff, at current rates of premium.

KINGDON, SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents, No. 89, Yokohama.

Yokohama, June 3, 1874. tf.

Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

ESTABLISHED BY CHARTER
A.D. 1720.

The London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept RISKS AGAINST FIRE, in the above-mentioned Companies at current Rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Yokohama, June 24, 1875.

The "Java" Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

BATAVIA (JAVA).

The Second Colonial Sea & Fire Insurance Company,
BATAVIA, JAVA.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent at Yokohama for the above Company, is prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

J. PH. VON HEMERT.

Yokohama, April 9, 1873. 12ms.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agent to the above Company is prepared to issue Policies at Current Rates.

E. L. B. McMAHON.

Yokohama, July 13, 1874. 3ms.

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROADWELL'S

BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,

d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NO. 61.

China Sea.

NINGPO DISTRICT.

Rock to the Westward of Tae-shan Island.

THE following information has been received from Vice-Admiral A. P. RYDER, Commander-in-Chief, China Station.

"H.M.S. *Kestrel* while passing to the Northward between Becher and Show Islands, about mid-channel, the ebb tide, neaps, having been making for 4½ hours, observed the sea breaking over a rock awash about 30 yards E. by S., her position at the time being fixed by the following bearings:

South extremes of Becher Islets in line W. by N. Northerly.

Centre of Miles Island S. ¼ E.

Latitude, 30° 16′ 40″ N.

Longitude, 122° 3′ 30″ E."

By order of the Inspector General of Customs,

DAVID M. HENDERSON,

Engineer-in-Chief.

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS,

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,

SHANGHAI, 7th August, 1876. w. 6ins.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTONS' CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

August 26, 1876. 26ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street London.

MARTELL & Co.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

CAUTION.

BASS & CO.'S ALES.

PROCLAMATION OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

TRANSLATION.

"The British Authorities have complained that certain parties in this Country have been imitating the Trade Mark of Messrs. Bass & Co., a firm of Brewers in the English capital and selling Beer so labelled. The manufacture of Beer is not prohibited in this country, but it is wrong, according to Commercial law, to imitate Trade Marks.

"Hence forward, therefore, persons whose business is Brewing Beer must apply for LICENSES, and send in a specimen of Trade Mark not likely to be confused with others.

"The above to be universally notified.

"9th Month, 1871. (Signed)

"TOKEI FU."

In consequence of extensive forgeries of our Labels and Trade Mark having come to our knowledge, the attention of the public is called to the above PROCLAMATION.

We, therefore, CAUTION all persons against either selling or purchasing, as our manufacture, beer, whether in bottle or in cask, bearing such forged and fraudulent Labels, Capsules or Trade Mark.

BASS & Co.,

London, and Burton-on-Trent.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE.

CAMERON & SAUNDERS,

AGENTS TO BASS & CO.,

INTIMATE THAT ALL

Bass's Pale Ale sold by them in bottle has Messrs. Bass's Label, Cameron & Saunders' Green Caution Label and Capsule affixed to each bottle; and that all three bear Messrs. Bass & Co.'s Signature and Trade Mark (a Red Triangle)

AND ALSO THE WORDS.

"Cameron & Saunders, London."

March 4, 1876. 1-f. 13 ins.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,
supplying the
HIGHEST AMOUNT OF NOURISHMENT
in the
MOST DIGESTIBLE AND CONVENIENT
FORM.

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-street, London, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

July 8, 1876. 1f. 26ins.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,
And at LIVERPOOL & MANCHESTER,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

Billiard Room Furniture Manufacturers, Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H .M. THE QUEEN;

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL, CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDOWELL & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.
BOMBAY—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.
SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

Yokohama, August 12, 1876. 52isn.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

Established 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List, 60 pages; sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Prodnce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50 To 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD AND
66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

June 10, 1876. 12ms.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World

May 17th, 1873. tf.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 41.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

DIED.

On the 3rd inst., at No. 113, Yokohama, ALEXANDER WYLIE, aged 57 years.

Notes of the Week.

The Government has been a large purchaser of dollars, giving, of course, paper currency in exchange, which has declined considerably in consequence. The operation is perfectly sound and legitimate and will unfortunately be profitable. We say 'unfortunately,' because we dread the idea of any operations of this kind undertaken for motives of profit in a country of such entire ministerial irresponsibility as this. In the present case profit was the legitimate result of an operation beneficial in itself, inasmuch as it relieved the pressure due to an insufficient volume of currency. But profit must not be made the *motive* of such operations, and, it should be observed that they ought to be conducted with the least possible advantage to the Government, all such profit consisting of an indirect tax on the people levied by means of an extremely injurious instrument—an inconvertible currency.

The new Shooting Regulations have not yet made their appearance, but the Japanese have only to thank themselves for the delay. They cannot apparently abandon their claim to the fines, a claim which the more it is examined the less it bears the examination. For what does it amount to? Simply this, that the foreign courts shall given up their sovereign rights, which involve the whole principle of extra-territoriality, and administer Japanese law in them at the dictation of the Japanese authorities. Is it to be presumed for a moment that this can be conceded? Of course, it is not. What, however, may be possible is to attach certain conditions in the shape of penalties to the shooting license, and, in case of the infraction of those conditions, the party holding it—the shootist as the Americans amusingly call him—would be liable to a civil suit in his own court for such penalty. The idea—we must disclaim the authorship of it—is ingenious enough, and affords a very good solution of the whole question which really presses at this time of the year. We fear, however, we are a long way off any regulations protecting game in a proper scientific manner, though even this is not beyond the realm of hope. The Japanese are developing a passion for sport, and buying guns, pointers and retrievers. We have heard of no movement in the horn market.

It is gratifying to observe that the Convention made between Sir Thomas Wade and Li Hung-chang presents many points beyond those which reached us by telegram and were published in our issue of the 16th ultimo; and we are glad to think that in expressing our disappointment at the results then supposed to embrace all the points of the Convention, we added the words "presuming they are as we have given them." Of course men in prominent positions must run the gauntlet of public criticism; but it must often be hard, when a bad knot has been untied with as much skill and patience as lie in human nature, and under conditions perhaps more perplexing than the outside world knows of, to find all the difficulties of the task ignored and the success disparaged with which it has been dismissed. It may be hoped that the Press of China will analyze the Convention fairly and accurately, and count up the gains which the commerce of the world may expect eventually to derive from it. But there is one point on which we must say still another word, because the Press of China, so far as we have observed, has not touched upon it. We allude to the indemnity of Tls. 200,000 to be paid for poor Margary's life to his family. Of the amount, all we can say, is that the larger, the greater reproach to us. One tael would be too little and too much; two hundred thousand taels are too much and too little. From a money point of view, the sum is an extravagant valuation of human labour; from quite a different point of view—one which refuses to estimate human life by money—it is nothing. To move to a larger house, to set up a carriage, and dress and eat more delicately as the compensation for the murder of a priceless child, seems to us inexpressibly revolting. We should dread to see his image in every mirror and hear his voice from every corridor. We wish to import no vain sentiment, still less any sentimentality into the question. Nor should we object if, under circumstances of treachery instigated by a central or local government in any part of the world, an unattached traveller were murdered, the deed were expiated by a money payment. We do not like it, but it might be the best possible solution of the consequent difficulty. When it comes, however, to an officer detached on duty for a special service at the command of his government or his chief, it is his business and duty to go, and if he falls, he falls. His death should be avenged, his murderers should, if possible, be executed, and his parents, wife or children, if dependent on his exertions, pensioned. But they should be pensioned by the State. No money should be exacted for his life. There seem to us to be no relations between the two things. You cannot multiply a book by a picture—there are no relations between the two which enable you to do so. Nor should you take money for the life of an officer killed on duty. It is moral force which counts most in the East—perhaps everywhere, but certainly here. What do these eastern races say when they hear of these things? They imagine it arises from a money-greed, which it does not. They cannot see our reasons for it in all their true bearings, and must inevitably misread them. We have no desire to appear other than we are to them: but we should like them to understand more of what we really are, in power, in motive, but, above all, in our higher moods. The existence of these in us is practically unknown to the nations outside India, where they must make themselves more or less felt and appreciated. That the proudest and richest nation in the world should extort a sum of money for the murder of one of its officers in the course of his duty, is, to our mind, utterly wrong in all its bearings,

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and we cannot reconcile it either with what we conceive to be sound reason and feeling, or even sound policy. We attach no blame to those who are responsible for this item in the Convention, but we hope that, one of these days, the question at issue will be regarded in a different and what seems to us a higher light.

The Amateur Dramatic Corps brought its last season to a close with less satisfaction than has usually attended its efforts. Whatever the cause, its last performance excited a good deal of adverse criticism, and we hardly think that the absence of all defence lay in anything like a proud conviction that this criticism was unjust. The Corps is again about to exert itself for our amusement, and intends opening the season next week with *Plot and Passion*. The play has been strongly cast, and we have heard enough of the rehearsals to feel sure that the slight cloud which obscured the lustre of the Corps was but a passing one. We wish it every success, and this involves a full house, which we may safely bespeak for it.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 2nd.

We learn from the *Hôchi Shimbun* that Kagoshima was visited by a severe gale, or typhoon, on the 11th ultimo. Early in the morning the wind blew hard from the north-east and so continued all day, but shifted to the south-east in the evening. A vessel called the *Tokuyo Maru*, laden with sugar, was lying in the harbour, and at 11 p.m. broke from her moorings and drifted on shore, where she became a total wreck. Sad to say all her crew, including one foreigner, were drowned. The *Genrio Maru* was also in harbour at the time, but having got up steam was enabled to ride out the storm.

NOTIFICATION 36.

There are some farmers engaged in raising sheep who are troubled to find purchasers for their wool, therefore those who are desirous of quickly disposing of it may apply, in accordance with published rules, to the Bureau of Agricultural Industry, where, for the present, their wool will be purchased.

ÔKUBO TOSHIMICHI,
Minister of Home Affairs.

The following are the prices which the Department will pay.

Merino	30 *sen*	per pound.
Southdown, Cotswold	25	„ „ „
Chinese	20	„ „ „

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

We hear that Mr. Sugita, of the *Saifu Shimbun*, has forwarded a memorial of the *Genro-In* concerning the Press and Libel-laws.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

On account of extensive trade in silk this year the tea business has been comparatively dull, but we hear from Shidzuoka that orders are coming from America for large quantities of tea.

Erratum.—In the last issue of the *Japan Weekly Mail*, p. 894, 2nd column, last line but seven, for "of the September 1878," read "of September 1873."

Tuesday, 3rd.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

His Excellency Sanjô and suit returned to Tôkiô at 11 a.m. on the 30th ultimo, and presented themselves without delay at the Imperial Palace.

From the same.

On the 30th ultimo Mr. Hayakawa, an official of high rank, was summarily dismissed from his position in the Tôkiô *Saibansho*, and further, as he was leaving his office, was arrested by the police and taken to prison. It has not transpired what charge is made against him.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

A notification concerning payment of the salaries of foreigners employed in the various Government offices was issued in April of the 5th year of Meiji, but hereafter any office may pay them in foreign money as convenience may dictate.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

It is expected that the Empress Dowager will start for Kiôto, viâ the Tokaido, about the first of next month, where she will remain for fifteen days, returning to the capital about the 16th of December. The Empress is expected to start for Kiôto about the 10th of December, also travelling overland, and His Majesty the Mikado will leave for the same place about the 15th of next January, proceeding to Ôsaka by steamer, and visiting his ancestral tombs at Nara *en route* to Kiôto.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

Mr. Kuribara, the late manager of the *Sômô Zasshi*, assisted by his counsel Mr. Matzuda, appealed to the Superior Court against the sentence of suspension of his journal, but the Superior Court has declined to consider the appeal and on the 30th ultimo returned to Mr. Kuribara the petition which he had sent in. It is said that Mr. Kuribara now intends laying his case before the *Daishin-In* (Supreme Court of Appeal).

From the same.

Hitherto the Imperial Marines kept guard at the magazines and gates of the Naval Department, but for the future this duty will be performed by the police.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

On the 29th ultimo Mr. Kuroda arrived at Yokohama from Hakodate in the *Genmu Maru*.

From the *Ôsaka Nippô*.

About one hundred thousand dollars worth of bullion enters the Mint every day, and work is actively continued from seven in the morning until five in the evening.

Wednesday, 4th.

A meeting of a section of the residents, called by private invitation, and admission to which was conditional on a money payment, was held yesterday afternoon at the Grand Hotel. The representatives of the Press were excluded, but the meeting was generally understood to be one in connection with racing affairs and the rights of the community in regard to the Race Course. It is obvious, however, that its proceedings cannot possess the slightest shadow of a title to validity, in respect of any action which may be taken by it in the name of the community.

A curiously shameful outrage was perpetrated by three Europeans at about midnight on Monday last, on the property of Mr. Beato, No. 17 Bund, the four large plate glass windows of whose studio were broken by stones deliberately thrown from the road. The *momban* heard the noise made by the crash of the glass, but being old and inactive he could not pursue the miscreants who were the authors of the outrage. A reward of $50 has been offered for such information as will lead to their detection, and we most heartily hope it will have that effect.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon at a medicinal bath-house in Mikawa-chô, Tôkiô, which spread with alarming rapidity in three directions. Nothwithstanding the high wind which prevailed at the time the fire was subdued in about two hours a half after the first alarm was given, but not before it had destroyed 810 houses. It says a great deal for the firemen of the capital, that under the circumstances they obtained a mastery over the flames in so short a time.

The agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Co. yesterday informed us that the Russian line were again open, and the latest telegraphic advices received from England were dated the 2nd inst.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

A notification has been issued by the Minister of Home Affairs, to the effect that an agreement has been made between the Japanese Government and the Messageries Maritimes, that whenever either Japanese or foreigners employed by the Government travel by the ships of this company on service, a discount of fifteen per cent will be allowed

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on their passage money. Those officials who intend travelling by this line should therefore apply to the Naimusho for a certificate to the effect that they do so on Government service.

Akébono Shimbun.

Mr. Mori, the Japanese Minister to China, will start for Peking about the 18th or 19th of this month.

From the same.

It is expected that the custom of binding prisoners will hereafter be abolished and they will be handcuffed instead, ropes only being tied round their waists or fastened to their girdles.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The Government is rewarding the families of those officials and police who where either wounded or killed in trying to subdue the late insurrection in Wakayama *ken.*

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

A cloth weaving factory is to be built near the foreign paper-mill at Oji, Tôkiô.

From the *Eiri Shimbun.*

It was expected that the *Kencho* of the Gunma *ken* would have been established at Takasaki, but it has been built at Mayebashi, and was opened on the 29th of last month.

From the same.

A Christian meeting house has been built at Kiyayegacho, Yotsuya, Tôkiô, and the opening ceremony took place last Sunday, when a congregation of three hundred assembled. Service will hereafter be held there every Sunday and Wednesday.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

One of the Imperial carriages will be forwarded from Tôkiô to Kiôto by steamer, for use of the Mikado and Empress when visiting the western capital.

From the same.

From the 16th of the month the Imperial troops will go through a series of manœuvres at Narashino, in the province of Shimosa, which will continue for five weeks.

Thursday, 5th.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

All the members of the *Genrô-In* have been presented with the photograph of the Empress Dowager.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

H. E. Sanjô was again received at the Imperial Palace on the 3rd instant, and presented some Itroff seal skins and cloth manufactured at Sapporo to H. M. the Mikado.

From the same.

New appointments of judges will be made to the *Saibansho* of Nagasaki, Hiôgo and Osaka.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

Mr. Nomura, the Vice-Governor of this *Ken*, visited the German man-of-war *Vineta* on the 3rd instant, when a salute was fired which was replied to by the fort at Kanagawa.

From the same.

At Urawa, on the Nakasendô, a branch of the Tôkiô Hospital is now in course of construction.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A bold attempt was made on the 2nd instant by a prisoner confined in the cells of the Central Police Station to set fire to the building, which fortunately was discovered in time and the flames easily extinguished, the incendiary being caught in the act.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

A table of articles sent to the Philadelphia Exhibition has been made out, of which a copy will be presented to various foreign Governments.

From the same.

The Minister of Home Affairs is about to forward an official letter of congratulation to the Government of the United States on the success of the Philadelphia Exhibition.

Friday, 6th.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* reports that a telegram arrived from Italy the day before yesterday, to the effect that great distress would be caused in that country if both silk and silk worm's eggs were not freely purchased here, and therefore the Italian Government had advanced money to merchants for the purpose of buying all that Japan could produce, which money would arrive by an early mail.

We merely give this statement for what it is worth, as showing how much the *Mainichi* must know of foreign markets and the method of conducting business in Europe.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Mr. Kuriyama, of the *Kôko Shinpô*, was summoned to the *Saibansho* on the 4th but did not make his appearance, and in consequence received an intimation that he should appear without fail on the 5th instant in answer to the summons.

From the same.

A daughter of H. I. H. Arisugawa-no-Miya will be married to-day, the 6th instant, to a member of the house of Fushimi.

From the same.

Mr. Sewaki, of the *Gaimusho*, left Tôkiô yesterday for Vladiwostock, having been appointed Japanese Consul there.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

The opening of the new Paper Money Department will, we hear, take place on the 8th instant.

From the same.

It is rumoured that the dockyards at Yokosuka will be removed to Wakayama or Kagoshima *ken*, on account of the inconvenience of the present situation.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

There appears to be much sickness at present in Tôkiô. On the 25th ultimo 228 patients presented themselves to Dr. Asada for treatment, two-fifths of whom were suffering from *kakké* and the rest from fever.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

HisMajesty the Mikado invited their Excellencies Sanjo, Terashima, Yamagata, and Ito, with other high officials, to dinner at the Imperial Palace on the fourth instant.

From the same.

The Government officials who recently returned from the North have been granted seven days' leave.

Saturday, 7th.

The M. M. steamer *Menzaleh*, with French Mails on board to the 27th August, left Hongkong yesterday at 6 p.m.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Mr. Hanabusa, the Secretary of the Japanese Legation at St. Petersburg, will return to Japan about the middle of next month.

From the same.

A regulation will come into force next year requiring that all almanacs for sale shall bear a revenue stamp.

From the same.

On the 3rd instant seven foreigners of different nationalities were examined at the Yokohama Post Office for certificates according to the new regulations for Masters, Mates and Engineers. Five of them passed successfully and received certificates accordingly from the *Naimusho*, while two of them failed.

From the *Osaka Nippô.*

Mr. Yamamoto, the editor of the *Osaka Nippô*, was summoned to the *Saibansho* on the 30th ultimo, and put in charge of the ward officials.

From the *Eiri Shimbun.*

We hear the rumour that foreigners employed by Japanese will be permitted to reside only in the houses of their employers, unless, of course, they live in the foreign settlements.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The Imperial gardens at Fukiage and Hamagoten will be open every Saturday to all those who have permits.

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From the *Shidzuoka Shimbun.*

Mr. T. R. H. McClatchie, of the British Legation, has proceeded to Yenshiu for the purpose of distributing presents, on behalf of the British Government, to the officials and others who rendered assistance to the English vessel *James Paton* when wrecked on the coast of that province last year.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS UNDER TREATMENT DURING SEPTEMBER 1876.

Class of Patients.	Remained Aug. 31st.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained Sept. 30th.	Total Treated.
1st	1	—	1	—	—	1
2nd	1	1	2	—	—	2
3rd	8	2	7	2	1	10
4th	—	2	1	—	1	2
Charity	3	1	1	—	3	4
Total	13	6	12	2	5	19

E. MASSAIS M.D.
Surgeon-in-charge.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

KOBE AND OSAKA STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 24th September, 1876.

Passengers.....31,423.	Amount...Yen	7,703·015
Luggage, Parcels, ...	,,	340·93
Goods, ...	,,	703·984
	Total.....Yen	8,747·929
Corresponding period last year.....	Yen	4,445·485

We have heard nothing specific, as yet, of what is going on in the mysterious recesses of the capital. It is whispered, however, that the Convention which has been arranged will not be ratified quite so readily as was hoped. If this is true, it shows simply that, as we before observed, the powers of Li Hung-chang were limited, and Sir Thomas Wade will be placed in a very awkward position. It is clear that any re-opening of the negotiations would be ridiculous; in fact, impossible. We fail to see what could be resorted to in such a case excepting an appeal to force. Probably however Sir Thomas Wade has even deeper resources of diplomacy, unfathomable as the 'poet's mind' of the Laureate.—*Shanghai Courier.*

Private advices from the North add a little to the stock of information we have elsewhere published with regard to the new Convention. First and foremost, Sir Thomas Wade seems to have exerted himself to the utmost to get the Governor of Yunnan brought to trial, and to have *failed*. The Chinese Government refused pointblank to do any such thing; and Sir Thomas, wishing to make the best of the situation, saw the futility of further efforts. He accordingly strove to secure future safety rather than punishment of the guilty, and he thinks he has succeeded, in virtue of having obtained certain concessions from the Chinese. It is probable that this portion of his negotiations will be the most severely criticised. The Convention as far as trade is concerned is to be considered tentative, and after a trial of five years the whole matter of Western commerce is to be placed upon a permanent footing. The residence of foreign officials in Yunnan and Szechuen—for it is said that the representatives of other Powers than England will have the same right—is certainly the first step of any importance since the last war, in the opening up of the country. The French will work so as to develop the trade between Yunnan and Tong-quin, the British towards Bamo and down the river to Rangoon; and thus the Chinese will be made to feel that all the measures they take to keep the foreigner out,—such as the murder of Margary—only lead to the very end they dread. Furthermore there are to be bonded warehouses for opium, the duty on which is to be paid by the seller: but prior to its being delivered out of bond, says our correspondent, the purchaser must present a receipt for the likin tax. He throws doubt upon the reported increase of the duty from Tls. 30 to Tls. 100 per picul.—*Celestial Empire.*

THE RACE-COURSE CONTEST.

IT is idle to suppose that the meeting of the supporters of the Yokohama Racing Association held at the Grand Hotel on Tuesday last was in any sense a representative meeting of the community, or had any legal validity as such. The exclusion of all who refused to pay a qualification fee may have been a necessary move in the tactics of the opposition, in view of the undoubted fact that had the meeting been thrown open to every one, the line of march would have effectually blocked by the adherents of the old Club. The exclusion of the Press seems, so far as we can learn, to have been a blunder arising out of the stupidity of the check-taker or door-keeper. But it was a capital error the full weight of which must fall on the heads of the managers, and augurs extremely ill for the future of a movement which claims the Course for the public, and one of the first articles of the creed of which is that greater publicity in racing affairs is the true medicine for the evils which have beset them. When the Chairman addressed the assembly as "the representatives of the community, having nearly all of you no private interests to serve," not only must his sense of humour have been hugely tickled to think that human credulity would stand so audacious an assault upon it, but he must have been troubled with the serious misgiving of a man of the world whether that credulity would stand it without absolute collapse. The human mind, however, is so full of illusions, that the meeting seems to have accepted the flattering tribute to its virtues and its representative character, and swallowed the chairman's "twa-and saxpenny flee" at a gulp. He knew his *monde* apparently, and certainly managed it well. We doubt whether the band of men who carried the Reformation itself felt more certain that they were the appointed means of freeing Europe from the domination of popery, than did the most obscure of the seventy-five who responded on Tuesday last to the call of the movers of the new Racing Association, that they were spokes in a fly-wheel added to a new machinery for regulating racing in Yokohama, if not the future movements of mankind generally.

We shall do the Chairman's knowledge of human nature more justice than to suppose he valued his adherents at more than they are worth. But there was a ring of sincerity in General VAN BUREN'S speech which contrasted ill with the very false position in which he has placed himself in this affair—a position of which he seems wholly unconscious. But is he not a Consul, and thus *ex officio* one of those who, as trustees of the Course, must be called upon to act in something of a judicial position and capacity in relation to the questions now at issue? Granting, as we most freely do, that he is animated solely by a desire to secure for the whole community rights to which he thinks they are fully entitled, and which have too long been withheld from them, and to bring some wholesome disinfectants to bear upon a noisome atmosphere, we must take exception to his appearance in the arena of public discussion, where he can only be regarded in the light of an ardent partisan or an obedient follower. Admitting for the sake of argument—though we recently gave the reasons on which we dissented from it—that the decision of the majority of the Ministers in regard to the rights of the community to the Race Course, was sound, and that the Consular Board was bound to take measures to uphold these rights, we are still totally opposed to the course of proceeding adopted by General VAN BUREN, and by those of the Consuls who, without taking an active part in the meeting, showed by their presence there

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that they sympathized with the object for which it was called together. We presume that the want of unanimity on the question among these gentlemen was the reason why no meeting of the community as such was called by their collective authority. Had happier circumstances favoured the calling of such an assemblage, it would have been open to the American Consul-General to take any part in it he thought proper. But, under the circumstances of the case, he was in his wrong place, and it is our duty and privilege to tell him so.

We do not know that any good purpose would be subserved by our analysing his speech very closely. He paid many compliments—doubtless as sincere as they were deserved—to those who had in any way been associated with the present movement or the antecedent causes from which in has sprung. He was satisfied of the high character and spotless integrity of the Committee of the old Race Club—whom he is anxious, however, to remove by a measure which has not a shadow of legality on which to rest; he had the most profound respect, personally and officially for the BRITISH MINISTER, whose views on this question, however, he treated with a but thinly veiled contempt; and he addressed his audience in tones and terms of respect to which he must have felt that very many of them have been wholly unaccustomed. If General VAN BUREN could have stayed the flood of subtle humour which favoured us with the metaphor of the cats, he might have said with Antony,

> Good friends, let me not stir you up
> To such a sudden flood of mutiny.
> They, that have done this deed, are honourable.
> What private griefs they have, alas, I know not,
> That made them do it; they are wise and honourable,
> And will, no doubt, with reasons answer you.
> I come not, friends, to steal away your hearts;
> I am no orator, as Brutus is;
> But (as you know me all) a plain blunt man,
> That love my friend; and that they know full well
> That gave me public leave to speak of him.
> For I have neither wit, nor words, nor worth,
> Action, nor utterance, nor the power of speech,
> To stir men's blood: I only speak right on;
> I tell you that, which you yourselves do know.

But perhaps we are somewhat old-fashioned in these matters, and our taste has been formed on the rude models of the past. We have no wish to impose it on others, and may even so far make a concession as to say that if the speaker did not catch us all, it was surely not for want of effort to put salt on our tails or any deficiency of material.

Passing for a moment over the regulations which were proposed at the close of the General's speech—to which, however, we shall return shortly—we come to the election of the committee of the various nationalities interested in this question. Now, no one will dispute that the Association founded on this occasion had a perfect right and full power to elect a committee to superintend the management of its affairs. But it is well that all illusions should be dispelled in regard to their power and position, in case any such illusions such exist. They are the representatives of the members of the Yokohama Racing Association, and this only. To imagine that they are an executive body elected by the community to manage the affairs of the Race Course under the Trustees (the Consuls), is the purest, or perhaps the wildest, fiction. They have such power as may be delegated to them by the Association—not one iota more. And here, in the name of the community generally, we protest against the altogether preposterous doctrine that the Consular body, as trustees for the Race Course, are to possess the power of appointing the Executive Committee necessary for its control and management. During the whole course of a long residence in the East we have never come into contact with a more absurd or arbitrary piece of presumption. As trustees the Consuls form an excellent and perhaps the only qualified body for the execution of the trust. But, apart from many other good reasons, the Course was granted to the community, and its own elected representatives are the only proper persons who can constitute a proper Executive Committee.

Having said thus much, however, and tried to estimate the real value of the meeting of Tuesday, and of the machinery then and there put together, we think it right to say that the main objects of the new Association, as we understand them, viz., to throw open the use of the Course and the privilege of competing in the races, to the whole community, and the improvement of racing, have our entire sympathy. The rules of the old Race Club undoubtedly gave it a monopoly which it was never intended to possess, and which has been more or less used—as all monopolies ever have and ever will be used,—for the benefit of the monopolists. Let us cut away all these superlatives about "most honourable gentlemen and spotless integrity" and all the rest of it, and test the thing by its results. As a matter of fact, have not the good things which hang over and round the course—if the adjective good may be thrown away on such things—been almost exclusively monopolized by a small section of the community to whom the race meetings have been a source of large and steady revenue? If it be otherwise, we have been utterly misled by men incapable, we are persuaded, of misleading us, so far as their own good faith is concerned, and the *consensus* of opinion among them is perfect. And if this arises from a monopoly of the privileges of the Course, having its foundation in the rules imposed by the monopolists, and hitherto uncontested, it is time some reform was made. The old Club has certainly been warned long ago of the exclusive nature of its management. It may not have black-balled applicants, and may have done no more for the benefit of its members than any other club would have done. But there is a strong feeling abroad that it has been over exclusive and monopolising, that it has rejected many good suggestions for a more liberal line of policy, and would not now find itself face to face with an extremely ugly opposition if it had made a few trifling concessions. By a move which seems to us to want many of the features of legality, the door which it kept closed so tenaciously has been thrown open in its face, and now it must reckon with an ugly rush of men whom it might have allowed to enter in good temper had it clung less closely to assumed rights which analysis has a tendency rather to dispel than to confirm.

At the same time it is only just to the Race Club to say that they were placed by the community in a false position from the beginning, and the consideration of this fact must not be left out of sight. Arbitrary powers were undoubtedly given to them, and they exercised them in the belief that their course of action best promoted the purposes of sport. That they also rather perhaps insensibly than with premeditated intention, turned them to their own advantage—and we do not say this in any very reproachful manner—is to say that they are men, and that human nature is what it is.

When we come to the troublesome question of the improvement of the whole *morale* of our racing, our hopes are raised, not by the wider gates opened, and what might be called the more democratic character of the revolution,—in which we have not the smallest belief—but by greater openness and publicity, by the destruction of the close borough system which characterized the old Club and the rather unwholesome atmosphere such institutions have a tendency to generate. In close corporations there

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is a good deal of in and in breeding of minds, until a generation of deformed or ricketty ideas grows up and constitutes the sole and admired progeny of its partial parents. All this is bad, and something may be hoped for from a wider circle of intercourse. Nor would it be just to ignore the fact that the Regulations proposed for the management of the new Association appear sound and comprehensive, and, if enforced by a Committee superior to all fear and all favour, are certainly calculated to do good.

And here it may be well to make such short reference as seems fitting, to the acrid humour which has pretended that the strictures made in this journal somewhat more than a year ago against the noisome atmosphere of our local racing affairs, were untrue, extravagant or exaggerated. We well remember the incident which suggested these strictures, and will even give it to our readers now. It was an account given to us by one who happened to be present at a race-breakfast, at which the characters of those who move chiefly in racing matters, were, *quoad* their racing, mercilessly and openly assailed without defence or protest of the feeblest kind from any single person present. And what we said then we adhere to now. We repeat it even, and say that it is an infamous and shameful thing that, by any means or for any cause whatsoever, there should be so absolute a want of confidence between man and man here that characters should be thus assailed, it may be impudently assailed, and that this should constitute the staple conversation of a social entertainment. It appears to us that if ever men are placed collectively in a position where the *point d'honneur* is of imperative force, it is in regulating sports in which they themselves compete. The barest imputation of dishonour in such matters is either infinitely disgraceful to him who makes it, or to him who is justly charged with it. The caprices of codes of honour are well enough known to moralists, and we shall not pretend to defend them. But so long as such codes have any force, a society which makes light of them except on the ground of a higher and less mutable morality, is in an unsound state. To the charges made specifically against individuals entrusted with the regulation of these matters we have never listened with patience. But we altogether object to a condition of affairs which excites, tolerates, repeats and multiplies them, and think it an unworthy and an odious thing that character should be treated so lightly. In a great measure we attribute the notorious fact that such is the condition of things in this place to the poisonous atmosphere which surrounds our races, the race-lotteries being the chief ingredient in its constitution. We have not one word to retract or modify in the passage with which General VAN BUREN fortified himself on this point, and those who like it least will not be, to our minds, those who have any special right to find fault with it.

It is well to look facts in the face, and it would be very foolish to imagine that the opposition to the old condition of affairs is without force and back-bone. All this sorry talk about mountains and mice will soon be reduced to its true value, and now that the door has been forced, the special point at issue, viz., the power assumed by the old Club to confine the use of the Course to its own members, is practically carried. Without some rather rough tactics we doubt whether this could have been done, much as we dislike moves of this kind, and great as seem to us the mistakes made in the opening of the game. To the fall of one Club, the rise of another or twenty more, or their amalgamation into some racing or jockey club of the future, we must be excused for professing a profound indifference. But we may profess with at least equal sincerity, a strong desire to see the advantages offered by the Course diffused over the widest possible area, and, above all, an improvement in the general tone of racing affairs.

Such support to the new movement as may be found in the above few words has been suggested by the hope that racing is to be improved, race-lotteries distinctly discouraged, and the whole sport placed upon a more liberal and a sounder, because more open, footing. If these are not among the *bonâ fide* intentions of the promoters of the Association, it will be impossible to regard their scheme otherwise than as one of the most delusive and audacious shams that has ever been palmed off upon the public.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

THE PRESS-LAWS.

(Kôko Shinpo.)

As the Press- and Libel-laws are among the existing laws of this country, it is not my intention to meddle with them. But I have been so deeply moved by a tale told me by a friend of mine who has been undergoing imprisonment for an article published in the *Hiôron Shimbun*, that I write this article for the sake of the whole nation.

The question I am desirous of bringing up before my countrymen is the reform of the Press- and Libel-laws. It would be well if they were altogether abolished, but so long as they stand on our statute book, I fear this is not practicable, and if the worst of them were reformed, we should be satisfied for the present. The improvement I desire to urge is that imprisonment for offences against these laws be abolished, and fines substituted for it. In thus expressing myself I neither wish to show partiality towards others nor to embarrass the Government. I desire solely the good of the country.

The punishment of imprisonment has been inflicted upon writers with the object of making them regret their errors, of convincing them that they have done wrong in publishing articles of an obnoxious nature, and warning them against a repetition of the offence. But if we look into the actual condition of affairs, we see that these laws have no effect at all. Do those who have been thus imprisoned really regret the offences they have been charged with committing? The friend to whom I have already referred assures me that they feel no such regret. On the contrary. They deem it most honorable to have suffered in the cause of the country. And what opinion on the subject does the public hold? It thinks highly of the men who have been imprisoned, sympathizes with them and holds them in honour.

But, if men who are punished by the laws feel no regret for the offences for which they are punished, and when the public, far from regarding them with scorn, holds them in honour, the number of men thus imprisoned will increase, to the great injury both of the law and of society. Perseverance in the infliction of such punishments will be regarded as the rule of injustice, the people will lose all fear of them, and the *prestige* of the law will be destroyed.

If the injury so done were limited to the efficacy of punishment, I would contentedly drop the question. But I am of opinion that this will not be its limit. The spirits of those who have suffered imprisonment will become bolder and bolder, and finally a great agitation will be the result which could only be met by fresh laws and further imprisonments. If we look at the proceedings of the Government, we observe that the number of convictions is constantly on the increase, and what it may be in the future no one can tell. If these men gain in vigour and influence, and cause an agitation which no laws or dread of penalties can check, it is impossible to estimate the injury the country may sustain, and the fruits of such absurd punishments cannot be of advantage to the nation.

We are now advancing in civilization, and such penalties as have been inflicted on our writers are wholly incompatible with such a movement. The foreign Press of Japan by no means praises the conduct of our Government in this matter, and the reflections made upon it will not redound to our credit abroad—a matter well deserving the attention of the Administration. If reform is not speedily made, and if, owing to the strength of reactive movement,

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trouble should arise in this country similar to that which took place in France at the end of the eighteenth century, not only will the peace of the nation be destroyed, but we shall be ridiculed abroad, and I am far from desiring to see this.

Now, as I have already stated, the punishments inflicted do not make the writers feel really guilty of the crimes imputed to them. Such punishments are regarded as injustices inflicted by the Government. But as the Government cannot free itself from all imputation of injustice (in this matter), it would do well to abolish imprisonments and simply inflict fines. It should also permit all those who are now in prison to be released on payment of certain fines in lieu of undergoing the remainder of their term, and, for the future, to confine the punishment of offences against the Press-and Libel laws to fines. The writers would then feel sentiments of content and gratitude towards the Government, whose measure would meet with universal praise. Thus great advantage would ensue from the abolition of this useless punishment. It would moreover tend to preserve the peace of the nation, and enable us to escape the reproach of being looked down upon by foreigners. Are not these ample reasons why reform should take place as early as possible?

I live in the south-eastern part of the country, where I can cultivate my land in freedom. But when I think of those who are suffering the hardships of prison life for the free expression of their opinions, and those who will succeed them in similar misery, and when I further think of the injury all this will do to the country, my eyes shed tears of sorrow.

Now, there are many men animated with the most patriotic motives who have been imprisoned for slight errors, the foreign powers watch us with eager eyes, our treasury is empty, and the sympathy of the people is becoming gradually alienated from the Government. Thus the condition of our nation is very dangerous indeed,

I, with some of my companions, assembled in the fields and discussed what could be done to help this. And a great man came forward, his eyes filled with tears, and he said, "I cannot die in peace unless the condition of my country is reformed." When I heard this I straightway threw down my hoe and turned homewards to write this. I ardently hope my wishes may be understood by all.

(Note by the Editor of the Kōko Shimpō.)

The above has been forwarded to us by the writer, Mr. Kawamura of the Kagoshima *Ken* (Satsuma). The main object of his essay is the modification of the Press laws, and the salvation of the country from the danger with which it is threatened. We coincide with our correspondent in his estimate of this danger and his desire to avert it, but are strongly opposed to any modification of the present laws. Ignorant though we are, our soul is filled with ardour in the cause of the country, and we refuse to put any restraint upon the free expression of opinions or to comply with the will of our officials simply from the fear of these laws. So long as our views accord with reason and justice we shall say and do what we please; and if in doing so we break any laws, we care not even though death be the penalty of our imputed offence. Is it not right that men should follow their reason at all hazards? We are grieved indeed that the punishments inflicted on writers do not exceed fines and imprisonments. If such punishments as hanging or crucifixion were to prevail, we should soon put an end to all hypocritical profession of patriotism, for no truly patriotic man would first measure his words by such advantage or disadvantage as would accrue to him from uttering them. We urge that the Press-and Libel-laws be made more severe, and we shall then know that the writings which appear in the papers are fom genuinely patriotic men.

For all this, however, our correspondent seems warmed by a true love of his country, and, coinciding with him fully in this respect, we have published his letter in our leading columns.

Corea—A Possible Dilemma.

(Hōchi Shimbun.)

When we glance back at the past we see that nearly a year has now passed away since certain important events took place at Kokwa. At that time the warlike spirit which prevailed in this country was directed toward the north-west, and was fostered by the uncertainty whether war or peace would actually result. But when the spring arrived this warlike spirit melted away with the ice and snow, a treaty of peace and amity was signed between our neighbours and ourselves, and the friendly feeling which was then developed between the two countries, has since been effectually confirmed by an interchange of embassies.

Our Commissioner, Mr. Miyamoto, returned from Corea last month, and although we are unacquainted with the details of his mission or the special instructions he received from the Government, still there is no doubt that friendly feelings have been firmly established between the two countries, misunderstandings which were unfortunately rising have been swept away, and troubles which were looming on the political horizon have been dispersed by this treaty of amity and peace, so that we may safely congratulate ourselves on its accomplishment.

But for all this we must not hastily conclude that, because our differences with Corea have been readily disposed of, and that our diplomacy has been successful, no troubles or complications are likely to arise out of our negociations with that country, so that a word of warning on this subject may not be out of place at present.

But before expressing our ideas on this point, we must first briefly glance at our existing relations with western nations.

England, France, Russia, and other great nations, possess that experience which enables them without trouble to carry on diplomatic relations among themselves and with friendly nations, but Japan, on account of her inexperience, can only carry on her intercourse with other nations with great difficulty. And why is this? Because the degree of civilization to which we have attained is far below that of those countries referred to above, so that we are unable to associate with them on terms of equality.

On the other hand, the task of preserving our present relations with Corea is a delicate one, as the Coreans are very obstinate, and though they may lavish on us expressions of friendship, they may detest us in their hearts, so that were we to urge them to any course to which they objected, these friendly relations might be seriously imperilled, Thus, to carry on straightforward intercourse with them and yet do our best to promote the interests of our country, may be a matter of great difficulty, as we must so act as not only to please those western countries which are our superiors in civilization, but we must avoid offending that country which is inferior to us; and this course requires that all possible caution and discernment should be brought to bear in our foreign relations.

We all know that England, France and America have been insulted by Corea, and further that England is bent upon obtaining satisfaction for the same by threats of war, while there must be some cogent reason why she does not immediately seek satisfaction by an appeal to arms.

Now that Japan is on friendly terms with Corea and that diplomatic relations have been established, it may be that England purposes asking the good offices of Japan in acting as intermediary between her and Corea. Suppose the British Minister at Yedo makes proposals of this nature to our Government, what is to be done? Should our Government interfere, it is clear that it could not satisfy both England and Corea, and such interference might lead to complications which would be detrimental to our interests.

Taking a retrospective view of events connected with Corea, we call to mind that about eleven years ago some French missionaries were murdered there, and that for this outrage the French Government sent some men-of-war to Corea which attacked and nearly captured Kokwa. After this occurrence the Corean Government sent a special envoy to So, the Prince of Tsushima, upbraiding him for not sending assistance to an ally when attacked by an enemy, and asking for the support of Japan. The then existing Government intended sending in return Messrs. Hirayama and Koga as envoys to Corea, to advise that nation to cast aside its exclusiveness and to establish intercourse with foreign powers. But internal troubles arose in Japan at that time, so that the idea of an embassy to Corea was abandoned. Now even at that time, when no definite treaty of alliance existed between Japan and Corea, the latter nation expected us to assist them in their difficulties, and, should complications now arise between England and Corea, how much more would the latter expect assistance from us now that we have a treaty of alliance with them. So that, on the one hand we may offend England by refusing to accede to the application of the British Minister to act as an intermediary between his country and Corea, and, on the other, may destroy the existing friendship between ourselves and the latter nation by acceding to this request. And, again, should we so decline to act, and the British Minister in consequence make direct propositions to Corea, hostilities might result between England and that nation, in which case the latter would have more cause than ever to demand assistance from us, and perplexities and difficulties would certainly arise which we should be puzzled to meet. Under any circumstances our action in the matter would be of serious moment, and would greatly imperil our relations with both countries. But it may reasonably be said that,

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both England and Corea being independent nations, we ought not be called upon to advise any line of action on the part of the Coreans nor to interfere on behalf of English interests. It would be quite reasonable on our part to refer England to China for assistance in impending negociations, especially as our friendly relations with Corea are of recent date, and have not been put to any severe test. We should thus, besides, avoid the risk of being condemned by other nations for our action in this matter.

Furthermore, France and America would immediately follow in the footsteps of England, on the plea that they had also been insulted by the Coreans, and demand our mediation, so that our treaty of amity with Corea would be a constant source of annoyance to us in our relations with foreign countries. Our position as mediator between highly civilized western nations and semi-barbarous Corea could not fail to be an anomalous one, and such as would entail upon us constant anxiety and trouble. We therefore think our Government would act wisely in declining to accede to the request of England for mediation, and would, by so doing, advance the interests of the country by preserving our present friendly relations with Corea. We should then be able to carry out our treaty with Corea in all its integrity, and prove before Heaven that we were anxious to observe every clause of it.

But, after all, our fears may be uncalled for, as doubtless the experienced British Minister is wise enough to see that an appeal to our assistance would only complicate our relations with Corea, without materially benefitting the nation he represents. At het same time we still hold to the opinion that matters may turn out as we have suggested and dread, and therefore consider that a thorough ventilation of the subject is not out of place.

Representative Institutions.

(Chugai Hiôron.)

Since the time of the Restoration the new root of the welfare of the people was the Imperial Decree of 1875. But they have been anxiously expecting the fruits of this Decree, as the farmer longs for rain in time of drought. No result, however, has yet sprung from it. The officials are too indolent to cultivate it—or is it that that the people themselves are too weak and ignorant? Be it the one or the other, words cannot express how greatly this delay is opposed to the will of our most gracious Emperor.

And now again His Majesty, of his benevolent desire to promote the welfare of his people, has commanded the *Genro-In* to compile a code of our nation's laws. And when we reflect on the ardent desire he shows for the prosperity of us his subjects, our eyes overflow with tears of joy and gratitude.

But there are men among us who declare that the people are yet too slavish and ignorant for liberty, and that any scheme for constitutional government must be long deferred. Their views, however, are not merely to postpone this. They wish to put an end to the scheme altogether. Yet if they are as brave and learned as they profess to be, is it not their duty to invigorate the minds of these people who they say are thus weak and ignorant? They do precisely the contrary, however, and try their utmost to defeat their welfare, thus deserving to be called wicked men, inasmuch as they are obstructions in the way of the will of our most gracious sovereign.

An Imperial Decree is like the sweat of the brow; once issued it cannot be recalled.* And the people on the other hands must not wait and continue waiting. They must obey the Imperial will, and promote the welfare of the nation, even though they thereby render themselves victims of death.

Has the present Government laws?

Yes, indeed; but they are incomprehensible to the people. More than one case has recently occurred in which two men who have committed the same offence have been differently punished, while others who committed the same offence are now free. And there is moreover a detested clause (in the Press- and Libel-laws) to the following effect: "whether a statement be true or false." By means of this clause many officials bring suits against people into Court.

But such a clause should not exist in a country of advancing civilization. Whether we look at the question from the standpoint of pure reason, or from that of the practice of the most civilized nations, such laws should not exist, and as they are not in accordance with reason, it is not unnatural that they are unintelligible to the people. It is for this cause that we have said that laws exist indeed, but they are not understood by the people.

Laws are enacted to regulate and rectify the conduct of men. When there is a principal and an accomplice in an offence, it is unnecessary to say that they are equally guilty and should be punished equally. But when we see them punished as offenders against two different laws, such laws cannot be called intelligible, or, if they are, the administration of justice must be utterly at fault, and thus laws cannot do the work they were designed to accomplish, viz., regulating and rectifying the conduct of men. When, too, we have a clause preventing men from stating facts which are true, the law is prevented from doing its appointed duty. Under such a clause men who act contrary to the wishes of the officials cannot escape punishment whatever they may try to do. We, like all other Japanese, are not by any means pleased to hold our rights at the pleasure of the officials. We therefore sincerely hope that laws which the *Genro-In* has been ordered by the Mikado to compile will not be such that the officials can administer them at their own arbitrary will.

Some years ago when the ex-*Sangi* Goto, Itagaki and others presented a memorial urging the establishment of a Representative Assembly, the general opinion of the nation was decidedly with them, and all the leading writers supported them. The officials on the other hand strongly opposed the project, and the *Genro-In* is really the only result of this agitation. But when we closely look into the matter, no real reform has been made.

We now know that the Emperor has commanded Arisugawa-no-Miya to compile a code of laws, and Messrs. Yanigawara, Hosokawa, Nakashima and Kanda, all members of the *Genro-In*, have been appointed a special committee to carry out the Mikado's will. These gentlemen are doubtless highly educated men of profound talents. But the task they have been called upon to perform is one of the greatest importance, for the welfare of the Emperor and that of the whole nation are involved in it. And, in dealing with so important a question, we strongly hold the opinion that a representative institution ought to be established, so that the whole wisdom of the nation may be utilized. Moreover laws should not be made by the arbitrary will of the governors alone. The opinions of the people on whom they are forced should be consulted. Thus, if it is too early now, the time will never arrive, and it will be an indelible blot on the history of the country if the fear of temporary trouble causes the delay of such an institution. The higher and educated sections of society in Japan entirely approve of the scheme.

Yet there is a class of men who argue against this. But they act in vain, for the laws of nature are irresistable. There are many causes of trouble now existing in the country, and one of them is the pressure upon the Finance Department. Such difficulties can only be remedied by the Government and the people working together. Many profess to think otherwise; but they are in great error. In Japan, as in other countries, the people as well as the Government are responsible for whatever is done by the state; or, in other words, whenever the Government commits an error, the people have to suffer with it, or whenever any stroke of good fortune comes the people partake of it as well as the Government. But our people have no share in bringing about these results, although they suffer from the mistakes or misdeeds of the Government.

At present the officials alone possesses this governing power, and thus we are strongly convinced that it should be divided between them and the people; this is only what is right considering that the responsibilities (of the results) of government are borne partly by the Government and partly by the people. The institution therefore of a House of Commons will neither injure the Government nor the people. This is the result to which the Imperial Decree points, and we greatly rejoice that it is so.

The New Code of Laws.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

Should our projected national code of laws be compiled from new sources or from existing laws? The laws of the western nations appear to us as if made entirely from modern sources; but it is not really so; they have been compiled from previously existing laws. It is supposed, for instance, that the laws of the United States were new laws. But since the Declaration of Independence all the laws and customs of the states have been derived from England, and thus are nothing other than English laws. Now this shows that a new nation springing up as did the United States cannot make laws of its own, still less can this be done by a country of long standing.

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* This appears to us the most unsavoury simile in the world, and the worst but one, for James Montgomery's

"As streams meander level with their fount,"

has long enjoyed the proud preeminence of being the worst.

* It is exactly the reverse.—[Ed. J. W. M.]

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There is no exact spot on which it is known that laws were first made and enforced, but we are of opinion that when mankind rose slightly above the condition of savagery, and they glanced back at the past and forward to the future, laws were found to be necessary, although they at first took a very primitive shape. What are laws? They constitute the foundation of a nation's polity. Those who govern do so by means of them, and those who are governed obey what they deem just and right. Thus laws are evidences of the limits of the power of those who govern and those who are governed, and as these two classes constitute a nation the existence of a nation presupposes laws.

We learn from history that in ancient times the Emperors of Babylonia had the power of killing or sparing the lives of their subjects, without causing the least trouble of a serious nature. But when they attempted to change the laws, their subjects rose against them, unwilling to allow them to carry out their own ideas, and such laws as it is not within the power of the nation to change are called National Laws.

How must law be made for Japan? Should we make new ones or compile a code from already existing laws? We are very decidedly of opinion that we should adopt the latter course, as new laws, if made, would be but so many written documents. We have no wish therefore that laws should be imported from western countries and enforced upon this nation. Rather let our new code be compiled from laws which have long existed in the country, with such modifications and reforms as suit our present condition.

After the institution of feudalism had existed many centuries in this country, the revolution broke out and the Mikado was restored to his true place in our polity, and a party arose which was strongly impressed with the more liberal views of the west, and strongly opposed to feudalism. The whole nation at once made rapid strides towards civilization, and Satsuma, Choshiu and other *daimios* surrendered their fiefs to the Emperor. In a short time the feudal system which had so long prevailed was abolished, and, in order of satisfy the claims of the *samurai*, the *daimios* were appointed to the offices of *Han Chiji* (Governors of provinces). But, soon afterwards, the *han* were abolished and a real monarchy was founded. Still, this did not suffice to do away with feudalism altogether, and the *samurai* of the different clans held widely diverse views and formed opposing parties. Since the quelling of the Saga insurrection, however, in the seventh year of Meiji, party feeling has greatly abated, but, unfortunately it is far from extinct yet, and this is the reason the Government has lately been amalgamating the *ken*.

Such being the present condition of the country, we think that if the Government were to form distinct legislative, executive and judicial bodies, the first to compile a code of laws agreeable to its subjects, the second to put them into force, and the last to preserve order, it would be the best course which it could pursue.

But, in order to compile a suitable code of laws, it appears to us that the best course to pursue would be for the various *ken* and *ku* to have representative assemblies, and for the Government to send officials to them to discover what opinions are held by the people on these subjects, and then to compile a code of laws from those hitherto existing in the country with the necessary reforms and modifications of them. This would suit us far better than any newly composed or imported laws.

The death of Santa-Anna, a former President and Dictator of the Mexican Republic, which was recorded last week, took place at Havannah, where he had been living in retirement for many years, in expectation of being recalled to Mexico by another turn in the wheel of fortune. Santa-Anna took part in 1821 in the war of independence against Spain, and in 1833, after having been in opposition to several Governments, he was chosen President in succession to Senor Pedrazza. In 1837 he defended Vera Cruz against the French, and lost a leg during the attack. He was again elected President, and again deposed between 1841 and 1845. He was then banished from the country, and went to live at Havannah, but he returned to Mexico in 1846, and took part with General in the insurrection against President Paredes, to whom he succeeded. He was made commander-in-chief of the army during the war in 1847 between Mexico and the United States, but he was beaten at Buenavista by General Taylor and at Cerro-Gordo by General Scott. After having been appointed dictator, the latter general again defeated him twice; and his former rival, Paredes, having fomented a revolt against him, he was obliged to fly to Jamaica, whence he was recalled four years later. In 1853 he was proclaimed dictator for life, only to be upset in the following year, and to be obliged again to go to Havannah. When the Archduke Maximilian was proclaimed Emperor of Mexico, Santa-Anna accepted the rank of grand marshal from him, but he was one of the most active of the conspirators against him.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A TALE OF A CAT.

[From the Japanese.]

INTRODUCTORY.

He who would fain know something of society as it existed in Old Japan, must now depend for his information upon the literature of the period which has excited his curiosity. By Old Japan we would not be understood of necessity to refer to times so exceedingly remote as those in which the dragon and the griffin had it all their own way, or the crane lorded it over the tortoise. We allude rather to the times which terminated with the hurricane which blew down the Shôgunate and its attendant military aristocracy, and tore up, as it swept across the face of the country, much which was interesting and ornamental, depositing in its place kerosine lamps and printing presses, grey shirtings and French perfumery, and such like inestimable blessings, useful we are bound to admit—would that we could say ornamental.

If our enquirer's object be to scan the political horizon or finger the secret springs and levers that do move a Court and manufacture history, we fear we cannot help him. But if his aspirations have a narrower limit, and he scorneth not things trivial and domestic, we would take him by the hand and direct him to the works of fictions, as a source from whence he may draw all the information he is in need of. He will be greatly assisted in such an investigation by the illustrations with which these books are filled. By their help he can see, not only how the houses of the period were constructed and arranged, but how my Lord was dressed and bore himself, and how my Lady wore her hair in those old days. Nay, more than that. If he's curious on such points, he can behold for himself the very stages by which her tiring woman built up her glistening tresses, how she laid her powder on and touched her pouting lips with scarlet *beni*. These and other mysteries of the dressing-room, too sacred to so much as hint at, he will find pourtrayed in many a novel.

He can be present, if he's so disposed, at many a goodly feast, partaking in imagination of viands without number, from the lordly *tai*, which forms the centre piece, to cuttle-fish, *awabi* or a slice of *sashimi*. Nor need he spare the liquor. He'll find the brand exactly to his palate, however difficult to please he may be. He has only got to think of it, and, lo! it's there upon his tongue; and if he finds his company a little dull and formal now and then, he can turn for distraction to the band of fair musicians who await his orders to thrum the *samisen* and twang the *koto* and beat the drum for his delectation the while.

Nor is this all; for he can peep into the kitchen beforehand and see how mistress cook prepares his dinner, and it will perhaps amuse him to cast a glance around, too, whilst he's about it, upon her pots and pans and quaintly shaped utensils, when her back is turned and she's busy with her fire. Or, if he soars above such trifles and is with martial ardour fired, he'll have no trouble in finding out a fencing school or tilting yard, and lingering there, if so it pleaseth him. Or if he feels at home in wars and riots, he can be spectator to frays and fights innumerable. He can there make acquaintance with the real ruler of the country in those "good old times," the arbiter of every quarrel, the avenger of every insult, and, alas! that it should be said, the ever ready agent of injustice, the fountain of dishonour as well as honour—the sword of old Japan.

In fine, he may mix in crowds or wander in solitude with the assistance of these pictures. He can be present at festivals and merry makings, death beds and funerals, and live for the time in scenes which have passed away for ever and left no trace behind them.

Many of these stories are constructed with considerable ability and give evidence, incidentally to the plot of the story, of a high amount of civilization existing in the times of which they treat. We learn from them, too, that the selfsame hopes and fears and jealousies directed the affairs of men in those remote periods as do so at the present day. We find, moreover, that for all her wretched social status, woman took no inconsiderable part in most of the events recorded. She was often a central figure on the stage, and was at the bottom of

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most troubles then as now. In fact, it becomes pretty evident that human nature has always been the same, presumably from the time when the serpent whispered a compliment into the ear of mother Eve.

The plot of a Japanese novel is generally a highly complicated one, and is overcrowded with events of a sensational order. Love, murder and suicide abound, and even the supernatural is pressed in to the service. Ghosts are indeed. But enough and to spare of introductions—nobody reads them now-a-days, they are as obsolete as prologues to a play—so we'll just make our bow, and merely premise, before the fiddles begin, that our little piece is a free translation of a single number of a sixteen volume novel. We claim your indulgence, good critic, as is usual in such cases, but we will own to disappointment if you damn our play, and fail to admit that some of those old novels must have been written by men acquainted with their trade, and that, ages before Tom Jones was dreamt of, or Peter Schæffer had cast his metal types.

Chapter I.

In the days when Yoshimitsu was Shôgun of Japan, there lived at Suwo a military noble of the name of Mekomadaiyo Munitsura. The world ran smoothly with Munitsura, for he owned a broad domain, had servants and retainers at command, and kept a decent state in a good old fashioned way within his castle walls. It adds little of interest to the story that the happy tenantry whom he ground and imprisoned at his pleasure were wont to avenge themselves upon his reputation, and aver amongst themselves that he had been a robber. When was it ever otherwise? Has a man ever succeeded in raising himself above the vulgar crowd that some ill-natured fellow was not certain to turn up, by dint of nods and winks and inuendoes to play havoc with his character? However that may be, is of little moment. Had it been remarked instead, however, that the gentleman in question was of a haughty and overbearing disposition and dissipated habits, there would have been much of truth in it. But what of that? Did not an imperious temper befit a nobleman, and were not irregularities to be expected of one who had nought to do and whose time hung heavy upon his hands in consequence? It might reasonably have been expected that a man so pleasantly circumstanced as our Hatamoto would be free from cares, for what more could any man require than wealth, station, a smiling crowd of courtiers who submitted with the most charming grace to mutilations and imprisonments, and, last and best of all, a lovely and accomplished wife? Ah! there was where the shoe pinched though, for all that. His consort was a barren tree, and he had never a child to inherit all his honours and emoluments. What wonder now that he was moody and ill-tempered, and grew worse and worse as time went on! To possess all the world and yet have one wish ungratified is more than human nature can stand without being ruffled. There seemed no help for it, however, so the pair, to cheer their loneliness, were at length constrained to adopt a child, as was then the custom of the country, and bring him up as if he were their own. Their choice fell upon a promising little fellow, a son of one Kawakara Mimbu, and to whom they gave the name of Nedzutarô.

As time rolled on and Nedzutarô's character began to be unfolded, he was found to be of so lively and pleasant a disposition, and clever withal beyond his years, that his adopted parents, instead of rejoicing that the venture had turned out so well, never ceased to lament the fact that he was not their own offspring. The Baron in particular, of a violent disposition originally—as has been hinted at above—became morose and ill-tempered beyond endurance, and from swearing horribly at trifles took to abusing his wife for her misfortune. To a woman of the sensitive nature of his Lady it could not fail to be a matter of continual grief that her Lord was so cast down and disappointed in this matter of a son and heir, and as the result of long brooding on the business and a series of cabinet councils with her special gossips, she made her mind up to consult Dairokuten,—a deity who was supposed, among his other duties, to take matters of so delicate a nature into his special consideration.

Having laid her sorrows and a contribution at his feet, she was informed by the God that, by the observance of a certain regimen and a strict attention to a penance prescribed by him, the darling wish of her heart might yet be accomplished. To that end she was to fast from fish, flesh, and fowl, for the space of twenty-one days, and, simultaneously with this abstinence, she was to pray nightly from midnight until dawn upon the roof ridge and standing on a straw mat of the coarsest description. (Peas in the shoes had not then been invented, possibly because shoes were as yet unknown.)

Hard terms these for my Lady. But when did resolution flag when spurred along by affection? Behold her then, poised upon the giddy eminence of the ridge tile, with eyes cast down and hands folded across her bosom in supplication, her garment rudely handled by the wanton night wind, her long black hair, unloosed, now floating round her, now rudely dashed across her lily face as a flying cloud is swept across the surface of the moon, and her delicate feet all bruised and bleeding by the uncompromising mat. And all this meekly borne with but one object—to please a husband. How sad if it had failed! But no! Dairokuten was as good as his word, and in due time she became the happy mother of a chubby boy.

Who so happy now as Mubatama, who so proud as her imperious spouse? There were grand doings at the castle to celebrate the event, feastings and entertainments innumerable and much rejoicing. (The wood-cut in the story book represents the father in the sacred limits of the nursery, attended by his sword-bearer and swelling with pride and joy, whilst superintending the attiring of the little stranger.)

The fond and foolish parents, in longing for the walking stage to come ere yet the precious infant had learned to crawl, and wishing for the time when he who had scarcely yet begun to cry would speak, had spent as yet four happy years, Midsunosuke, as he had been called, gradually finding his way so effectually into their hearts, as to dislodge from those narrow chambers, which had not room for both, his foster brother Nedzutarô, the sight of whom became daily more hateful to them, insomuch, that a desire to be well rid of him by degrees ingrossed all their thoughts.

Alas! that so it should have happened. But had it been otherwise this veracious history would never have been written.

(To be Continued.)

CONVENTION ENTERED INTO BETWEEN SIR THOMAS WADE, K.C.B., MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY AND ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY, AND LI HUNG-CHANG, IMPERIAL HIGH COMMISSIONER AND GRAND SECRETARY OF STATE FOR CHINA.

The following is a rough draft of the Chefoo Convention, signed by the two high contracting parties and now awaiting ratification at the hands of their respective Governments. It is divided into Three Principal Sections, as under:—

I.—*Respecting the Outrage committed in Yunnan.*

1.—An Imperial Edict to be published in the *Peking Gazette*, and a Proclamation issued throughout the entire Chinese Empire, setting forth the facts of the affair, subject to the directions and approval of the British Minister.

2.—Consular Officials to visit the various towns and public places to see that the said Imperial Proclamation is properly posted where all can see it.

3.—The family of the late Augustus Raymond Margary to receive an indemnity of Tls. 200,000.

4.—A further indemnity to be paid, covering the expenses of the Expedition under Colonel Browne, which met with failure and repulse.

5.—A Special Embassy to proceed to England, to present apologies, etc,

6.—All old claims of British subjects against the Chinese Government, hitherto in abeyance, to be settled satisfactorily without delay.

[The penal clauses, affecting the murderers of Mr. Margary, have not, as yet, transpired. Indeed their existence has been authoritatively denied.]

II.—*Respecting the Diplomatic Relations of the Two Countries.*

1.- The position and interests of the Diplomatic representatives in Peking and the Consular officials in the open ports, in relation to the Chinese authorities, to be reorganised and placed on a different footing.

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[It is believed that the Tsung-li Yamên is to be abolished, and a Seventh Board added to the Six Boards (or *Lu Pu*) already in existence, equal to them in rank, to transact the affairs of foreign nations.]

2.- The Supreme Court in Shanghai to be recognised by the Chinese authorities.

2.--The Mixed Court in Shanghai to be remodelled, and mixed cases to be dealt with upon a different footing from heretofore.

4.--Mixed Courts to be established in all the other open ports.

III.--*Respecting the Future of Foreign Commerce.*

1.--Four new ports, namely, Ichang, Wuhu, Wên-chow and Pakhoi, to be opened to foreign trade, besides six new landing-places on the river Yang-tsze.

2.--A system to be adopted of uniformity in transit-passes, for foreigners and Chinese alike, by which the arbitrary levying of *likin* duties will be avoided.

[The alterations in the present system of leviage on opium, embodied in this clause, which are of a somewhat extensive nature, are alluded to elsewhere.]

3. The question of *likin* taxation generally to be hereafter dealt with.

4.- The settlement of Shanghai to be enlarged, and its limits definitely fixed.

Exclusive of the above Clauses, and forming the subject of a separate compact altogether, an agreement has been arrived at respecting the residence of political representatives at Chunking in Szechuen and Ta li Fu in Yunnan, who, however, for diplomatic reasons, will occupy a footing different from that of Consuls. We are also able to state that the railway is likely to become the property of the Chinese Government, under Imperial guarantee that it shall be carried on under similar management to that of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co., and in due time extended to Soochow. *Celestial Empire.*

Law & Police

IN H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.

Thursday, October 5th, 1876.

A. MITCHELL *v.* BOURNE & Co.

This was a claim for $99, being duty on damaged tea bought at defendants' auction, stamped and ready for re-shipment.

Plaintiff appeared personally; Mr. Bourne appeared for the firm, but admitted no claim.

A. Mitchell, sworn:- On the 15th ultimo I attended an auction of damaged tea at Messrs. Bourne & Co.'s. The conditions of sale were posted up. I don't know if they were read, but Mr. Bourne distinctly stated before he sold the tea that it was to be sold as it stood. The duty had been paid and the Customs' mark was on the chests. From this I inferred that I should be able to ship the tea without paying duty again. Immediately they were sold I applied for the Custom House documents. Bourne & Co. referred me to Paul Heinemann & Co., who referred me back to Bourne & Co. Not receiving any satisfaction, and finding that the duty had been refunded by the Custom House, I brought this action against Bourne & Co. I may say that I offered to refer this case to arbitration so that it should not be brought into court, but this was refused.

To the Court:--There were 222 half chests of tea.

To defendant:--I believe that I knew the tea was damaged in the boats going off to the steamer. I am aware that goods are stamped before going off to a ship. I did not think of asking you if duty had been refunded to the shipper, because you said they were to be sold as they stood. I can prove that the duty had not been refunded till two days after the sale.

E. J. Goeghegan, sworn:- I attended the auction of tea at Bourne & Co's. I heard it stated that it was to be sold as it stood. I inferred that the duty would be an arrangement between the purchaser and the Customs, that is to say, if the tea were reshipped it would go duty free. I bid $3 for the tea. I did not take that into consideration.

Plaintiff had no written testimony to bring forward, but called

Ashiwara, a Customs official, who stated:--The duty on the tea which was sold by auction on the 4th ultimo was paid by the Customs to Paul Heinemann & Co. on the 18th. The application was made on the 15th, I think in the evening. The amount of duty was $279.95 on 630 half-chests of tea.

To defendant: I think there probably was a preliminary application made by P. Heinemann & Co. on the 14th ultimo. I was not the officer who received the letter from them on the 15th, so that I cannot be positive about the hour at which it was presented.

T. B. Moore, sworn, stated: I was present at the auction of tea on the 15th ultimo. It was sold as it stood.

To defendant: You said the tea was to be sold as it stood. It had the Customs' stamp on it.

W. Bourne, sworn, deposed: On the 15th September I had an auction of damaged teas on the hatoba, some three or four parcels in all, one of which was bought by plaintiff. The goods were sold as they stood on the hatoba. Had I been asked prior to the sale if the goods were to be sold duty free, I should have answered "no". Had they been sold as duty paid they would have fetched a higher price. I contend that it is the duty of an intending purchaser to make himself familiar with the conditions of sale. I contend that we are merely agents, and should not be held responsible in this matter.

To plaintiff: By saying that "it was to be sold as it stood," I meant with all its advantages as well as disadvantages. I knew that an application had been made for a return of the duty paid before the sale. Mr. Heinemann had told me so.

Plaintiff to Court: I have paid duty on the tea reshipped by me. The amount of duty on the goods bought is more than $99.

Mr. Moore, recalled: I do not know the exact amount of duty, I think about $70 were paid. The tea was refired and repacked before reshipment.

Paul Heinemann, sworn, examined by defendant: I remember the sale of tea on the hatoba on the 15th September. I did not hear you say anything about the duty having been paid. I think I heard you say "I sell them as they stand." I am certain that the application for refunding duty was made a day previous to the sale. The duty was actually repaid to me by the Custom House on the 15th because it is so entered in my books. I went round to your office on the afternoon after the sale and told you that I had made application for the duty.

To the Court: I told Mr. Bourne distinctly before the sale that the duty would be re-funded to the underwriters and not to the purchasers of the tea. We act as agents in this matter and gave Bourne & Co. a commission for selling the damaged tea. There were four lots in all. We bought one at $3.25 per chest. If I am not quite wrong Mr. Mitchell was present when we gave Mr. Bourne these instructions. Mr. Mitchell came to me after the sale asking about the duty documents for the teas he had bought. I said they had not been sold under that condition and referred him to Messrs. Bourne & Co. I received a note a day or two afterwards from them telling me that a claim was being put in against me. I said it was absurd.

To defendant. The different lots of tea were differently damaged.

To plaintiff: The tea is insured at home. I do not know in what office. We are the shippers of the tea and are the immediate agents for the underwriters, whose interests we must protect in every way. I thought you had paid too much for the damaged tea. The tea was certainly not insured in the China Traders' office.

To the Court: Our application to the Custom House on the 14th was distinctly for the refunding of duty.

Plaintiff stated he had gone to the Custom House immediately after the sale, and was told that application for refunding the duty had not been presented to them.

Defendant contended that there was no claim since the goods had been taken delivery of, and that they were not liable in the matter, but merely acted as agents for a principal. The tea was not sold under condition that the duty would be refunded to the purchasers.

Judgment to be given on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Saturday, October 7th, 1876.

Judgment in this case was to-day given in favour of defendants.

Friday, October 6th, 1876.

Thomas Allisso, was charged with refusal of duty on board the British ship *Mary Fraser*.

Israel James Dexter, master, stated:—Prisoner refused duty at 7 a.m. on the morning of the 5th instant so I put him in irons. I could not understand what he was saying because he spoke in broken English. I have not tried to ascertain what his reason was. He was one of the *Lennie* mutineers, and turned Queen's evidence. I heard this from the Shipping Master at Cardiff. He is the only Maltese on board. I know that he has tried to breed a disturbance amongst the sailors.

Prisoner stated:—When just one day out from Cardiff the first mate forced me to do the work of two men, and tried to make a quarrel with me. Afterwards he did the same thing. I want to

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keep quiet but he won't let me. I like the captain and have nothing to say against him, but the first mate molests me greatly.

His Honour recommended the captain to discover prisoner's grievance and take him on board again, watching for the slightest sign of insubordination, in which event he must bring him up again.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before General T. B. Van Buren, Consul-General.

Monday, October 2nd, 1876.

F. Thompson, F. Bartment, A. W. Lang, P. Sauvarien, A. Andrea, C. Tennnyson, R. B. Wright, A. Distenberg, C. Hagelberg and S. Sevenson, seamen, were charged with refusal of duty and insubordination on board the American ship *Imperial*.

His Honour addressing the accused said: I am sorry to see you brought before me on such a charge. I am accustomed to hear the complaints of sailors, and they are many, for a sailor's life is a hard life. But you are not here to make complaints; you are accused on a criminal charge of insubordination, punishable in the most severe manner. You have now a final chance of saving yourselves by returning quietly on board ship and to duty. Are any of you willing to go?

Sauvarien, said he was, and His Honour accordingly ordered him to be removed from the rest of his shipmates.

The accused were now asked what they had to say in answer to the charge and Wright, as spokesman, pleaded guilty.

A. W. Lang, sworn, stated: I shipped as seaman on board the *Imperial* at Cardiff. I did my duty in a proper manner, and have been treated by the officers in the same way. But I have to complain of the food. We got salt beef twice a-week, pork, hard bread, and pease-and-beans soup, changed one day to another. We were reduced to three quarts water a-day; afterwards to two and a half quarts. We had to catch rain water and drink it, whilst the cow was supplied from the tank. The hard words used by the captain and mates were abominable. They often knocked us down. When we arrived in port we had to work the boat from six to six, and afterwards to keep watch in the night. Then the mate shot into the forecastle, thereby putting us in danger of our lives. These are my reasons for refusing duty.

To the Court:—I did not complain to the captain. The mate knew all about it and should have told him.

To the Captain:—We had twice fresh meat on the voyage. We had flour twice a week. If we did not get duff we got soft bread. Gingerbread, which I call flour and molasses, was in the forecastle now and again; but I don't eat it. We had four quarts of water a-day. I don't know that the water served equally fore and aft.

Frederick Thompson, sworn:—I shipped as seaman at San Francisco. I did my duty as far as I can recollect. We have been treated very badly and called out of our names by the officers. We were reduced from three to two and a half quarts of water on the voyage from San Francisco to Liverpool. I stayed on board the ship at the captain's request whilst we lay in Liverpool. We afterwards went to Cardiff where the first and second mates were shipped. When we got to sea we were called aft and the captain asked whether we would be put upon the usual allowance or rather be fed as he liked. We said we would try his treatment. The water ran short and we had to catch the rain and fill the tanks with it. This water got bad and the captain told us not to give it to the cow. Then we were reduced to two and a half quarts a-day. We had been called out of our names very often by the officers. The first officer often threatened to knock us down. These were my reasons for refusing duty. My life was in danger.

To the Captain:—I never complained about the food on the voyage. I agreed to take what food you gave us.

Fred. Bartment sworn, deposed:—I have been badly treated. My life has been in danger on board that ship and that is my reason for refusing duty. I have been called out of my name, and have been short of water. Through the cow being on board I was short of water. The last night I was on board the captain said he would shoot every one of us. I don't know what for; it may have been for fun.

Richard B. Wright, sworn:—I have simply to state in my own behalf, that through the transactions which occurred on the 26th of last month my life was in danger. I fear trusting it again in the hands of officers who show such little regard when in the heat of passion, for the lives of those entrusted into their hands. These are my reasons for refusing duty.

His Honour now read over the above deposition and asked what witness meant.

Witness said he had spoken plainly and his life was not insured.

His Honour remarked that he was a prime specimen of a sailor orator, with enough learning to oil his tongue a little and to use big words. Hearing witness speak reminded him of the poet's caution,

"A little knowledge is a dangerous thing:
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring."

He never heard such a silly complaint. That grown men should come into court and make such statements was simply ridiculous.

A. Andrea, sworn:—I shipped at Cardiff. When we got to sea the Captain asked us if we would have our provision according to the scales or let him give us full and plenty. One of the men answered for the whole "we prefer the full and plenty, and no waste." We had a gallon of water per day at first; then it was reduced to three quarts, and afterwards to two and three quarters. The captain had had plenty opportunity to fill in with water both before and after we reached Anjer. Three quarts of water are not sufficient for any one. Since we came to Yokohama I asked the captain for some money to buy a few articles I wanted. I received $4. I went on shore on Sunday forenoon and returned on Monday evening. I returned quietly on board and lay down. I was rather sick. When the men knocked off the captain sent for me aft. He asked me why I had not come on board in the morning in time for work. I told him I had been sick all day. The mate then interfered. I cannot remember what he said. I went to bed. About ten minutes to one in the morning the mate came on board drunk. As you say he was *rather* sick. The watch called me, saying the mate wanted me. I went on deck and met the 2nd mate. He asked me to take this watch. I said I intended to take my watch in turn. I then ran aft to keep my watch. He followed me, talking to and bothering me all the time. The men were talking on the poop and I told them to turn in or the captain would kick up a row. I have nothing to do with any plot or conspiracy on board the ship. I consider myself old enough to act for myself. I have sailed 25 years under the American flag and have had no such trouble as this before. After what has happened I cannot go on board again. The captain allowed the mate to use any amount of insolence with us and he carried a six-shooter always. I did not think it usual for officers to carry fire arms.

To the Captain: I cannot say how long we were kept on two quarts and a half of water. We did not suffer because the Almighty furnished us with rain. I say the rain was bountiful. You did not state anytime for me to return on board when liberty was given me on Sunday.

Charles Hagelburg now said he would like to go on board ship, so his Honour separated him from the rest.

S. Sevenson, sworn: I refused duty because of the conduct of the mate with Frenchy. Had this row not occured I should have stayed on board; but would want to be discharged.

His Honour said that he could not understand what they were there for. They had not made any complaint, except about the water, and that was not of sufficient importance to justify them in refusing duty. Not one of them ever complained to the captain about their food. It was very evident they had made up their minds to get free to go on shore and enjoy the luxuries of the place. There was evidently a conspiracy among them, and one or two who persuaded them to refuse duty.

The judgement of the Court is that you remain in jail till the ship sails. That you pay the costs of these proceedings, and the cost of keeping you in jail. If you refuse to go on board willingly at the right time you will be sent in irons.

Wright, now rose and asked liberty to speak a few words. He said his reason for refusing duty was because the Captain had threatened to shoot all the crew.

The Court said that this statement had been made before and was registered in the books.

Before General T. B. Van Buren, Consul-General.
and
N. J. Stone } *Assessors.*
F. H. Olmsted }

Tuesday, 3rd October, 1876.

Charles Wright, a marine, was charged with having stolen from Thomas MacGuire, on Sunday the 3rd ultimo at No. 136, a cloth coat worth $15, a hat, a necktie and $6.10 in cash.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Thomas MacGuire, sworn, deposed: I am a seaman out of employment at present. I live at No. 136, Victoria Street. I know the prisoner. On Sunday evening, the 3rd September, between three and five o'clock, prisoner was standing in the middle of the street. I was in a row with the quarter-master of the *Golden Age*. Prisoner had had two drinks with me at the bar before this. When he saw the row commence he walked into the

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dining room and took my coat and hat from the table on which my clothes were lying. I saw him go out of the door with the coat on his back. I did not call out to him; I had too much drink in me. I did not see him till he returned on board his ship, the *Kearsarge*. I saw him on board there the day before she sailed on her last trip. I asked him to pay for the clothes and have no more trouble about it. He offered to pay for the coat. The value of the coat was $15. It was of blue cloth and had not been worn before the day on which I came on shore. There were five Mexican dollars in the inner pocket and a half dollar American money besides some Japanese small change; in all amounting to $6.10.

Prisoner had no questions to ask this witness.

R. F. Littlefield, sworn: I am bar-tender at the *Welcome Tiew*, No. 136. I saw prisoner on Sunday the 3rd for the first time. I know MacGuire. I was present at the time of the theft. At the time the clothes were taken the house was full of sailors and a fight commenced in the bar-room. MacGuire and a quarter master from the *Golden Age* went to the back yard to fight it out. Whilst they were at it, prisoner came in and walked off with MacGuire's coat and hat. I saw him carry them away.

To prisoner: MacGuire did not give you his clothes to hold before he began to fight. You gave me the quarter-master's boots, and I took them.

Prisoner stated he had one witness to bring forward, Robert Brady, a marine on board the *Kearsarge*.

The Court then adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock, when prisoner's witness will be able to appear.

Wednesday, October 4th, 1876.

Resumed from yesterday.

Robert Brady, sworn, deposed: I am a marine on board the *Kearsarge*. I know the prisoner. I was at No. 136 at the time of the row. I saw MacGuire give prisoner his coat to hold before he began to fight. Prisoner tore the coat somehow whilst holding it. He then asked me to take a run through the town with him. We went to the Yoshiwara where a row got up between a *Tennessee* man and another. This man lost his coat in the fight and asked prisoner for the one he was carrying. Prisoner said he could not give it him because it was not his own. He at last told the man that he could have it if he would be sure to give it to MacGuire. Prisoner then gave it on these conditions. That is all.

To the Court: I was standing in the bar when MacGuire gave prisoner the coat to hold. I suppose there were a dozen men in the house at the time. I had met the man with whom MacGuire was fighting the night before. There was a good deal of loud talking and swearing going on. I was sitting looking on when the fight commenced. I don't know what the other man did with his coat. When prisoner took the coat and put it on, it (the coat) was out in the yard. I do not know how it came there. I saw him put it on in the yard about half an hour after the row. I do not know, and will swear that I do not know, that the quarter-master took off his coat and shirt and gave them to the prisoner and that MacGuire threw his clothes on the floor. Prisoner had his own coat on, so that when he put MacGuire's on he had two coats on his back. Prisoner did not spend money in the street after we left the grog-shop. Neither of us spent any money. I do not know the name of the *Tennessee* man. MacGuire was somewhere in the house when prisoner put the coat on. My impression was that prisoner put it on so that the police could not recognise him as a sailor they were looking for. He had his own hat on. I have not seen the coat since.

To MacGuire:—I cannot say when the row commenced. There were several other of my shipmates in the house at the time. It is not true that I was not in the house at the time of the row and had not been there since ten that morning. I did not see Thomas Dunn knock your head against the wall. I did not see the row.

Michael O'Malley, sworn, deposed:—On the evening of the 3rd September I went to the Yoshiwara with Mr. Eldridge, the chief mate of the *Cashmere*. While there a row sprang up between some English sailors and Mr. Eldridge. Eldridge and I ran out and were chased down the street. I was quicker than Eldridge and got ahead of him. The sailors tore his coat off his back. Eldridge was taken to the police station. I was told that the other men had been arrested. I went to the station and saw them and Mr. Eldridge. Mr. Eldridge was telling the police that he did not wish to get his name in the papers and wanted to go. Eldridge was talking to prisoner who had a coat on. We then went out and had a drink of beer. Then Eldridge said he was ashamed to go on board ship in such a mess. Wright proposed that I should lend my coat, and he (Wright) would lend me the one he had on. I lent Mr. Eldridge my coat and took the one Wright gave me. I took the coat to MacGuire in the morning, but he disclaimed it. I did not see Wright the next day. (A coat and hat produced.) That is the coat Wright gave me. That is, a black coat and pretty well worn. I did not see prisoner afterwards about the coat.

MacGuire had no questions to ask witness.

To prisoner, who denied having given witness the coat now produced: That is the coat you lent me that night. I know it, and what is more I know that you sold MacGuire's coat to Hatzu and that Hatzu has it now on his back.

Hatzu, the proprietor of the *Railway House*, was sent for, and in the meanwhile prisoner was asked to make his statement.

Prisoner, sworn, stated: I was at No. 136 drinking with MacGuire when he went out have a fight with a quarter-master from the *Golden Age*. They both came into the bar-room and MacGuire handed me his coat, hat and neck-tie. I put the hat, and necktie on the bar, and held the coat on my arm. Then the fight commenced. Afterwards MacGuire and the quarter-master came to the bar and we had a drink. MacGuire told me to keep the coat till he called for it. I waited for over an hour. At last I turned to and put on the coat, proposing to Brady to have a run. Just before going out I asked MacGuire for the loan of a dollar. He said he had not a cent in this world. Brady heard him make that statement. I went out with the coat on and Brady and I got into *jinrikishas* and went to the Yoshiwara. We met last witness and a sailor in a house with some Japanese police. They had been in a row just before. I asked Michael what was the matter? Eldridge asked me to run up to Anderson's at No. 26, and till him to come for he was in a mess at the police station. I went and returned with Anderson. Then all four of us went to No. 26. Eldridge asked me for a coat, and this marine, Brady, offered him his, when I promised to give him, Brady, one of mine. I said I would run down to Johny White's and get another. Mike promised to give the coat to MacGuire. I heard nothing more of it till MacGuire came or board the ship cursing and swearing and asking me for his coat, or he would have me locked up. I offered to pay for the coat but denied having stolen anything from it. The day I was brought to the jail MacGuire sent me word saying that if I would give him $12 he would say nothing more about it, as he wanted to get away with his ship. I have no more to say.

To the Court: That is not the coat I gave Mike. The one I gave him was new and as heavy again as that. I never saw that one before.

Brady, recalled, to Court: I cannot swear to this coat. I do not know if it is the one belonging to MacGuire.

Nimoto Tokichi, alias Hatzu, warned: I am not certain that I have seen prisoner before. There are so many people coming into my place. I would not buy anything from such a man as prisoner. I have not bought such a thing as a coat anytime last month. I have not a blue coat in my possession. I am quite willing to have my place searched.

MacGuire, recalled: That is not my coat. I was told that my coat had been disposed of at the *Railway House*. I went down there, and saw Mr. Hatzu with it on his back. I examined it carefully and recognised it by the sleeve-lining. I told him it belonged to me. He said had bought it. I did not give prisoner my coat to hold. It is a false statement. I am sure that the money was in my coat for the bar-tender had given me the change just before.

By the Court, to prisoner: Are you willing to pay for those things? There is no doubt that you took them.

Prisoner answered that he was willing to pay for the coat, but he had not taken the other things. Indeed, MacGuire had no money to be stolen.

The Court held a different opinion, and gave the following

JUDGMENT.

The Court finds you guilty of petty larceny. You are sentenced to remain in prison for three months, and to pay the value of those things you have stolen. Should your vessel leave the port before the expiration of that term, you will be delivered over, with a report of your offence.

If you do not pay this money, you will remain in prison for 90 days longer.

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IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before General T. B. VAN BUREN, Consul-General,
and
C. D. HARMAN, G. HURLBUT, } *Assessors.*

TÔKIÔ *Fu, v.* J. M. BATCHELDER.

This was an action to recover ground rent for certain lots of land in Tsukidji, to the amount of *yen* 3,500.80.

Defendant denied indebtedness for this or any sum whatever; but admitted having leased Lots 1, 2, 21 and 22, Tsukidji, from the Japanese Government under certain conditions, which, however, had not been fulfilled, to defendant's great loss. He therefore prayed that judgment might be given against the Japanese Government for damages to the amount of $10,000, and further moved that the Court should order securities to be filed in Court by plaintiffs, so that should judgment be given against them the money should be forthcoming.

The Court could not find anything in the Regulations which provided that security should be given for more than costs; on the contrary it is stated that these Courts should be open to the Japanese for prosecuting their claims. Therefore the motion was refused.

Defendant then asked that the original map of the Foreign Concession in Tôkiô, and a copy of the Land Regulations defining the boundaries and condition of sale of such lots, be produced by plaintiffs.

Plaintiffs were unable to produce these documents, and the Court ordered that they should be brought forward at the next meeting.

Defendant asked that plaintiffs should now prove their case, but the Court replied that in the matter of the lease it had already been admitted on the part of defendant that such had been made.

Defendant applied that the Court be adjourned till the 12th instant, when the documents required should be produced, to which the Court assented.

IN THE IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULAR COURT.

Before P. F. KEMPERMANN, Esq., Acting Consul.
Assessors,—Messrs. PELTZER and HAGENS.
Friday, 6th October, 1876.
Gustav Spiess & Co. *v.* Gustav Schmidt.

Mr. Grunwald represented the plaintiff, and Mr. Montague Kirkwood the defendant. This was a claim by the firm of Gustav Spiess & Co. of London for the payment to them of the sum of £482.18.4 on a balance of account forwarded to the defendant in January last, and also by the firm of Gustav Spiess & Co. of Leipzic for the payment to them of the sum of Marks 2,439.55, on a balance of account also forwarded to the defendant in January last.

The defence raised by Mr. Kirkwood in his answer was, that the power of attorney filed in Court, was only a power of attorney authorizing Mr. Grunwald to sue for the Leipzic firm and not one giving him any authority to sue for the London firm, because the firm of Gustav Spiess & Co. in London was subject to English law, and that law required that a firm should sue in the names of its partners and not in the name of the firm; and for the very good reason that there was no registration of firms in England as in Germany, and that as a firm must sue in the names of its several partners, a power of attorney authorising any one to sue for it must be given in the names of the partners and not in the name of the firm. That the defendant had always regarded these firms as separate in his dealings with them. That he had received a letter, dated January 4th, from the London firm, which was confirmed by subsequent letters, informing him that that firm had assigned £180 of the balance alleged to be due to it to one Carl Mumm of Leipzig. (Letters produced). That he had also received letters from the Leipzig firm informing him that they had ceded marks 2,400 of the balance alleged to be due to them to the said Carl Mumm. That he had received a letter dated January 21st from the London firm, informing him of the insolvent position of that firm, and of the Leipzic firm, and that since that date he had had no information as to what steps had been taken with respect to creditors, etc. That Mr. Grunwald had made many false statements to the defendant with respect to these matters, and that the defendant had, for all these reasons, refused to recognize Mr. Grunwald as acting for these firms; that the accounts rendered him by the said firms he did not admit as correct and never has admitted as correct, and that he required them to be proved. That the firm in London had still goods of his, consigned to them for sale, in their hands not yet accounted for, and that he was ready and willing to pay what (if anything), on closing accounts, might be found due from him.

Mr. Grunwald, in his replication, stated that Gustav Spiess was a partner of the London firm, but that this Court had nothing to do with English law. It was true that the cessions of £180 and marks 2,400 had been made to Carl Mumm, but that these cessions had been cancelled, and that in any case he held sufficient authority to act for Carl Mumm, and therefore asked that he be joined as co-plaintiff and that the *juramentum calumniæ* be proffered to the defendant.

Mr. Kirkwood in his rejoinder repeated what he had stated in his answer with reference to the power of Mr. Grunwald to sue for the London firm, and supported his argument as to the *lex loci* and not the *lex fori* governing, by reference to Savigny (vol. VIII) Puchta, Story and Phillimore. He also stated that the plaintiff's attorney was aware at the time he commenced the suit of the cessions to Carl Mumm, that these had not been cancelled, that the letters the plaintiffs' attorney had received from Carl Mumm only authorized him to receive monies for him, but did not give him power to sue, and that his authority was not in such form as the law requires. That the Court should not take his promise to produce a proper authority within a fixed time, as the only case in which the Court was allowed by law so to do was were there existed only some small and unimportant error in a power otherwise in due form, and of the intention of which there could be no doubt. That there were no grounds whatever for administering the *juramentum calumniæ*, such oath only being demanded when there is on the evidence a *primâ facie* proof of *chicane*, and that if *chicane* existed it was the plaintiff's attorney's. That the demand of the plaintiff's attorney to have Carl Mumm joined as a party was ridiculous, as his interests were opposed to those of the firm, and that under the circumstances the claims (if any) of the London firm, Leipzic firm, and of Carl Mumm, should be brought in three suits and not in one.

After further argument on both sides His Honour delivered judgment to the following effect.

That Mr. Grunwald has no power to act for the London firm of Spiess & Co.

That Mr. Grunwald has no power to act for Carl Mumm.

That since marks 2,400 of the balance of account of marks 2,439.55 due to the Leipzic firm has been ceded to Carl Mumm, there are only marks 39.55 due to the Leipzic firm from the defendant.

That the defendant therefore pay to the plaintiff's, i.e. the Leipzic firm of Gustav Spiess & Co., marks 39.55, and that the plaintiffs pay two-thirds of the costs and the defendant one-third.

OUR RELATIONS WITH TURKEY.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

Mr. Disraeli's career in the House of Commons was closed by a speech in his best manner on the relation of the British Government to the Ottoman Empire, and on the imputed responsibility of England for the atrocities of the Turks in Bulgaria. It was necessary to meet the motion of Mr. Ashley with energy and directness, for public opinion has been too much imposed upon and agitated by passionate or interested sentimentalisms, and there has been for some time a real danger that popular feeling, stimulated by the hideous details of slaughter and outrage on which Sir William Harcourt expatiated last week, may precipitate some act of national rashness that no Ministry could resist or guide. The speech of the Prime Minister ought to clear up the confusion into which the public mind has been thrown by those whose interest or pleasure it is fish in troubled waters. It must be seen that we have to make a choice between the extravagant indulgence of sympathy and the maintenance of a policy any departure from which the country, in its after-mood of sobriety, would be sure to disapprove. We do not say, and Mr. Disraeli does not say, that our sympathies are misdirected, but that they should not be allowed wholly to overmaster the judgment and carry our actions away helplessly captive. It is true that many of the statements by which the public feeling has been excited are either without foundation or are grossly exaggerated. Thus Mr. Forster and Sir William Harcourt, responsible statesmen both and competitors not long ago for the Liberal leadership, repeated last week some of the most mischievous of these appeals to popular sentiment. They reiterated the assertions of a newspaper correspondent "which (as the Prime Minister said) spoke of 32,000 persons slain, 10,000 in prison, 1,000 girls sold in open market, forty burned alive in a stable, and cartloads of human heads paraded through the streets of the cities of Bulgaria." But each of these statements

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has been shown, as Mr. Disraeli pointed out, to be specifically untrue. The forty girls were not burned in the stable; the 1,000 girls were not sold in open market. The number of prisoners was almost certainly less than one third of that stated by this correspondent. As for the number of the slain, Mr. Baring computes it to be 12,000—a frightful sacrifice of human life, no doubt, but hardly more than one-third of that originally alleged to have been perpetrated by the ruthless fury of the Turks. This horrible destruction might surely have been deplored in adequate language without the amazing hyperbole of Sir William Harcourt, who spoke of it as the "depopulation" of a province which contains 3,700,000 inhabitants. As well might it be said that London was depopulated by the last epidemic of cholera. When such excesses of rhetoric are deliberately used, not by irresponsible journalists, but by leaders of the Opposition, it is time to ask whether the propagation of popular illusions is not among the gravest of political offences. If Mr. Disraeli had in truth been chargeable with speaking too lightly of the atrocities in Bulgaria, his error would still have been venial in comparison with that of which the leaders of the Opposition have been guilty. As for Mr. Ashley, his indiscretions may be passed over as sufficiently punished by Mr. Disraeli's rebuke. The member for Poole does not seem as yet sufficiently familiar with Parliamentary usages to understand that the public conduct of a Ministry ought not to be impeached and the character of an absent servant of the Crown assailed in a motion on the third reading of the Appropriation Bill.

We trust, however, that most candid persons will acknowledge the propriety of Mr. Disraeli's declarations. They were not wanting in adequate expressions of the disgust and abhorrence which all civilized men must feel at even the mitigated and attenuated history of the atrocious scenes in Bulgaria. But Mr. Disraeli would be unfit to have a principal part in directing the public action of this country if he did not feel that it was necessary, supremely necessary when public feeling has been excited by artificial stimulation, to place policy before sentiment. This is what Sir William Harcourt and the critics of the *Times* and others who intoxicate themselves with draughts of their own rhetoric refuse to do. They thrust sentiment into the foremost place in their thoughts and arguments, and leave policy to take care of itself. But statesmen responsible for the government of a vast Empire like ours cannot indulge in this reckless luxury of uncontrolled emotion. It was very easy for Sir William Harcourt with magnificent vagueness to "counsel" the Government, as Mr. Disraeli says, to enter into an immediate engagement with Russia for the complete expulsion of the Turks from Eastern Europe. We trust that the country has sufficient manliness and sobriety of judgment left to reject so monstrous a proposition, if it should ever be advocated, not in loose rhetorical appeals, but under political responsibilities. We believe, rather, that Mr. Disraeli has touched the strongest chords that vibrate in the English character when he says in words worthy of his best days of oratorical triumphs:—"Those who suppose that England ever would uphold, or at this moment particularly is upholding, Turkey from blind superstition and from a want of sympathy with the highest aspirations of humanity are deceived. What is our duty at this critical moment is to maintain the Empire of England; nor will we ever consent to any step—although it may obtain comparative quiet and a false prosperity—which could hazard the existence of that Empire." If the country distrusts the methods by which the Ministry have been labouring to fulfil this duty, the remedy is easy, but it must be remembered that those who speak with authority from the front Opposition bench do not recognize this duty as paramount. Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Forster seem to desire that we should avenge civilization on the Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians by tearing down the remaining fabric of Turkish empire, and this without the least conception of what ought to be, or may with safety and advantage be, erected in its place.

At a meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce last week it was resolved, in consequence of the serious inconveniences arising from the fall in the value of silver, to memorialize the Government to convene an international conference on the subject. It was pointed out that India suffered from the depreciation, and merchants dealing with countries having a silver standard were incommoded by the fluctuations; and it was suggested by some members that equilibrium might be restored by our having both a silver and gold standard. It was urged, on the other hand, that it would be inopportune for Government to interfere, as silver was simply subject to natural economic laws, and if the fall was due to their operation, Government interference could not give it a fixed value.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE DIFFERENT EFFECT ON TRADE OF A CHEAPENING OF THE PRECIOUS METALS, AND OF A DEPRECIATION OF INCONVERTIBLE PAPER.

(The Economist.)

We showed last week that neither the depreciation of an inconvertible paper nor the appreciation of an artificially limited coin, produces as a rule any effect on trade. What an English exporter to America gains on the one hand, in the additional price for his goods, consequent on the depreciation of greenbacks, he loses on the other, by the additional price which he has to pay for gold, or a bill payable in gold, which he requires to bring that price to England. Greenbacks are of no use here, and their depreciation upon an average, though by no means always in every particular case, effects the prices equally of all things. It is a local depreciation, beginning in a particular country, affecting alike all the property and products of that country, but affecting nothing out of it.

But it is necessary to distinguish this most carefully from a depreciation of the precious metals caused by a large new supply. That new supply is a new exportable product sent from the country of its origin through the world, and thus affects more or less, in proportion to its magnitude, the world's trade.

Suppose, for simplicity, that silver were the *only* precious metal in the world—that all nations used it as money, and that none of them used gold in that way at all—the process of depreciation by such new supplies as are expected from Nevada, would be this: prices in Nevada, and in the rest of the United States would rise; in consequence, imports into the United States would tend to increase, exports from them would tend to decrease, and so an unfavourable balance of trade, as the phrase is, being created, silver would be exported; it would be the best way in which America could pay for her imports, and she would so pay for them. On the other hand, the country from which those imports came—suppose it was India—would receive that silver, and in proportion as it received more and more, its prices would be more and more raised. What happened, in consequence of the new silver, in the country of its origin, will again happen in the country of its first receipt. Imports into that country will be stimulated, exports from it checked, an unfavourable balance of trade created, and silver will be sent to the countries which it has to pay. Then, in their turn, these countries—the countries of second receipt as we may call them—will undergo all the same changes. The depreciation of a depreciated paper is a stationary depreciation, fixed in the country which makes the paper; but that of a precious metal is a *travelling* depreciation, which passes slowly over the civilized world, altering trade everywhere, creating a new article of export, first from one country and then another, and, in consequence, generating a new trade of export to pay for it in the country which receives it.

The *modus operandi* of this process is much affected in the usual state of the world by there being two precious metals used as money—gold and silver—and also by gold being in many ways the principal of the two; but though the detail is changed, the principle is the same. In a country which uses gold only as a standard currency, silver is a commodity having its price only in gold, just as silk or cotton; that price goes up and down in the same way, and is quoted in the same way. And London is the principal centre of the wholesale commerce, and especially of the new wholesale commerce of the world. We buy more readily than any other of equal enterprise; and, therefore, all great business requiring new capital on a sudden comes here. Accordingly, the new silver for the most part goes not straight to India and the East where it is a money, but to England, where it is a common article, and we send it over the world and to the nations where it is a money. But this is only a change in the *route* of the depreciation. It interposes a sort of house of call; it does not change the essence of the matter.

No doubt the first effect has been to advertise and make far more obvious than it would otherwise have been, the depreciation of silver. If silver had been our money, as gold is, we should scarcely have been as yet conscious of its being depreciated. A few millions more silver (from Germany or elsewhere) would have eased the money market, and have tended to raise prices. And we should have had to pay for that silver just as we pay for the gold which *does* come. But this process would have been very gradual—probably, as yet, nearly unfelt. The ready demand for silver currency in England would have much maintained its value here. You could not have depreciated it much without increasing its quantity—both the quantity in the Bank and the quantity in

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out-of-door circulation—very largely. But as silver is not a money (except as a token)—not a money regulating prices; not a money which more and more is wanted as the value falls more and more—there has been no new English demand of equal or comparable size. Some more silver may, in consequence of the cheapness, have been taken for the arts,—but this is all. The actual supply from Germany, and the apprehended supply from America have come to a market which other circumstances had made bare of demand. They generated no new demand, and in consequence, there is a great fall in the value of silver in England. The travelling depreciation has come, and has been intensified, as has been shown.

This sudden fall in the value of silver in England, has caused a corresponding alteration in the exchange with the countries whose money is silver. As is well known, between two countries which use the same metal for money, there is a natural and fixed par of exchange. A certain weight of that metal of a certain fineness, in the currency of one of these countries, will always exchange for an equal weight of like quality in the currency of the other. But between two countries, one which employs gold and the other silver, there is no such natural par. The relation between the two currencies depends on the amount of the one metal which will exchange for a given amount of the other. When, as now, that amount much varies in England, there is an immediate change in the relation of the English gold currency to foreign silver currencies, because the amount of gold which it would take here to buy any given amount of silver, to export it and coin it into those silver currencies, varies.

And this is the process by which the depreciation travels on another step. Silver being cheaper here, more of it will be bought and sent to the countries where silver is money. But its value there against commodities will not fall as suddenly as it has here. We see that it would not, if silver had been the only metal used as money in the world. And the countries where it is used, are, within their own boundaries, in the same position. The more silver falls in purchasing power, the more of it will be wanted to purchase commodities, and the demand for it, therefore, will increase incessantly where the supply is augmented. The silver prices of commodities will be slowly raised everywhere where silver is money, and a great deal of it will be required in the process, and the course of trade will be changed. The silver countries must find exports to pay for this new article, silver, which is coming in upon them.

We must, therefore, carefully distinguish two things which are often confounded in discussing this subject. First we must see that a depreciation of a metal used as money, whether silver or gold, is utterly different in its effects from those of a depreciation of currency of paper, for it creates an international trade, and that of paper a local one only.

Secondly, we must see that the depreciation of silver in London, where it is only a commodity, is a wholly different thing from its depreciation in countries where it is a money. The first, as we have seen, is very rapid, but the second is very slow indeed. And the second will counteract the effect of the first, as it is now daily doing, and will tend to raise the value of silver in London—in the *entrepôt*—where the market is so sensitive, by distributing it over vast regions where much more will be wanted if the value falls comparatively but a little.

Thirdly, we must observe that this process is not at all bad for the trade of England. No doubt the fall in the rate of exchange is a disadvantage to shippers to the countries where money is silver. But then another class of exporters will be benefitted, for we import that silver, and have to pay for it. The loss on the one hand will be counterbalanced by a gain on the other.

THE POLITICAL RESULTS OF MR. DISRAELI'S TRANSLATION.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

Mr. Disraeli's retirement to the House of Lords, and its probable consequences, immediate and remote, are discussed with increasing animation. The motives of his choice—for it is an English peculiarity that a man like Mr. Disraeli may choose whether he will be an earl or not—appear generally to be inferred almost entirely from personal considerations; but, while it is not easy to doubt that he was swayed by such considerations in a great measure, we are inclined to think that they were allowed to operate only because of good political and party reasons. The character of public men, the main stress of their fancies, sentiments, convictions, is always doubtful matter. The plainest of plain dealers—the most candid, the least mysterious of statesmen—have their minds and motives very differently construed; and Mr. Disraeli happens not to be of that order of our kind. To call him a "mystery man" is not all flippancy. He has been fifty years before the world; he has been observed and studied by two whole generations; and it is felt to this day that he alone can reveal what he is, stript to the natural man. To settle the surprise of the earldom, people go back to "Vivian Grey" and then on to "Lothair," and in forming their conclusions seem as often to interpret the books by the earldom as the earldom by the books. Characteristics of race, of breeding, of association, are called in to substantiate certain inferences from Mr. Disraeli's "fashionable novels" which, before we heard of the peerage, were not thought to be safe inferences; and it is now pretty generally decided for the first time that there was no satire, and nothing but a real Oriental awe of rank and splendour, in his extravagances about grand titles and vast wealth. It may be so; and Mr. Disraeli, as he gets within range of the woolsack, may know all the joy that Moses missed when he died in sight of the Promised Land. But, for our own part, we do not feel sure of it. Should ever that autobiography be printed which it is almost his duty to write, and should it there appear that Mr. Disraeli gloried in his peerage after his grandiose novelist fashion, we shall have to admit that our own guess at his character was at fault. So far as we can observe, few men of his day know so well the relish of a proud humility; and if he sees about dukes and earls a glory invisible to common British eyes, what does that mean? It means that he has more active historic perceptions and a more ardent historic fancy than other people; and therefore that he is not likely to lose himself in the dream that the Earl of Beaconsfield, who can play no long part and who must die childless, is a grander figure than the Mr. Disraeli of fifty years' growth in greatness. We cannot but think it would have suited his temper at least as well, as certainly it would have better harmonized with the tenor of his career, if he had chosen to die plain Mr. Disraeli—ranking nominally with "the late Mr. Pitt."

And if we are right in this conjecture, we are all the more justified in speculating upon his motives in passing to the House of Lords; for thus those motives appear to spring as much from public as from private considerations. Certainly some very good reasons of that kind may be adduced. In the first place, a wearied Prime Minister of seventy-two should avoid the work and worry of "leading" the House of Commons if he thinks himself worthy of preservation for the good of his country and his party. But this cannot always be done without sacrificing the interests of party at any rate. Not so in the present case. Mr. Disraeli can leave the House of Commons without much immediate damage to the interests of his party in that Chamber, and probably with much ultimate good to it. Who knows? It may be that Mr. Disraeli, conscious that before many years are past a new Tory chief must reign in the House of Commons, aware that more than one of his comrades may fairly claim the place, apprehensive that jealousies might arise when his own great authority was no longer present to regulate or appease them—finally, mindful of the fact that no one who can be chosen to lead the House of Commons after him has yet acquired any distinctive mastery of debate—it may be, we say, that reasons like these have determined the Prime Minister to pass through the House of Peers to Westminster Abbey. They are good reasons assuredly, and such as may particularly operate upon the mind of a man willing to complete his great revenge upon the party which never wholly liked and never fully trusted him. He has led them well; by the help of Mr. Gladstone he has established them in prosperity; and now he is doing that which will enable him to leave them at last with a greater measure of comfort and security. Unless he wills it otherwise, or unless he is overtaken by some great blunder, it is fairly certain that the chief of the Tory party will die Prime Minister of England. Looking to the limits of his own career, he need not trouble himself about anything his political opponents can do either within the walls of Parliament or on the stump; nor need he fear any change in the temper of the constituencies which would make his presence in the Commons' House very desirable. How, then, can he more worthily close his life as a great party leader, than in preparing for the time that must come after him—in helping to raise up new leaders, in guiding and supporting them from without by unrivalled parliamentary skill and by an authority unquestioned? For, as we have said, there is not one of his colleagues who has not yet to learn the arts of leadership. They may have all the necessary faculties, but faculties alone do not make the complete political general. For that experience is needed, the cultivation of fact as a kind of sword exercise, and frequent practice, not of the sort that we see in forensic playgrounds, but in the face of danger and under the menace of penalties for failure. These con-

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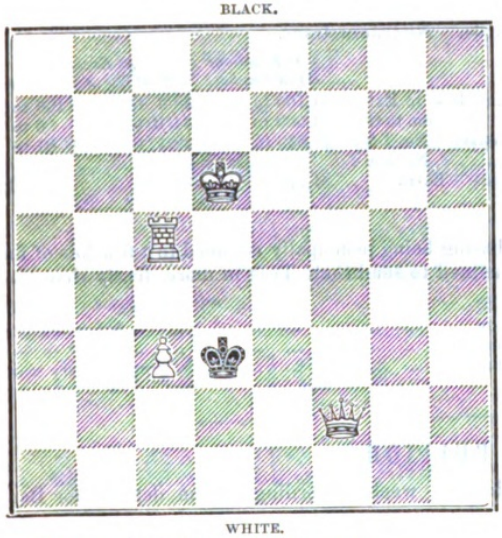
ditions are not fulfilled by issuing a writ of appointment to the post of leader. We believe Mr. Disraeli's choice of a successor in the House of Commons not only to be the best before him but one that promises thoroughly well. In all ranks and conditions of men, look hopefully on him who from a stock always sound and well-rooted makes sudden, strong, and rapid growth after forty. Such a man is Sir Stafford Northcote; who till within the last three years wanted opportunity a little, but simple self-assertion more, to reveal the statesmanlike stuff of which he was originally composed. Now he will have plenty of opportunity; he will be compelled to a fair degree of self-assertion—though that, perhaps, he has by this time at sufficient command; and if further he can show invention as well as judgment, audacity as well as discretion, we may expect from him a high career. But we shall venture to say that Sir Stafford's chances of success (meaning also the welfare of his party and of parliamentary government) would not with all these advantages have been so well assured if he had taken up the leadership with his own leader in heaven instead of in the House of Lords. *It* would have been more embarrassed; *he* would have been more embarrassed; and he would have lacked what, with all sincere respect to him, he needs for a while;—the advice of an old parliamentary tactician and the support of an authority the like of which is nowhere else to be found on his own side of politics. And thus Mr. Disraeli serves his party, as well as the friend and comrade in whom he most confides. To some of us the promise of such a result will not be particularly grateful. We are not all Tories, nor all anxious for a long continuance of Tory government. But we are now viewing the matter not as partizans but as observers of parties; and, no matter what our political bias may be, we all understand that the efficiency of Parliament would not be enhanced by *both* parties falling into confusion. However, it is not easy to work out in a newspaper article all the considerations suggested by this view of Mr. Disraeli's translation.

One adverse circumstance occurs to us, regarding the matter as a question of party prospects, and that, too, we can only hint at now. It is commonly believed that Mr. Disraeli is anxious to devote himself to foreign politics. There is another general belief (it may equally unfounded) that foreign politics are not particularly safe with him. It is thought by men of all political creeds that they are safer with Lord Derby. Now if the first-named of these beliefs turns out to be a true one; if the leisure of a peerage is employed by the Tory chief as here suggested; and if Lord Beaconsfield shows any aptitude for stepping out before Lord Derby in the field of "foreign affairs," then those other beliefs will operate not to the advantage of the Government; and so far the elevation of Mr. Disraeli will fail in usefulness to his party. However, we have no right to assume anything of the kind at present.

FROM A COLLECTION OF CHESS PROBLEMS,

By Mr. F. Healey.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

Solution of last Week's Problem.

White.	Black.
1. B. to Q.'s 2nd	Any move.
2. B. to Q.'s R.'s 5	do.
3. P. to Q. Kt.'s. 4	

Correct answers received from B. and T.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 1, *Sunda*, British steamer, Lee, 1,704, from Hongkong, Sept. 23, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

Oct. 1, *Serpent*, British barque, Abel, 258, from Nagasaki, Sept. 16, Coal, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Oct. 3, *Mary Fraser*, British ship, Dexter, 1174, from Cardiff, May 19, Coal, to P. & O. Co.

Oct. 3, H. M.'s gun-boat, *Thistle*, Captain Pugh, from Nagasaki viâ Inland Sea and Kobe.

Oct. 5, *Genkai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Connor, 1,917, from Kobe, Oct. 2, General, to M. B. Co.

Oct 5, *Nagoya Maru*, Japanese steamer, Young, 1,914, from Shanghai and ports, Oct. 3, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 1, *Tori*, British schooner, Williams, 55, for Guam, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Oct 1, *Wallace*, British steamer, Brand, 1,270, for Kobe, General, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Oct. 2, *Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, Vroom, 896, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Oct. 2, *Sumida Maru*, Japanese steamer, Gorlach, 860, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Oct. 2, *Korio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Drummond, 600, for Yokkaichi, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Oct. 3, *Malacca*, British steamer, Edmond, 1,709, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Oct. 4, *Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, Furber, 1,870, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Oct. 4, *Taihei Maru*, Japanese steamer, Hubenet, 500, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Oct. 5th, *Meiji Maru*, Japanese steamer, Peters, for Kamaishi, Stores, despatched by Lighthouse Department.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamship *Sunda*, from Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Gould, and W. C. Kymusleef in the cabin, and 4 on deck.

Per Steamship *Sumida Maru* for Hakodate.—Mr. J. Albensen.

Per Steamship *Malacca* for Hongkong.—Bishop Burdon, Mrs. Burdon, Captain Seymour, Messrs. Pearson, T. Walker, J. E. Cooper, T. Jackson, Howlden, and 7 in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—Count de Monale, Jas. Ashbury, Esq., M.P., The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Mounsey, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, infant and European maid, Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Oblinger, Captain and Mrs. MacQueen, Miss Harshburger, Mr. and Mrs. Woolley and two children, Messrs. Levy, Strome, Jordan, Robertson, Maertens, Endicott, E. C. Kirby, Dr. Coles and 21 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Nagoya Maru*, from Shanghai and ports.—Paymaster Carmody, U.S.N., Lieut. R. W. White, R.N., Lieut. Groves, U.S.N., Mr. and Mrs. Newcomb, Captain Shannon, Messrs. C. E. Endicott, N. P. Kingdon, T. L. Brower, De la Bastide, G. Prince, J. H. Curtis, J. H. Walsh, Leadbitter, Knoop, Pole, Hartmann, and 22 Japanese in the cabin, 295 in the steerage.

CARGO.

Per Steamship *Malacca* for Hongkong.—

Silk to London	... 264 bales.
France	... 109 „
Total... ...	... 373 bales.

Per Steamship *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—

Treasure...	... $102,000
„	... *yen* 4,000

Per Steamship *Nagoya Maru*, from Shanghai.

Treasure	... $10,804
„	... *Yen* 1,000

REPORTS.

The H. M's ship *Modeste* returned to the anchorage yesterday, from a cruise down the Bay for practice.

The *Serpent* reports strong gales throughout the passage, on the 18th an unusually severe one.

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, Henry Allpass.—To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills."

September 2, 1876. 26ins.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—We have again to report that a considerable business has been done for the past week, and in most instances prices show a further advance. In *Yarns* and *Shirtings* large transactions to arrive were reported. Other cotton articles have likewise shared in the general improvement, and especially *Velvets* are in good demand at higher rates.

Grey Shirtings:—					
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.65	to $2.10
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	„	2.00	to 2.60
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ „	39 in.	„	2.00	to 2.60
9 lbs.	38½ „	44 in.	„	2.75	to 2.95
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 „	32 in.	„	1.50	to 1.75
„ 6lbs.	24 „	32 in.	„	1.17½	to 1.27½

White Shirtings:—					
60 to 64 reed	40 yds.	36 in.	per pce.	2.20	to 2.40
Turkey Reds	24 yds.	30 in.	2—3 lb. per lb	0.70	to 0.90
Black Velvets				8.25	to 9.50
English Drills	15 lbs.	40 yds,	30 in.	2.65	to 2.85
Taffachelass	12 yds,	43 in.		*nom.* 2.00	to 2.40

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul	$31.00	to 35.00		
No. 28 to 32	per picul	$31.00	to 39.50		
No. 38 to 42	per picul	$39.00	to 41.50		
Reverse Twist 16-24	„	$34.00			

Woollens.—The past week has been a very active one, and transactions in this staple have been on a rather large scale. The general tone of the market continues very healthy and firm. Plain *Mousselines de Laine* have further advanced, and have been largely disposed of at prices from 20 to 21½ cents according to quality and assortment. Printed goods are also much higher and are much enquired for at quotations. Bradford goods have also advanced, and *Black Plain Orleans, Italian Cloth, Figured Orleans* and *Shimagoro* have found buyers at improved rates. The demand for *Cloth* is likewise more lively, and we hear of transactions in *Black Presidents* at 83 cents, and *Unions* at 80 cents.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	5.00	to	8.00
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	4.25	to	6.00
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.	4.25	to	6.25
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in.	0.27	to	0.36½
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.	5.75	to	7.00
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	16.50	to	17.50
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	12.00	to	13.00
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in.	0.19½	to	0.21

Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in.	0.27	to	0.35
Multicolored „	30 yds.	30 in.	0.35	to	0.45
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.		0.80	to	1.20
Presidents	54 in. to 56 in.		0.75	to	0.85
Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.		0.45	to	0.60
Union	54 in. to 56 in.		0.60	to	0.82
Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs.	per lb		0.40	to	0.45

Sugar.—We have still to advise an improvement in quotations, though business has been limited.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul	$3.70	China No. 4 Kook-fah	per picul	$5.35
„ in basket	„	$3.55	„ No. 5 Kong-fun	„	$4.70
Taiwanfoo in bag	„	$3.60	„ No. 6 E-pak	„	$3.80
do. in basket	„	$3.45	Swatow	„	$2.95
China No 1 Ping-fah	„	$7.60	Daitong	„	$3.00
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„	$6.70	Japan Rice		$2.30 to $2.35
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„	$6.05	Kerosene Oil		$3.50

Kerosene Oil.—The market is firmer, and dealers offer $3.50 for small parcels.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Owing to the causes adverted to in our last, transactions during the past week have been small. Prices have decidedly been easier, and persistent rumours of impending political difficulties in Europe further contribute to depress the market.

Since the 22nd ultimo settlements are about 600 bales of Hanks and 300 of Oshiu sorts.

The arrivals since the beginning of the season are now fully 17,000 bales. If we consider that total settlements for export do not exceed 14,600 bales, and estimate at 500 bales the silk sold for native consumption, we must conclude that, visible or not, the unsold stock is not far from 2,000 bales.

Silk-worms' Eggs.—Total arrivals are 514,000 cards. No transactions.

		At Exchange 4/ in London.	*At Exchange 5.05 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*
Hanks.—Extra to No. 1	$1,110 to 1,150	38/7 to 39/10	107 to 110
„ Best No. 1 & 2	$1,080 to 1,110	37/7 to 38/3	104 to 116
„ Good No. 2	$1,060 to 1,070	36/11 to 37/3	102 to 103
„ Medium No. 2½	$1,020 to 1,050	35/6 to 36/7	98 to 101
„ C'mon. No. 3	$ 990 to 1010	34/6 to 35/2	96 to 97
„ Inferior No 4 & 5			

		At Exchange 4/ in London.	*At Exchange 5.05 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*
Oshiu—Best to Extra	$1,100 to 1,150	38/3 to 39/10	106 to 110
Medium to Good	$1,000 to 1,050	34/10 to 36/7	96 to 101
Hamatski.—No. 1 & 2	$ 830 to 850	29/1 to 29/10	81 to 83
„ No. 3 & 4	—	—	—
Kakeda.—Extra	$1,270	43/10	122

Tea.—Business continues to be very restricted, purchasing being principally confined to a few lots of fine goods. Prices are unchanged, and country merchants seem inclined to send their Teas in more freely than they have done recently.

Common		$10.00	to 15.00		
Good Common		16.00	to 18.00		
Medium		19.00	to 21.00		
Good Medium		22.00	to 24.00		
Fine		$28.00	to 32.00		
Finest		35.00	to 40.00		
Choice		Nominal, very scarce.			

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Sterling rates have fluctuated almost daily during the past week, according as the demand for Bank Bills or Private Paper predominated.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	3s. 11¼d.	On Shanghai—Bank sight	75
„ Bank Bills on demand	3s. 10½d.	„ Private 10 days sight	76 nom.
„ Private 6 months' sight	4s.	On New York—Bank Bills on demand	92½
On Paris—Bank Sight	4.80	„ 30 days sight Private	94½
„ Bank 6 months' sight	4.90	On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	93
„ Private 6 ms. sight	5.06	„ 30 days sight Private	95
On Hongkong—Bank sight	1¼ % dis.	Kinsatz	384
„ Private 10 days' sight	3 „ nom.	Gold Yen	380

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BROADWELL'S

BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,

d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

The Hongkong Fire Insurance Company

(LIMITED.)

ADJUSTMENT OF THE BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1875.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of their contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the destribution of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 per cent.) of the Nett Profits reserved for contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st OCTOBER NEXT*, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, July 1, 1876. tf.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to attend to the **Landing, Clearing, or Shipping of Cargo** at this Port, at Reasonable Rates.

CAPT. D. SCOTT,

Custom House.

Yokohama, August 3, 1872. tf.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street London.

MARTELL & Co.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NO. 61.

China Sea.

NINGPO DISTRICT.

Rock to the Westward of Tae-shan Island.

THE following information has been received from Vice-Admiral A. P. RYDER, Commander-in-Chief, China Station.

"H.M.S. *Kestrel* while passing to the Northward between Becher and Show Islands, about mid-channel, the ebb tide, neaps, having been making for 4½ hours, observed the sea breaking over a rock awash about 30 yards E. by S., her position at the time being fixed by the following bearings:

South extremes of Becher Islets in line W. by N. Northerly.

Centre of Miles Island S. ¼ E.

Latitude, 30° 16′ 40″ N.

Longitude, 122° 3′ 30″ E."

By order of the Inspector General of Customs,

DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS,
ENGINEER'S OFFICE,

SHANGHAI, 7th August, 1876. w. 6ins.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

Composed of the purist articles. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain. This old unfailing family remedy is daily recommended by the most eminent Physicians for the cure of

COUGHS,

ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS,

ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are prepared by THOMAS KEATING, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and sold by all Chemists, in bottles.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—☞ The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark as herein shown. THOMAS KEATING, LONDON, EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

TRADE MARK.

September 30, 1876. 26ins.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,
And at LIVERPOOL & MANCHESTER,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

Billiard Room Furniture Manufacturers,
Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H.M. THE QUEEN;

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL, CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDOWELL & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.
BOMBAY—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.
SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

Yokohama, August 12, 1876. 52isn.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

Established 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List, 60 pages; sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.
Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Prodnce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per eent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50 To 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD AND 66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.
All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

June 10, 1876. 12ins.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World

May 17th, 1873. tf.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 42.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

Opposition being for the present withdrawn, the Mitsu Bishi Company have, not unnaturally nor unreasonably, taken advantage of the fact to announce that from the 1st of November next they will raise the rates of freight and passage money by their steamers to Shanghai and way ports.

A first class passage to Shanghai will then cost $45—an amount at which the travelling public cannot fairly grumble, considering that the trip extends over a period of eight days—and a first class ticket to Kobe will cost $15, an abatement of 5 per cent. being made on return tickets. The present low rates cannot properly remunerate the Company, and it is possible that the comfort of passengers suffers in consequence, so that the moderate advance in rates now made may benefit those travelling by causing increased attention to be paid to their requirements. The advance in the rates of freight is as reasonable as that of the passage money.

The entries for the Autumn Meeting of the Yokohama Race Club closed on Tuesday last, and we may congratulate the members on having so many ponies entered for the various events. In view of the fact that another Racing Association has been formed, which takes away from the old Club several who were important supporters of their former race meetings, it is rather surprising that the Club's programme should have been so well filled, the entries falling but little short of the total of those of last spring.

A full house assembled at the Gaiety Theatre on Friday evening to do honour to the opening of the season. The Amateurs had struck a high key-note, and all were anxious to know whether they could keep up to the pitch. The play of *Plot and Passion*—usually associated with the name of Mr. Tom Taylor, though it is generally understood that there was a Fletcher to his Beaumont—was selected for the occasion, and the choice spoke well both for the courage and taste of the manager and his confidence in the corps. It were useless to sketch the plot of a play so well known to the majority of playgoers of this generation. But a tribute to its merit, however, unworthy of the work, may perhaps be pardoned. It is constructed with rare skill, the interest of the spectator is excited from the very opening of the piece, is fully sustained during its progress, and rises towards the conclusion so as to excite emotions of a very high order. It abounds with striking situations not one of which is forced or extravagant. They all arise naturally out of the antecedent circumstances which give rise to them, they succeed each other in what might be termed an orderly progression, capable of being anticipated yet striking when reached, and they all bring out with great force and in fine contrast the prominent features of the characters engaged in them. In the scene, for instance, which presents to us de Neuville playing at *écarté* with the Abbé (Fouché disguised), nothing can be more admirable than the manner in which th noble young enthusiast, as incapable of calumny as of suppressing what he knows to be true, is lured on to avow the authorship of the pamphlets directed against the very man with whom he is playing, and is only prevented, by having his attention sharply drawn to the game, from unintentionally ruining Desmarets, who furnished him with the materials used for the purpose of making Fouché infamous throughout Europe by painting him in his true colours. Very admirable, too, is the scene in which Madame de Fontanges protests against the odious errand on which she is ordered to Prague by Fouché. Base as is the part she has been compelled to act owing to the hold which Fouché has established over her by her passion for play, our sympathies are never wholly alienated from her, and are powerfully excited in her favour by the protest she makes against being used as an instrument of treachery to lure the young legitimist. The terrible conflict in her breast between a compliance which makes her life and occupations more than ever odious, in spite of all the fascination which play affords her, and the dread that society will learn of her connection with the Bureau of Police, is full of human and dramatic interest and closes the first act with admirable effect. In the opening the second act we find her at Prague, passionately beloved by de Neuville, herself yet unmoved, however, by his devotion. For a few moments our sympathies, hitherto in her favour, in spite of all, are in terrible danger. Either Miss Herbert failed in infusing into her running comments on de Neuville's letter those emotions which the dramatist intended they should embody, or the nobler part of her nature had been too much demoralized to permit of her feeling all the sorrow, which, as a woman, she ought to have felt for one so noble and generous, lured to his destruction by her means and through so pure a passion. We are inclined to think Miss Herbert was at fault here, for the author shows great skill in his work. She moved too easily in her horrid and hated task. There should, it appears to us, have been more instinctive irrepressible aversion to it, and more regret—if, indeed, she had not yet learned to love de Neuville—in her discharge of it. Nor should it be forgotten that, within a very short time, when compelled to leave Prague secretly and suddenly, she writes to him to avow her own passion. Under these circumstances, surely some greater intimation of its existence, even if only in a latent form, should have been given while reading his letter. If we are not much mistaken, this scene requires a fresh reading. It cannot be right that she should lose her hold of us entirely, even for a short time, otherwise the impression would be produced that de Neuville had lavished his passion on an unworthy object. An object of pity she must be, and though pity may be akin to love, it must not be evoked by conduct which excites displeasure, still less indignation or aversion. De Neuville's character is the very ideal of truthfulness, nobility, bravery, modesty and generosity. We are from the first not greatly pleased that his love should have fallen where it did—though, of course, he was unaware of the circumstances of Madame de Fontanges' life—and are in no

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humour to be too lenient towards one who certainly used all her fascinations to gain his love, without any intention of returning it. If so noble a passion is to end in tragedy, the spectator must bear it as best he may. But if in union, he must be guarded against the reflection that it has been expended on one incapable of truly returning it, or appreciating it at its priceless value.

The scene in which the intrigue is exposed to de Neuville which brought him within Fouché's reach, and convicts Madame de Fontanges of the treachery forced upon her by his unpitying will, is among the finest we know of on the modern stage. In the midst of all de Neuville's agony at the thought that he had been deceived by her whom he loved so well, in a paroxysm of grief which rent his whole nature, all his thought is for her, not for himself—anguish that the being he thought so pure and so worthy of all his devotion, should prove to be below the idea of her which his own mind had formed, and which he had endued with all the nobility of his own nature.—The curtain drops on the discovery of Fouché's treachery and his consequent disgrace, and consigns him to Vincennes—as it should.

To all the reflections which suggest themselves regarding the times in which the plot is laid, and the machinery Fouché kept at work in furtherance of the designs of the greatest genius and greatest scoundrel—possibly the former, certainly the latter, which, if any man doubt, let him read Lanfrey—the world has ever seen, we must turn a deaf ear. Such men as Desmarets and Fouché were his necessary and worthy tools, and it is not uninstructive to learn from the play of yesterday evening that each was plotting against the other during the whole of their intercourse. "We are never so liable to be deceived," says La Rochefoucauld, "as when we think we are deceiving others."

And now a few words regarding the Amateurs themselves. Mr. Newcome looked and played well. He still wants weight for a character like that of Fouché. Some of his words were of iron, but the manner of their delivery was not enough so. Still, he did extremely well, though his utterance is frequentlo too rapid. Mr. Spurgeon as *Desmarets*—a very fine part—was as good as ever. But he hardly looked villain enough. Of course we are not objecting to his black velvet and Valenciennes lace—though, by the way, the dresses were a sartorial anachronism all the way round, being those of Louis the Fifteenth or better Sixteenth, and not those of the Empire—there are doubtless plenty of villains in black velvet and Valenciennes. But though he had a sinister look, and a heavy kind of walk which was extremely clever and effective, he is not so good in vice as in virtue. His Lavater has spoilt us for him in any other character. But, of course, he was admirable and quite unapproachable, and it is really quite annoying to have to praise him so much and so often. He must beware of the fate of Aristides. As to Mr. Vernon as the *Marquis de Cevennes*, it is difficult to know what to say. He was, as he always is, very humorous, but the humorous part of the affair was that he should have been cast for a French marquis, and an exquisite of the former court. It is no reproach to Mr. Vernon to say that though he made us all laugh, he was as little like a French marqnis as a man could well be. What we wanted was an exquisite who was extremely ridiculous without being at all aware of it. But Mr. Vernon was only too well aware that he had to make people laugh by some other means, and he employed them accordingly. But it was not the part of the *Marquis de Cevennes*. Mr. V. seems to us so humorous that we are entirely convinced that if he were smothering Desdemona, we should all roar at some irresistible thump he would give to the pillow, or he would sit on her head and turn round to the audience looking quite unconscious of the fact that severe tragedy hardly permitted such liberties. He must not, however, think all this blame. He is invaluable as a member of the corps; but, as a French marquis—well, as Costard says of Nathaniel, "you see how it is, *a little over-parted*"!

Mr. Fredericks as *de Neuville* looked very well indeed—the powdered hair and well-touched eyebrows suiting him admirably. He will play the part—one of the most winning and noble we have ever seen—with greater ease on the second performance, though he acted very well last night. His voice is strangely sympathetic, and accorded well with the tenderness, sincerity and generous sentiments he was called on to express. Mr. Coventry as *Jabot*, and Mr. Rewerb as the lugubrious and taciturn *Karl*, were quite unexceptionable. On Miss Ella Herbert as *Madame de Fontanges*, a great deal of the burden of the play fell and she supported it admirably. She looked wonderfully well, and threw herself into some of the great scenes in which she takes the chief part, with much emotion and effect. In view of the immense difficulties she encountered, her performance was a great success, and every new part she assumes brings with it the evidence of improvement. Miss Sprightly as *Cecile* must beware of getting into one settled manner for all characters and all occasions. She trips about as merrily and pouts as naturally when her mistress is half heart-broken as she did as "Queen of the Cocky-olly birds." A little more sympathy, if you please, Miss Sprightly.

The orchestra under Mr. Wagner is a most admirable revival, but wants one, or better two, violas, (very difficult things to find) and a contrabasso. Even a bassoon would do good service—the *'celli* were not strong enough. The overtures played were good music, and, with the exception of a little trouble in the first part of the *allegro* in the *Zauberflöte*, went very fairly.

The whole performance was a great and most legitimate success and does the Amateurs high credit.

One word to the scene-painter. We are sorry to say the picture of the scene overlooking Prague is sadly unlike reality. The "blue hills," are indeed spoken of in the play, but they are a long way off, and the picture should have given the rising ground on the right bank of the Elbe (ascending), with the Hradschin covering all the higher portion of it. The river ought to be three times the width, with a beautiful island just at the spot on which the eye lights under the sitting-room window. The monument to St. John Nepomuc should stand on the centre of the bridge.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 9th.

The *City of Peking* is reported to have made her last passage from here to San Francisco in 15 days 12 hours.

The O. & O. steamer *Gaelic* arrived from San Francisco yesterday, but again brought no mail, so that we are indebted to a private source for the telegraphic news which we are enabled to lay before our readers. The *Gaelic* will be despatched for Hongkong at noon to-day.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

Two English instructors of Agriculture will arrive in Japan about the middle of next month, having been engaged by the Bureau of Agriculture.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

The drill ground of the Toyama Gakko (Military School) in Tôkiô is to be greatly enlarged.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

H. E. Mons. Struve, the Russian Minister, was honoured by an interview with His Majesty the Mikado at the Imperial palace on the 10th instant, in order to present a letter from his Government.

On the same day Count Von Montz, in command of the German man-of-war *Vineta*, was presented to His Majesty.

From the same.

It is said that ex-*Sadaijin* Shimadzu Saburo, and ex-*Sangi* Saigo Kichinosuke arrived at the capital lately, their object being to request permission of the Government to purchase the domains of the former *daimios* of Satsuma, Ôsumi and Hiuga.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Mr. Otowa, the editor of the *Aichi Shimbun*, was fined 15 *yen* on the 3rd instant for violating the Laws of Libel, by pub-

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lishing a communication from a correspondent in No. 57 of that paper.

From the same.

Mr. Enomoto, the Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg, has presented to His Majesty the Mikado twelve Siberian fox-skins, sewn together and forming a carriage rug.

From the same.

We hear that the additional clauses to the treaty, and the Commercial Regulations which Mr. Miyamoto has recently negotiated with the Corean Government, will soon be notified to the public.

From the same.

Mr. Hayashi, an official of the *Naimusho*, who had been ordered to remain at Loochoo for three years on Government service, returned very unexpectedly to the capital on the 4th instant, the reason of his doing so being as yet unknown.

From the same.

A newspaper called the *Sakai Shimbun* is about to be started at Sakai in the province of Idzumi, and the *Kinkô Shimbun* is also announced for publication at Akasaka, Tôkiô.

The P. & O. steamer *Khira*, with English Mails on board to 4th September, left Singapore on the 30th ultimo, so that the arrival of the *Bombay* with the Yokohama portion of this Mail, may be looked for on Sunday next, the 15th instant.

Tuesday, 10*th*.

The late rise in the Silk market has necessitated an extension of the tables of comparative cost lately in use. Those by E.P. have been thus supplemented and are now in print, and form an indispensable assistant to the merchant and silk-inspector. They range from $350 to $1500, at from 3.6 to 4.10, and frs. 4.45 to 6.09, exchange.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

NOTIFICATION No. 111.

All cases concerning foreigners were hitherto dealt with at the Branch Office of the Tôkiô *Fu*, Akashi-chô, Tzukiji, but after the 9th instant they will be heard at the Chief Office of the Tôkiô *Fu*.

KUSUMOTO MASATAKA,
Vice-Governor of Tôkiô Fu.

October 7th, 1876.

From the same.

It was intended that His Majesty the Mikado would be present at the grand parade of troops at Narashino-hara, in the province of Shimôsa, on the 16th instant, but His Majesty being unable to attend personally will send a representative.

From the same.

Mr. Ôkubo, the acting editor of the *Chôya Shimbun*, was summoned to the *Saibansho* to answer for a communication from a correspondent published in No. 919 of its issue on the 7th instant, and has since been placed in charge of the ward authorities.

From the same.

It is rumoured that special permission has been granted to the *shidzoku* of Kagoshima *ken* to sell or purchase the Government bonds that are to be issued in lieu of the pensions of *shidzoku*.

From the same.

It is expected that all newspapers will be ordered to report to Government particulars of their circulation.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

On the 30th ultimo great changes were made in the rules for the management of the Navy Department.

From the *Osaka Nippô*.

Mr Godai's present indigo factory is to be pulled down and more commodious buildings, occupying a large area, erected in their stead, in which machinery driven by steam will be used throughout.

From the same.

Shimadzu, the *daimio* of Satzuma, had up to recent date some 300 *kerai* (retainers) in his employ, but he has now reduced the number to 100, and those relieved from their duties have received as a present 30,000 *yen*, to be distributed amongst them in recognition of their faithful services.

Wednesday, 11*th*.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

A person who recently returned from Corea informs us that he found good specimens of coal while on his way from Kokwa to the capital, which burned well, and therefore infers that coal must be abundant in Corea, though apparently the Coreans are ignorant of the use of it.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

Some Loochooan students are to be admitted into the Government Agricultural School at Tôkiô.

From the same.

The term of employment of the Chinese in the Bureau of Agriculture has expired, but their engagement has been renewed and they will remain where they are for another year.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

The Tôkiô *Fu* has selcted some 120 residents to assess the values of different lots of land in Tôkiô.

From the same.

Three Chinese were brought before the Tôkiô *Saibansho* yesterday, but the charge against them is as yet unknown.

From the same.

His Majesty the Mikado takes horse exercise every day when the weather is favourable.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

It has been settled that Her Majesty the Empress Dowager will start for Kiôto on the 10th of November.

From the same.

Mr. Suyehiro, the editor of the *Chôya Shimbun*, after serving his term of eight months' imprisonment, resumed his post in this office on the 9th instant.

Thursday, 12*th*.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

Some forty of the lower officials of the Mining Department received their *congé* on the 9th instant.

From the same.

On the 4th of November, being the anniversary of the battle fought in Oshu during the late revolutionary war, a service in commemoration of that event will take place at Shôkonsha, in Kudan, Tôkiô.

From the same.

On the 1st of this month the members of the *Meiroku* Company, who formerly published the *Meiroku Zasshi*, met at the Seiyôken in Tzukiji, Tôkiô, to consider the advisablity of re-issuing that journal.

From the same.

It was decided on the 10th instant that the *Daijin* and *Sangi* should assemble at the *Sei-In* (*Daijôkuan*) every day from 9 a.m till 12 noon. Such of the *Sangi* who also hold the position of Chief of any Government Department, are to attend to the duties connected therewith during the afternoon only, although the subordinates in such Department will be in attendance from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

From the *Osaka Nippô*.

The Government has decided on constructing a railway between Kiôto and Otsu.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

From the 13th August to the 9th of October 651,241 cards of silk-worm's eggs arrived at Yokohama from various parts of the country, of which 141,491 have been sold.

From the same.

Iron taken from the Kamaishi Mines in Ôshiu has been tried at the Yokosuka Arsenal, but has proved to be too hard for use by machinery without first going through some

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softening process. At the Yokohama foundry some iron that Taikosama brought from Corea is now being used.

The *Belgic* is advertised to leave for San Francisco at noon to-day, and will take the following cargo of Tea:—

TEA:

From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total.
Shanghai	—	3,600	851	4,451
Nagasaki	68	—	—	68
Hiôgo	—	4,804	731	5,535
Yokohama	4,050	1,192	1,503	6,745
Hongkong	190	—	—	190
Total	4,308	9,596	3,085	16,989

Friday, 13th.

We would remind our readers that the Amateur Dramatic Corps give their performance of "Plot and Passion" this evening.

The Hongkong Postmaster General has notified that Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be registered to Bangkok, at the usual local charge of 8 cents.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

We hear that those who become bankrupt hereafter will have their clothes and other necessaries confiscated, and will be provided by the Government, in place of them, with the same clothes, etc, as provided to those prisoners sentenced to hard-labour.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

On the 11th instant the Imperial troops stationed in Tôkiô started for Narashino, in the province of Shimôsa, to take part in the general parade.

From the same.

Mr. Matzukawa, the editor of the *Chugai Hiôron*, was summoned to the *Saibansho* on the 10th instant, and there examined about a certain article published in No. 21 of his journal, and remanded to the charge of the ward authorities.

From the same.

In Yamanashi *ken*, a newspaper to be called the K'wanpu Shimbun will shortly be published.

From the same.

About the 28th of last month, a horse belonging to the Imperial stables fell into a canal near the Navy Department, Tôkio, and broke one of its legs, but has since been treated with such skill by a French veterinary surgeon of the Imperial Army, that it is expected the animal will ultimately recover.

Saturday, 14th.

The M. M. steamer *Menzaleh* yesterday rescued four fishermen from a capsized junk, which was drifting about the coast below Rock Island, and brought them into this port.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

Business at the foreign paper manufactory has so much increased, that it is very likely that the whole establishment will be removed to the *Shihei-rio* (Paper Money Department) and the buildings thus vacated be used as a printing office.

From the same.

It is said that a port is to be opened to foreign trade at Ishinomaki, near Sendai in Miyagi *ken.*

From the same.

Messrs. Hôjô, Fujimoto, and several others belonging the Surveying Department, will start for the Bonin Island at the commencement of next month.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

On the 11th instant His Excellency Sanjô presented to the Army Department 1,418 cartridges, about 1,000 pounds of powder and 6,000 percussion caps which he had in his possession in return for which the Department gave Mr. Sanjô a lacquered wine cup of great beauty. Several other persons have also made similar gifts, and have in every case received some present in return.

From the same.

Mr. Yanagiya, the late Director of Customs, has been appointed Japanese Consul at San Francisco in place of Mr. Takagi, who has been transferred to New York, while Mr. Tomita, Vice-Consul at New York, proceeds to the Shanghai Consulate, Mr. Shinagawa, at present Consul at Shanghai, having received an appointment in the *Gaimusho.*

From the same.

Mr. Nishi, the editor of the *Saikai Shimbun* published at Nagasaki, was sentenced on the second of this month to one month's imprisonment for writing articles on the too great severity of the Press-laws, and thereby violating the 14th article of those laws.

From the same.

To-day (the 13th) His Majesty the Mikado, on his return from the *Sei-In*, will visit a *kuadzoku* named Nakayama at his residence.

From the same.

A person who has just returned from England says that the men-of-war which are being built there for our Government, and which it was thought would be ready by next spring, are not likely to be completed before the autumn of next year, and perhaps not before the early part of 1878.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Two regiments of the Imperial Guards will take part in the Autumn manœuvres in the neighbourhood of Nikko, which commence on the 15th of this month.

From the same.

A notification has been issued by the Prime Minister that the dress uniform of the Imperial family will be altered.

From the same.

The Government recently ordered that all tobacco should pay an excise duty, but as dealers in the article have defrauded the revenue to a great extent, more stringent regulations are about to be issued.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

A *kuadzoku* and three attendants left for France by the *Belgic*, where they intend to reside for some time for purposes of study.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday 8th October, 1876.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$8,090.07
Merchandise, &c.	$1,220.67
Total	$9,310.74

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$8,249.34
Merchandise, &c.	$1,078.55
Total	$9,327.89

KOBE AND OSAKA STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 1st October, 1876.

Passengers	Yen 7,505·825
Luggage, Parcels, &c.	„ 219·950
Goods	„ 706·988
Total	Yen 8,432·763
Corresponding period last year	Yen 4,885·36

News has reached Marseilles from Morocco of fresh disturbances in that country. The Ghitam tribe having refused to furnish a military contingent, the Emperor marched against them, but, being surprised at night by an ambuscade, he is said to have suffered serious losses and to have narrowly escaped being taken prisoner himself. The Imperial army returning in force to the scene of this disaster is said to have devastated the country, and the women and children taken prisoners were sold as slaves.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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THE CURRENCY.

IV.

IF we have been fortunate enough to find any attentive readers of our three previous articles on this subject, they will all in probabability have noted several points on which we have not yet touched, and several objections to which we have not yet replied. We purpose on the present occasion to deal with these, or such as have suggested themselves to us, and at the same time to reply to the only serious attempt which has been made to traverse the position we have taken up.

One of the first points which suggests itself is this:—How do we know that a reserve of 25,000,000 *yen* will be sufficient to meet *a double drain, coincident in point of time?* That is to say:

1.—A drain for export to liquidate an adverse balance of trade.

2.—A drain for internal use originating in a possible loss of confidence in the Government paper, or in other causes.

It is not enough that the country should be safe in the event of either one of these contingencies occurring alone. It must be safe even though both should occur together.

It must be observed at the outset that the effect of such drains, although identical as regards the *metallic reserve*, are essentially different as regards the *currency*. When a drain for internal purposes takes place, no change occurs in the volume of the currency. So many coins take the place of so much paper—that is all. But when a drain for export sets in, it is clear that by exactly the amount of coin exported is the volume of the currency decreased. Now the tendency of a decrease in the volume of the currency will be to check a drain. The longer such drain goes on, the less likely is it to continue, in consequence of the increasing diminution in the volume of the currency. It must be borne in mind that the relations between the commodities and the money of any country depend upon the quantities of both. In other words, the prices of commodities depend upon the quantity of money circulating. This quantity of money, therefore, can neither be increased nor diminished without altering the relations which exist between money and commodities, unless, of course, the commodities themselves are increased or diminished to the same extent. Given, an increase of money, but no increase of commodities, and prices rise, *i.e.*, money becomes less valuable: given, a decrease of money, but no decrease of commodities, and prices fall, *i.e.*, money is more valuable. It is obvious, therefore, that the rise in prices which takes place under an inflated currency and leads to an export of gold, has its converse in the fall of prices which follows a contraction of the currency and attracts the gold back again. It may, therefore, be predicted with entire certainty that under a convertible paper system no drain could go on very long, and it is most important to remember that a currency founded on this sole sound basis, becomes self-regulating, calling in the gold when the economical conditions demand it, and parting with it when nothing but benefit results from the outflow. Nothing resembling the drain we have seen during the past six years could possibly occur, even supposing there were gold enough in the country to permit the repetition of it. This drain was the immediate and inevitable result of the issue of an inconvertible currency necessitated by a state exigency of the first order, and we can only be too thankful that the injury it did to the country has been confined to the very reparable one of the extrusion of its gold. Had the Revolution lasted two years longer, nothing could have prevented the fearful misery which attends the wholesale depreciation of an inconvertible currency; whereas the contraction of the total currency of the Empire caused by the outflow of the gold, has served to keep the paper, generally speaking, at par.

Another point here worthy of remark is, that any legislation which would have the effect of encouraging the home manufactures, without resorting to a system of protection by tariffs—an expedient which no wise economist would for a moment suggest in the present state of the world's knowledge on this subject—specially deserves attention. The distress existing in this country is very much greater than is generally imagined. In former times the castles of the *daimios*, scattered here and there throughout the country, were centres of distribution from which flowed in all directions small streams of wealth which brought employment, remuneration and content to the surrounding inhabitants. The wheel or shuttle of the manufacturer was busily employed in furnishing materials which were consumed in the little local court maintained by my lord and lady. The smith, the joiner, the mason, the carpenter, the tailor and sandal-maker, the silk-weaver or maker of brocades, and the many tradesmen of all occupations whose labour once found a market at the castle, or among the host of retainers quartered near it, now find but scanty occupation and poor recompense. The productions of many of them have been superseded by foreign goods, the excessive importation of which has been stimulated by this very currency which is itself the sign and measure of much human misery. The contraction of the currency will do something to revive the industry and restore the prosperity of these people, by discouraging excessive importations of foreign manufactures, and thus bringing back the gold with which the country has been compelled to part. We can be satisfied with no commercial relations between this country and ourselves which do not bring to it as great a measure of advantage as it yields us. Do not let us flatter ourselves that the Japanese are collectively the happier for our presence here, or that we are absolved from the duty of pointing out remedies for the distresses it has produced. Granting that the time had come when foreign intercourse could no longer be avoided; granting that the isolation which preceded it conduced to a false and wholly artificial civilization, the inherent weakness of which was proved by its fall when brought into contact with our own; granting, too, that the country, if wisely and economically governed during the next ten years, will be restored to its former content, besides being endowed with a thousand new blessings, for which, in its old condition, it could never have hoped;—granting these things, we say, it is still certain that its future will be more or less prosperous, and its vitality, power and accumulated wealth increased or diminished, as its commercial legislation is based upon more or less sound economical principles.

The second kind of drain from the Treasury which we might have to face, and most certainly to fear, is that arising from the presentation of an uncertain proportion of the paper for exchange into specie. Now, the paper currency of a country is of two kinds, active and passive. The active portion is that which is demanded for the ordinary every-day operations of its commerce and trade. The passive part is that which is retained by individuals for reasons either of frugality, parsimony, apprehension of the future, or the love of hoarding for its own sake. There is abundant reason, however, for believing that the active portion of the currency here bears a very large ratio to the passive portion. For

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some years we have seen the currency floating at, or about par; and we have lately seen it rise to an extraordinary premium—not, indeed, perhaps, over the whole country, but certainly over the most commercially active portion of it. To suppose or fear that there is danger of any serious quantity of the paper demanded by the business of the country being brought to the Treasury to be exchanged for specie, is to believe that men will put themselves to serious trouble and expense for no advantage and to no purpose whatever. It is not in human nature to do this here or elsewhere; and we may rely that if there is a return to specie payments, the time fixed for which permits of that gradual strengthening of the confidence of the people in the promise and solvency of the Government which the interval would naturally produce, the quantity of paper so brought to the Treasury, or Branch National Bank, or whatever the centre of distribution may be, will be extremely small.

In regard to the passive portion, we ought to be prepared for its being considerable, as all ignorant and frugal people are incurable hoarders. Yet, while so prepared, we need not greatly fear a heavy drain on this account, for the reason that, as stated in one of our previous articles, gold, silver and paper float currently to our certain knowledge, at precisely equal values in one of the great provinces and may fairly be presumed to do so elsewhere. Why should men who can now get gold or silver for their hoarded notes, by merely presenting them over an exchange counter, and yet who do not do so, form an altogether new resolution on the subject when the danger of disappontment, far from being increased, is greatly diminished. There can be little reason to fear that they will do this.

There is still one point which must be forcibly impressed on the Japanese Government in case it undertakes, after ample deliberation, the change we advocate. In our third article on this subject, we stated, among the necessary conditions of the measure, that the future unit of currency "should be produced in quantities large enough for the purposes of the foreign trade." But we want more than this. There should be as little delay as the nature of circumstances admits, in the conversion into this currency of all bar silver or Mexican dollars imported for that purpose. And here the example of the American Government in regard to the Trade Dollars, may well be followed. The Government made such arrangements that any applicant for a quantity of this coin is supplied with it, out of a large stock kept for the purpose, directly his own bar silver is assayed and valued. He has not to wait until the silver he tenders is converted into the coin he requires, but the coin is handed to him the moment the Mint is satisfied that he has given the equivalent of what he demands. There are no practical difficulties in such a course, and it is certain that, unless adopted by the Japanese Government, abundant discontent would arise out of the relations between the Mint and the public.

There is still one reason worth a few words, and worth a great deal more thought, why the FINANCE MINISTER should never be satisfied until he has carried the great point we have urged on the Government, *i. e.* a return to specie payments. So long as we have an inconvertible currency, the reserve of bullion in the Treasury affords a a perpetual temptation to other Ministers who are the Heads of Departments, to draw upon it for the service of their branches of the administration. The Minister of War, of the Navy, or Public Works, or Public Instruction knows there is a large sum of money lying practically idle, and thinks it very hard that a slice of it cannot be spared for some very desirable improvements in his own department. The Minister of Marine refuses to accept all his responsibilities unless a couple of iron-clads are added to the Navy, the War Minister cannot do without several batteries of Krupp guns, the Public Works without some costly building out of all relation to the actual needs of the occasion, and so on. The FINANCE MINISTER may be ever so stern, but he cannot always withstand these applications, which will be made so long as there is a fund presumably disposable for such purposes. All this temptation should be taken away, and if any Department wants money, it should be given from the revenue, or refused because the revenue will not permit of the appropriation.

Finally, we think it well to warn all sanguine currency reformers, or those who, agreeing with us, hope that everything will come right if this one great reform is only carried, that it is foolish and idle to hope more from it than it legitimately promises to yield. You cannot make a man rich by merely showing him how to manage his money; you cannot increase the wealth of a state by simply adjusting its paper and metallic issues. The change to a convertible currency in Japan will not bring to every young lady's feet a handsome young nobleman with a large estate. It will not cover the country at once with roads and railways. It will not increase the revenue or diminish the expenditure —at all events by direct means. It will work no miracles, and human life will present much the same aspect as it now presents. But it will give greater certainty to the transactions of every-day life; it will impart a new confidence to men in making contracts extending over lengthed periods of time; it will incite to new enterprise, and vivify declining enterprise; it will act to the home and foreign trade as governor and fly-wheel do to the steam-engine, regulating the amount of force at work and the application of that force.

We now pass on to consider the objections to our proposals made by a writer in the *Hiogo News*, who, though, as we think and hope to show, quite in the wrong, has still approached a serious subject seriously, and need not be greatly reproached for a little harmless dogmatism. But before he says that such and such an asserted fact exists only in *our* imagination, that this is "a fallacy" and that "is wrong," he should certainly have taken greater pains to master the question at issue, and been more sure that he had eliminated from his own conception of it certain serious errors into which he has fallen. But we shall not affect to have been disturbed by all this. There are only two questions worth discussing; viz, is our currency in a sound or an unsound state, and are the measures we have advocated for its reform such as would approve themselves to sound economists.

The writer of the article, then, appears to have wholly missed the broad general position advanced by ourselves in regard to the Mexican dollar. That position is this: that the employment of a coin for the purposes of trade, which is wanting in the very first characteristic of a good currency, namely, the capacity of circulating, is necessarily fraught with injury to trade. It was pointed out that the large quantity of silk sold to foreigners, had placed in the hands of the Japanese a large quantity of Mexican dollars; that the circumstances of trade obviously required that the currency of the country should expand, but that in consequence of the non-circulation of the Mexican dollar, it could not expand. In virtue of the course of trade, a large mass of coin had come into the

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hands of the Japanese, but, *in place of passing freely into circulation and augmenting the volume of the currency as a good currency would have done*, they hung in suspension within the area of a square mile or something like it. It was further argued that the holders of this coin, which is thus useless for the purposes of internal trade, having to procure a currency possessing the property of circulating, had to sell their dollars to obtain that currency, and that the large mass of dollars thus brought forward for exchange, had raised the price of paper *yen* far above its normal or average value as measured in Mexican dollars, and that this rise in price was a loss to the producer—a position which is still maintained.

It must be admitted that the writer not only appears to have failed in apprehending this simple position, but has raised other questions which tend to becloud the subject. Thus, as we understand him, he alludes to the *rise* in the value of the Mexican dollar as measured by the *rate of exchange in London*, and proceeds to argue that if there had been a silver *yen* currency it would have risen in the same way. No doubt it would, although not to the same extent, but the *fall* in the value of the Mexican dollar as measured in paper *yen* is the main point to which attention is to be directed. It is not necessary to clog this part of the subject by any reference to the foreign exchanges.

There is some obscurity and want of logical coherence in the article. Thus, after pointing out that gold coin has left the country and assigning certain reasons for it, which are partly right and partly wrong, the writer goes on to say that as the gold coin has gone away, we have now a currency of paper *yen* and Mexican dollars and "nothing else," and then adds:—

"Under these circumstances the enormous recent demand for silk has brought out the peculiarities of the position with startling vividness." But if the gold had *not* gone away, the peculiarities of the position would have been brought out with equal vividness. For the same quantity of silk would have been sold, the same quantity of Mexican dollars would therefore have been brought into the market to be exchanged for the circulating gold coin, and the pressure of the large mass of *non-circulating* coin seeking exchange would have caused an appreciation in value of the *circulating* gold coin.

The writer specially dissents from our view that the premium on paper represents a loss to the producer. He argues that the premium paid for paper represents the recent appreciation of gold over silver, for paper *yen* are, he says, "practically gold." But it is quite certain that paper *yen* are not "practically gold." They are not convertible into gold, nor have they even any fixed value as measured in gold. Let us suppose that there is a heavy demand for imports. The Japanese dealers who wish to buy have to procure Mexican dollars to pay for them. How do they get these dollars? By giving paper money to the silk and tea merchant in exchange for them. But what happens when the dollars are exhausted? Then the dealer begins to buy *gold* with his paper, for the foreign banker will buy the gold against dollars. Now when paper money is thus *seeking* gold, the number of *gold yen* to be obtained for 100 paper *yen*, *tends to become less and less as the demand increases*, that is, paper goes more and more to a discount as compared with gold. Are paper *yen* practically gold at such a time? Surely, not. And they are never, "practically *gold yen*." The error into which the writer has fallen is that of forgetting that the paper *yen* is a circulating medium continually varying in value, whether measured in gold *yen*, silver *yen*, or Mexican dollars. It has no fixed relation to any one of these coins. Its continual fluctuations in value are inseparable from its character of being inconvertible and is a strong reason for a return to convertibility. But while this is clearly true, it is also true that it has a tendency towards a certain normal value, as measured in Mexican dollars, and this is caused partly by the fact that the volume of the paper money is fixed, and partly by the fact that the amounts of paper money and Mexican dollars seeking to be exchanged for each other are not generally so much out of proportion as they have recently been. This normal or average point is about 400, or 100 paper *yen* for 100 dollars. Sometimes the price is a little lower, sometimes a little higher, but, speaking generally, this is the normal or average price. There can be no doubt, then, that the recent heavy rise in the value of paper *yen*, as measured in Mexican dollars, represented a loss real to the producer. In June last, for every 100 dollars worth of silk the producer could get 100 paper *yen*. Two or three months later he could get 93.25 only. And it does not settle the question to say that 93.25 would buy back $100 again. The question he asks himself is this, Will the 93.25 paper *yen* which I take with me into the country, buy as much labour and goods as the 100 *yen* did three or four months ago? And the answer is clear: it will not.

Under the present system periods will always be occurring when the native medium of circulation will be raised unduly in value relatively to Mexican dollars, no matter what that medium may be. What is wanted is a currency that will circulate among foreigners and natives alike, and that, under such circumstances as have lately occurred, will pass *out of Yokohama and augment the currency* in accordance with the demand of trade. True money is a *generalised* purchasing power; Mexican dollars are a *particularised* purchasing power, and the basis on which foreign trade is conducted will be considerably enlarged and strengthened on the day when the Japanese silver *yen* becomes the recognised medium of payment.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

Appeals in Criminal Cases.

(Chôya Shimbun.)

Laws are an important part of the property of a country and should be regarded by the whole nation with confidence. But if they are incomplete they become the property of the officials alone, the people learn to distrust them, and they can no longer be termed the laws of the entire nation.

When the laws are incomplete and their wording is ambiguous, the officials can punish men according to their own will, and not according to the true weight of the offence that has been committed. And again, there are cases of bold and sturdy men, who, being thoroughly convinced that they are not guilty of the offence with which they are charged, refuse to admit such guilt, and are then confined in prison for a long term by the officials, or who, by means of torture, are made to confess crimes of which they were entirely innocent. When the laws are employed in this manner, they can no longer be termed the laws of the nation, they are merely the property of the officials, who by means of them are able to inflict as much suffering on the people as they please. When laws are in this state, there will be an increase in the number of convictions of innocent men, and of escapes of guilty men. Many troubles spring from this source, the worst of which is that the people lose all confidence it the laws.

Such was undoubtedly the condition of affairs in days gone by, but we are happily now beyond this stage, and it must be admitted that great improvements have been made of late years in the administration of the law. Yet we are still not without some grave doubts with regard to the justice of some of our present proceedings.

And there is one point on which we desire specially to put ques-

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tion to the Government, viz, how is it that men are made to suffer double as much punishment as they are sentenced to by the Courts? For instance, a man is sentenced to three months' of imprisonment, but is confined for six months. It will doubtless be said that such things used once to happen, but they do so no longer under the present Government, and, generally speaking, men would be justified in such an answer. Yet we have unmistakeable proofs of the fact. Mr. Motoki, the editor of the *Saifû Shimbun*, was sentenced by the *Saibansho* to two years and a half imprisonment. He then appealed to the *Daishin-In*, which delayed giving its decision for six months, the effect of such decision being that he must serve his term of imprisonment for two years and a half from the date thereof. Thus Mr. Motoki has actually to undergo three years imprisonment.

Again, Mr. Hokiyama, the former editor of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, was sentenced by the *Saibansho* to three months' imprisonment. But, while in prison, he appealed to the *Daishin-In*, and in default of any judgment arriving from that body previous to the expiration of the term, he was released from prison by the *Saibansho* and placed temporarily in charge of his relatives to await the decision of the *Daishin-In*. A few days afterwards this decision was given, and confirmed the judgment of the *Saibansho* and, on the strength of this, Mr. Hokiyama was compelled to undergo three more months of imprisonment. Is not this suffering twice the penalty awarded by the first Court?

We hear that appellants are confined in different cells from the common prisoners, there to await the decision of the *Daishin-In*, but the food and the place itself are the same in both cases, so that the only difference between the two sets of men is, that one is awaiting a decision while the other consists of convicted criminals. The difference between them, therefore, in respect of condition, is little more than nominal.

Is it not a grievous misfortune that men who thus appeal are kept waiting in prison for the decision of the upper Court, and that if the former judgment is confirmed, they have to undergo the term of imprisonment awarded by the first Court, from the date of the new judgment.*

Nor, supposing the appeal is allowed by the *Daishin-In*, and the appellant is pronounced innocent, is there any way to compensate him for the hardships he suffers during the interval which his appeal involves. We earnestly entreat the Government to extend its mercy to men thus situated. The officials of the Judicial Department may hold certain views on this question, and when it comes under review for reform, changes may have to be made in many other parts of the system, and this may be the reason why reform is not undertaken at once. But are not the laws the property of the nation? If we lose confidence in them, even for a moment, the officials who administer them cannot be pronounced guiltless.

A Limited Monarchy.

(Chôya Shimbun.)

A German scholar of great acquirements, Biedermann by name, has said:—"In instituting a limited form of government, the choice of the fittest time is a question of equal importance and difficulty, for, if done either too early or too late, a country will be sure to suffer great hardship and peril.† The discovery therefore of the fittest time is indispensable."

These words were uttered by a man of great talent and learning, who must have studied history and well weighed his conclusions before expressing himself. And thus we believe these words, which carry more weight with them than words uttered under excitement.

There are now two parties existing in Japan, the one clamorous for rapid reforms, the other inclined towards slower measures. The former is desirous of establishing a limited form of government as early as possible, while the latter thinks we are not yet ripe for it and seeks to delay the change as long as possible. The opinions of these two sections differ as widely as fire and water; still, if both were to bear well in mind what had been said by this great German scholar, it would be well for our nation.

Now, what is the proper time spoken of above? A time when a limited form of government would best suit the people. And what are these certain "hardships and perils?" They are the loss of happiness and the advent of much misery which a nation might suffer from too much haste or too much delay in instituting a limited form of government.

Now the minds of men differ as much as their faces, and as there are always two sides to every question, one says it is too early and the other that it is too late, and there is no means of ascertaining what is really the proper time. Yet, for all this, it seems as if there must be some way of finding it out. This Mr. Biedermann, however, has only said that it was of the highest importance to discover what was the right moment, but he says nothing about the method by which this may be ascertained. It would seem therefore that this 'proper time' is a thing of difficult discovery. As times change according to the will of man, the German scholar must have meant that the men of learning who live in such times must have discernment enough to discover them.

Our country is daily advancing in civilization and so are the writers who treat these questions, while the two parties who hold these opposite views preserve their positions tenaciously and both long for victory.

Is not the present the time for the institution of a limited monarchy in this country? Very probably some excellent arguments will be found to gainsay this proposition; but they in no way represent the general feeling of the times. And such arguments are merely the suggestions of idle times, and those who make them seem to think further that the only proper time is when every one in the country has arrived at the summit of civilization. Yet should we listen to arguments of this kind we should bring upon the nation, from the Emperor down to the lowest peasant, unnumbered woes.

Look at England and France—countries foremost in civilization. Are all the people of those countries statesmen, philosophers, or men of extensive learning? Though London be grand and Paris enchanting, there are men living there who know not either how to read or write; and how much more ignorance still must there be in the interior? We have been told that the most superstitious ideas prevail among the farming class in Scotland—ideas which seem utterly stupid to any man of common sense, and this proves that there are ignorant men both in Great Britain and France. Yet in both these countries a limited form of government prevails, and has prevailed for many years past. At the time, too, when the government took this form in those countries, there must have been far more ignorance among the people than at present, and all this proves that in order to have a limited form of government it is not necessary to wait until a country arrives at the highest stage of civilization. It would be idle to plead that all our people are thoroughly educated and civilized, but when the educated classes contend for the institution of a limited form of government, the proper time for establishing it has arrived.

Our Emperor expressed his desire for a more limited form of government in the Imperial Decree of the 14th April 1875, and recently ordered the *Genro-In* to compile a new Code of National Laws. The German scholar quoted above has said that it is a difficult thing to find the right moment for constitutional changes, and so it is. But many among us who have watched these things very earnestly and carefully, think that the proper time is the present, and that no good reason can be given for letting the opportunity pass.

Missionaries.

(Chôya Shimbun.)

(A Communicated Article.)

There is a body of men in this country called missionaries. They are men who could not be content solely to teach their own countrymen at home, but have travelled over thousands of miles of the wide ocean and made it their duty to teach and convert us Japanese to their religion, and the numbers of Japanese so converted is steadily on the increase. Love is said to be the foundation of their faith, and they hold that all men belong to one great family and are therefore brothers. Thus, say they, men should associate with each other without heed to nationality, and that boundaries should not exist which keep nations apart from each other. The native converts, many of whom receive assistance from these missionaries, hold the same views and do not seem in the least ashamed of them. Such is the present aspect of Christianity in Japan.

But this world, which these Christians term a single family, is divided into east and west, and these two portions are again subdivided into separate nations, each nation having its own Government. When the people of any country become enlightened, they receive protection from their Government, and when prosperous and wealthy they are termed powerful nations.

If we look to the present condition of the world, we see that the weaker countries are always jealous of the advance of others in power and wealth and wish that they themselves were in the

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* No! It cannot ligitimately be called a misfortune. It must deliberately be called one of the most iniquitous instances of injustice ever perpetrated on the face of the earth.—[Ed. *J. W. M.*]

† Doubtless some profound wisdom underlies this remark, but it is extremely difficult to discover it.—[Ed. *J. W. M.*]

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same position. Moreover, every nation evinces a strong desire—we make no pretension to explain so glaring an absurdity—to be the ruling power over all other nations.

Now the desire to increase the power or territory of a country cannot be in accordance with Christian doctrine, while the equal feeling which it is supposed that all men should entertain towards each other, is of impossible attainment. Let us suppose that a foreigner and a countryman of our own were drowning at the same time, to whom should we first render assistance? Naturally, we should save our countryman first and afterwards the foreigner, and this choice is made because we esteem friends and strangers differently. And when a man is pressed by poverty arising either from misfortune or any other cause, does he not always apply first to his friends and then to strangers? This arises from the fact that men know that something of the nature of disgrace attends the request for assistance, and they desire that a knowledge of their circumstances should be confined among their friends and not made known to strangers; nor are any men free from this feeling.

Now when we examine into the circumstances of the native converts, we find that a large number of them are receiving assistance from the missionaries and have no other means of supporting themselves.* Yet they do not seem in the least ashamed of their condition, and this is natural enough, for they regard the whole world as a single family and the missionaries as their brethren. But suppose that a war should break out between two nations, would they call all those who struggle for their country the enemies of their religion?

Let us cast an eye to the countries whence the missionaries come. Russia, for one, is ever seeking to increase her territory by the subjugation of other nations. But do not the Russians, who assuredly burn with this lust of conquest, profess Christianity as their faith? The cause of the nation and the commands of the religion never can be reconciled.

Now when these converts receive charity from the foreign missionaries, they shamelessly say that the whole world is but a single nation and the missionaries are their brethren, though on other occasions they say that foreigners are our enemies. We cannot restrain our scorn for such shameless inconsistency. Whether looked at from a moral or intellectual point of view, all this is wrong. If owing to bodily weakness or any other form of misfortune, a man is unable to command the necessaries of life by his labour, let him go to his friends and relatives for help, and, if this fails, let him go to the poor house, rather than seek the assistance of foreign missionaries. It is indeed no slight disgrace to go the poor-house, but it is far better than to receive alms from foreigners. I have not the slightest ill will either against the missionaries or their religion. But it grieves me to think that there are many who apply to them for help without any attendant feeling of shame. This will bring on our nation the scorn of foreigners, who will say that the Japanese are insensible to shame, and may be made members of the Church for a very small amount of money.

* We believe this to be an entire misapprehension. A statement of the same kind was made some months ago, and we referred it to one of the leading missionaries in the place, who assured us that it was quite unfounded. It should also be stated, however, that circumspectly as assistance may be, and doubtless is, given, nothing could be more unreasonable than to suppose that a missionary is not to relieve such cases of want and distress among his converts as may come before him.—[ED. J.W.M.]

A TALE OF A CAT.

(Continued.)

But wherefore all this bitterness and rancour against unconscious Nedzutarô? The reason is obvious enough when it is remembered that the contract of adoption by which he had been proclaimed Munetsura's heir, forbade that he should be supplanted in his rights by any other person, albeit a scion of the house itself.

Such was the reflection which rankled in the bosoms of his parents, and made them wish a thousand times a day that they had never seen the face of him whose shadow lay upon his foster brother and obscured him. There he was, however, and how to get rid of him was now the question. As they could not decently thrust him out of doors, they determined to try if, by dint of insults and annoyances, they could not succeed in making him run away of his own accord, or, better still even, put a period to his existence to escape from misery. Their measures, to this end however, met with the ill success which they deserved, as, owing to the gentleness and loyalty of his disposition, he accepted blows and evil usage without a murmur, regarding them rather in the light of heaven-sent corrections delivered by the hands of his parents, than as unmerited chastisements. And, indeed, it is not improbable too that he had not overmuch of leisure to devote to the consideration of the question, inasmuch as his time was fully occupied between perfecting himself in all those manly exercises and accomplishments which befitted a *samurai*, during the day, and in poring over the ancient classics by the lamp's dim light after he had retired to his chamber, and when not required to minister to the amusement of his worthy father, whose habit it had of late become to lie abed all day and spend his nights carousing. At such times the unlucky lad was sure to feel the weight of his father's displeasure if he manifested any signs of abstraction or fatigue, and most especially it behoved him to keep his attention on the stretch when desired to take a hand at checquers—a game of which his father was immoderately fond—even though the sun surprised them at their sitting.

In spite of all these trials and drawbacks, however, Nedzutarô grew and prospered, so that at the age of fifteen he was quite a comely fellow, pleasant to look upon and of intelligent and engaging manners. So much so, indeed, was this the case, that even his exacting father could not help praising him now and then in a surly fashion, and hoping that his own son would turn out like him. This, repeated once or twice in the presence of his wife, who could not brook that any standard of comparison should be applied to the child she had gone through so much for, and who was being "defrauded of his rights," as she went to say, so inflamed her hatred against Nedzutarô, that she at last set about in earnest to compass his destruction.

Now, it chanced that my lady had amongst her waiting women a little maiden named Koharu, a shy and timid beauty, who was at once the admiration of all the men and the envy of the women. The plum trees in the castle garden had blossomed but sixteen times since she first saw the light, and if the lines and sonnets inscribed about the houses of the men at arms had aught of truth in them, no spring had ever yet produced a blossom so lovely that its tint could vie in delicacy with the bloom upon Koharu's cheeks; and, as to her eyes, so bright and sparkling were they said to be by those who boasted of a glance—they were but rarely seen for the silken fringes which overhung them and the modesty which forbade them to be raised—that the sun himself, and indeed the remainder of the heavenly bodies whose business it is to shine, were out of fashion as standards of brilliancy with the wits and poetasters of the castle, and were voted downright dull and lustreless by the jovial blades who drank her health and sang her praises.

Small wonder then if young Nedzutarô, whose opportunities of seeing and admiring her were many, inasmuch as she was a favorite of his mother's and in constant attendance upon her, should, from feasting upon her beauty in silence, have gradually assumed boldness enough to faulter out a bashful greeting when he encountered her about the house, and, meeting with no more terrible rebuff for his temerity than a smile and a blush, have come in process of time to love her with all his honest heart, and even permit himself to hope that his affection was returned, although he had not as yet found the courage to resolve for ever the doubts and despairs which beset a lover's path.

And what of my Lady all this time? Was she ignorant of this little drama of many acts which was being played before her? Not she. By that subtle instinct, or what you will, which informs a woman the moment love making begins, and fixes all her attention, thereupon not a single glance of admiration from Nedzutarô, or responsive rise of color on the part of Koharu, escaped her. She read the idyl through and through, and rejoiced at it exceedingly, for it seemed to her that chance was working hand in hand with her to bring about Nedzutarô's destruction. When she thought the time had come for action, she desired Koharu to attend her in her chamber, and having dismissed her other women, she thus addressed her:—

"What is this my eyes have told me, girl? Nay, speak not, hussy, for I require no answer from you. Was it for this that I took you, a dirty and neglected little starveling, and fed, and housed, and clothed you until you ripened beneath my fostering care into the

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comely woman that now you are? What would have been your fate by this but for my goodness, none can know better than yourself. And what is my return for all my kindness? In place of centering all your regard and affection on me, your mistress, whose hope it was to be so requited, you neglect her for her enemy. Nay, deny it not, for you know I speak the truth."

Confused and overwhelmed with shame at the discovery of a secret which she had fondly fancied was buried out of sight and suspected by none, what could Koharu do, but vow and protest between her sobs, and in intermittent sentences, that her love for the best of mistresses was unchanged, that her heart was broken by her words, that she could never smile again if her mistress continued to think so hardly of her, that as to Nedzutarô—here a crimson flush overspread her tear-stained face, as the sun at times shines through an April shower—she thought it no harm to let him speak to her on one or two occasions, but, as to her heart, it was all her kind and noble mistress's, nay, her soul, her very life, was in her hand! Thus vehemently protested poor Koharu, and begged to be forgiven.

"Of course, your life is mine," said Mubatama, "and perhaps I mean to prove your willingness to part with it in my service before another sun has risen."

Although her heart died within her at these cruel words, Koharu had yet sufficient presence of mind not to betray any outward emotion, but, bowing her head upon the mat, meekly replied, "It is your's to command and mine to obey. Be your wishes what they may, I am ready to perform my part, even though it include the laying down of my life."

"Nay, nay, my child, I do not know that I require so great a sacrifice from you. I have a fancy, however, to learn how Nedzutarô employs his time, and I would put him to a test with your assistance. To-night, my lord, your master, will be absent from the castle, and will not therefore require your lover's presence. You, too, shall have a holiday, as I absolve you from attendance on myself. Go late, then, to Nedzutarô's chamber, and handing him this letter which I have written for you, throw yourself upon your knees and, declaring your affection for him, implore him to take you for his wife. If he refuse, then draw this *wakizashi*, and make believe to cut your throat; and if he still is obdurate, and the love you profess for me, your mistress and benefactor, is not false, perform the act in earnest, as is your duty."

(To be Continued.)

YOKOHAMA RACE CLUB.

A special meeting of the Yokohama Race Club was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, kindly lent for the occasion, the following members being present:—Messrs. Keswick, Strachan, D'Iffanger, Center, Brooke, Engert, Pinn, Ness, Thurburn, A. Mitchell, J. A. Fraser, Reimers, W. J. Cruikshank, Johnstone, Farley, McRitchie, Henley, James, Glennie, Cope, Mills, T. Wallace, Pollard, J. P. Reid, Dodds, A. Winstanley, Mollison, Bennett, Hamilton, Pugh, Hartley, Abbott, Braun, J. Walter, E. J. Reid, Haselwood, Hay, Cook, Brewer and Jones.

Mr. J. A. Fraser was voted into the Chair, and briefly informed those present, that owing to unfortunate differences which had taken place about the position the Club was in as regards their tenancy of the Race Course, the Committee had thought it desirable to draw up a report, which he would now call on the Honorary Secretary to read.

Mr. Keswick, the Honorary Secretary, then read the following:—

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee has been long silent under the imputations cast upon the Race Club, but this silence has been due to the fact that an opportunity has scarcely presented itself for the Race Club to state its case to the public, if indeed such statement has been necessary, considering that the Club has been and is still ready to rely on the good sense of the community to discredit the absurd and groundless statements that have been made against it.

Before proceeding to deal with more recent events affecting the Race Course, it is as well to refer back to 1866, to the public meeting held in that year, at which the Community placed the Course in the hands of the Race Club, and it should be clearly understood too, that the Yokohama Race Club dates its birth, not from that meeting, but from four years previous—1862. This is a fact of some importance as showing that the Club has not been in possession of the Course as Representatives or Trustees of the Community, other than that the Community of 1866 gave over its charge of the course to the Yokohama Race Club, as the best means of ensuring its proper government, and in the interests of the sport of racing.

From 1866 down to the present time, the Club has continued to govern the Course. It has paid in each year the full rent claimed by the Japanese Government (a reduction on the original rental having been agreed to by the Japanese Authorities during the years from 1870 to 1875 inclusive), it has provided annual race meetings, maintained and improved the Course, and its control has been carried out with an earnest desire to provide fair sport for the public. Meetings of the Club called by public advertisement have been held twice a year, and at these ample opportunities have been afforded either to members of the Club, or to the public through members of the Club, to being about any change in the general administration of the Course.

Admission to Club membership has practically been open to all, and throughout the nine years that the Club has controlled the Course, the ballot of membership has only told adversely in one case. No prejudices of class have stood in the way as preventing members of the Community from joining the Club,—men of different pursuits, and by reason of those pursuits men whose intercourse either socially or in business is limited, have met on one common ground as members of the Race Club and have raced side by side in friendly rivalry. On one point only in connection with membership has the Club been firm, in that it has opposed, and successfully, the admission of professionals, and in so doing has been in harmony with most Race Clubs throughout the East.

Of so called Community rights in connection with the Course throughout the long period 1866 to 1876, the Club has heard nothing, and this is not to be surprised at considering that there have been no Community grievances. The annual meeting of the Race Club held in January of this year at the Chamber of Commerce rooms passed off quietly. A Committee was elected for the year and the Club's tenancy for another year being entered upon, the rent for the Course was paid in advance, and month by month up to the present date, money has been disbursed by the Club for the maintenance of the Course on the security of this year's tenancy. Had the Community desired to take over the control of the Course from the Club, or to make fresh arrangements with respect to it, they had an opportunity of doing so at the close of each year. It may not be amiss to state here that the rent for the current year ($1,500), and the expenses of maintenance from January 1st to date, make up a sum amounting to upwards of $2,500.

In the spring of this year *one* of the Community (this phrase is used as it is one that seems to commend itself to those who arrayed themselves in opposition to us) sought admission to the Club. He was proposed and seconded, but the ballot of the Committee was adverse to him in its result—two voting for and three against him. Of the motives that prompted the votes in favour of or against the applicant, it is not the business of the Club nor of the public to enquire—there may have been excellent reasons for the exclusion. If the exclusion in this case was one that offended the good sense of the Club generally—there was a remedy, and that was to call a meeting of the Club, censure the action of the Committee and thus ensure their resignation. But this would appear to be too open and straightforward a course for those interested in the admission of the applicant. A memorial was drawn up at their instigation addressed to the Consuls, charging the Club with usurping the rights of the Community and with pretensions to exclusive proprietorship. The memorial obtained some 130 signatures of the general public, and if rumour speaks true, a period of two months or more of active importuning was spent in achieving this result.

Of those who signed the memorial it may safely be stated that a large proportion have never attended the Race Meetings as spectators, and are indifferent on the subject of racing generally. Moreover a memorial setting forth an alleged grievance does not, as a rule, fail to attract signatures, particularly when defence of public rights, usurpation of power, are the snares employed to gain public sympathy, and no attempt is made to obtain a hearing from the other side. That the memorial did not receive twice the number of signatures under the circumstances is the only thing to be wondered at in connection with it. The memorial was placed before the Consuls, who were asked to declare

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whether the Race Course was given for the use of the Community or no, and if given to the Community to see that that body was secured in its rights. The Senior Consul in his reply informed the memorialists that the Consuls were unanimously of opinion that the Race Course was granted for the use of the Foreign Community, but he also took care to point out that the Consuls experienced a difficulty in dealing with the question owing to the absence of a Title Deed.

The Senior Consul addressed the Foreign Representatives in respect to the non-existence of the title deed, and at the same time forwarded a copy of the memorial. In due course replies were received and the correspondence which has been published in the local papers needs no special reference here, as it has been accessible to all.

The action of certain of the Consuls consequent on the replies from the Foreign Representatives is now matter of notoriety: but it would be interesting to know how those of the Consuls who have taken the recent steps in respect to "Trustees" reconcile their action in proceeding to appoint Trustees, with their opinion as expressed in their letter of the 3rd July to the memorialists, when they state that they experienced a difficulty in dealing with the question for want of a title deed.

If the difficulty existed then, surely it exists still, considering that no title deed is as yet in the hands of the Consuls, and an important fact apparently overlooked by them is, that the title deed issues from the Japanese Government who have something on their side to say as to its terms, and before the deed can be acted upon it must be sealed and delivered by the proper authorities acting for the Government.

Surely if the Consuls were, as expressed in the letter of July 3rd, unanimously of opinion that the Course was granted for the use of the Community, and the absence of a title deed did not, as it is asserted it does not now, stand in their way, why did they not then proceed to the nomination of so called Trustees? The question of a reference to the Ministers need not have stood in their way, as they were unanimous on the question of the Course having been given for the use of the Community. So far as the recent nomination of so called Trustees is concerned, the Race Club declines to recognise them, holding that any committee of management should be elected by and from amongst the community and not by a certain number of the Consuls, who, if report speaks true, are warm and active supporters of those hostile to the Race Club, which includes a by no means unimportant section of the Foreign Community.

A letter addressed to the Foreign Representatives signed by seventy-seven members of the Club, protesting against the recent nomination of "Trustees," as an act which is neither binding on the Community or the Club has already been sent in.

If the community so desire it the Club is perfectly ready at the end of the year to resign its control of the course to whatever body may be appointed at a *bonâ fide* meeting of the community, and with the voting power fixed on a proper basis. To such body the Race Club will cheerfully submit the consideration of its rights and interests.

Of the right of the Club to exclude other than members from the use of the course for the current year it is not proper here to speak at length. It will suffice to say that any action of the club in respect thereto has been based on the fact of its tenancy, and of having paid the full rent up to the close of 1876.

Moreover the opponents of the Club have paid no heed to the fact that the Club's tenancy of the course has resulted from the action of the community, and that on the security of such tenancy disbursements have been made to a large amount.

The Club, as stated in their letter to the Foreign Representatives, will not now oppose the entrance on to the course on other than their own race days of individuals or other members of Race Clubs. To do so would be to court attack from those who doubtless would not scruple to resort to other than legitimate means to enforce their wishes.

The pendency of a case in one of the laws Courts here precludes further remark on this subject.

A word may not be out of place in respect to a charge more whispered than openly stated, that the Yokohama Race Club is in the hands of an English clique. Racing is an English sport, and any Club got up here for the promotion of the sport would naturally include amongst its members a large proportion of Englishmen, more particularly out of a Community in which Englishmen numerically preponderate. As a fact the Club has been open to all nationalities that go to make up the Yokohama Community, and the difficulty has been to get other than Englishmen to serve on the Committee, notwithstanding efforts to obtain the services on the Committee of gentlemen not Englishmen being members of the Club. At times these efforts have been successful, and succeeding years have witnessed the election of a Committee which has comprised gentlemen whose presence on the Committee has been a sufficient answer to the insinuation that the Club is managed by an English clique. Of the charges brought against the Race Club elsewhere, that it has drawn up race programmes to suit particular individuals, that it has been guilty of untold iniquities and that it has sanctioned the loosest practices at the Race Meetings, the status of the Club, the gentlemen that go to compose it, and those who are elected to govern its affairs, offer as fair an assurance to the public as can be given that racing in Yokohama, under the management of the Race Club, has been as free from the evils that are inseparable from the sport, (and for which the public is as responsible as the Race Club) as it is possible racing can be in any part of the world.

And now briefly to sum up;—the position the Race Club affirms for itself is this:

That they are the tenants of the course up to the close of the present year by virtue of the payment of the full rent for this year, and have the right to exclude any one of the Community, not being a member of the Club, from the use of the course, until the termination of their tenancy. A right, let it be borne in mind, the Club will not seek to exercise except on the days appointed for their Autumn Meeting.

That the Club will continue to preserve its integrity as the Yokohama Race Club subject to its own rules, and that in the event of the management of the course passing to other hands, the Club will endeavour to arrange for the exclusive use of the course on those days in Spring and Autumn which may be mutually arranged for the holding of the Spring and Autumn Meetings, and subject to such terms as may be agreed upon between the Committee of the Yokohama Race Club and those who may have the management of the Race Course.

That the Club will also endeavour to arrange for the repayment in whole or in part of the amounts expended by the Club in improvements.

It is possible that some member present may see fit to remark on the proceedings that attended the gathering of a section of the Community at the Grand Hotel on the 3rd instant, when the Yokohama Race Association was formed, as, comment on those proceedings will find no place here, further than to add that in this brief statement put before the Club, facts have been relied on, declamatory orations and mistatements being left to those who rely upon such aids to support their case against the Yokohama Race Club.

Mr. Ness then rose to make a few remarks. He said that the Committee had done wisely in giving the full account just read by the Hon Sec. and he thought the Club could fully justify their proceedings. There was no doubt about the Club having paid the rent of the course up to the end of the present year, and consequently the Japanese Authorities were bound to uphold them in their present occupancy, and even, he thought, give them a proper notice to quit. Should the members of the Club admit that the *soi-disant* Trustees, as appointed by some of the Consuls, fully represented the community, and had the power at once to oust this Club from their rights in the Course, then they should admit that every individual member of the Community had a right to claim a share in the balance of cash in the hands of the Club, without having contributed one single cent by way of subscription to its revenues. They were all well acquainted with the action taken by that body calling themselves the Yokohama Racing Association, the principal exponent of whose views was a well known official who advocated their cause with an energy worthy of himself; and while with one breath he charged the members of this Club with being trespassers and wrongdoers, and further of being guilty of innumerable iniquities, in another breath he hoped these charges were not true, as he professed to have an enormous respect for the Yokohama Race Club generally, and was happy to say many of its members enjoyed the extreme felicity of being numbered among his personal friends. The promoters of the opposition to this Club pretended to work for the rights of the community, with a view to restore privileges which the community had been iniquitously deprived of for ten years, while they actually adopted the identical principles of this Club, which had so altered its rules

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as to meet the views of the community, so that the difference was only a matter of detail. It is true the Racing Association professed to desire that the moral standard of racing should be raised, but that they could or would so raise it was not worthy of thought. The effect of their rules would be to admit professional riders, while the rules of this Club excluded them.

Mr. Ness proposed and Mr. Farley seconded that the report just read be approved. Carried unanimously,

Mr. Brooke enquired if any correspondence on the question had taken place, and if so, proposed that copies should be appended to the report.

The following letters where then read by the Hon. Sec.

Yokohama, 7th October, 1876.

Messrs.

RUSSELL ROBERTSON,
J. J. KESWICK,
W. J. CRUICKSHANK,
W. M. STRACHAN and
J. WALTER.

} *Committee Yokohama Race Club.*

GENTLEMEN:

I have the honor to inform you that by the action of the Board of Foreign Consuls at Yokohama, Messrs. G. Blakeway, J. J. Van der Pot, E. G. Vouillemont, J. Middleton, A. Schaeffer and H. P. Lillibridge, were elected Trustees for the management of the Yokohama Race Course.

I am instructed also to inform you, that the Board of Trustees, noticing your published programme and advertisement for a Race meeting to be held on the course, during the first, second and third of November next, have no wish or intention to interfere in any way with such meeting, but to advise you that the course will also be open to the use and disposition of the Yokohama Racing Association from this date, for training purposes, conjointly with yourselves, excepting only on the days of your meeting, on which days the course will be at your sole disposition.

The Trustees are also informed that the Ground-rent due from the community to the Japanese Government for the current half-year, has been paid through your Club.

Will you kindly furnish me with a list of your membership, also a memorandum of rent and expenses for the current half year, to enable the Trustees to adjust the proportion to be refunded to you.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Very truly yours, etc.,
H. P. LILLIBRIDGE,
Hon. Secty. Board of Trustees.

Yokohama, 9th October, 1876.

H. P. LILLIBRIDGE, Esq.
Yokohama.

SIR.—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 7th instant informing the Committee of the Yokohama Race Club that by the action of the Board of Foreign Consuls at Yokohama, Messrs. G. Blakeway, J. J. Van der Pot, E. G. Vouillemont, J. Middleton, A. Schaeffer, and yourself were elected Trustees for the management of the Yokohama Race Course. This statement is incorrect! The action of certain of the Consuls in the direction you intimate is altogether invalid so far as British, Swiss, and Portuguese subjects are concerned, and it follows therefore that the Committee of the Yokohama Race Club is not in a position to accord you any recognition as Trustees of the Race Course.

You say that the Trustees, so called, have no wish or intention to interfere in any way with the forthcoming Race Meeting of the Club of which due notice has been given to the public, but you advise the Committee that the Course will also be open to the use and disposition of the Yokohama Racing Association from this date for training purposes conjointly with the Yokohama Race Club, excepting only, on the days fixed for the Race Club Meeting.

I do not doubt but that this intimation is courteously meant, but it loses value from the fact that any interference with the Club on the days fixed for the meeting would be a most unwarrantable intrusion, if not altogether an illegal proceeding.

So far as the Yokohama Racing Association is concerned the Club is quite ready to accord them the use of the Course for training and racing purposes until the termination of the Club's tenancy, which expires at the end of this year, and had the Association been formed at any time prior to this during the Club's occupancy of the Course, a request to the same effect would have been at once acceded to by the Committee of the Race Club.

If you elect to regard yourself, and those on whose behalf you write, as the channel of communication between the Race Association and the Race Club, I shall be happy to furnish you, in that capacity—but not as Trustees—with the figures called for in your letter, which will determine the proportion to be paid by the Race Association for the use of the Course.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JAMES J. KESWICK,
Hon. Secretary,
Yokohama Race Club.

Mr. Ness then proposed the following resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. Winstanley and carried unanimously.

1.—That the Yokohama Race Club continue on the same basis as a club as heretofore, it being understood that the use of the Course may be enjoyed by any other racing association or club willing to contribute an equitable share of its rent and incidental annual expenses.

2.—That the Club disputes the pretended right of a mere majority of the Consular Board, representing a minority of the community, to appoint Trustees of the Course. The Course being dedicated to the Community, in the Community alone should be vested the right of appointing a committee of management. To such committee the Yokohama Race Club will cheerfully surrender the course at the expiration of its tenancy.

The meeting then separated after a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Correspondence.

TRAINING NOTES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Yokohama, 14th October, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—It was a matter of regret, equally to myself as to your readers, that I was prevented last week from furnishing you with my *Sporting Notes*, which have in so short a time raised your journal to that standard of popularity which you have so vainly and valorously striven to attain, and I trust that no unforeseen occurrence will happen to again interrupt the weekly information which is so anxiously sought for by the sporting world in general and the Yokohama Racing Association in particular. The training during the past fortnight has been particularly lively, the great feature of the week being the appearance of the new stable (Col. Forrester's), which at first start comprized *Chorister* (late *West Mongolian*), *Sirocco*, and several griffins. The first named was, to quote a local poet, "nipped in his blossom," or some other limb, and after a vigorous effort to effect a half mile in some wonderful time, refused to listen longer to the voice of the charmer, and has been transferred to one of the new stables connected with the Yokohama Race Association. *Sirocco* has never yet won a race on this course, but, certainly if he can run up to his form at last meeting, he should pick up laurels this time, especially as he is being trained in the most approved and careful manner. The griffin *Greyling* is a showy looking pony, and the Colonel is to be congratulated on having taken him out of the *Tartan's* hands; but to my idea he is not likely to do much this meeting, being in too poor condition. On looking over the entries, I find that the second griffin from this stable—generally known as *Mo-katz*—has not yet been entered, which is, I think, a mistake on the owner's part.

On Tuesday morning there was an unsually large attendance of both spectators and quadrupeds, and the entertainment wound up by a "pow" of some interest, in which Mr. Saville on a griffin beat his own pony *Drift* with a friendly jock up, doing the 5 furlongs on the outside in m. 1.33, a creditable performance when the riding is taken into consideration. All were disappointed in the looked for gallops on Wednesday prior to the entries closing, but I dare say we shall make up for this on some future occasion. Most of the old stagers have been doing their accustomed spins;—once round in 2.32 to 2.36 being about the time. Mr. Morrison is unfortunately troubled about many things. *Braemar* is inclined to sulk, and *Hereward* is peculiar in his gait. He is very likely to be so on the first race day, so much so, in fact, that he will probably

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reach the gate considerably ahead of his opponents on more than one occasion. *Lintie* is in splendid form and will doubtless be able to hold the name he has gained as a "goer." Of the griffins entered by Mr. Morrison I can say but little; they do not appear up to the usual *Tartan* standard, but probably there is a second *Drift* somewhere behined the scenes. *Saracen* (late *Grasshopper*) and *Crusader* are both going well, and like their owner look very pretty. The former is, in my opinion, the best pony on the course for any distance over a mile if well ridden. He showed by his going this morning that he is fully up to his old form.

Mr. John Peel has bad luck with his ponies, both the griffin *McTavish* and *Ta Phairshon* showing unmistakeable signs of lameness. *Bonito*, too, has been thrown out of training, thus leaving *Grey Friar* the only sound representative of this stable in the China pony line. He did his $\frac{3}{4}$ mile this morning in very good style, but without showing any particular turn of speed. The Japanese griffin *Albandale* is rather too young to make a successful debut. Japanese ponies are seldom of much use for racing until past 7 years old, and the majority of them reach their prime even 3 and 4 years later than this, as we have seen in the case of *Samurai*, *Montezuma*, *Typhoon* and others. The *Mongolian* Stable will doubtless carry off their share of the winnings, but at present none of their stud show much turn of speed. *South Mongolian* is hardly in fit order to train, being still rather lame. *North* is decidedly lazy, while the others, too numerous and complicated to mention, have not had enough quick work to bring out their galloping powers; but, as the Messrs. De Benter are satisfied, I suppose no one else has any right to find fault. *Chief Mongolian* late *Ravenslee* had a short spin this morning, but as yet there has not been any need for a 'stop watch' on these animals.

The entries for the various races are much better than could have been expected, and they show that notwithstanding the opposition and annoyance to which the Race Club has of late been subjected, the majority of its members are determined to show that they will support the right cause through thick and thin. I hope that the Griffins' Plate will be better filled up when the post entries close, as there are plenty to choose from.

On Friday last the *combined* stable of the Yokohama Racing Association, numbering some 25 to 30 of different sizes, shapes and colors, including the five griffins from Shanghai, made their first appearance on the course, marshalled by Count Collodion and attended by several prominent supporters of the new movement. Among the griffins many old Shanghai residents will recognize the plucky little chestnut that for so long carried one of Shanghai's most popular brokers on his daily rounds. This, however, is do reason why he should not now make a racer. I must not forget to mention that the well known hat of one of the *soi-disant* Trustees might also been distinguished in the paddock this morning, and the Y. R. A. may be congratulated in having their interests so energetically looked after.

Your truly,

TRITON.

Some important discoveries have been made at Athens during the past month. The Archæological Society has commenced excavations at the foot of the precipice on which the Parthenon stands—namely, below the south-west angle of the building. Between the base of the Acropolis at this point and an outer wall of mediæval and Turkish construction a large quantity of soil has accumulated, and in removing this the antiquarians came upon the remains of a classic building, which, according to the Athens correspondent of the *Levant Herald*, "there is every reason to regard as the Temple of Æsculapius described by Pausanias, and mentioned by other authors." Many fragments of inscriptions have been found; a much mutilated head of Æsculapius, a female torso, and some votive tablets, with the usual symbolic or commemorative reliefs. But the great "find" consisted of an inscription of eighty lines, setting forth the treaty concluded between the Athenians and Chalcidians, when as mentioned by Thucydides, the former under Pericles had subdued the whole of Eubœa. From the fragments of the temple that have been discovered it is clearly seen that it was of the Ionic order.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Law Report.

IN H. B. M.'S CONSULAR COURT.

Before Russell Robertson, Esq., Consul.

Tuesday, August 10th, 1876.

Pietro Barucca *v.* E. Lewis.

This was a claim for $5.

Defendant denied the claim.

Pietro Barucca, sworn: Last year I had a claim against Lewis for $68 which he was ordered by the Court to pay. $63 have been received, but there is a balance of $5 for which I now sue.

To defendant: I repaired the musical box now in Court. You paid me for that.

Plaintiff to Court: Everything is paid for. There is only the $5 due to me.

E. Lewis, sworn, stated: Two months ago, I sent this musical box to plaintiff to be repaired. He kept it for a week or so, putting in a main spring. He sent in a bill for $15; but when I refused to pay so much he brought it down to $10. Three days afterwards I sent for a Japanese (now in court) to see if a new main spring had actually been put in. It had not.

Verdict for plaintiff.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before General T. B. Van Buren, Consul General.

Monday, October 9th, 1876.

James Lanchran was charged with assault and battery on the person of William Waggott, a bill collector, on Saturday last at the house of prisoner in Benten.

Prisoner admitted the charge, under provocation.

William Weigert, sworn, stated: On the 7th instant I called on prisoner for part payment of an account. I went upstairs as usual and knocked at his door. The servant answered, and said "no" when I asked if her master was in. I said I came from No. 20. She went in and brought out $5.00 and a note which was not for me, so I returned it. She again reiterated the statement that her master was not in. I said he must be at home, and rapped at his door three times. I then opened it and saw him in the room. I said "Good morning," and when he noticed me he jumped up and caught hold me by the clothes, striking me with his fist repeatedly. He had a ring on and I was soon bespattered with blood. I escaped as quickly as possible and at once proceeded to the Consulate to complain.

To prisoner: On the 3rd you told me to return on the 7th, not in seven days. I went as I thought at the appointed time. The servant told me you were not at home; but I heard her speak to you and I was convinced you were there when you sent out the note. I saw you from the sitting room. You were in the inner room, the door of which was closed. I knocked repeatedly. You were perhaps quite justified in refusing to see me if you did not wish to, but you told a falsehood when you said you were not at home. I opened the bedroom door on my own authority thinking it neither crime nor insolence. Had you come either into my sitting or bed room I should neither have abused nor struck you.

Tomé, a Japanese woman, being warned stated:—On Saturday last after tiffin Mr. Waggott came upstairs and I asked if he came from Copeland or what he wanted. He answered "I come from Copeland." I had a note with $5 which master had ordered me to give to Copeland's collector, and brought it to him; but he would not take it and pressed on to the bed-room door. I saw master and he meet. They ran together and fell down.

To the Court:—I admit that it was a falsehood when I said master was not at home. My reason for saying so was because I could not understand what Mr. Waggott was saying. I do not think the accused was under the influence of liquor.

To plaintiff:—You opened the door before master answered to your knocks.

Plaintiff, stated:—The bill I was collecting was from the *Grand Hotel*. The balance was $15,15. I first went on the 3rd when I received $10 on account. I was told to return on the 7th.

Prisoner now stated:—I was very tired on Saturday and knew I had a hard day's work before me, so I took a rest. I told the servant that when a bill collector from Copeland came, to hand him a note and $5, giving her both at the same time. I warned her not to disturb me till a quarter to two when I must return to the office. I had hardly lain down for ten minutes when I heard voices in the sitting room, then a rap at my door which I did not care to answer. Plaintiff then stuck his head in. I demanded a reason for his daring to enter my private bed-room, and asked if he did not think it very bad and wicked? I then ejected him.

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In answer to the Court's enquiry as to the means used in ejection, witness stated :—I struck him once in the chest and he fell over a chair. That wound which plaintiff now has on his face was received in the fall. Perhaps, had I known the disgrace which would follow my hastiness, I should not have hit so hard. Had it at first been my intention to use my fists at all, I would have taken off my ring.

Ordered to pay a fine of $5 and the costs of Court.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before General T. B. VAN BUREN, Consul-General,
and
C. D. HARMAN, } *Assessors.*
G. HUELBUT, }

TŌKIŌ *Fu*, *v.* J. M. BATCHELDER.

Thursday, October 12th, 1876.

(Continued from the 7th instant.)

Plaintiffs were represented by Nakamura Tsunekatsu; defendant appeared personally, and requested that a note be taken by the Court of its resolution at last sitting that security need not be lodged by plaintiffs for the amount of damages claimed, and that it was not necessary for plaintiffs to cite their case.

Plaintiff then produced a map of the foreign Concession of Tsukiji and a written copy of the regulations for that settlement, dated November 26, 1867. Also a letter from the *Chiji* of the Tōkiō *Fu*, dated the 17th day of the 11th month of the fifth year of Meiji, to the U. S. Consul, C. O. Sheppard, Esq., and the reply of the said Consul, dated December 20th, 1872, asking the names of the Americans living outside the foreign settlement.

Defendant stated that he had bought there allotments in Tsukiji in 1872, in accordance with the printed regulations.

W. H. Denison, Vice Consul-General, sworn, deposed:—I have been connected with the Consulate since 1869. (map shown). This map, together with a letter from the Tōkiō *Fu* to Mr. Sheppard, U. S. Consul, dated 11th day of 4th month, (no year) and a printed paper headed "Further Arrangement relating to theF oreign Settlement of Yedo," I found in the U.S. Consular archives of the Consulate at Tōkio indexed May 11th, 1870, at "Letters Received." These archives were taken possession of by order of the U.S. Government. (Another paper produced) This is marked on the ontside "Plan of the foreign settlement in Tōkio, March 1870," and endorsed "showing a plan of the different allotments for foreigners." (Another map now presented.) This is a duplicate of the other; both were enclosed in a letter from the Tōkio *Fu* to Mr. Sheppard, dated May 2nd, 1870, saying that the sale would take place June 2nd, 1870, and that the maps were plans of the lots to be sold.

Plaintiff recognised these documents.

Nakamura Tsunekatsu, examined by plaintiff, stated :—These are the regulations for the purchase of land by foreigners from the Japanese, as issued in 1870. (Plaintiff's exhibit *B.* shown.) Printed copies were posted up in Tsukiji, and also sent to the different Consulates. That is the map which is spoken of in the first clause in these regulations. I recognise the blue line as that mentioned in Article II; also the red line which is spoken of in Article I. All the lots referred to in Article II have not been leased by the Government to foreigners, therefore the foreign settlement has not been extended beyond the blue line. All of the lots marked B. B. and C. C. C. have not been leased to foreigners. Foreigners attached to the Legation or in the employ of Japanese do not live inside that red line. About three hundred foreigners in all, such as I have described, live outside Tsukiji; under one hundred inside. This is an estimate only. The Seiyoken Hotel is outside the red line. More than is shown by the red line has been included in the foreign concession of Tsukiji; it has been extended as shown by the dotted red line. Foreigners cannot live outside the concession. Those spoken of before first began to live outside these limits when they went into the employ of the Japanese; that was during the Shōgunate. The Tsukiji Hotel had been built before the time of the sale in 1870. All foreigners were obliged to live there and in other places in the settlement at that time. You have paid for lot No. 1, Rios 1,470, 3 boos 2½ shu; for No. 21, Rios 586, 3 shu; for No. 21, Rios 419, 2 boos, 1 shu; No. 22, Rios 391, 3 shu.

Resumed at 1.30 p.m.

Examination of plaintiff continued :—The upset price was *rios* 1 *boys* 2 per *tsubo*. In lot 2, there were 358 *tsubos;* in No. 1, 307⅛ *tsubos;* No. 21, 277¾ *tsubos;* No. 22, 238⅞ *tsubos*. In all, 1,181⅛ *tsubos* @ *rios* 1.50, making the upset price of the whole about *rios* 1,773, which would make the bonus about *rios* 1,041.

Plaintiff examined by the Court :—The land outside Tsukiji which has been given to the Legations was ceded in time of the Shōgunate. There are no foreigners except those attached to Legations or employed by Japanese living outside Tsukiji. Missionaries are not allowed to live outside the boundaries unless employed by Japanese. The Tōkiō *Fu* does not know of any foreigners living outside Tsukiji under their servant's names. Foreigners are obliged to apply to the Foreign Office for leave to live outside the limits.

This closed the examination of plaintiff; defendant now called his witnesses.

Charles Pollard, sworn, stated :—I am a lithographer. I reside in Tōkiō, at the Seiyoken Hotel. I know of other foreigners who have lived there. I cannot say exactly how many. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Harris have lived there, and several others whose names I cannot call to mind just at present. I have visited perhaps three or four foreigners who live outside Tsukiji. I have called at the house of Mr. Dyer, and at Mr. Hill's, and Mr. MacVean's. There is a house in Ginza which I am told belongs to Lane, Crawford & Co., a foreign house, doing business in Yokohama. I have been in the French restaurant at Ginza; but I cannot say who is the proprietor. Ginza is the main street of Tōkiō, outside of Tsukiji. I have been in Thompson's apothecary store. I have been in a foreign barber's shop. I have noticed a dentist's display in Ginza. Frenchmen appeared to be the managers of the restaurant at Ginza. There was a Japanese in the barber's shop besides the foreigner. Mr. Thompson appears to be the manager of the drug-store. I have been in the store said to be kept by Lane, Crawford & Co. It was apparently kept by a young foreigner. I do not know if the hotel man in the Seiyoken was in the employ of Japanese.

Guido F. Verbeck, sworn :—I came out to Japan as a missionary, but am at present in the employ of the Japanese *Genrō-In*, at Surugadai. The land I hold is by agreement with the Japanese, The owner is a *yakunin* of the Gaimushō. He lives in one part of the house and I teach him. I pay the dues on the house and ground. They do not amount to more that $5 a quarter. There are altogether about 360 *tsubos* of land, and I am not aware that any more money is paid in the way of ground rent than the sum stated. I have not seen a bill citing three cents per *tsubo* as ground rent. Mr. Poate lived in one part of the house for five months this year at a rental of $10 per month. I know a good many foreigners living outside Tsukiji. In Surugadai live Mr. and Messrs. Arthur, Mr. and Messrs. Cochrane, Mr. Hill and several others. The Russian Legation is also there. I know these people are there; but that is all. Most of them are in the employ of the Japanese Government. Mr. Cochrane is employed by Mr. Nakamura, a Naval officer who keeps a private school.

Thaddeus Davis, sworn: I am private secretary to General Le Gendre. I have lived in Yedo since July 1873, outside of the foreign concession. When I first came I lived at the Seiyoken, I think about two months. I then went to Shiodome. I lived there for two and a half months. I then had a position in the Kaisei Gakko, for about four months. I was then appointed to the Formosan bureau. This terminated in August last year. I have been living in various places since then in the employ of the Kaisei Gakko. In the latter part of last August I removed to Tsukiji. Altogether I have lived about ten months and a half at the Seiyoken. There were a number of foreigners living there with me. Mr. Barton, a pay-master of the Naval Department; Mr. Holt, and his wife, of the Kaitakushi; Mr. Taylor a superintending engineer of the Mitsu Bishi Co.; Mr. C. P. Pfoundes, who was part of the time only in the employ of the Japanese. The captain of the *Solent* also was there; and Mr. House, who was not in Japanese employ that I am aware of; Mr. Pollard in private Japanese employ; Mr. Hodgkins of the Mitsu Bishi Co., and Mr. Harris. These are all I can remember. I enjoy the acquaintanceship of a great many people in Tōkiō, the majority of whom live outside of Tsukiji. I think there are several foreigners living in Ginza who are not in Japanese employ but carrying on business on their own account. I knew the Hare brothers, who were agents for Hudson, Malcolm & Co. They had a private residence in Ginza. I have been in the French restaurant, the barber shop and the druggist's. Foreigners appeared to be the managers of these establishments. I have been into a restaurant kept by Messrs. Gilbert and Eyton under a Japanese name. They signed receipts as managers. I have heard of the practice but do not know absolutely that foreigners take houses under their servants' names. I know a man named Davidson, living at Shinagawa, who used to be in the employ of the Grand Hotel. He resided with Mr. Hayes of the Mining Department. I dont know if he is there now; but he was four months ago.

Capt. Charles Fletcher, sworn :—I have resided in Tōkiō. It

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was in 1870 I had charge of the hotel in Yedo. All foreigners visiting Yedo at that time boarded at the hotel in Tsukiji. I was at the sale of land, but not being an intending purchaser I did not take the trouble to look at the plans. The conditions of sale were posted up in the hotel. Foreigners were not permitted to lease land outside the concession then. There were very few foreigners in the employ of the Japanese Government at that time. The French military mission had been in existence for some time. Mr. Waters, the Government builder first resided outside the "red line." He first lived at the hotel and then a house was built for him outside. I recollect Mr. Peshine Smith coming to the hotel; he afterwards went to the Gamusho. The hotel was burnt down in February, 1871 or 1872. The majority of men who were doing business in Yedo lived at the hotel or in its immediate vicinity whilst I was there. That hotel has never been rebuilt. The hotel I kept was a very large one, and entertained a great many guests, at times even a hundred. I think there are two hotels in Tsukiji now, but I don't think they do much. The last time I was there I believe I was the only visitor.

Heinrich Lohmann, sworn:—I am a tailor and cutter. I have had a branch establishment in Ginza under the name of Izakatzū, to whom everything belonged except the goods which we furnished. He got 20 per cent. on all sales. The 20 per cent. was given for rent and for the expenses of boys and bantos in the shop. I issued bills under the name of "Lohmann, Kuehmeister & Co." to foreigners. The banto made out the Japanese accounts in Izekatzū's name. The goods were all taken from No. 70. We had Izekadzū's name above the door.

Adjourned till the 16th instant, at 10 a.m.

IN THE IMPERIAL AUSTRO HUNGARIAN CONSULAR COURT.

RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Acting Consul.

Tuesday, October 10th, 1876.

August Halsar, an Austrian, was charged with having assaulted a Chinese horse-boy on Sunday afternoon.

Sergeant Loxton, sworn:—Yesterday about five o'clock a Chinaman came for the police to go on the hill with him. He said some foreigners had taken several racing horses from their *bettos*. I sent two constables and went to see Mr. Keswick, whose horses they were. After I got back to the station I found that the constable had returned with four men; prisoner, two Norwegians and a German. They were drunk and we put them in the lock-up.

August Kalsar, stated:—I was to go to day to Tokio, and went out into the country to have a spree with some friends. We met some horses on the road and I stopped to admire one of them. A Chinaman, who was leading it kicked me on the chest, and when my companions saw that they pounced upon him and gave him a thrashing.

The case was dismissed.

THE CHEFOO CONVENTION.

Convention entered into between Li Hung-chang, Chinese Imperial Commissioner and Plenipotentiary, Grand Secretary of the Wên-hwa-tien, Governor-General of the province of Chihli, and Earl of the First degree, and Sir Thomas Wade, K.C.B., the British Imperial Commissioner and Plenipotentiary.

Whereas in the spring of the present year Sir Thomas Wade had the honour to receive a despatch from the Earl of Derby, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, bearing date of the 1st January last, instructing him that in any comprehensive settlement of the matters in dispute, the three following stipulations were to be insisted upon:—

a.—Satisfaction for the Yunnan affair.

b.—The terms agreed upon last year with reference to intercourse between the high officials of China and Foreign Powers to be given full effect to, to show China's intention to fulfil her promises.

c.—Steps be taken to ensure that better regulation of commercial relations, which in September last, it was agreed was necessary.

In all his discussions with reference to future policy Sir T. Wade has made these clauses the basis of any settlement. It is unnecessary to enter into the repeated consultations held by Sir Thomas Wade with the Tseng-li Yamên; it is sufficient to state in detail the several clauses relative to future action agreed upon by him with H. E. Li Hung-chang.

Section I.—*The Satisfaction for the Yünnan Affair.*

1.—Sir Thomas Wade has drawn up in a separate document his proposals for the settlement of the Yunnan case, but the general tenor of the memorial on the case is to be arranged between him (Sir Thomas Wade) and H. E. Li Hung-chang; whereafter it may be submitted to the Throne by either the Tsung-li Yamên or H. E. Li Hung-chang; but before it be so submitted, a draft is to be transmitted to Sir Thomas Wade for his inspection.

When the Imperial Edict in answer to this memorial is issued, a copy of it and of the memorial is to be forwarded by the Tsung-li Yamên officially to Sir Thomas Wade. The Tsung-li Yamên will besides issue instructions to the several provinces to publish proclamations embodying in full this memorial and the Edict in reply, and when this has been done will inform Sir Thomas Wade to that effect. Sir T. Wade will then reply notifying the Yamên that, within a period of two years, the British Minister resident in Peking, will from time to time send officers to the several provinces to see that the stipulations with regard to the publication of these proclamations have been carried out; when, either upon the British Minister in Peking himself informing the Yamên to this effect, or instructing the Consul at any of the open ports to inform the local authorities, an officer shall be deputed by the high local authorities, to accompany the British officer on his inspection.

2.—In the memorial to the Throne upon the Yunnan case, an Imperial Edict is to be prayed for instructing the Governor-General and Governor of Yunnan, upon the arrival in Yunnan of the officer appointed by England for the purpose, to select a a high official of experience and ability, who in consultation with the English officer, will draw up a set of rules and regulations for commercial intercourse between Yunnan and Burmah.

3.—England shall be at liberty for a period of five years, dating from the 1st January, 1877, to appoint an officer to reside at Tali fu or other suitable place, in the province of Yunnan, to examine into the conditions of trade, to ensure a satisfactory basis upon which, when the time comes, regulations of trade can be drawn up. All questions affecting British officials or people also shall, as occasion may require, be arranged by these resident officials and the provincial authorities in concert. It will be for England, after consideration of the various attendant circumstances, to fix a date for the opening of commerce either, as may seem fit, before or on the expiration of this term of five years. Passports having already been issued for the expedition which it was proposed to send last year from India into Yunnan, the Indian Government will continue to be at liberty to send this expedition at any time it may see fit.

4.—A sum of 200,000 Haikwan Taels, as fixed by Sir Thomas Wade, is to be set aside as indemnity to the families of all those who suffered any damage in Yunnan, for all the expenses incurred in connection with the Yunnan case, and in satisfaction of all claims brought by British merchants previous to the present year (2nd year of Kwangsu) against the Chinese Government for loss entailed by the wrongful acts of its officers. This sum Sir Thomas Wade will draw against as required.

5.—On the termination of this case an Imperial letter expressing regret for what occurred in Yunnan, shall be at once despatched by a special Imperial Envoy to England. The names and rank of this Imperial Envoy and of his suite are to be previously submitted to Sir Thomas Wade, that he may inform his Government of them, and the draft of his credentials is likewise to be submitted by the Tsung-li Yamên to be submitted to Sir Thomas Wade for his inspection.

Section II.—*Improvement of Official Intercourse.*

This clause relates to the etiquette to be observed between the Minister and his suite in Peking, the Consuls, and their staffs at the ports and the Chinese authorities [of corresponding rank] in their official intercourse; to law procedure, and all matters affecting officials generally.

1.—In a memorial to the Throne bearing date of the 9th October, 1875, the Tsung-li Yamên stated that "the cultivation of thorough acquaintance with foreign officials and affairs generally was not undertaken solely with a view to the transactions of matters affecting the international relations of China with foreign nations, but was also with the object of accrediting representatives to foreign countries."

In view of the fact that the intercourse at Peking and the ports between the officials of England and China, both personally and by correspondence, is still in many respects of an unsatisfactory nature, it is advisable, in order to avoid future misunderstandings and discussions, that some sort of rules should be agreed upon. It is, therefore, proposed that the Tsung-li Yamên shall address a despatch to the Foreign Ministers resident in Peking, requesting

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them to join in drawing up a "Code of Etiquette," such that the behaviour of Chinese officials to the foreign officials residing at the ports of China may be in all respects identical with the etiquette followed in intercourse between foreign nations and with the treatment accorded by foreign nations to Chinese officials abroad. The fact that China has now herself commenced appointing Ministers abroad, renders the settlement of such a Code essential.

2.—In the 16th Article of the Treaty of 1858 it is stipulated that "British subjects who may commit any crime in China shall be tried and punished by England; Chinese subjects who may be guilty of any criminal act toward British subjects shall be tried and punished by the local authorities; and all cases affecting the two countries shall be adjudicated in an equitable manner by the British and Chinese officers conjointly." In the English version of the original treaty the first clause reads "British subjects who may commit any crime shall be tried and punished by the British Consul, or other public functionary authorised thereto according to the laws of Great Britain;" and the corresponding expression made use of in the Chinese version "shall be tried and punished by England" covers this meaning. Hence, therefore, England has framed an elaborate Code of Rules, and established at Shanghai a Supreme Court presided over by a Chief Judge and other officers in order to ensure the settlement of law cases in conformity with the treaty stipulations, and is at present engaged in revising this Code so as to make it as perfect as possible. China also has established at Shanghai a Mixed Court for the adjudication of cases in which both China and foreigners are interested, but either owing to the officer deputed to try these cases not being of sufficiently high rank, or owing to fear on his part of incurring odium, he has time and again failed to secure a proper decision. It is now agreed that the Tsung-li Yamên shall address the Ministers of the Treaty Powers resident in Peking, requesting their co-operation in drawing upon a set of regulations which will ensure a more satisfactory administration of justice.

3.—In all cases, whether in the interior or at the treaty ports, of murder or robbery of a British subject the British Minister will send an officer to the place to hold an investigation. As it is advisable at the present juncture that, in order to avoid future misunderstanding this should be clearly laid down, Sir Thomas Wade will address a despatch to this effect to the Tsung-li Yamên requesting them to state in reply that this is the mode of procedure which shall hereafter be followed.

As regards the settlement of cases affecting both Chinese and foreigners, so long as the laws of the two countries are dissimilar, the only plan to be adopted is to lay the charge at the Consulate of the nationality to which the defendant belongs; the plaintiff's Consul can only be present at and watch the judicial proceedings. But should the latter consider the investigation unsatisfactory, he shall be at liberty to enter a protest in detail: thus injustice to both parties, it is to be hoped, may be avoided: The word *ho t'ung*, in the 16th article in the treaty, is to be read that the defendant is to be judged according to the laws of his own country, and this to be given effect to by the officers of both nationalities.

Section III.—*Commercial Relations.*

1.—At the ports opened to foreign trade, it is stipulated by already existing treaties that *likin* shall not be collected upon foreign goods within certain limits. Sir Thomas Wade will now move his Government to agree, in order to avoid all abuse, that the foreign Settlements (or Concessions) at the Treaty Ports shall be the area within which foreign goods shall be exempt from *likin*. The Chinese Government will thereupon sanction the opening of Ich'ang-fu, in Hupeh; Wuhu-hien, in Anhwei; Wênchow-fu, in Chêkiang; and Pehhai-k'ow (Pakhoi), in Kwang-tung, as treaty ports and Consular stations. England shall, besides, be at liberty to appoint an officer to reside at Chungk'ing-fu in Szechuen, to examine into the conditions of British trade there; but before steamers run up to Chungk'ing British merchants shall not be allowed to reside there or to establish houses of business or warehouses. When steamers succeed in running as far as Chungk'ing, further arrangements are to be made.

In a spirit of compromise, moreover, China sanctions the ports on the Yangtze of Tat'ung and Anking in Anhwei; Huk'ow, in Kiangsi; Wusueh, Luk'i-k'ow, and Shashih, in Hukwang;—at which, as being inland ports not opened to foreign trade, the shipment and discharge of cargo is prohibited under the Yangtze Regulations,—being made ports of call for steamers, at which passengers and goods may be landed or shipped. The shipment and discharge, however, can only be made in native boats in accordance with the regulations already in force affecting native trade. Foreign goods covered by a half duty certificate will in accordance with the regulations, after examination, be exempted from *likin*. Native goods covered by certificate can only be shipped; they are not to be landed for sale. All other goods are to pay duty and *likin*, the local authorities taking the steps necessary to ensure a uniform and satisfactory system. Foreign subjects will not be allowed to reside at these ports or to establish houses of business or warehouses.

2—At the ports opened by the present Convention or previously at which settlements have not been laid down, the British Consul, in consultation with the Consuls of other treaty-power nations, and the local authorities, shall determine upon the site to be set apart for the residence of foreigners.

3.—Sir Thomas Wade will move his Government to sanction the treatment of opium as an exceptional commodity, and agree that when British merchants import opium into a treaty port, it shall be examined by the Foreign Inspectorate, and shall be kept in warehouses or receiving hulks until sold, when the foreign merchant shall pay the tariff duty, and the purchaser shall at the same time, in order to the prevention of smuggling, pay the *likin* into the Custom House. The amount to be paid as *likin* is to be fixed by the several provincial Governments according to the circumstances of each.

4.—It is distinctly stipulated in the various treaties entered into with foreign countries, that half duty certificates shall, on application, be granted for the conveyance of foreign goods inland. To give further effect to this stipulation the Tsungli Yamên is to devise an uniform system to be followed whenever passes are hereafter issued by the Customs. Foreigners and natives without distinction shall be at liberty to take out passes. In the treaties, besides, distinct provision is made for the bringing of native produce from the interior by foreign merchants for shipment. British merchants shall be at liberty, when they have paid half duty and received a pass, to take goods to a port of shipment. If the goods be not the property of a British subject, or if the goods are not conveyed to the port of *bonâ fide* shipment abroad, they cannot avail of this privilege. Sir Thomas Wade is willing to concert measures with the Tsungli Yamên to ensure that the regulations to be drawn up shall not be abused.

In the 7th Regulation appended to the tariff regarding the conveyance of foreign goods inland and the purchase of native produce inland, the word inland *(nei ti)*, is to cover all places on the seaboard, or the banks of rivers, or away from rivers, not opened by treaty to foreign trade. China is herself to devise measures to prevent abuses of this clause.

5.—Article XLV of the Treaty of 1858 stipulates that if British Merchants re-export abroad foreign goods which have paid duty, the Superintendent of Customs shall, on application being made, issue a drawback, which shall be subsequently accepted as payment of duty. This clause, however, fixed no limit [within which re-exportation should be made]. It is now agreed that this period shall be limited to three years, after the expiration of which term drawbacks shall not be issued.

6.—The Hongkong authorities having complained that the Revenue steamers sent by the Canton Customs to cruise in the waters adjoining Hongkong and Macao for revenue purposes have interfered with Chinese traders and junks, it is now agreed that England shall appoint a Consul, China an officer of equal standing, and the Hongkong authorities a third officer, who shall examine into the matter and agree upon a set of regulations to be given effect to, such as to benefit the revenue collection of China and not interfere with the [commercial] interests of Hongkong.

7.—Effect is to be given to the clauses above set forth, relative to the opening of the new treaty ports and of the six ports of call upon the Yangtze for the shipment and discharge of cargo, within six months from the date of the issue of the Imperial Rescript sanctioning H.E. Li Hung-chang's memorial.

A date will be fixed from which effect will be given to the two clauses relative to the exemption of foreign goods from *likin* with the area of the foreign settlements, and to the simultaneous collection of duty and *likin* upon opium by the Foreign Inspectorate, after England has consulted upon the matter with the other Treaty Powers.

Supplementary Clause.

England proposes next year to send an exploring expedition from Peking to India by way of Kansuh and Kobo-nor or through Szechuen, &c., into Thibet and thence to India. At the proper time the Tsungli Yamên will take steps, as circumstances may require, to issue the necessary passports, and due information to the several provincial authorities and the Resident in Thibet. Should the expedition not follow this route, but start from somewhere on the borders of India and Thibet for China, the Tsungli Yamên,

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upon receipt of information to this effect from the British Minister, will forward a despatch to the Resident in Thibet, instructing him to deputo officers, as circumstances may require, to secure their safe transit; and to prevent difficulties [subsequently], passports besides will be issued by the Tsungli Yamén.—*N. C. Herald.*

THE CURRENCY.

(*Hiogo News.*)

Of all the subjects which come under the head of Political Economy perhaps hardly one furnishes such an unfailing theme to writers as the currency of a country. Even in countries where a well regulated system has been long established, something or other is continually turning up in connection with this question which directs public attention anew to the subject, to the great benefit of ink and paper makers, if not to that of anybody else, and we may perhaps find the reason of this in the fact that though there are certain well known laws which nearly all disputants will admit as governing the question of currency, the conditions of human society are so variable as to continually demand, according to the thinking of some people, a modification of principles in their applications to practice. Of the currency of Japan when foreigners first came here little need be said at this time of day. It was wretchedly bad, and the evils which arose out of its existence were so enormous and so patent that it was the plainest of plain things that a reform was one of the first necessities of foreign intercourse. This was accordingly decided upon, and in the mean time the Mexican dollar the standard coin of the foreign trade of China was adopted as a medium of currency between Japanese and foreigners at the open ports. The Government then took that coin, wisely enough, as a basis upon which to work, taking it as a unit of value. But the Government at once strongly against the wishes of its most disinterested advisers, decided to issue a coin of that value not only in silver, the universal medium of exchange in Asia, but in gold also. It was announced that the gold coin would be of slightly less intrinsic value than the silver, but for the purposes of our arguments we may dismiss consideration of the fractional difference. This was of course a great mistake. A single standard of either metal would have been preferable, as there is no power resident in the Japanese Government to maintain the relative values of any two metals. To the Government the recent fall in the price of silver all over the world has come as a painful commentary on its proceedings. It is not our purpose to enlarge needlessly at the present moment on the method adopted by the Government in the issuing of its gold coinage: the trick played on the public, we shall call it, not to mince matters. After announcing what the coin was to be, it issued another Notification giving a table of the weight of the new gold coinage, but without expressing so many words that in the interval it had decided that the standard gold yen should be only of the intrinsic value of the United States dollar instead of the Mexican, and even bolstered up this fictitious value of the gold coins by not withdrawing the notification about the reception of them at the Custom Houses at the originally nominal value. They went off rapidly as soon as coined, and even reached a considerable premium before the fraud—so we maintain it was—was known to any but a few bullion dealers, (who of course held their tongues as long as they could), and the coin was only kept from falling to its intrinsic value by the artificial favor extended to it at the Custom House. There may therefore be said to have been then the Mexican dollar, the Japanese gold and silver yen and the paper yen of the Government, all current together at nominally equal values. But the evils of the double standard soon became apparent, for silver commencing to fall rapidly as against labor and gold in the other markets of the world, while the Government maintained a legal equality between them in Japan, nearly the whole of the gold coins was exported for other purposes than that of currency, and the evil has been aggravated through the Government, with a pertinacity in wrong doing little less than marvellous, forcing on the coinage of gold and stopping long ago that of silver. The result has of course been that we find ourselves here to day with a currency of Mexican dollars and paper yen, and nothing else. Under these circumstances the enormous recent demand for silk has brought out the peculiarities of the position with startling vividness. For while the sudden demand for dollars (the currency of foreigners) to pay for silk ran them up to 3d. an ounce over bar silver of the same fineness, paper yen (the Japanese currency in which alone the produce could be paid for) stood at some six per cent. premium against Mexicans. It is therefore not surprising that the *Japan Mail* should, in its two latest issues, have considered the present state of exchange, the evil of it and the remedy which should be applied. Setting aside an error of which the *Mail* has been convicted (it was principally one of exaggeration, and did not materially affect the argument) we are convinced, that it is to a great extent wrong in its diagnosis of the facts, and wrong again, not so much in the remedy itself which it proposes, as in the method of its application. The evil complained of by the *Mail* as having happened lately is that the Japanese producer has not received for his silk the price which he ought to have received, *because of the premium on paper as against Mexican dollars*, asserting that the reason of this premium is the insufficient quantity of the paper currency to meet the demands upon its service. This is wrong; for though a sudden demand for a particular currency, paper or otherwise, will raise the market value of it, the *Mail* has failed entirely to show that any such cause for what it would call the rise in paper, exists out of its own imagination, while it has apparently altogether forgotten the cardinal fact that so long as the Government retains a double standard, the paper "dollars in currency" (as it calls the Japanese paper money) represent *gold yen*. Speaking of the Japanese merchant, the *Mail* says:—

"..... it is obvious that for every 100 dollars' worth of silk or tea which he has reeled or grown, he only receives 93.25 dollars in currency, so long as this premium lasts ..... But his engagements for the most part assume the form of stipulated sums, and he thus gets no return in value for the premium he has paid on the paper which comes into his hands. In other words, he has to pay away, say, 100 dollars, but has only 93.25 dollars to do it with."

This is a fallacy altogether. It is perfectly true that for every 100 *dollars'* worth of silk the producer only gets 93·25 "dollars in currency," but "dollars in currency," as the *Mail* calls them, are practically *gold yen*, and the engagements of the producer, being in his own currency, are not affected by the fact of the number of Mexicans which the foreigner had to discount to pay for the silk. If the producer wish to pay away to any one 100 *dollars* he has the equivalent of 93·25 gold yen to do it with, which is sufficient for the purpose. That the price of Mexican dollars in Yokohama against gold in London may affect the price of silk is true enough, but it is another part of the question altogether. The recent sudden rise in Mexican dollars here was not a rise in the price of silver against gold so much as a rise, from accidental and shortlived circumstances, in the value of a particular coinage. Even had there been a large quantity of silver yen in the country, an equally unexpected demand for them would have raised the price of them the same way for the time being, but as it would be a mistake to assume that a rise to be a rise synonymous with a permanent rise in the price of silver, it would be unjust to expect the Japanese producer to accept them in place of the gold representing paper at anything less than the discount which would represent their intrinsic value.

Assuming the premium on paper to be owing to its inadequate supply, the *Mail* propounds as a remedy that the Government should issue a lot of paper money and buy Mexicans for the Treasury at par; but as we believe we have shewn the fallacy of the diagnosis, it is scarcely worth while considering the remedy. But the Treasury, if not minded, may perhaps perpetrate a notable swindle. Dollars are at a comparatively low price and the Government could buy them with its paper currency at a heavy discount. An Imperial Notification making paper yen redeemable on demand *in silver only*, supposing the country would stand it, would then enable it to buy them up with Mexicans at par. We present the Finance Minister with the suggestion. Something of this may be in the mind of the *Mail*, as it proposes a second remedy in the shape of "a resumption of specie payments, or, in other words, a convertible currency." The *Mail* holds the discussion on this point over to its next issue, but it is difficult to see how such a conversion, if honestly carried out, will affect the foreign merchant much. The price of silk depends on the demand for it in market, and on the price on the one hand of the labor which produces it and on the other hand on the price of the coin which the foreigner gives in exchange for it. At the present moment there is a certain amount of inconvenience resulting from the fact that the Japanese producer wishes to to be paid in what is practically gold, while the foreign merchant wishes to pay in silver, but the greater part of that inconvenience results mainly from causes beyond the power of any Government to control.

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MEMORIAL ON THE YUNNAN OUTRAGE, PRESENTED TO THE THRONE BY THE GRAND SECRETARY LI HUNG-CHANG.

(S. C. & C. Gazette.)

[The writer] presents a Memorial requesting the issue of a Decree. He would humbly recal the fact that in the 6th moon of the 13th year of the reign Tung Chi, (May-June, 1875), the British Minister residing in Peking proposed to the Yamên of Foreign Affairs, in accordance with precedent, to issue passports duly sealed, under which an official mission from India might enter Yunnan by way of Burmah, and the Interpreter Margary might be sent to meet it; also to write letters informing the provincial Governments along the line as well as to the Governor-General and Governor of Yunnan.

It was in course of time stated by the British Minister that, in the 12th moon of the same year (January 1875), the Interpreter Margary had reached Bhamo in Burmah and, having there met Colonel Browne and the rest of the party sent from India, was returning through the Yunnan country, when on the 17th of the 1st moon of the 14th year of the reign of Kuang Sü (21st February, 1875), he, the Interpreter Margary, was murdered at Man-wyne, a place which he had reached in the jurisdiction of Momein. On the 18th day (22nd February), Colonel Browne and the rest were attacked and driven back by an armed force.

In the 5th moon of the same year, Your Majesties despatched Li Han-chang, Governor-General of Hu Kuang, to make enquiry and take action, and the ex-Vice-President Sich Huan was sent to act with him. The British Minister at the same time sent Grosvenor, Secretary of Legation with other [officers], whom he had selected, that they might be present at the investigation.

In the 3rd moon of the 2nd year (March 1876), Li Han-chang and his colleague, having completed their inquiry, reported to the effect that the murder of the Interpreter Margary was the act of savages, who had demanded black mail of him; that he had refused to pay it, and had been killed by them in consequence, and that it was at the instigation of Li Chên-kuo, the military officer (*tu-ssŭ*, major?) at Nan-tien, since cashiered, that his fellow travellers had been stopped. The case being one affecting foreign relations, they (the Commissioners,) did not think it well to take on themselves to award a sentence, and they prayed Your Majesties to instruct the Tsung-li Yamên to confer with the Board of Punishments and to report their joint opinion. Your Majesties having been pleased to signify approval of this course, a copy of the Decree, reverently made, was communicated by the Tsung-li Yamên to the British Minister, to whom were also forwarded copies of the memorial of Li Han-chang and his colleague, with copies of depositions and letters.

And whereas the depositions of Li Chên-kuo, now cashiered, and the other prisoners supplied adequate (or trustworthy) evidence against them, the proper course would have been to award such penalties as, after reference to the laws of China, the prisoners should be found severally to deserve. The British Minister, however, has handed in a memorandum prepared by him, in which he states that, having carefully considered the report of the Secretary Grosvenor and those with him, he is of opinion that, although, by the laws of China, there might be ground sufficient for the conviction of Li Chên-kuo and the others whom Li Han-chang and his colleague have pronounced, on the depositions and other evidence before them, to be the principals in this case, [the prisoners, if the evidence] were tested by the law of England would not, in his belief, be held to have been justly convicted; that the punishment of the persons above mentioned, consequently, so far from being regarded as acceptable in England (or, by the British Government), would, on the reverse, but too probably excite [feeling of] mistrust and apprehension. The persons murdered and driven back in this case, [the British Minister observes,] were British officers, and inasmuch as Western civilization teaches that punishment of the past is not of so great consequence as the security of the future, he has earnestly requested that the parties in this case, now awaiting sentence, be not punished.

Your servant having, in obedience to Your Majesties' Decree, repaired to Yen-t'ai to confer with the British Minister, would submit that, as the laws of China and the West differ from each other, and as there is a corresponding difference between their modes of proceeding, the sentences [that would otherwise have been passed,] be modified so as to meet the exigencies of the case. Chang Tung-hau, General of the division of Tên-yueh; Ting (Memory); and Wu ch'i-hang, sub-prefect of that jurisdiction, have already been cashiered. They need not therefore be taken further account of. As regards Li Chên-kuo, the *tu-ssu* cashiered, with Lêu Tung-wa, Lu Ta, and the others, eleven in number, if there be no impropriety in the request, [the memorialist] would respectfully pray your Gracious Majesties, as an exceptional instance of humanity beyond the prescription of the law, to deign to accord the request of the British Minister, and as an act of indulgence to consider the possibility of granting remission of their sentences. Prostrate he awaits the decision of your Sacred Majesties.

He reflects at the same time that by the murder of the Interpreter Margary, he being an officer sent on a mission by a friendly power, and provided with a passport, and by the repulse of the officers with him, a wound could not fail to have been inflicted upon the relations of amity existing between the two countries; while with the deep interest taken by Your Majesties in foreign relations, Your Majesties cannot but have felt deeply concerned thereat. [The memorialist] proposes accordingly to request Your Majesties to issue for publication in the capital and the provinces a Decree the promulgation of which may dissipate misgiving in the public mind.

China and other nations having long since made treaties with each other, religious observance of which is equally incumbent on both sides, in the 9th moon of last year the Tsung-li Yamên presented a memorial praying a more perfect exposition of the provisions of the treaties, and a circular was written by it to the provincial governments reminding them of the provision under which foreigners travelling with passports are entitled to protection, and enjoining on them a special attention to the meaning of the treaties [in this regard], and the duty of action in conformity therewith, as differing circumstances might require. [Your Majesties replied to that memorial] and it is the writer's duty to request that a Decree may now be issued directing the Governors-General and Governors to obey with awe Your Majesties' Decree of the 11th day of the 9th moon of last year (9th October, 1876), and once more to issue strict orders to their subordinates with reverence to second the desire of the Government to keep on terms of amity with friendly states, and to remember that whenever a foreigner is travelling in the interior with a passport, they must act towards him in respect of his treaty rights, as the treaty requires; that he must be duly protected; that if any serious harm befal him in consequence of their omission to take proper precaution, the authorities of the province concerned will be held responsible; that in every prefecture, sub-prefecture, and district, proclamations are to be posted, so that every household may know the relation in which the Chinese and foreigner stand to each other. [This done,] misunderstandings will be certain not to occur.

Should your Majesties honor the above proposition with your approval, it will be for the Tsung-li Yamên to draught the proclamation that is to be sent to the provincial Governments for their guidance.

Whether the course suggested in this memorial for the termination of the Yunnan affair be worthy of adoption or not, the writer humbly beseeches Their Majesties the Empresses Dowager and the Emperor, when They shall have perused it, to signify.

A Respectful Memorial.

THE "INSIDE" OF THE EXTRADITION DIFFICULTY.

(The Nation.)

The article in the July number of the *Law Review* and the letter from Mr. D. A. Wells lately published in the *Tribune*, throw a great deal of unexpected light upon the controversy between the United States and Great Britain over the cases of Winslow and Lawrence. The article in the *Law Review* is, unless we are greatly mistaken, written by a lawyer who has an authority in matters relating to extradition quite as great as those exercised by Judge Benedict, who decided the Lawrence case, and will be likely to make practical applications of his carefully-arrived-at conclusions in cases of future Winslows and Lawrences. Mr. Wells's letter brings forward facts which have hitherto been only suspected, and, while they do not furnish an explanation of the curious course the proceedings have taken, they put us on the track of one.

In the first place, it appears that the law of the subject is simple, well-settled, and has been repeatedly acted upon by our Government. It is that a person surrendered under an extradition treaty is it be tried only for the crime for which he is surrendered. As to the reason on which this rule rests, it is (as we have all along maintained in these columns) simply that in no other way can the right of asylum (one of the most jealously guarded rights in free countries like England and America) be preserved. The *Law Review* points out that the rule is not even limited by the question of bad faith. A nation has, of course, no right to make a pretense

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of the commission of an extraditable crime for the concealed purpose of getting hold of somebody who has committed a political offence; but, more than this, even if there be no pretence about it, and the offender has really committed a crime for which his extradition is honestly demanded, the right of asylum is obviously gone if the Government, after getting possession of him, and honestly trying him for one offence, proceeds afterwards to hang him for another.

This being the reason of the rule, it would seem singular if the publicists who have considered the subject should differ on it. But the fact is that not a single case can be found of any writer of authority who has discussed the subject at all, who has not laid the rule down precisely as we have stated it here. Wheaton, Kent, Story, and other well known authorities, it is true, have not expressed any opinion on the point probably because it seemed too obvious a corollary from the principle of extradition to need discussion. The Continental writers, Fœlix, Martens, Heffter, and every one who has touched the matter, are unanimous in stating the rule to be that no one can be tried except for the offence for which he has been surrendered. The rule has been steadily recognized by the French Government, the only qualification that they have attempted to engraft upon it being that announced by the Minister of Justice in 1867, that the application of the rule must be left to the political department of the Government, and not to the courts—*i.e.*, that the courts can only postpone the matter till the Government has been applied to. This later French view has been adopted by some courts in this country (including Judge Benedict's), which take the ground that the courts, having possession of and jurisdiction over a criminal, cannot enquire into the alleged breach of international law, but must leave it to the executive department of the Government. These cases have been spoken of as settling the point of international law, but it is obvious, as the *Law Review* points out, that instead of settling it they refuse to discuss it. The writer pertinently enquires whether the case of the State *v.* Brewster (7 Vermont R. 118), in which the Court refused to consider the defendant's allegation that he had been kidnapped across the Canada border, and thus wrongfully brought within its jurisdiction, decides that kidnapping is permitted by the law of nations.

In reply to all this, we have Mr. Fish's assertion that by the "practice" of the two Governments the rule has been abrogated; and here comes the most singular fact of all, that the assertion is flatly contradicted by the whole recent history of the Government; by Section 5,275 of the Revised Statutes, which provide that the President shall protect a person extradited to the United States "until the final conclusion of his trial for the crimes or offences specified in the warrant of extradition"; by four extradition treaties made since 1842 with Italy, Salvador, Nicaragua, and Belgium, in all of which the principle that no one can be tried except for the offence for which he is surrendered is expressly incorporated; by the action of Mr. Fish himself, between 1871 and 1873, in agreeing to the insertion in a new treaty with England herself of this very principle; by the Attorney-General of the United States, in a letter to the District-Attorney, Mr. Bliss, under date of December 22, 1875, directing him to try Lawrence "upon the charge upon which he was extradited, and upon no other"; and, finally, by an express order, issued May 21, 1875, by the President himself, directing Mr. Bliss to stop all proceedings in Lawrence's case "except upon the charges upon which the said Lawrence was extradited."

Having thus seen that the best authorities and the reason of the matter agree in the rule as we have stated it, and also that this rule has been expressly adopted by the Attorney-General and by the President as their guide in the Lawrence case, any one might fairly feel surprised if he were told that, at the very same time that the highest officers of the Government were insisting upon it that Lawrence should be tried only upon the charge upon which he was extradited, the Secretary of State was maintaining that Winslow could be tried upon any offence, whether included in the Extradition Treaty or not. Yet such was the fact. On May 21, 1875, the following order was issued by the President to the New York District-Attorney:

"WASHINGTON, May 21, 1875.

"In the matter of Charles L. Lawrence, the District-Attorney of the Southern Districts of New York is directed to stay all proceedings *except upon the charges upon which the said Lawrence was extradited*, and until the report of the Solicitor-General, to whom the matter has been referred, is made, and until further ordered; and the District-Attorney may exercise his option as to the time when he will proceed *upon the charges mentioned in the warrant of extradition*. U. S. GRANT."

On the 22d of December was sent the following letter to the same officer:

"SIR: Application is again made to me in the Lawrence case, with a long record and an opinion of Judge Benedict. I now repeat what I have heretofore written with earnestness and urgency, and what I carefully tried to impress upon you when I saw you here, that, for grave political reasons, Lawrence must first be tried upon the charge upon which he was extradited, and upon no other until that trial is ended, and, whether such a course of proceeding for other crimes shall or shall not be taken must await the order of the President. Now, upon examination of the papers, it is perfectly easy for you and the Court to determine upon what charge Lawrence was extradited, and to proceed to try upon that charge, and that only. This is a matter of great importance, and you must not hurry in it. There are other questions involved of a serious nature, as I have already told you, and we want to proceed in strict conformity with international law and in mature leisure; therefore I hastily [illegible] and [illegible] that you be not [illegible] and [illegible] I [illegible] that [illegible] that [illegible] be made in the case.

EDWARDS PIERREPONT, *Attorney-General*."

While, on March 31 of this year, Mr. Fish, in his long letter to Mr. Wickham Hoffman, Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin, laid down the rule as having been for years, "that where the criminal was reclaimed in good faith, and the proceeding was not an evasion or pretence to bring him within the jurisdiction of the Court, it was *no violation of the spirit of good faith to try him for other charges than the particular one on which he had been surrendered*."

If we now turn to the action of the New York District-Attorney, and enquire how he executed the orders sent from Washington, we find an equally singular state of facts. Lawrence was extradited for the forgery of a single bond and affidavit, but forgery was not really the crime for which the District-Attorney was pursuing him, and Lawrence, knowing this, petitioned the President that he might only be tried on the forgery. This the President directed, as we have seen. The subsequent proceedings were as follows: He was arraigned for some offence which neither was, or was not, the offence mentioned in the warrant of extradition. Mr. Fish says, in his letter of March 31: "Up to this date Lawrence has been arraigned only upon one indictment, and that on the forgery of the bond and affidavit mentioned in Sir Thomas Henry's report to the Home Office." Lawrence, however, took a different view of the matter, and pleaded that the indictment set forth a different offence. Now, any lawyer will see that if the District-Attorney had been trying to obey the orders of his superiors, he would have taken issue upon this fact—that is, he would have denied that there was any difference between the crime set forth in the indictment and that mentioned in the extradition warrant. Which was right would at once have been apparent. The point would either have been decided against Lawrence or against the Government, and, in either case, the extradition part of the dispute would have been at an end. Instead of doing this, however, the District-Attorney demurred—*i.e.*, he admitted that the offence in the indictment did differ from that in the warrant, thus taking ground which may not verbally clash with Mr. Fish's statement, but which essentially answered the same purpose as the "arraignment" on a different offence would have done, and, flatly disobeying all the spirit of the orders he had received from Washington, insisted that the Court must pass upon the question whether this was material or not. The Court having, of course, declined to pass upon the point, and decided it in favor of the Government—that is, decided that it was no concern of theirs how Lawrence came under jurisdiction any more than if he had been kidnapped, and that they could now try him for anything they pleased. Meantime, the English Government got wind of these proceedings, and, Winslow's case coming next, declined to surrender him without a specific pledge.

We do not mean to undertake to explain these proceedings, but merely to call the attention of the public—which has been ingeniously diverted from the real merits of the case—to one or two facts. Mr. Bliss is at the head of an institution known as the "District-Attorney's office," which is the great party headquarters, next to the Custom-house, in this city. He nominally owes his place to the President, but in reality he holds it at the pleasure of Mr. Conkling, whose active henchman he is. He is in control of machinery of the most effective kind, that of the criminal law, for extracting money from the mercantile community of this city, for purely technical violations of the most technical and unintelligible system of revenue law in the world. As we know from the Phelps-Dodge case, he can make merchants innocent of any wrong disgorge small fortunes out of mere terror. Around him he has a corps of informers and spies, headed by a veteran at the business, who was deep in the Phelps-Dodge outrage. It is also a fact that under the present system of politics the District-Attorney's office is one of the chief centres from which money is furnished to "save the party" when election time comes round; that the person who saves it is Conkling;

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who appoints Bliss; and the party when saved turns out to be Bliss and his janissaries. It is also a fact that Lawrence, though nominally arrested for forgery, is in reality pursued for frauds on the revenue involving an unknown amount of money and the reputation of a number of New York merchants; that to get a hold upon Lawrence which he could not escape was not easy, inasmuch as the offences against the revenue for which he was "wanted" were not extraditable crimes; that he was demanded for forgery, and, once over here, the District-Attorney, by raising, in violation of express orders, a point which was not in the case at all, got a decision practically handing Lawrence over to him for sentence; that Lawrence has now pleaded guilty to all the indictments against him; that he has been released on extremely moderate bail; that he has been given "elegantly furnished apartments" in the District-Attorney's office, where he and Jayne are to be seen in frequent consultation.

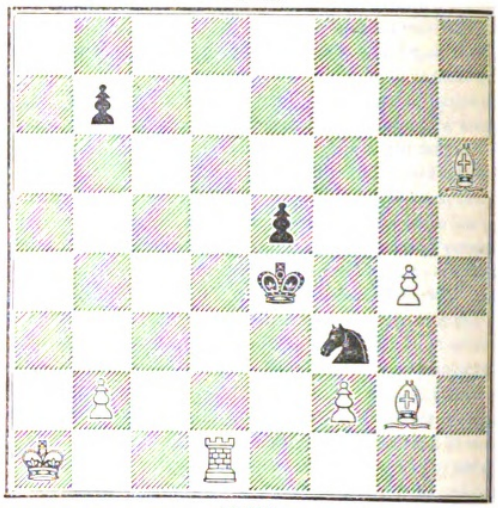
These facts may not suggest any explanation at all, but one thing is quite clear—that the key to the whole difficulty between England and ourselves on extradition is in the keeping, not of the President, nor of the Attorney-General, nor of Mr. Fish, but of Mr. George Bliss, the District-Attorney for the Southern District of New York. All the trouble in the Winslow case came from the Lawrence case, in which our Government had in the most authoritative manner adopted the English view of the matter, and directed Mr. Bliss to do the same. Mr. Bliss, instead of doing so, raised the very question about which he had been told by the Attorney-General he could hardly make an honest mistake, and by the President to hold his tongue, got it decided in his favor, and thus forced the Government into the position which Mr. Fish took in his despatch of March 31, and which obliged him to be silent about the most material facts in the case, and to color others so as to make it appear that the view expressly repudiated by the President and Attorney-General was the distinctively "American" view of the case. Now, in any other country under heaven, or under any other system of administration than this, what would have happened? Simply one thing. When it appeared that Mr. Bliss had not obeyed orders he would have been cashiered for making at the very least a gross mistake. Why was not this done? Because, as we say, the District-Attorney's office is, next to the Custom-house, the great party headquarters in this State; because it furnishes a large part of the sinews of war by which "politics" are carried on; because at its head is an active politician who is a right-hand man of Mr. Conkling, who controls all of the offices in the State; and because the President has no more control over him than if he were Conkling's body-servant. Thus it is that Bliss and his associates carry on "the party," that Conkling is made senator, and that Conkling in his turn appoints and keeps in office "the boys," who do this sort of work for him, snap their fingers in the face of the President, and pervert the administration of the State Department. The President and the Attorney-General may issue orders as much as they please, but they are not obeyed; and we finally have the disgraceful spectacle of the ends of justice defeated and the two great law-abiding nations of the world embroiled in a quarrel in which there is no room for dispute, and no material difference of opinion, and no result except a general jail-delivery, in order that a gang of informers and Government officials may keep each other in office at the expense of a great commercial community.

The latest news from Alexandria supplies a missing link of considerable importance in the history of the conflict between the Khedive and the Egyptian Courts. The action of M. Haakman, the Dutch judge of the mixed tribunals, which has been so much discussed here, seems to have taken place in immediate reference to certain cases in which the Egyptian Daira was not, as has been hitherto supposed, the defendant, but the plaintiff. The Daira, against which judgments have been obtained by the holders of Daira Bonds, has itself obtained fifty-three verdicts against Europeans who have refused to pay rent for portions of the estate which they occupy as tenants. And it was only when the representatives of the Daira, having successfully resisted execution against the estate in its character of defendant, applied for execution against its tenants in the character of plaintiff, that M. Haakman took the decisive step of which we have lately been informed. Sitting alone in the Court of Summary Justice, M. Haakman stated that under the circumstances actually existing he should decline granting execution to the Government until the 20th of October. The president of the Court of Appeal, M. Lapenna, has since, however, repudiated the act of his subordinate, and replaced him by the Greek judge, M. Antoniadis. For the present therefore, we must suppose that the Khedive, while defying in his own person the jurisdiction of the court, is to be allowed to avail himself of its processes for the purpose of enforcing his claims against his own debtors. Such a state of things cannot, of course, be allowed to continue, and the action of the Khedive will only have the effect of bringing matters to a crisis, and hastening that decision on the part of the Treaty Governments which he, for his own part, professes his readiness to submit to.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The following position has been known for a number of years as

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 4 moves.

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PROBLEM.

White.	Black.
1. K. to Q.'s 7th.	K. to K.'s 4th.
2. R. to Q.'s 5th.	K. takes R.
3. Q. to Q.'s 4th ch. mate.	

Correct answers received from W.B.M. Tôkiô, Tesa, and Delta.

MESSRS. KILNER & HANDEL,

BEG TO INFORM THE GENTRY OF

TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA,

that they have established themselves as

TAILORS,

AND

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

AT

No. 72, Main Street,

where they trust to be favoured with a share of their patronage.

They have confidence in calling attention to their TAILORING DEPARTMENT, which is supplied with an Assortment of CLOTHS suitable for the present season.

The PRICE LIST in this Department is reduced to the lowest possible scale consistent with good quality of material and Experienced Workmanship.

N.B.—The TAILORING DEPARTMENT will be opened on

Monday next, the 16th,

And the OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT at a later date, of which due notice will be given.

Yokohama, October 14th, 1876. tf

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street London.

March 1, 1876. MARTELL & Co.
52 1m

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—After great activity and considerable transactions during the last week, the market now presents a rather quiet appearance, but prices remain firm. We quote for

Grey Shirtings:—								
7 lbs	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce...	$1 65	to	$2 10		
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,, ...	2 00	to	2 60		
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,, ...	2 00	to	2 60		
9 lbs	38½ ,,	44 in.	,, ...	2 45	to	3 00		
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,, ...	1 50	to	1 75		
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,, ...	1.25	to	1 35		

White Shirtings:—						
60 to 64 reed 40 yds.	35 in.	per pce.	2.20	to	2.40	
Turkey Reds 24 yds.	30 in.	2—3 lb. per lb ...	0 80	to	1 02½	
Black Velvets			8.50	to	9.50	
English Drills 15 lbs.	40 yds,	30 in....	2.80	to	3.00	
Taffachelass	12 yds,	43 in.	2.00	to	2.40	

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24 ... ...per picul..	$32.00	to	36.00	No. 38 to 42 ... ...per picul...	$39.00	to 43.50
No. 28 to 32 ... ...per picul..	$33.00	to	40.00	Reverse Twist ... ... 16-24 ... ,, ..	$34.00	

Woollens.—The activity reported in our last has somewhat fallen off, as stocks of most of these articles are considerably reduced, and dealers prefer awaiting the arrivals of the French and English mails before entering on new engagements. Prices remain firm, however, and the general tone of the market continues healthy.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds	32 in....	5.00	to	8.00	
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in....	4.25	to	6.00	
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in....	4.25	to	6.25	
Italian Cloth	—30 yds	32 in....	0.27	to	0.36½	
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds	32 in....	5.75	to	7.00	
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in ...	16.50	to	17.50	
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in....	12.00	to	13.00	
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in ...	0.19½	to	0.21	

Figured Mousseline de Laine..	30 yds.	30 in...	0.27	to	0.35	
Multicolored ,,	...30 yds.	30 in...	0.35	to	0.45	
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy..	48 in.	to 52 in...	0.80	to	1.20	
Presidents	54 in.	to 56 in...	0.75	to	0.85	
Pilots	54 in.	to 56 in...	0.45	to	0.60	
Union	54 in.	to 56 in...	0.60	to	0.82	
Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs....	per lb...		0.40	to	0.45	

Sugar.—We have still to advise an improvement in quotations, though business continues limited.

Sugar:—Takao in bag ... ...per picul...	$3 85	China No. 4 Kook-fah ... ...per picul...	$5.40			
,, in basket ... ... ,, ...	$3 65	,, No. 5 Kong-fun ... ... ,, ...	$4 80			
Taiwanfoo in bag... ... ... ,, ...	$3 73	,, No. 6 E-pak ... ... ,, ...	$4.10			
do. in basket .. .. ,, ...	$3.55	Swatow... ... ... ,, ...	$3.25			
China No 1 Ping-fah ... ... ,, ...	$7.60	Dantong ... ... ,, ...	$3.25			
,, No. 2 Ching-pak ... ... ,, ...	$6 75	Japan Rice	$2 30	to	$2 35	
,, No 3 Ke-pak ... ... ,, ...	$6 10	Kerosene Oil	Nominal.		$3.50	

Kerosene Oil.—We quote Kerosene Oil in fair demand, with no sellers at $3.50 to $3.65 per case. Improved advices have been received from America, and we hear of much higher rates in China.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Our fortnightly report dated 11th instant was to the following effect:—

A few days after our last, dated 25th ultimo, prices had further advanced $30 to $50, when a reaction commenced, the result of which a comparison of present with previous quotations shows to be a fall in prices of $10 to $30, whilst costs, owing to a higher rate of exchange, remain nearly the same. The causes of that reaction are the scarcity of dollars in this market and a fall in prices at home, induced by the unsettled state of political affairs in Europe.

Settlements since the 25th ulto. are 640 bales of Hanks, and 350 of Oshiu sorts, making a total since 1st July of 14,750 bales against a total export of 13,591 bales for the last season.

The shipments of the fortnight are 1,252 bales, which bring the total export since 1st July to 13,947 bales against 4,038 last year for the corresponding period.

Supplies are coming in freely; the stock estimated at 2,000 bales is an unusually large one, and the market closes weak at the following quotations.

	At Exchange 4/1 in London.		*At Exchange 5.15 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*			
Hanks.—Extra to No. 1...	$1,080 to 1,120	38/4	to	38/3	106 to 100	
,, Best No. 1 & 2 ..	$1,030 to 1,050	36/7	to	37/3	101 to 103	
,, Good No. 2 ..	$1,000 to 1,020	35/6	to	36/2	98 to 100	
,, Medium No. 2½	$ 970 to 990	34/6	to	35/2	96 to 99	
,, C'mon. No. 3 / ,, Inferior No 4 & 5	$ 900 to 950	32/2	to	33/10	89 to 94	
Oshiu—Best.....	$1,060 to 1,080	—		—	104 to 106	
,, Good / ,, Medium	.....$1,000 to 1,040	—		—	98 to 102	

	At Exchange 4/1 in London.		*At Exchange 5.15 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*			
Hamatski.—No. 1 & 2...	$ 800 to 820	28/9	to	29/5	80 to 82	
,, No. 3 & 4..	$ — —	—		—	—	—
Kakeda.—Extra	$1,225	43/2			120	
,, Best.....	$1.100 to 1,150	39/4	to	40/8	108 to 113	
,, Medium to Good.	$1,050 to 1,080	37/3	to	38/4	103 to 106	

Silk-worms' Eggs.—The total supply available for export this year is estimated at 1,200,000 cards, and arrivals in this market already amount to 650,000. Sellers and buyers, however, are as far as ever from agreeing upon prices; the former ask from $2.50 to $3.50 per card, and there are as yet no transactions to report. About 30,000 cards, delivered under the contracts which were made at the beginning of the season, have been shipped by the French mail of the 10th instant.

Since the above was written, the telegraphic advices have been, as far as the maintenance of peace of Europe is concerned, rather reassuring. Exchange has risen to 4/1, and sellers having submitted to lower rates for all except the superior grades of Hanks, business has been more active.

Arrivals amount to 375 bales, and deliveries to 450 piculs.

We have no change to report in the Silk-worms' Eggs market. Buyers seem disposed to pay $1.50 for good annual green, and as much as $5 is offered for a particular mark of the northern districts, but there is nothing doing. Total arrivals are fully 700,000 cards.

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Tea.—A brisker demand has arisen, and settlements for the closing week amount to 3,000 piculs. *Good Medium* grades have attracted most attention, and prices for these show an advance of $1.50 to $2.00 per picul, the quality, however, being very poor. If the demand continues, it is quite possible that this grade may touch $25 to $26 before the close of this month, but the rising rates of exchange may tend to check operations.

Common	$12.00 to 15.00	Fine	$29.00 to 34.00
Good Common	16.00 to 18.00	Finest	35.00 to 40.00
Medium	19.00 to 21.00	Choice	Nominal, very scarce.
Good Medium	22.00 to 25.00		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—There has been a moderate business doing in Private Paper, at slightly higher rates; the demand for Bank Bills continues smaller than anticipated, which is partly caused by the greatly reduced price of satz against dollars.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 0¼d.	On Shanghai—Bank sight	77
" Bank Bills on demand	3s 11½d.	" Private 10 days sight	78½
" Private 6 months' sight	4s. 1d.	On New York—Bank Bills on demand	94
On Paris—Bank Sight	4.95	" 30 days sight Private	97½
" Bank 6 months' sight	5.06	On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	94½
" Private 6 ms. sight	5.18	" 30 days sight Private	98
On Hongkong—Bank sight	2% dis.	Kinsatz	395
" Private 10 days' sight	4 " noml.	Gold Yen	384

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 7, *Toyoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, Thompson, 656, from Hakodate, Oct. 4. Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Oct. 7, *Tsuruga Maru*, Japanese steamer, Hussey, 800, from Chefoo via Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Oct. 7, *Gaelic*, British steamer, Kidley, 2,756, from San Francisco, Sept. 16, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.

Oct. 9, *Josephine*, British barque, Fulton, from Cardiff, April 22, Coal, to P. & O. Co.

Oct. 9th, *Belgic*, British steamer, Metcalfe, 2,627, from Hongkong, October 1, General, to O. & O. Co.

Oct. 9, *Gleucarn*, British steamer, Auld, 1,370, from Shanghai, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Oct. 11, *Meiji Maru*, Japanese steamer, Peters, 1,010, from Kamaishi, Ballast, to Public Works Department.

Oct. 12, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, 2,119, from Shanghai and ports. Mails and General, to M. B. Co,

Oct. 12, *Taihei Maru*, Japanese steamer, Hubenet, 500, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Oct. 13, *Shinagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, Sikemeier, 900, from Hakodate, Oct. 11, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Oct. 14, *Menzaleh*, French steamer, Pasqualini, 1,008, from Hongkong, Oct. 6, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

Oct. 14, *Caroline*, Danish schooner, Muller, from North Pacific, Skins, the Captain.

Oct. 14, *Jupiter*, German schooner, Hoffman, from North Pacific, Skins, the Captain.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 4, *Taihei Maru*, Japanese steamer, Hubenet, 500, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Oct. 5th, *Meiji Maru*, Japanese steamer, Peters, for Kamaishi, Stores, despatched by Lighthouse Department.

Oct. 7, *Tokai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Ward, 646, for Kobe, Mails and General despatched by M. B. Co.

Oct. 7, *Chateaubriand*, French barque, Hervé, 384, for Hongkong, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Oct. 8, *Ella Nicol*, British barque, Wilson, 475, for San Francisco, General, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.

Oct. 2, *Genkai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Connor, 1,917, for Kobe General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Oct. 9, *Gaelic*, British steamer, Kidley, 2,756, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

Oct. 9, *Serpent*, British barque, Abel, 256, for Nagasaki, Ballast despatched by Captain.

Oct. 10, *Tibre*, French steamer, Le Girard, 1,010, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

Oct. 10, *Caroline*, German 3-masted schooner, Paulsen, 252, for China, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Oct. 10, *Toyoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, Thompson, 656, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co,

Oct. 11, *Nagoya Maru* Japanese steamer, Conner, 1,914, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Oct. 11, *Cathaya*, British ship, Thomas, 790, for Falmouth, Rice, despatched by Wilkin & Robison.

Oct. 12, *Belgic*, British steamer, Metcalfe, 2,627, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

Oct. 12, *Niger*, British steamer, Duff, 1,300, for Kobe and Shanghai, General, despatched by Adamson, Bell & Co.

Oct. 13, *Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, Vroom, 396, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Oct. 13, *Genrio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Hubbard, 500, for Kobe, General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Oct. 13, *Gleucarn*, British steamer, Auld, 1,370, for Shanghai, General and Tea, despatched by Jardine, Mtaheson & Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamship *Gaelic* for Yokohama.—**Mr. and Mrs. R. M.** Brown, Miss J. G. Nathan, Messrs G. C. Foulk, L. **W. Piepmeyer**, W. L. Varnum, Aug. Heard, A. S. Fobes. E. M. **Kutz, J. H. Sears**, C. J. Boush Hana Basa, J. H. Duncan, J. T. **Newton, H. T.** Mayo. J. E. Paine, J. Eggermount, A. E Jardine, P. **Tappan, J. H.** Sherman. For Shanghai.—Mr. Clark Blethen, Mrs. **Blethen and Miss** Blethen. For Honghong —190 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Tibre*, for Hongkong.—**Messrs. John** Robertson, Ernest Mason, J. M. Dubois and child, M. **Freudenthaler.**

Per Steamship *Belgic*, from Hongkong —**For Yokohama:** Mrs. Gray and servant, Messrs. Herbert H. **Smith, J. Bradly** Smith and servant. For San Francisco:—**Mrs. Thompson, Mr. G. M.** Thompson and 203 Chinese in steerage.

Per Steamship *Nagoya Maru* for Shanghai **and ports.**—Mr. Yamao, Vice-Minister Public Works, Mr. **Yasukawa, Mr.** and Mrs. Blethen, and Miss Blethen, Mr. and Mrs. **R. M. Brown**, Miss Dow, Miss Martin, Miss Freeman, Mrs. N. **Lewis. Mrs. Burns**, Miss Burns, Mr. and Mrs. Masuda and child, **Messrs.** Hozon, De la Bastide D'Hurst, Lechat, Fischer, Carnie, **Hartman**, Fitzgerald, Taylor, Von Hemert, Tago Renzo, Grote, **Wignall, Zaisho** and 14 Japanese in the cabin.

Per Steamship *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai **and ports.**—Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard and child, Mr. and. Mrs. **Mounsey, Mr.** and Mrs. Domoney, Messrs. Anderson, Osenbruggen, **Dowling**, Thieston, Wylie, Macpherson, Parker, Heemskerk, **Lamb, Robertson**, Perry, Endicott, E. C. Kirby, Andow, and **17 Japanese in the cabin**, and 3 Europeans, 2 Chinese, 339 Japanese **in the steerage.**

Per Steamship *Belgic* for San Francisco.—**Mr. and Mrs.** Thomson, Miss Hamilton, Messrs. Gordon Prince, **C. E. Endicott**, T. G. Grove, G. H. Pole, W. R. Corvine, **J. R. Carmody, P.** Seger, A. Olsson, C. Monnel, E. T. Jorkins, **J. H. Chadwaite, Dr.** Nissen, and 203 in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Menzaleh* from **Hongkong.—Messrs.** Thomas Bernard, Sacconi, Marlet, Murier, Pichat **and Oreel**, and Captain Lebouf.

CARGO.

Per Steamship *Gaelic*, for Yokohama.

Treasure	$57,000

Per Steamship *Tibre* for Hongkong.—

Silk for Marseilles	822 bales.
London	35 "
Italy	22 "
Total	872 bales.
Waste Silk	52 bales.
Cocoons	432 "
Total	484 bales.
Silk-worm' Eggs	220 cases.

Per Steamship *Nagoya Maru*, for Shanghai.

Treasure	$38,950.00
"	Yen 44,067.00

Per Steamship *Tokio Maru*, from Shanghai and ports.—

Treasure	$354,495.00.

REPORTS.

The *Belgic* report: Left Hongkong October 2nd, at 3 30 p.m. To Turnabout had strong N E. monsoon and high sea. Turnabout to Oo Sima had moderate to fresh N.E. winds and head sea; Oo Sima to this port moderate to fresh W. N. W. winds and cloudy weather, sea smooth. Passed treaty port Light-ship at 6 p.m.

The *Cathaya* came down from Shinagawa on Monday evening and will finish loading here.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BROADWELL'S
BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,

d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
NO. 61.
China Sea.
NINGPO DISTRICT.
Rock to the Westward of Tae-shan Island.

THE following information has been received from Vice-Admiral A. P. RYDER, Commander-in-Chief, China Station.

"H.M.S. *Kestrel* while passing to the Northward between Becher and Show Islands, about mid-channel, the ebb tide, neaps, having been making for 4½ hours, observed the sea breaking over a rock awash about 30 yards E. by S., her position at the time being fixed by the following bearings:

South extremes of Becher Islets in line W. by N. Northerly.

Centre of Miles Island S. ¼ E.

Latitude, 30° 16′ 40″ N.

Longitude, 122° 3′ 30″ E."

By order of the Inspector General of Customs,

DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS,
ENGINEER'S OFFICE,

SHANGHAI, 7th August, 1876. w. 6ins.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTONS' CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

August 26, 1876. 26ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.
BASS & CO.'S ALES.
PROCLAMATION OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

TRANSLATION.

"The British Authorities have complained that certain parties in this Country have been imitating the Trade Mark of Messrs. Bass & Co., a firm of Brewers in the English capital and selling Beer so labelled. The manufacture of Beer is not prohibited in this country, but it is wrong, according to Commercial law, to imitate Trade Marks.

"Henceforward, therefore, persons whose business is Brewing Beer must apply for LICENSES, and send in a specimen of Trade Mark not likely to be confused with others.

"The above to be universally notified.

"9th Month, 1871. (Signed)
"TOKEI FU."

In consequence of extensive forgeries of our Labels and Trade Mark having come to our knowledge, the attention of the public is called to the above PROCLAMATION.

We, therefore, CAUTION all persons against either selling or purchasing, as our manufacture, beer, whether in bottle or in cask, bearing such forged and fraudulent Labels, Capsules or Trade Mark.

BASS & Co.,
London, and Burton-on-Trent.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE.

CAMERON & SAUNDERS,
AGENTS TO BASS & CO.,

INTIMATE THAT ALL

Bass's Pale Ale sold by them in bottle has Messrs. Bass's Label, Cameron & Saunders' Green Caution Label and Capsule affixed to each bottle; and that all three bear Messrs. Bass & Co.'s Signature and Trade Mark (a Red Triangle)

AND ALSO THE WORDS.

"Cameron & Saunders, London."

March 4, 1876. 1-f. 13 ins.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

Composed of the purist articles. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain. This old unfailing family remedy is daily recommended by the most eminent Physicians for the cure of

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are prepared by THOMAS KEATING, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and sold by all Chemists, in bottles.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—☞ The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark as herein shown. THOMAS KEATING, LONDON, EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

TRADE MARK.

September 30, 1876. 26ins.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,
And at LIVERPOOL & MANCHESTER,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

**Billiard Room Furniture Manufacturers,
Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters.**

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H.M. THE QUEEN;

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL, CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDOWELL & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.
BOMBAY—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.
SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

Yokohama, August 12, 1876. 52isn.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

Established 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List, 60 pages; sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50 To 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD AND 66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

June 10, 1876. 12ms.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World

May 17th, 1873. tf.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 43.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTH.

At Hiogo, on the 17th inst., the wife of A. M. TOWNSEND, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 14th instant, at the British Legation, Yedo, by the Revd. W. F. H. Garratt, ARTHUR ANDERSON, of Shanghai, to EDITH FANNY, daughter of J. Mackrill Smith, of Yokohama.

DIED.

At the "International Hotel," October 20th, at 4.15 p.m., NORMAN, aged 9 years, eldest son of NORMAN WIARD, Washington, D. C.

Notes of the Week.

We have been favoured with the following, which is a copy of the reply from H. B. M's. Minister to the petition lately forwarded to him by the members of the Yokohama Race Club.

Yedo, October 20, 1876.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, bearing seventy-eight signatures, and addressed to me as *Dogen* of the Foreign Representatives. You therein challenge the action of certain of the Consuls in having themselves elected a Committee of gentlemen whom they have called Trustees of the Yokohama Race Course, and while stating that you have no wish to exclude members of the community not belonging to your Club from the present use of the Race Course, although you have paid the full rent to the Japanese Government for the current year, and that you are quite willing that the management of the Course should be confided to Trustees appointed by the community, you express the hope that your rights in this question may meet with fair consideration at the hands of the Foreign Representatives.

I placed this letter as soon as I received it in the hands of my colleagues, and I need not assure you that the rights of all those members of the community who are willing to contribute equally to the cost of maintaining the Race Course, whether as individuals or as associations, will receive the fullest consideration at the hands of the Foreign Representatives. The latter have not yet authorised me to reply to your letter, but in the meantime I think it only due to British subjects to inform them that as I see no reason why the community of Yokohama should be denied the liberty of electing the gentlemen who are to have the management of the Race Course, for which they, the community, have to pay, I consider that the action of some of the Consuls to which you refer is in no degree binding upon the British section of that community.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
HARRY S. PARKES.

To F. D'IFFANGER, Esq.,
C. F. REIMERS, Esq.,
JAMES DODDS, Esq.,
And other members of the Yokohama Race Club.

An account will be found elsewhere among our translations of a *fracas* which has taken place at Fusan between the Japanese and the Coreans. It is curious to see how our own experiences are repeated, not only in negotiation, but in the difficulties which attend the contact of alien races. The disturbance here recounted resembles rather the collisions which occur in China between foreigners and Chinese mobs, than the cutting-down to which foreigners in this country were at one time subjected. There assuredly is no evidence of a particularly conciliatory disposition in the conduct of the "certain person" in this case; and judging by the account, which is given by one of themselves, the Japanese, though quite ready to complain of the high-handed conduct of foreigners, seem equally ready to assert that superiority of bearing which brings about these untoward difficulties.

A concert will be given on Monday evening next at the Masonic Lodge in aid of the funds of the Temperance Hall. The cause is a good one, and, with a readiness which enhances the grace of compliance, the Choral Society and other amateurs of both vocal and instrumental music have promised their valued assistance. The occasion is one which justifies a special interest in the performance. Mr. Henderson, one of the chief promoters of the Institution and its most active director, is about to leave Yokohama on his return to Europe. He has spared neither time, trouble nor money in his effort to promote its welfare, and it is no secret that the finances of the Institution are not in as flourishing a state as all would desire to see them. We trust, therefore, that the residents, and such adherents in Tôkiô as a good cause, and the love, at least, of a beautiful art may attract, will respond to the appeal intended to be made to them on Monday evening, and show by their presence that they appreciate both the end sought to be attained and the means employed to attain it.

Of all the dry and wearisome subjects which can occupy the human mind, currency is about the dryest. But it is quite as important as it is dry, and this must be our excuse for a series of articles which must be very unacceptable to the majority of our readers, but which we hope may eventually do some service if only in drawing attention to an unsound condition of a most vital part of the machinery of the state. In any matter the only issue of which is whether we are right or wrong in such and such an opinion, we must, as a general rule, be content to express the opinion, and leave it to take its chance of dying or surviving as it may deserve. But, in a case of this kind, all objections to our views, seriously urged, demand a reply, and hence our article of to-day. Nor should foreigners forget that they are greatly, though only indirectly, interested in this question.

The indirect and unanticipated effects of international intercourse are well deserving of attention, and justify the reproduction of the following paragraph from the *Hiogo News*.

In the *Japan Mail* about six weeks ago there was a paragraph on the advantages to Japan of the introduction of kerosine oil, which stated that "If the opening of Japan to foreign trade had conferred upon the Japanese the sole boon of the kerosine lamp, which is now so generally seen throughout the country, it would have amply justified itself." Among the many reasons given in support of this statement, and which would seem by themselves to justify it, the *Mail* has omitted one which has since been introduced to our notice by a friend who has lived for several years in this country, in a familiarity with the

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inner life of the people which is seldom achieved by any great number of foreigners at one time. He asserts confidently that owing to the extensive and extending use of kerosine oil, the itch is rapidly disappearing from among the people. That it is a cure for the disease is perfectly well known, and if the experience of others corroborates that of our informant it will be a curious fact in the history of civilisation.

In another column will be found the Programme of the Autumn Meeting of the Yokohama Racing Association, the entries for which close on the 31st instant. Post entries for griffins and hacks remain open until the 10th proximo.

It has been stated, in these columns as elsewhere, that the reduction on return fares made by the Mitsu Bishi Company is 5 per cent. This is an error. The allowance made is 20 per cent., and we have been requested to draw attention to the fact.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 16th.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

His Majesty the Mikado visited the *kuadzoku*, Mr. Nakayama, on the 13th, and after luncheon was entertained with a performance of *Nô*.

Their Excellencies Sanjô, Iwakura, Kido and others were also present.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A fire broke out in Mr. Tsuda's green house at Azabu, Tôkiô, on the 13th at 2.30 p.m., but was fortunately extinguished in half-an-hour.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

The Dutch Consul has expressed his desire to exhibit Dutch produce and manufactures in the National Exhibition which is to be held next year at Tôkiô.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

A branch office of the Mitzu Bishi Company will be established at Niigata.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun,*

The Chinese Government has decided to send a resident Minister to Japan within the year.

From the same.

The Chinese Government has sent a letter to the Loochoo Government to the effect that the country is without doubt a tributary of China, and it must therefore duly send the usual tribute.

From the same.

The publication of the *Saifû Shimbun* will commence about the end of the month.

From the same.

Great reforms have taken place in the *Kuadzoku* Club, Tôkiô. A committee of its members have been appointed who will settle, as far as possible, any trouble that may arise among their retainers, the *shidzoku*, on account of the capitalization of incomes, in order to avoid trouble to the Government as much as possible.

Tuesday, 17th.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

On the 14th instant a Notification (No. 127) was published by the Prime Minister, making known the additional clauses of the Treaty and the Trade Regulations which have been concluded with Corea by Mr. Miyamoto, the Japanese Commissioner.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

As the rates of the Mitzu Bishi Company have been raised, a foreigner living at No. 10 Yokohama will start a line between Shanghai and Yokohama.

From the same.

The *Sumida Maru*, belonging the Mitzu Bishi Company, which arrived at this port on the 14th instant from Hakodate, reports that snow fell in the neighbourhood of that town on the 9th instant.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

We hear that the punishment of banishment is to be resumed in Japan, and that the Bonin Islands have been selected as the locality to which offenders so sentenced will be sent, for which purpose an inspection of the Islands will shortly be made by officials of the *Naimusho.*

From the same.

Mr. Takahashi, the editor of the *Chiûgai Hiôron*, who is now undergoing imprisonment for an offence against the Press-laws, was summoned to the *Saibansho* on the 13th instant, and was there informed that the article which he published in No. 15 of the above paper to the effect that "there were no settled laws in Japan" was a violation of the 14th article of the Press-laws, which rendered him liable to 3 months' imprisonment, but as he was at present undergoing imprisonment for a previous similar offence, the punishment due to the second would be remitted.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

Shimadzu, the present Lord of Satzuma (not Saburo) handed over to the Army Department, a few days ago, the arsenal which was in his possession.

From the same.

His Excellency Iwakura will start for Kiôto on the 6th of next month.

Wednesday, 18th.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Mr. Takaha, the editor of the *Kinji Hiôron*, was yesterday sentenced to imprisonment for four months and a fine of 80 *yen*, for having violated the 4th article of the Libel-laws in having published an article, in the fourteenth number of the issue of his paper, reflecting on the *Shihôsho.*

From the same.

The opening of the Railway station at Tamachi, between Shinbashi and Shinagawa, was to have taken place on the 15th of this month, but has been postponed to a later date.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that all civil cases in the Tôkiô *Fu* must, until further notice, be brought for preliminary examination before the *Ku Saibansho* (Ward Court).

ÔGI TAKATÔ,
Minister of Justice.

October 12th 1876.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

In anticipation of the requirements of the police force for summer clothing next year, orders have already been sent to Aichi *ken* for 15,000 pieces of a cotton cloth called *kokura.*

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

Certain persons belonging to the Hamamatsu *ken* have applied for permission to publish in Tôkiô, a newspaper to be called the *Môsô Jijô.*

From the *Osaka Nippô.*

Mr. Yamamoto, the editor of the *Osaka Nippô*, has been fined 20 *yen* for publishing an article concerning Mr. Kanda Kôhei, the late Governor of Hiôgo, which was deemed an offence against the Libel-laws.

From the same.

Hitherto no regulations existed for Chinese subjects travelling in the interior, but now it is expected that such will be immediately promulgated.

Thursday, 19th.

The *Nevada* is not due here until Saturday next, the 21st instant, her arrival being timed to meet the *City of Peking* due on that date from San Francisco, so as to take the American mails on to Shanghai forty-eight hours after the arrival of the latter. In consequence of this arrangement there will be no Mitsu Bishi Co.'s steamer despatched for Shanghai on Wednesday next, the 25th instant.

Mr. Mori Arinori, the Japanese Minister to Peking, left for China yesterday by the *Tokio Maru.*

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A telegram from the United States reports that Ohio has gone Republican, and Indiana Democratic in the State elections. This makes it very probable that Mr. Tilden will be elected next month.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Mr. Iwakura has decided to invite the Chiefs of the various Departments on the 17th of every month to his residence, to play at chess, etc., for general enjoyment. The meetings commenced the day before yesterday, the 17th instant, for the first time.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Dr. Wagner, a German subject, has been appointed to manage the Exhibition which is to take place next year at Uyéno.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

Twenty three Loochooans arrived in the *Tokai Maru* on the 17th instant, and immediately proceeded to Tôkiô.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

Some 179 boxes of old gold and silver coins were sent from the *Ôkurasho* on the 17th instant to the Mitsu Bishi Company, whence they are very likely to be sent to the Ôsaka Mint for recoinage.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The following is a statement of the number of the Imperial forces, as returned by the Army Department on the 1st of September last.

IMPERIAL BODY GUARDS.

Infantry	3,108
Cavalry	188
Artillery	308
Engineers	187
Total men	3,791
,, horses	338

TÔKIÔ GARRISON.

Infantry	6,149
Cavalry	243
Artillery	556
Engineers	274
Commissariat	156
Total men	7,378
,, horses	683

SENDAI GARRISON.

Infantry	4,329
Artillery (Coast)	54
Total men	4,383
,, horses	9

NAGOYA GARRISON.

Infantry	2,308
Horses	24

OSAKA GARRISON.

Infantry	6,268
Artillery	471
Engineers	190
Commissariat	38
Total men	6,967
,, horses	286

HIROSHIMA GARRISON.

Infantry	4,291
Horses	21

KUMAMOTO GARRISON.

Infantry	4,177
Artillery	359
Engineers	98
Total men	4,634
,, horses	156
Total of Infantry in the Empire	30,630
,, Cavalry	431
,, Artillery	1,694
,, Engineers	749
,, Commissariat	194
,, Coast Artillery	54
Grand total of Troops	33,752
,, Horses	1,517

Friday, 20*th.*

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

On the 18th instant a religious ceremony was held at the Imperial Palace, in celebration of the third anniversary of the death of Yorihime-no-Mikoto, a daughter of the present Mikado.

From the same.

On the 18th instant the first number of a newspaper called the *Kaichi Shimbun* made its appearance at Tôkiô.

From the same.

A special department called *Juzai-tori-shirabe Kioku*, or office for examination of prisoners liable to capital punishment, will be attached to the *Shihôsho.*

We learn from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* that three countrymen who travelled to Kiôto by one of the afternoon trains from Osaka, bought a bottle of Bass' beer wherewith to regale themselves on the way, the unwonted potency of which had such an effect on them that they went fast to sleep, and failed to wake up even on arrival at Kiôto. A strict examination of the carriages does not seem to have been made by the railway porters, as the three sleepers were left undisturbed while the carriage in which they were, was, with several others, shunted into a shed for the night. About midnight the effect of the beer passed off and the sleepers awoke, but the darkness and strangeness of the position in which they found themselves so terrified them, that they set up a succession of unearthly yells, which, fortunately for them, attracted the attention of a policemen, who released them from their position and sent them about their business with an admonition.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Another newspaper, to be called the *Miyé Shimbun*, is about to be published at Tsu, in the province Isé.

Saturday, 21*st.*

The M. M. steamer *Tibre*, with French Mails on board to the 10th September, left Hongkong on Thursday, the 19th instant, at 6 p.m.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

His Majesty the Mikado will, it is said, hereafter preside over the meetings of the *Genro-In.*

From the same.

It is said that the cotton crop has this year proved very unfavourable, and that the Chinese, having heard of this, are about to ship over here 200,000 piculs.

From the same.

Dysentery now prevails at Matsumura, in Chiba *ken*, to an alarming extent, there being only ten families out of two hundred that have not been attacked by the same.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

Père Nicolai preaches every Sunday before a large congregation, who assemble at Yamamoto chô, Tôkiô.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

It is said that a code of laws is being prepared by the Government for the administration of the Bonin Islands.

From the *Kôfu Shimbun.*

Mr. Takase, the editor of the *Kôfu Shimbun*, was summoned to the *Kencho* on the 16th instant, and fined 15 *yen* for having violated the 5th Article of the Libel-laws.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

When Her Majesty the Empress passes along the Tokaidô on her way to Kiôto, she intends bestowing gifts of money on those persons over eighty years of age who reside in the neighbuorhood of her route. The several *kencho* have received orders to ascertain the number of recipients for this bounty under their jurisdiction.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 15th October, 1876.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$8,332.44
Merchandise, &c.	$1,024.69
Total	$9,357.13

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last week.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$8,277.36
Merchandise, &c.	$ 829.11
Total	**$9,106.47**

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THE CURRENCY.

v.

PART of the article on the Currency which appeared in our last issue, consisted of a reply to certain objections urged by a writer in the *Hiogo News*, to our statement of the cause of the recent striking rise in the value of paper money. In its issue of the 14th instant there is a second article upon the same subject, putting forth an opinion which had been already expressed in its former article. It is entirely at variance with our own, and we shall do the writer the fullest justice by presenting it to our readers in his own words.

"We asserted on the other hand, our belief, that as the Japanese paper represented, in consequence of the double standard, gold *yen* just as much as it did silver *yen*, the premium on paper against Mexicans really represented the premium on gold. We suspected that the *Mail* did not see to what a great—to almost an entire—extent the double standard was at the bottom of the mischief," and further on in the same article,

"It, (i.e. the "*Japan Mail*") will probably see in a while that the double standard is at the bottom of the mischief."

If, in using the word "mischief," the writer wishes us to infer that he regards the rise in value of Japanese paper money as an evil, he must allow us to say that his utterances on this subject are wanting in clearness, not to say consistency. In his first article,—and indeed in the very passage we have just quoted—he contends that the premium on paper was really the premium on gold *yen* or Mexican dollars, the paper money being, in his opinion, "practically gold." The conclusion which (as we understand his first article) he deduces from this is, that a producer who got 93.25 paper *yen* only for 100 Mexican dollars, had nothing to complain of; in other words, no "mischief or loss" had happened to him. Yet we find him now saying that the double standard is at the bottom of the "mischief."

The dominant idea in the writer's mind that the "double standard" is the cause of the rise in the value of paper money, is wholly erroneous.

If by "double standard" he means to imply that there are two metallic units of value in this country, either of which a creditor may, at his option, pay to his debtor, there is not the shadow of a foundation for such an opinion. In that sense—and it is the proper sense of the term—there is no double standard in this country. The metallic legal tender is the gold *yen*; the silver *yen* and its sub-multiples, are legal tender to the extent of 10 *yen* only. This arrangement leaves silver *yen* in masses to find their market level. And it is more probable that the expression is only a loose way of saying that there exists a gold coin called a *yen*, and a silver coin called a *yen*, and if this is so, we have no hesitation in saying that we agree with him as to the fact, while we wholly dissent from the inferences which he draws from it in regard to the late rise in the value of paper money.

Cleared from inaccuracies of expression, we think his position will be correctly defined in the following sentence.

"The existence of two coins made of gold and silver respectively, but called 'one *yen*,' is at the bottom of the rise in the value of paper money; if one only of these coins had existed, the rise would not have taken place."

Let us suppose then that no silver coin called a *yen* had existed, but that the currency had consisted solely of gold *yen* and of paper money, purporting indeed to be *yen*, but not convertible into gold, and varying from day to day in its relations with gold, sometimes approaching to a parity of value, occasionally touching that parity, but more often 4, 5 or 6 per cent below it. And let us further suppose that a large quantity of Mexican dollars had been received in payment for silk at a moment when paper *yen* was 5 per cent below gold. Under such a combination of circumstances a demand would set in for Japanese currency. But for which form of currency, paper or gold? For paper, and for these reasons:

1. Because paper *yen*, while a legal tender like gold, are yet cheaper than gold.

2. Because paper *yen* are more easily transported, and circulate with at least as much facility.

It is quite evident, that the demand would be for paper, and that paper would, as a necessary result, rise in value and tend to approach par as compared with gold. The efficient cause of the rise in this case would be the demand for paper *yen*. Precisely the same thing would occur if the currency consisted solely of silver *yen* and inconvertible paper of lower value than the coin. The efficient cause of the rise in paper money, then, being invariable when either gold or silver is present, we hold that it is the same cause that operates when both are present, namely, excessive demand. That certain evils do attend the existence of a gold coin and a silver coin each named a *yen*, we have no doubt, but we must not now widen the area of the discussion by considering these evils; suffice it to say that the writer in the *Hiogo News* has not shown that the recent rise in paper money is one of them.

In all countries periods occur when more currency is required than at others. In England, for example, at harvest time, an expansion of circulation almost invariably takes place. There is then a sudden increase of transferable commodities, and more instruments are required to effect the transfers. When the activity of business passes over, the currency again contracts. The whole operation occurs with as much ease as the dilatations and contractions of the pupil of the eye. The currency of this country, as at present constituted, is wanting in this expansile and contractile power. At a time when large quantities of silk are sold, the money paid for it is, if we may so speak, projected in the direction where it is wanted. But it never fulfils its errand. Before it has gone a mile its circulatory power ceases; it cannot mingle with the ordinary currency, which therefore remains fixed in quantity at the time when its quantity should be increased. It ought at such a time to be expansile, but it is not expansile; it is of cast-iron. The same number of instruments exist, but with more work to do. And consequently the work is not so well done. The instruments of exchange are drawn away, by the temptation of a premium over Mexican dollars, from places where they are wanted to other places where they are more urgently wanted, and which are therefore willing to submit to a loss in exchanging the non-circulating coin. It is true that expansive power can be imparted to the currency at such a time by the intervention of the Government, which can draw off the superabundant dollars and substitute the scarce paper, but such an intervention is necessarily clumsy and irregular. Or again, when the Mexican dollar falls to a certain point, relief may be obtained by turning them into silver *yen*, but this operation will not be entered into until the evil becomes extreme, that is, until the dollar has fallen to a discount which will cover the seigniorage and interest, and will yield a profit besides. Both these methods of procuring expansion are uncertain and jerky. Easy, natural, and rapid expansion can only be procured by the adoption of a single circulating medium.

The errors of the *Hiogo News* arise from two sources.

1st.—The assumption that paper *yen* are "practically

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gold," "as good as gold," "represent gold," when facts show that it continually varies in value with reference to gold.

2nd.—The assumption that the "double standard is at the bottom of the mischief."

On neither of these points has he produced any proof.

With regard to the operation of the Government in supplying the market with paper money against dollars, we cannot look upon it with the *Hiogo News* as a voluntary depreciation of its own paper. There does not exist in Japan any large store of paper money from which supplies can be obtained in exchange for coin. If there had been,—one such large store, or many small ones—they would have furnished the required extra quantity of paper, taking Mexican dollars in exchange, and the Government would have remained passive. But, there being no such store, or stores, the Government came forward to relieve the pressure. Depreciation of the paper money would ensue if the increased quantity were to remain in circulation, but it will of course be withdrawn as the price of paper falls. The paper currency will thus gradually shrink to its old volume, and the question of its ultimate redemption will remain precisely where it was.

SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY WITH COREA.

ARTICLE XI of the Treaty of the 25th February 1876 made between Japan and Corea is as follows :—

"Friendly relations having been established between the two contracting parties, it is necessary to prescribe trade regulations for the benefit of the merchants of the respective countries.

Such trade regulations, together with detailed provisions, to be added to the articles of the present Treaty to develope its meaning, and facilitate its observance, shall be agreed upon at the Capital of Chosen or Kok'wa *Fu* in the country, within six months from the present date by special commissioners appointed by the two countries.

The supplementary Treaty and Trade Regulations contemplated in the above article of the original Treaty, are now placed before our readers, and the three documents taken together embrace and indicate the conditions on which the future intercourse between the Japanese and the Coreans will be carried on. We also publish a translation of an article from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, which forms a good commentary and criticism upon the engagements respectively undertaken by the two countries, and which may fairly be presumed to represent the satisfaction which the Government and the country generally have derived from the results of the negotiations now perfected.

It is curious to observe how very closely the Japanese, in drawing up their own treaty with Corea, have conformed to the precedents furnished by the treaties made between themselves and the western nations. The flattery involved in the imitation need produce but a transient sense of pleasure, but it certainly constitutes a tribute to the good sense, the care and moderation with which our own treaties were drawn up. It should be remembered that this was done without any precedents to guide the western envoys who negotiated them. They had to work very much in the dark. They were but slightly acquainted with the character of the people with whom for the first time they then came into relationship. They could only proceed on very general principles deduced from universal experience of the operations of commerce and the course of human affairs. Yet the lines they then drew are now acknowledged by the Japanese themselves to be those which they desire to follow in their own intercourse with a nation standing on something of the same relation to them as they stood to us at the outset of our mutual intercourse. In one respect, indeed, there is a very distinct departure from these lines, in the fact that no tariff is attached to the Treaty or Trade Regulations, nor is it impossible that this is intended as a silent protest against the tacking on of the tariff to our own treaties. Of course a perfectly free commercial intercourse between nations is that which constitutes the ideal of the economist, and if any thing can foster a trade with so poor and unpromising a country as Corea, this may be the best means of doing so. But it may be doubted whether the Japanese hope for very much commercial activity from this trade. Rather perhaps their action has had political bearings, partly internal, partly external: first, to place the Government well with its own people; the second, to make an impression upon eastern Asia, and exhibit before the world the first fruits of the newly adopted civilization. Both objects are legitimate, both have been more or less attained by the policy adopted towards Corea, and such duties as a small trade might have yielded have been willingly waived in favour of more real as well as more showy advantages.

The 10th clause in the Supplementary Treaty is so creditable to the Japanese Government that we reproduce it here *in extenso*.

Although no relations as yet exist between Corea and foreign countries, yet Japan has, for many years back, maintained friendly relations with them. It is therefore natural that in case a vessel of any of the countries of which Japan thus cultivates the friendship, should be stranded by stress of weather or otherwise on the coasts of Corea, those on board shall be treated with kindness by Corean subjects, and should such persons ask to be sent back to their homes, they shall be delivered over by the Corean Government to an Agent of the Japanese Government residing at one of the open ports of Corea, requesting him to send them back to their native countries, which request the Agent shall never fail to comply with.

This is thoughtful, humane, and, as the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* very justly observes, "truly in accordance with universal principles."

Passing from the Treaty and the Trade Regulations to the comments made upon them by the journal just referred to, we may glance at the ambition shewn to effect "a hitherto unknown balance of power amongst the nations of the East"—an ambition not unnatural under all the circumstances, but certain, unless very carefully guarded in future ages, to lead to serious and embarrassing entanglements. "Grand schemes" and "wide projects" are well enough if they afford a rational promise of real prospective advantage to ourselves, or, through ourselves, to others. We would not have either men or nations live by bread alone. Every scheme which is truly grand, or project which is truly wide, deserves its place and all due respect in the mind of the world. But it must give proof of noble parentage and beneficent intention, otherwise both its origin and tendency are open to suspicion.

Lastly, the article under cursory comment is not devoid of one amusing feature. The writer is filled with admiration for the Treaty and those who negotiated it, but he cannot conceal from himself the *aliquid amari* from which there is no escape in human affairs—the pot of Agathocles, the fly in the ointment. Japan, he says, has obtained from Corea all that the Foreign Powers have obtained from Japan, but the latter has not yet secured the *surrender* of those same conditions from the Foreign Treaty Powers. In other words, he does not at all like the burden his nation has to bear, but is in high spirits that a similar one has been buckled on to the back of the Coreans.

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SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY BETWEEN JAPAN AND COREA.

NOTIFICATION, No. 127.

It is hereby notified that Supplementary Articles to the Treaty of Friendship and Trade Regulations have now been agreed upon with Corea, as in the enclosure.

SANJÔ SANEYOSHI,
Daijô Daijin.

October 14, 1876.

APPENDIX TO THE TREATY OF AMITY AND FRIENDSHIP.

Whereas, on the twenty-sixth day of the second month of the ninth year Meiji, corresponding with the Corean date of the second day of the second month of the year Heishi, a Treaty of Amity and Friendship was signed and concluded between Kuroda Kiyotaka, High Commissioner Extraordinary, Lieutenant General of H. I. J. M. Army, Member of the Privy Council, and Minister of the Colonization Department, and Inouyé Kaoru, Associate High Commissioner Extraordinary and Member of the Genrô-In, both of whom had been directed to proceed to the city of Kokwa in Corea by the Government of Japan; and Shin Ken, Dai Kwan, Hanchoosoofuji, and In Ji-shô, Fuku Kwan, Tosofu, Fukuso Kwan, both of whom had beenduly commissioned for that purpose by the Government of Corea :—

Now therefore, in pursuance of Article XI of the above Treaty, Miyamoto Okadzu, Commissioner despatched to the Capital of Corea, Daijô of the Foreign Department, and duly empowered thereto by the Government of Japan, and Chio Inki, Kôshookwan, Gisheifudôshô, duly empowered thereto by the Government of Corea, have negotiated and concluded the following articles.

Article I.

Agents of the Japanese Government stationed at any of the open ports, shall hereafter whenever a Japanese vessel has been stranded on the Corean coasts and has need of their presence at the spot, have the right to proceed there on their informing the local authorities of the facts.

Article II.

Envoys or Agents of the Japanese Government shall hereafter be at full liberty to despatch letters or other communications to any place or places in Corea, either by post at their own expense, or by hiring inhabitants of the locality wherein they reside, as special couriers.

Article III.

Japanese subjects may, at the ports of Corea open to them, lease land for the purpose of erecting residences thereon, the rent to be fixed by mutual agreement between the lessee and the owner.

Any lands belonging to the Corean Government may be rented by a Japanese on his paying the same rent thereon as a Corean subject would pay to his Government.

It is agreed that the Shumon (watch-gate) and the Shotsumon (barrier) erected by the Corean Government near the Kokwa (Japanese official establishment) in Soriokô, Fusan, shall be entirely removed, and that a new boundary line shall be established according to the limits hereinafter provided. In the other two open ports, the same steps shall be taken.

Article IV.

The limits within which Japanese subjects may travel from the port of Fusan, shall be comprised within a radius of ten *ri* Corean measurement, the landing place in that port being taken as a centre.

Japanese subjects shall be free to go where they please within the above limits, and shall be therein at full liberty either to buy articles of local production, or to sell articles of Japanese production.

The town of Torai lies outside of the above limits, but Japanese shall have the same privileges as in those places within them.

Article V.

Japanese subjects shall, at each of the open ports of Corea, be at liberty to employ Corean subjects.

Corean subjects, on obtaining permission from their Government, may visit the Japanese Empire.

Article VI.

In case of the death of any Japanese subject residing at the open ports of Corea, a suitable spot of ground shall be selected wherein to inter his remains.

As to the localities to be selected for cemeteries in the two open ports other than the ports of Fusan, in determining them, regard shall be had as to the distance there is to the cemetery already established at Fusan.

Article VII.

Japanese subjects shall be at liberty to traffic in any article owned by Corean subjects, paying therefor in Japanese coin. Corean subjects, for purposes of trade, may freely circulate among themselves at the open ports of Corea, such Japanese coin as they may have possession of in business transactions.

Japanese subjects shall be at liberty to use in trade or to carry away with them the copper coin of Corea.

In case any subject of either of the two countries counterfeit the coin of either of them, he shall be punished according to the laws of his own country.

Article VIII.

Corean subjects shall have the full fruition of all and every article which they have become possessed of either by purchase or gift from Japanese subjects.

Article IX.

In case a boat despatched by a Japanese surveying vessel to take soundings along the Corean coasts, as provided for in Article VII of the Treaty of Amity and Friendship, should be prevented from returning to the vessel, on account either of bad weather or of the ebb-tide, the headman of the locality shall accommodate the boat party in a suitable house in the neighbourhood. Articles required by them for their comfort shall be furnished to them by the local authorities, and the outlay thus incurred shall afterwards be refunded to the latter.

Article X.

Although no relations as yet exist between Corea and foreign countres, yet Japan has, for many years back, maintained friendly relations with them, it is therefore natural that in case a vessel of any of the countries of which Japan thus cultivates the friendship, should be stranded by stress of weather or otherwise on the coasts of Corea, those on board shall be treated with kindness by Corean subjects, and should such persons ask to be sent back to their homes, they shall be delivered over by the Corean Government to an Agent of the Japanese Government residing at one of the open ports of Corea, requesting him to send them back to their native countries, which request the Agent shall never fail to comply with.

Article XI.

The foregoing ten articles, together with the Regulations for Trade annexed hereto, shall be of equal effect with the Treaty of Amity and Friendship, and therefore shall be faithfully observed by the Governments of the two countries. Should it however be found that any of the above articles actually causes embarrassment to the commercial intercourse of the two nations, and that it is necessary to modify them, then either government, submitting its propositions to the other, shall negotiate the modification of such articles on giving one year's previous notice of their intention.

Signed and sealed this twenty-fourth day of the eighth month of the ninth year Meiji, and two thousand five hundred and thirty sixth since the accession of H. M. Zimmu Tenno; and of the Corean era, the sixth day of the seventh month of the year Heishi, and of the founding of Corea, the four hundred and eighty-fifth.

[L.S.] (Signed) MIYAMOTO OKADZU,
Commissioner, and Daijô of the Foreign Department.

[L.S.] (Signed) CHO INKI,
Kôshoo Kwan, Gisheifudoshi.

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Regulations under which Japanese Trade is to be conducted in Corea.

I.

Within three days after the arrival in a Corean port of a Japanese ship, (Japanese men-of-war, or ships exclusively used for the transportation of the Japanese mails excepted) to establish her nationality the owner or captain shall exhibit to the Corean authorities the receipt of the Agent of the Japanese Government, showing that he has deposited, as required by the Japanese regulations now in existence, all the ship's papers, the register, sea-letter, etc., in the hands of the said Agent, which documents shall remain in his custody during her stay in port; he shall then make an entry of his ship by giving a written paper, stating the name of the ship and the name of the port whence she comes, her capacity in tons or in *kokus*, the name of the captain, the names of passengers, if any, and the number of her crew, which paper shall be signed by the owner or captain; he shall at the same time deposit a written manifest of his cargo, setting forth the marks and numbers of the packages, if mentioned, and their contents, with the name of the person or persons to whom they are consigned; a list of the stores of the ship shall be added to the manifest.

The manifest and all other papers shall be written in the Japanese language and shall not be accompanied by a Chinese translation.

II.

The owner or consignees of any goods desiring to land them, shall make an entry of the same at the Corean Government office, setting forth the names of the goods, the quantity and number of packages thereof, and their original cost; on receipt of the entry, the Corean authorities shall immediately give a permit to land the goods.

III.

The owner or consignee may land his goods after he has received the permit referred to in Regulation II. The Corean authorities may examine any or all of the packages, but such examination must be made carefully without any injury to the goods.

IV.

All goods intended for export shall be entered at the Corean Government office before they are placed on shipboard. The entry shall be in writing and shall state the name of the ship by which the goods are to be exported, with the number of packages and description of their contents, as in an entry of import described in Regulation II. On receipt of the entry, the Corean authorities shall give a permit immediately, but the owner shall not refuse, if required, to have the goods examined by the Corean authorities.

V.

Ships wishing to clear, shall give notice to the Corean authorities before noon of the day previous to their intended departure; on receiving notice, the Corean authorities shall issue a clearance and at the same time shall return all the papers belonging to the ship deposited in their hands.

Ships carrying the Japanese mail may clear without observation of this regulation, but shall give notice to the Corean authorities of their sailing.

VI.

Exportations of rice and other grain shall hereafter be allowed in any of the open ports of Corea.

VII.

The following tonnage duties shall be levied on Japanese ships.

For merchant sailing ship with more than one mast	5 *yen*
For merchant steamer...	5 *yen*
For one masted merchant ship of more than 500 *kokus* capacity	2 *yen*
For ditto of less than 500 *kokus* capacity ...	1½ *yen*

Boats attached to the vessel free from duty. Ships belonging to the Japanese Government shall pay no tonnage duties.

VIII.

Japanese merchant ships may be chartered by the Corean Government or by individuals for the transportation of goods to any of the non-open ports of Corea. When chartered by individuals, they shall only be employed under conditions specified in a permit to be given by the Corean Government for the purpose.

IX.

Japanese ships found to be engaged in smuggling or in attempting to smuggle goods into any non-open port of Corea, shall be seized by the Corean local authorities and delivered to the Agent of the Japanese Government residing at the nearest port; such goods to be confiscated by him and to be handed over to the Corean authorities.

X.

The sale of opium is strictly prohibited.

XI.

The above Regulations having been agreed upon by the two contracting parties shall come into effect from the present date, and may be revised, whenever it may be found necessary, by Commissioners appointed by each country.

In witness whereof, the Undersigned have hereunto set their hands and seals, this twenty-fourth day of the eighth month of the ninth year of Meiji, and the two thousand five hundred and thirty-sixth since the accession of H. M. Zimmu Tenno, and of the Corean era, the sixth day of the seventh month of the year Heishi, and of the founding of Corea, the four hundred and eighty-fifth.

[L.S.] (Signed) Miyamoto Okadzu,
Commissioner and Daijô of the Foreign Department.

[L.S.] (Signed) Cho Inki,
Kôshoo Kwan, Gisheifudoshô.

Notification No. 128.

Hitherto the trade with Corea has been confined to Japanese of the island of Tsushima. In accordance, however, with the Treaty of Friendship published in Notification No. 34 of March last, and the supplementary articles and trade regulations now made known by Notification No. 127, permission will be granted to any Japanese subject who wishes to proceed to the port of Fusan. Such persons must obtain a foreign passport, with the necessary ship's papers from the office (or branch office) of their Shi, Fu, or Ken before sailing. If persons who have started on a journey wish to proceed there immediately, they should apply personally for permission to the local office where they may be travelling, stating clearly the jurisdiction to which they belong.

The above is hereby notified. As soon as the ports additional to Fusan have been decided on, notification will be made of them.

(Signed) Sanjô Saneyoshi,
Daijô Daijin.

October 14th, 1876.

Notification No. 129.

Henceforward the Import and Export of merchandize to and from Corea will be considered in the same light as the transport of goods between different places in Japan. In the case of goods which it is desired to export, the Custom House at the open ports or the ship's clearance office at other places must be applied to for their stamp on the invoice of goods. This invoice must be produced to the Japanese Consul residing at the open port in Corea, and receive a stamp certifying that the goods have been imported into Corea. On the ship's return to Japan the invoice is to be returned to the place from which she originally sailed. In exporting goods from Corea the stamp of the Consul must be obtained, and when it is desired to land them at any place in Japan, permission will be given to do so on production of the stamped invoice to the Custom House or office of the place.

The above is hereby notified.

(Signed) Sanjô Saneyoshi,
Daijô Daijin.

October 14th, 1876.

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SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLES TO THE TREATY WITH COREA, AND TRADE REGULATIONS.

THE TREATY OF KOK'WA (COREA).

("Nichi Nichi Shimbun" of October 16, 1876.)

Our Government by their notification dated the day before yesterday, the 14th instant, have made known the Supplementary Articles to our Treaty of Friendship with Corea, and the Trade Regulations, and in addition have notified the formalities necessary for ships proceeding to the port of Fusan, and the rules under which are to take place the export and import of merchandize from and to Corea. We have the honour to publish, in our issue of this day's date, the proclamation in question, and we believe that our readers will thus fully understand it.

In accordance with the provisions of the 11th clause of the Treaty of Friendship previously signed at Kok'wa by our High Commissioners Kuroda and Inouyé in concert with the Corean Plenipotentiaries, these Supplementary Articles to the Treaty of Friendship, and these Regulations were discussed and settled by Mr. Miyamoto Okadzu, who proceeded as our Commissioner to the capital of Corea and there met the Corean Kôshuku'an, both parties receiving due powers to act on behalf of their respective Governments. They contain Articles that are of the greatest importance as regards the future commercial relations between the two countries, and it will not therefore be unprofitable to give them a careful perusal.

The "consular officers" mentioned therein would appear to be consuls, and their duties too would seem to bear a strong resemblance to those of consuls. Although these consular officers are not clearly allowed the right of travelling in the interior of Corea, still by Article I of the supplementary clauses it is newly settled that if they should receive information that a Japanese ship is in distress on the Corean coast and that there is urgency, they shall be allowed to pass along the roads to the place in question. Thus they possess a partial right to travel. Article II states that no expense is to be caused the country of Corea in forwarding letters from our diplomatic or Consular officers. Article III stipulates that it is perfectly reasonable that land-taxes or land-rents shall be paid for sites for dwellings of Japanese subjects, and that this must therefore be done. It also states that the gates maintained at the Japanese factory of Sôriô at Fusan shall be pulled down, and posts set up at the newly-fixed boundary, and this would seem to be a method of marking off the Japanese settlements at the open ports of Corea. With regards to Article IV, we are not as yet possessed of precise information as to the Corean rules of measurement. As, however, the limits within which Japanese may make excursions are fixed as being ten *ri*, in a straight line, in every direction, it will be seen that even supposing one *ri* to consist of but six *chô*, the distance from east to west and from north to south will extend over one hundred and twenty *chô*, which cannot be termed a very short limit. The insertion, in the text, of the words "in a straight line" is far better than the vague expressions in our own Foreign Treaties. In these latter it is only stated "ten *ri*," and thus, owing to its not being known whether the ten *ri* were measured by the line of road or else in a straight line, different arguments were set on foot on both sides, and it was only seventeen years after the opening of the ports that it was at length determined to mean in a straight line. Article V relates to the employment of Corean subjects. Article VI grants a place of burial for Japanese. Article VII states that Japanese coins shall also be in use,—and forbids, by the laws of both countries, the unauthorized manufacture of coin. Article VIII permits the free use of articles purchased or received as presents. All these Articles which were formerly demanded of us by foreign countries are now converted into demands of our own upon Corea. The agreement made in Article IX, that protection shall be given to Japanese boats that may survey that Corean coasts, is certainly of benefit to Japan. By Article X the Coreans are bound by us to treat with kindness any foreigners who may be driven on the shores of Corea, and Japan undertakes the task of sending them back to their own land. This is an arrangement that cannot but be praised as being truly in accordance with universal principles. Article XI states that if it shall at a later date be found necessary to alter any of the clauses contained in the foregoing Articles, one year's notice thereof shall be given and consultation held. We feel confident, then, that no very great inconvenience will be caused to Corea.

Upon looking over the Trade Regulations, we fail to perceive any difference between the formalities respecting the entering and clearing of vessels and those at present in force at the open Ports of Japan. The one point, however, deserving of careful attention is the remission of export duties, harbour dues alone being levied. The 7th clause appears to limit these to merely tonnage dues, which amount to a very small sum. This would appear to extend to the utmost limits of free trade. If our readers will consider these Trade Regulations in connection with the Government notification No. 129, this fact will be fully proved. Did this granting of duty-free exports and imports, however, originate from the desire of the Corean Government, or is it, again, a plan of the Japanese Government laid beforehand with a view to future contingencies?

That these supplementary Articles to the Treaty of Friendship, and the Trade Regulations form an agreement that is from beginning to end thoroughly and substantially drawn up, and that confers boundless benefit upon the people of our country, is a fact that does not admit of the slightest degree of doubt, and we therefore give the highest praise to the meritorious exertions of our Commissioner, and, in concert with the people of Japan, felicitate ourselves upon the fact that we shall reap the benefit of this commerial gain. Thus, then, we ought here to lay down our pen, but we are nevertheless unable at once to do so without advancing a step further and glancing at the points wherein is contained the benefit to be reaped by the Japanese people. Now, if we are to believe what we have heard stated by others, the point most important to us at the present moment from trade with Corea is to be found in the fact that the old custom, on the part of the people of Tsushima, of procuring rice from Corea is still in existence, and thus the gist of the whole Convention would appear to us to be the statement in clause VI that "henceforward the "import and export of rice and other grain will be permitted "at all the Corean ports." Although there may be many other articles of merchandize there besides rice, still, upon giving attention to this fact, we are unable at the present moment to deny that we cannot form a definite conjecture as to whether any large profits will accrue to our people therefrom, even though three ports may be opened. Let the question be put to our merchants as to what they deem to be the most profitable kind of merchandize to export from Japan to Corea, or to import from Corea,—and we think that, as a rule, they will assume a thoughtful appearance, and find some difficulty in giving a reply. Except in the case of bold merchants who do not fear to incur risk, and who go steadily on in their ventures, there certainly will not, even though no duties be levied at the open ports of Corea, be brought to actual light any source of profit proportionate to the provisions of the Treaty.

Under the above circumstances will it be said that the most important object of our friendship with Corea consists in the grand scheme of effecting a hitherto unknown balance of power amongst the nations of the East, by publishing to the whole world, through the might of Japan, the national independence of Corea, and is not founded upon a desire to reap some slight commercial advantage? The scheme mentioned is indeed a wide project, and we certainly wish it success. But in proceeding to actual measures, there must be no want of the full and complete preparations necessary for setting on foot this grand scheme, for bringing to light this wide project. For should those preparations be incomplete, even this excellent Treaty that has been drawn up with so much labour will be but a petty accomplishment in the eyes of the world. For even supposing that in Corea Japanese subjects can make excursions within 10 *ri* from the open ports of Fusan, foreigners can act as they please. Though Japanese coin is to be allowed to pass current in Corea, still the exchange of our coinage fluctuates in accordance with foreign silver. Though the Corean coasts be surveyed by Japanese vessels, still navigation on our coasts is guided by English printed charts. Though the supplementary articles to the Treaty with Corea may be altered upon a year's notice being given beforehand, still our own Treaties remain unrevised even up to the present date. Though the harbour dues in Corea are properly fixed, still the custom-house duties of Japan have not yet come under our sole management. While all these things continue so, it is impossible for us to believe that there exist the full and complete preparations necessary for effecting a hitherto unknown balance of power amongst the nations of the East.

Thus, then, let the benefits to be derived from the Corean Treaty be commercial, or let them consist of national schemes, we certainly cannot call such results real gain unless we duly observe and adhere to that Treaty. To turn then these Supplementary Articles and Trade Regulations, in concert with the Kok'wa Treaty of Friendship, into a source of real gain,—is not this the most

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important duty of both the Government and the people of Japan? Do our readers agree with us, or not?

Loochoo.

(Hôchi Shimbun.)

We earnestly desire to know what are the relations between this country and Loochoo. In May last an official from the *Naimusho* went over to Loochoo, but the object of his mission was never made known. At the same time it was generally believed that it was to induce the Loochooans to acknowledge, not the joint sovereignty of China and Japan, but the sovereignty of Japan and Japan alone. And, if the statement made at that time in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* was correct, the matter stood thus, that the Loochooans persisted in regarding Japan as their father and China as their mother, and no persuasion of Mr. Matsuda's could get this idea out of their heads. They said that they had received many acts of kindness from China, and could not bring themselves to comply with the demands of Japan; and it is clear that though they show external signs of subjection to us, they have as much respect for China as for ourselves.

We heard too that when Mr. Matsuda urged them to acknowledge our sole sovereignty, they replied that they would obey us in every thing else,—in this alone they could not possibly do so, because for hundreds of years they had received favours of various kinds from China, and could not now step forward and sever relations which had existed so long. Mr. Matsuda did not fall in with the views of the Loochooans, but returned home without accomplishing his object. Very soon afterwards he was followed by some envoys from Loochoo, who presented a memorial to our Government expressive of their desire to remain subject to the joint suzerainty of Japan and China, and, if this could not be permitted, praying that the Chinese authorities might be prevailed on by Japan to declare that Loochoo was free from all obligations towards China.

This is all that we have heard concerning Loochoo, nor do we know exactly how our Government has dealt with the question since that time. But judging from what we have seen already, it would appear as if our Government were treating the Loochooans as if they were subject to Japan alone. It has presented them with money and steamers and undertaken an expedition to Formosa, and entangled itself in a quarrel with the Chinese for their sake. Are not these act of kindness, and is it not very perverse of Loochoo to refuse to sever its connection with China and persist in this double allegiance?

Before taking further steps, we must examine the position the Loochooans are in.

The islands produce about 90,000 *koku* of rice, and the population amounts to about 17,000 of all ages. They have no means of protecting themselves, and therefore lead but a humble life. Obedience is the great duty inculcated in association with other countries. They stand in great awe of China, and many among them desire to use the Chinese calendar.* But when they come face to face with the Japanese, they pretend that they owe obedience to Japan and are subject to her. They are utterly devoid of all feeling of self reliance. So primitive is their condition that when some three years ago there was not a single person in prison throughout the whole country, the fact was celebrated by a grand ceremony, which shows how simple-minded they are.

Our Government is naturally anxious to show the Loochooans that they are wrong in their views and must abandon this idea of joint sovereignty. But they obstinately adhere to it, and thus their course and ours are diametrically opposed to each other.

Of course our Government and foreigners generally believe that Loochoo is the tributary of Japan, but, if so, why has no settlement of the case ever been arrived at? We have now heard that the Viceroy of Fokhien in China has sent a message to Loochoo to claim that it is subject to China and must pay tribute as hitherto, because, as he says, "it is nothing more than natural that you should pay this tribute."

We cannot tell whether this is true or not, but judging from the past attitude of Loochoo the probability is that there is some truth in it. If so, it is probable that Loochoo has already informed our Government of the fact, for it is powerless to decide by itself what it should do, and must look to us for advice. But our Government has created the group into a *Han* and set up an official establishment there, and this must have been done with the idea of severing all connection between it and China.

We had much more to say on this subject, but think that perhaps silence is most discreet at this moment, and shall wait and see how the question will resolve itself. Is it not strange that China should demand tribute from Loochoo? Leaving aside all the simple-mindedness of the Loochooans, we must first enquire why the Chinese have made these demands, and it is possible we may understand this better after some correspondence has passed between our Government and them. They have decided upon having a Minister resident in Japan, who is expected to arrive within this year. We can therefore determine on our line of action at no distant date, but first of all we must know the intentions of the Chinese Government.

* The Chinese attach special importance to this usage as a token of subjection.—[*Trans.*]

The Same.

(Akebono Shimbun.)

Many are heard saying:—"Our Government treats the Loochooans with abundant care and kindness, and they are very blameworthy in not showing the smallest gratitude for this conduct, but wish to continue under the joint sovereignty of China and Japan."

They say this with much excitement and we shall expect them to say next that the Government ought to deprive the Loochooans of their country altogether. But in dealing with such simple-minded men as those who reside on the Island of Loochoo, we must do so with mildness, patience, and due consideration, and we should not by any means express such excited views without weighing or being well aquainted with the general facts of the question. We hear that an Envoy was sent from Loochoo formerly to China every other year, and after presenting himself at Peking he returned to Fokhien where he awaited the arrival of the ships laden with tributes to China from Loochoo. When the tribute vessels arrived, he passed the tribute over to the Chinese authorities and then returned home with the vessels.

Loochoo sent an envoy to Peking the year before last, and when he had returned to Fokhien to await the arrival of the tribute, the trouble arose between China and Japan, and Japan then ordered Loochoo not to send any more tribute to China. The Loochooans obeyed the order and did not send any ships laden with tribute to China, and owing to this the envoy and his suite who were waiting at Fokhien could not return or even send a letter to their homes, for no ships were sent thither from Loochoo. At the Loochooan offices at Fokhien there were also some Loochooans who were wrecked on the coast of China.

The Loochooan envoy and suite did not of course go to China with the intention of making such a prolonged stay, and in all probability they were not provided with their necessaries and supplies for such a long time. Without doubt, however, the Chinese authorities at Fokhien provided them with these.

We now hear that a certain part of the Loochooan officials who were remaining at Fokhien awaiting the arrival of the tribute were recently sent back to Loochoo by the Chinese authorities with a message from the Governor of Fokhien to the King of Loochoo, to the following effect:—"Why have you not sent the customary tribute? Is it on account of the stormy weather and the rough state of the sea?"

We give this rumour for what it is worth; but if true, the Loochooans are not to blame, so it cannot be said that they have wronged us. Judging from the above it seems as though the Loochooans made their petition to us from their utter inability to act otherwise. They are not doing this from any ill-feeling which they harbour against our Government, so it would not be just to press them by saying that they show a feeling of ingratitude—and we ought most decidedly to relieve the envoy and the part of the suite that are retained at Fokhien from their lamentable plight. We think a vast want of consideration has been shown by China in sending that letter to Loochoo. We hear that the fact of Loochoo belonging to Japan has been frequently stated in the Chinese newspapers, and it is a strange act on the part of the Chinese to send such a message to Loochoo without even noticing what appears in their own press. But thoughtless as China is, there is no reason to believe that she is not acquainted with the facts, so this letter must have been sent through carelessness of the Chinese officials, owing to either a great stress of business or some other cause. All hold the opinion that the petition presented by the Loochooans to our Government was to the effect that they were desirous of being under the protection of China and Japan at he same time. But we have heard that this is not the real fact. It now said that the petition referred only to some internal affairs in Loochoo, and on our Government rejecting their petition they showed no desire to urge it afresh. In every respect they seem to obey the orders of our Government, and if this is really so then Loochoo is decidely a part of the Japanese Empire.

But when we see that an envoy and suite are still remaining in

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Fokhien, it seems as though the Loochooans did not perform their duty, and if our Government were to press them about this fact, they would without doubt, fail to make a reasonable excuse.

We hear that Tomikawa and Yonahara, two head officials of Loochoo, will shortly come to Tôkiô in the steamer *Taiyu Maru*, which our Government gave the Loochooans some time ago, and they are, it is said, coming over for the purpose of consulting with our Government about this Fokhien affair. Should this be so, our Government must then take the question in its own hands. The Chinese Government will without doubt take a long time to give any definite reply, yet it cannot be said that our Government has discharged its duties if it leaves this question alone. The despatch of the message to Loochoo by the Chinese affords a very good opportunity, and we must not let it pass. We must negotiate with China.

If Loochoo abandons the idea of belonging both to Japan and China at the same time, but adheres to us faithfully, then she is a part of our country and it is only proper that we should look after our mutual interests, so as to advance in civilization hand in hand.

We therefore do not think it right to accuse the Loochooans yet awhile, without first thoroughly understanding the facts of the case.

Law Reform.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

We all know that the Governnent has ruled that criminal cases are hereafter to be decided upon the evidence adduced, and not upon the confession of the accused. This, we think, is an excellent step, and will prevent men under mere suspicion from being tortured for crimes of which they never were guilty. The Government received very general and deserved praise for this measure when it was passed, and all hoped that it would be enforced without a day's delay.

Some two months after the publication of the measure the Minister of Justice made known six classes of evidence and proof to be observed by the judges in trying cases, and to each judge was left the discretion of employing whichever of these classes he deemed proper for the special occasion. As the public is not admitted to criminal trials, we cannot speak with certainty, but we fully believe that the bad custom of making accused men confess will very soon be abolished.

But now that the above measure is being put into force,* it appears to us that a law should be passed to deter men from giving false witness. There is a clause in the New Code to the following effect :—"If any witness shall give false testimony he shall be punished two degrees less severely than the convicted person." But would it not be too great a negligence to say that laws against false testimony are not required because this clause exists in the New Code? We hear that the *Genro-In* is now discussing this question, and we trust soon to have the pleasure of seeing it satisfactorily settled.

Another important point concerning the question of evidence is that none shall be taken which is not given in presence of the accused. To do otherwise is to open the door to great injustice towards accused persons. And, as evidence must be given in the presence of the accused, we must permit lawyers to act as counsel for them as is done in civil cases. Should he be unable to procure a lawyer, the judge may permit one of the lawyers of the court to act for him, or the lower officials of the court may do so, and the people may depend that no true justice can be obtained without the aid of lawyers.†

But, from the outset of the time when the trial begins to the time when judgment is given, is the accused to be presumed to be innocent or guilty?

We shall throw light on this by adducing the examples of England and France. In France, whenever a person is accused of a crime either by the Government or any other person, the judge acts as if he were plaintiff and examines the accused. If the Judge concludes that he is innocent, he is released; otherwise he is treated as guilty.

In England it is the reverse. Whenever either the Government on any person suspects a man of guilt, evidence is brought forward, and if he is proved guilty he is punished. But until convicted he is treated as if innocent. In other words, in France an accused man has to prove himself innocent: in England it is his accuser's business to prove him guilty. At first there seems to be no difference between the two, but a closer examination proves that there is a wide difference between them resting on natural rights. It is easy to propose to establish the English system in this country, but the practice of it lies far in the future. We think that the notification issued by the *Daijokwan* and the *Shihôsho* already referred to points in that direction, though undoubtedly at present the French system prevails, for the accused is deemed guilty until proved to be innocent.

Now, were the law of evidence reformed, the assistance of counsel permitted to prisoners, all evidence given in presence if the prisoner, and our course gradually directed towards the English system :—above all, were trial by jury and the custom of permitting bail to be adopted, there would no be longer any fear of innocent men being punished as guilty. Arguing from many European and American cases, some may come forward and say all this is too mild a course to pursue towards the accused. But a sage of antiquity has said, "It is better that a guilty man should escape than that an innocent man should be punished."

The Mitsu Bishi Company.

(Hôchi Shimbun.)

Precaution after one victory is the secret by which a second may be won. To sink back into careless ease is to court defeat.

The Mitsu Bishi Company has already overthrown two rivals without exhibiting the smallest feeling of pride. It has kept to its low fares, carried on its business with great industry and circumspection, and has sought no new means to recoup itself for the losses it had to bear during the trying time of competition. This is what we call using a victory prudently, and it certainly is a policy little calculated to provoke competition. We cannot, however, endorse the policy now pursued. Of course, personally speaking, and in view of the probability that we might be passengers or shippers by the Company's vessels, we prefer to see the present low rates. But, from a more general point of view, we greatly sympathize with the Mitsu Bishi Company in the exhausted state in which it finds itself after the heavy losses sustained by the late severe competition. Thus we were anxious to treat the question, when the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* took the initiative, and said that the Company should now raise its fares, first, in order to recoup itself for the losses incidental to the late competition; second, to prepare for future competition.

But if the Company pretends to make preparations against possible future rivals, as the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says it ought, we cannot see wisdom in this policy. Did the Company lower its fares knowing that it would lose by such a course, or did it think that its rates would still yield a profit? If the latter, it may be well to make preparations against future rivals the excuse for raising its fares; but if the former, we cannot think the excuse a just one, for people will say that the Mitsu Bishi Company is but a mercantile firm, and, if so, it must strive to please the general public. Though the Company may think that this preparation against competition is a reasonable excuse, yet such is not the fact. The Mitsu Bishi is in all respects a mercantile enterprise; it must please its patrons, and unless it does what is right, it cannot last. Every one knows that the fares are low and that the company is losing money, and though it may have a large goods and passenger traffic, this traffic is not large in proportion to the rates. At the same time it cannot decrease the wages of its people nor keep its ships and machinery in good coudition. Everyone knows that the reduction of fares was the result of competition, and when the competition ceased it was only natural that the Company should raise its rates in order to recoup itself for former losses. Of course it need not keep these rates unchanged now that its rivals have left the field. It should speak out plainly and say that it has raised its rates in order to recover from former losses, and should not do as the *Nichi Nichi* recommends (*i. e.* say that it does so in anticipation of future competition).

But apart from the losses the Company has to bear, there are other evils incidental to the low rates now ruling. Its ships are crowded with passengers some of whom have no need to travel but are incited thereto by the lowness of the fares, and as the Company wishes to make as much money as possible, the steamers are overcrowded and some want of care and comfort is inevitable. We question whether the vessels are sufficiently furnished with life-preservers in view of the number of passengers usually carried. Then again, many who would naturally go in the steerage travel in the saloon, and thus gentlefolks and common people are inconveniently mingled together. All these evils arise from the excessive lowness of the fares, and thus,

* The confusion of tenses here belongs to the original article.—[Ed. *J. W. M.*]

† The profession of the writer of the article may fairly be assumed from this sentence.

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though we agree with the *Nichi Nichi* that fares should be raised, we do not think the Company should act as that journal recommends and resort to a false pretence in doing it.

A Fracas in Corea.

("Nichi Nichi Shimbun" of October 20, 1876.)

It is reported that there has lately taken place a slight disturbance at Fusan in Corea, and although it may not be true, we publish the account as we have ourselves heard it. In the neighbourhood of the Castle of Fusan are the graves of those Coreans who were killed in fight when it was beseiged by the Taikô Sama in ancient days, and a festival is held in their honour every year at the time of the autumnal equinox. This is stated in the neighbourhood to be a great festival only held once a year, and therefore very numerously attended. At the Japanese factory, however, on account of the rule hitherto prevailing that exit beyond the enclosure should be prohibited, no one has yet witnessed it. But as a treaty of friendship and commerce has this year been concluded, some two or three persons, with the intention of going to see the festival, set out from the Japanese factory at Sôriô, and were about to proceed in the direction of the castle, when they found a rope drawn across the centre of the roadway, apparently in order to stop Japanese from passing along it. The persons in question took no heed of this, but strode across the rope and passed on. They had only gone a short way, when suddenly from the dark shadows of several objects, small stones were flung at them, and gradually as if the number of men were increasing, the stones came pouring down like rain from all sides. The Japanese, therefore, thought that as they were unable, being but few, to cope with large numbers, it would be best to withdraw quickly before any injury was done to them, and so ran back to the Japanese factory. For that day the affair ended here. On the morrow, however, having made some slight preparation of an ambuscade, they again issued forth, and, on arriving at the locality of yesterday, found that the roadway was closed by some pieces of straw matting fastened together. "What a strong barrier," they laughingly exclaimed, and, kicking it down, passed through, when, just as they had expected, stones were thrown at them. They halted and gave a signal, whereupon the ambuscading force that they had previously got ready all came running up together. They gave a shout, and flung back stones like hail, the actions of the throwers being almost too rapid to follow. The Coreans appeared to be about to give way, when all at once a crowd of other natives appeared in sight on the rear of our countrymen, who were thus attacked both from front and rear. The foes in front here plucked up their spirits, and made the spot the scene of a desperate fight, so that our people were more than half overcome. Seeing this, a young man quickly ran back to the Japanese factory, and gave information, whereupon a certain person, saying, "This is a fearful affair," mounted his horse, armed with guns twenty or thirty people who happened to be at hand, and ordered them to follow him. While calling on them, he gave his horse a blow with his whip, and hastened up to the place. Facing the foe, he gave a shout of defiance, and the Coreans, seeing his appearance, scatttered like a pack of spiders dispersing. The person in question, determining that the affair should not be left in that condition, but that he would meet the local officials and hold an interview with them, pressed on his horse, and gallopped up to the Castle of Fusan. He found, however, the Castle gate closed, and therefore he pulled up his horse, and shouted aloud, "Open this gate!" As it then appeared that a large number of men inside the Castle were holding the gate closed, he called out, "It would be an easy matter to us to "kick down such a tumble-down Castle as this, and so pass "through, but from the very first we have not had any inten-"tion of proceeding to hostilities." While waiting, there came up a guard boat containing some of the Corean soldiers termed "braves." These soldiers he seized, and asked, "Who were the persons who flung stones at my countrymen?" Upon their replying that the persons who did so were all men belonging to the war-vessels, he said, "What hateful scoundrels!" And brandishing his whip struck (the prisoners) blow after blow. The men keeping the Castle gate closed, dismayed at this display of strength, fled away in some unknown direction. The "certain person" therefore hastened into the interior of the Castle, met with the local officials, and held a conversation with them. The only explanation they gave was that "it was "an ancient usage dating from 300 years back." Could this have arisen from the fact of the recent alterations in the Treaty being not yet fully known? But this is ordinarily stated to be the primary condition of affairs where a Treaty of Friendship is drawn up with an uncivilized country!

A TALE OF A CAT.

Love.

(Continued.)

If the world had suddenly turned upside down, and Koharu had found herself obliged to pick her steps amongst the twinkling stars, she could hardly have felt more utterly bewildered than she did when she left her mistress' presence. That Mubatama should so easily have discovered the existence of a love which as yet she had scarcely dared to avow even to herself, filled her with dismay, and made her fancy that every body in the Castle must also have found her out, and with the shamefacedness produced by first love, she felt as though irrecoverably disgraced and inclined to wish she never had been born. Her name was surely in every body's mouth, she thought, a thing to be jeered and laughed at—anguish intolerable to a shy and modest maiden. What had she done to be so evilly entreated? No greater misfortune had ever hitherto befallen her than, it might be, a scolding from her mistress, a rent in her silk jacket, or the breaking of a favourite hairpin, or such like little affairs—trifles to be sure to older folk, but crying matter to such sweet innocents as Koharu. It seemed but a moment before that her sky was cloudless and serene, and now, look which way she might, she could not see her way for the thunderous murky atmosphere which surrounded her on every side. Oh! it must be a dream, a hideous, ghastly dream. But, if so, from whence this dagger, and how came she by the letter in her hand? Ah! yes, that letter,—and the shameful tragedy to be enacted in Nedzutarô's room, rushed back into her memory with redoubled force, and took away her breath and froze the blood around her heart. "I shall surely carry out my lady's wishes and kill myself outright,"—she mentally resolved—"for when he scorns me, I can never look upon his face again, and what to me has life in such a case? If I die not before his eyes for very shame, I'll end my misery quickly. I fear not death, but it maddens me to think that he'll never know the real reason why I killed myself."

My lady, it will be seen, had laid her plans against Nedzutaro right cunningly, for she knew full well that his honest, upright disposition would be shocked and recoil before a proposal so devoid of modesty upon the part of one who, she was certain, was very dear to him, and she hoped fervently that he would accordingly spurn with indignation a girl who could thus thrust herself upon him before he had so much as whispered to her of his preference. Moreover, she felt satisfied that in such case Koharu, overcome by shame and disgust at the false position in which she would have placed herself—independently of the fealty which she owed her mistress—would certainly make away with herself, and thereby bring about a catastrophe which could easily be laid to Nedzutarô's charge and be sure to result in his execution as a murderer.

Now whilst this nefarious plot was being organised for his destruction, Nedzutarô was quietly engaged in study. Aware that his father's absence from the castle would leave his evening at his own disposal, and being, moreover, somewhat fatigued with fencing, he had early sought his apartment, where, having laid aside his garments and habited himself in a sleeping dress for greater ease and comfort, he had thrown himself down upon the mats beside the lamp, and was buried for the nonce in a book of ancient poetry. So eagerly was he wrestling with Chinese characters and old-fashioned forms of speech, that he heard nothing of a knock upon his door repeated thrice—each time more faintly than before, as if the knocker's heart were dying out within him—nor was it until the sliding back of a paper screen, drawn by a hesitating hand, attracted his attention, that he was sufficiently aroused to look up from his book and perceive that his mother's favorite waiting maid, the pretty Koharu, was timidly advancing towards him. Overcome with astonishment and a certain fluttering at his heart, he had hardly time to faulter out, "What do you here, Koharu? Has my mother sent for me, or what?" when the girl, bracing herself up to perform her part, and speaking with great rapidity as if fearful of breaking down before her task was finished, replied,

"My mistress has not sent me here. Taking advantage of the absence of my lord and the knowledge that you would

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be disengaged, I have come of my own free will to talk with you on many subjects. But first permit me to present you with a scroll of verses which I have written in your honour. They are but badly executed, I'm afraid, but will disclose what my feelings towards you are, for all that"—saying which, with face averted, and concealed in the long hanging sleeve of her dress, and a voice broken with emotion and so unsteady towards the end of the speech as to be almost unintelligible, she pushed into the hands of the wondering youth a perfumed billet, which, having mechanically opened, he found to be inscribed with the following lines :—

Who that dearly loves a young man would not rather die
than be neglected by him?"

Stunned by the wholly unexpected nature of the communication, Nedzutarô continued to gaze upon the letter for some moments before he succeeded in fully realizing its contents. Then, the blood mounting to his forehead for a moment and leaving him deadly pale the next, as he thought of his shattered hopes and withered love, he tossed back the billet to the girl he dared not look at for very shame sake, saying,

"What means this foolery, Koharu? Do you know that you have handed me a love letter and disgraced yourself and me thereby?" Ah! cruel, cutting words for a little maid to hear addressed to her. But doubly, trebly, cruel when the little maid is a tender, loving, trembling, modest little maid, whose wretched fate it is to be herself the instrument by which her happiness is shattered. Have a care, Nedzutarô, despair is busy with her heart, and despair is dangerous company for a woman with a dagger concealed beneath her dress. "What means this foolery, Koharu?" Small wonder that even the second time of asking was as unsuccessful as the first, for, adjured to speak in accents of such severity, Koharu, for all her fortitude, was unable to utter a word in reply, but, forcing her sleeve into her mouth in a vain attempt to conceal her emotion, burst into a flood of tears and was fain to lay her forehead upon the mat—poor child!—and sob as if her heart would break. Such an unlooked-for turn of events as Koharu's very evident distress, so at variance with the forward words and actions which went before, was by no means lost upon Nedzutarô, who, for all his youth and ignorance of intrigue, was yet quick-witted enough to perceive a want of harmony in the proceedings, and to suspect in consequence that Koharu was acting under compulsion a part which she abhorred; was in fact an unwilling tool in the hands of another, and that other, it as quickly flashed upon him, could only be his mother. So, snatching back the unlucky letter, and scanning it carefully by the light that such conclusions cast upon it, he had little difficulty in recognizing in the writing, although disguised, his mother's hand! Here was indeed a discovery. That there was mischief of a deep and deadly kind intended, it might be for both of them, certainly towards himself, he felt fully persuaded; and he felt certain, moreover, that his mother was at that very moment lying hidden behind the paper slides which made up three sides of his room, a silent and eager witness of all which passed within, and it behoved him therefore to act decisively and with caution, and as though he suspected nothing.

In the mean time poor Koharu, frightened perhaps at the silence which seemed unending, or anxious to terminate what to her was becoming every moment a more painful and intolerable situation, stifling her sobs as well as she was able, began again her piteous story, repeating in a monotonous and unnatural sort of way—as a child wearied out by punishment and misery might say by rote a lesson—the words which her mistress had put into her mouth. How that, judging from the sweetness of his countenance and the smiles which he was so good as to bestow upon her when they met,—here a choking sob interrupted her for a moment—she was emboldened to tell him of the love with which he had inspired her, and that fancying he loved her in return,—here she wrung her hands in agony—and fancying perhaps, as she had said, that he did not feel unkindly towards her, but feared to tell her so, owing to the shyness of his disposition, she had resolved to break the ice and———. Here Nedzutarô, torn with pity for her, and anxious to save her from future self reproaches and above all mindful of the listener behind the paper slides, feigning a rough and angry voice, commenced to upbraid her for her forwardness in no measured terms, and ended by saying, "Here, take back your immodest letter, brazenface, give it to some one who'll appreciate it, and get you out of my room, for I'll have none of you." The words were hardly spoken, when Koharu, leaping up, produced the *wakizashi* from beneath her dress, and saying "Then nothing more remains for me but death," drew the gleaming weapon from its sheath, intending to bury it in her throat.

Were ever two unhappy young lovers placed before or since in so a terrible position? Each of them, unknown to the other, loving one another to distraction, and yet unable to come to any understanding for an unseen fate in the shape of a malignant woman behind the door. Each of them upon the borders of the promised land—so to speak—where all is peace and love and plenty, and yet prevented by an evil spell from joining hand in hand and entering in. Nay, more than that, obliged in fine to take their stand on either side of an ever widening gulf, they seemed to one another to become gradually separated beyond recall. For, ever and anon as Nedzutarô made shift to scold her, Koharu, taking all he said for earnest, felt her desire to fly away and be at rest momentarily to increase, until at last she could stand it no longer, and seizing the dagger she ——.

On what small trifles do great destinies depend! A flight of birds, a shower of rain, a jackdaw—what not. The scabbard of the *wakizashi* clung to the blade when Koharu tried to draw it; in fact it was too small, and stuck, and in tugging at it when at last it leaped out with a jerk, Koharu cut her dainty finger. Now what maiden ever cut her dainty finger yet who did not scream a little? Koharu's nerves were shaken and she screamed; and that scream saved Koharu, and in saving Koharu saved her lover too. For he, until then engaged in tearing into fragments the letter of which he had repossessed himself, grumbling and scolding the while, but chiefly engaged in anxious thought, had not looked up but for the scream, and so perchance had been too late, for the dagger's point was already in contact with her lovely neck when he did look up, and he had barely time to seize her wrist and wring it from her grasp before the deed which would have set her spirit free and put a period to her troubles in this world, had been accomplished.

More than ever convinced now that Koharu was acting under compulsion, her present extraordinary conduct being so much at variance with her previous life and character, and her well-known gentleness and timidity, Nedzutarô's only thought was how to save her from the consequences of the failure of her mission, and also at the same time to devise some means by which he could let her know, without being perceived, that he fully understood the painful position in which she was placed and loved her no whit the less for it. It was above all necessary that he should act so as to be unperceived by the angry watcher outside. So, raising his voice loud enough to be distinctly heard, he continued to abuse Koharu, and ended his harangues by telling her that, in acting as she had intended, she would have been guilty of the grossest ingratitude and disrespect to a good and noble mistress who had brought her up with care, with a view to employing her about her person ultimately, and who would miss her services if she were no more; and that, moreover, she would have placed his life in the greatest danger if her dead body had been discovered in his room, as no human being who had known her would believe for a moment his story of what had just happened. Saying which, he pushed her out of his apartment, slamming angrily the slide upon her, but not until he had contrived to drop into her bosom a crumpled piece of paper on which, whilst appearing to be alone engaged in rating her, he had yet managed to scrawl a hasty line.

(To be Continued.)

He will never accomplish anything as an artist who can represent nothing except his own experiences, his favourite objects; who cannot prevail on himself to study with diligence, and represent with care, objects that be foreign to his taste, and even quite uninteresting to him. The artist must be able and willing to represent everything. From this arises the great style of the artist which is so much and so justly admired in Goethe.—*Novalis.*

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TEMPERANCE HALL.

A meeting was held at the Temperance Hall yesterday evening to receive the Annual Report from the Committee and a statement of the finances of the institution. Notwithstanding the wretched state of the weather there was a fair attendance of members and visitors.

The Revd. G. Cochran was in the chair, and after some preatory remarks, called upon Mr. J. Y. Henderson, the Hon. Secretary, to read the following report, etc.:—

Annual Report 1875-76.

In presenting their third annual report to the members and friends of this Society, your Committee have much pleasure in testifying to the great progress made in the past year, and in calling attention to the fact that the Temperance Hall is now thoroughly recognised by the community of Yokohama as a public necessity, and as an efficient means among others of checking, to some extent, evils which all must desire to see diminished.

During the year temperance meetings and entertainments have been sustained almost regularly once a week, and nearly two hundred persons have appended their names to the Society's pledge book. These meetings, and more especially the larger entertainments, have been well attended by the floating and resident population, on several occasions there not being even standing room for those who came. At Christmas a dinner was partaken of by about one hundred and twenty sailors and others, and your Committee would acknowledge with gratitude a timely gift of money collected by a lady to defray the expenses. The concerts given by the men and band of the U. S. flag-ship '*Tennessee*' and by the men of H. M. S. '*Modeste*' are especially worthy of notice and praise. On the 4th of July a double festival was held in honour of the centenary of the United States and the second anniversary of the opening of the Hall. The addresses and music were worthy of the occasion, and the thanks of the Society are due to Admiral Veron and officers for so courteously permitting the magnificent band of the '*Atalante*' to contribute so much to the evening's enjoyment.

The Good Templars have met regularly every Saturday, and by their thoroughly organised system have done much to extend and confirm the work carried on in the Hall. The meetings of the Young Men's Christian Association have also exercised a good influence, and have proved to be a valuable auxiliary in furthering the objects of the Society.

The treasurer's report shows a deficit of $429.30, but, when it is taken into consideration that a large sum, part of which might otherwise have been contributed to the general account, has been collected to reduce the debt on the Hall property, it will be seen that the matter is not so bad as it at first appears. In regard to the deficit in the accounts of the late Manager, your Committee, in justice to the character of the man, would state that they believe he did not wilfully defraud the institution, but that, having become confused in his own private accounts with boarders who had lodged money with him for safety, and finding himself short in his cash, he was weak enough to decide on running away, rather than choosing boldly and honestly to meet the difficulty. During the past year the Hall books have been kept by the Secretary, but owing to the confusion in which the late Manager left his accounts and some receipts and other documents being missing, it is believed a few accounts have unfortunately been paid twice, and certain monies due the Hall have also been lost.

Since April a careful note has been kept of the amount of board and lodging and other assistance given to people out of employment, or otherwise in temporary distress, and the result has shown, that while the sum of $450 has been expended in this way, only $230 have been received to meet it. It is hoped, however, that this will not happen in the future, as the subscriptions for this object for the current month show a very considerable increase. Particular attention is called to the necessity of keeping up to the mark this monthly subscription book, as, owing to the dulness of the times, there are many requiring a helping hand.

In the begining of the year arrangements were made with the U. S. Consul General and British Consul, whereby any men taking their discharge from the merchant shipping could choose between going to the place known as the 'Sailors Home' or taking up their quarters at the Temperance Hall. Many have availed themselves of the latter privilge, the result of which has given the utmost satisfaction to masters and men. When the Manager of the Hall visits new arrivals in port he endeavours to dissuade the men from applying for their discharge here, as at the best they would only spend their money without gaining any advantage to themselves, and most probably at the expense of those depending upon them for support at home. Still, if they insist upon being discharged, the advantages of coming to this Institution are pointed out to them. As there is no class of men more exposed to temptation and more easily imposed upon when on shore than merchant seamen, your Committee trust that the guaranteeing of seamen at the different Consulates will, at no distant date, fall into the hands of the the Temperance Hall, which, indeed, is now far more of a Sailors Home in the true sense of the word than any other building, or buildings, in Yokohama which affect that name.

It was with much regret that your Committee lost the valuable aid and counsel of the Revd. Henry Loomis, who last spring was forced, on account of bad health, to return to America. His enthusiasm in the cause, and stirring appeals on its behalf to the hearts of his hearers, will long be remembered by many of the frequenters of temperance meetings.

The cordial thanks of the society are due to the friends who so generously contributed to the reduction of debt; to the regular subscribers; to the donators of papers, books, etc.; to the proprietors of the local newspapers for their much valued contributions; and to the ladies and gentlemen who have assisted again and again at the musical entertainments and tea-meetings.

In conclusion your Committee would add that they have felt their labours more than amply repaid by the consciousness that the Institution for which they have cheerfully worked has been an undoubted success; that the advantages which it offers, and the rational pleasures which it affords, have had a good and lasting effect on those who have wisely partaken of them, while it becomes more and more apparent that the extension of such benefits is increasing day by day, affording satisfaction not only to those who participate in them, but also to those who do what little they can to assist in conferring them.

Knowing, therefore, how much good is done by the Temperance Hall, your Committee feel sure that their successors in office will find their duties pleasant ones, and heartily wish them, and this Institution, all possible success.

JOHN Y. HENDERSON,
Hon. Secretary.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

From October 1st, 1875, to September 30th, 1876.

Dr.

To Cash,	Board, Refreshments, &c.	$6,470.12
,, ,,	Subscriptions	450.00
,, ,,	Rent of one room	275.00
,, ,,	Billiard account	109.24
,, ,,	Entertainment account	222.87
,, ,,	Fuel and Light account (Y. M. C. Asso^{n}, &c)	48.50
,, ,,	Library account	11.50
,, ,,	Donations (Debt account)	1,600.00
,, Error last balance		88.51
,, Balance due Treasurer.		429.30
		$9,705.04

Cr.

By Balance (September 30th, 1875)		$131.50
,, Cash	Marketing, Groceries, &c., &c.	4,256.61
,, ,,	Furniture account	242.25
,, ,,	House Repairs	151.06
,, ,,	Library and Reading Room	32.30
,, ,,	Entertainment account	112.88
,, ,,	Wages account	881.39
,, ,,	Fuel and Light account	460.49
,, ,,	House Expenses	448.80
,, ,,	Printing and Advertising	89.50
,, ,,	Insurance	144.00
,, ,,	Interest	792.66
,, ,,	Ground Rent	67.20
,, ,,	Law Expenses (transfer of mortgage)	93.00
,, ,,	Reduction of Debt	1,600.00
,, ,,	Deficit (late Manager)	201.40
		$9,705.04

Loan Account.

1875.		
Sept. 30,	Amount on loan @ 12 per cent per ann.	$9,800.00
	Reduced by subscription	1,600.00
1876.		
Sept. 30,	*Amount at date.	$8,200.00

* In January last the amount on mortgage was reduced to $6,000 at 10 per cent. per ann., the balance being covered by 22 shares of $100 each, at the old rate of 12 per cent.

Property Account.

1875.			
Sept. 30,	Value of Land and Buildings	$9,000.00	
	Less depreciation	1,000.00	$8,000.00
,, ,,	Estimated value of Furniture	$1,600.00	
	Bought during the year	242.25	
		$1,842.25	
	Less depreciation,	342.25	1,500.00
1876.			
Sept. 30,	Value of Property at date		$9,500.00

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The Revd. J. Piper, after analysing the report and the Treasurer's statement, moved their adoption, which was seconded by the Revd Dr. Gulick and carried unanimously.

Mr. Cargill then moved a vote of thanks to the retiring Committee, which was seconded at some length by General Van Buren, and replied to by Mr. Henderson. Mrs. Piper added to the interest of the evening by singing two hymns, and the whole proceedings wound up by the presentation to Mr. Henderson, on the occasion of his leaving Japan, of a handsome volume of photographic views, the gift of a number of subscribers, whose names were appended to a farewell address to Mr. Henderson which accompanied the album.

YOKOHAMA RACING ASSOCIATION.

AUTUMN MEETING.

PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY.

Thursday, 16th November, 1876.

1.— .—For China Ponies that have never won a flat race here. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. One mile.

2.— .—A Sweepstakes of $10 each (with $50 added) for Japan Ponies, being *bonâ fide* Griffins. Weight for inches. Five furlongs.

3.— .—For All Ponies. Weights as per scale. Entrance $5. Three quarters of a mile.

4.— .—For Japan Ponies. Winners of any open race excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Five furlongs.

5.— .—For China Ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. One mile and a half.

6.— .—For Japan Ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance $5 Three quarters of a mile.

7.— .—For all Ponies that have never won a flat race in China or Japan. Weights as per scale. Entrance $5. Half a mile.

8.— .—For China Ponies. Winners at this meeting, 12 stone; other ponies weight for inches. Entrance $5. One mile and a quarter.

9.— .—For Japan Ponies. Winners of two races in any previous meeting, 12 lbs. extra; other winners, 8 lbs. extra. Winners at this meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Half a mile.

SECOND DAY.

Friday, 17th November, 1876.

1.— —For all Ponies. Winners of two races at the meeting 7 lbs. extra Weights as per scale. Entrance $5. Once round.

2.— —For Japan Ponies that never won a race. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Half a mile.

3.—THE CHALLENGE CUP.—Value $—. For China Ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. One mile and three quarters.

4.— —For all Ponies. Winners of Nos. 3 and 7 on the first day excluded. Weights as per scale. Entrance $5. Half a mile.

5.— —For China Ponies. Winner of No. 1 this day and winners of two races at this meeting st. 11.7: other winners 7 lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. One mile and a quarter.

6.— —For Japan Ponies. Winners of any open race excluded: other winners 8 lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Three quarters of a mile.

7.— —For China Ponies. Winners at this meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Three quarters of a mile.

8.— —For Japan Ponies. Winners at this meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Five furlongs.

9.— —For all Ponies being *bonâ fide* Hacks and not otherwise entered except on the third day for Nos. 1. 6. and 7. Weights as per scale. Entance $5. Three quarters of a mile.

THIRD DAY.

Saturday, 18th November, 1876.

1.— —Value $. For all Ponies. Over six (6) hurdles. Weights as per scale. Entrance $5. Once round and a distance.

2.— —For China Ponies. Compulsory on winners at this meeting. A Sweepstakes of $10 with $5 extra for every race won at this meeting. Open also to Ponies placed second, at an entrance fee of $5. Entries to be made at the close of the second day's racing. Weight for inches. One mile and a quarter.

3.— —For Japan Ponies. Compulsory on winners at this meeting. A Sweepstakes of $10 with $5 extra for every race won. Open also to Ponies placed second, at an entrance fee of $5. Entries to be made at the close of the second day's racing. Weight for inches. One Mile.

4.— .—Value $.—For all Ponies. Weights as per scale. Entrance $5. Three furlongs.

5.— .—For all ponies, being *bonâ fide* Hacks. Winner of hurdle race and of number 9 on the second day excluded. Weights twelve stone. Entrance $5. Half a mile.

6.— .—For all beaten China Ponies at this meeting. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Once round and a distance.

7.— .—For all beaten Japan Ponies at the meeting. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Five furlongs.

8.— .—A Handicap for all Ponies. To be handicapped by the stewards at the close of the second day's racing, when entries will be received. Winners of Nos. 2 and 3 of this day excluded, and winners of any other race after the publication of the handicap 3 lbs extra. Entrance $10. One mile.

Correspondence.

THE RACE-COURSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Yokohama, 21st October, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—The absence of matters of real importance gives prominence to a local dispute of very small proportions, nothing more serious in fact than a personal quarrel about a jockey.

The tactics of the disputants seem at first to have been very simple—the minority of the Race Committee resigned office and then began a law suit against the body they had left; spreading meanwhile their alleged grievances far and wide.

As is common in such cases sympathisers were not wanting, and these were joined by others who had no grievances to ventilate, some of old date, some conjured up for the occasion.

Law being uncertain and detraction easy, recourse was meanwhile had to the latter process, which had the additional merit of greater cheapness, besides enabling the complainants to make a noisy appeal to the ignorant and unthinking. The retiring minority of the Race Committee charged the remaining members with an unfair use of their powers, and the mob subsequently added the allegation that their very existence was an anomaly and a usurpation.

Now the Race Club, as a matter of fact, consists of every member of the community who cares sufficiently for racing to spend money in its support. How few these persons are may be seen from the published lists of its subscribers, and how difficult it is to maintain the Race Course at all, may be gathered from their inability to pay the original ground rent and to meet the current annual expences from the ordinary receipts.

The Race Club is a mere creation of the community—with their support it exists, without it, it disappears. With the formal assent of the community it has already existed for over ten years, has assumed the yearly tenancy of the Race Course from year to year, taking upon itself the liability for the ground rent and paying the same up to the end of 1876.

Whether a new Club, or an additional Club or Association with or without Consular or other Trusteeship,

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make better provision for the maintenance of a Race Course remains to be seen. Whoever, after the present year, is permitted to assume charge of the Course must pay the rent, must keep it in repair, and must regulate the use of it so as to render it serviceable for the purposes of racing. If any such new body of lessees can do all this on smaller subscriptions and without any restrictions as to membership, it may perhaps prove a benefit to the racing public, but for my part, as an old resident, I take leave to suggest through your columns to those concerned, that it would be more prudent to adjourn the differences now made so much of until after the approaching meeting, and then to allow the "community," on whose behalf the disputants profess to be acting, to take into their own consideration the questions raised with so much heat and recrimination.

Foreign Ministers, Foreign Consuls and Racing Associations have all taken too much upon them up to this time. Let us now hear what the community itself has to say on the subject, and when that is made known, then the Japanese who own the soil which forms the course may be appealed to for a suitable lease of the ground from 1st January next.

I remain,

Yours truly,

A SCANDALIZED OUTSIDER.

TRAINING NOTES.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yokohama, 21st October, 1876.

Dear Sir.—The training of the Autumn Meeting of the Yokohama Race Club has been more interesting than usual during the past week, and every thing seems to promise well for a pleasant and successful meeting. The post entries for the 'Griffins' only brought one more competitor into the field—Mr. Saville's *Saladin*—a rather dangerous antagonist for those already entered. All the ponies in this stable are evidently so well looked after and carefully trained that they may truly be placed first on the list as regards condition. *Saracen* is even better than his old form, and had a gallop this morning which must have been highly gratifying to his owner, 'once round being accomplished on a bad outside course in 2.22½, the pony being apparently able to keep on at the pace for a much longer distance. *Crusader* is looking better than ever, and goes very strongly, while *Drift* may certainly be classed as the best Japanese pony on the course for short distances. The owner certainly deserves to meet with great success at the coming meeting for the excellent manner on which his ponies are brought out.

Mr. Morrison has a strong stable, notwithstanding the loss of *Hereward*, who is, I think, too far gone to be of any use this meeting. *Lintie* is in fine form, but his time was 3 seconds longer than *Saracen's* with a lighter weight up. *Andante* bolted with his rider this morning and made a very creditable half mile. *Braemar* has not yet done much galloping. Every one knows what he can do when required. *Mavis* will be this stable's best pony for the short distances, but is hardly up to the pace of some he will meet. The Japanese griffins *Deserter* and *Dignity* both take their exercise according to their own liking. The latter would stand a good chance for the plate if he had a little less liking for the outside rail.

Mr. de Benter favoured us with a gallop by *Mongolian Chief* and *Mongolian* this morning, the ¾ mile being done in 1.42½, which may be classed as *good medium*. *South Mongolian* has recovered from his lameness, and though hardly fit, I expect to see him carry off more than one race. *Chief Mongolian* was undergoing an operation this morning aided by numerous blankets and "Homura Square-oh." I hope Mr. de Benter was satisfied with his experiment.

Mr. John Peel has a stronger stable than could have been expected last week. Both the griffins have pulled up considerably in condition, and show good signs of being able to go. In a five furlong spin they did the distance on the outside course in 1 30, *McTavish* being the better pony of the two, and carrying much heavier weight than *Ta Phairson*. *Grey Friar* is in beautiful order, a credit to any stable, and should certainly be able to win for his owner some of the laurels he so well deserves. *Allandale*, the Japanese representative, is too young to race yet, and it is almost a pity that he is not held over till next meeting.

Little Fish has somewhat improved, but has a very ugly style of going, and by his occasional spins with *Good Medium* (late *Monymusk*) does not show an overpowering turn of speed. Col. Forrester's *Sirocco* and *Grayling* are both in fair order, and but for the post entry for the griffins I should have selected the latter as favourite for that race. He is, however, not so advanced in condition as the new pony, and will probably have to take a back seat.

Sirius and *Sandboy* occasionally make their appearance, and the latter should stand a good chance of more than one race. *Typhoon* was led away from the course quite lame on Tuesday, and has not since made his appearance there. By the dint of strong binoculars I detected him being walked in his compound in bandages, but not so lame as he was. His stable companion *Jim Hills*, (which by the way is I think meant for *Tom Hills*) had a gallop on his own account to-day, a proceeding not approved of by his owner.

The attendance at the course has been much larger than usual, owing to the presence of some of the members of the Yokohama Race Association. The Combined Stable is in daily attendance, and seems to increase in number and quality. I am sorry I cannot give your readers any record of their doings, as I am not acquainted with the names of the various animals, and to attempt to describe them so that they would be recognized would be simply a *reductio ad absurdum*.

I hope next week to be able to send you a prophecy, which, if acted upon with discretion, will doubtless be as remunerative to you readers as I expect it will be to

Yours obediently,

TRITON.

INQUIRY INTO THE LOSS OF THE AMERICAN SCHOONER *OTSEGO*.

Before General T. B. Van Buren, Consul-General.

and

H. P. Lillibridge, G. Van Hovenburg } *Assessors.*

B. W. Johnson, sworn:—I was master of the *Otsego*. She sailed from San Francisco on the 18th March and from Honolulu April 4th, on a sea-otter cruise. We made the Island of Chiaskotan one of the Kuriles, on the 5th of May, then continued running along the coast till the 9th September, when we sailed for Chikotan. We made a successful voyage, capturing one hundred and fifty-seven skins. We remained in Clam Bay, Chikotan Island, till the 23th September drying the skins. These are not the names on the charts, but merely the names by which these places are known. We then sailed for South-west Bay to get some men from the schooner *Caroline* lying there. We discharged five men at Clam Bay at their own request. They came down on the schooner *Jupiter*. All hands shipped on lay wages. We went to sea on the evening of the 23rd; on the 24th we were hove to in a storm and lost one boat. We anchored before dark in Christmas Harbour. On the 25th we called all hands at six in the morning. All incidents are entered in the mate's log, which is witnessed by Charles Brown, gunner, Antonio Maurines, seaman, Samuel Kennedy, seaman, Joseph Martin seaman, J. Lennard, captain of the American schooner *Banner*. He came in to render assistance. All these are witnesses of the signatures of the log. The signers of the log are myself, the mate, John Jopez, Edward H. Coe, seaman, John Austinson, pilot of the schooner *Lottie*, and T. H. Hall, of Yokohama, who was on board at the time of the wreck. The others named are witnesses of the signatures. I hold in my hand the log and read from it. "1 a.m. 26th September:—All hands called. Heavy swell running in, and breaking across the passage. (Christmas Bay) Wind N. W. Got under weigh to get under the S. end of the Bay, 1.30. Found the swell increasing and breaking all over, very dark at the time. Tried to tack ship but missed stays on account of the swell. Hove round and let go big anchor in five fathoms, lying apparently two lengths off the rocks. Water breaking all around. Close reefed sails, and got a large spare anchor on the port bow. Shackled on large chain. Got two parts of a coir-hawser on the starboard chain and took it to the mainmast to ease her riding. While employed in getting another anchor ready, with the inten-

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tion of making sail, to sheer her for letting go her port anchor, she was struck by a sea and part of the starboard chain, about 18 fathoms of chain ran out. Hoisted immediately main-sail, fore-sail and head of jib, trying to tack; but on account of sea missed stays, and before we could wear, the centre board struck and she paid off and went broadside on the rocks. This was about three in the morning, very dark. She was beaten up in a short time, so that the sea at low water left her almost dry. Got a line ashore at 5 a.m. She was heeling on shore. Hove her taut and with the tide rising got her standing upright with head down. At 9 o'clock her bottom amidships was broken through by the rocks. Rudder and keel gone, decks starting 10 a.m. Sea moderated, watched a chance and launched a boat, sending William Garron, Hall and John who acted as pilot, belonging to the *Banner* and *Lottie*, to South Bay to inform the masters of all vessels lying there of my disaster, and to ask them for assistance in saving stores and to hold a survey on the vessel. There was no Japanese authority within 40 miles of the Bay. Forecastle being full of water, sent all the men's clothes and cooking utensils ashore. But it being too rough to land our provisions waited till the sea went down." I know the foregoing to be true. We got assistance. The next two days we were landing cargo and saving stores. 5 a.m. the schooners, *Lottie*, *Jupiter* and *Banner* came down and offered assistance. On the 29th we tried to heave her off. We parted all our tackles and hawsers but it did not move her. Survey was held by masters of the schooners. (Survey report produced.) That is the report. Our furs were shipped on the 25th on board the *Jupiter*. This was done because we intended staying the winter there. We held an auction on the 30th and sold the stores. As to the vessel it was withdrawn from sale. The stores sold brought about $500. The vessel was sold at auction to-day here and brought $130. On the 1st October we divided our crew between the *Jupiter* and *Caroline* to be brought to Yokohama.

Walter Hoffner, sworn:—I was mate on board the *Otsego*. The log is signed by me. I know that the contents are true.

E. H. Coe, sworn:—I was seaman on board the *Otsego*. My name is attached to the log. I heard it read before I signed it. The facts stated in it are true to my knowledge.

Frederic Hoffmann, sworn:—I am master of the German schooner *Jupiter*. I went down to Christmas Bay on the 27th at the request of the captain of the *Otsego* to render him assistance. I was then in Clam Bay. I set sail immediately and reached Christmas Bay next day. I found the sailors on the rocks. They asked assistance. This I rendered to my utmost power, as did my men. I recommended that an attempt be made to get her off if possible, and to place her in the lagoon for repairs. We tried to do this but found it impossible to move her. We cleared away all the gear, but she did not move. We came to the conclusion that she was a perfect wreck, and surveyed her all over, finding that the description given in the survey was correct.

To the Assessors:—We could have managed to float her if we could have got her off. We had fourteen or sixteen large casks lashed to her sides to assist her. We considered her as a total wreck. The bay this schooner was in is considered safe. The entrance is narrow.

Captain Johnson to Court: Christmas Bay is in Chikotan Island, one of the Kurile Islands. It is the usual anchorage for vessels there. We put in that night on account of the gale.

JUDGMENT.

The Court is of the opinion that the wreck of the *Otsego*, which occured in what is known as Christmas Bay, Chikotan Island, one of the Kurile group, during the night of the 25th or early morning of the 26th of September last, in the midst of a violent gale and high sea, was caused without any fault or failure of her master or crew, and that everything possible was done before she was lost to prevent the catastrophe, and afterwards to get vessel off, but without success. We also find that the log was satisfactorily kept, and we believe the captain has acted wisely in in his conduct of matters, connected with the wrecked vessel.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

KOBE AND OSAKA STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 8th October, 1876.

Passengers.....29,191.	Amount...Yen	7,700·82
Luggage and Parcels.....	,,	264·56
Goods,.....	,,	973·528
Total.....Yen		8,938·908
Corresponding period last year.....Yen		4,695·148

Law & Police

IN H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.

Wednesday, October 18th 1876.

Richard Henry Smith, a native of Calcutta, was brought up on a charge of vagrancy.

Constable Jones, sworn:—Yesterday afternoon prisoner was brought to the station by a Japanese sergeant. He had been begging about amongst the Japanese farm houses in the neighbourhood of Yokohama. He was pointed out to me as vagrant.

Kimura Yoshitoshi, a Japanese police sergeant, stated:—Some time ago I was told that a coloured man was lying ill at a temple in a village near Homoku. He had been staying about that village for some three years, doing odd jobs for people now and again, but having no fixed employment or place of abode. I went to see him, but he had left the place. I informed the superintendent of this. I met him afterwards in Honmura and asked him to come with me to the station.

Prisoner said:—I have been in Japan for twelve years and most of the time working for my living. I am a native of Calcutta and am now 43 years of age. I admit having lived in the village of Nishiga for three years, but deny ever having begged. I have several Japanese acquaintances there, for whom I have done an occasional little job, and they have taken care that I do not altogether starve. I was sick of cold for some time and lay at the temple. I suppose my friends were afraid I would die and bring trouble amongst them, and so told this officer of my state. When I met him in the street, he stopped me and spoke very civilly asking me if I would like to return to my own country. I said "yes," so he took me to the station, saying my Consul would see that I returned to India very soon. I went with him very willingly. I can't say that I have any permanent habitation. I stay perhaps for three days in one place and then my friends take me to another. But I am always about the same spot. I mean I never leave the village altogether.

Committed to jail for one month.

Thursday, October 19th, 1876.

AH-SUNG *v.* E. L. B. MCMAHON.

This was a claim for $10.

Defendant said this sum had already been paid into court.

Ah-Sung, plaintiff, deposed:—I made the signboard, of which this is a copy, for Captain Purvis, who acted for Mr. McMahon and it pleased him very well. The bill was $10. This was on the 28th August. I went on the 8th September and presented the bill. I was told to come back on the 11th. On the 18th I was again requested to come back in the following month, October.

Defendant denied these assertions.

Plaintiff continued:—At last I grew impatient and put my bill into Mr. Hall's hands for collection. Defendant then asked me to strengthen the signboard by planking it behind. I did so, but after all, defendant said it was not up to the mark, and refused to take it. The signboard was "Universal Parcels Express Office." (Plaintiff here handed in a statement of his case. He said Mr. Hall had written it.)

E. L. B. McMahon, sworn, stated:—I ordered two signboards, through Captain Purvis, some time in August. They were brought to my office, and in a day or two the Chinaman called for his money. I wished to test the boards before I paid for them, and asked him to call again after a little while. In a few days the office boy informed me that one of the boards was begining to warp. I asked the Chinaman to counteract this by putting stays on behind. He did so, and again called for his money. As it was the American Mail day and I was very busy I asked him to call again. I did not hear from him again till I received a letter from Mr. Hall, asking immediate payment of the account. I answered that I thought the Chinaman quite able to collect his own accounts, and that I therefore could not recognize his interference in the matter. I then received a summons to Court; but since then the Chinaman has finished his work on the signboards.

John W. Hall, sworn, stated:—I applied to Mr. McMahon for payment of a bill of $10 on account of Ah Sung. He did not pay this, so I called on him myself, but he was not in. I sent Mr. Davidson some days afterwards to know what was to be done with the board, and he brought back an unsatisfactory reply from Mr. McMahon. I advised Ah-Sung to sue Mr. McMahon personally.

Defendant's office boy now corroborated his master's deposition as to the warping of the signboards. The second signboard is hung at No. 149.

Verdict in favour of plaintiff, with costs.

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IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.
Before General T. B. Van Buren, Consul-General,
and
C. D. Haeman, } *Assessors.*
G. Hurlbut, }
Tōkiō *Fu v.* J. M. Bachelder.
Monday, October 16th, 1876.
(Continued from the 12th instant.)

Kanuma Tsunekatsu appeared for the Tōkiō *Fu*; defendant appeared personally, and resumed the examination of his witnesses.

W. H. Doyle, sworn, deposed:—I came to Japan in July 1875. I resided in Tōkiō in the latter part of March and the beginning of May 1871. I lived at the Grand Hotel, Tsukiji. I was in the service of the Foreign Department. The *Gaimusho* did not give positive orders as to my place of residence. It was generally understood that foreigners could only stay at the Tsukiji Hotel. At that time I was not aware of any foreigner living outside the Foreign Concession, either in the employ of the Japanese Government or otherwise. There were only three Legations in Tōkiō at that time; the American, French and English. The Dutch and German Ministers lived in Tōkiō, but had no establishments that I am aware of. The English and French Legations were down at Shinagawa and the American near Mita. Had foreigners been obliged to live in Tsukiji wholly, the Concession would now be quite different from what it is. Instead of being utterly paralysed and inanimate it might be prosperous and full of the elements of commercial success. But that is a matter of opinion merely. Tsukiji might be considered a near approach to the business centre of Yedo. It has the benefit of Bay frontage and good drainage. It leads on the one hand immediately to the rich part of the city, and on the other to the great retail centre. The business carried on in Tsukiji is practically nothing. I know Nos. 1, 2, 21 and 22 as marked on this map. In my judgment, the cost value of the improvements on those lots must be in the neighbourhood of ten or fifteen thousand dollars; but it is hard to swear positively. The improvements are of the most efficient character. I would not consider it possible to estimate the now selling value of that property without knowing under what conditions it is held, &c., but I feel certain that it would not bring 25 per cent. of the cost value. I should say $4,000 would be a good price for it. In my judgement a fair ground rent for the property now in question, would be equal to that of the Bluff lots in Yokohama, which I consider excessive. I do not know exactly the ground-rent on property outside of Tsukiji, but it is very trifling compared to that in Tsukiji or Yokohama. I believe that the ground rent in Kobe is less than in Yokohama. In the latter part of 1874 I lived at Mita. I was a partner in the concern there, and interested. We paid some small sum by the way of ground rent to the Government. We had about 7,000 *tsubos*. I am not engaged in the paper manufactory there now. I have disposed of my business, conditionally.

Examined by the Court: I know several foreigners living out of Tsukiji. Of my acquaintances there are probably from 75 to 100 living in Tōkiō outside Tsukiji. Some of them hold property in the names of Japanese. I have built in the name of Japanese and so has Mr. Hill. I know the French restaurant in Ginza. It is kept by a Frenchman and his wife. It is held according to the system generally adopted in Tōkiō, viz., that of holding it in the name of Japanese. I knew the Yorinda Co., under the management of Messrs. Gilbert and Eyton. I should say probably nine-tenths of the foreigners who lives in Tōkiō live outside Tsukiji.

By the assessors: The French arsenal people were not obliged to live in Tsukiji that I am aware of.

John Hartley, sworn: I am a general merchant. I have been 12 years in Japan. I own property in Tsukiji for which I pay ground rent amounting to 37½ cents per *tsubo*. I bought under the terms of the Yedo conventions of 1866 and 1870. I understood that the concession was to be restricted to foreigners residing in Tōkiō, in the same manner as those living in Yokohama and elsewhere. I understood that foreigners were to live there exclusively. I held ground in Osaka at 25 *bun* cents per *tsubo*. When I first went to Osaka, I lived in the native city but was prohibited soon afterwards by the authorities. After the land sale in Tōkiō, foreigners were obliged to live within the limits of, or quite close to Tsukiji. I am not permitted to live beyond the foreign concession in Yokohama. My business in Tokio is carried on under my own name. Between 1868 and 1870 I held property in the Main street of Tōkiō between Kiyo Bashi and Nihon Bashi. I paid 300 *yen* for the house, godown and land. I should say it occupied about 16 *tsubos*. I paid no rental. I purchased from a Japanese, he paying all the dues to the Government. I own it now, but am out of possession. I put a Japanese in the place, but when I went there to have some bills collected I found he had sold the property and it was advertised "To Let." I have mentioned the matter casually to the British Consul, but allow the fellow to rusticate till he may have attained some property. I can hire property in Tsukiji for about $80 per month, exclusive of ground rent. I resided in Yedo some time before the land sale, and my brother about two years. He was compelled to live in the Hotel, because it was considered the only safe place for foreigners at the time. They said our lives and property were unsafe beyond Tsukiji. My property may be worth $700 without a tenant. The land cost $800, the buildings and so forth about $1,400 more. I know Lots 1, 2, 21 and 22, and have seen the buildings on them. They are first class. I have only particularly looked at the buildings on Nos. 1 and 2, and should consider them worth $10,000, cost value. In my judgment the property would not be worth more than $2,000 exclusive of the ground rent. I would not give more than that for it myself. I should consider, had foreigners in Yedo, as in other places, been obliged to live in Tsukiji, the lots would now be worth $3 per *tsubo*. As they are, I consider them of no value, on account of the enormous rental and foreigners not being obliged to live there. If the property were destroyed by fire I would rather give the ground away than pay rent.

C. D. Moss, sworn:—I am part proprietor of the *Japan Gazette*. I have made a Hong List of the foreigners residing within the limits of Tsukiji in 1874, 5 and 6. In 1874 I think the foreign population in Yedo was from 370 to 400. In 1875 a little over 450. In 1876, over 600. I think about one-fifth lived inside Tsukiji. Had foreigners been obliged to live in Tsukiji it would have increased the value of property, at least double.

Adjourned till 1.30 P.M.

Resumed at 1.30 p.m.

J. Clataud, sworn, deposed:—I live at No. 33 Tsukiji. Business was prosperous formerly, but it is not so good now because foreigners live so much outside the concession. The property has much depreciated on account of the Japanese allowing foreigners to live outside Tsukiji. I built a house but can get no tenant. The Japanese can get better rents than I can for their houses. Foreigners rent houses in the names of their servants. The French restaurant pays $105 a month for rent. I know about six or seven foreigners living outside Tsukiji. I know Mr. Garwood who was in the Government employ three years ago. He went into a dispensing business with a foreign partner under a Japanese name. The establishment is outside the concession, and he carries on a general business. There is also Mr. Perpigna who is in Government employ. Another gentleman, who is a tramway contractor, lived in Tokiō for twelve months. I know Mr. Biguex of the restaurant, and Mr. Galle who has been in no employ for six months. I know also Mr. Geboin, living near Shiba, and Mr. Verry who lives in the same house as Mr. Geboin. He was with me in former times but now does business by himself. He teaches two or three Japanese. I knew Mr. Dallas, in Ginza. He was an Insurance and Commission Agent. His family lived in Shiba. There is the barber, Mr. Hoebens, in Ginza, who keeps house under a Japanese name. A Frenchman named Venciennes lives near the English Legation, and sells goods now and then. Monsieur Louis lived with me five months ago, but now stays near Mr. Venciennes and tries to get a position with the Japanese. Property in Tsukiji is now almost worthless, scarcely one fourth its former value.

Arthur Blockley, sworn:—I am a hotel proprietor at No. 17 Tsukiji. I have been in Japan for seven years. I have lived in H. M.'s Legation for two years. I then entered into a contract with the Japanese Railway Department. Part of the time I lived at Shinbashi Station. I then compradored for about a year at Irifunechō, Tsukiji. Then at the hotel, Tsukiji. There were four Legations in Yedo in 1870, the English, America, French, and German. The English Legation then had six attachés; the American, one; the French, two; the German, one. There were no foreigners living outside Tsukiji except those attached to the Legations. They were forced to live at the Government Hotel in Tsukiji, and round about there. Foreigners who passed the boundaries were accompanied by mounted guards till their return. There are several other hotels in Yedo; the Seiyōken, the French restaurant in Ginza, and the Uyeno hotel. Most foreigners go to the Japanese hotels because they are nearer the Station than those in Tsukiji. The action of the Government in not enforcing the residence of foreigners in Tsukiji has greatly deteriorated the value of land there. I know quite a number of foreigners living outside Tsukiji without contracts with the Government for their services. G. Harris, A. Campbell, A Thompson, J. Davidson, T. B. Glover, C. A. Pfoundes, the Hare Brothers and formerly H. Reeve, who was

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agent for the "Bavarian Brewery." In proof of this I can show a summons against him for a sum of money by the Bavarian Brewery in 1873. He is now deceased. He had also a private store at Kojimachi. Also W. P. Kent, editor of the *Tokio Journal* in 1874, resided outside the foreign concession. J. R. Black and E. H. House lived outside also. J. L. O. Eyton, Commission and Insurance agent, now resides at Ginza. Lane, Crawford & Co. have a store in Ginza. It is managed by Mr. Ouston, though it has a Japanese sign. I buy my milk from the Tōkiō Dairy at Ishikawa. It is managed by Lord.

Adjourned till Thursday, the 19th instant at 11 A.M.

Thursday, October 19th, 1876.

Defendant's evidence continued.

William Rangan, sworn. I reside on the Bluff in Yokohama. I bought ground at the sale in 1870 in Tsukiji. I bought it on the same conditions as others bought. I do not own the lot now, nor do I remember the premium paid. I kept it about four years. When I parted with it I had expended over $1,600 on it for premium and rent. I gave it to Captain Batchelder for $1. It was a bad speculation and an expensive one. The people whom I expected would rent it from me obtained ground outside the settlement, at far lower rates that anyone on the concession could afford to let for. I offered Domoney & Co. to build a place for them for $50 per month, but during the negociation they got a place within a stone's throw of the boundaries at very little expense. This was accomplished by merely using their servants' names.

Caspar Brennwald, sworn: I have owned property in Tsukiji. I bought it at auction in 1870, on the terms or the Yedo Convention of that time. I understood that Tsukiji was to be the foreign concession. This has not been the case, as foreigners are not all compelled to live there. I took a house in Japanese town shortly afterwards as other people did. The action of the Government in allowing foreigners to live outside the red line in spite of the Convention, has affected the value of the land bought at the auction of 1870. I intended to build a bungalow for renting on lot No. 5 on the bund, but when I entered into calculation I found that I should hardly be able to meet the expense of ground rent, the way matters stood. I found it more profitable to build in Japanese town. I have a godown now on my Tsukiji ground. I have never offered it for sale, knowing how useless it would be, considering the condition of Tsukiji now. I do not consider property of any value there now.

Everhard Schmid, sworn:—I reside at Nos. 41 and 23 Tsukiji. I am interested in property in Tsukiji. It has cost me about $40,000 in improving the property bought at auction in 1870. The land has depreciated greatly in value since that year, on account of the Government allowing foreigners to live outside the concession, contrary to the terms of the Convention. I should say the selling value of the property is now about ¼ its original cost. I know lots 1,2, 21 and 22, but do not consider they have any marketable value, though to an intending purchaser they might be worth our fourth their cost.

To Court:—Were all foreigners in Yedo obliged to reside within the limits of Tsukiji, I consider that my investment would be of much more value.

Frank Escombe, sworn:—I have resided in Yedo for eighteen months, in different parts outside the concession. Whilst living outside the concession I had no employement under the Government, or with any Japanese. I was doing business for myself. I recognise many of the names mentioned in the papers as those of persons living outside of the concession.

This closed the evidence for the defence.

Joseph M. Batchelder, sworn:—I bought the lots 1,2,21 and 22 on the foreign concession, Tōkiō, with the intention of making them places of business, and with the distinct understanding that foreigners were to live within the limits. I had been living in the Tsukiji hotel for some time waiting for the sale, and had before this attemped to lease property outside the red-line, as I was doing a considerable business with the Government. I, along with others, was told that the sale would occur shortly, but we could not lease land outside. At that time very few foreigners were connected with the Government. There were some few army men; but soon after the land sale, the Government commenced to employ foreigners, and allow them to live outside the boundaries. The property has cost me over $22,000. (Tender handed in.) It has no present market value. Should it become the foreign concession, it might recover its worth. I have a letter from the former *Chiji* of the Tokiō *Fu*, dated 1872, admitting that foreigners were allowed to live outside the concession. (Handed in) That is only a copy. Mr. Brennwald has the original.

The Court requested plaintiff to obtain, if possible, the original of this letter.

In the meanwhile the Court adjourned till 1 p.m.

Court reassembled.

Defendant produced the letter referred to above, and a copy thereof in Japanese. It was from the *Chiji* of the Tokio *Fu* to Mr. Brennwald, Senior Consul in Yokohama. This was handed for persual to plaintiff, who said that it did not concern the present case, and therefore he had nothing to say about it. Defendant then offered in evidence the four original leases of lots 1, 2, 21, and 22 Tsukiji, dated 1st July, 1870, with receipts for payment of first year's rent. Also a note from the Custom House, Tōkiō, dated July 12th, 1872, asking payment of ground rent. Since then defendant had received no other accounts, except those sent through the Consulate. He had a copy of a petition signed by the 24 original purchasers of land in Tsukiji, addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, which had been placed in the American Minister's hands in March 1875, calling his attention to wrongs and injuries done to their property by the Government permitting foreigners to reside without the boundaries of Tsukiji. So far as he knew, no action had been taken in the matter.

Having no further evidence to adduce, defendant now summed up his case.

Judgment was reserved.

THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD.

(Spectator.)

We do not understand all this newspaper incense offered to the new Peer,—these assertions that he has attained the fitting crown to his exceptional career, these eulogies of the country which permits such a man to rise by sheer force of intellect to such a height of grandeur. Mr. Disraeli has moral and intellectual defects of the gravest kind—such defects that his permanent removal from power would be a cause of thankfulness alike to Great Britain and to the world—but he is not the poor stamp of men to whom a peerage is a culminating honour. The Premiership of England must have been lowered indeed when any Premier gains rank by accepting a title, and to Mr. Disraeli who has created an Empress, and tossed coronets to followers to console them for exclusions from substantial power, an Earldom which he can hold only for life, is but a decoration, less valuable than the Garter to a great noble or Dukedom to a King. If he is what his followers think him, if he is even what the electors at the last election declared him to be, the House of Lords receives by his entrance an honour which, in admitting him within their circle the Peers have not the power to bestow. Mr. Disraeli deified by an Earldom! Why he has had Dukes for henchmen! He has not, as vulgar eulogists are now repeating in every tone of admiration, cut his way to the Peerage. He cut his way long since to the Leadership of the House of Commons, and is now, for reasons of his own, leisurely stepping down to a less illustrious, though also less fatiguing post. Mr. Disraeli takes his title, he does not receive it, and the only honour done in the case is to the somewhat dull assembly in which he does not think it unworthy of his position, in the evening of his strength, to relax himself with a seat. We do not believe in Mr. Disraeli as a fitting guide for the policy of Great Britain, but we will do him the justice to believe that no scorn of ours for his adulators could equal the scorn that he must feel for the ill-bred sycophancy which could throw adulation into such a form as this. In spite of the vein of delight in tawdriness which is so perceptible in his books, his speeches, and his policy, and to which the *Times* of this week makes so many sardonic allusions, Mr. Disraeli, who has poured such scorn on the Peers as upstart plutocrats, as men "who didn't conquer the land, and who do not defend it," who has never lost an opportunity of telling them that, as compared with himself, they are barbarians of yesterday, who reverences nothing but the "race" which he denies them to possess, and the intellect which he contemptuously strikes from the list of their qualifications, has not, we may be sure, given himself a British title as a crowning honour. He has not bartered, knowingly, a sceptre for a coronet. He has but taken ermine as comfortable flannel for his old age. We may be certain that he has acted now, as ever, on calculation, and the only business of politicians is to inquire whether or no his calculation is well founded.

Allowing always for Mr. Disraeli's one possession, "the flash of lightning in his brain," which has so often shown him a way out of an impossible position, we conceive him to have made a mistake alike for his party and himself a very great mistake. He has calculated that he could retain power, the ultimate authority

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which should rest in a Premier's hands, without undergoing the labour inseparable from the leadership of the Commons, and with certain men this would have been the case. When a man's force in Council is so great that any Cabinet in which he sits becomes a Committee for the execution of his decisions, it matters little whether he places himself in the Commons or the Peers. He cannot be excluded from the governing Committee, and once within it, he is by right of innate capacity the ruling spirit. It would have mattered little to Lord Palmerston, though much to his agents in the Commons, if, before his last Administration, he had transferred himself to the softer seats and heavier atmosphere and earlier hours of the Upper Chamber. He could have addressed England from a cushion as easily as from a bench, and in the Cabinet he would still have been supreme. That will not be the position of the Earl of Beaconsfield. His ascendancy in Council has never been unquestioned, he has been beaten in this very Session on his Egyptian policy, and where he has succeeded he has succeeded because he was the necessary man, the one man who could manage the source of all real power, the sensitive, unruly, all-powerful public meeting which expresses the will of the United Kingdom. He is not necessary to his colleagues any longer. He is not wanted to manage the House of Lords, which can be guided much more easily by men of half his intellectual capacity, and if he resigned to-morrow would leave no void that in accepting a peerage he has not already left.

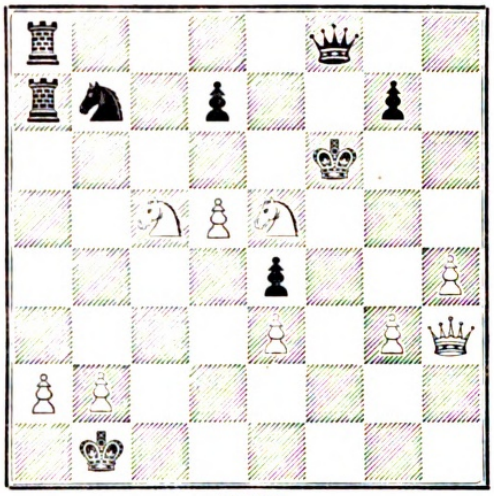
That void, no doubt, is a great one. Mr. Disraeli, though he never understood England, and sometimes mistook even the House of Commons, had rare capacity for managing that body, and a positive genius for controlling the stubborn impulses, the sudden movements, as of herds in terror, the frantic rushes of his own party within its walls. No one could pilot them to pasture so well, no one so coolly head them off when a stampede led them towards a precipice, no one so clearly convince them, even while they shook their manes with rage, that they had reached an impassable wall. As leader of the House he has had many superiors, as leader of the Tories no equal, and it was the conviction of this truth, the certainty that with Mr. Disraeli discontented no Tory Cabinet could live, that made him the necessary man to men whose instincts would have led them to look to any other quarter for a leader. He has resigned this position. He is no longer indispensable, and he will feel that truth with every hour of the official day. He may flatter himself till Parliament meets that he has another power in reserve, a hold over the people equal to that which he possessed over the Commons, a power like Palmerston's, but he will wake to find himself deluded. The power of Mr. Disraeli over the people was very considerable, and did without a doubt affect the result of the last election, but it was not power of the kind which will continue to attach to the Earl of Beaconsfield. The secret of the power was admiration,—admiration for the intellectual gymnast, the political Leotard who could fly through the air so far, and who so seldom missed his tip. The householders enjoyed his audacity, smiled at his tergiversations, and delighted in turns of policy which suggested something of political frolicsomeness in the chief man in the State. All men love surprises in politics, as all men enjoy surprises in their theatres or their novels. They were as amused with him as with Palmerston, though in a very different way, the two admirations being as different as admiration for an acrobat and admiration for a great comedian. Disappearance kills that kind of confidence, and Mr. Disraeli as intellectual gymnast has retired. The Earl of Beaconsfield cannot disport himself in that way in the Upper Chamber. The air is too dense, the immediate audience too averse to such displays, the machinery too heavy to be trusted. The new Peer believes, it is said, that he has a style of eloquence, unrevealed as yet, which will impress the Peers; that while in the Commons they appreciate "Don Juan," in the Lords they will have admiration for "Paradise Lost". He may be right and may be able at seventy to exchange the ottava rima for blank verse, but he will find that if the Peers admire his epics, which we doubt, their real taste being for the laughing humour and simple narrative of Chaucer, the English people will not; that in altering the form he has altered also the impression of his verse, to which that form materially conduced. Unless the Earl of Beaconsfield can not only make himself but show himself necessary to some course of policy on which the nation has set its heart, he will find that, no longer leading the Commons, no longer exciting daily admiration, he will, like every predecessor who has set him his example, be forgotten by the people whom, except when in carrying household suffrage he threw over the traditions of his party, he has never served. Bread is no cheaper, taxation no lighter, Britain no grander for Mr. Disraeli. And what chance is there of his propounding such a policy? We should say simply none. When straining for a cry in home affairs, he found none better than *Sanitas sanitatum, omnia sanitas*, and when eager to lead in foreign affairs has only to offer to a people who pray every week for deliverance from Turks the Turkish *status quo*. You cannot make a great policy out of a mere refusal to believe disagreeable evidence. No man in England grudges Mr. Disraeli ease, if he desires it, "honours," if he cares about them, social rank, if he thinks that Britain has it to give, but among all Englishmen, those who grudge them least are those who most desire that his authority should end.

And if Mr. Disraeli in receding into the perfumed but non luminous atmosphere of the Peers has injured himself, he has also injured his party, which, whatever Conservatives may think, does not rule now as Toryism, but as Toryism tempered till England can bear it by Mr. Disraeli. The Tory party may rule again; whenever it can find a great administrator it will rule; but this party which is ruling is not that, but a party whose first element, the Earl of Beaconsfield, has withdrawn from the labour of the place where substantial power in England permanently resides.

BY THE REVD. H. BOLTON.

(From the Illustrated London News.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PROBLEM.

White.	Black.
1. B. to Q. B.'s sq.	P. to Q. Kt.'s 3.
2. P. to Q. Kt.'s 4.	P. to Q. Kt.'s 4.
3. R. to Q.'s 2.	K. to K. B.'s 4.
4. R. to Q.'s 4. dis. ch. mate.	

	1. P. to Q. Kt.'s 4.
2. P. to Q. Kt.'s 3.	2. P. to Q. Kt.'s 5.
3. R to Q.'s 2.	3. K. to K. B.'s 5.
4. R. to Q.'s 4. dis. ch. mate.	

Correct answer received from W.B.M., Tôkiô.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 14, *Sumida Maru*, Japanese steamer, Gorlach, 890, from Hakodate, Oct. 12, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Oct. 16, *Bombay*, British steamer, Smith, 1,325, from Hongkong, Oct. 8, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

Oct. 16, *Tôkai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Ward, 645, from Kobe, Oct. 14, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Oct. 17, *Bonita*, German 3-masted schooner, Stahr, 340, from Hamburg, May 19, General, to Simon, Evers & Co.

Oct. 19, *Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, Vroom, 690, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Oct. 20, *Venezuela*, German 3-masted schooner, Kroncke, 300, from Shanghai, Oct. 10, Cotton, to Tuck Ching & Co.

Oct. 21, *Nevada*, American steamer, Williams, 2,145, from Shanghai and ports, Oct. 14, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 14, *Cremona*, American barque, Gove, 608, for New York, Tea and General, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.

Oct. 14, *Taihei Maru*, Japanese steamer, Hubenet, 560, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

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Oct. 17, *Sunda*, British steamer, Lee, 1,704, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Oct. 17, *Sumida Maru*, Japanese steamer, Gorlach, 690, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Oct. 18, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, 2,117, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Oct. 18, *Shinagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, Seikemeier, 900, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamship *Bombay* from Hongkong.—Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Wharry, Mrs. Hammond and Son, Messrs. Custance, Seymour, Scott, Anderson, McBride.

Per Steamship *Sunda* for Hongkong.—Messrs. A. Heard, J. Heard, and CaptainPurvis.

Per Steamship *Sumida Maru* for Hakodate.—Mr. J. Albenson.

Per *Tokio Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—His Excellency Mori Arinori, Japanese Minister to Peking, Mrs. Iwasaki and family, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Miss Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Webb, Messrs. Seymons, Kane, C. H. Haswell, Lohmann, Weston, A. J. Newman, Macpherson, and 41 Japanese ladies and gentlemen in the cabin.

Per *Hiogo Maru* from Kobe.—Mr. Von Heimert.

Per Steamship *Nevada* from Shanghai and ports.—For Yokohama: Mrs. A. E. Randolf, Messrs. Ross, Wiesner, Pardun, Strome, Pryer, Fitzgerald, Hobson, and 20 Japanese, 1 Chinese in the cabin, 292 in the steerage. For America: Miss Nellie Arnold, Miss Mary H. Porter, Miss M. A. Porter, and two in the steerage.

CARGO.

Per Steamship *Sunda* for Hongkong.—

Silk for England	185 bales.
France	168 ,,
Italy	89 ,,
Total	442 bales.

Per *Tokio Maru*, for Shanghai and way ports:—

Treasure	$268,283.
,, ...	*Yen* 456,165.

Per Steamship *Nevada* from Shanghai and ports.—

Treasure	$78,700.
,, ...	*yen* 195,602.

REPORTS.

The German schooner *Bonita* sailed from Hamburg May 19th. Had pleasant weather in the North Sea and down Channel. Passed the Lizard on the 26th. Had light N. E. trades, and crossed the Equator 28 days out in 26 degrees 30 minutes West. Thence towards the Cape fine weather, and the same while running the Easting down. Entered Lombock Strait September 3rd, and came up through the Eastern passage. Had light fair winds up to 14 degrees North; afterwards variable winds and calms till sighting Fatzisu on the 12th instant. Thence rough and stormy weather into port this morning, being 149 days from Hamburg.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
Hongkong	Tanais	M. M. Co. ...	...24th Oct.
San Francisco ...	Great Republic ...	P. M. S. S. Co.	...25th Oct.
Hakodate	Hiogo Maru	M. B. Co.... ...	...27th Oct.
Shanghai	Nevada	M. B. Co. ...	...
Shanghai	Hiroshima Maru ...	M. B. Co.... ...	...31st Oct.
San Francisco ...	Gaelic	O. & O. Co. ...	...10th Nov.
New York	Lothair	Mourilyan Heimann & Co.	

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination
Bombay	Smith	...Hongkong.
Chili Maru	... ...	...Laid up.
Glengyle	Donaldson ...	...New York.
Hiogo Maru	Vroom	...Hakodate.
Kanagawa Maru	... ...	...Laid up.
Massilia	... ...	...Laid up.
Meiji Maru	Peters	...
Menzaleh	Pasqualini	
Niigata Maru	... ...	...Laid up.
Rupak	Gull	...
Sea Gull	Acfort	...
Tanais	Reynier	...Hongkong.

SAILING SHIPS

Ambassador	692	Prehn	...New York.
Bonita	340	Stahr	..
Cordelia	598	Williams	...
Caroline	35	Müller	...
Imperial	...1331	Crosby	...
John Mackean... ...	198	... ...	...
Josephine	639	Flinton	...
Jupiter	36	Hoffman	...
Lothair	794	Orchard ...	...New York.
Mary Jane	165	... ...	...
Mary Fraser ...	...1174	Dexter	...
Venezuela...	300	Kroncke	...

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOR.

Am. sloop of war ...	Yantic ...	...	Captain F. W. Dickens.
British corvette ...	Modeste ...	...	Captain Buller.
German frigate ...	Vineta ...	...	Captain Count von Montz, at [Yokoska.
American corvette	Kearsage ...		Captain McNair.
H. M's gunboat ...	Thistle ...	...	Comdr. Pusey.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL—"Patroclus" s.s; "Nestor" s.s.
FROM LONDON.—"F. S. Thompson", "Peeress"; "Teviot" s.s.; "State of Louisiana" s.s.; "Fleurs Castle" s.s.

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Devana"; "Martaban" s.s. "Fiery Cross."
FROM SHIELDS—"Ariantes"
FROM CARDIFF—"Vichon"; "Grenadier"; A. W. Weston."
FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas C Leary"; "Charles L. Pearson."
FROM HAMBURG.—
FROM LIVERPOOL.—

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.—"Diomed" s.s.; "Antenor" s.s.; "Glaucus" s.s.; "Ajax" s.s.
AT LONDON, FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS—"Coulnakyle"; "Elgin" s.s. "Glenlyon" s.s.

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY Edition, $12 per annum.
WEEKLY Edition. Per annum, $24: Six months, $13: Three months, $7.
FORTNIGHTLY Edition, a summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers *viâ* San Francisco. Per annum, $12; Six months, $7: Three months. $4.

AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON..... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
,, F. Algar, 8 Clements Lane, Lombard Street.
,, Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK ..... A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO .. White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street
HONGKONG ..... Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI..... Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA... F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI..... China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers,

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.7	8.22	9.37	10.52	12.7			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.22	2.37	3.52	5.7	6.22	7.37	10.7	11.22

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

September 2, 1876. 26ins.

EXCHANGE TABLES.

A SUPPLEMENT TO RUTTER'S

From 3/6 to 4/ Sterling

BY

A. MAJOR.

TO BE HAD AT ALL THE STORES.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—The actual business done during this week has been very small, but deliveries continue on a fair scale. Prices close weak, but in the absence of actual business and with deliveries of former contracts at high rates, it is very difficult to establish an exact decline; we therefore give quotations unaltered, but they must be taken as quite nominal.

Grey Shirtings:—						
7 lbs.	38½ yds	39 in.	per pce.	$1 65	to	$2.10
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,,	2 00	to	2 60
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,,	2 00	to	2 60
9 lbs	38½ ,,	44 in.	,,	2 45	to	3 00
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1 50	to	1 75
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1 25	to	1 35

White Shirtings:—						
60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 36 in.	per pce.			2.20	to	2.40
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2—3 lb.	per lb			0 80	to	1 02½
Black Velvets				8.50	to	9.50
English Drills 15 lbs. 40 yds, 30 in.				2.80	to	3.00
Taffachelass	12 yds, 43 in.			2.00	to	2.40

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul..	$32.00	to	36 00		
No. 28 to 32	per picul..	$33.00	to	40.00		
No. 38 to 42	per picul...	$39 00	to	43.50		
Reverse Twist 16-24	,, ..	$34 00				

Woollens.—Business in this staple has been very quiet during the past week, but prices remain as last quoted.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds	32 in.	5 00	to	8 00	
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds	31 in.	4 25	to	6 00	
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.	4.25	to	6 25	
Italian Cloth	—30 yds	32 in.	0 27	to	0 36½	
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds	32 in.	5 75	to	7 00	
Camlets Assrtd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	16 50	to	17 50	
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	12 00	to	13 00	
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in.	0 19½	to	0.21	

Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in.	0.27	to	0.35	
Multicolored ,,	30 yds.	30 in.	0.35	to	0.45	
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.		0.80	to	1.20	
Presidents	54 in. to 56 in.		0.75	to	0.85	
Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.		0.45	to	0.60	
Union	54 in. to 56 in.		0 60	to	0.82	
Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs.	per lb.		0.40	to	0.45	

Sugar.—We have to note an improvement in rates for all classes of Sugars, though business continues on a limited scale.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul	$3 95				
,, in basket	,,	$3 70				
Taiwanfoo in bag	,,	$3 80				
do. in basket	,,	$3.55				
China No 1 Ping-fah	,,	$7 70				
,, No. 2 Ching-pak	,,	$6 80				
,, No. 3 Ke-pak	,,	$6 10				

China No. 4 Kook-fah	per picul	$5.50				
,, No. 5 Kong-fun	,,	$5 00				
,, No. 6 E-pak	,,	$4.20				
Swatow	,,	$3.30				
Daitong	,,	$3.40				
Japan Rice		$2 30	to	$2 35		
Kerosene Oil		$3.80	to	$4.00		

Kerosene Oil.—The market rate is fluctuating between $3.80 and $4.00.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—During the past week, the unfavourable news received from Europe and the scarcity of dollars have limited transactions; exchange has further risen and we have to report a fall in prices of about $100.

Since the 11th instant arrivals are 990 bales, and settlements 600 bales of Hanks and 300 of Oshiu and other sorts.

	At Exchange 4/1½ in London.		*At Exchange 5.20 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*			
Hanks.—Extra to No. 1	$1,000	to 1,030	35 10	to 36/11	100	to 103
,, Best No. 1 & 2	$ 960	to 980	34 6	to 35 2	96	to 98
,, Good No 2	$ 940	to 950	33 10	to 34 2	94	to 95
,, Medium No. 2½	$ 900	to 930	32 6	to 33 6	91	to 93
,, C'mon. No. 3	$ 850	to 880	30/9	to 31/10	85	to 88
,, Inferior No 4 & 5						

	At Exchange 4/1½ in London.		*At Exchange 5.20 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*			
Oshiu—Best	$ 980	to 1,000	35/2	to 35/10	98	to 100
,, Medium to Good	$ 920	to 960	33/2	to 34/6	92	to 96
Sodai.—Good to Best	$ 800		29/1		81	

Silk-worms' Eggs.—No settlements. Total arrivals are 940,000 cards against 680,000 last year at the same date.

Tea.—The market is irregular and fluctuating, native dealers being apparently much divided in opinion as to its probable future course. *Fine* Teas are in fair demand, but business is checked by the extreme rates asked. Settlements for the closing week amount to 2,500 piculs, and arrivals being large, stocks in hand are increasing.

Common	$12.00	to 14 00				
Good Common	15.00	to 17 00				
Medium	18 00	to 20.00				
Good Medium	22.00	to 25.00				
Fine	$27.00	to 33 00				
Finest	34.00	to 39 00				
Choice	43.00	to 48 00				
						[scarce.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—There has been only a small business doing during the past week, but for the next United States mail there has been a fair amount of Bank Paper settled at 4/1 @ 4/1¼, though at the close rates are again weaker, and there are ready buyers of Bank Bills at quotations.

Rates close as follows:—

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 0¼d.
,, Bank Bills on demand	3s 11¼d.
,, Private 6 months' sight	4s. 1d.
ON PARIS—Bank Sight	4 95
,, Bank 6 months' sight	5.05
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.15
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	3 % dis.
,, Private 10 days' sight	4 ,, nom.
ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	77
,, Private 10 days sight	78½
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	94
,, 30 days sight Private	97½
ON San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	94½
,, 30 days sight Private	98
Kinsatz	398
Gold Yen	386

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTIFICATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Her Majesty's Minister in Japan, has appointed HIRAM SHAW WILKINSON, Esquire, to act as Her Majesty's VICE-CONSUL, at YEDO, during the absence of MARTIN DOHMEN, Esquire, who proceeds to Europe on home leave.

(Signed) HARRY S. PARKES.

H. B. M.'s Legation,
Yedo, October 21, 1876. 1w.

A CONCERT

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE TEMPERANCE HALL,

WILL BE GIVEN AT THE

MASONIC HALL,

ON

Monday Evening, the 23rd inst.,

At 9 o'clock.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

QUARTETT.—Two Piano-fortes. *Allegro* from the Italian Symphony.....MENDELSSOHN.
PART SONG.—"See the Chariot at hand".....HORSLEY.
SONG.—"Now Phœbus sinketh in the west".....ARNE.
SOLO.—Violoncello. Fantaisie Sur L'Hymne Nationale de Russie.....KUMMER.
PART SONG.—"Sailor's Song".....HATTON.
SONG.—"I arise from dreams of thee".....SALAMANS.
SOLO.—Piano-forte (with orchestral accompaniment arranged for a second piano-forte). *Andante* and *Allegro* from the Concerto in F minor. .....MENDELSSOHN.

PART II.

PART SONGS.—No. 1 to 4.....MENDELSSOHN.
SONG.—"L'Isolement".....NIEDERMEYER.
DUET.—Two Piano-fortes.....
QUARTETT.—"Just like Love".....DAVY.
PART SONG.—"Ye spotted Snakes".....STEEVENS.
DUET.—"When the wind bloweth in from the Sea"...H. SMART.
QUARTETT.—Two Piano-fortes. *Saltarello* from the Italian Symphony.....MENDELSSOHN.

Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, where a plan of the room may be seen.

ADMISSION, TWO DOLLARS.

Yokohama, October 20, 1876.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NO. 63.

China Sea.

TAMSUI DISTRICT.

Coral Patch off the Entrance to Keelung Harbour.

THE following information has been received from Vice-Admiral A. P. RYDER, Commander-in-Chief, China Station.

"H. M. S. *AUDACIOUS* when leaving Keelung Harbour, Formosa, in May last struck on a CORAL PATCH, unmarked in the Charts. The position of this patch has since been determined by H. M. S. *LAPWING*, and is as follows:—

100 Foot Rock (Keelung Island)...S. 74° E.
Macedonian Point .....S. 3° E.
Brooker Point.....S. 27° W.

This patch is about 150 to 200 yards in extent with least water 3½ fathoms (reduced to low ordinary springs), soundings varying from 5 to 9 fathoms on the patch.

The bearings given show the exact position of the 3½ fathoms patch.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs.

(Signed) DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS,
ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Shanghai, 4th September, 1876.

THE "HIOGO NEWS."

PUBLISHED AT HIOGO EVERY
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION $24 per Annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at

"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE.

Yokohama, February 12, 1874. tf.

CONSUMPTION,
INDIGESTION AND WASTING DISEASES.
The most approved REMEDIES are
PANCREATIC EMULSION & PANCREATINE.
The Original and Genuine prepared only by
SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-street, London.
Sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

June 10, 1876. 1f. 26ins.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BROADWELL'S

BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,

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AND

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THE CREDITORS of the above-named Company residing out of England, are required on or before the 1st day of MARCH, 1877, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the names and addresses of their Solictors (if any), to LOUIS WELLS, FREDERICK MOLL, ARTHUR GILBERT, and HENRY KENDRICK, of No. 140, Leadenhall Street, in the City of London, England, the Liqnidators of the above-named Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidators, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls, in Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane, in the county of Middlesex, England, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Monday, the 2nd day of April, 1877, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1876.

ROBERT MARSHALL,
Chief Clerk.

WALTER WEBB,
23, Queen Victoria Street, London, England, Solicitor for the Liquidators.

Yokohama, October 17, 1876. 2in.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 44.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTH.

At the Imperial College of Engineering, Tōkiō, on the 25th instant, the wife of HENRY DYER, Esq., of a son.

Notes of the Week.

An *émeute*, which may prove serious, has broken out at Kumamoto, a garrison town in the Higo *ken*, in the Island of Kiusiu. The fullest particulars regarding it which we have been able to gather from various sources, will be found elsewhere. Considerable anxiety regarding it exists in the capital, but all good opinion is in favour of the Satsuma men proving loyal.

We would draw particular attention to a remarkable translation which appears in our columns to-day, of an article from the *Chōya Shimbun*, written by its editor who has just been released from prison. During this confinement he has evidently thought carefully over the relations existing between the Press and the Government and people of this country. And, with an union of good sense and courage which, in our opinion at least, does him high credit, he frankly admits that the course pursued by many of the public writers is wholly incompatible with the true interests of the country. Arguing alike from his own former line of conduct and that now pursued by many of the public writers, conscious that his own motive was pure and patriotic, and willing to credit his fellow journalists with equal conscientiousness, he still sees and declares that both he and they have pursued a line of action calculated to do more harm than good. In other words, they have not known how to use even such measure of freedom as the Press-laws conceded to them. Of course, it may be argued by those who have opposed the views which we have from the first held on this subject, that all this violence which we have seen in the Press,—incitement to assassination &c., would have had no existence but for these very Press-laws. But men who have been at any pains to study history, and have traced the effect of arbitrary government upon the character of a people, will hardly hold such views. In this Empire we have the curious juxtaposition of two sets of ideas, as antagonistic to each other as ideas can be. One consists of the old traditions on which all authority rests here: the other is the free political thought of Europe, taken into the Japanese mind through foreign books or translations of them. So soon as this free thought begins to work in the mind of a Japanese, he is naturally impelled to write, and every word he writes becomes a solvent to the fabric of government in this country. A perfectly free Press, under such circumstances, would destroy far faster than any other constructive power could repair or rebuild, and nothing but the demolition of the whole fabric of authority could be expected from such a process. If foreigners have learned anything about the character of the Japanese mind, it is that it easily flies towards a new thing, ardently pursues it for a short time, but relaxes in this pursuit too easily, and therefore does not attain to any perfect fruition of its labour. No nation can afford to break too easily with its past, and a free Press in the hands of a number of men each one of whom is animated by new ideas, is an engine every blow of which has the effect of destroying some part of the foundations of an old polity. To set such an engine at work in a nation like this, which requires to make good the successes of the past ten years before proceeding to further conquests, seems, and has always seemed to us, sheer madness, and on this account we have always recognized the necessity for the Press-laws, much as we have deplored the occasional excessive severity with which they have been administered. The mind of the Japanese people is not yet able to estimate newspaper writing at its true value. The people of the west, long accustomed to a Press wholly or partially free, estimate it very accurately, and hence what produces only a legitimate effect on one side of the world, produces a most dangerous effect on the other. The journalists here, too, are guided by none of those traditions of journalism which exercise so wholesome an effect among ourselves, and the deposit or formation of these is a very slow process. We are so much accustomed to free writing that we can hardly fairly place ourselves in the position of men unused to it, either as writers or readers, and hence many of us regarded the Press-laws here as a crowning instance of a most arbitrary *régime*. But, in real truth, they were the proper guardians of a new measure of liberty—a far greater measure than had hitherto been known in this country, and all that it would have been wise to concede when those laws were passed. With experience is coming a more serious sense of the responsibility attaching to public writing, and the first fruits of it are apparent in the article we publish to-day. It deserves the most attentive consideration of the native journalists, and no foreigner who has taken any interest in the question to which it refers can fail to see that it marks an approaching advance in the character of the native Press.

We attach but small value to the charge of inconsistency made against the Yokohama Racing Association (the new Race-Club) for excluding grooms, bettoes, and persons paid to ride, from the privilege of using the course during the races. The Club is charged with inconsistency on this account because it claimed the right of riding for the whole community. But the admission of professional jockeys has everywhere been found incompatible with such racing as alone can be decently carried on in these eastern settlements, and their exclusion is, as it were, and therefore, a condition without which racing cannot exist. The new Club has done a service to racing in presence of which any such inconsistency as this—if indeed it can be held as such—is of very small account. It has framed a set of laws and bye-laws which, if carried out sternly, will do very much towards abolishing many of the evils inseparable from, and directly traceable to, the race lotteries. One of these bye-laws obliges the owner of a horse

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entered for several races on the same day to declare to the committee, not later than 6 p.m. on the previous day, the first event for which the horse will compete; and another makes it compulsory for the horse to run for the first event for which it is entered, or be disqualified from running in any race during the day. This, to a great extent, and perhaps as far as circumstances permit, protects the public against the withdrawal of a horse for reasons which are purely personal to the owner. It obliges the card betted on to be in the pack. It recognizes the obligation to keep faith with the public—one altogether too little insisted on hitherto. It is idle even to dream of abolishing the practice of betting on events of chance, and, except with the assistance of law, the lottery system will never be put down. It is therefore important that the evils inseparable from both should be limited as much as possible, and that if play is to exist, as it must exist, it should at least be fair. The card should be in the pack. No one dares pretend that its known absence has not been made the means of profit to those in the secret. Of course there are men who would never be suspected, and are wholly incapable of any such act. But many others are quite capable of it, and those who are not are bound for the protection of their own names and in the general interests of fair play, to close every door by which such an advantage may be snatched.

Party feeling runs so high on this subject, and it is so difficult for an indifferent outsider to appreciate the value attached to the various issues involved in it, that we may easily be altogether at sea in what we are about to say. But cannot common cause, if not now, at least after the autumn meetings, be made by the two Clubs on this ground? That the old Club wishes to perpetuate any practice inconsistent with fair play, no one believes. That the new Club has made a good rule in the interests of fair play, no one can doubt. The new Club asserts its right of enjoying the privilege of the use of the course on paying its share of the expenses. The old Club admits this right. Eliminate all feeling from the question, and does it not seem that a fusion of all the interests could take place on these general grounds? We cannot but deprecate very strongly the agitation of the whole settlement on a question which we shall not indeed call trivial, but which certainly ought not to cause all the bitterness at present associated with it. It might be difficult, but would not be impossible, to find arbitrators between the two parties wholly free from the prepossessions or prejudices of either, and we are at a loss to know why some intervention of the kind should not be sought.

We shall hardly be very prudent in exhibiting severity towards blunders made in connection with the language or literature of this country, for all but very advanced scholars are liable to them. It is well, however, to point out such as do occur from time to time in print, lest they should take root. Thus the Daigaku and Chuyo were lately spoken of as expounders of the doctrines of Confucius, which is much like saying that Genesis and Exodus are expounders of the doctrines of Moses.

Some remarks have also been made on the incorrect spelling of Japanese words by foreigners. But mistakes are pointed out which are hardly ever made now-a-days, for instance, *sima* for *shima*, and the like. Documents of ten years old can be pointed to in which the correct spelling is observed in all these cases.

An amateur concert was given in the Masonic Lodge, by the kind permission of the Masons, on Monday evening last, in aid of the funds of the Temperance Hall. The room is well adapted for musical purposes, and had been tastefully decorated for the occasion. It lacked but a fuller attendance to produce the effect of completeness.

The first part was opened with the performance, as a quartett on two piano-fortes, of the first movement of Mendelssohn's symphony in A major (the Italian, *Op.* 90). No form of concerted music lends itself so well to piano-forte arrangement as the symphony, on account of the breadth of the ideas of which it is constructed. The form and outline, the light and shade, of the original, can all be reproduced, something also of the weight of the symphony can be given, through this excellent medium. What cannot be given is the colouring imparted to the original by means of the various instruments of the orchestra. Arrangements of this nature are to orchestral compositions what engravings are to pictures, and convey to thousands who have not the opportunity of hearing or seeing the originals, the forms to which the genius of the artist has given birth. To interdict such arrangements, therefore, would be like interdicting the art of engraving, and thus depriving the majority of mankind of the pleasure of making themselves familiar, in the only manner open to them, with the masterpieces of pictorial and musical art. Nor are we without excellent warranty for resorting to this form of musical entertainment. The reader of the Mendelssohn letters will hardly have forgotten the account given by the inspired youth of his visit to Goethe at Weimar, and his playing the first movement of Beethoven's C minor symphony to the poet, who sat the while in a dark corner, "like a Jupiter Tonans, his old eyes flashing on me," or, as he writes in a previous letter, "his eyes looking like those of a drowsy old lion." Small wonder that Goethe exclaims, "It is very noble, very wild, it makes one fear that the house is about to fall down"—he might almost have said that it was like the summons of mankind to judgment—"and what must it be when played by a number of men together"! "*Ganz stupend*"! he exclaims at another time.

The Italian Symphony was commenced at Rome in the latter part of the year 1830. The first we hear of it is in a letter addressed by Mendelssohn to his sisters, in which he writes; "After the new year I intended to resume instrumental music, and to write several things for the piano, and probably a symphony of some kind, for two have been haunting my brain." Towards the middle of January in the following year he writes again, "The two symphonies also begin to assume a more definite form," and later on in February he says, "I have once more begun to compose with fresh vigour, and the Italian symphony makes rapid progress; it will be the most sportive piece I have yet composed, especially the last movement. I have not yet decided on the *adagio*, and think I shall reserve it for Naples." In April he writes again, "If I continue in my present mood I shall finish my Italian symphony also in Italy," and so he continues to work at it, his mind the while stirred to its inmost depths by the beauties of nature, and the monuments of human genius by which he was surrounded. "Thus I may for the present continue to enjoy nature and the blue sky, during the months that still remain for me in Italy, without thinking of anything else, for *there* alone lies true art, now in Italy—there and in her monuments; and there it will ever remain; and there we shall ever find it, for our instruction and delight, as long as Vesuvius stands, and so long as the balmy air, and the sea, and the trees do not pass away." And so the work takes more and more definite form, amid the fragrance of orange flowers and citron-hedges, and beautiful islands in the lakes, the terraced slopes of which, with their quaint statues and old fashioned decorations, their rich foliage and verdant luxuriance, enchant the young musician, make every one of his letters a delightful idyl, and add colour to the enchanting symphony which forms the musical record and reflection of all this beauty. Mendelssohn left Italy, however, before completing the work; but the impress given to his thoughts sufficed to preserve in it, in perfect vigour and freshness, and with their true appropriate local colouring, all the glowing fancies which his stay in Italy had aroused. It was the same with his Scotch symphony. The ideas first excited in his mind by his visit to Scotland could not be restrained, and took form in the overture to the "Hebrides," sketched during that visit, but not completed until he had been some time in Rome. But the symphony itself took definite shape in his mind during his stay in Italy: the two streams of thought flowed side by side, or, perhaps rather, flowed, one north and the other south, from one common watershed. And how wonderfully did Mendelssohn's mind seize and reproduce the character and genius of the people, the country, or the subject which he illustrated by his music! Whether we take the overture to A Mid-summer Night's

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Dream, in which, at eighteen years of age, he seized, even through the veil of a foreign tongue, the whole body and soul of the ideas of that exquisite creation; or the Reformation Symphony, written not long afterwards, in which the severe religious character and movement of the German mind of that age is perfectly reflected; or the Scotch symphony, in which the stern physical aspects of nature in Scotland, the character of the people, their art, their ardour of mind, their national history almost, are seen as plainly as in their poetry; or the Italian symphony, in which the genius of the Italian race, their religion, their enchanting country, their national dances, their enthusiastic yet unstable temperament, are all seen as plainly as in Italy itself:—whether we take one or the other or all of these, we find the same power of seizing and reproducing in an ideal form the nature and essence of the subject sought to be illustrated. The symphony was ultimately brought out in the year 1833—we rather think in London. It is classed and numbered among the works of that year, though the only sentence which can in any way refer to it is the following in a letter to Schubring:—"I have also conducted my new symphony in England, and people were pleased with it." Not a word more of a poem worthy of Tasso!

We wish we could add that this movement, and the *Saltarello* which brought the concert to a close, had been well played. But they were not—and this is quite punishment enough to those who undertook to interpret them. We will engage to say that they suffered more than their audience, for they knew that it might have gone better, and had spared no pains to make it do so.

The concerted vocal music, in which the Choral Society took part, went very nicely, and the cause of the Temperance Hall may be deemed fortunate in having secured the willing and efficient services of many of the lady residents.

The first part of the concert was brought to a brilliant close with the *Adagio* and *Presto Scherzando* of the piano-forte concerto in D minor—called inadvertently F minor in the programme—with the orchestral accompaniments arranged for a second piano, as is usually, and ought always to be the case where no orchestra can be collected. This beautiful work was written by Mendelssohn in the summer of 1837, which he chiefly spent on the Rhine. It was a commission from the committee of the Festival intended to be given at Birmingham, and at which, much to Mendelssohn's satisfaction, the Queen was to be present. He writes a pleasant gossiping letter to his mother on the subject, describing the position of the inn where he was staying, and his satisfaction in getting, after a great deal of trouble, a Bible and a piano into his rooms. With these adjuncts he went to work, and who knows how many of the best thoughts he produced for the one had their origin in the other?

It is no part of our office to pass criticisms upon the performances of the ladies who are so gracious as to lend their assistance on occasions of this kind, but the homage we here venture to present has in it at least as much admiration for musical powers of an altogether exceptional excellence, as for the good-will and grace with which they were placed at and employed in the service of Monday evening.

The second part of the concert demands little more remark than to say that the vocal part-music went with fair precision, and that the solo music fell below the fair standard even of requirements from amateurs. Sometimes it will be so, in spite of all effort to the contrary. A fairy in a mischievous mood comes in, and mocks every attempt to repeat what has gone well enough at the very last rehearsal. If Puck is in a humour to say

> Then those things do best please me,
> That befal prepostorously,

what can men do?

Among the instrumental performances of the evening was one on the violoncello by a gentleman attached to the German corvette *Vineta*, whose full tone and correct intonation were the theme of much and well deserved praise.

Mr. H. S. Wilkinson, H. B. M. Acting Vice-Consul at Tôkiô, has been appointed Acting Law Secretary for the Supreme Court of China and Japan.

Telegrams have been received from England dated as late as the 25th instant, in which no mention is made of serious political complications in Europe. It may therefore be fairly presumed that no apprehension exists of any immediate disturbance of peace among the great powers. But all public and private intelligence by the last mail bears testimony to the intensely strong feelings excited throughout the whole of Europe against the Turks for their conduct in Bulgaria.

It will be observed that the supplementary Treaty with Corea published last week is dated "the four hundred and eighty-fifth year of the founding of Corea." By this is signified the date of the union into one kingdom, under the name Chôsen, of the three kingdoms previously existing in the country. It may be doubted whether the Coreans usually reckon in this way. They commonly use the Chinese calendar, but as it is one of the marks of subjection or vassalage to China, they avoided introducing it into a treaty in which their independence was for the first time publicly acknowledged. It is possible that the expression 'founding of Corea' is copied from that of the Japanese 'the accession of Zimmu Tennô.'

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 23*rd*.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

Although the Railway between Osaka and Kiôto has been working for many days, Mr. Ito, the Minister of the Public Works, will shortly visit the line and preside at a formal and official inauguration.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*,

Four new workshops are to be erected at the arsenal at Koishikawa, Tôkiô, three of which will be 500 feet long by 50 feet wide, and built of brick.

From the same.

Mr. Hanabusa, a *Daijô* of the *Gaimusho*, was yesterday appointed to the office of First Secretary in the same department, but still retains his former position of *Daijô*.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*..

Recently the Osaka Mint purchased a large amount of dollars, which seem to have been recoined into *yen*, as the salaries of the officials in various departments have been paid in hard cash this month.

From the same.

It is said that the Mitsu Bishi Company intends to buy up all the coal that is for sale in the Yokohama and Yedo markets.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

Vice-Admiral Ito has been appointed to the command of the Eastern Squadron.

From the same.

At the chief police station a French gentleman gives lectures on the criminal code every Monday and Thursday, from 12 noon to 3 p.m.

Tuesday, 24*th*.

We have been informed by the Agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Co., that the cable between Singapore and Batavia is interrupted.

Telegrams were received yesterday from America suggesting precautions in regard to American property shipped from this country. The fair inference from this is that the politics of Europe are extremely unsettled, and that danger, if not actually apprehended, is viewed as very possible.

From the *Osaka Nippô*.

Dog fighting is now the fashion in Kôchi *ken*. Dogs of pugnacious propensity are being purchased there at the price of 300 *yen* each.

[Surely this is a good chance for the owners of some of the many mongrels with which this place abounds.—ED. *J.M.D.A.*]

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A large building for the purpose of making bricks is about to be erected at Hikone, near Lake Biwa, in the province of Omi. The bricks are, it is expected, to be used for the construction of the railway between Kiôto and Tsuruga.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

From the 30th of August to the 21st of this month 923,741 silk-worm's egg cards arrived in Yokohama. Foreigners have ceased purchasing for the past two or three days.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

It is said that those police constables in Tôkiô who hereafter discharge their duties diligently for five years, will, at the end of that time, receive a reward of 100 *yen.*

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

A magazine, to be called the *Oshiyé-no-Tsumikusa*, will shortly be published at Tôkiô.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

The *Naimusho* is about to publish a work illustrating the various kinds of timber produced in this country.

Wednesday, 25th.

We have to acknowledge the receipt from the publishers o the Official Race Book for the forthcoming autumn meeting of the Yokohama Race Club, which has been published at the *Japan Herald* office by order of the Committee.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

New buildings are to be erected at Imaicho, Azabu, Tôkiô, as residences of the foreigners now engaged in the *Kôgaku-rio* (College of Engineering).

From the same.

The marines and sailors who accompanied Mr. Kuroda to Corea, 403 in number, were rewarded with a present of five *yen* each.

From the *Hôchi Shmibun.*

It is expected that Dr. Matsumoto, and several other surgeons of the Army Department, will be appointed to examine the medical practitioners of Tôkiô, and, according to the result, grant them certificates of merit, which will be divided into five classes.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

It is expected that Mr. Hanabusa will shortly leave for Corea on Government business.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun,*

An Italian offered six dollars for silk-worm egg cards from Akita *ken* (province of Ugo), but the Japanese holder declined to sell even at that price.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

At 7 a.m. on the 22nd instant a fire broke out at Dobashi-cho, Yonezawa, by which some thirty-five houses were destroyed. Some of the telegraph posts were also burnt.

From the same.

Mr. Naganuma, the acting editor of the *Kôko Shinpô*, was summoned to the Tôkiô *Saibansho* on the 23rd instant, and there examined about an article reflecting on the Prime Minister which appeared in the eleventh number of that paper a short time ago.

Thursday, 26th.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

Mr. Hayashi, of the *Naimusho*, returned to Loochoo on the 24th instant.

From the same.

A few days ago some thieves succeeded in entering the Government arsenal at Koishikawa, Tôkiô, and abstracting about 250 pounds of lead.

From the *Eiri Shimbun.*

Another newspaper, to be called the *Minkan-no-Satoshi*, is about to be published in Tôkiô.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The Kaitakushi Department has ordered that the girls working at the silk-reeling establishment at Tomioka shall be examined, with a view to selecting a certain number of those of them who are sufficiently skilled in their special labour, to be transferred to Sapporo, in Yezo. Those selected will leave very shortly in the *Genmu Maru.*

From the same.

A newspaper called the *Kôbi Shimbun* has been started in Okayama *ken*, in the province of Bizen.

From the same.

The Mikado will leave for Kobe in the *Takawo Maru* on the 13th January next, whence he will proceed to Kiôto by rail. His Majesty's visit to the western capital is for the purpose of visiting, and praying at the tombs of Zimmu Tenno and Kômei Tenno.

Fom the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

It is reported an Imperial palace of foreign style of construction is to be erected on the site of the present temporary building at Akasaka, Tôkiô.

Friday, 27th.

The P. & O. steamer *Lombardy*, with English mails on board to 15th September, left Singapore on the 16th instant, and the *Malacca*, with the Yokohama portion of this mail, may be looked for here on the evening of the 30th instant.

The Agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Company informs us that the Penang and Madras cable was opened again on the evening of the 25th instant.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

Mr. Tachibana, the editor of the *Tôhoku Shimbun* published at Sendai, was on the 19th instant fined 10 *yen* for violating the 1st and 4th articles of the Press-laws.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Mr. Yebihara, the proprietor of the *Chugai Hiôron* (formerly the *Hiôron Shimbun*), was summoned on the 25th instant to the Tôkiô *Fu*, and there informed that the *Naimusho* had ordered the suppression of his newspaper.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

Mr. Makita, the editor of the *Hôchi Shimbun*, has been found guilty of an offence against the Press- and Libel-laws, which rendered him liable to a fine of twenty *yen*, but as he is at present undergoing imprisonment for a similar previous offence the above fine has been remitted.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

New engines are to be placed in the *Niigata Maru* and *Takasago Maru*, a contract for which has been entered into with an English firm. These engines are to be of the newest style of construction, and, it is estimated, will only consume one tenth of the quantity of coal required by the old engines, while their cost will be 350,000 *yen.*(?) When the above vessels are fitted with the new engines they will run across the Pacific to San Francisco.

Saturday, 28th.

A game of base ball "Settlement and Fleet *v* Tôkiô Residents" will take place on the cricket ground this afternoon, play commencing sharp at half-past two. It remains to be seen if the additional help of "The Fleet" will enable our Yokohama players to retrieve their laurels.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The Railway Station at Tamachi (between Shinbashi and Shinagawa) will be opened on the second of next month.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 22nd October, 1876.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$8,062.38
Merchandise, &c.	$ 866.61
Total.	$8,928.99

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$8,123.03
Merchandise, &c.	$ 756.75
Total.	$8,879.78

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THE ÉMEUTE IN HIGO.

IT is quite impossible at this moment to estimate the importance or proportions of the rising in the province of Higo of which the first news reached Yedo on Wednesday last. Nor shall we do our readers much service by speculating upon the inciting causes which have produced it, further than by saying that, in all probability, the measure for the capitalization of the incomes of the nobles and gentry stands at their head. It will be better perhaps to place before the public such information as can be collected on the subject from the Japanese Press, and we shall easily be excused for filling the columns usually devoted to comment or speculation, with the most trustworthy accounts we have been able to gather of this untoward movement. The information published in our daily issue yesterday and this morning will be found elsewhere under an appropriate heading, together with translations from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, which we would here supplement with the telegraphic information published in the *Chôya Shimbun*.

The *Kencho* officials and about forty military officers and men have been killed by the insurgents.

General Taneda, the commander of the garrison, lies in a very precarious condition.

Fukuoka *Kencho*, 26th instant, 3.30 p.m.

A report has arrived that about fifty *shizoku* of Akidzuki are ravaging the town (of Akidzuki,) and a force of police has been sent to arrest them.

From the same place 10. 20 p.m., 26th instant.

As there are symptoms of a disturbance breaking out at Toyotsu among the *shizoku*, a telegram has been received from Kokura ordering part of the garrison to go and suppress it.

From the same place, 11.05 p.m., 26th instant.

Some eighty *shizoku* have assembled at Amagimachi near Akidzuki, and a portion of the garrison has been despatched to encounter them.

During the night of the 26th instant, (says the *Chôya Shimbun*) we received seven telegrams, six of which were of such a character as to warrant the hope that affairs were near a peaceful termination, but the seventh was of a warlike nature, for it reported that the insurgents had taken up positions on the hill sides.

Kumamoto, 5.30 a.m., 27th instant.

The insurgents of Akidzuki are rendering assistance to those of Kumamoto, and amount together to a body of 500, and there are signs of the movement spreading. Send troops as early as possible.

From Fukuoka, 7 a.m., 27th (?) instant.

There are many here showing a strongly disaffected spirit; also at Akidzuki, Hakata and Kokura (all in the Fukuoka *ken*).

The garrisons now stationed at Kokura, Nagasaki and Hiroshima will first be called out, and are to be followed by the Osaka garrison. Preparations are also being made to send men from the Tôkiô garrison. The troops belonging to the latter garrison who have gone on a grand parade to Narashimo-hara have been recalled to the capital.

The *Hôchi Shimbun* says :—

We hear that 400 of the officials of the *Kencho* and officers and men of the garrison at Kumamoto have been killed. Many merchants also have lost their lives, for the insurgents have fired the houses and created disturbances.

The *Nichi Nichi* says :—

By the Mitsu Bishi Mail of to-day several police officers and 100 policemen were despatched from the capital for Kumamoto.

Elsewhere :—

The Kumamoto insurgents are composed of three parties, one of which is discontented on account of the recent measure for the capitalization of the incomes of the nobles and gentry ; the second, because the officials have suppressed a representative institution* which had been formed in the Kumamoto *ken*. The other consists of men who had become angry because a large sum of money which had been lying for a long time in the *ken* (from the time of the feudal system) without any special owner, and which in other *kens* had been paid over to the *shizoku*, was handed over to the Okurasho (Finance Department).

The *Chôya Shimbun* says further :—

It was intended that H. H. Arisugawa-no-Miya should start for Kumamoto, but, for certain reasons, he has not yet left.

The same paper of the 27th inst. has the following :—

When the news of the disturbance at Kumamoto first arrived, people generally were taken by surprise. It was said that the Government had received a telegram to the effect that the insurgents had attacked the Kumamoto garrison and that the troops had been scattered. Though we did not know whether or not this report was true, we published it in our issue of yesterday for what it might be worth. We have since sent reporters to various places and find that it is true.

The insurgents having cut the telegraph wires at Kumamoto before commencing their attack, the report of the disturbances first reached the Government from the Fukuoka *Kencho*, on the morning of the 25th instant. We hear that since this the barracks and the residences of the Governor and Vice-governor have been burnt, and that the insurgents have obtained possession of the arms stored in the arsenal. It was reported, too, that the Government had sent Kabataya, a *Chiusa* of the army, with troops to Kumamoto on the evening of the 25th instant in the *Genrio Maru*. This was what we heard up to noon of yesterday (the 26th instant), and though we cannot guarantee the credibility of all these reports we believe them to be true.

The outbreak of this insurrection was very unexpected to all, and as the telegram from the Fukuoka *Kencho* only stated that "the insurgents have attacked the garrison," we were unable to determine who these insurgents were. Thus both the officials and the people thought that an insurrection had broken out among the men of the southern extremity of the Empire.†

But we were almost confident that such was not the case, because we had heard that a society called the *Kei-Shintô* had been formed in the Kumamoto *ken* and had shown a vast deal of discontent, and that it has been sending some of its members to the Yamaguchi and Kokura *kens* (in the Provinces of Choshiu and Buzen) in order to gain adherents among the *shizoku* of those provinces. While trying to obtain further information on the subject, we heard of this insurrection and immediately concluded it was among these men and not among the "men of the southern extremity."

Since the passing of the measure of the capitalization of incomes, the *shizoku* of the island of Kiushiu have shewn a great deal of discontent. But owing to the fact that Mr. Oyama, the Governor of Kagoshima, has put before the Government a scheme by which the *shizoku* of the Kagoshima *ken* may retain their bonds as property for ever, we were sure the *shizoku* of that *ken* would not make any disturbance, and Messrs. Saigo, Kirino and others of the *ken* are said to be in a different mind towards the Government to what is usually believed. Thus though the spirit of rebellion may spread throughout the island of Kiushiu, we incline to believe that the Satsuma men will remain staunch, and have no fear whatever that they will rise in insurrection.

We have heard suspicious reports regarding the Yamaguchi and Choshiu *kens*, and also that the *shizoku* of the Kôchi *ken* (Tosa) are making warlike preparations, so that we fear if a speedy end is not put to this trouble we shall see the spirit of insurrection spread throughout the islands of Kiushiu and Shikoku. We trust therefore the Government will quell it before worse comes.

But, after all, what do these risings amount to? Though they may occur, they will last but for a moment, and we will guarantee that they are put down in a short time. We advise the *shizoku* not to be led away and excited by these rumours. Remember the Saga affair! Is not that warning enough?

It is with great satisfaction we record an illustration of true charity as practised by a native gentleman in the most unostentatious manner. While still young he left his native land for America, where he remained fifteen years. During this period he graduated at a college and theological seminary, and subsequently took a full medical course, making the eye and ear his speciality, in which department we understand, he attained great skill. He has lately returned to this country, and although his principal duties lie in quite a different direction, yet he finds time to extend to his countrymen the benefit of the healing art as practised in the West. Every Sunday morning he is to be seen at one of the missionary establishments hard at work surrounded by a large group of patients. It would be well for China if such rare examples were more common.—*Celestial Empire.*

* Thus called by the translator. Doubtless some place where discussions on public affairs used to be held.—[Ed. *J.W.M.*]

† Obviously, Satsuma men.

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THE DISTURBANCE AT KUMAMOTO.

Rumours reached Yokohama on the 26th of a serious outbreak in Higo. It is known that the southern clans are very strongly opposed to the late measure of capitalising the incomes of the nobles and gentry, and have been purchasing arms freely. The Satsuma men especially are said to be violently irritated at it. The Governor of Higo is reported as missing, and the barracks of the Imperial troops were carried after many hours of fighting. Further news is anxiously expected, and for the present we extract the following account of the disturbance from the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

"At dusk yesterday, the 25th instant, a large band of ruffians forced their way into the barracks at the camp of Kumamoto. It seems that they set the place on fire, and fired shots,—and that there was a great disturbance. The Kumamoto telegraph wires were cut by the rioters, and so Mr. Kabayama Sukénori, a *Chiusa* of the War Department, set sail (from Yedo) at 6 o'clock yesterday evening, on board of the *Genrio Maru*, while some officials of the Home Department are setting off in great haste by a Mitsu Bishi steamer.

The above is currently reported in the streets, but no particulars are known, nor is the truth or falsehood of the rumour as yet ascertained. We, however, publish the above just as it has come to our ears."—(*Japan Mail*, 27th October.

(*"Nichi Nichi Shimbun"—27th October.*)

We gather from the telegrams that have recently come to different quarters respecting the disturbances at Kumamoto, that on the night of the 24th instant, at a little after 11 o'clock, about 200 of the Kumamoto *samurai*, on a preconcerted signal, suddenly made a simultaneous attack upon the several barracks, killed the sentries, and then made a confused entry into the barracks from all sides, cutting down and slashing at whomsoever it was their fortune to meet. They riotously traversed all the rooms without exception, and as the soldiers were entirely taken by surprise they either fled in different directions, being unable even to get possession of their arms, or were cut down as they were endeavouring to rise from bed, some of them hemmed in and prevented escaping were cut in two. At the same time signs of fire appeared in different places, the sky was illuminated by a great conflagration, the sparks fell from all sides, and the loud reports of artillery that in the midst of it were heard showed that the ruffians had probably got possession of the guns and other weapons. The Government office had also been set on fire by that time, as well as the houses of the *Rei* and *Sanji* and other civil and military officers, and the disturbance altogether assumed very serious proportions. Public and private telegrams have been incessantly passing to and fro on the matter. The *Rei* and *Sanji* have received serious wounds, General Taneda having also received such as may prove fatal. According to the telegrams that came from Kokura the day before yesterday, the ruffians have gradually increased in strength, and the numbers that may still continue to flock to them cannot be estimated. We despatched a special correspondent to the scene yesterday and shall therefore soon be able to give some definite information.

The disturbance above described commenced at 11 minutes past 11 o'clock, and notice of it at once was sent from the head telegraph office in Kumamoto to Yedo. Eleven of the ruffians with drawn swords, however, soon cut their way into the office, broke two of the machines and communication was thus interrupted. A fresh machine was got ready by the following morning, but it did not work well, means to repair it were therefore sent by steamer from Nagasaki the day before yesterday and it was again in working order yesterday.

A further telegram arrived yesterday at about 9 o'clock from Kumamoto, saying that the ruffians numbered about 170 men, and that quiet was gradually being restored.

Another telegram from the Nagasaki *Koncho*, dated about eleven o'clock yesterday, says that the names of the riotous *samurai* are known, that out of the 170 some have been killed or arrested, others have committed suicide or run away, and little over one hundred are now left for whose chastisement measures are being taken. Those who ran away did so at about five o'clock on that morning.

The following officers left yesterday for Kumamoto in the *Kasuga Kan*—Hayashi Yukitome, *Shoyu* of the Home Department, Oyama Iwao, *Shosho* of the War Department, Miura Goro, *Shosho* of the same office, Masuda, *Hanji* of the *Shihôsho*, and about ten other officials of the two higher grades. Kabayama, *Chiusa* of the War Department, also left in the *Genrio Maru* the day before yesterday, taking 100,000 *yen* for war expenses.

THE ÉMEUTE IN HIGO.

(*"Nichi Nichi Shimbun" of October 28th, 1876.*)

By the Mitsubishi steamer which leaves to-day at 4 o'clock, there will be despatched, for the purpose of suppressing the Kumamoto riots, seven superior and ten inferior officers from the Police Department, with more than one hundred of the police force. Some say that they are for the protection of Nagasaki.

We have been thinking over the state of the Kumamoto troubles, in the light of the telegrams which have been received to-day and yesterday from different parts of Kiushiu, and it appears that it is not simply an excitement of the Kumamoto *shizoku*. An urgent telegram from Fukuoka states that there are signs of riot among the Akidzuki *shizoku*,—over a hundred of whom, armed with swords and rifles, have marched up and down the streets of Akidzuki, and have encamped since the day before yesterday at a place called Amaki-machi about a *ri* from Akidzuki. They appear to have communication with the Kumamoto brigands. According to repeated communications from Kokura, the *shizoku* of that place appear excited, and preparations have consequently been made at the branch garrison. It appears that afterwards the number of the Akidzuki brigands was over five hundred, but their number was still increasing,—and their power becoming stronger. It is said that in consequence of this an urgent message was sent to the Government for troops. On account of this trouble the Nagasaki *ken* have applied that a man-of-war should be sent there for the protection of that port, and that the police should be provided with arms, so as to be prepared in any sudden emergency.

By these accounts, the work of pacification would appear to be yet far from complete. It is really a very anxious moment.

One account has it that there are three parties among the Kumamoto brigands. One is a party which complains of unfairness in regard to the certificates of Pensions, one is called the "Advantage Society," and is indignant at the abolition of the Assembly of the people. A third party imagines that there were stored up in the *Kencho* many tens of thousands of *yen* belonging neither to the Government nor to the people,—in fact, to nobody,—and that in the *ken* money of this kind has been given to the unemployed *shizoku*, and invested in cultivating new land, whereas in this *ken* the money was paid to the Finance Department. One party consists of those who are dissatisfied on this account.

Another account states that among the *shizoku* of Kumamoto there has always been a society of Shintô worshippers (probably the same which is termed Kei-shin-tô, or party venerating the *kami*, by the *Chôya Shimbun*). Their conduct seems to be very pure, but on the other hand they are extremely bigoted. They have their hair tied up in the old-fashioned way, wear mantles and trousers of the old Japanese cut, and since the Notification forbidding the wearing of swords carry a sword and dirk about with them in a bag. In the morning they visit the Shrine of Hachiman (the War-god) at Fujisaki, and in the evening they worship the Shrine of Katô.. They say that inasmuch as Japan is the true country of the gods, and excels all the other countries in the world, no intercourse whatever should be held with the fifty outer barbarians. They say that we have been deceived by these wretches, and the whole scheme of Government since the revolution is displeasing to them. They look with horror on the European clothes worn by the *Kunrei*, *Sanji*, and other officials, and also by the troops of the garrison; and when they meet them in the streets, turn away their faces, and spit out, and hurry past, exclaiming "Ah! What pollution!" This having been the state of things, these men no doubt must be added to the others and form a fourth party.

This class of men, however, is simply actuated by a horror that the Divine country should be polluted in this way, and may be said to have displayed the old Yamato spirit by cutting down these fellows in European clothes, and then ending their lives bravely like warriors by disemboweling themselves. Such men are surely incapable of any wicked scheme of wide scope.

The men who were mentioned in yesterday's telegrams as having committed *harakiri* probably belonged to this class.

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("Hochi Shimbun" of October 27th, 1876.)

The disturbance in the Kumamoto *ken* of which we made a slight mention in our 'miscellaneous news' yesterday, consisted entirely of a riot on the part of the *shizoku* of that *ken*, on account, so it is alleged, of matters connected with the Income Bonds. At about 10 p.m. on the 24th instant, they forced their way, each man being armed with sword or spear, into the various barracks of the camp at the place in question, and set fire to the same. At the same moment the houses of the commandant of the camp, the *Kanrei*, and the *Sanji*, were set on fire, and every one they met was cut down or laid low by a spear thrust. As the night was as black as a crow's wing, it was impossible to see clearly the number of the ruffians, and as it was also a sudden affair, the troops belonging to the camp were thrown into great confusion. The commandant, *Kanrei*, the *Sanji*, and many of the soldiers received wounds, while of the *ken* officials about ten were killed on the spot. The corpses of both parties were lying about the streets. The ruffians carried their violence and slaughter to the utmost extent, they seized upon all military weapons and warlike implements, and then withdrew to the temples in the neighbourhood, while the camp itself was once more occupied by the garrison troops.

A telegram despatched from Kumamoto at 5.50 yesterday, the 26th inst., states that the ruffians were merely about 170 in number, that their names are known, and that a large number of them have been killed, captured, or have committed suicide by disembowelling themselves. The remaining one hundred or so who have fled are now having measures taken against them for their punishment.

Again, in a telegram despatched from Nagasaki at 10 a.m., it is said that the ruffians fled at 5 a.m. that morning, and that the *Kenchi* is unharmed; and another telegram from Fukuoka states that the place is safe, and that in consequence of the ruffians having fled, a military commandant has proceeded to the spot, and a vessel of war has been sent round to Nagasaki.

On account of the above some officials of the Accountant's Department of the War office set sail from Yedo on the evening of the day before yesterday, with an amount of public money stated to be 100,000 *yen*. Mr. Kamiashi, a *Gonshokuchi*, also set out yesterday for the *ken* in question, in order to carry on investigations on the actual spot. Mr. Hayashi Tomoyuki, *Shōjo* of the Home Department yesterday was ordered to proceed thither to bring the matters into a state of tranquillity, and directions were issued for Murata, a *Daiji* of the Home Department, charged with the additional duties of Police Superintendent, Sakabe, a *Gondaiji* of the same office, and Hatana, a *Gondaiji* of the same, together with five officials of inferior grade, to accompany him. They are said to have sailed from Yokohama, on board of a steamer belonging to the Naval Department, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

Upon the receipt of further information, we will at once publish it.

Minor Notices.

From the *Chōya Shimbun*.

His Highness Arisugawa-no-Miya, with other officials, started for the scene of the disturbance in the *Kasuga-kan* at 7.30 p.m. on the 26th instant.

From the *Hōchi Shimbun*.

From the same.

The Navy Department has made all preparations to send men-of-war to Kumamoto at a moment's notice, when orders are received to that effect.

From the *Eiri Shimbun*.

Three battalions of the troops belonging to the Tōkiō garrison will, it is stated, leave for the south to-day (27th).

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

On the 26th, at 6.30 p.m., a telegram was received stating that the rebels were ravaging the town and neighbourhood of Akidzuki with fire and sword.

The *Chōya Shimbun* says that report has been received that during the outbreak at Kumamoto the Governor of that *ken*, with many other officials were killed.

According to a telegram from Rome, the cardinals have unanimously agreed to the proposal to omit ceremonies in the conclave that will be held when the election of a successor to the Pope shall be necessary. The object of this proposal (the telegram says) is to hasten the election of a new Pope, and to keep the conclave free from all foreign influence.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

The Press—The Fruit of Calm Reflection.

(Chōya Shimbun.)

An ancient Chinese classic says that it is easier to quell an insurrection than to free a state from a malignant party.

But how can rebellion be subdued unless the malignant party is crushed? In all worldly affairs there is a certain proper order which ought to be followed out, and in instituting reforms, we must first deal with old internal evils, after which we may proceed with new improvements.

When the journalists take up their pens, there is practically no difference of object between that which they pursue and that which animates the officials of the Government in discharging their appointed duties. In trying to reform the condition of our country, we must first deal with that which touches us most nearly, and when this has been done we can proceed further.

We are desirous of drawing attention to the condition of our Press, and at the outset would ask, what is present aim of the people of this country? Surely, civilization. And, as we advance in this direction, the number of newspapers increases, in order to afford scope for the working of the intellect of the country. They criticize the action of the Government in order to render it assistance, and endeavour to lead the people on the road to advancement. The Press also is of great advantage to the scientific and commercial world. Thus the first duty of the Press is to lead the people from barbarism to civilization, and our contemporaries should therefore exercise the greatest care in regard to the matter they publish, because the vast power wielded by the Press will otherwise be used to evil instead of to good purposes.

We ourselves are willing to confess that through carelessness we violated the laws of the State, and have undergone the punishment of imprisonment in consequence. We now have to express our full contrition. We are entirely convinced that we not only failed in our duty, but that we disregarded important teachings with which we have been familiar from our earliest days, and are now covered with shame and confusion at the recollection of this conduct. We wrote indeed in this culpable manner with no other intention than to benefit both the Government and the people. But we are now convinced that we played a wrong part towards both.

We have a saying that a man becomes an experienced surgeon after he has broken his own arm three times, and we have undergone imprisonment for two hundred days. Out of this experience we hope we may draw some lessons for our contemporaries of the Press as to what course it is best for them to pursue. What we have now to say is unadorned truth, and comes from our heart.

If we regard the Press of this country impartially, a very lamentable fact strikes us. There are many subjects which the Press may discuss profitably—what is calculated to be beneficial, what injurious to us, what profitable, what otherwise, &c. All our officials are not men of the highest intellect, and our laws are not yet so perfect that they need no amendment. It is therefore our duty so to write that we may give some assistance in guiding the Government and thus help to promote the welfare of the people. But we are bound to be faithful in using only straightforward and conscientious arguments. Should we approach our subjects with a partial mind, with personal prepossession or prejudice, we should mislead men and do evil rather than good.

Some of the writers in contemporary journals are in the habit of using such expressions as "Ferocious and bloody spirits hovering round us," and, "We are now at a critical conjuncture, and fearful perils impend over us." Doubtless these expressions have their origin in a real sense of despair, and when such writers give vent to their feelings in respect of the Government or the officials, they do so with unconscious rashness. They boldly clamour that bad men should be exterminated, and all the evils which surround the Mikado's throne should be at once swept away. Is not this monstrously visionary? Yet these writers are men who undoubtedly desire the welfare of their country, and this very desire prompts them to express their feelings in this manner. Nor do we believe for a moment that, under the pretended cover of public opinion, they conceal hatred and envy, or make complaints of personal discontent in which the country has no share.

Then, why should the journalists write as though they were about to take up arms? Cannot this Government be gradually reformed without bloodshed? Is civilization to be the fruit of so much exhibition of muscular force? We think those most mistaken who would use such means for such ends, and none know

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this better than the men who write thus. We believe that they give expression to these monstrous ideas because they do not see the people in possession of their full rights, and thus it is that so many of them incur punishments. They also think that they must not let slip what they consider a good opportunity for obtaining these rights, and all their loud denunciations spring from this source. But, with good intentions, they produce bad results.

The fact that writers of this character find employment in the Press leads the Government to imagine that there is much discontent among men of the higher classes, and the people are led to believe that the *joi** party still exists and that assassinations are contemplated in these more civilized days.

When the question of representative institutions was under discussion, the minds of all men were turned in this direction, and the writers fought under cover of criticisms on the conduct of officials, or some weak point in the position or action of the Government, and thus they came within reach of the laws against slander and sedition. But this only arose from their conviction that the country is in a state of weakness, and that the people are in a slavish condition, and they were so excited that they wished to see Japan rivalling Europe and America in a day. Not having any insight into the true condition of affairs, they offended the Government and became its prisoners. Most of their arguments were taken from the works of Mill and Buckle and other eminent writers, and had they confined themselves to the judicious use of these, all might have been well. But the truth is that they became intoxicated with the ardour of their enthusiasm, they thought to promote general reform by the institution of a Representative Assembly, by means of which all men were to obtain their full rights. The ancient authors differ widely from these men, who write as though they had their hands on the hilts of their swords. Would those who are now undergoing punishment be pleased to see the writing which fills the columns of some of our contemporaries, and hope that the authors will soon be their companions in prison? No, most assuredly they would not.

All men of learning should be possessed of reasonable ideas, and when any one places himself in the position of a man of learning, that is, if he becomes a journalist, he must discard all thought of killing and cutting-down, or he will prove that he has not the slightest acquaintance with the ideas of the men of the western nations whom he is most anxious to be thought to resemble. The practice of cutting down prevailed among the rash young men of the Tokugawa times, who claimed that they thus freed the country from worthless men. But we did not imagine until we saw the writings which have appeared lately that any such men existed now-a-days, when we are advancing fast, and when every one should endeavour to the utmost of his ability to promote the education of the people. It is this that we lament as so extremely wrong, and we grieve deeply to see such a spirit afoot.

Yet, as we have already said, we do not think the motives of these men are bad. The are undoubtedly moved by the sight of the slavish condition of the people, and are desirous to witness their advance towards civilization. But they have become unduly excited by these aspirations, and have turned their wrath against certain officials of whom they have spoken as if desirous to shed their blood. Do they imagine that by keeping the Government in a state of alarm and taking the lives of two or three officials, all the ills of the country can be cured? This is a prodigious mistake. It can never be so. It must be borne in mind that liberty does not mean personal license, nor do the people, by obtaining their rights, acquire the privilege of acting at random. If we wish to have a right understanding with our Government, and gradually to escape from the evils of arbitrary power, we must seek it by right methods in a right order, or we shall never attain it. If we journalists lose all sense of our own important duties, and do and say exactly what pleases our humour, the officers of the Government will say "So long as the writers for the Press proceed in this manner, it is absurd and a sheer impossibility to think of granting a free Press, and if the Press is any exponent of public opinion, the Japanese people are yet in so barbarous a state that it is idle to suppose that they can be governed by the system under which the English and Americans are ruled." And, on this very account, we shall be more oppressively governed, until there will be no way of defending ourselves. With a Government so arbitrary in its nature above, and a people so ignorant below that they imagine liberty is the licence to do exactly what pleases them, the Press cannot possibly be right in urging the the Government to proceed on the methods of administration of England or America, before the evils hitherto inseparable from Oriental Governments have been eliminated from it.

If our contemporaries desire the Press of Japan to become powerful and influential, they must use the greatest circumspection in regard to the matter they publish, and not write like a body of swordsmen. They must cease to clamour at random without any thought whether advantage or injury will accrue to the country from what they write, for the endeavour of all of us should be to promote the national welfare, living, as we do, in times when all our aspirations are towards a higher civilization.

We therefore earnestly entreat our contemporaries to abolish from among themselves the evils to which we have drawn attention. If we leave these uncured, and occupy ourselves with affairs, however important, which are less personal to us, we shall fall and all be involved in one common destruction.

A Strong People a Strong Government.

("Hôchi Shimbun" 20th October.)

Oppressive Governments rule their people through fear, and the people obey because they are afraid. When this fear has been dispelled and lost its efficacy, the people begin to disobey.

We will glance at the manner in which the Tokugawas ruled the people.

From the year Ônin (A.D. 1467) many men of the military class held positions in various parts of the country and were perpetually at war with each other. It was rare that we had any interval of entire peace. Taikosama then came into power and succeeded in controlling this military class. By means of his Corean expedition the liability to internal war was greatly diminished; and the fighting men began to feel that war was not the best policy after the capture of the castle of Osaka. Yet Iyeyasu thought that the only way in which tranquillity could be preserved in the country was by employing fear instead of the legitimate instruments of Government. This began to show itself in the public offices, in social life and in the courts of justice. And it was carried out in something of the following manner. Whenever an official spoke to a person who came to him on business, he would do so in a loud, harsh manner calculated to frighten him, and if the latter was so unfortunate as to say anything which was distasteful to the official, the latter rejoined in a manner which utterly deprived him of the power of speech, although he may have had ample reason for the complaint which he wished to make.

Worst of all was what took place in the courts of justice. When an accused or suspected man entered the court, he was first set upon by the gate keeper, who said "What business have you to do anything which gives the authorities the trouble of bringing you here"? On entering the court, he found the judges sitting in an elevated position, and the manner in which he was examined from first to last was so overbearing that he became terrified and lost all presence of mind, so that innocent men were constantly punished for crimes of which they had never been guilty.

And again, the Shôguns of the Tokugawa dynasty used to send spies to the various *daimios* to pry into their affairs, and whenever the *daimios* presented themselves to the Shôgun, he would show himself intimately acquainted with their circumstances in order to frighten them by a pretended sagacity which, of course, had no foundation. This was thought to be a fine method of governing, and whatever the Government had to do with the people was done through a similar process of terrorism. So that at all times the people were in dread of their rulers. Thus they lost their rights and contracted habits of slavish subserviency. By employing these methods, the Tokugawa dynasty kept the people in peace for three hundred years.

Now we do not think that these means are employed by the ruling class at present. But we do think that this method is employed in the dealings between the powerful nations of the West and the weaker nations of the East. Why should these powerful nations treat the weaker ones in the manner in which oppressive Governments treat their people? We have been greatly moved by the existence of this fact. In the last days of the Tokugawa dynasty, Commodore Perry came over here and said to our Government:—"It is the nature of man to trade, and if you do not agree to trade with us, we will make war upon you."* There is no mistake that this was a threat used for the purpose of frightening us, and there have been many other occurrences of a like nature. Moreover, the Chinese are always dealt with thus by foreigners. Whenever any troubles arise, war is at once threatened, and, being terrified, they accede to the demands of the foreign powers.

The Tokugawa Shôguns frightened the people in an open manner, and did it so systematically that the people became at last ac-

* 'Expulsion of foreigners' party.

* The really is a very gross misrepresentation of the facts of the case. [Ed *J. W. M.*]

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customed to it and it lost its effect. But the foreigners carry the same thing on in a more secret manner. They do not imitate the example of the Tokugawas by open terrorism, and thus we are almost always caught in their toils, and even though we see that a trap is laid for us, we often fall into it, so judiciously is it baited. They are civil and meek with us openly, but they inwardly know they can frighten us. This is not like the way of the Tokugawas which was haughty and open, though, in reality, they were afraid of the *daimios*.

Now it seems to us that the relations existing between ourselves and foreigners are very similar to those which existed between our ancestors and the Tokugawas. The externals may differ, but secretly the same force is at work.

Now a government which rules a people possessing less power than itself cannot associate on equal terms with other governments (ruling free nations). However fine a thing the government itself may be, if it does not govern a body of sturdy free men who compose the nation, it will be practically powerless. We consider that it is easier for the people to attain to equal power with that wielded by government, than for our government to associate on equal terms with other governments.

We trust therefore that our people will soon possess as much power as our government, and then we shall be able to meet foreigners on equal terms.

The "plain man" on political Economy.

(*"Hôchi Shimbun"* 16th October.)

If we would promote the industries and develope the resources of our country in such a manner as to enable it to compete with others in manufacturing skill, we must follow the true method of proceeding. If we do first what should be done last, or *vice versâ*, there is but small prospect of success. In illustration of this, if a wheel will not revolve, we must oil it, and if we postpone making a new wheel until the oiling proves of no use, we should be following the right order. But if any one were to set about making a new wheel because the one he had refused to move, instead of first trying the effect of oil, he would be justly laughed at as a fool. We can easily see the mischief which arises from not following the true method in these everyday matters, but how is it that we fail to perceive it in matters which affect our national interests?

Our economists ought to give the utmost attention to the articles of daily necessity used among us which are imported at a great expense from abroad. In order to promote the national resources we must try to check this importation by every means in our power.

Our manufacturers ought by no means to endeavour to produce goods with a primary view to exportation. If we set about doing this without first making articles of daily necessity, we are evidently following the wrong order.

The lower and by far the most numerous class of our countrymen use cotton for clothing almost exclusively. If we go on importing these goods of first necessity the country will soon fall into a sad state.*

Of this article, in such extensive demand in this country, more than one half is imported from abroad, and in all cotton cloth manufactured in Japan, foreign yarn is more or less mixed. If imported goods prove cheaper than our own, they will soon be used by the whole nation, and this will produce the greatest distress among our manufacturing classes.

On examining the Trade Reports we find that cotton goods stand foremost in our demands on foreign countries. The quantity of cotton cloth imported duirng August represented a value of 32,400 *yen* and cotton thread 45,000 *yen*; total 77,400 *yen*; and as the importations always increase during the autumn months, more will probably come in September, October and November. Moreover, it is said that whenever our exports are active importation is very active also, so that we may expect that the imports this year will be larger than usual. Up to two or three years ago woollen cloth was imported to a large extent, but as the article is not one of daily necessity with us, the demand for it must have arisen from the mania of the moment, and as the mania disappeared, so did the importation of this article. The consumption of this material will doubtless gradually decrease, and therefore we need not greatly trouble ourselves about the importation of an article which is not one of primary necessity with us. With cotton it is otherwise. The continued importation of this is a matter of the greatest importance and demands our closest immediate attention.

We trust, therefore, that our economists will encourage our native manufactures and prevent these enormous importations. At all events let us work to this end as much as possible, and if we fail, let us set about making goods for foreign markets, and export as much as we can, and so restore the equilibrium which has been disturbed.

We certainly think it very wrong to be making goods for export without reflecting upon the distress we produce among our own manufacturers, and until we have proved that it is useless to try to compete with foreigners in the manufacture of articles of daily necessity. This, moreover, is following the wrong order of proceeding.

We grieve to observe that our people do not perceive the true mode of procedure and make investments in articles which are of no use to the country. Thus it is that we have written, and should be glad to hear some expression of public opinion on the subject.†

Colonization.

(Hochi Shimbun.)

We are greatly interested in the colonization and development of the island of Yezo, and grieve to see that other writers are indifferent to the question. We propose now to make a few remarks upon it, and at the same time shortly to review the history of colonization generally, and trace some of the effects which colonizing enterprise has had upon the condition of nations.

Colonization has its origin in the feeling that a man would rather go abroad and make his living there, than remain at home. This feeling has animated men in all nations from ancient times downwards. Now what effect does colonization produce upon a people?

For the sake of illustration, we will divide the people of a nation into three classes, viz. :

1.—Those who are able to choose and follow their own callings, and, independent of others, can carry out their object with ample energy and sagacity.

2.—Those who follow in the footsteps of the first class, and who have intelligence enough to observe, but not enough to originate and contrive.

3.—Those who possess neither the faculties of the one nor the other, who are ignorant and cannot work their own way in the world.

The men of the first class are few in number, being possessed of great talents. The second are prompted to action by what they read in books and newspapers. The third are very numerous, and, if capable of being schooled at all, are so only by observing the example of others.

Now it should be known that the effects upon a nation of making these various classes of men colonists are very different. How is the welfare of a nation best served by the selection of its colonists?

The loss sustained by the emigration of the third of these classes, is but slight, if indeed it be any loss at all. But the men of the first class constitute the soul and sinew of a nation, under whatever form of government, and the loss of such men cannot be repaired.

No great changes took place in Europe from the time of the overthrow of Rome by the northern tribes, to the time of Charlemagne, and even then the changes were comparatively small compared with those which have taken place of late years. The crusades caused a general movement in Europe towards Asia, one of the results of which was a great advance in the intellectual acquisitions of Europeans. Since the discovery of America by Columbus, the mind of Europe has been constantly turned towards the new world. Prior to and long after this, the majority of the governments of Europe went but a slight distance in the recognition of the rights and liberties of the people, and, above all, the liberty of conscience. Thus men looked across the ocean to a land which appeared to them like a mountain of treasure rising from the sea, and wistfully gazed on it, yearning for the free air which surrounded it. In Spain, especially, the desire for emigration assumed a powerful form, and Spain sustained a serious loss by the departure of so many men of the first class. But these men played a most monstrous part in the new world, and, fired by the lust of land and gold, massacred vast numbers of the aborigines. The vengeance of the Almighty, however, has overtaken their country. Spain is now suffering from the effects of the steps then taken. And what became of the Spaniards of the first class? They died

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* Will the writer of this article please to reflect on the following fact? The English people regard wheaten bread as the first necessary of life. They last year imported wheat to the value of £30,000,000! Next to bread they took beef. Of this they imported a vast quantity. The whole of this article perfectly reflects the absolute nonsense which uninstructed men talk when they approach economical science.—[Ed. *J.W.M.*]

† Here is a chance for some of the many young gentlemen in this country who are always reading and talking about Political Economy.—[Ed. *J.W.M.*]

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prematurely and their bones whitened the soil of America. The present position of Spain proves that the loss of so many men of the first class cannot be repaired.

The emigration which takes place from England consists chiefly of men of the second and third classes, and none of the first class have gone even to India, which is regarded as the treasury of England.* The Englishmen who are scattered over North and South America, Australia, New Zealand and other countries have not been the flower of English society, because they had to construct roads, build towns, &c., and open up the way to trade.

Men enjoy such freedom in England that the nobility and the wealthy classes can do much as they please there (*i.e.* they suffer no tyranny from the Government) and thus they have no need to go to other countries. It is for this reason that both England and her colonies are in such a flourishing condition.

If we turn now to the case of this country, we shall see that all our emigrants are of the third class—men devoid of intelligence and self-reliance, and it is for this reason that our colonies do not flourish.†

We do not by any means urge an imitation of the example of Spain. But successful colonization demands a certain amount of capital and the poorer classes do not possess this. Nor can the possessors of capital by any means always be placed among the men of the first class. But if these capitalists, whose future welfare certainly depends upon the manner in which they employ their fortunes, were to imitate the English, they would greatly promote the welfare of the country. We therefore urge upon them the bold step of emigration.

A TALE OF A CAT

SUICIDE.

(Continued.)

When Koharu had regained the solitude of her chamber, after having been so unceremoniously dismissed by Nedzutarô, she sat herself down and tried to collect her scattered thoughts. Nor did she find this by any means an easy task, for so bewildered was she by the events which have just been related, and which had passed so rapidly, that it was some moments before she was able fully to realize what had happened. She felt, indeed, like some poor sleeper just aroused and as yet dizzy from the heavy slumber which has temporarily relieved her of consciousness, and who, although feeling that a black and lowering cloud of care is brooding over her, is unable immediately to remember from whence it came, nor to make out its outline for the mist of sleep which still obscures it. Her state of confusion, however, was not of very long duration. It is in the nature of these lulls of mental pain that the anguish which they relieve seems to gather strength during the interval of their continuance, and when it is at its culminating point to invade the sufferer again suddenly and with redoubled energy. When the storm of sobs with which the recollection of the interview with her lover was accompanied, had somewhat subsided, she became conscious as she lay upon her face on the mat, of a curious and unwonted sensation about the region of her heart,—a slight physical discomfort, as if some unknown substance had found its way into her bosom, and on introducing her hand to ascertain the cause of this sensation, she felt and drew forth from its hiding place a crumpled piece of paper. In a moment it flashed upon her that this was the paper which Nedzutarô had dropped into the bosom of her dress as he pushed her out of his room, and which she had completely forgotten in her agitation and distress. With a wild throbbing at her heart which sent back the crimson blood into her pale and tear-stained face, she unfolded and smoothed it out, and drawing up the slide of the lamp in order that not a line, or character, of its inscription should escape her for want of sufficient light to decipher it by, she read as follows:

"Fear not, though rivers roll between us now, and enemies divide us, we'll yet be happy together."

Here was joy unspeakable for the poor persecuted little maid. There was no mistaking the meaning of these lines, and yet she read them again and again as if she could never read them often enough, and had to dash some tears from her eyes on each occasion too. But what mattered that? They were tears of joy now, that would well up in spite of her, and would distort the letters, and magnify them, and blur them so, that there was nothing for it but to begin all over again, to make sure there was no mistake in her interpretation. Ah! foolish little Koharu, why give yourself so much trouble when you knew full well that you had learned them off by heart at the very first reading? She had no difficulty now in realizing the fact that Nedzutarô not only loved her—hadn't she his own word for that?—but also that he fully understood the difficult and dangerous part which she had been constrained to play. It was quite evident, too, that his ready wit had stood him in good stead in helping him to foresee the presence of Mubatama behind the screens, and had dictated to him the cautious policy which he had adopted all through the painful and humiliating affair. How kind and clever of him to restrain his feelings, she thought, and make believe to scold her, in order to put her spying mistress off her guard, and blunt her anger at the failure of her scheme! The more she thought upon the matter the clearer each event became. Nedzutarô's words about the discovery of her dead body in his room and the charge of murder which would surely follow, were by no means lost upon her; and now that she had time to reflect upon them, gave her a clue, by the aid of which she was enabled to thread the mazes of the whole plot. She saw now how her mistress, relying upon her unreasoning fidelity, had with a rare refinement of cruelty intended her to be the instrument of her lover's destruction; and how to make the execution of her purpose doubly sure, she had cleverly turned to her own account, as a further auxiliary, that very love which would have suffered all things,—had she known beforehand—to save him. And even should that fail, she had likewise enlisted in her service humiliation and despair, and such like emotions, which it is unwise to teach a timid and gentle maiden have a lodging in her bosom. That she should have so easily fallen into the scheme when it was proposed to her, amazed her, now that she could see the consequences which would have followed upon its fulfilment, and it only afforded her a ray of comfort to think that the diabolical enchantress had so agitated and confused her, by the conversation which she had with her, that she hardly knew what she did, before she was required to carry out her orders. In any case, too, until Nedzutarô had made it plain to her that her death would involve him in trouble, it never occurred to her that any human being could be directly concerned about it but herself, and so much had her feelings been worked upon by her mistress, that she half believed herself deserving of some heavy punishment for having allowed her affections to stray from their legitimate object—her benefactress—to Nedzutarô.

So Koharu went round and round and in and out of the labyrinth of her recollections, with the aid of Nedzutarô's clue of thread, every moment drawing nearer and nearer to the final conclusion that her mistress was a wretch, and that she loved Nedzutarô with all her heart and was beloved in return. And it would have been well for her, perhaps, if she had kept her conclusions to herself. But who can blame her after all if the reaction from grief to joy had impelled her to give utterance to her thoughts, and so unconsciously to share them with a silent and attentive spectator, whose stealthy entrance she had not noticed in her preoccupation, and who had made herself acquainted with the contents of the crumpled paper which lay upon her knee in the full glare of the lamp, whilst Koharu was busy with her heart?

The hour was growing late and the night waning apace, it was surely time that all little maidens who had a care for their complexions were abed, and yet Koharu sat and thought, and read her precious letter, occasionally shaking her head and muttering a half formed sentence to herself, and still the figure of a malignant woman, half in shadow, stood behind her. But that she now and then bent towards her, or inclined her ear to catch Koharu's mutterings, she might have been an evil spirit, so still and silent was she. A strangely assorted pair were they, and with somewhat of the outlines of an allegory about their grouping. In front, and in a sitting posture, a pure and child-like girl, with her face brightened by the lamplight, into which she looks with a hopeful gaze and reads a brilliant future: behind, and impending over her, the form of a woman

* This is a most serious error. In one form of employment or the other, and for longer or shorter periods of service, India has had the benefit of some of the best blood in Great Britain.—[ED. *J.W.M.*]

† The writer presumably refers to Yezo. The Kuriles can hardly be called colonies.—[ED. *J.W.M.*]

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somewhat indistinctly seen, whose features are stirred by a whirlwind of passions, an embodiment of the storm of emotions which the girl had just passed through and left behind her. Alas! that they had not disappeared from sight altogether, and that their embodiment was not indeed an unsubstantial shadow, but a spiteful enemy, whose harsh and angry voice has disarranged our allegory and destroyed the illusions of Koharu, who, wandering in imagination with her lover, had been babbling of her love, and in order, doubtless, to increase her joy by contrast—as a bitter on the palate is said to enhance the sweetness of the honied draught—exclaimed aloud, "And how I hate and loathe her now." Was ever ruder waking than Koharu's when her words were echoed in a croaking voice, and accompanied by a blow upon the face:—

"And so you hate and loathe her, do you.? Is this the way you have carried out my orders, you shameless slut?" hissed Mubatama, accentuating with a blow each word. "Lives there another maid who could survive the infamy you have acquired by throwing yourself before a man who loves you not, and who has rejected you with scorn?—nay, who, but a moment or two after he had flung you from his room, was convulsed with laughter at the ridiculous position you had placed yourself in?" Continuing in such a strain for some time, and beating her the while, Mubatama's passion at length obtained such mastery over her that she seized Koharu by her hair and dragged her about the room, until from very exhaustion she was obliged to desist and leave her for the night.

From that day forward Koharu found that she was to be a prisoner in her own apartment—seeing nobody who could give her news of what was passing in the castle, and being visited by her mistress only, who never ceased to revile and upbraid, and who lost no opportunity of repeating daily her enquiry whether she had yet summoned up courage and self-respect enough to avenge herself upon the man who had insulted her by killing herself before him. This brutal treatment, repeated regularly for five days, had so broken poor Koharu's spirit, that a profound melancholy began to seize upon her; she seemed as if deserted by everybody; and so weakened had she become, that she scarce was able to wrestle with the lying stories that my lady filled her ear with. How that Nedzutarô had made a mirth-provoking tale out of her disgrace, and had even sketched a life-like portrait of her making love to him upon the wall of the fencing school, and how that nothing else was talked of in the castle from hall to kitchen.

Five weary days and nights, each an age to a lively and love-sick girl, dragged their slow length along without bringing hope of change. It began to grow upon her that this state of things was doomed to last for ever, nay, that it had already lasted for ages, so long ago did it seem since she had been a quiet, happy, contented girl, smiled upon by every body, going and coming at her will, and unacquainted with trouble. Now and then a gulf seemed to separate past and present, across which her thoughts refused to travel. She could scarcely realize that affairs were ever otherwise, and she was beginning to care little whether they changed or not. At times, however, an uncontrollable longing to escape from her present position at whatever cost took possession of her. Anything for a change, no matter what. Better to be dead a thousand times than endure the misery she was put to—with the prospect, too, of going mad. And so by slow degrees it came to pass that a horrid thought took shape and form in her mind that she would destroy herself, and if possible, come back in ghostly raiment to haunt my lady. She had read and heard of many a case where such things had taken place, and she fully believed them, as indeed did all her countrywomen. She had struggled against the thing and turned her mind upon her lover, but it would return. Tossing feverishly upon her bed on this last night it had complete possession of her. She tried to read, but she could not fix her attention for the thought which flitted up and down the page, insinuating itself between a sentence here, blotting out a whole paragraph there, but always full and legible itself before her. She thought to drive it away with a look at Nedzutarô's letter—but no, there it was again, obscuring her lover's writing with its presence. She tried to count, to remember Chinese characters, to think of a tune upon the *koto*, but all of no avail; the idea had so filled the chambers of her mind as to leave no space for any other growth. She would take a look into the night, she thought, perhaps the air would cool her burning temples, and so, rising from her uneasy couch, she noiselessly undid the wooden shutters of her room and stepped out on the verandah. What a lovely night, she thought, how calm and quiet everything in nature is except this throbbing heart of mine! It was indeed a glorious night, such as is sometimes seen in early Autumn, before the genial south-west wind has retreated before the rude attacks of winter's boisterous northern blast; ere yet the leaves, though changed in colour mayhap, and somewhat crisped and curled, have commenced to fall, and when a strange, scarce earthly, perfume, as of bruised leaves and far off wild flowers, the last expiring breath of parting summer, is borne on the night wind. A splendid moon, just in her prime, looked down from a cloudless sky, and flooded with her silvery light the scene before her, throwing fantastic shadows from the mimic hills and valleys of the quaint and pretty garden, lighting up the little lake in which the lazy gold fish slept beneath the shadow of the westeria, until it shone like a burnished mirror and reflected back her face, touching as if with snow the moss-encrusted heads of the old stone lanterns, so weird and human-like in the uncertain light—more especially weird and human-like when the shadow of a neighbouring tree is slightly stirred across them, imparting for the moment a strange semblance of motion, so that they appear to pass to one another a grave and solemn nod. It had been a favorite idea of Koharu's that these old stone lanterns were each inhabited by some former resident of the house,—stately personages who kept watch and ward upon its fortunes, and whose fate it was to see it pass from hand to hand, and to take note of passing events without the power to interfere. Many a time had she communed with them in her childish way, holding fanciful conversations with them, mightily pleased with the idea that they heard her and inclined themselves towards her on moonlight nights, when the branches of the pines behind them were gently agitated by the wind. To-night they are quiet and seem to regard her fixedly. How still it is but for the croaking of the frogs, and how strange that they should spend their night in croaking "come, come, come!" Hark! what was that? It sounded like a long drawn sigh. 'Tis but the night wind playing with the bamboos by the verandah pillar. The wind is rising and the tree-tops are in motion. The lanterns, as if touched by an enchanter's wand, have started into life. Why do they beckon? See that old pine tree, too, beside the ornamental well, how it seems to crane its neck and try to look into the depth beneath it, and how it waves its knotted arms about and beckons too. * * * * * *

Aye! the wind is rising, sure enough, and the bamboos, tired of sighing, have taken to whispering, whispering! Whispering of what? Perhaps they are telling one another of a pretty little maid who lies face downward in a well hard by, with one hand pressed upon her heart—a hand with a crumpled scrap of paper in it! Who knows? Perhaps the frogs can tell, who a short time since were silent for a moment from their everlasting "come, come, come." Perhaps a tall and ragged pine tree is in the secret,—a tree which stands beside an ornamental well and waves its skinny arms aloft and cranes its neck, and bows and bends its head as if it fain would peer into the gloomy depths beside it.

Aha! the wind is rising. It has risen. The moss-grown lanterns are strangely moved to-night. A murky cloud has sailed across the chaste and placid moon, another, and another. How they hurry up; and it seems as if the moon herself made haste to meet them and hide her sad, pale face beneath their friendly shadow, from the contemplation of a dainty childish little figure which lies face downwards in an ornamental well, with one hand clasping a piece of paper pressed tightly to its bosom.* * * * And now great raindrops fall. The night has changed, and the blackness, as of a pall, is over everything.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that the Abyssinian Envoy at Cairo is arranging for peace. He has brought to the Khedive three horses.

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ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A general meeting of the above society was held in the Imperial University *(Kai Sei Gakko)* on Wednesday, the 25th instant, Sir Harry Parkes, President, in the chair.

The minutes of the last annual meeting, as given in the new volume of the Transactions, were then read; also those of the Council meeting in which it was notified that Professor D. H. Marshall was appointed Recording Secretary for Tôkiô in place of Professor Summers, whose resignation was necessitated by his removal to Niigata.

These minutes having been approved of by the society, the names of three new members were announced, Professor Dixon, J. H. Longford, Esq., and Professor Milne.

Sir Harry Parkes then called upon Mr. McClatchie to read the paper for the evening—"Japanese Heraldry," which thereafter called for some very complimentary remarks from the President on the erudition in Japanese literature as well as knowledge of the science of Heraldry displayed in the paper. He thought that the crusades, tournaments, and wearing of shields and armour would account for the great advance Heraldry had made in the West in the middle ages. He did not know whether so much value was attached to pedigrees in the East as in the West, but if so we must look to China for very long pedigrees. Mr. McClatchie had said that Feudality was productive of Heraldry. China, like Japan, had her feudal system, but he did not remember seeing any Heraldry there. The figure called the *tomoye* was, he thought, probably derived from the Chinese figure, painted in black and white, standing for the origin of all things.

Dr. Geerts asked whether Mr. McClatchie was quite sure that the three leaves in the Tokugawa crest were holyhock, and that they were not three leaves of *Saishin* or *Hazarum Sieboldii*. Mr. McClatchie said that the Japanese name of these leaves in the badge was certainly the holyhock.

Professor Ayrton thought that different members of the same family, having different badges, might be parallel to the custom of some English families whose members adopted different mottoes although the same crest. He observed that it apparently was the modern fashion to wear three *mons* instead of five on the *haori*, one on the back and one on each sleeve. Mr. Ayrton also thought that the study of badges lead to the study of shop signs. The well-known sign of the bush outside a *saké* shop is the same as that used in England, which gave rise to the proverb "Good wine needs no bush."

Dr. Faulds, remarking on the doubt whether the Mikado's crest represented the sun or the crysanthemum, suggested that it might represent the sunflower, which certainly is seen growing in Japan now, but whether or not it did formerly he did not know.

In answer to one remark of Sir H. Parkes', Mr. McClatchie observed regarding Heraldry in China, that he had noticed that at the change of guards at the gates of cities, each commander had his own special standard.

The meeting was then brought to a close.

A *Standard* telegram from Madrid says that all the foreign and native Protestant missions, chapels, Bible societies, and schools received an order from the Home Office on Monday to take down before sunset all the external signs, placards, inscriptions, and every visible mark of faith. The parties interested (the telegram says) have protested to their respective embassies. At the same time we are told in a Reuter's telegram that a semi-official contradiction has been given to a report that some Spanish families had emigrated from Port Mahon to Algiers on account of religious intolerance, and it is declared "that the Government everywhere respects religious liberty."

The Madrid *Official Gazette* publishes a convention concluded by the Government with several Spanish capitalists for an advance of fifteen to twenty-five million piastres, to be devoted to the expenses of the war in Cuba. The bonds are redeemable in ten years, and are guaranteed by the customs of Cuba. They will bear interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, plus 2 per cent. for expenses. The Governor of Porto Rico has received official notification of the Royal decree ordering the issue of indemnity bonds to the proprietors of liberated slaves.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Friday, 27th October, 1876.

A dull, raw and uncomfortable morning gave little promise of a favourable day for the Autumn Meeting of the Association, but fortunately the weather cleared up about mid-day, and by the time the first race began the air was genial and pleasant on the course. The arrival of the *City of Peking* interfered in some measure with the attendance both of competitors and spectators, though the scene was enlivened by the welcome presence of several ladies. Still the sports greatly lacked the spirit and go of former meetings, and it seems sadly and strangely apparent that athletics are declining in Yokohama. Why this should be the case it is difficult to say, and in the interest of all concerned it is to be hoped that the Committee will make strenuous efforts to provide a well filled programme for the next meeting, and that the community will respond in a proper manner to such efforts. The Germans have no *Turn-verein* here, numerous as they are, and fond as they undoubtedly are of athletic sports. How is it, therefore, that athletics here are left as a rule to Englishmen and Americans? We trust an alteration will be made in this respect, and such meetings held for the future as shall reflect credit on the athletes of the port, and form a sterling attraction to spectators and visitors.

1.—Flat Race. 100 Yards. Handicap. Two Prizes.

1st Heat.

A. T. Watson, scratch	1
D. Scott, jun, 9 yds.	2
A. Brooke, 10 yds.	0

A good and very close race, won in 11¼ seconds.

2nd Heat.

C. P. Hall, 7 yds	1
H. J. Snow, 6 yds	2
F. Walker, 5 yds.	0

Hall won rather easily, as Walker did not do so well as expected. Time 10⅞ secs.

2.—Throwing the Cricket Ball. Handicap.

H. J. Snow	1
Geo. Hamilton	2
A. J. Smith	0
F. Walker	0

This was won by a throw of 91 yards.

3.—Flat Race. 150 Yards. Handicap. Two Prizes.

1st Heat.

D. Scott, jun, 11 yds.	1
A. Brooke, 14 yds	0

Brooke gave up about half way, leaving Scott to finish as he liked. Time 16⅛ secs.

2nd Heat.

C. P. Hall, 11 yds	1
A. T. Watson, scratch	2

This was an easy certainty for Hall, who won in 17 secs.

3rd Heat.

F. Walker, 6 yds. ..... W. O.

Snow gave up soon after starting, so that Walker came in at a leisurely pace.

4.—Throwing at Wicket.

H. J. Snow	1
A. T. Watson	0
J. J. Dare	0
D. Scott, jun	0
A. Smith	0
Geo. Hamilton	0
C. P. Hall	0
F. Walker	0

Snow was the only one who succeeded in hitting the wicket, the competition among the others being simply a waste of time.

5.—High Jump. Handicap.

H. J. Snow, 7 in	1
J. J. Dare, 6 in	2
Geo. Hamilton, 10 in.	0

Dare and Snow both cleared the same height, but the latter won by his handicap allowance.

6.—Ladies' Purse. Flat Race. Half Mile. Handicap.

F. Walker, scratch	1
A. T. Watson, 15 yds.	0
H. J. Snow, 25 yds.	0
J. J. Dare, 25 yds	0
Geo. Hamilton, 50 yds.	0
D. Scott, jun, 60 yds.	0

This should have been, in justice to the fair donors of the purse, the best contested race of the meeting, but unfortunately Walker could get none of the others to contend against him, as one after another they retired from the race. The winner had, there-

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fore, the poor satisfaction of a virtual walk over for the prize. In consequence of this, Mrs. Walter's kind congratulations when presenting the purse seem to have struck the recipient with remorse, as he rightly and emphatically said he was ashamed of the other competitors.

7.—Flat Race. 100 Yards. For Boys under 12. Three Prizes.

E. Brooke	1
Tommy	2
E. Martin	3

Twelve boys ran for this, with the above result.

8.—Flat Race. 100 Yards. Final Heat.

C. P. Hall	1
A. T. Watson,	2
D. Scott, jun	3

This was a good race, which Hall won notwithstanding a bad start. Time 11¼ seconds.

9.—Flat Race. One Mile. Handicap. Two prizes.

F. Walker, scratch	1
A. Brooke, 90 yds.	2
D. Scott, jun, 100 yds.	0

Only the three named above started for this. Scott retired at the second lap, leaving the race between other two. Brooke had taken the lead at the start and made a plucky effort to keep his advantage, but Walker's far superior style told when coming down the straight for the last time, as he spurted and passed Brooke about 100 yards from the goal, and won with moderate ease. Time 5 m. 17¾ secs.

10.—Hopping Race. 75 Yards. Handicap.

A. T. Watson, scratch	1
A. J. Smith, 1 yd.	2
F. Walker, 1yd.	0

This was an easy victory for Watson, in 13½ seconds.

11.—Flat Race. 150 Yards. Final Heat.

F. Walker	1
C. P. Hall	2
D. Scott, jun.	0

Scott started off with the lead but could not keep it, as the other two soon passed him, and Hall won a well contested race in 16½ seconds.

12.—Flat Race. 440 Yards. Handicap. Two Prizes. 1st Prize, Bushoona H'to Cup. Presented.

D. Scott, jun, 40 yds.	1
H. J. Snow, 10 yds.	2
F. Walker, 10 yds.	0
J. J. Dare, 15 yds.	0
Geo. Hamilton, 25 yds.	0

Scott took all the advantage of the start allowed him and was never headed, winning with plenty to spare. There was a good race for second place between Snow and Hamilton, the former winning just on the post. Time 60½ seconds.

13.—Consolation. Once Round. For all who have started but not won a prize at this Meeting. One Prize. Presented by the winners at this Meeting.

J. J. Dare, scratch	†
Geo. Hamilton, scratch	†

For this only the above two veterans started, and seemed to have come to an agreement to make a dead heat of it, with the object of leaving the Cup which they won in the hands of the Committee, to form a prize for a Griffin's race to be run for at the next meeting. Time 1 m. 18 secs.

14.—Steeple Chase. Handicap. Two prizes.

H. J. Snow, 50 secs.	1
A. J. Smith, 60 secs.	2
J. J. Dare, scratch	0
Geo. Hamilton, scratch	0
A. Brooke, 80 secs.	0

This race caused the usual excitement among the spectators, a rush being made to the first water jump in order to obtain a good situation from which to see the various competitors come to grief. It also presented the usual formidable water-jumping, hill-climbing and cliff-descending difficulties, which were overcome by all except Brooke, who gave in. Hamilton came in first, having passed Dare during the descent of the cliff close to the finish, which he took with a rush, but Snow was declared the winner by his time allowance, Smith securing second place for the same reason.

Mrs. de Ojeda afterwards presented the prizes to the various winners, making a few congratulatory remarks to each, to which in most cases an extremely brief and muttered reply was made. Mr. Snow was the only marked exception to this rule, as he appropriately thanked the fair distributer of the prizes, and regretted that the young men did not show a juster appreciation of the interest the ladies kindly took in the sports, by coming forward in greater numbers to compete for the events on the programme.

Proceedings concluded with three cheers for the ladies.

Correspondence.

SATOW AND ISHIBASHI'S ENGLISH-JAPANESE DICTIONARY.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

London, 4th September, 1876.

Sir,—The thanks of Mr. Ishibashi and myself are due to Mr. Bramsen for having pointed out, in his letter of the 29th June, certain mistakes and misprints in our English-Japanese Dictionary. The Lexicography of the Japanese language is as yet in its infancy, and only by the co-operation of many will it be possible to achieve a moderately good dictionary in the present generation. Every student who finds errors, omissions or misprints in our work will lay us under a great obligation by communicating his discoveries to us, or, better still, by making them public in your columns, so that all who use it may be able to make the necessary rectifications at once.

I am, Sir,
Yours very faithfully,
ERNEST SATOW.

TRAINING NOTES.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Dear Sir,—In my last I hinted at a prophecy, but on mature reflection I have resolved to send you a short *resumé* of what the various ponies have done in the dark—and otherwise—trials, and your readers must take for their mark "*Chacun à son gout*," and they will then have only themselves to blame if they don't do well. The following return has been carefully compiled from results which have been recorded by the most intricate of "matti tokis," specially imported for the occasion, and I place them before your numerous and fashionable readers with that confidence which one can only assume when perfectly certain he is correct.

Mr. J. Peel's *Ta Phairshon*, 5 furlongs 1.30.—Going well; carrying over weight.
Mr. J. Peel's *Mactarish*, 5 furlongs 1.32½, once round 2.33.—Light weight; has not had time to get into condition.
Mr. J. Peel's *Grey Friar*, once round 2.30.—Full weight; good staying power.
Mr. J. Peel's *Bonito*.—Rather lame; thrown out of public training.
Mr. J. Peel's *Annandale*, ½ mile 1.09.—Light weight.
Mr. Walter's *Little Fish*, ¾ mile 1.46.—In a spin with *Good Medium*.
Mr. De Benter's *Mongolian Chief*, ¾ mile 1.43.—Bad condition, but improving.
Mr. De Benter's *Chief Mongolian*, 5 furlongs 1.29, 1¼ miles 3.05½.—Very good form, but too fleshy.
Mr. De Benter's *North Mongolian*, once round 2.28½, 1½ miles 3.41.—Lazy, and wants a strong rider.
Mr. De Benter's *South Mongolian*, ½ mile, 1.07⅔, 5 furlongs 1.23½.—Going easy; in better form than could be expected.
Mr. De Benter's *Last O'Mongolians*.—Reserved for the "Scurry."
Mr. Morrison's *Hereward*.—A little off. Tenders invited by "Junk Stores."
Mr. Morrison's *Maris*, 5 furlongs, 1.22⅔, ¾ mile, 1.41½, once round 2.28¼.—Does not go well, but gets over the ground and will make *South Mongolian* travel.
Mr. Morrison's *Braemar*, 1¼ miles 3.09½, 1½ miles 3.39⅔.—Will be *there* when wanted.
Mr. Morrison's *Tallipoosa*, once round 2.27, 1½ miles 3.39.—"The early bird is worth two in the bush."
Mr. Morrison's *Lintie*, ¾ mile 1.41½. once round 2.26, 1¼ miles 3.08⅔.—Full weight up; good form.
Mr. Morrison's *Distemper*, 5 furlongs 1.36.—Part of this pony will arrive for next meeting.
Mr. Morrison's *Dignity*, 5 furlongs 1.29.—Very quick at starting; wants riding.
Col. Forrester's *Sirocco*, 5 furlongs 1.32½.—"Old fiddles play good tunes."
Col. Forrester's *Grayling*, ½ mile 1.07½.—Wants condition.
Mr. Reid's *Drizzle*.—Has been too much hacked.
Mr. Savile's *Saladin*, 5 furlongs 1.31.—Can see 1.30 and go 5 better.
Mr. Savile's *Crusader*, once round 2.29½, 1¼ miles 3.01¼.—Goes with fine motion.
Mr. Savile's *Saracen*, ¾ mile 1.43, once round 2.27½, 1½ miles 3.38.—"Britannia Cup." *Verbum sap.*
Mr. Savile's *Drift*, ½ mile 1.05—Weight up; heavy course.
Mr. William's *Picayune*.—Shows careful treatment. Kept for "Scurry" and *Last O'Mongolians*.
Mr. Marlborough's *Typhoon*.—Lame. "Ingenuas dedicisse fideliter artes emollit mores nec sinit esse feros."

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Mr. Marlborough's *Jim Hills*, 5 furlongs 1.28½.—"I know a Maiden," &c., &c.
Mr. Marlborough's *Andante*, 5 furlongs 1.27⅝.—Bandaged, but shows speed still.
Mr. Pringle's *Sirius*, *Blackthorn* and Mr. Osbornes. *Sandboy*.—Being trained *dark*; no time known, but * * * * *.
Mr. Lessey's *Good Medium*, ¾ miles 1.45⅝.—May be classed 4 to 4½ Hanks.
Mr. Campbell's, *Despair* ½ mile 1.06, ¾ mile 1.47.—More or less.

The Lotteries held at the Grand Hotel on the evenings of the 26th and 27th were decidedly slow, and the ponies with one or two exceptions fetched very low prices. For the "Trial Plate" *Mongolian Chief* was made a strong favourite, and Mr. Savile's *Saladin* commanded attention as the probable winner of the "Griffins Plate," as did also the same owner's *Saracen* for the "Britannia Cup."

Having given the times made by the different ponies, there is little else to remark regarding the animals themselves beyond the fact that most of the m—the China ones at least—are well forward in condition, and the racing ought to be up to the average of past meetings, although in consequence of the unfortunate division among the racing community, the fields must of necessity be smaller than formerly.

The "Tartans" are all up to their old form. *Lintie* is especially good, and would have made short work of his old opponent *Dibs*, had the latter been entered.

Mr. Savile's *Saracen* is also undoubtedly a good pony and at his favourite distance of one mile to one mile and a quarter, will be very hard to beat. *Crusader* has seldom made his appearance on the course of late, but owners would do well to beware of him in the "Club Cup."

The "Mongolians" had the finishing touch put on them this morning, but with all due deference to Mr. De Benter, I think he had better have commenced as he has left off unless he means to run them at the Association Meeting. The two Chiefs are undoubtedly good ponies, though some knowing ones hardly think them in so good condition as they should be. Still, however, if there is any merit in Doctors' stuff, *Mongolian Chief* ought to come to the front, as he has been physicked without stint. If report speaks truly of Mr. De Benter's stable, it is very unlike the apothecary's shop which Romeo speaks of, as there are not

"about his shelves
A beggarly account of empty boxes,"

but on the contrary "such mortal drugs" has he there as would suffice to kill or cure all the ponies of both Clubs.

Mr. John Peel's late arrivals want further training, more especially *Ta Phairshon*. *Grey Friar* has quieted down, and should retrieve his character. I am somewhat afraid, however, that what he has gained in staying power has detracted from his speed, so that he will scarcely be in the first rank for the short distances.

Mr. Walter's *Little Fish* has greatly improved during the past week, and on the second day, with winners excluded, should come to the fore.

The Japanese ponies as a class are decidedly below the average; none of the griffins seem to be first class ponies. *Distemper*, although a weed, will probably outstay the others; *Grayling* is a good animal, but lacks racing spirit; *Typhoon* has not been seen on the course during the past week, but even with three legs ought to make small work of winning a race. Neither *Sirius* nor *Sandboy* have improved since last meeting, and the others are all so much of a class that, although the time may not be good, the competition should be fair.

Yours truly,

TRITON.

The anniversary of the battle of Sedan was celebrated throughout Germany on Saturday by festivities of various characters. The newspapers printed articles in honour of the day, most of them pointing out that the Germans celebrate not so much a victory over the French army, but rather the restoration of the German Empire, which dates from that day. A tone of conciliation towards France was said to be remarkable in almost all these articles.

The Duc Decazes, the *Moniteur* states, has refused to be a candidate for the Senate, the position of deputy for the eighth arrondissement of Paris being too honourable to allow of his exchanging it even for a senatorship.

Law & Police

IN H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT, KANAGAWA.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., *Consul.*
Tuesday, October 24th, 1876.

THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, BY NOMURA YASUSHI, GONREI OF KANAGAWA KEN.
Versus
WILLIAM H. SMITH, ALFRED JOHN WILKIN, and MARTIN DOHMEN, Defendants.

JUDGMENT.

The title deeds of Lots 61 and 63 having been surrendered by the defendant, Alfred John Wilkin, as Trustee for the estate of William Henry Smith, joined as defendant to this suit, it is unnecessary that I should pronounce on the question of their forfeiture.

In respect to lots 63 and 66 the ground rent in arrear has been paid into Court by the defendant, Martin Dohmen, after tender to and refusal by the plaintiff.

I hold that by such payment the lease of these lots cannot be decreed forfeited and void, notwithstanding any interpretation to the contrary that may be sought to be attached to the conditions of these leases by the plaintiff.

RUSSELL ROBERTSON,
Consul.

IN H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.
Tuesday, October 24th, 1876.

EMILE MOULRON *v.* D. SCOTT.

This was a claim for $286.55. Defendant brought a counter claim for $23.25 against plaintiff.

Mr. Dickins appeared for plaintiff, Mr. Lowder for defendant.

Defendant asked that the evidence of the defendant's witness Mr. Krause be taken at once, as he was obliged to join his ship, the *Kearsage*, before sailing at 1 p.m.

Oscar Krause, sworn, deposed:—I was employed by Captain Scott in tallying the cargo of the *Cashmere*. I went on board on the morning of the 15th August, and was engaged till the 26th. I remember some glass-ware being landed. The first quantity was landed on the 15th; that was 58 cases, marked double triangle V. M. The next lot was of the same mark; 79 cases on the 17th and 15 more on the same day. On the 16th, 6 cases glass-ware marked M. B. were landed and 20 more on the same day; 9 cases and 19 on the 17th, also an odd one. On the 22nd, 46 cases; again 17 cases on the same day, and 1 odd one. 15 cases on the 26th August, and 8 cases on the same day; again 8, in another boat, and 1 case.. I remember landing some casks of cement.

Mr. Dickins objected to this, saying no cement was mention in plaintiff's claim.

Mr. Lowder answered that it was in his counter-claim.

After a lengthened discussion the answer was allowed.

Witness continued:—I found out afterwards to whom they were consigned. It was the Railway Department. I do not know whether the three parcels of glass, glass-ware and cement were on the Kobe manifest. I had conversations with the master and the mate about landing this cargo.

Mr. Dickins objected to mere conversation being brought up as evidence.

Witness continued:—The answer was to the effect that cargo was to be re-shipped after having discovered if any had been landed by mistake, or to be transhipped to Kobe, charging the expenses to the ship. I found out after I had been on board three days, and after the 48 cases had been landed, by looking in the mates book that they were destined for Kobe. I observed to the mate that it ought to be reshipped to Kobe; he answered "Oh, never mind," or something to that effect. According to my book other packages of Kobe cargo were landed after the 48 cases, and subsequent to that conversation. I do not think that the Kobe cargo was separated from the Yokohama cargo. This cargo was landed by mistake of the mate.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickins:—Captain Scott told me to go on board and tally cargo. He did not give me any manifest or list of what was to be landed here. I was to land whatever cargo the mate chose to give me. My conversation with the captain must have taken place on the day on which the 48 cases were landed or the day after, on board the *Cashmere*. Very likely I told the mate cargo had been landed by mistake; that is to say that of which I have spoken, I found from the mate's book that this cargo

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was destined for Kobe. I looked at this book during the first three or four days I was on board the ship. I can swear that I saw the book on the day after the 48 cases were landed. I won't swear to the 16th of August. I never received orders from Mr. Moulron or Mr. Moulron's clerk to land any of this cargo. I never received any orders whatever from plaintiff. The mate kept a tally. I gave receipt for our lot only. I was not there at the re-embarking of cargo. I have heard that some of the cargo landed was afterwards re-shipped. I know that once or twice Kobe cargo was landed in order to get at Yokohama cargo.

To Mr. Lowder: I was sent on board to take delivery of cargo from the captain or mate, and, of course, to keep tally.

Mr. Dickins now opened the case for plaintiff, saying: The American ship *Cashmere* arrived here in August last, consigned to plaintiff. She had a general cargo, partly for Yokohama, partly for Kobe. Mr. Moulron employed Captain Scott to land (and his orders were precise) the Yokohama cargo. There were three manifests, one for Yokohama, another for Kobe, and the third for optional cargo. The original, or a copy of the original manifest for Yokohama cargo, was given to Captain Scott, and he was told to land this only. Notwithstanding this, he has landed cargo not on the Yokohama manifest, and after the ship had sailed and arrived at Kobe, it was found that the goods specified in the petition had been landed here and not reshipped by Captain Scott. The agents in Kobe called upon the agent here to forward the goods to Kobe, and plaintiff now claims to have the expenses incurred in reshipping this cargo to Kobe refunded by Captain Scott, by whose negligence this had come to pass. An arrangement had been arrived at between the captain of the ship and Captain Scott, to land certain Kobe cargo which was in the way of the Yokohama cargo, here; but to reship it again at the expense of the ship. The greater part was reshipped in this way, but these parcels have to be accounted for.

Emile Moulron, sworn: I am director of the Comptoir Belge. I remember the ship *Cashmere* arriving in Yokohama, about the 10th or 12th of August. She left about the 10th September for Kobe, whence she sailed for the coast of America. I was the consignee of the ship here. My duty as consignee of the ship was to attend to all business connection with her whilst in port. I employed Captain Scott to land the cargo. The ship had three manifests, one for Yokohama cargo, one for optional and the other for Kobe cargo. Captain Scott was instructed to land the Yokohama cargo, and as regards the optional cargo he was to be notified which of it was to be landed here. I handed Captain Scott either the original, or a copy of the original manifest for Yokohama. I never instructed him to land this glassware. I first discovered that it had been landed here as soon as the ship arrived in Kobe. I speak of the cases mentioned in the petition. As the Kobe consignees of these goods called upon me to send them on to their destination, I had to pay the expenses of landing, reshipping, and freight to Kobe. The captain told me that some of the Kobe cargo was lying on the Yokohama cargo, and the shortest way would be to have it landed here and reshipped at expense of the ship. No special arrangement was made with Captain Scott about this cargo. I paid for the reshipment of Kobe cargo landed for convenience here, $60.60. Captain Scott never informed me that this part of the cargo was lying at the Custom House, nor did my clerk. It was advertised that the ship was to leave on the 7th or 8th September, and all claims were to be presented before that date. Captain Scott sent in his on the 6th, but no mention was made of this cargo. When I found that it had been landed, I asked Captain Scott why such large cases of glass had been landed. He never made any claim for landing either the glass or cement. He gave no explanation of his reason for landing the glass. He said he had told my clerk that it had been landed, but my clerk denied this. I wanted to confront the two, but Captain Scott objected. The landing of Yokohama cargo was placed entirely in Captain Scott's hands.

To Mr Lowder:—I am the Belgian Vice-Consul, besides being a general merchant. My instructions to Captain Scott were given verbally, in the presence of the captain of the ship and my clerk, in my office. I told him at first to land nothing but the Yokohama cargo; afterwards, when the captain of the ship informed me that some of the Kobe cargo was lying above that for Yokohama, I confirmed the captain's orders to have it landed for convenience's sake, and then re shipped. These instructions were given in my office. I did not give further verbal instructions to Captain Scott. Captain Scott re-shipped one part of the cargo. This arrangement between the captain of the ship and Captain Scott was known to me. This was two or three days after the ship came into port. I saw Captain Scott about five or six times. My clerk was principally engaged in transacting business with Captain Scott. I was obliged by the Kobe consignees to reship this cargo. Assuming for a moment that I do not recover from Captain Scott, I shall be the loser myself. I do not know that I can make any claim against the captain of the ship. In my opinion I cannot claim anything from him. I was agent of the ship and had to attend to all business connected with it here. I was ordered to re-ship this cargo by the consignees at Kobe; I cannot claim anything from them. Being the consignee of the ship here, and this cargo being landed here by mistake, I thought that the agent in Kobe had the right to charge me with the expenses of carriage to Kobe, and the consignees the right to enforce my sending down this cargo. Assuming that it has been proved that these goods were landed through negligence or error on the part of the captain, I still hold that I am in a position to sue Captain Scott for recovery of these expenses from him. I would hold myself responsible for the expenses incurred in re-shipping cargo landed by mistake. When the ship left this port, there were still some accounts to settle. My accounts with the ship are now closed. This claim is not included therein. It seems to be impossible to admit that these goods, as mentioned in the petition, were included in the instructions given by me conjointly with the captain. Had the arrangement arrived at between the captain of the ship and Captain Scott been different from what was subsequently told me, either would have raised some objection, as they were both present. Short-delivery accounts were sent me by the ship. Captain Scott recovered his expenses for landing cargo from the various consignees in all cases, not from me. Were he unable to recover these charges from the consignees, I should pay him for his trouble, and afterwards take possession of the goods and endeavour to recover by other means. Captain Scott had undertaken the discharge of the ship.

Adjourned till 2 p.m.

Court re-assembled.

E. Videau, sworn, stated:—I am clerk to Mr. Moulron, the defendant. I remember the arrival of the *Cashmere* in August last. Captain Scott was engaged to land the cargo here. I know that some of the Kobe cargo was landed here; but the goods in question were landed without my knowledge. I was not notified of the fact. I did not know of any arrangement having been made between the captain of the ship, Mr. Moulron and Captain Scott, nor was I present at any conversation between them. I put the advertisements in the papers. It said that as the Cashmere would sail on the 7th September, all claims must be sent in before that date. (Document shown.) That is a correct copy of the manifest. I wrote it myself.

Cross examined by Mr. Lowder:—I was in pretty nearly continual intercourse with Captain Scott. I did not take tally of the cargo; Captain Scott employed two Chinamen to do that, whom I saw every day. I had a conversation with Ah Koa once or twice about some damaged cases. The ship arrived about the 12th August, but I do not know when the discharging finished. I usually saw what cargo was being landed, but I never saw the goods in question, nor did I ever have conversation with Captain Scott that some Kobe cargo which had been landed by mistake had to be re-shipped. I speak of some glass and other merchandise, not of the goods in question, for I did not know they were here till Mr. Moulron received a letter from Kobe.

Ah Koa, cautioned, stated:—I am in the service of Captain Scott, and remember the cargo landed from the *Cashmere*. I had a manifest of the Yokohama cargo only. Some glassware landed was not on the manifest and I told Mr. Moulron's clerk of it, about the 28th or 29th August. He said "I will see about it."

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickins:—I did not require to open any of the cases. I easily recognised the glassware packages. I informed the clerk and gave Captain Scott a list of the packages over-landed. I stored the glassware in the Bonded Warehouse. I told Captain Scott on the 5th September, that this cargo had not been re-shipped.

D. Scott, sworn, stated:—I had no instructions whatever from Mr. Moulron. The clerk and the captain of the ship instructed me to land the cargo. Some goods which were not on the manifest were landed and I re-shipped them at the captain's request. I speak of some 250 packages. I had no authority to re-ship any cargo. I could not do so without special orders. I took the note the Chinaman gave me to Mr. Moulron's. (Paper produced.) That is not a copy of the note; it did not include cargo re-shipped. I made no such contract as mentioned in evidence this morning. I had conversations with the clerk about the goods in question. I told him they were in the Bonded Warehouse and he had better look after them. I have no recollection of any such arrangement

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as mentioned in this morning's evidence. I thought the goods had been removed long before I received Mr. Moulron's note. I engage to fetch cargo from the ship's side, land it on the hatoba and take charge of it for 24 hours afterwards. From that time my responsibility ceases. (Paper shown.) That is a bill in the handwriting of my son against the Railway Department. It is endorsed in red ink by Mr. Smith "These charges are not payable by the Railway Department. The cement was landed by the ship for its own convenience."

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickins:—I received no orders from Mr. Moulron about landing the *Cashmere's* cargo. I have a claim against somebody for landing the cement. The manifest was given me so that I might know to whom the cargo landed belonged, and in order to know the exact quantity in each lot. I cannot admit for a moment that the manifest being given to me was equivalent to an order to land Yokohama cargo only. I had a man on board the ship to tally the cargo as it was put into the boat. I have not the slightest notion why any Kobe cargo was landed here. I was aware that Kobe cargo was stowed above Yokohama cargo. I informed the clerk that some Kobe cargo had been landed by mistake. In the first instance the clerk instructed me to land the *Cashmere's* cargo; the captain never gave me orders about landing any cargo whatever. On the 5th September he gave me a list of goods he wished to have re-shipped. I did so and was paid for it by Mr. Moulron. The Chinaman gave me a paper about the 2nd September, enumerating goods overlanded. I took it to Mr. Moulron's office. I swear that I made no arrangement with the captain to land Kobe cargo to get at Yokohama cargo. I did not deem it necessary to address Mr. Moulron by letter; our agreements had been verbal all through. I would not have re-shipped any cargo without express orders from the captain. Even though it had been necessary to remove cargo in the way of Yokohama goods, it would not have been a natural arrangement for me to re-ship it again. I never give a list of cargo short landed till the ship is finished. When Mr. Moulron asked me for these expenses, the reason I gave for refusal was simply that I had given due notice to his clerk. I consider it my duty to give notice, either verbal or written, when cargo is overlanded. This I did.

To the Court:—Ships frequently come here with cargo both for Yokohama and Kobe. I do not discharge all of them, but a good many. Were Kobe cargo landed here by mistake, I should, for courtesy's sake, inform the agent of the fact; but I would not undertake to re-ship any cargo without express orders.

This closed the evidence both for prosecution and defence.

Mr. Lowder now summed up the case for defendant, saying:—My client's defence in this case is very simple, and is practically conveyed in one of his letters to plaintiff, as read by my learned friend. "In reply to yours of last night, I can only repeat what was stated in my note of yesterday morning to you,—that your clerk was informed of the landing of the packages of glass, both by myself and my Chinaman, and that when all the cargo was landed a note was put into his hands stating what goods had been landed that were not on the manifest, the 295 cases in question being included. You must bear in mind that there were other goods for Kobe landed here, some of which were returned to the ship either by your clerk's or the captains orders. Why the 295 cases of glass did not go back I cannot tell. The captain knew they were landed here; if he did not it was not my fault." This in itself being so comprehensive, I do not think that more need be said on his behalf. His errors of omission and commission as set forth in the petition have not been proved. It has not been proved that my client neglected to perform any part of the contract he had undertaken, nor that, in any way, had he done anything wrongfully. Courtesy had lead him beyond his bounden duty in notifying plaintiff of this overlanding, though plaintiff may deny this. I need hardly call your attention to the confusing and contradictory evidence of Mr. Moulron himself. It is very evident that he is not quite certain of his duties as agent for a ship. That he could have expected my client to do more than he did, seems quite unnatural.

Mr. Dickins, in reply, said:—My learned friend has hinted at contradictions in the evidence of plaintiff, but has not clearly shown were these contradictions lay. Plaintiff had once appeared to make contradictory statements, but subsequently these were cleared up. It must be very clear to the court, after considering the evidence on both sides, that the expences now sought to be recovered by plaintiff were incurred through the negligence of defendant, who did not, as be ought to have done, give notice that these goods had been landed. Defendant advertises himself as a "landing, clearing and shipping agent." Now, it is ridiculous to assert, as he does, that his duty is merely to act as a sort of boatman, taking goods from the ship and landing them on the hatoba. He made a contract with plaintiff to land Yokohama cargo only, and was given a manifest of that cargo; should be not therefore he responsible for what is landed over the Yokohama cargo? It was his duty either to see these goods re-shipped, or at least to notify the agent that they had been landed. He has done neither of these. He says that the manifest was merely given him to be a memorandum of the marks and numbers of the goods landed. I maintain that it equalled an order to land Yokohama cargo, and no other. On these grounds, I therefore ask judgment in favour of plaintiff.

His Honour said that a decision was difficult to be arrived at in a case like this where evidence is so contradictory. He could not hold with the learned counsel for the prosecution that defendant was bound to re-ship any cargo whatever without express orders either from the captain or the agent of the vessel. Had he undertaken to do so on his own authority, it must have been at the risk of being charged with expenses should he have been mistaken.

Judgment in favour of defendant, with costs.

THE PRESS IN JAPAN.

(S. C. & C. Gazette.)

The difference between the Press and the Government in Japan seems to be as far as ever from accommodation. There are always a number of editors in gaol, and newspapers continue offending against the Press laws, and subjecting themselves to punishment. It is true the punishment is said to be often undergone vicariously, and it is possible that herein is found a ground of compromise. Having put forth a certain code of laws, the Government will have them enforced, but finding that they would operate too harshly if enforced against the educated men who really conduct the newspapers, it may be content to wink at the substitution of deputies. In any case the fact is said to be that the putative editor who is supposed to be undergoing three months' imprisonment, is often a man paid to incur the responsibility by the real editor, who is all the while in his bureau. We can quite understand that it is necessary to exercise some degree of supervision over the utterances of the Press, among a people to whom free discussion of the acts of Government is so novel as it is to the Japanese. We have, ourselves, been so long accustomed to complete freedom of utterance that criticisms have no more than their due weight. Where the practice is novel however, and not well understood, censure of Government acts is very apt to have an exciting effect on the popular mind, and to weaken authority. Still we cannot but think the censorship of the Press is exercised with unnecessary harshness, in Japan, when we see such constant punishments inflicted. A few months ago, eighteen editors were said to be in gaol at the same time, for infractions of the code; yet the very fact that the provisions are so constantly infringed without political harm following, would seem to imply that the Government is over apprehensive. The probability is that the officials appointed to carry out the censorship do not know how to exercise discretion in administering the law. For many infractions of the letter may be quite harmless practically, and could wisely be overlooked.

A strict enforcement, for instance, of the clause discussed by a Japanese writer, in the article we reprint elsewhere, would be to place people in a worse position than in China, where memorials accusing officials of heinous misdeeds are published in the Gazette with marvellous frankness. The provision that memorials must not be published without the consent of the Censorate, may be a very useful one to hold in suspension over the heads of newspapers as a check on undue license; but to carry it out rigidly would be simple folly. It might be quite right and convenient out for the Censorate to pass. What the latter has really to do is to put the law in operation when it is broken in a manner likely to do harm. But it would be too much to expect officials imbued with the more or less despotic notions that pervade Asiatic Governments, to tolerate willingly a free criticism of their actions. It is only a very pure magistracy, in fact, which can tolerate such criticism with impunity. The frequent criticisms which appear, in English newspapers, of judicial sentences and the acts of Government officials, never imply unworthy motives; and people never assail them. It is well-known that our judges are immaculate, and whatever political errors are committed are attributed to error of judgment. But the Japanese magistracy, though much superior to the Chinese, has not yet attained to that condition, and is therefore, we can well believe, very much open to criticism and proportionately afraid of it. The censorship of the Press is the best remedy for the defect. The exposure of acts of oppression or corruption, and the struggle between the Press and the Government

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will gradually lessen in intensity as the effect of criticism is wrought out. Free discussion will be allowed, in proportion as the purification of high places leaves less and less opening for blame.

THE AMERICAN DEBT.

(The Spectator.)

The chief financial event of the present week has been the publication of the prospectus of the new American Funding Loan. At an issue-price fractionally over par, this form of security will, beyond any doubt, find much favour with the British investing public, who are already largely interested in the Government Bonds of the United States. But the new Funding Loan has more than a money-market importance. It bears testimoney to a remarkable advance in the financial policy of the Union, and with the maintenance of that policy the highest political interests are bound up. Only ten years ago the opinion of the shrewdest European financiers was that the United States, when the excitement of the war had spent itself, and the pressure of taxation only was felt, would be impatient under an unaccustomed burden, and would incline to rid themselves of it, or at least to lighten it at the expense of others on the first available opportunity. Never was there a miscalculation of motives more unjust, and at the same time more consistent with ordinary experience. The truth is that the European financier wholly misapprehended the view of the National Debt that was taken by the mass of the American people. The American view was simply this,—we almost quote the words in which an eminent American citizen once expressed his individual conviction:—"We are as impatient of this Debt as your European peoples are of taxation. From our childhood we have been taught to believe that a heavy national debt is an oppression, a monarchical, a European institution, and we cannot bear to contemplate it as a permanent imposition upon American society. It is contrary to our political ideal, and we intend to pay it off, however hard the task may be. We feel it as a private gentleman feels a crushing mortgage on his estate." In this spirit the Americans and their Government faced the difficulty of the Debt ten years ago. Its magnitude and the rapidity with which it had been piled up might have appalled the most stout hearted of financiers. In 1860, when the national balance-sheet was made up, a few months before Lincoln's election, the whole of the Federal liabilities were stated to be about £12,250,000; two years later, after fifteen months of war, the Debt had been multiplied more than eight fold, and stood at 514,000,000 dollars, or £103,000,000. The average annual addition to the Debt during each of the four years following was close upon £120,000,000; and in 1866 the total burden was not less than 2,783,425,879 dollars, or nearly £580,000,000 sterling. The greater part of this immense Debt bore interest at 6 per cent., and its actual pressure was therefore considerably heavier than that of our own indebtedness, though the nominal capital was about one fourth less.

The Americans, however, were not going to submit, as we have said, to such a permanent imposition upon their national energies. The reduction of the Debt became one of the principal and most popular elements of the Republican policy. During the first three years succeeding 1866, when the policy of paying off the Six-per-cent. bonds was initiated, the average yearly diminution of the burden was over £26,800,000, and in July, 1869, the aggregate Debt was a little under £500,000,000. In the following six years the rate of reduction slackened, the average amount paid off yearly being from £5,000,000 to £6,000,000. Towards the close of last year the debt was computed to be something over £450,000,000, showing a gross reduction since 1866 of about 140 millions sterling, or £14,000,000 a year. And this reduction is seen to be a much more considerable effort than at first appears, when we look at the section of the Debt with which only it was concerned. Of the whole of the American Debt, as it is generally stated, the note-issues and other secondary obligations make up about one-quarter in nominal amount, and upon these neither the policy of repayment nor that of refunding has worked. The Debt, of which the interest is payable in coin, is the mass at which the Washington Treasury has unflinchingly and doggedly quarried away, and with the most notable results. After 1869 the Debt bearing interest was £520,000,000, and now about £335,000,000, of which over £180,000,000, are six-per-cents., and the rest five-per-cents. At the close of the war almost the whole of the interest-bearing Debt consisted of six-per-cents., and it was not until 1870, when the character of the American Government for honesty had been established by its large repayments and its exactitude in meeting current obligations, that refunding began to be thought of as a practicable measure.

At that time, however, it seemed certain that the securities of the United States could be placed upon the European markets at or above par, and that, by a judicious financial policy, these bonds might be substituted, within a reasonable time, for such of the Five-twenties as would not be paid off. Legislative power was given to the Treasury to issue £100,000,000 of 5-per-cent bonds, payable at the pleasure of the United States Government after 1881; £60,000,000 of 4½-per-cent. bonds payable after 1886, and £140,000,000 of 4-per-cent, bonds payable after 1901. The first issue under this legislation is well known in all the European money markets as the American Funded Loan, and its Five-per-cent. bonds have lately attained a very high price. Some ten months ago the Secretary of the Treasury disposed of the last portion of the authorised five-per-cent issue, calling in an equivalent amount of six-per-cent Five-twenty bonds. The Five-per-Cents. Loan now established themselves as one of the soundest of investments, and the Washington Treasury Department was lately advised by the highest financial authorites in the United States that the issue of the 4½-per-cents. might be profitably undertaken, in the present state of the money-market. Accordingly, arrangements were made with a "Syndicate" of financial firms for placing the new loan in Europe, and subscriptions have been invited at 103½, the price at which the Five-per-cent. bonds were currently quoted in Europe less than a year ago. There is little doubt that the whole of this issue of bonds will be speedily taken up, and will replace about one-third of the unredeemed Five-twenties. The credit of the Union will then be near the point at with the remainder of the "Five-twenties" will be refunded in 4-per-cent. bonds. This is a magnificent result of persistence in a fixed purpose, for American finance has been wretchedly unscientific, and its only quality which deserved, as it has won success, was the dogged perseverance with which people and Treasury alike insisted that a National Debt should not be a permanent institution.

MIVART'S LESSONS FROM NATURE.*

(Saturday Review.)

The essays which Mr. Mivart has here brought together from various quarterly and monthly periodicals are mainly devoted to two broad lines of philosophical inquiry, distinct in themselves, though at times touching each other as they trench upon problems of common interest. One class is concerned with the general aspect which nature presents to the scientific intellect of the day, the other with the critical discussion of weak points in the special theory of Mr. Darwin. In reviewing another publication of Mr. Mivart's, *Contemporary Evolution*, we pointed out certain logical weaknesses on the writer's part, and his tendency to paradoxical extravagance. We cannot say that the present work is free from these faults, but they are at any rate less conspicuous and ingrained in his argument. The principal and most mischievous defect in the philosophy of the day is to be traced, Mr. Mivart begins with saying, to an incomplete or erroneous conception of what is meant by the term Nature, which is too often taken to denote exclusively the total assemblage of phenomena external to and apart from the human mind. But here an essential factor in nature is at once excluded. The mind of man is itself, he urges, one of the most important objects which present themselves to our perception. Although it is the subjective instrument or agent in the inquiry, it is not the less truly the objective matter of analysis and observation. But a worse evil follows upon the primary fallacy. Nature, taken in the limited sense of that which is external to the percipient mind, is often held to explain that which has been tacitly excluded from it. Thus the facts and processes of reason are apt to be first ignored, in order that they may be afterwards treated as if they were to be sufficiently measured and explained by the mere phenomena of irrational nature. The first step to a true philosophy, Mr. Mivart pleads, is to conceive nature as a great whole, of which the mind of man forms part. For us the mind forms the inevitable starting point from which we must set out in order to study logically the phenomena of irrational nature, and to investigate, if we may, their cause and purpose. Mr. Mivart does not shrink, it will be observed, from using terms which the positivist habit of thought so widely prevalent of late has tended to banish from the language of philosophy. The idea of causation is with him as real and indispensable a first step or postulate in knowledge as that of the reality of truth, or the trustworthiness

* *Lessons from Nature, as manifested in Mind and Matter.* By St. George Mivart, Ph. D., F.R.S., &c. London: John Murray, 1876.

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of our faculties. One and the other are equally involved in the very attempt to dispute their reality. To shake and bring them down we have nothing but themselves to stand upon. Hence the absurdity of agnosticism, in its crude and extreme form at least. Our mental states, our logical intruments, must at all events be held good for their purpose; else why use them to break the chain of illusion itself? Bare nescience then being set aside, there ensues the struggle with the relativity of all knowledge, which its upholders with some inconsistency lay down as absolutely true. Here too, argues Mr. Mivart, the reasoner saws off the branch on which he himself sits. Among the things which are forced upon us with every process of thought is the certainty of an objective or external reality. We make the mind itself external by thinking of it. Now to account for this conviction by experience is simply futile, for in each and every case we begin with the certainty in question, nor could the utmost number of cases we could experimentally test in a life-time give us a tithe of the certainty which we all of us feel at every moment of our conscious lives. Among such first truths our author rightly classes our recollection of our own continuous past existence, and the existence of things and persons external to ourselves. The consideration of the first of these carries with it the conviction of the truth of the other, so inextricably is our memory of ourselves in the past bound up with the being and the action of others around us. Thus simple self-consciousness reveals to us the existence of a boundless range of exterior existence, and of conscious beings like ourselves. Our intellect carries us at once by a process, not of demonstrations, but of intuitive and necessary perception, from subjectivity to objectivity, from the world of our conscious being to the world of existences outside our consciousness. The two realms are inseparable save in thought, like the κυρτον and κοιλον of Aristotle.

In an able criticism on the inconsistency of Mr. Mill in conceiving the natural world as made up of "permanent possibilities of sensation," while yet admitting the reasonableness of the belief in some kind of an external world beyond consciousness, including some threads of conscious being like our own, Mr. Mivart includes in his protest those teachers who, like Mr. Spencer, disguise an intrinsic idealism under realistic professions. What, he asks, is Mr. Spencer's "transfigured realism" but a scepticism the more disappointing in that it cheats us with the hope of a substantial sphere corresponding to and stimulating our cravings? If what we represent to ourselves as properties of matter, even down to its weight and resistance, are but subjective affections produced by objective agencies which are unknown and unknowable, what kind of footing does this quasi-real world afford us—a world in which no single element, relation, or law, is like any element, relation, or law as it exists in our consciousness? At the most, what is real is feeling, not intellectual perception or certitude. In his statement that we "know nothing of the objects, but only know the feelings they excite in us," Mr. Spencer has the support of Mr. Lewes, who, while protesting against Mr. Spencer's system, comes fundamentally near it when he speaks of our cosmos as the universe of feeling, our postulate of which is the experience of ever-fresh accessions from the unknown to the known. What Mr. Lewes has to postulate, urges Mr. Mivart, is no more than the possibilities of fresh feelings. What our reason rightly consulted really leads us to, Mr. Mivart ends by saying, is that we not only know our own existence, and that of other beings, but that the qualities we attribute to them are really theirs, not ours, and that higher intelligences than our own, did they exist, however many additional properties they might perceive in the objects of sense and thought, would recognize the identical properties that we recognize, and would know that things are the very things which our senses declare them to be.

It is surprising to find Mr. Mivart, in his controversy with Mr. Darwin, harping over and over again upon two faults which he thinks he has discovered in Mr. Darwin's method of advocacy. The first is a "too great tendency to dogmatic assertion." The second is simply begging the point at issue, "a habit of quietly slipping in, or assuming in his arguments, the presence of some power or quality when its existence is the very point in dispute." If there are any two qualities in which Mr. Darwin seems to us, and we believe to most impartial critics, to stand far above the ordinary run of controversialists, they are his diffidence in propounding new views or proofs of any kind, and his prudent hesitation in driving home his conclusions. He seems for ever on the look-out for weak or unguarded points in his own defences, and it is indisputably from the armoury of difficulties provided by himself that objectors to his system have drawn most of their weapons. Never was a philosophic inquirer more suspicious of undue bias or illogical haste on his own part, or more prompt and patient in listening to objections and weighing additional evidence. From the first he has held the fundamental idea of his system as provisional only, declaring his readiness to give up the whole position of natural selection if one of its outworks can be successfully stormed—that is, if any special organ or function which has been acquired by virtue of the principle he lays down can be shown to be other than beneficial. Here it is that Mr. Mivart now considers that he has his rival on the hip. Mr. Darwin, in later editions of his *Natural Selection*, as well as in other writings of more recent date, speaks of himself as having fallen into "serious and unfortunate error" in tracing to his primary process sundry phenomena relating to the sexual differences of animals. He admits the possibility of the external condition of life or *other unknown cause* (words which Mr. Mivart exultingly italicizes) having helped to get rid of specific markings, like the juvenile stripes in grown-up tapirs and pigs, and hints that the cause of many a slight variation, and many a monstrosity, may perhaps lie much more in the nature or constitution of the organism than in the nature of the external surroundings. Most glaring of all contradictions, we are told, is the admission that man, like other animals, presents points of structure for which we fail to see any use, either now or in time past; which consequently cannot be accounted for by *any form of selection* (Mr. Mivart's italics again), or by the use and disuse of parts. In a word, this terrible dogmatist has been guilty of a vacillation and a confession of ignorance which should make us all pause before we trust ourselves unreservedly to a guidance which thus again and again declares its own fallibility. Now we are not aware that Mr. Darwin had ever put forth natural selection as the sole cause or agent in the origination of specific differences to the exclusion, on the one hand, of any power residing in the organism, or, on the other, of conditions in the outward surroundings. Nor, indeed, can we even understand such a proposition. Life, even in its lowest form, is not inert matter, devoid of indwelling forces. And what is natural selection but one mode whereby the external surroundings and the internal or organic agencies interact upon each other? They are only to be dissociated in thought. Mr. Darwin is not compromising his position, as his critic complains of his doing, "without the ingenuousness of avowing it," when he admits, as Mr. Huxley has done, that species may here and there offer residual phenomena which are not explicable by natural selection; but is there, it seems to us, "unscrupulous audacity" in retaining his theory as the *most* important means of specific differentiation, instead of discarding it altogether, as Mr. Mivart would have him do.

When we look through Mr. Mivart's pages for the alternative hypothesis which he would put in the place of Mr. Darwin's discredited theory, we become aware how entirely negative is our author's critical method. It is not that he is opposed to evolution. He has shown himself throughout a zealous evolutionist, and he has ever upheld that view as in entire accordance with the teaching of that Church which has been popularly regarded as the most rigidly orthodox in its abhorrence of materialism. In his *Genesis of Species* he set himself the task of treating the evolution of the manifold forms of life upon the basis of a strict accord between nature and revelation in respect to the prime agency of an originating mind, guiding it by fixed teleological designs or lines of agency; finding secondary or subordinate causes in the vital forces implanted in the organism, and the external conditions which formed no less essential factors in the growth of the individual and the determination of species. Now that we find him admitting, in Chapter IX. of the volume before us, that Mr. Darwin's theory by no means involves irreligious or anti-teleological conceptions, but that in full accordance with it we can still speak of Divine intentions, the views of the rival philosophers seem to be drawing appreciably nearer to each other. Still closer approximation would, we think, be the result were our author brought more severly face to face with the problem as grappled with by Mr. Darwin. It is easy to start from vague phrases like the "unfolding from potential into real existence of constantly new forms of animals and plants," or "presence in man of a substantial and persistent soul which distinguishes him from the brute." What we nowhere find Mr. Mivart facing is the mode wherein, or the stage whereat, this potentiality had its origin, or this transcendent form of being took its subsistence and the dawn either of animal or of human life in the mystery which has for ages shrouded it, may befit a cautious or a reverent mind. But a scientific mind may with no less caution and reverence seek

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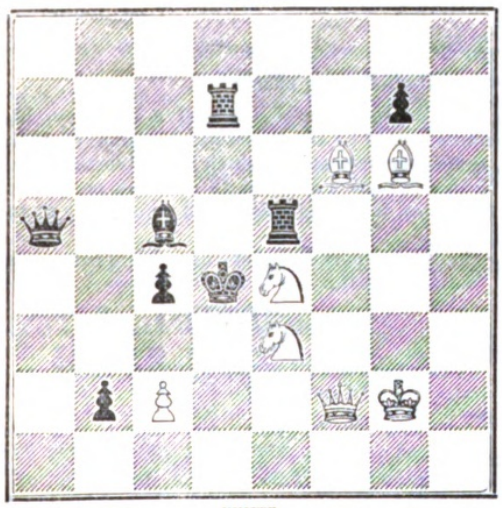
to penetrate the gloom, and reduce to order and law what had been held to be the inscrutable realm of miracle. Mr. Darwin is not, we think, to be fairly charged with lack either of modesty or reverence in pushing his inquiries into the ultimate and primary recesses of life. In breaking down, as the result of his researches, the barriers between the human and the inferior races, he has not robbed man of aught of his glory as a member of a Divine order of creation; while he has extended to a wider realm of phenomena that unity which it is the task of science to verify and to establish throughout nature. There is no reason why theology should not rest as tranquilly under the shadow of thorough Darwinism as under that which Mr. Mivart claims to put forth as a safer and more orthodox shelter, but which the strict tests of logical proof fail to find substantial. For the origin of man, as for the dawn of articulate speech, there is nothing for it with Mr. Mivart but to refer us to a state of things where law is swallowed up in miracle. He is content to take up man when arrived at his full estate, in the plenitude of his powers as a specially created, highly endowed, thinking and talking agent. How man came by these powers it has been Mr. Darwin's aim to trace. He may not have attained to demonstrative, or even approximate, proof. Nor does he pretend to have exhausted the inquiry, or to have clinched every link in the chain of proof. But he has not shrunk under a burden which Mr. Mivart seems in comparison scarcely to have touched with one of his fingers. As a naturalist and a conscientious collecter of the facts of biology, Mr. Darwin is not in fairness to be held responsible for the extremes to which his conclusions may have been pushed by eager speculators in the direction of agnosticism or even of nihilism. Against negative or destructive theories such as these Mr. Mivart does battle with a vigour and an acutness of criticism worthy of all praise. In special parts of Mr. Darwin's own armour he also finds vulnerable points. The theory of sexual selection, in particular, as developed in the *Descent of Man*, meets with much genuine and powerful criticism, which forms indeed the most successful part of the present volume. Not a few of the facts of natural history brought forward against Mr. Darwin are after all derived, as usual, from the copious admissions of that most candid of writers, leaving us the more bewildered at Mr. Mivart's charges of forcing conclusions, or the "conspiracy of silence." His own special knowledge moreover supplies our author with a strong array of further objections, which suffice to show that the hypothesis must at all events be reconsidered. Mr. Darwin's wide resources must still leave us at all times prepared for a rejoinder which may possibly roll back the tide of war, and it is not true that he has over staked the whole of his system upon the single issue of his theory any more than upon that of natural selection itself. In its bearing upon the human race the hypothesis is certainly seen at its weakest point. It is here that we hope to see the great naturalist able shortly to break ground once more; supplementing, strengthening, or modifying what he has himself propounded as a tentative or provisional theory rather than as the fixed and dogmatic scheme which Mr. Mivart would have us regard it.

The following position gained the first prize in the London Chess Congress of 1862.

By Dr. C. Bayer.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

Solution of last Week's Problem.

White.	Black.
1. Q. to K. B.'s 5th, ch.	1. K. takes Q.
2. Q.'s Kt. takes Q.'s P.	2. Any move.
3. P. to K. Kt.'s 4th, ch. mate.	

	1. K. to K.'s 2nd.
2. Q. takes P., ch.	2. K. to K. B.'s 3rd.
3. Q. to P. K.'s 6th, ch. mate.	

Correct answers received from W.B.M., Tôkiô, W.H.S., Tôkiô and Tesa.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 22, *Martaban*, British steamer, Barlow, 2,517, from Shanghai, Oct. 19, General, to Findlay, Richardson & Co.

Oct. 24, *Great Republic*, American steamer, Cobb, 3,881, from Hongkong, Oct. 16, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Oct. 26, *Tibre*, French steamer, Le Girard, 1,010, from Hongkong, Oct. 19, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

Oct. 26, *Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, Furber, 1,870, from Shanghai and ports, Oct. 19, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Oct. 26, *Tori*, British schooner, Williams, 55, from Bonin Islands, General, Captain.

Oct. 27, *City of Peking*, American steamer, Tanner, 5079, from San Francisco, Oct. 3, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 21, *Kiushiu Maru*, Japanese steamer, Christensen, 600, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Oct. 21, *Genkai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Young, 1,917, for Kobe Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Oct. 23, *Venezuela*, German 3-masted schooner, Kröncke, 300, for Hakodate, Cotton, despatched by Chinese.

Oct. 24, *Tanais*, French steamer, Reynier, 1,010, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

Oct. 24, *Kearsage*, U. S. corvette, Captain McNair, for Hongkong.

Oct. 25, *Imperial*, American ship, 1,331, Crosby, for Oregon, Oct. 24th, in Ballast, despatched by the Captain.

Oct. 27, *Great Republic*, American steamer, Cobb, 3,881, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Oct. 27, *Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, Vroom, 896, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. C.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamship *Tanais* for Hongkong.—Messrs. M. Dohmen, Alexis Janin, Cartier, Henry Scharban, Dr. Helzendorf, Walter Jenkins, F. Jonas, A. Booth, H. Greaves, A. A. Jacobs, and On Kwong.

Per Steamship *Great Republic* from Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Williams, 2 children, and servant, Mrs. Falconer, Captain Stilpen, and 200 Chinese, 8 Europeans in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Tibre* from Hongkong.—Mrs. Yosky, Sister St. Justinien, Hubert and Domitille, Messrs. Farfara, Russell, and one Japanese female.

Per Steamship *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—Mrs. Yates, Miss Moon, Mrs Penny and child, Mr. Shann, Mr. L Craig, Messrs. Risanoff, Haswell, Gosham, Dr. M'Carthy, Lohmann, Smith, Bath, Richards, Shea, Bolting, Pagdham, and 14 Japanese in the cabin, and 2 Europeans, 226 Japanese, 2 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Great Republic* for San Francisco.—Mr. and Mrs. Merriman, and son, Mrs. J H. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. E J. Sheppard and child, U.S. Consul Tientsin, Miss N. Arnold, Miss M. T. Porter, Miss M. Porter, Mrs. J. W. Allen and infant, Messrs. Wm. H. Lamb, Vincent Dowlin, Fred Perry, Ansan Keen, J. Y. Henderson, C. S. F. Fagan, W F. Barr, James Greaves, G. Meares, H. McCabe, J. H. Sanders, Jas Eldridge, Chas. T. Parker, Wm. Strachan, Ch. R. Williams, Wife, 2 Children and Servant, G. O. Shulten, J. H. Cromwell, G. Craig and Wife in the steerage, and 196 Chinese.

Per Steamship *City of Peking* from San Francisco.—For Yokohama: Thos. Walsh, wife, 2 children and 2 servants, Lieuts J. E. Noell, U.S.N., C. W. Chipp, U.S.N, and G. A. Calhum, U.S.N., Mr. E C. Hine and wife, Mr. K. Chandler and wife, Miss B. Marsh, Rev. J. Murray and wife, Miss A. Ketchune, Mr. T. Moorhead and wife, Rev. F. Dubbins and wife, Miss L. Beals, Miss C. Read, Messrs. T Tomita, M. Nilu, S. Tashin, Geo. Wanchope, H. S. Fukushima, Teijo, Tomita, A. Sadaham, Jose Sergio Ossa, A. Gerad, S. Pattison, C. A. Barritore, N. Fukuhara, T. H. Oxenham, A. K. Josephs, L. C. Joseph, H. S. Chipman, T. Tsunetaro, F. L. Melezet, Chevalier Valicane, O. Korenaka, G. Berade, T. Hatakayama, C. Creuzlerg, T. Osana, T. Oshiguro, Y. Fukushima, H. Kuroda, H. Orita, and Schinkishi. For Shanghai: Mrs. C. Thompson, Miss M. Andrews, Mrs F. E. Huskell, and Mrs. J. McMakin. For Hongkong: Dr. Carlo Barzillia, Messrs. T. B Cunningham, D. B. Sickles, and Mrs. N. Winters.

Per Steamship *Hiogo Maru* for Hakodate.—Revd. J. Williams and wife.

CARGO.

Per Steamship *Tanais*, for Hongkong.—

Silk for France	303 bales.
England	98 „
Italy	90 „
Total...	491 bales.
Silk-worm Eggs	124 cases.
Waste Silk	266 bales.
Cocoons	161 „

Per Steamship *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—

Treasure	...$50,510.

Per Steamship *City of Peking* from San Francisco.—

Treasure for Yokohama	...$106,885.00
„ Kobe	...$113,232.00

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—We have to report a general collapse in the demand, and a quiet feeling is now prevailing throughout for *Cotton Goods*. This, no doubt, is chiefly owing to very large contracts previously made to arrive, and which are now in course of delivery; an unfavourable turn in the native exchange, and further the rice harvest, which keeps many consumers in the fields, may additionally account for the change. *Grey Shirtings* and *Yarns*. The large contracts made during the preceding weeks seem to have satisfied the demand, and lately little business has been done, while prices must be given as lower and nominal. For *T. Cloth* there is no enquiry, *Drills* are dull, and *White Shirtings* neglected. There have been small sales of *Turkey Reds, Velvets* are lower, and *Taffachelass* in moderate demand.

Grey Shirtings :—					White Shirtings:—			
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.62½ to $2.10	60 to 64 reed 40 yds.	35 in.	per pce.	2.20 to 2.40
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,,	2.00 to 2.55	Turkey Reds 24 yds.	30 in.	2—3 lb. per lb.	0.77½ to 0.87½
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,,	1.90 to 2.55	Black Velvets			8.25 to 9.25
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,,	2.40 to 2.90	English Drills 15 lbs. 40 yds,	30 in.		2.80 to 3.00
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.45 to 1.70	Taffachelass	12 yds,	43 in.	2.00 to 2.40
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.20 to 1.30				

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul...	$30.50 to 35.00	No. 38 to 42 ... per picul... $39.00 to 42.50
No. 28 to 32	per picul...	$31.50 to 39.00	Reverse Twist 16-24 ,, .. $33.50

Woollens.—Since our last we have to report a much quieter state of things, owing principally to an unfavourable turn in the native exchange, which causes deliveries to be very slow. There is still a very fair enquiry for this staple, but as stocks are mostly reduced business is less active, especially as dealers advance only slowly in making fresh contracts to arrive. There is, however, a fall in prices to report on several articles, which will be seen in to-days quotations below. Plain *Mousseline de Laines* have declined half a cent, whilst printed must be quoted 2 @ 3 cents lower, according to assortment. A considerable demand exists for very best *Black Italian Cloth* and 6 lbs. *Blankets* at further advanced rates, but at present there are no stocks of these articles on hand.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	5.55 to 7.75	Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in.	0.27 to 0.33
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	4.25 to 5.75	Multicolored ,,	30 yds.	30 in.	0.30 to 0.40
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.	4.50 to 5.75	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to	52 in.	0.80 to 1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in.	0.25 to 0.39½	Presidents	54 in. to	56 in.	0.75 to 0.82
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.	5.75 to 7.00	Pilots	54 in. to	56 in.	0.45 to 0.60
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	16.50 to 17.50	Union	54 in. to	56 in.	0.60 to 0.82
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	12.00 to 13.00	Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs.	per lb.	0.42 to 0.48
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in.	0.19 to 0.20½				

Sugar.—There is a good enquiry for both *China* and *Formosa Sugars*, and quotations continue to advance, but owing to advices received from China holders are unwilling to sell even at present prices.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul..	$3.95	China No. 4 Kook-fah ... per picul.. $5.60
,, in basket	,,	$3.70	,, No. 5 Kong-fun ... ,, $5.10
Taiwanfoo in bag	,,	$3.80	,, No. 6 E-pak ... ,, $4.90
do. in basket	,,	$3.55	Swatow ... ,, $3.40
China No 1 Ping-fah	,,	$7.80	Daitong ... ,, $3.40
,, No. 2 Ching-pak	,,	$7.00	Japan Rice ... $2.30 to $2.55
,, No. 3 Ke-pak	,,	$6.30	Kerosene Oil ... $3.80 to $4.00

Kerosene Oil.—Japanese are only supplying their wants by purchases as required for daily consumption, at quotations as given in our last.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Our fortnightly report dated 26th instant, was to the following effect:

The scarcity of dollars, a rise in the exchange, the depreciation of the native currency, liberal supplies from the interior, and, above all, the growing uneasiness caused by the threatening aspect of political affairs in Europe, have increased the intensity of a reaction, the commencement of which was adverted to in our last. We have now to report a heavy fall in prices resulting in a reduction of about 12 per cent. on cost.

Since the 11th instant, settlements barely amount to 500 bales, including a few small parcels of "filature," and the unsold stock is estimated at nearly 3,000 bales.

The shipments of the fortnight are 953 bales, making the total export since 1st July 14,880 bales, against 5,084 last year for the corresponding period.

	At Exchange 4/1 in London.	At Exchange 5.15 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.		At Exchange 4/1 in London.	At Exchange 5.15 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.
Hanks.—Extra to No. 1	$950 to 980	33/10 to 34/10	94 to 97	Oshiu—Best $900 to 930	32/2 to 33/2	89 to 92
,, Best No. 1 & 2	$920 to 940	32/10 to 33/6	91 to 93	,, Medium to Good $850 to 880	30/5 to 31/6	84 to 87
,, Good No. 2	$900 to 910	32/2 to 32/6	89 to 90	Hamatski.—No. 1 & 2 nom. $770 to 800	27/8 to 28/9	77 to 80
,, Medium No. 2½	$850 to 890	30/5 to 31/10	84 to 88	Kakeda.—Best $950 to 980	33/10 to 34/10	94 to 97
,, C'mon. No. 3	$790 to 840	28/5 to 30/1	79 to 83	,, Medium to Good $900 to 930	32/2 to 33/2	89 to 92
,, Inferior No 4 & 5				Sodai —Good nom $780 to 800	28/ to 28/9	78 to 80

Silk-worms' Eggs.—Holders kept on asking from $2.50 to $5.00 till the departure of the French mail of 23rd instant. Now they seem disposed to commence business, and we hear of $2.10 having been paid for an assortment of annual green. The market is, however, anything but settled, and we are unable to establish regular quotations.

Total arrivals are 950,000 cards against 725,000 last year at the same date. Total shipments amount to 68,000 cards, delivered under the contracts which were made at the beginning of the season.

Since the above was written there has been a somewhat better feeling, but business in much hampered by the difficulty of selling bills and the uncertainty about the rate of exchange. Arrivals are 300 bales, and deliveries about 600 piculs, now in course of inspection. There is scarcely any change to report in prices, except perhaps for Best Kakeda, which are held at over $1,000, and Extra at $1,050 to 1,000.

In Silk-worms' Eggs there is as yet but little doing. A few assortments have changed hands at from $1.80 to $2.10, but there are few sellers at these prices, and it is expected that no very large settlements will take place before the middle of November.

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Tea.—Business in this article has been rather restricted, as advices received per wire from New York tend towards lower prices being offered, and buyers rather keep aloof unless they meet with decided bargains.

Settlements for the week amount to 3,000 piculs.

Common	$12.00 to 14.00	Fine	$27.00 to 33.00
Good Common	15.00 to 17.00	Finest	34.00 to 39.00
Medium	18.00 to 20.00	Choice	43.00 to 48.00
Good Medium	22.00 to 25.00		[scarce.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange has been very quiet during the week and rates at one time showed signs of weakness, but at the close there has been a sudden reaction, and it is difficult to place Private Paper at all unless against Bank.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 0⅛d.	On Shanghai—Bank sight	76½
,, Bank Bills on demand	4s. 1⅛d.	,, Private 10 days sight	78
,, Private 6 months' sight	4s. 1⅛d.	On New York—Bank Bills on demand	94
On Paris—Bank Sight	5.05	,, 30 days sight Private	96½
,, Bank 6 months' sight	5.15	On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	94½
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.25	,, 30 days sight Private	97
On Hongkong—Bank sight	2 % dis.	Kinsatz	398
,, Private 10 days' sight	2½ ,, noml.	Gold Yen	392

INSURANCE.

THE

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

One of the Four Offices of the "Highest Class":—vide, the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864 (Times 8th March, 1864).

CHIEF OFFICES.—Exchange Street, St. Anne's Square, Manchester with branch offices at 14, King William Street, E.C., London; Liverpool; Glasgow; Birmingham; Bristol; Leeds And Newcastle.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, by ample Power of Attorney, been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, November 20, 1875.

The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1782.

The Manchester Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED are authorized to issue Policies for large amounts, on Buildings and Content in the Foreign Settlement, or on the Bluff, at curren rates of premium.

KINGDON, SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents, No. 89, Yokohama.

Yokohama, June 3, 1874. tf.

INSURANCE.

THE

MERCHANTS MARINE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the above Company, we are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS, at the current rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, 19th November, 1875.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association, it is provided that, after payment to the Shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent per annum, One-fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

Transatlantische Feuer Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft in Hamburg.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

Capital: One Million Prussian Thalers.

THE COMPANY, having made arrangements of the participation in each risk, with eight Re-Insurance Companies representing an aggregate Capita of SIX MILLION PRUSSIAN THALERS, is thereby enabled to offer ample security.

POLICIES AGAINST FIRE,

the extent of $45,000 in ONE RISK, issued at current rates.

L. KNIFFLER & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 16, 1872.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

In the Matter of the Companies' Acts, 1862 & 1867,

AND

In the Matter of the Oriental Telegram Agency, (Limited).

THE CREDITORS of the above-named Company residing out of England, are required on or before the 1st day of MARCH, 1877, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the names and addresses of their Solictors (if any), to LOUIS WELLS, FREDERICK MOLL, ARTHUR GILBERT, and HENRY KENDRICK, of No. 140, Leadenhall Street, in the City of London, England, the Liquidators of the above-named Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidators, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls, in Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane, in the county of Middlesex, England, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Monday, the 2nd day of April, 1877, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1876.

ROBERT MARSHALL,
Chief Clerk.

WALTER WEBB,
23, Queen Victoria Street, London, England, Solicitor for the Liquidators.

Yokohama, October 17, 1876. 2in.

THE

ORIENTAL AND AMERICAN TELEGRAM COMPANY,

(LIMITED),

140, Leadenhall Street, London,

HAVE, under the sanction of the Court of Chancery, purchased from the Liquidators of the Oriental Telegram Agency, (Limited), the GOODWILL, CODES, REGISTERS, &c., of the said Agency; and this Company is now prepared to receive and forward Telegrams to any part of the World.

QTTO ROCHS,
Managing Director.

Yokohama, October 17, 1876. 2in.

THE "HIOGO NEWS."

PUBLISHED AT HIOGO EVERY

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION $24 per Annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at

"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE.

Yokohama, February 12, 1874. tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NO. 63.

China Sea.

TAMSUI DISTRICT.

Coral Patch off the Entrance to Keelung Harbour.

THE following information has been received from Vice-Admiral A. P. RYDER, Commander-in-Chief, China Station.

"H. M. S. *AUDACIOUS* when leaving Keelung Harbour, Formosa, in May last struck on a CORAL PATCH, unmarked in the Charts. The position of this patch has since been determined by H. M. S. *LAPWING*, and is as follows:—

100 Foot Rock (Keelung Island)...S. 74° E.
Macedonian Point .....S. 3° E.
Brooker Point.....S. 27° W.

This patch is about 150 to 200 yards in extent with least water 3½ fathoms (reduced to low ordinary springs), soundings varying from 5 to 9 fathoms on the patch.

The bearings given show the exact position of the 3½ fathoms patch.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs.

(Signed) DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS,
ENGINEER'S OFFICE,

Shanghai, 4th September, 1876. O. 23. tf.

The Hongkong Fire Insurance Company

(LIMITED.)

ADJUSTMENT OF THE BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1875.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of their contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the destribution of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 per cent.) of the Nett Profits reserved for contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st OCTOBER NEXT*, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, July 1, 1876. tf.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTIFICATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Her Majesty's Minister in Japan, has appointed HIRAM SHAW WILKINSON, Esquire, to act as Her Majesty's VICE-CONSUL, at YEDO, during the absence of MARTIN DOHMEN, Esquire, who proceeds to Europe on home leave.

(Signed) HARRY S. PARKES.

H. B. M.'s Legation,
Yedo, October 21, 1876. 1w.

BROADWELL'S
BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,
d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

ASTHMA AND
CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.
The most effectual remedy will be found to be
DATURA TATULA,
prepared in all forms, for smoking and inhalation, by
SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-street, London, and sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
June 24, 1876. 1f. 26ins.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

Composed of the purist articles. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain. This old unfailing family remedy is daily recommended by the most eminent Physicians for the cure of

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are prepared by THOMAS KEATING, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and sold by all Chemists, in bottles.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—☞ The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark as here shown. THOMAS KEATING, LONDON, EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

TRADE MARK.

September 30, 1876. 26ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.

BASS & CO.'S ALES.

PROCLAMATION OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

TRANSLATION.

"The British Authorities have complained that certain parties in this Country have been imitating the Trade Mark of Messrs. Bass & Co., a firm of Brewers in the English capital and selling Beer so labelled. The manufacture of Beer is not prohibited in this country, but it is wrong, according to Commercial law, to imitate Trade Marks.

"Henceforward, therefore, persons whose business is Brewing Beer must apply for LICENSES, and send in a specimen of Trade Mark not likely to be confused with others.

"The above to be universally notified.

"9th Month, 1871. (Signed)
"TOKEI FU."

In consequence of extensive forgeries of our Labels and Trade Mark having come to our knowledge, the attention of the public is called to the above PROCLAMATION.

We, therefore, CAUTION all persons against either selling or purchasing as our manufacture, beer, whether in bottle or in cask, bearing such forged and fraudulent Labels, Capsules or Trade Mark.

BASS & Co.,
London, and Burton-on-Trent.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE.

CAMERON & SAUNDERS,
AGENTS TO BASS & CO.,

INTIMATE THAT ALL

Bass's Pale Ale sold by them in bottle has Messrs. Bass's Label, Cameron & Saunders' Green Caution Label and Capsule affixed to each bottle; and that all three bear Messrs. Bass & Co.'s Signature and Trade Mark (a Red Triangle)

AND ALSO THE WORDS.

"Cameron & Saunders, London."

March 4, 1876. 1-f. 13 ins.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTONS' CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

August 26, 1876. 26ins.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,
And at LIVERPOOL & MANCHESTER,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

Billiard Room Furniture Manufacturers,
Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

By Appointment to

H.M. THE QUEEN;

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL, CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDowell & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.
BOMBAY—Messrs. Grindlay & Co.
SHANGHAI—Messrs. Hall & Holtz.

Yokohama, August 12, 1876. 25ins.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

Established 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List, 60 pages; sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50 To 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD AND
66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies, can be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

June 10, 1876. 12ms.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says:—"I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment, which "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

May 17th, 1878. tf

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 45.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its cessation.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

The disaffection which first broke out in the southern provinces at Kumamoto has shown itself elsewhere to a rather disquieting extent, and it is evident that a large class throughout the country is in a restiff, and angry, if not actually disloyal state of mind. The infection has spread northward, where, however, it can hardly prove very dangerous, but seems at its worst among the Chōshiu men, who have certainly been listening greedily to Mayebara's accounts of the nation's grievances. The Satsuma men are too much exasperated by the massacre in cold blood of the many of their people who formed part of the Kumamoto garrison, to join any party concerned in the revolt. But, even apart from this, their attitude is said to be one of loyalty, and if they maintain it, there is nothing more to fear than small local collisions here and there—bad things, of course, but not very dangerous.

A translation will be found elsewhere of an article published by the *Chōya Shimbun* deprecating the tendency which the Government shows to withhold all news about the insurrection. That the officials of the public departments should be interdicted from sending reports to the newspapers, is perfectly correct. But, beyond this, as much publicity as posisible should be permitted and even encouraged. The disposition to "keep things dark" is rather a small and mean one, and a Government which is frank and open with its subjects certainly gains more by this course of conduct than it can possibly lose by diffusing the information that some or even many of its subjects show signs of disloyalty. This frankness is always a sign of strength and produces the impression of strength. But, as a simple matter of fact, no Government in the world shows more of it than it is forced by popular opinion to show. It is the *Daily News* and the *Times* which have really furnished the facts on which the present opinion of England on the Turkish question has been moulded. The Government has been miserably ill-informed by its own agents, and sadly stultified by having to acknowledge that reports which characterised as inventions or exaggerations, have proved to be quite true.

So far as the public is concerned, it is impossible to conceive a better argument for the amalgamation of the two opposing Race-clubs than the grievous dulness of the meeting of this week. As a general rule, it is not easy to yawn before dinner, on week days at least. But a large fund of good manners was required to prevent it during the progress of the sport. There was a "tired-eyelids-upon-tired-eyes" look about every one, and half the ponies seemed in no livelier mood. The interval between start and finish invited to repose. All the scenery of the "Lotus-Eaters" rose in the mind unbidden. The grand stand might have been in Sleepy Hollow, for all there was to the contrary to dispel the suspicion. One was reminded—dreadful thought!—of sitting next to X. at dinner. All kinds of slumber-songs and lullabies seemed to float past the ear. The air was heavy as with the breath of poppies, and, when all was over, new arguments against the opium trade were found in the mind. The time passed like the last ten minutes of a sermon. The paddock was like the court of Morpheus. There was no security against falling asleep and waking up in love with the wrong person, like Lysander or Demetrius.

Pray, gentlemen, settle your differences, and let us have some life in the next Spring Meeting. The bare idea of another like this is too dreadful.

It is not easy to imagine a more appropriate fate than that which has overtaken the Race-lotteries. Justice may have tarried, but it has at last put its hand on the shoulder of the culprit.

Nice, respectable things, these! So full of humanities and amenities, so productive of good sport, fair play, and the seemly interchange of gentleman-like courtesies; so graceful, so redolent of nice punctilio, so dainty and choice in attitude and surroundings!

Yet is there some order in things. Somehow or another, and sooner or later—often later, but always at some time—these pretty combinations go wrong and addle. And then what a noisome smell of sulphur comes about! "Odds, noses and perfumes," as Bob Acres might say, where is the chloride of lime?

Well, well, let's say no more about them. They were what they were. There is no necessity to hold a *post mortem*. We know how they lived and why they died. It is well, too, that they died when and as they did. And now, goodman delver, get them away and out of sight. Their remains are not savoury.

Our latest news of the southern insurrection is that the insurgents of the Yamaguchi *ken* set fire to the castle at Hagi, and the town itself. The fire lasted three days and expended itself on the 2nd instant. There are also reports that a fierce struggle took place on the same day between the Imperial troops and the insurgents under Mayebara—with what result is not stated, but it is said that the former suffered very severe losses.

Information has been received from the Telegraph Office here that communication between this port and Nagasaki has been interrupted since 9.30 this morning, and news has also been received by Reuter's agent that the line between Shanghai and Hongkong is broken.

INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENTS.

From the *Chōya Shimbun*.

NOTIFICATION 136.

It is hereby made known, that as an insurrection has broken out in Kumamoto *ken*, His Majesty the Mikado has given orders for its suppression.

SANJŌ SANEYOSHI,
Prime Minister.

28th October, 1876.

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The following telegrams, &c., referring to the progress of the insurrection in the south, are taken from the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A telegram was received from Fukuoka at 5.10 a.m. on the 27th instant, asking if the police might be armed, as many of the *shizoku*, all carrying swords, were assembling together.

Fukuoka, 6 p.m. 27th instant.—The insurgent *shizoku* at Akidzuki have routed the police who were sent against them. Two companies of the garrison troops have been sent to Ishibitzu, as there are signs of the *shizoku* of Kurume and Yanagawa joining the insurgents.

Kumamoto, evening of the 27th instant.—Some eighty-four of the insurgents, including several of their leaders, have been killed. The others show signs of yielding. The insurgents at Akidzuki show intentions of attacking Kokura, and it is reported that the *shidzoku* of Yamaguchi *ken* (Choshiu) may also break out in insurrection.

Eight telegraphic messages was received by the Army Department at Tôkiô from various places in Kiushiu between 11 p.m. on the 27th instant and 2 a.m. on the 28th, advising that at Akidzuki, Toyotsu, Fukuoka and other places, some 500 to 1,000 *shidzoku* are in rebellion.

A telegram has been received from the Governor of Fukuoka *ken* that notwithstanding all possible care had been taken of the wound of the Governor of Kumamoto *ken*, it was of no avail, as he died at 11.40 a.m. on the 27th instant.

It is reported that the *shizoku* of Saga have broken out in rebellion. Since yesterday (28th) afternoon no message could be sent through the telegraphic wires further than Hiroshima, it is therefore feared that the *shidzoku* of Chôshiu have also risen in rebellion and destroyed the communication.

The following from an extra published by the *Hôchi Shimbun.* There is ground for fear that the rising is assuming grave proportions, but it is satisfactory to observe, by one of the *Hôchi's* paragraphs, that the Satsuma clan is assisting and not opposing the Government.

A large number of young *shizoku* of Saga who came to Tôkiô as students returned to their province as early as the report of this disturbance reached the capital.

On the evening of the 27th instant some person cut the telegraph wires in the capital.

On the 27th at 11 p.m. a telegram from Yamaguchi *ken*, announces that Mr. Mayebara, of Chôshiu, has reported to the authorities that he has received 3,000 rifles and 8 large guns which had been sent to him by Saigo of Satsuma.

A message was received from Yamaguchi *ken* on the 28th instant, that the *shizoku* had assembled in large numbers at Hage. Officials were to be sent to treat with them and to endeavour to persuade them from creating any disturbance. It was reported that the *shizoku* intended attacking Yamaguchi, where a force was ready to oppose them.

The following were published yesterday morning in an extra of the *Chôya Shimbun.*

His Highness Fushimi-no-Miya, who has been absent from Tôkiô for some time on a tour of inspection of provincial garrison troops, has returned in haste to the capital. This leads to the supposition that he will be appointed to the command of the troops sent against the southern rebels.

A telegram which was despatched from Kurume at 11 a.m. on the 29th, says that the present insurrection is widely spread, but it has not yet become so serious or extensive as that which took place at Saga some time ago.

A telegram from Kokura dated 29th instant, 9.30 a.m., says:—As the insurgents fail to find adherents to their cause at Akidzuki, they show signs of abandoning all further opposition.

The following telegraphic advice was received from Kumamoto at 2.15 p.m. on the 29th instant:—Some of the Kumamoto insurgents have fled, others have been killed, and there is every appearance of their force being disbanded. The rebels at Akidzuki have also been defeated. Still the *shizoku* of other places are taking alarming interest in the progress of the rising, which can, however, be easily suppressed, if assistance is sent at once, without it requiring any great force for the purpose.

It is rumoured that the *shizoku* of Kôchi *ken* (Tosa) have also broken out in rebellion, and it is further supposed that the members of the Risshi Society have joined them.

The telegrams received by the Government since the 28th intant having been sent in cipher, the public in general have been unable to comprehend them.

[We are quite at a loss to understand this announcement. Surely the contents of a telegram, either on Government or private business, are not divulged by the employés of the Telegraph Department.—Ed. *J.M.D.A.*]

Some alarming reports have arrived from Wakamatsu and Yonezawa.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The following telegram was received from Kumamoto, dated 8 a.m. on the 28th:—As the insurgents at Kumamoto have been suppressed, two companies of this garrison have been sent to Kurume.

A message from Hiroshima dated at 7.25 a.m. on the 29th instant says:—As there are no signs of disturbance at Hiroshima a company from this garrison has been sent to give assistance to that of Yamaguchi.

A telegram was received from Yamaguchi, dated the 29th instant, and stating that a party of Mr. Mayebara's volunteers assembled at Hagi, in Chôshiu, and ordered the country people to provide them with rations, as they had mustered with the intention of suppressing the rebellion. The Governor of Yamaguchi *ken* (Chôshiu) sent and requested these volunteers to disband, but his orders were taken no notice of, and accordingly, he himself, backed by two companies of the garrison troops, proceeded to Hagi to try and disperse them.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

The troops of the Hiroshima and Osaka garrisons have been sent out to suppress the insurgents of the Yamaguchi *ken* (Chôshiu.)

From the same.

There is the rumour abroad that Mr. Mayebara of Chôshiu had got together some 200 men, and the Governor asked him with what intent this had been done. Mr. Mayebara, replied that he was preparing for an attack by the Kumamoto garrison. But as his attitude seemed suspicious, the Governor put his party to rout by some of the troops of the garrison and they have fled to Sekishiu.

From the same.

It is said that an order has been given by the Government to the Governor of Yamaguchi *ken* to deprive Mr. Mayebara of his rank.

From the same.

It said that some skirmishes have taken place at Tokumaya in Chôshiu.

From the same.

Since the 29th instant we bear that certain disturbances have taken place Fukuyama in Bingo.

From the same.

Yesterday the 30th instant, 102 police constable and 16 police officers of Tokio were despatched in the *Korio Maru* to Yamaguchi.

From the same.

We hear that between the night of the 29th and 30th instant, some 200 policemen are said to have sent from the capital to the North Eastern Provinces.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

On the insurgents of Akidzuki hearing that the troops of the garrison were pursuing them, some threw away their arms and fled, while others submitted to the Imperial forces, and there is no more fear of their rising again.

From the *Hôchi Shmibun.*

The men-of-war *Amagi*, *Hôshô* and *Unyôkan* left Yokohama for the south yesterday, the 30th instant.

From the same.

A message that left Saga 5 a.m. on the 28th announces that the insurrection at Kumamoto has had no effect in that part of the country, and that the *shizoku* are peaceful.

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From the same.

A telegraphic report which was sent from Fukuyama, in Bingo, yesterday the 30th, announces that some forty rioters rose and set fire to the district office.

From the *Akebono Shimbun*.

The province of Tosa is quiet and there is no apparent disposition to rebellion.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

NOTIFICATION No. 103.

(To Shi, Fu and Ken.)

The Government has been informed by telegraph that on the 28th of this month Mayebara, Yokoyama, Okudaira and others, numbering about one hundred, banded together, and when the Governor of Yamaguchi ordered them to disperse they refused to do so, but after obtaining possession of certain Government money they retired to Sekishiu, and on this account the Government has ordered their arrest by the authorities of Yamaguchi *ken*. Therefore whenever any of this party are found in any other *ken*, they must be arrested after identification.

SANJÔ SANEYOSHI,
Prime Minister.

30th October, 1876.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

It is rumoured that the reason that Mr. Mayebara went to Sekishiu was not that he might proceed thence to Shimane *ken*, but that he might embark thence to Niigata, and for this reason the Government is sending a strong police force to the latter place.

From the same.

The insurgents at Fukuyama, in the province of Suwô, are about 150 in number.

From the same.

At 3 p.m. on the 31st ulto. a telegram arrived from Kumamoto, which reported that most of the insurgents in that *ken* had been taken prisoners and peace was restored.

From the same.

A request has been made by the Kagoshima *ken* to permit the police of that *ken* to wear swords while on guard, so that they might be prepared for all contingencies, but Government has not given assent to this request.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

One battalion of infantry and a company of artillery from the Osaka garrison, left by steamer from Kobe for Mitajiri, in Choshiu, on the 31st ultimo.

From the same.

Messrs. Sasaki and Nakashima, both members of the *Genro-In*, have started for Kôchi *ken* (Tosa) to warn the *samurai* there against rising in rebellion.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

The authorities of Kagoshima *ken* have prohibited the admission of the men of any other *ken* within its boundaries. This step has very likely been taken to prevent strangers from stirring up a revolution there, and the regulation is stringently enforced, as residents of other *ken* are not allowed to pass even on business.

From the same.

The following order has been given by the *Daijôkwan* to the Yamaguchi *ken*:—*Jushi** Mayebara of your *ken* has been gathering together a party and planning an insurrection, he has therefore been deprived of his rank.

From the same.

Many *shizoku* and their families of the Saga, Kumamoto and Kagoshima *ken* are returning to their homes from Tôkiô, but it is believed that anxiety about their property is the only cause for their so doing.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

With the exception of those in the Kagoshima *ken*, there exists a general discontent among the *samurai* of the island of Kiushiu.

From the same.

In the provinces of Inaba and Hôki there are certain *samurai* who are exciting the people. It is believed that they are members of Mr. Mayebara's party.

From the same.

Again, yesterday, the 1st, ten police officers and 100 police constables started from Tôkiô for Yamaguchi *ken*.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

On the 30th ultimo, at about 9 a.m., a company of Mayebara's party was advancing from Sekishu towards Hiroshima, and the insurgents of Matsuye in Unshu were also preparing to make an attack on the branch *Koncho* of Shimane *ken*. They are about 600 in number.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

It is rumoured that some thirty *samurai* of the province of Aidzu have lately disappeared from that locality.

From the same.

We hear that a telegraphic report was received yesterday, the 1st instant, to the effect that a disturbance has arisen in Awomori *ken*.

From the same.

Some thirty men were discovered holding a meeting at the Awoyama cemetery at 2 a.m. on the 1st instant, but when some of the police force made their appearance they immediately dispersed. Since then all the powder stores in the neighbourhood of Tôkiô have been very strictly guarded.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

Meetings which were held at Niigata were dispersed by order of the Governor, but notwithstanding this they have been resumed since the 29th instant.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

An order was issued by the *Daijokwan* to the different Departments in the 1st instant, to the following effect:—

The Departments are strictly prohibited from publishing in the newspapers any facts concerning the insurrection of Kumamoto *ken*.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

Since the evening of the 31st ultimo, police sergeants and constables have visited all the native ships entering the harbour, in order to inspect the passengers arriving by them.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 30th.

A launch took place on Saturday last from Messrs. Whitfield and Dowson's yard of a small steamer, named "La Mouette," which has been built by that firm for the Messageries Maritimes. The vessel will have ample accommodation for passengers proceeding on board the Company's steamers, and for valuable cargo, such as silk, &c. The length of the vessel between perpendiculars is ft. 96.10; beam inside planking ft. 14.2, and depth of hold ft. 6. 1. She carries a single engine, the cylinder of which is 10½ in. diameter with 8 in. stroke, and is expected to steam 7½ knots.

It is rumoured that the Government has ordered the Mitsu Bishi Company not to run their usual steamers to Shanghai viâ the ports.

The capital is patrolled by troops to prevent signs of disaffection.

The *Shinagawa maru*, with a large quantity of munitions of war on board, left Shinagawa at 6 p.m. on the 28th inst for Nagasaki.

Tuesday, 31st.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

The Mikado has sent a high official of the *Kunaisho* and a medical man to visit the wounded General, Governor and Vice-Governor of the Kumamoto *ken*, and His Majesty has also sent presents to them through the officials who will leave in the Mitsu Bishi Co.'s steamer *Tôkai Maru* to-day, the 30th instant.

* Denomination of rank.

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From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

On the 29th instant the *Ôkurasho* paid over 300,000 *yen* to the Army Department, which sum will be forwarded at once to the Kumamoto garrison.

The foreign residents of Hakodate have all been thrown into a state of alarm by the issue of the following notification.

"As birds of the crow tribe do enormous injury by ravaging the fields, the Branch Office of the Bureau of Agriculture will set poison for these birds and for bears and wolves about its experimenting grounds. Should the carcases of any animals which have died from the effects of poison be found, they must at once be burned or deeply buried.

Make this generally known."

SUGIURA MAKOTO,
Official of the 3rd rank in the Kaitakushi.

The Hakodate residents, both native and foreign, very naturally fear that the poison may have a wider range than that intended by the notification, and are restricted in the meantime to a diet of beef and fowls, which certainly forms a "*cuisine un peu bornée.*" There is no security against untoward accident so long us this notification remains in force, and it demands the prompt attention of the Head of the Department.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The Government has forbidden the transmission of all native messages by the telegraph any further than Okayama in Bizen.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

At nine o'clock on the evening of the 28th instant a fire broke out at Asakusa, Tôkiô, which destroyed about 200 houses.

From the same.

Although the 29th instant was a holiday, business was actively carried on in the Departments for Home Affairs and the Army, and at the head-quarters of the police.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

The Government has informed the Mitsu Bishi Company that it will probably require the use the *Shinagawa Maru*, *Tôkai Maru*, *Kanagawa Maru*, *Tamaura Maru*, and *Taihei Maru*, bolonging to the above Company, and therefore orders them to have above vessels ready for Government service at a moment's notice.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following correspondence, copies of which have been handed to us by the U. S. Consul-General.

Yokohama, October 10th, 1876.

T. DAVIDS, Esq.,
Tôkiô,

DEAR SIR,—I have been requested by T. Kawaji, Esq., Japanese Chief of Police, Tôkiô Police Department, to express to you the cordial thanks of the Department, for the kind and brave act performed by you in rescuing from drowning a Japanese subject named Miydji Kichitaro, on the evening of the 28th September ultimo.

I have great pleasure in fulfilling the request of Mr. Kawaji, and to add to his thanks the expression of my high appreciation of your manly and courageous conduct.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) THOS. B. VAN BUREN,
U. S. Consul-General.

Tôkiô, October 13th, 1876.

General THOS. B. VAN BUREN,
United States Consul-General,
Yokohama, Japan.

SIR,—I have had the honor to receive your favour of the 10th instant, whereby you convey to me the thanks of the Tôkiô Police Department, through its Chief Mr. Kawaji. In reply, I beg that you will tender to the Department my sincere acknowledgements for its kind appreciation of a simple act of duty to a fellow-creature; and, at the same time, allow me to offer you my persona thanks for your generous recognition of the same.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) THADDEUS DAVIDS, Jr.

Wednesday, 1st.

M. Berland gave his first entertainment at the Gaiety Theatre last night, which was not so well attended as the nature of it merited.

The performance commenced with a show of legerdemain by Madame Berland. All the tricks were neatly and cleverly done, but too much time was occupied with them. These were followed by the *Legend of Madame Angot* sang by Miss Helene Berland, aged seven, with a confidence and appropriateness of gesture quite beyond her years. After a short interval M. Berland appeared in his representation of different characters. The various changes were made with great rapidity and the impersonation of well known public characters assumed with wonderful truth. The great command of facial play which M. Berland possesses was particularly well shown in his representation of "A gentleman reading his newspaper". Then followed the comedy of "*Le Talisman du Père Francois*, which was capitally acted by M. and Madame Berland, and concluded a performance which is extremely well worth seeing.

M. Berland was assisted by the Amateur band, who not only played during the intervals but at such other times as the entertainment required, rendering most effective service throughout; but it is in no spirit of detraction that we recommend that they should practice more together, and that special effort should be made to play more correctly in tune.

We are afraid that M. Berland has fixed the price of admission too high to secure full houses in these hard times, and think that a reduction for at least some part of the house would secure a better attendance, which the entertainment offered fully deserves.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

As there are signs of a fall in the market for silk and silkworms' eggs, the First National Bank and Mitsui's Bank are prepared to place one million of *yen* at the disposal of those who will deposit these commodities as securities.

Thursday, 2nd.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

The Store house of the Army Department at Kajibashi, Tôkiô, was destroyed by fire at 9 p.m. on the 30th ultimo.

From the same.

Mr. Oyama, the Governor of Kagoshima *ken*, is still at Tôkiô.

From the same.

Ten police officers and 104 constables started overland from Tôkiô for Niigata at 2.10 p.m. on the 31st ulto.; and on the same day five police officers and 50 constables left the capital for Chiba *ken* (Province of Kazusa).

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The Government has given orders that not even those who are duly licensed, will, for the present, be permitted to buy, sell or transport any fire arms or munitions of war excepting on service for the Army or Navy Department.

From the same.

Mr. Kondô, a seventh class official of the *Gainushô*, has been appointed to the office of agent for the Japanese Government at Fusan in Corea.

From the same.

Since some eleven *samurai* cut down two policemen at Tôkiô the police are paying the strictest attention to the streets and rivers of the capital. Three suspicious looking fellows were arrested on the 30th ultimo at Akasaka, Tôkiô.

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From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

The *Chugai Hiôron* (formerly the *Hiôron Shimbun*) having been suspended, the proprietors of the same intend to publish another newspaper during this month, to be called the *Bummei Shinshi*, ten copies of which are to be issued monthly.

Friday, 3rd.

To-day being the birthday of the Mikado, His Majesty will review the Imperial troops at the drill grounds near Hibiya-gomon. In the evening His Majesty will receive the foreign representatives at dinner at Hamagoten. The Consuls, both at Tôkiô and Yokohama, will also be entertained at dinner by the *Fu* and *Ken* officials.

The telegraphic news received from Europe within the last forty-eight hours is perplexing and conflicting. On the one hand it is said that Russia has sent an ultimatum to Turkey, and, on the other, that the Manchester market is strong, if not rising. We give both reports for what they may be worth, but place most credence in the latter.

We have been advised this morning by the agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Co., that the cable between Shanghai and Amoy is interrupted.

Various telegrams have been received at Tôkiô advising that disturbances have broken out among the *samurai* of Niigata, Awomori and Sendai, who have probably been emboldened by the Southern *émeute* to rebel. The Government is doubtless fully able to cope with these risings, and it is reported that H. I. H. Higashi Fushimi no Miya has left Tôkiô to take command of the troops in the North.

Saturday, 4th.

Yesterday being the birthday of His Majesty the Mikado, salutes were fired by the men-of-war in harbour and by the fort at Kanagawa. The native town was decorated with flags, and at night the *Machigaisho* was illuminated. In consequence of the day being a general holiday there was no issue of native newspapers.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS UNDER TREATMENT DURING OCTOBER 1876.

Class of Patients.	Remained Sept. 30th.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained Oct. 31st.	Total Treated.
1st	—	—	—	—	—	—
2nd	—	2	—	—	2	2
3rd	1	6	1	1	5	7
4th	1	1	2	—	—	2
Charity	3	—	—	1	2	3
Total	5	9	3	2	9	14

E. MASSAIS M.D.
Surgeon-in-charge.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 29th October, 1876.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,362.58
Merchandise, &c.	$ 921.75
Total	$8,284.33

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,271.75
Merchandise, &c.	$ 548.14
Total	$7,819.89

THE INSURRECTION.

THE news regarding the insurrection in the South does not improve. Last Sunday evening there was good ground for hoping that the worst was over, but the week was but a day or two old when it became evident that the men of the Yamaguchi *ken* (Chôshiu) were making common cause with their not very distant neighbours of Higo. The movement in neither of these *ken* was unexpected; indeed, nothing can be more certain than that the Government has long anticipated something like the trouble which has now broken out. MAYEBARA, who is taking a prominent part among the Chôshiu men, has been regarded with great suspicion for many months, and his dissatisfaction must be deep-seated, for he took an active part in the operations which resulted in the Restoration, and was willingly and prominently identified with most of the men now in power. The leaders of the movement at Kumamoto seem to have been three fanatics of no great note or position, whose chief apparent grievance consisted in the innovations made by the Government in the old customs of the Empire. First deprived of their swords, then ordered to dress their hair in foreign fashion, and, lastly, threatened with the extinction of their pensions, they devoted their lives to a headlong protest against the Government of the day, and, after doing a considerable amount of mischief, fell by their own hands or the weapons of their pursuers. Their adherents allege three special grievances as reasons for their own course of action. First, the capitalization of the pensions of the nobles and gentry; second, the closing of some place of assembly where they were in the habit of discussing local or imperial affairs; and, third, the transmission to the Finance Office of a considerable sum of money, which had long been lying in the provincial chest, and which, they pleaded, ought to have been expended, according to the custom of other *kens*, for local purposes. How far these grievances afford sufficient justification for taking up arms against the Government, is a question which will be answered by each man according to his views of the obligations which constituted authority imposes upon the individual. But it is obvious that no administration can carry out a policy involving a wide departure from consecrated but obsolete practices, if the use of fire and sword is to be regarded as a proper or pardonable protest against its orders.

The energy displayed by the Central Government in dealing with the insurrection at Kumamoto contrasts forcibly with the supineness of the local civil officers, and the culpable laxity of military discipline which permitted a surprize wholly impossible under proper, or even ordinary, vigilance. It is certain, as we have said, that the Government anticipated more or less trouble to arise from its measure for the capitalization of incomes and pensions, which is the true cause of all the present disaffection; and how, under these circumstances, a garrison of some thousands should have allowed itself to be surprized, thrown into absolute confusion, and decimated by a hundred and seventy undrilled, though, perhaps, desperate men, is utterly inexplicable except on the hypothesis of a lamentably loose military discipline. Be this as it may, however, troops, policemen, ammunition and money have been despatched to all the districts in which disaffection has shewn itself in overt acts, and it is not easy to imagine a cause more hopeless and desperate than that which has arrayed several small bodies of undisciplined men, recognising no one leader and following no preconcerted and unifying plan, against a military organization like that which is wielded by the Government,

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Not the less grievous, however, is it that civil strife should again have burst out in the Empire. All appearances warranted the belief a few months ago not only that the power of the *samurai* was thoroughly broken—which indeed, it may be still said to be—but that their loyalty could be relied on, and that the Empire was for ever free from the danger of such disturbance as they have hitherto known only too well how to create when their pride was wounded or their interests were threatened. But the late measure for capitalizing their incomes has touched them to the quick, and they are in no humour to recognize the fact that their former claims on their masters, or on the state which has taken over the obligations of their masters, are no longer what they were. The *samurai* were maintained by their masters on condition that they did such military service as was required of them, and from the performance of this service they are now freed. The changed conditions under which the Empire now exists demanded that the whole power of the state should no longer be, in the last appeal, in the hands of a class which was absolutely uncontrollable so long as it held the power of the sword, and it was a most wise and far-sighted measure which recruited the army from the ranks of the people. The measure which made the incomes of the *samurai* terminable instead of perpetual, was a harsh one; indeed, no pleading can free it from the taint of spoliation. But, on the other hand, no one can plead that a state is to be held in perpetual bondage by any one class of its subjects, and that every scheme of reform, progress, and improvement is to be thwarted on account of claims which lost half their validity when the services which they implied were dispensed with.

The travail of this Empire in its struggle between the old and the new order of things is yet far from being terminated. The marvel is that it has not been more severe, and more full of lamentable incident. It is easy for us who have worked out all these problems, in hundreds of years of strife and bloodshed, amid the arbitrary acts of sovereigns and desperate struggles of their subjects, to see how much the Japanese have yet to learn and to do before they are even safely on the road which has led Europe to her justly boasted triumphs of civilization. Nor is it less than right that foreigners should call attention, as occasion demands, to what seems unjust or irrational in the conduct of this Government towards its people. But not the less is it our duty, if we pretend to sit as judges, to administer a strict justice, and to acknowledge that epigrams are one thing, and judicial sentences other and very different things.

The following Notification has been issued by the Prime Minister.

NOTIFICATION No. 106.

(To Shi, Fu, and Ken.)

It is hereby notified for your information that the Minister for War has reported that the insurgents of the Kumamoto *ken* having been pursued, in compliance with His Majesty's commands, by the troops of the garrison of that place, have been either taken prisoners, or have put an end to their own lives, and order has therefore been restored in that *ken*. He has also reported that information has been received from the garrison at Akidzuki, that the insurrection at that place has also been suppressed.

(Signed) SANJÔ SANEYOSHI,
Daijô-daijin.

30th October, 1876.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

A PLEA FOR PUBLICITY.

(Chôya Shimbun.)

When the spirit of strife arises and begins to diffuse itself among a people, when the report of cannon is heard, and rumours of war are afloat, men wonder, and doubts and fears arise in their minds. These reports being followed with shadowy surmises, the exact truth becomes difficult to ascertain, and the apprehension and confusion which they cause trouble men's minds and disturb that calm in which we all delight to live. Under these circumstances the Government may issue notifications to dissipate this anxiety yet they produce but a slight effect. There surely must be some other way of dispelling all these apprehensions!

Yes, there is! It is to permit the press to make known the actual state of affairs.

When Spain sent the Invincible Armada—the famous fleet which consisted of 130 ships—it was thought that its might was sufficient to conquer the whole of England. And owing to the fear caused by the expected attack, the English were in such a state of confusion that they could hardly take food, rest, or do any work.* In this crisis various rumours went abroad in England, such as, the enemy had destroyed the English fleet, or they had landed at Dover, or they were sailing up the Thames and about to attack London, etc. These reports caused the greatest confusion in the minds of the English, and the Government sought some plan to prevent the rumours from spreading. And this is what it did. It permitted newspapers to be established and to publish all the facts connected with the intended invasion, and this greatly relieved the minds of the people. Can it be doubted then that newspapers are of great service to a nation?

Three years ago, on the outbreak of the Saga insurrection, the Government, fearful that the rumours regarding it might cause anxiety, prohibited the publication of all news of it in the newspapers. But, for this very reason, the people were all anxiety, doubt and confusion, and many untrue reports were put in circulation. Shortly afterwards the Government notified that all true reports could be published in the papers, and the anxiety of the people at once disappeared. This step was similar to that taken by the English Government under the circumstances already mentioned.

There is now unfortunately an insurrection in the South, but it is not of such a nature as to cause any apprehension, and will be quelled in a few days. But we fear that false reports will get abroad among the people if our Government fails to act like the English Government, and prohibits the publication of actual facts. We say this, although we believe that the men now in power have their eyes upon this point.

THE ÉMEUTE OF KUMAMOTO.

(Hôchi Shimbun.)

No war carried on without a definite appellation has ever been successful.

Why do men appeal to fire and sword at the risk of their lives! Either to advance their personal interests, or from the excitement produced by anger, which bids them forget the love of life. Or, again, from a strong determination to follow the dictates of reason, regardless of consequences. From the remotest times all insurrections have had their origin in one or other of these causes.

Now to the men who carry on hostilities for the first cause, there is always a danger that they will lose their lives, so that they seldom encounter danger with courage, and all men who possess common sense, or enough of it for the conduct of their own affairs, would be ashamed to join them. Thus they would stand alone, would gain no adherents, and would inevitably fail in their attempts.

Rebellions which originate in feelings of anger are usually characterized by great haste, and thus no time is given to the formation of good plans in order to carry out the desired object.

* While we entirely agree with the writer's argument, we have to tell him that he is utterly wrong in his facts. The English met the danger which threatened them with the greatest spirit and enthusiasm. Fifty thousand men guarded the person of the Queen. London alone supplied ten thousand, and every town in England furnished its quota. One hundred and eighty vessels were fitted out to encounter the Armada, and long before the storm dispersed it, Drake and Howard had given the Spaniards some lessons they have never forgotten. The heart of England never failed or quailed for one moment under fear of the Spanish fleet, and if the Spaniards had landed, not one of them would ever have returned home. Of this the writer may be entirely sure.—As regards the newspapers, there were no such things in those days. The whole population of England could hardly have numbered more than five millions, very few of whom could read or write.—ED. J. W. M.

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And though the first advance may be violent, still, as the movement rests on no solid foundation, its force is soon spent; and further, the object being to gratify the passion of anger, the cause attracts no adherents. Thus wars originating only in anger cannot succeed.

But rebellions succeed which originate in a strong disposition to follow the dictates of reason. All the adherents are convinced that justice and reason are on their side, and thus they fear neither fire nor sword nor death, and so weak men become as lions, and no sacrifice is considered too great for the cause at stake. The more instructed join them because it is the cause of reason, and the ignorant in order that they may acquire honour. Thus there is no fear of collapse from want of sufficient external assistance, and when men move in such a cause, the matter cannot be dismissed with a sneer, nor can the movers be regarded as traitors.

When a revolution originates in the desire to follow reason, a good name clings to it, and a good title is a mode of making known to the world that the cause for which the standard has been raised is a good one. Thus a war without a name is one either waged on the ground of personal interest, or of the excitement of anger.

Now, has the present insurrection in the south any name? We know of none, and this being so, it must have had its origin either in the attempt to gratify some present interests, or to give vent to sudden anger, and we are strongly inclined to think it has its origin in the latter cause. We repeat that a revolution which is not based on reason never succeeds and one which is the mere vent for anger never lasts.

We have published the reports of the insurrection as they have arrived, and some of them have doubtless been false. Among these is that of Saigo's sending 3,000 small arms and 8 large guns to Mayebara of Choshiu. In all probability this was invented for the purpose of inflaming the minds of people, for Saigo is a man of great sagacity and doubtless knows that as this insurrection bore no name it would not succeed. Under these circumstances our readers would do well not to believe all these reports until they come from better authority.

The Kumamoto Emeute—The Leaders.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

As we mentioned in a previous issue, the men who headed the rebellion at Kumamoto, are members of the *Jimpu* society. Their leader was a man of some seventy years of age, Uyeno by name, and under him, as seconds in command, were two men named respectively Kaya and Ono. All were fanatical adherents of the cause *Sonno joi* (Honour the Emperor and expel the foreigners). They argued in this manner. Our country differs from all other lands, in that it is the country of the gods, and for this reason it should not even for a moment be held to rank below any foreign land. But diabolical spirits now prevailing are bent on abolishing customs which have been cherished and observed from the time of the gods, and on having our people imitate foreigners. These facts cause us the deepest sorrow. Some time ago we were deprived of our most precious swords, and now we are ordered to cut off our top-knots of hair, a fashion which has come down to us from the divine era, and to wear our hair in the foreign style. It remains for us therefore as the best thing we can do, to use our swords in the houses of the officials who imitate foreigners. This alone is worthy of men of our class."

Holding these views, Uyeno and Kaya dressed themselves in the style of the old Japanese warriors, armed with sword and halberd, having previously assembled large numbers of the *samurai* on the night of the 24th inst. They attacked boldly, struggled hard throughout the contest, and died in the manner which they thought beseemed them best. Ono fought throughout the night and, with many others, committed suicide on the following morning. The remainder of the insurgents fled to Akidsuki and Kokura.

These men were amongst the most obstinate of those who clung to the old customs, for the members of the *Jimpu* Society used to say "An eagle will not eat grain even when starving, nor will a *samurai* pursue trade or any like calling even to save his life." Before engaging in any enterprise they always consulted the oracles of such gods as Ten-sho-ko, Daijingu, Hachiman and others, and doubtless did so on the present occasion before leading the insurrection. Yet, being such men as we have described them, they had no great objects in view, and simply led this insurrection as a vent to their own anger, and we can now only express our concern at the death of those officers and men of the garrison who lost their lives in resisting them.

JAPANESE HERALDRY.

By Thomas R. H. McClatchie,
H. B. M.'s Consular Service, Japan.

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan, on the 25th October, 1876.

In almost every land where feudalism has existed, Heraldry has enjoyed distinguished honour and careful attention. The annals of every European country, at least, will show conclusively that the "nobyl and gentyl sciaunce," as old Heralds delighted to term it, has become so bound up and intimately connected with History, that the two are hardly separable. Although the fanciful symbols of Heraldry have not as yet been regarded, in Eastern climes, with the same amount of consideration as amongst the nations of the West, it is nevertheless well known that the germs of the science exist, and perhaps have only lacked the fostering influence of advancing civilization in order to attain to a full growth. Japan, where the feudal system has flourished for an extraordinarily lengthy period, is no exception to this rule, and it is of Japanese Heraldry that this paper proposes to treat.

In comparing Japanese with European Heraldry, it will, as might naturally be expected, at once be seen that the former is remarkably deficient in rule, variety of style, and general character of treatment. So meagre, indeed, is it that it can hardly be deemed worthy of comparison except with the very earliest Heraldry of the West. It is allowed by Heralds that before the adoption of regular coats-of-arms there existed in Europe merely what were termed Badges, that is, "figures or devices assumed for "the purpose of being borne either absolutely alone, or "in connection with a Motto, as the distinctive cognizance "of an individual or a family." Up to the present time Japanese Heraldry has advanced no farther than this primary state. No such thing as a coat-of-arms proper has ever been known in the country, and the only distinctive marks hitherto in use have been Badges and Crests. This is, in a great degree, owing to the fact that the shield, on which in Europe the arms of the bearer were blazoned, has never been in vogue in Japan. The only piece of defensive armour at all resembling it used in Japanese warfare was a large screen of wood, fixed in an upright position by a moveable rest at the back, so as to form a protection for archers. The smaller shield for the arm would have proved a serious encumbrance to a warrior, as the long Japanese sword is two-handed. Thus, then, the only place where the distinguishing mark could be borne was either on the helmet or on the breast-plate, and in this way crests and badges are the only Heraldic insignia here known. The deficiency, however, has partly been remedied by the frequent instances of these devices being marked upon flags or banners of different colours, and it is a curious fact that a large number of these flags could be accurately described by any European Heraldic scholar, in the set phraseology peculiar to his art, so that the shape, colour, etc., of the flag and the device could be correctly delineated from the mere written details. But as a general rule the Japanese do not adhere to those strict laws regarding the combination of metals and tinctures observed in Western lands; they care but little how often the colour of their symbols may be altered, provided only that the general outline of the device be preserved; and this alone is quite sufficient to show that their system of Heraldry is as yet far from perfect. In spite, however, of their deficiency in regard to these most essential points, they still possess various rough laws and are guided by certain usages which show that there exist, without doubt, the rudiments of a system that may eventually be matured into something approaching more closely to regular Heraldic art.

How and when Badges first came into use in Japan is a matter enveloped in considerable obscurity. The popular tradition seems to be that they took their origin from the patterns embroidered upon, or woven into, the state garments of the old court nobles at Kiyoto, and in support of this theory there is adduced the fact that the Chinese character used in writing to express the word Badge or Crest (no distinction being made between the two) is a compound of two other characters signifying "thread-

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pattern" or "thread-writing." The embroidered patterns alluded to were generally circular, and hence it comes to pass that nearly all Japanese Heraldic devices are more or less circular in shape. At the very first, a difference was made in the size of the Badge, according to the rank of the wearer. Those of nobles and officials of high position were no less than three inches in diameter, while subordinate officers and persons of lower rank used smaller ones, down to the ordinary gentry, in whose case the diameter was but one inch in length. In latter times, however, the Badges were very seldom borne larger than the size last-mentioned, except when blazoned on flags or on breastplates. A miniature facsimile of the Badge was generally worn on the helmet as well, being placed in the front, and often between the horns of a crescent shaped piece of metal called *tatémono*, used as an ornament thereon. Thus it would appear that the Japanese owned no distinction between a Crest and a Badge. According to the colour of the flag or the breastplate, so did the tincture of the device vary. On a dark-coloured ground it would be blazoned in gold, white, or red; while on a lighter ground, black or red were generally used. Sometimes families of rank assumed to themselves, as a kind of livery, a special colour for their banners or war-surcoats. The "Nihon Gu'aishi," a standard history of Japan, states with regard to Taira no Takamochi that "his "descendants for generations were military vassals (of "the Crown). They used a red flag." And again, speaking of Minamoto no Tsunémoto, it is remarked in the same work that "his descendants were military vassals "from generation to generation, and they used a white "flag." The two warriors to whom allusion is here made lived in the early part of the 10th century, and were the founders of the two rival families of *Hei* and *Gen*, or *Taira* and *Minamoto*; and these colours were constantly displayed, in after years, in civil conflicts that caused as much bloodshed as the English wars of the Red and White Roses. It is, too, a well known fact that these two families had also their distinctive cognizances, and the Badges of many of their chief retainers have likewise been handed down to posterity, so that it would appear to be a perfectly reasonable conjecture that a kind of rude Heraldry had existed in Japan far earlier than the year 900 A.D.

In Japan, as in European countries, the badges were at first assumed at will by anyone wishing to select for himself and his family some distinguishing mark. In later times, apart from such assumption, there are to be found instances of badges being conferred by a chieftain upon such of his retainers as had distinguished themselves by bravery in fight or by some other deed of merit. As a general rule, however, each man selected his own, and this custom has continued until the present date, so that it is by no means uncommon to see members of the same family wearing different badges. A good instance of a badge being "conferred" is to be found in the history of the family of Kumagae Naozané, one of the chief-retainers of the Minamoto clan. At the battle of Ishibashiyama, near Hakoné, in 1181 A.D., Minamoto no Yoritomo was signally defeated by the Taira forces, and fled away, hotly pursued, accompanied by only two or three of his followers. He concealed himself in a hollow tree on the mountain, to avoid the enemy's scouts, and it is said that one of the latter actually thrust his bow inside the tree to ascertain if any one were hiding within it. It is narrated in the "Gempei Sei-sui-ki," or "History of the rise and fall of the Gen and Hei," that "the bow touched the sleeve of Yoritomo's coat of "mail, whereupon he prayed fervently to Hachiman (the "god of war), when as if for a sign, there flew forth from "the hollow tree two wood-pigeons, clapping their wings "loudly." The pursuers, on seeing the birds, gave up the idea that anyone could be concealed in the tree, and a heavy shower of rain coming on at the moment they abandoned the pursuit. The guide-book to the Nakasendô says, in speaking of the town of Kumagaé,—the residence of Naözané,—through which that road passes, that "as a reward for his (Naözané's) services at the "battle of Ishibashiyama, when he concealed Yori-"tomo in a fallen tree, he received from the latter a "curtain marked with the mistletoe and pigeon "badges." It may be mentioned in this connection that a badge so conferred was not always worn by the recipient in preference to the one which might already be possessed by himself; but could be used at option either as the real or second badge. As an instance of the "assumption" of a badge, there may be quoted the origin of that borne by the family of Niwa, holding one of the Northern daimiates. It is said that an ancestor of this family once went out to battle, bearing as a distinctive mark what was termed a *sashimono*, that is, a small rod, fastened into a socket at the back of the cuirass, which was usually adorned with a small flag bearing the badge of the wearer suspended from a slender cross-bar fastened at one end to the main staff. That of Niwa, however, was only ornamented with eight thin strips of metal hanging from it. When the fight was over it was found that no less than six of these had been hewn away, while the remaining two were bent one across the other in the form of the letter X, or a "cross saltire,"—and this figure was consequently assumed by Niwa as his family badge. Another version of the tale, however, has it that the warrior in question killed so many of his adversaries that after wiping his sword, according to Japanese custom, upon the left knee of his wide trousers after each several encounter, the stains of blood eventually left upon the garment two broad lines in the shape just described. This latter explanation is given by some of the former retainers of the Niwa family, and therefore is probably the more correct of the two. Again, the badge borne by a family named Narita, formerly adherents of the above-mentioned house of Niwa, represents two parallel lines drawn through a circle, and extending for some distance beyond the circumference. The founder of this family, so the tale runs, was once engaged in one of the frequent wars on the Eastern marches of Japan, and his provisions having failed, was put to great straits to obtain food,—a battle being imminent at the time. Casting his eyes around, he espied in the mountains a small shrine, and entering this, found laid therein as an offering a bowl of rice and a pair of chopsticks. The pangs of hunger overcame any religious scruples that Narita may have possessed; he seized the bowl and devoured the rice, and refreshed by this timely sustenance, went forth and bore himself gallantly in the fight. In it he earned considerable distinction, and ascribing this to the favour of the deity whose shrine he had invaded, he took for his badge the circle and two lines, as a rough delineation of the rice-bowl and chopsticks. The above quoted instances will suffice to give a general idea of the manner in which crests or badges were conferred or assumed in the ancient days of Japan.

Most of the great nobles, as may be seen by a glance at any Japanese list of *daimiôs*, possessed three badges, whilst those of lower rank had two, and ordinary *samurai* but one, except in some few instances. Of these, one was always termed the *jô-mon* or "fixed badge" of the family, the others being styled *kaë-mon*, or badges worn instead of the chief one, and these were used on occasions when it was not absolutely necessary to appear in full dress. In time of war, the soldiers in Japan always fought in full armour, and then the crest or badge was of course a conspicuous mark whereby to distinguish friend from foe in the battle-field. It was then displayed on the breastplate, the helmet, and the small flag attached to the *sashimono* as mentioned above. It was also marked upon the curtains usually fastened to upright posts so as to form an enclosure around a military encampment. In time of peace, the badge was as now, generally worn in five places on the upper garment, namely, at the back of the neck, on each sleeve, and on each breast. In some instances, however, the number was increased to seven, by the addition of two upon the collar or margin of the garment just over the chest, and in a line with those on the breasts. Apart from the clothing, nearly every article of common use was marked in like manner. The badge appeared on the lacquered hat, the fittings of the swords or spear-shafts, the *norimono* or planquin, travelling boxes, lanterns, etc., of every Japanese gentleman; and, in the case of a *daimiô*, these distinguishing marks were noted down with such accuracy in the lists of nobles, that by the insignia of a train or retinue on any of the highroads, the name and the rank of their lord could at once be determined. Of so great importance was

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this deemed in a country where etiquette required the observance of various details of ceremony when two nobles and their followers met on the road, that there were generally placed in the van of every procession two or three well-informed retainers,—a kind of Heralds, as it were,—whose special duty it was to take note of the insignia of any train coming from an opposite direction, and pass word down their own ranks as to the due ceremony to be observed under the circumstances. These heralds had by no means an easy duty to perform, for they fell into great disgrace if they failed in what was required of them. It was customary in these trains for the whole of the inferior attendants to wear their lord's badge on their mantles, to facilitate recognition by other travellers. On the castle residences of Japanese nobles in the country, and also on their *yashikis* or fortified mansions in Yedo or elsewhere, the badge of the owner was conspicuously displayed. It was placed over the large gateway, the 2nd badges, if such existed, being placed alongside in many cases;—the large tiles at the extremities of the roof-ridge and end beams also were marked with it, and in some cases the whole of the smaller tiles along the edge of the roof were ornamented with the 2nd badge. It was not very usual to place the chief badge on these smaller tiles. If a *Daimiô* changed his residence, these tiles, so marked, were generally removed, but if not, the badge was always carefully erased, the space being left blank if the new occupant did not care to fill it with his own cognizance. Sometimes, as an especial mark of favour, a feudal chieftain would permit one of his retainers, whom he wished to highly honour, to make use of his own badge; but in such rare instances there was always given to the retainer a *haôri*,—the upper mantle worn by the military class,—marked with the badge, and the privilege lasted only so long as that particular garment was in existence. Nor was the recipient of this favour permitted himself to mark the badge upon any other part of his clothing, and it does not seem that any *hereditary* honour was attached to the gift. From the above remarks it may be be seen that in the case of nobles, at least, there existed some kind of restriction preventing the assumption of a family badge belonging to another house. No badge was worn by the principal during the ceremony of the *harakiri*; nor again, at funerals, was any marked on the white mourning garments. At marriage ceremonies, in very high families, neither the bride nor bridegroom wore a badge on their clothing. The regulations as to women's badges have always been rather vague, but as a general custom it would seem that they commonly wore that of their own family, even retaining it after marriage, though then the badge of the husband's family was occasionally taken in preference.

It may here be interesting to note the devices borne by some of the chief families of Japan, as selected from the list of nobles. But firstly the badges of the Imperial line claim our attention. They are two in number. The first is a representation of the *kiku*, or chrysanthemum flower, and is usually delineated by sixteen petals, conjoined, and rounded at the outer extremities, issuing from a small circle in the centre. Some Japanese, however, state that this is not the chrysanthemum, but is intended as a representation of the sun, so as to bear some connection with the red sun on the national flag, of which mention is made below. But this latter theory seems wholly unworthy of credence, as the *kiku* is frequently represented as a *double* flower,—that is, with the rounded extremities of sixteen other petals showing, from below, in the interstices at the ends of those drawn in the foreground. It is, nevertheless, a fact worthy of remark, that in European Heraldry, when the Sun is blazoned as "in his splendour," *i.e.* irradiated, the rays are nearly always *sixteen* in number, though they are then always drawn with *pointed* extremities. The *kiku* is used as a mark on the hilts of the swords forged by the Emperor Go-Toba, who ascended the throne in 1186. The second of the Imperial badges is a representation of the leaf and flower of the *kiri*, or *Paulownia Japonica*, as it is termed in botany; it displays three leaves, and three flowers, each of the latter consisting of a slender stem with the buds attached. The central stem bears seven buds, and those on the sides five each;—thus this badge is termed in Japanese the "*go-shichi no kiri*," or "five-and-seven *kiri*." Many other families bear the *kiri* badge, but, as a general rule, the buds are but five in number on the central stem, and three on each of the others,—such a one being styled "*go-san no kiri*," or "five-and-three *kiri*." This law regarding the difference in the number of buds is not, however, observed very strictly. The small square banner usually borne before the Mikado when he drives out in public, bears the *kiku* badge in gold upon a ground of red and gold brocade. Thus allusion is made, in a popular song written at the time of the expedition against Chôshiu in 1866, to the "Imperial Standard of Brocade," and during the troubles in Yedo in 1868, the "loyal troops" earned the nickname of *kingire* from the *shreds of brocade* which they wore as a distinguishing mark upon the right shoulder. The *kiri* badge, embroidered in gold, is now every day to be seen upon the uniforms of Japanese officials. But, to speak of the badges of some of the nobles, the following short list will suffice as a sample :—

I.—Tokugawa, (late *Shôgun*): Three leaves of the hollyhock, within a circle; the points of the leaves meeting in the centre.

II.—Maeda, *daimiô* of Kaga: A plum-blossom of five petals,—each of circular shape.

III.—Shimadzu, *daimiô* of Satsuma: The ring of a horse's bridle bit.

IV.—Yamanouchi, *daimiô* of Tosa:
1st.—Three leaves of the *kashiwa* (a kind of oak) within a circle.
2nd.—Two horizontal and parallel lines.
3rd.—The same as the 1st, but without the circle; the stems of the leaves being in each case joined in the centre, the ends pointing outwards.

V.—Kuroda, *daimiô* of Chikuzen:
1st.—A black ball.
2nd.—Three flowers of the *fuji*, or wisteria, conjoined in the centre, and flexed in circular form.

VI.—Hachisuka, *daimiô* of Awa, in Shikoku:
1st.—Same as Tokugawa, only of different colour.
2nd.—The figure called a *manji*, within a circle.
3rd.—The same without the circle.

VII.—Arima, *daimiô* of Chikugo:
1st.—The gentian leaves and flowers, arranged in a peculiar circular form.
2nd.—The figure called *mitsu tomoyé*.

VIII.—Ikeda, *daimiô* of Bizen:
1st.—A butterfly "displayed," or, with wings spread open.
2nd.—Two similar butterflies, fronting each other.

IX.—Nambu, *daimiô* of Morioka, in the province of Mutsu:
1st.—Two Cranes, with wings extended, fronting each other, within a circle.
2nd and 3rd.—Four lozenge-shaped figures, arranged so as to form one large lozenge.

X.—Môri, *daimiô* of Chôshiu:
1st.—The leaf and flower of a water-plant called *omodaka*.
2nd & 3rd.—A horizontal line, with three balls, or stars, arranged underneath it in a pyramidical form.

XI.—Date, *daimiô* of Sendai, in the province of Mutsu:
1st.—Two sparrows, with wings extended, fronting each other, within two branches of the bamboo arranged in circular form.
2nd.—The peony leaf and flower.
3rd.—A circle, enclosing three perpendicular lines.

XII.—Asano, *daimiô* of Aki:
1st.—The feathered ends of two arrows, crossed, within a circle.
3rd.—The same, without the circle.

The Tokugawa badge above-mentioned was delineated on flags as either gold or silver upon a blue ground. This badge is stated in the "Nihon Guaishi" to have been adopted by Kiyoyasu, father of the famous Tokugawa Iyéyasu, in the year 1529. Kiyoyasu, returning from a successful expedition against the eastern portion of the

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flag to be visible. The delineation of the badge itself was, however, identical in the whole four cases. Other instances might be quoted, but the above is sufficient to illustrate the Japanese idea of "difference."

In Japan, also, as in Europe, there is found many an example of what is termed "Canting Heraldry," consisting of devices which have an allusion to the name of the bearer, thus forming a kind of rebus. One instance is that of a family called Hashimoto, whose badge, the buttresses or "foundation" of a "bridge," gives an exact rendering of the name. The free use of Chinese characters as badges of course gives rise to many opportunities for such punning allusions, and thus we find the families of Ii, Honda, Kuki, Okubo, Inouyé and others, bearing as their cognizances characters the reading of which gives the sound of the first syllable of their name. Again, in the *Hakubutsu-kw'an*, or Exhibition Department, in Yedo, there is exhibited a beautiful specimen of a *sashimono*, as above described, to which no description is attached, but the badge marked thereon,—a "temple gate-way,"—together with a second device displayed below, serve at once to make known the fact that it belonged to some member of the house of *Torii*, a family formerly holding the daimiate of Mibu, in the province of Shimotsuké.

Flags and banners of various shapes have been in use in Japan from the earliest ages. They are first mentioned, in the history called "Nihonki," as having been borne by the army of the Empress Jingô in her expedition against Corea, in 201 A.D.; and from the year 900 A.D. onwards frequent allusion is made to them in Japanese works. The very earliest kind of standard was the *setsu*, the original insignia of a Commander in Chief, which consisted simply of a bundle of hair from a bull's tail, fastened to the end of a staff. In later times the favourite forms of flags were those called *fuki-nagashi*, and *hata*. The latter of these was an oblong-shaped banner, generally several feet in length and breadth, which was suspended from a small cross-bar affixed to the staff; the *fuki-nagashi* was a smaller edition of this, very narrow, and terminating in two long streamers. In one of the shrines at Enoshima there is still shown an old specimen of a *hata*, said to have belonged to a member of the family of Hôjô, a powerful house that was for a long time a hanger-on of the Minamoto clan, and itself held supremacy in Japan during the 13th and 14th centuries. This *hata* is about 5 feet in length by 3 in breadth, and is made of coarse stuff of a blue colour, embroidered with gold. At the top are broidered two *mino-game*, or fiery-tailed tortoises, and at the foot a large five clawed dragon. Towards the centre appears the Hôjô badge, consisting of three equilateral triangles arranged in the form of a pyramid, a central space of similar shape being left vacant. This is called the *uroko* badge, supposed to represent a fish's scales, the legend being that Benten-sama, the Sea Goddess worshipped at Enoshima, appeared to Hôjô no Tokimasa (b. 1137—d. 1216) and bestowed this upon him as the cognizance of his family. The narrow *fuki-nagashi* were ordinarily used to mark out the bounds of military encampments, and it was in Japanese warfare a common stratagem to change or alter them so as to deceive the enemy and lure them into an ambuscade. During the civil wars in the period O-nin (1467—1469 A.D.) two brothers of the Hatakéyama family were ranged on opposite sides, and it is narrated in the "Yamato Ji-shi," a small encyclopædia published in Tenwa (1681—84) that confusion was caused by the fact of their both displaying the same kind of white flag, and that one of the brothers therefore invented and used a different style of flag, called *nobori*. This *nobori* was but an enlarged *sashimono*, as already described, and is now always to be seen on the occasion of a Japanese festival. In recent times, the Japanese have adopted the European style of flag for use on ship board and also in the field.

The national flag of Japan, so well known to every foreigner resident in this country, displays the device of a red ball on a white ground. This red ball is termed in Japanese *hi-no-maru*, or "circle of the sun," in allusion to the fact of Japan being the most distant Eastern country. The adoption of this as the national flag was only notified by the Government in 1859, but the *hi-no-maru* had been for centuries before that time a very favourite badge. At the *Hakubutsu-kw'an* there is to be seen an old standard, described as the "sun and moon standard." This curious specimen consists of a staff, on the end of which is fixed a large white crescent, with the horns upwards, surmounted again by a small red ball: from below the crescent hangs down what appears to be a bunch of white horse-hair. In the 19th volume of a work entitled the "Yedo Meisho Dzuyé," or "Pictorial Guide to the celebrated localities of Yedo," there is given an illustration of a *sashimono* bearing a precisely similar device. This *sashimono*, it is stated, belonged to one Chiba no Tanémichi who was in charge of the hamlets in the department of Kokubu, Shimôsa, in the period Jinyei (1182-85). It is possible that the old standard above mentioned may date from about the same period. Prior to this time, the Emperor Takakura (acc. 1169, abd. 1180) presented at the shrine of Itsuku-shima, in the province of Aki, thirty fans, which, as the "Gempei Seisui-ki" narrates, "were all pink fans, bearing the *hi-no-maru*." When Takakura's successor, the Emperor Antoku, was carried away to the West by the Taira family, when they fled from Kiyôto before the Genji forces in 1182, he visited the shrine, when one of these fans was given to him by the priest in charge, who asserted that "the sun thereon was the spirit of the late Emperor,—"and that the arrows of the foe would be caused by it to "recoil upon their own persons." Confident in the efficacy of their sacred talisman, the Taira troops, at the battle of Yashima, in Sanuki, in 1185, placed this fan upon a pole in a boat, which was rowed to within fifty yards of the beach, in full view of the Genji, who were mockingly challenged to shoot at it. Nasu Munétaka, a Minamoto warrior, accepted the challenge, shot, and struck the fan, upon which the hostile army were greatly dismayed. In memory of this feat, Munétaka's descendants, the Sataké family, till lately lords of the castle-town of Akita, in Déwa, adopted for their badge a fan marked with a ball. They, however, "differenced" this device by changing the colours of their chief badge to a black ball on a white fan, their 3rd badge shewing a white ball on a black fan. We next meet with the *hi-no-maru* at the time of the invasion of Kiushiu by the Mongols in 1281. Whilst the Kamakura Shôgun, Koréyasu, was collecting forces to march against the enemy, he sent on, as leader of the vanguard, Utsunomiya Sadatsuna, to whom he gave two sacred banners, on which were portrayed respectively the sun and the moon. Both these devices were inscribed with the names of Buddhist deities. Upon Sadatsuna's arriving on the sea-coast at the scene of action, he unfurled these banners, when a sudden whirlwind arose and destroyed the Mongol fleet. The two flags were bestowed upon Sadatsuna as a reward, and were by him presented to the temple of Minobusan in Shinshiu. Subsequently the one marked with the sun (*hi-no-maru*) was transported to Saikiyôji, a temple near the village of Kamédo, close to Yedo, while the moon banner (*tsuki-no-maru*) was left in its original place. The banner brought to Saikiyôji is described in the "Yedo Meisho" as being 6½ feet (Japanese) in length by 5½ in breadth. Around the edges were marked eight dragons, within which, again, were portrayed the "Four Tennô" (four Buddhist guardian deities), while in the very centre was the *hi-no-maru* inscribed with the names of other Buddhist deities. A banner of this description is styled *hata mandara*. It was suspended, like the ordinary *hata* above-mentioned, from a cross-bar fastened to a staff. Of late years, it may be remarked in passing, this word *hata* has been used in a much wider sense, and is the name at present given to *all* flags or banners, of no matter what shape. The suit of armour worn by Toyotomi Hidéyoshi, better known to foreigners as Taikô sama, (b. 1540—d. 1598), now on view at the *Hakubutsu-kw'an*, also bears the *hi-no-maru* in three places, namely, on the breastplate, and on the two shoulder-flaps. In this connection, it is interesting to note that on the Taikô's breastplate and gauntlets there are marked no less than eleven different badges, amongst others the Imperial *kiri* and *kiku*. From the above may be learned the antiquity of the present national device of Japan.

Nearly every public department in Japan now possesses its own special flag. That of the Board of Works bears the Chinese character *ko*, 工, ("works") in red on a

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white ground, and that of the Survey Department is divided diagonally from right to left, red and white, with the same character, in black, at the base. The War Department uses a white flag with the *hi-no-maru* adorned with 16 red rays, and the Marine Department a deeply indented horizontal red line, surmounted by an anchor of the same colour, the whole on a white ground. It will be observed that in every instance the Imperial colours of Japan, red and white, are strictly preserved.

So much importance has always been attached to flags by the Japanese, that we find the Christians who revolted at Shimabara in 1639, adopted and used as their war ensign a white flag marked with a red cross, as narrated in the "Shimabara-ki," a history of the revolt in question. So hateful in the eyes of the Japanese was this Christian symbol that in 1673, at Nagasaki, the crew of an English vessel named the "Return" were advised not to hoist the English flag with the cross of St. George. Fraissinet, who mentions this circumstance in his work "Le Japon," further quotes a passage from the journal of the voyage of the "Return," in which it is stated that a special flag had been made, *without the cross*, in order not to give offence to the prejudices of the Japanese, who took the cross to be a distinguishing mark of the Portuguese who had been expelled the country some 30 years previously. On one occasion, we are told, there was hoisted by mistake the flag containing the cross, and this was at once detected by the Japanese authorities, who sent off to enquire the reason. This little incident shows clearly what attention was paid in early days at Nagasaki to even so small a matter as a change in a Heraldic device. The cross does not hold here the honourable position that Western Heralds give to it; it is exceedingly rare as a Japanese badge, and amongst the many suits of armour at the *Hakubutsu-ku'an* there is but one bearing this device,—as a Crest, on a small circular piece of metal.

Before leaving the heading of flags, it will not do to leave unmentioned that of the Mitsu Bishi Company, the Japanese Mail Steamship Company running between China and Japan. This well-known flag displays the device of three red diamonds, conjoined in the centre, on a white ground, thus bearing a "canting" allusion to the name of the Company. The diamond-shaped figures are said to represent the seed-vessels of the water-plant called *hishi* (the Water Caltrops) which is found in large quantities in the province of Tosa, to which province belonged the merchants who started the Company. It is not improbable that there is likewise contained an allusion to the badge of the former *daimiô* of Tosa, the three oak-leaves being "differenced" and changed into diamonds.

Of Monumental Heraldry there do not exist very striking examples. Indeed, with the exception of the devices shown upon the mansions of the former *daimiôs*, hardly any exist save those on tombstones. The badge is generally sculptured in relief at the head of the stone, the inscription coming immediately below it. In some instances it is gilded. In temples, many of the *torii* or gateways are ornamented with Heraldic devices carved upon them, and in other places small plates of metal marked in similar manner are affixed to the posts or beams of the buildings. The tombs of the Tokugawa Shôguns at the temples at Nikkô, in the province of Shimotsuké, and at Zôjôji, in Yedo, furnish many beautifully executed specimens of these devices.

In imitation of Foreign Orders of Knighthood, etc., the Japanese Government, in February 1875, instituted an "Order of Merit." This consists of eight classes, to each of which is assigned its own peculiar decoration. The decoration, in the case of the First Class, consists of an eight-pointed star of thirty-two white enamelled rays, issuing from a red enamelled ball (the *hi-no-maru*); this is worn on the right breast, while a badge consisting of a smaller star of similar description, surmounted by a "five-and seven *kiri*" in green and purple enamel, hangs from a white ribbon with red edges worn across the right shoulder. By the Second Class the star alone is worn, on the right breast, while for the Third Class a narrow white and red ribbon round the neck supports a smaller facsimile of the badge of the First Class. Below the Third Class the small badge only is worn, on the left breast, from a small ribbon of the colours, and some difference is made in the enamel and also in the number of flowers on the *kiri*. The seventh and eighth classes wear the *kiri* only, without the irradiated *hi-no-maru* below it. The design is a good one, and the decoration compares very favourably with many of those seen in Europe. It would, perhaps, have had a better effect had the red ball in the centre been smaller, and surrounded by a circle of white enamel. This would not only have relieved the dark colour of the *hi-no-maru*, but would also have been in accordance with the strictest Heraldic usage, as showing likewise the *ground colour* of the national flag. A good precedent for this may be observed in the case of the star of the English order of the Garter, where the red cross of St. George has a narrow white edging, the better to represent the device of the English "White Ensign." The Japanese War Medal, which was likewise instituted in February 1875, is of silver, and hangs from a white ribbon edged with green, worn on the left breast. The obverse bears the Chinese characters for "War Medal," while the date is engraved on the reverse.

For the sake of pure Heraldic art in this country, it is to be regretted that several of the Japanese officials who have visited Europe have carried their imitation of foreign usages so far as to invent and make use of Supporters for their Badges. This arises from ignorance of the fact that in Heraldry it is only a *shield*, not a *badge* or *crest*, that can have supporters, and it should likewise not be forgotten that in the West it is only to persons of a certain rank that Heralds accord the right to bear supporters to their shields. But, in the absence of any definite rules of Heraldic art in Japan, these anomalies are likely to continue.

It does not, however, seem very probable that any perfect system of Heraldry will arise in this country. With the fall of the feudal régime passed away the most favourable opportunity for its establishment, as in the case also of the countries of the West. In Europe, Heraldry is at this date little more than an interesting study of the past, as a companion to Historical research; and in Japan there does not appear any reason to hope for a revival of an art which has long since seen its most palmy days in other lands. The above notes may, however, prove of some interest to any one who has studied Western Heraldry, and at least give rise to a comparison between the old system of our own middle ages, and that followed during the late feudal times of the Empire of Japan.

A TALE OF A CAT

MURDER.

(Continued.)

Yes! there was no doubt that a terrible thing had happened at the castle. The world was less by one dainty, bright faced, innocent little maid, and that the world was none the better for it may safely be affirmed. Many portents were said to have occurred that night, and amongst others it was averred that my lady, tossing and turning and muttering in her uneasy slumbers, awoke with a shiver and a shriek, declaring that somebody had laid an icy hand upon her shoulder, in proof of which assertion she pointed out that it could not have been a dream, inasmuch as the icy hand aforesaid had left a large wet mark upon her garment. It is true that the story has not obtained that implicit credence which incontrovertible facts deserve, for some see nothing in it but the dews of terror, whilst others affect to disbelieve it altogether. But, be its value what it may, one thing at least is certain, that placed side by said with after events, the authenticity of which has not been questioned, it will bear a very favourable amount of probability indeed.

It must not be supposed that whilst engaged in putting together the chain of circumstances which led up to the death of Koharu, we have been for one moment unmindful of the claims upon our attention of Nedzutarô's little rival. The fact of the matter is, that whilst entertaining all the respect and admiration to which a scion of a family so distinguished is entitled, we have been prevented from narrating all the adventures which befel him by one trifling consideration, namely, that hitherto nothing whatever of an unusual or an adventurous nature had befallen him at all, unless, indeed, it be considered worth the recounting that he had been all the time steadily surmounting

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those little ills and ailments which are incidental to infancy, and seemed in a fair way of becoming in process of time a handsome and intelligent youth. He was now in his fifth year, and was truly a very engaging little fellow, full of merry pranks and playfulness, and, if his parents' opinion went for aught, of prodigious cleverness. He delighted every body he came in contact with, and was well nigh worshipped in the castle. He had arrived at the dignity of a name since we busied ourselves with his affairs, and was known as Midorinosuke.

Now it happened that a night or two after that fatal one on which Koharu sought a respite from her sorrows, beside a virgin sister at the bottom of a well, young Midorinosuke, it was remarked, exhibited a strange and unwonted wakefulness. In addition to this he seemed so fretful and peevish that his faithful nurse was consumed with a not unnatural anxiety upon his account. To pass an indifferent night meant to have an indifferent day, she reasoned, and here was her little master drifting along towards the morning without so much as having closed an eye. What will my lady say of his out of sorts when she comes to see him in the morning? And yet he awake he would, prattling all manner of old fashioned things, and just as deaf—although naturally an obedient child—to his nurse's oft repeated injunctions to "go to sleep," as if the imperative mood of the verb 'to sleep' had no meaning at all.

Now what was to be done in this extremity? Already the little fellow's colour had risen to a fever glow, and worse might come if further time were lost. The nurse—with hesitation, we avow it,—as has been the custom with ignorant but well meaning nurses from time immemorial to the present day, perceiving an indifference amounting, it might be said, to insubordination in her charge, and despairing of attaining her end by love, determined to appeal to the powers supernatural to enforce her authority, and in fact, to make a long story short, threatened to call a ghost to compel him by the agency of fear to go to sleep.

How often do our evil deeds recoil upon our own heads! This foolish woman, intent upon the invocation of a ghost, dropped off to sleep herself with the word upon her tongue. Slipped into unconsciousness, so to speak, in company with a ghost, and not approving of her fellow traveller in that misty region, she retraced her steps and woke the household and herself with a piercing shriek, declaring that Koharu had stood beside her bed with pale face and dishevelled hair, and clothed in ghostly white.

Nor could she be persuaded that her vision was a dream, the natural result of a circumstance the minds and tongues of everyone had been busy with for many hours past. The apparition was so very real, she insisted, and moreover had, horrible to relate, indulged in goblin laughter. How could she have been mistaken, she begged to be informed by her master—whose anxiety upon his boy's account, to whom she still performed the duties of maternity, made him most desirous of calming her agitation—how could she be mistaken when she had heard, as plainly as she could hear my lord and lady now, that infernal laughter?

This unanswerable logic would no doubt have clinched the matter if it had had been pursued further, but inasmuch as it was found that his nurse's terror had communicated itself to Modorinosuke, the entire attention of his parents was directed towards reassuring him. But in vain did they put forth all their endearments, for the dawn of day found him so ill and feverish from fright and want of sleep, that the family physician had to be called in to prescribe for him.

The most vigorous treatment, however, proved of no avail, so that when on the third day since the apparition certain ominous little spots proclaimed the ailment to be small-pox, the good people of the castle and the worthy doctor himself, with a curious inversion of cause and effect, were unanimous in declaring that of a surety the ghost of drowned Koharu must have appeared and wrought this mischief, inasmuch as the disease confined itself to the nursery where the manifestation took place.

And, indeed, there was no mistake about it. It was the small-pox, sure enough, and a bad and malignant form of it too. So bad and malignant, that although Midorinosuke recovered from it with his life, he lost his eyesight in the struggle.

Who can describe the anguish of his loving parents at this overwhelming affliction? To think that the son, on whom depended all their hopes of a worthy succession, and on whose account his mother had endured so much, should have been so hardly dealt with, was truly heartrending. But they wouldn't believe it, that they wouldn't. They'd leave such silly fears to croakers. Let proclamation be made forthwith to far and near that rewards the most liberal, to the half of all their worldly substance, if necessary, would be cheerfully bestowed upon whoever would lift, if even by ever so little, the veil which disease had hung between Midorinosuke and the light of day.

But when, one after another, the crowd of quacks and mountebanks who had been attracted by the hope of gain—professors of every art and science under the sun, each more pursed and puckered, and more confident and pompous with his weight of ignorance than his predecessor—departed, shaking their heads, and blaming the child's constitution, or the stars, or the season, or, in fact, anything and everything except their own stupidity and want of power to perform a miracle, by degrees it became apparent to even such unwilling believers as his parents, that their boy's case was indeed a hopeless one, and that for the future they must content themselves with the maimed and mutilated resemblance of what has once their hope and joy.

Why, it continually occurred to them, had not this evil, happened to Nedzutarô, who could have well been spared, nay, whose death would have been an actual relief to all concerned? But it was always so in this world. Nobody ever got their deserts, and to set a value upon aught was to court destruction for it. In fine, they came to regard poor Nedzutarô's health and strength as an injury continually inflicted on them, and hated him accordingly. Nor was this unreasonable dislike the less severely felt, it may readily be believed, when they were constrained to acknowledge to themselves that Nedzutaro would, of a surety, more worthily fill his father's place when the proper time arrived than his poor blind foster brother. Perhaps, however, the severest trial to their equanimity was the discovery that their boy undoubtedly gave promise of exceptional abilities. And that he was not likely to be behind-hand in accomplishments was guaranteed by the learned Furukawa Kenyo, who discovered in him a wonderful talent for music and the probability of a fine voice.

Nedzutarô, meanwhile, pursued the even tenor of his way, having apparently delight in nothing but study, and seeking seclusion as often as possible to gratify his passion for self-improvement. There were many, however, who believed that a profound melancholy which had taken possession of him since his lover's suicide, had more to do with his retiring habits than the pursuit of learning. In support of this conjecture they were wont to draw attention to his abstracted air, and the irrelevant answer which it was remarked he so often returned to a question. It was said by those who knew him best, that Koharu's ghost was always with him, inviting him to diligence and helping him with her counsel. He had been heard to talk aloud as if to another person, when it was well known that there was no one in his room beside himself, and he had of late acquired a strange way of looking over his shoulder, when perplexed or in doubt, as if asking for advice.

Notwithstanding that these peculiarities may have been explained by the habit that he had of reciting poetry aloud when alone, and thinking twice before he spoke, there was no gainsaying the fact that Nedzutarô was greatly affected by Koharu's death, and did really prefer the solitude of his chamber to the society of his fellows, whose mirth and levity had grown distasteful to him.

More especially did he avoid the society of his parents, and particularly that of his mother, as he could not acquit them of being the cause of that horrible event which he mourned. He was obliged, however, much as he may have disliked it, to attend his father as usual whenever he felt inclined to play his favorite game of checquers.

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in insisting unconditionally upon its acceptance. And it is right, perhaps, for on it many of the after events are suspended.

And now our task is finished. Good Critic! Patient Critic! Gentle Reader! Only whatever name it is the fashion now-a-days to address that impalpable and unseen entity for whom stories are written, what do you think of our tale? We promised you love, suicide, and murder, and have we not given you good measure, pressed down and running over? And lest you should feel dissatisfied or hypercritical, have we not also given you over and above the bargain a liberal sprinkling of every emotion which finds a lodging in the human heart?

But, Mr. Showman, what about the cat?

Most insatiable and unreasonable Sir! We vow and protest that we said nought about a cat. There is no cat in the contract.

But stay, we are not unmagnanimous. We are minded to gratify thy curiosity about the cat. Our compliments to thee, then, and we place in thy hands the remaining fifteen volumes of the veracious history, of which the first has been imperfectly translated for thy amusement Through them the cat frisks and gambols to her heart's content. And, hark ye! We wish you much joy of them—those fifteen other volumes!

But, Mr. Showman, why is——?

Nay! nay! We refuse to be questioned further. Ring down the curtain, Mr. Prompter, if you please.

Correspondence.

DEATH OF MR. HATAKEYAMA, DIRECTOR OF THE *KAISEI-GAKKO*.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Dear Sir,—Mr. Hatakeyama Yoshinari, the Director of the Imperial University, who was yesterday followed to his grave by a large number of Japanese friends, by the Professors and students of the University, and by many others, was so well known to many in England and America, as well as to most of the foreign community here, that a brief notice of him may not be out of place in your columns.

Mr. Hatakeyama was among the first to leave his country for the purpose of becoming acquainted with foreign methods of war, education, and such other matters as seemed to be identical with civilization, in the minds of the Japanese ten years ago. As a mere youth in company with the present Minister to China, the former Minister to England, and others now holding important positions in the Government, when the penalty of death for leaving the country was not yet removed, he assumed the name of Soogiwoora—a name familiar to many in England and America—and sailed to England, where he remained during a few years as a student. Subsequently he went to the United States, entering Rutger's College, and although he did not complete his course of study, he made such advancement that this institution recently conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. When the late Embassy sent by His Majesty to the various Treaty Powers reached Washington in 1872, they sent for Mr. Hatakeyama to join them as a Secretary. In this capacity he visited all the Courts of Europe. After the return of the Embassy to Japan Mr. Hatakeyama was at once appointed to the responsible position of Director of the Imperial University, which had just been opened. This position he continued to hold until his death, though failing health compelled him to withdraw from active duties almost a year ago. In the hope of regaining strength he sailed for America six months ago, but his disease was past human skill, and when all hope failed, he hastened to return (that he might die in) his native land. But this was not granted him. He died October 20th, on board the P. M. steamer *City of Peking*, when almost within sight of home.

As a man, Mr. Hatakeyama was possessed of a large heart, generous impulses, and that liberality which is supposed to come with education and travel. He was of a noble family by birth, and also by adoption

As Director of the Kaisei Gakko he was beloved by all. He will be sorely missed in the University, and there are few in this country who could take his place. Indeed, in any land there would be found few who have reached a completer freedom from those small prejudices that infest little souls. He was a cosmopolitan, and took wide views on all questions that concerned the welfare of his people.

As a Japanese he was most patriotic.

In his study and travel he was constantly reducing everything to the one thought,—How can this be made helpful to my own people? He never forgot that here in these islands was his place; he never was tempted to lie down idly in the midst of an ease which a high civilization showed him. He was always busy, ambitious, and patriotic. If there was one word which was on his tongue more often than another it was the word—*Patriotism*. With a weak body he yet accomplished much, endured much; the fatigues of travel, the demands of business and friendship were wearing upon him, still he was ambitious to be doing more. Many a time have I found him long after midnight deep in study over his work, or in consultation upon business which he deemed urgent.

He is an example worthy of imitation by the young men of Japan That one who had reached a point where he might have been so useful in the Department of Education, or indeed in any Department of the Government, (for Mr. Hatakeyama had the unbounded confidence of the men who are ruling in Japan, including His Majesty, the Emperor), should be removed at so early an age as thirty-three years, and in the time of so great a dearth of men like him, is one of the deep mysteries of Providence.

Your correspondent, who had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Hatakeyama intimately for nearly five years, during which time a warm personal friendship was maintained, would not write all his mind if he did not mention something concerning the Christian character of him whom he mourns almost as a brother. His was one of the sincere and devout souls. I have walked with him frequently to the house of God, have talked with him about the simplicity and the mystery of godliness; and I think that the sincerity, the truthfulness, and the gentleness, which mark a true child of God, were a real and ruling part of his life. He did not identify himself with any single organization here in Japan, but that only proves that he had good and sufficient reasons for not doing so. I know, as a matter of fact, that he pleaded the cause of toleration in places where his plea was heard, and more, that his seeming withholding was not from any fear of evil results to himself, but rather from a following of his own judgment in the matter, which was probably not a wrong one. He was known and recognised as a believer in Christianity by all who knew anything of him. I could not but feel, as his friends laid him away according to the simple Shintô rites, that the last offices were not altogether what Mr. Hatakeyama would have wished; but as he left no expressed wish in the matter, it was only for his friends to do as they deemed best. He sleeps the sleep of the just; and though buried without what is distinctively known as Christian burial, he certainly was as deserving of it as are many in Christian lands unworthy of it.

The Faculty of the University at a meeting held on Saturday, October 28th, unanimously adopted, by a rising vote, the following:—

"We have heard with deep sorrow of the death of Mr. "Hatakeyama, who for the past three years has filled the "post of Director of this University, and for whom as a "man, an officer, and a friend, we have entertained "so high a regard, and so great respect.

"Resolved—that in testimony of our sorrow for the "loss we have sustained by his lamented death, we wear "the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

"Resolved—that the Secretary of the Faculty be re-"quested to convey to the aged mother, and family of "Mr. Hatakeyama, this expression of our deep sympathy "in their bereavement."

I am, very respectfully,

W. E. PARSON.

Tôkiô, October 31st, 1876.

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THE AUTUMN RACE MEETING.

The heavy rain of Wednesday which necessitated a postponement of the first day's racing, was succeeded by beautiful weather yesterday, and by the time that the races commenced the course was in fair condition. Unfortunately there was a great falling off in the attendance of foreign and native spectators, and though a large number of ladies kindly graced the Grand Stand with their presence, it cannot be denied that a feeling of dulness prevailed to a great extent, and notwithstanding that really good racing was shown in some of the events on the programme, the whole proceeding sadly lacked the pleasurable excitement of former meetings. The band of the *Vineta* was in attendance and played during the intervals between the races.

First Day.

Thursday, 2nd November.

1. The Trial Plate.—For China Ponies that have never won a flat Race here. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round.

Mr. Morrison's *Maris*, 10st. 8lbs... 1
,, De Benter's *Mongolian Chief*, 10st. 8lbs..... 2
,, John Peel's *Ta Phairshon*, 10st. 5lbs..... 3

This was a very slow race, as the three ponies which came to the post took matters in a comparatively leisurely way until they entered the straight, being led up to that point by *Mongolian Chief* and all running well together; but at the distance *Maris* came well up and won cleverly by three quarters of a length, despite all the efforts the *Mongolian* could make. *Ta Phairshon* was a good third. Time 2 m. 29 sec.

2. The Griffins' Plate.—For Japan Ponies *bona fide* Griffins. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Five Furlongs.

Mr. Morrison's *Distemper*, 10st. 6lbs..... 1
,, Savile's *Saladin*, 10st. 2lbs..... 2
Col. Forrester's *Grayling*, 10st. 4lbs..... 3
Mr. John Peel's *Annandale*, 10st. 6lbs..... 0

This brought but a field of four who got away well together without any difficulty, *Grayling*, pulling hard, taking the lead. *Amandale* soon fell astern, while *Grayling* and *Saladin* raced hard together, with *Distemper* lying well in the rear. On entering the straight the latter was set going, passed the leaders at the distance, and won the race through downright good riding by about half a length. Time 1 m. 23½ sec.

3. The Celestial Cup.—For China Ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Three-quarters of a Mile.

Mr. De Benter's *Chief Mongolian*, 10st. 11lbs..... 1
,, Morrison's *Lintie*, 10st. 2lbs..... 2
,, Savile's *Crusader*, 10st. 5lbs..... 3
,, John Peel's *Grey Friar*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0
,, Walter's *Little Fish*, 10st. 11lbs..... 0

Grey Friar showed his usual temper at the post, but after one false start a field of five got away well together, led by the above named, being closely followed by *Crusader*, *Chief Mongolian*, *Lintie* and *Little Fish*. This order they maintained to the straight, where *Grey Friar* dropped behind, leaving the three next named to make a good race down the straight, which resulted in a victory for the *Chief* by a length, *Lintie* beating *Crusader* by the same distance. Time 1 m. 41 secs.

4. The Akindo Cup.—Presented. For Japan Ponies. Winners of two Races at the last two meetings here 12lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Five Furlongs.

Mr. Osborn's *Sandboy*, 10st. 4lbs..... 1
,, Morrison's *Distemper*, 10st. 6lbs..... 2
,, Savile's *Drift*, 10st. 2lbs..... 3
Col. Forrester's *Sirocco*, 10st. 4lbs..... 0

This race was supposed to lie between *Distemper* and *Sandboy*. They all got off without any delay, *Drift* leading, and being closely followed by *Sandboy* and *Sirocco*, while the *Tartan*, who had a bad start, lay far behind. At the trees *Drift* was done; at the distance *Sirocco* shut up, leaving *Distemper*, who was fast coming up, to challenge *Sandboy*, and the two made a good race in, finishing a capital struggle with the advantage to *Sandboy* of only a neck. Time 1 m. 24¼ secs.

5. The Challenge Cup.—Value $150. For China Ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. One mile and three-quarters.

Mr. Morrison's *Hereward*, 10st. 11lbs. ..... W.O.

This, which should have been the race of the day, was a miserable failure, as failing any opponents *Hereward* had a walk over.

6. The Britannia Cup.—Presented. For China Ponies. Winners at this meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round and a distance.

Mr. Morrison's *Tallapoosa*, 10st. 8lbs..... 1
,, Savile's *Saracen*, 10st. 5lbs..... 2
,, John Peel's *Mactarish*, 10st 5lbs. 3
,, do. *Grey Friar*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0
,, Walter's *Little Fish*, 10st. 11lbs. 0
,, De Benter's *Mongolian Chief*, 10st 8lbs..... 0

Little Fish jumped off with the lead which he kept until nearly the half mile, being closely followed by all but *Grey Friar*, who hung behind. At the quarter all the ponies were in a ruck, but on entering the straight *Saracen* and *Tallapoosa* came away and the former looked like winning, but had to succumb to the latter who won by a length, owing in a great measure to good riding. *Mactarish* was very well up for third place. Time 2 m. 37 secs.

7. The Coffee Cup.—Presented. For Japan Ponies. Winners of any open Race previous to this meeting 10lbs. extra. winner of No. 4 excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Pringle's *Sirius*, 10st. 6lbs..... 1
,, Marlborough's *Typhoon*, 10st. 2lbs..... 2

Only two appeared at the post for this. *Sirius* led all through and on entering the straight came away easily, so that *Typhoon's* rider pulled his pony up. It is to be feared that the Yokohama favourite's day is done. But he has long been an ornament to this course, and can creditably retire under the shadow of his former laurels.

8. The Jockey Cup.—For China Ponies. Winners in China or Japan in 1876, and Winners at this meeting excluded. To be ridden by jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Japan. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round.

Mr. Marlborough's *Andante*, 10st. 11lbs... 1
,, De Benter's *North Mongolian*, 10st. 8lbs..... 2
,, John Peel's *Ta Phairshon*, 10st. 5lbs..... 3
,, Lessey's *Good Medium*, 10st. 11lbs..... 0

This was a good race for the three first named, the result being in doubt until the post was neared, when *Andante* just contrived to secure the victory by half a length. The rider of *Good Medium* seemed to make a waiting race of it, but unfortunately the distance was too short for his peculiar tactics to have a fair show. Time 2 m. 22 secs.

Second Day.

Friday, 3rd November.

Yesterday was favourable as regards weather for the second day's racing, though not so beautifully fine as Thursday was. Being the Mikado's birthday, and therefore a holiday, the natives attended in greater numbers than on the first day, while the foreign attendance was about the same. Several ladies enlivened the scene by their presence and, as on the previous day, by several exceptionally brilliant toilets, some of which might have emanated from Worth himself.

1. The Bluff Cup.—Presented. For China Ponies. Winners of two Races at the meeting 7lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round.

Mr. Morrison's *Lintie*, 10st. 2lbs..... 1
,, Savile's *Saracen*, 10st. 5lbs..... 2

For this only two started, so that there was no excuse for the advantage which *Lintie* was allowed to have when they did get away. *Lintie* led all through, and though he permitted his opponent to come up at the straight, never had any difficulty in maintaining his lead, despite a gallant attempt on the part of *Saracen* to wrest the prize from him. Time, 2 m. 18 secs.

2. The Maiden Stakes.—For Japan Ponies that never won a Race. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round.

Mr. Morrison's *Dignity*, 10st. 2lbs..... 1
,, Reid's *Drizzle*, 10st. 8lbs..... 2
Col. Forrester's *Grayling*, 10st. 4lbs..... 0

This was a poor affair altogether. A bad start was effected which allowed *Dignity* to rush away with a decided lead. *Grayling* bolted badly almost immediately after starting and was pulled up, leaving *Drizzle* to endeavour to catch the Tartan, which he quite failed to do, and though *Dignity* ran wide down the straight, won as he pleased in 1 m. 3½ secs.

3. The Owners' Cup.—Open to subscribers to the Cup only. For all Ponies. Winners of more than two Races at the meeting excluded. Weights as per scale. Entrance, $5. Half a mile.

Mr. De Benter's *Chief Mongolian*, 10st. 11lbs..... 1
,, John Peel's *Bonito*, 10st. 8lbs..... 2
,, John Peel's *Grey Friar*, 10st. 5lbs..... 2
,, Morrison's *Maris*, 10st. 8lbs.. .....dis.

A field of four appeared at the post, and for this event *Bonito* was somewhat of a favourite. If the general wish of the public could have decided the result, this pony would have carried off the prize for his popular but unlucky owner, but the Fates willed it otherwise. After some delay the ponies got away to another bad start, of which *Maris* had the best, securing and keeping the lead. At the trees *Chief Mongolian* forged ahead and challenged *Maris*, and was well up on his quarter on entering the straight, where the latter ran wide, taking the *Chief* over with him to the outside rail, so much so, that on nearing the post the latter had to pull outside, and only secured second place. On this account the owner of *Chief Mongolian* claimed a foul, which was subsequently allowed by the stewards after investigation, so that the cup fell to Mr. De Benter. Times 1 m. 2 secs.

4. The Visitors' Cup.—For China Ponies. Winners of one Race at the meeting, 7lbs.; of two Races, 10lbs. extra. Winners of more than two Races excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. One mile and a half.

Mr. Morrison's *Tallapoosa*, 10st. 8lbs..... W.O.

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Unfortunately both for the Tartan stable and the public this was another walk over, as no pony could be found to compete against *Tallapoosa*.

5. The Autumn Cup.—For Japan Ponies. Winners of any open Race previous to this meeting, 10lbs. extra; winners at the meeting, 5lbs. extra. Penalties accumulative. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Marlborough,s *Jim Hills*, 10st. 4lbs. 1
,, Pringle's *Sirius* (5lbs ex.), 10st. 11lbs. 2
,, Osborn's *Sandboy* (5lbs. ex.), 10st. 9lbs. 3

For this only three started and from the first the result was never in doubt, as *Jim Hills* rushed away with and kept the lead, winning with ridiculous ease. Time 1 m. 41¼ secs.

6. The Club Cup.—For China Ponies. Winners at the meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round and a distance.

Mr. Morrison's *Braemar*, 10st. 8lbs. 1
,, Savile's *Crusader*, 10st. 5lbs. 2
,, De Benter's *North Mongolian*, 10st. 8lbs. 3
,, John Peel's *Mactavish*, 10st. 5lbs. 0

Only four appeared at the post out of fifteen entries. *Crusader* was fancied for this but could not head *Braemar*, who was never in danger but led from first to last, securing another victory for the Tartan in a canter. *Crusader* beat *North Mongolian* for second place by a length. Time, 2 m. 39 secs.

7. The Yokohama Plate.—For Japan Ponies. Winners at the meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Five Furlongs.

Mr. Savile's *Drift*, 10st. 2lbs. ..... +1
Col. Forrester's *Sirocco*, 10st. 4lbs. ..... +2
Mr. Reid's *Drizzle*, 10st. 8lbs. 3
,, Marlborough's *Typhoon*, 10st. 2lbs. 0

This was considered by many as a certainty for *Typhoon*, but the bad condition the old pony showed yesterday was apparent again to-day, and he was never dangerous to his opponents. *Drift* made the running, being followed by *Sirocco* and *Drizzle*. On entering the straight *Drizzle* ran wide, and the race lay between *Drift* and *Sirocco*, the latter picking up as the post was neared, and making a capital finish with *Drift* to the most exciting race of the day, which resulted in a dead heat.

Deciding Heat.

This was run off after the last race of the day. Mr. Savile, who rode his own pony, made the pace hot from the first and quite ran away from *Sirocco*, though the latter made a desperate and somewhat successful effort to lessen the distance between them when coming down the straight. But he could never catch *Drift*, who scored the first win for Mr. Savile at this meeting. It is but fair to say that in both heats *Sirocco* carried about 7 lbs. over weight.
Time: First heat 1 m. 24 secs. Second heat 1 m. 25 secs.

8. The Criterion Stakes.—For China Ponies. A forced entry for all Ponies that have run at the meeting. Winners of one race, 12lbs.; of two races, 17lbs. extra. Ponies that have run twice, and have not been placed, allowed 7lbs. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Morrison's *Braemar*, (12lbs. ex.) 11st. 6lbs. 1
,, De Benter' *Mongolian Chief*, 10st. 8lbs. 2
,, Savile's *Saracen*, 10st. 5lbs. 3
,, John Peel's *Mactavish*, 10st. 5lbs. 0
,, John Peel's *Ta Phairshon*, 10st 5lbs. 0
,, John Peel's *Bonito*, 10st. 8lbs. 0
,, Walter's *Little Fish*, (7lbs. allowance), 10st. 4lbs. ... 0

This brought out a field of seven who got off after some delay to a good start, *Little Fish* taking advantage of his allowance and making the pace. At the five furlongs all the ponies were well together, but *Braemar* took a decided lead which he maintained to the finish, and won easily by two lengths, notwithstanding the extra weight he carried and the strenuous efforts *Mongolian Chief* made to come up to him in the straight. Time, 2 m. 56 secs.

Third Day.

Saturday, 4th November.

The Club were again fortunate in having fine weather for their last day's racing. There was a slight falling off in the attendance both of ladies and the general public, but proceedings passed off successfully and pleasantly. Mr. J. A. Fraser officiated as judge at this meeting, and Messrs. Cruickshank and Cope as starters.

1. The Hurdle Race.—Value, $75. For all Ponies. Over Six (6) Hurdles. Weights as per scale. Entrance, $5. Once round.

Mr. De Benter's *North Mongolian*, 10st. 8lbs. 1
,, Marlborough's *Andante*, 10st. 11lbs. 2
,, Lessey's *Good Medium*, 10st. 11lbs. 3
,, John Peel's *Mactavish*, 10st. 5lbs. 0

Andante led off and took the first hurdle easily, being followed by *North Mongolian* and *Good Medium*. *Andante* had so good a lead up the hill that the race seemed to be entirely his own, but catching the top rail of the second hurdle he fell and threw his rider, thus giving a chance to *North Mongolian* which was taken advantage of. *Andante's* rider soon remounted, and caught up his opponent at the trees, and a good race ensued between the two down the straight, where owing to a swerve on the part of *North Mongolian* both took the last hurdle together. Strange to say *Andante* did worse in the run in than expected, and the *Mongolian* won by two lengths. Time 3 min. 0½ sec.

2. The American Cup.—Presented. A Handicap for all China Pony Winners at the meeting. To be handicapped by the Stewards at the close of the second day's racing. Entrance, $5, *compulsory*. Open also to beaten Ponies at the meeting. One Mile and a quarter.

Mr. Morrison's *Tallapoosa*, 12st. 1
,, De Benter's *Mongolian Chief*, 11st. 2
,, Walter's *Little Fish*, 10st. 7lbs 3
,, John Peel's *Bonito*, 10st 7lbs. 0

Only four started for this. *Bonito* gave some trouble at the post, but eventually all got off to a good start. *Tallapoosa* led past the stand, followed at an interval by *Bonito*, the others being well in the rear. This position they retained up the hill, at the top of which *Little Fish* came up, and at the quarter all the ponies were well together, though the Tartan still led. On entering the straight *Mongolian Chief* was let out and made a good effort to catch *Tallapoosa*, but could not manage it, and the latter won after a good race in by a clear head only. Time, 2 m. 54 secs.

3. The Nippon Handicap.—A Handicap for all Japan Pony Winners at the meeting. To be handicapped by the Stewards at the close of the second day's racing. Entrance, $5, *compulsory*. Open also to beaten Ponies at the meeting. Once round.

Mr. Marlborough's *Jim Hills*, 11s. 3lbs. 1
,, Morrison's *Distemper*, 10s. 10lbs. 2
,, Savile's *Saladin*, 10s. 2lbs 3
,, Pringle's *Sirius*, 11s. 3lbs. 0

Again four ponies appeared at the post who got off with a bad start for *Jim Hills*. *Saladin* and *Sirius* ran wide at the bottom of the hill, thus letting the other two well up. From the five furlongs the race lay between *Jim Hills* and *Distemper*, but after getting the lead the former was never headed, and won with lots to spare. Time 2 m. 24 secs.

4. The Scurry Stakes.—For all Ponies. Weights as per scale. Entrance, $5. Three furlongs.

Mr. Morrison's *Mavis*, 10st. 8lbs. 1
,, Savile's *Drift*, 10st. 2lbs. 2
,, William's *Picayune*, 10st. 5lbs. 3
,, John Peel's *Grey Friar*, 10st. 5lbs. 0
,, De Benter's *Chief Mongolian*, 10st. 11lb. 0

As might have been expected there was some trouble at the post, *Grey Friar* sustaining his reputation for fractiousness, so that more than one false start ensued, but they all eventually got off well together. *Mavis* and *Drift* jumped off with the lead and kept this position to the quarter, when *Mavis* drew ahead and had it his own way down the straight, winning by a length and a half. Time 45 secs.

5. The Solace Cup.—For all beaten Japan Ponies at the meeting. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Five furlongs.

Col. Forrester's *Grayling*, 10st. 4lbs. 1
,, ,, *Sirocco*, 10st. 4lbs. 2
Mr. Reid's *Drizzle*, 10st. 8lbs. 3

Only three went for this. *Drizzle* was left behind immediately on starting and never had a chance. Both of Col. Forrester's ponies raced together throughout, *Grayling* winning by a length in 1 m. 26 secs.

6. The Consolation Plate.—For all beaten China Ponies at the meeting. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round and a distance.

Mr. Savile's *Crusader*, 10s. 5lbs. 1
,, John Peel's *Mactavish*, 10s. 5lbs. 2
,, Walter's *Little Fish*, 10s. 11lbs. 3
,, John Peel's *Ta Phairshon*, 10s. 5lbs. 0

Crusader led off hard held, but gave way to *Little Fish* going up the hill, and afterwards to *Ta Phairshon*, but picked up again at the trees. Here *Mactavish* made a splendid effort and came through his ponies, but although he led on entering the straight was unable to shake off *Crusader*, who again took the lead and finally won by several lengths. *Little Fish* was a bad third. Time, 2 m. 40 secs.

7. The Sayonara Stakes.—A Handicap for all Ponies. To be handicapped by the Stewards at the close of the second day's racing, when entries will be received. Winner of No. 2 excluded. Winner of No. 3, 10lbs., and winners of any other race after the publication of the handicap, 7lbs. extra. Entrance, $10. Once round.

Mr. Morrison's *Lintie*, 11st. 1
,, De Benter's *Chief Mongolian*, 11st. 2lbs, ... 2
,, Savile's *Saracen*, 10st. 7lbs. 3
,, *Bonito*, 10st. 2lbs. 0
,, Osborn's *Sandboy*, 9st. 10lbs. 0

From the start *Lintie* had the best of it, waited on throughout by *Chief Mongolian*, who, however, could never get ahead of *Lintie*, as the latter perhaps had an advantage in the handicapping. The race lay entirely between these two and resulted in an easy win for *Lintie* by a length, in spite of all the *Chief* could do. Time 2 m. 20 sec.

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A bettoes, race for Japan ponies, 5 furlongs, then took place, for which seven ponies ran, with the following result. The winner was ridden by Dr. Wheeler's well-know and handsome little betto, who only weighs 5 stone, but who guided his pony to victory with a confidence worthy his appearance.

Col. Forrester's *Grayling*..... 1
Mr. Osborn's *Sandboy*..... 2
Mr. Pringle's *Sirius*..... 3

This was followed by a bettoes' race for China ponies, once round, for which four ponies went. Again the Doctor's little Phaeton was equal to the occasion, made the most of his light weight, and all through kept ahead of the crack pony of the meeting, Braemer, winning an excellent race in the good time of 2 m. 13½ secs.

Mr. Savile's *Crusader*..... 1
,, Morrison's *Braemar*..... 2
,, John Peel's *Bonito*..... 3

Law & Police

IN H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before H. S. WILKINSON Esq., Acting Law Secretary.

Saturday, October 28th, 1876.

W. COPELAND *v.* E. LEWIS.

Plaintiff claimed $204.90 on a promissory note, with $8 interest, and costs. Defendant admitted the claim, but had a counter-claim amounting to $287, part being for 16 kilderkins of beer supplied, the rest being value of some casks, barrels and bottles sent to plaintiff.

The Court said that as defendant admitted the claim of plaintiff, he was practically the plaintiff in this case, and would consequently have to open the case.

E. Lewis, sworn, stated:—I am a British subject, residing at No. 81 Yokohama. I admit the promissory note of $204.90. I bought 20 kilderkins of beer from Bourne & Co., and as I knew I owed Copeland this $204, I went to tell him of it. I said if I did not buy it someone else would, and it would be the same for him. He thanked me for telling him. I asked him how much he would give me for the casks when empty. I usually sell my empty casks to him, but this time he said he did not need empty casks there, having more on hand than he had use for. He had joined Wiegand a day or two before, but he said he was willing to buy the whole of the ale as it stood. I replied that I needed it myself and could not let him have it. He said that the *Modeste* people did not like lager beer but wanted good English ale. It was either the *Modeste* or the *Audacious*; I think the former. I then said I would see if I could spare any. I had promised 10 of them to Scott of the "New York Saloon." When I went home to give delivery of these 10, the man in charge said "Copeland has just been here and taken it all away." (Paper handed in.) That is the receipt. (Mr. Copeland admitted its authenticity.) That is a note of the value of the ale per kilderkin. (Produced.) $18 is the price usual in the Settlement, but having bought such a quantity it was reduced to $17.

Mr. Copeland had no questions to ask, but begged to make his statement.

William Copeland, sworn:—I am an American, staying at 123 Bluff. On the 8th July, Mr. Lewis came to me and sold 16 kilderkins of English ale at $1.30 per kilderkin. He had bought it at Bourne's Auction at the same price. The beer I bought for the benefit of Copeland and Wiegand, and took delivery of it. The two empty hhds. which he had charged me for, are our own property. He had been supplied with beer and these were the empty casks, which, according to our regulations, had to be returned. He was often provided with beer by me. He never charged me for the empty casks before. The two barrels I know nothing about. The bottles are all right.

To the Court:—Lewis asked me to take this beer off his hands, as he had bought it. He said it was very cheap, but I thought it unusually dear. I told him that he must remember that beer sold at auction by Japanese at $1.30 per kilderkin could not be very good. He insisted on my taking it. That is all the conversation we had.

To defendant:—I do not know anything about the barrels.

Defendant stated to Court that he had bought these hhds. and barrels of beer from Land, Crawford & Co., and he could show the receipts.

W. Copeland said the beer was poured down the gutter, whatever Lewis might say as to its excellence.

Mr. Lewis, recalled:—I cannot find out what I paid for the beer, I asked Copeland's man the day after the beer had been taken, and he said Copeland had told him he had bought it. The beer was the balance left when the firm of Hooper Brothers ceased. It was excellent beer. I paid more than $1,30 for it, though I cannot be positive. Mr. Scott can witness to this fact.

Malcolm Scott, publican, sworn:—I live at No. 179. I am a British subject. I remember about this stock of beer. It was good and fit for use. I tasted it. I asked Lewis to give me half of it but I did not get any.

To court.—I tasted the beer, and thinking it good I asked for half of it. No price was mentioned, but I daresay I should have had to pay $10 over what Lewis gave for it.

William H. Miller, sworn:—I am a British subject. I am a printer at No. 81. I remember this beer, and it was good. I know that Lewis sold some to Mr. Copeland; he told me so. I cannot say if I was in the house when it was delivered.

To Court:—I saw one cask taken from amongst the rest, and I along with others tasted its contents, I am sure it was the beer now under consideration.

Benoit de Yongh, sworn, stated: I am a Belgian subject. I remember tasting this beer some month ago. It was excellent. The bar keeper, when I asked for beer, told me he had some splendid English beer. I liked it very much and had a glass pretty nearly everyday, it caught my fancy so much.

This closed the evidence for defendant. Plaintiff called as witness his partner.

E. Wiegand, who was sworn: I am a partner in the firm of Copeland and Wiegand. I am an American. I remember this beer. About the 28th of July, Mr. Lewis came up the hill and offered 20 kilderkins of sour ale which he had bought at Bourne's auction to Mr. Copeland, who asked him what price he had paid for it. Lewis said $1 50, and he would give it for the same price. Mr. Copeland said he would take it at that figure and Lewis asked him to send for it as quickly as possible When we sent for it we only found 16 kilderkins. Mr. Copeland asked where the rest were? He was told that Lewis kept four for himself. Mr. Lewis was supplied with hhds. of beer, and the empty hhds. came back, though I could see none which did not belong to the brewery.

To defendant: There are 60 American gallons in a hogshed. You have bought hhds. of beer from us since I joined the firm. I was present when the conversation took place between Copeland and you. It was not fit to be drunk, and so you were told.

Defendant said the greater fool he to buy bad beer.

Witness to Court: The beer was thrown away. It was no use. Our object in buying the beer was to get the casks when empty.

Thomas Holm, sworn:—I am a German subject, and drayman to Copeland and Wiegand. I remember this transaction very well. Lewis told me he had some good English beer on hand, which he had bought for $1.30 per kilderkin. I told my employers about it and they said they might buy it for the sake of the casks, but they did not given any definite answer for Lewis. I was standing at the gate in the afternoon when Lewis called, and we went into the office. He then told Mr. Copeland what he had said in the morning. It was decided that Copeland would take it at the price Lewis had paid for it. I went for it on the Sunday morning, and told Mr. Lewis my errand. He said "Very well, very well," and when I remarked that there were only 16 instead of 20 he said that he intended selling the other four to his customers mixed with lemonade or something. After taking the 16 I gave a receipt for them in the name of my employers. (Paper shown.) That is it.

To the defendant:—You were in the house when I took the beer. I did not tell you we were making vinegar with it. I may have said so, but I do not think I did. Mr. Pearce was present also when I took the beer.

To the Court:—When Lewis told me he was keeping the beer it was so good, I answered in joke "We are making vinegar of it." We do make vinegar, but this stuff would not make it. I think Japanese must have made it.

Thomas Pearce, sworn:—I live at No 81. I remember this beer being delivered to last witness. I knew it had been bought at auction. I have often taken a little glass, and I, with other gentlemen, pronounced it remarkably nice. I think I was on an excursion to the country on the Sunday. I slept on the counter as usual during the night. I am a musician in the establishment.

To defendant:—I really do not remember whether you were at home when the beer was delivered. I remember hearing you say you were angry you had not been present when Copeland's man called.

The Court in giving judgment said:—The evidence in this case is very conflicting Plaintiff says he bought

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the beer for $1 30 and has three witnesses to prove the fact, whilst defendant does not know what he gave it for. So I must conclude the beer was sold at $1 30 per kilderkin. Judgment therefore is that Lewis pay Copeland the sum of $204 90 claimed in the petition and $12 costs. That Copeland pay Lewis $23 05 of the sum claimed in the cross petition and $6 costs. That therefore Lewis pay Copeland $187 85 within 10 days.

IN H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before H. S. Wilkinson, Esq., Vice Consul.

Wednesday, November 1st, 1876.

William Lovett, a seaman on board the British ship *Mary Fraser*, was charged with refusal of duty.

Prisoner admitted the charge, under provocation.

J. Dexter, master, sworn: I promised him money to go on shore, as he says, but as the others to whom I had given money returned on board drunk, I thought it prudent to withhold the $2 from him. The last time he got leave he returned to the ship after his time and was unfit for duty for 24 hours after. I offered to get the things he wanted and asked him to give me a memorandum. This did not satisfy him and on Monday night, he went on shore against orders and I did not see him till 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning. I sent for the constable, and prisoner in his presence refused duty, so I brought him on shore here.

Prisoner said he had asked for money to go on shore, but the captain refused. Then the mate gave him liberty to go on shore but without money. So he went on Monday night.

Captain Dexter denied this statement.

Prisoner to Court: I am willing to resume duty if the captain will give me the things I want or the money to buy them with.

Discharged upon payment of costs, on condition of returning to duty at once. His Honour remarked that masters of vessels should always fulfill their promises to the men, knowing how apt they are to take advantage of such an omission.

HAMMOND ON SPIRITUALISM.*

(The Nation.)

On this most dismal of subjects Dr. Hammond has given us a book that is both sensible and entertaining. His survey of so-called "spiritualistic" phenomena is extensive, and with a large and important part of them his intimate acquaintance with abnormal states of the nervous system has enabled him to deal very successfully. The results of a physician's experience are, moreover, very happily supplemented by historical research. One of the excellent points about Dr. Hammond's book is its frequent comparison of contemporary delusions with those of earlier times. He makes such wholesome use of the annals of witchcraft and the biographies of mediæval saints, mystics, and charlatans, as fairly entitles his book to a prominent place on the Index Expurgatorius. The marvels countenanced from time to time by the Roman Church fare no better in his hands than the wonderful deeds of the Homes and the Davenports, and of these it is left doubtful whether the most marvellous part is the audacity of the performers or the gullibility of the spectators.

According to Dr. Hammond, spiritualism is for the most part barefaced imposture, the remainder being innocent delusion. By many person who adopt this view on the whole, yet are unable to realize how great is the capacity of the human mind for being deceived, a reservation is made in behalf of divers phenomena which are alleged to take place in conformity to some undiscovered "nature law," or to require for their explanation some species of "force" other than those with which scientific men are familiar. Dr. Hammond is not inclined to admit any such reservation as this, which, even if it were allowed, would be of small use to the spiritualists. Even if an event were admitted to be inexplicable save by an appeal to some "force" other than those that have hitherto been studied, we should still have no sort of reason for assuming any connection between this unknown "force" and the "spirits" of deceased persons. Such an assumption could find no warrant whatever, save in a general *a priori* hypothesis, handed down to us from barbarous times, which has been uniformly discredited wherever there has been an opportunity for testing it. Even to describe such a "force" as "psychic" is to beg the whole question; for until we have subjected it to a long course of experimentation, like that which has built up our scientific knowledge of heat and light, we can have no means of knowing whatever it is "psychic" or not. It is, however, very unphilosophical at the outset to appeal to any new or unknown force until we have thoroughly exhausted all means of explanation furnishable by forces that have already been defined: and by the advocates of spiritualism no such preliminary enquiry has ever been made or even attempted. When, therefore, Mr. Crookes finds himself unable to explain the way in which Mr. Home causes the index of a spring-balance to descend without exerting any apparent pressure on the lever, it is a very violent stretch of inference to call in an imaginary "psychic force" by way of simplifying the matter. This is appealing from the known to the unknown, and it is in no such way that discoveries are made in those physical sciences which Mr. Crookes has so carefully studied. Dr. Hammond may well say that "there are so many ways in which known forces manifest themselves, and so little is known of the laws which govern them, that Mr. Crookes might, for the present, with safety and propriety, have held his opinion in abeyance." As Mr. Crookes's experiment is the only one cited in which the spiritualists seem to have been able to work in broad daylight, and to dispense with the grosser forms of jugglery, a brief description of it may prove instructive.

In order to test Mr. Home's pretensions to a power of altering the weights of bodies by "spiritual agency," Mr. Crookes constructed a simple and ingenious apparatus "consisting of a mahogany board thirty-six inches long by nine and a half inches wide and one inch thick. At one end a strip of mahogany was screwed on, forming a foot, the length of which equalled the width of the board. This end of the board rested on [the edge of] a table, while the other end was supported by a spring-balance" pendent from a tripod stand. Obviously, now, when Mr. Home placed the tips of his fingers lightly on the end of the board which was resting on the foot or fulcrum, the pointer of the balance ought to have remained perfectly stationary; even a heavy pressure directly over the fulcrum could not alter the position of the lever. But, as a matter of fact, the pointer descended, showing that the weight or downward pull at the end of the lever supported by the balance had been increased by from three to six pounds. In order still further to guard against the possibility of Mr. Home's exerting any muscular action on the board, Mr. Crookes placed a glass vessel full of water over the centre of the fulcrum, "and by means of an iron stand, quite detached from all the rest of the apparatus, a vessel of copper was held so that it dipped into the water without touching the sides of the glass vessel, the bottom of the copper vessel being perforated with holes, in consequence of which it was partially filled with water. . . . When Mr. Home placed his hands inside the copper vessel, any force passing through his hands had to traverse the water, hence no muscular action of his could have any effect upon the spring-balance. With the apparatus thus arranged, the lever oscillated as in his previous experiment, the average strain registered being three or four pounds."

Such were the phenomena to explain which Mr. Crookes invoked the assistance of an unknown something which it pleased his fancy to call "psychic force," while his companion, Dr. Huggins, more wisely declined to express any opinion. In connection with these phenomena, Dr. Hammond calls attention to an experiment of Prof. Tyndall's in which an egg is placed in an egg-cup and a long lath balanced upon the egg: if a dry stick of sealing-wax, which has been well rubbed with a piece of woollen cloth, be held over one end of the lath, the latter, no matter how heavy will rise to meet it. In dry weather many persons can make the finger serve the same purpose as the sealing-wax, by first shuffling their feet for a few moments over the carpet. Taking these things into consideration, Dr. Hammond arranged an apparatus like that of Mr. Crookes, and, applying the stick of sealing-wax just over the fulcrum, where Mr. Home's finger-tips had rested, the pointer of the balance at once descended. The same result was immediately afterwards obtained when, after shuffling over a thick rug, Dr. Hammond rested his finger on the same place. So far, therefore, the strain on the balance would seem to be due neither to ghosts of departed men nor to "psychic force," but to some peculiar manifestation of that commonplace agent, friction electricity. How far Dr. Hammond's experiments may be conclusive, it is not in our power to say. What it concerns us to notice is that his method of going to work, by searching for some analogous case within the region of experience, is the method of science and of common sense, whereas Mr. Crookes's method, of deserting the region of experience in quest of some "psychic force," is the method which characterizes alike the barbaric myth-maker and the ill-trained thinker in a civilized community. So long as scientific men are capable of doing such unscientific things, it is not to be wondered at that primitive superstitions still survive,

* "Spiritualism and Allied Causes and Conditions of Nervous Derangement. By W. A. Hammond, M.D." New York: G. P. Putnam & Sons. 1876. 12mo, pp. 344—339.

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Some of Mr. Home's other tricks are suggestive in another way The feat of making a small table so heavy that the credulous by-stander cannot stir it from the floor shows what curious results may be obtained from highly impressionable people by riveting their attention. Dr. Hammond has himself performed this trick with entire success. Taking a small Japanese table, weighing less than two pounds, he informed a young man that he was going to make it too heavy to be raised from the floor. For a quarter of an hour he held the tips of his fingers on it, until the young man's attention became riveted, when he removed his hands and challenged the young man to lift the table. It proved immovable, and, "I saw" says our author, "that so far from endeavoring to lift it, as he supposed he was doing, he was in reality pressing it with all his might towards the floor." But as soon as Dr. Hammond had waved his hand over the table and declared that it might now be lifted, the young man lifted it with ease. Scientifically viewed, such phenomena are very interesting; they seem closely akin to the phenomena of hypnotism in men and animals, so strikingly illustrated in the experiments of Kircher and Czermak. Hens and pigeons can easily be put into a cataleptic state by holding a cork or a bit of chalk before their eyes so as to attract their attention: and in a similar way a frog's attention may be so absorbed that his belly may be cut open without his seeming to notice it. Mr. Braid has similarly hypnotized men; and Dr. Hammond produced complete anæsthesia in a lady by causing her to look for a few moments at a cork fastened upon her forehead while her back was cauterized with a red-hot iron.

As for Mr. Home's tricks of putting live coals into his waistcoat pocket and on other people's bald heads with impunity, such things have so long been commonplaces with second-rate conjurors that it is astonishing to find intelligent men like Mr. Wallace quoting them as instances of ghostly agency. Nothing could be easier for a clever juggler like Mr. Home than to exchange real coals for false ones, or to protect his own pockets and the heads of his dupes with asbestos cloth, without attracting notice. Such a proceeding would require far less skill than that of professional magicians, like Hermann or Houdin, in comparison with whose wonderful achievements the best performances of spiritualists are not worthy to be named.

Still keeping to Mr. Home, his famous trick of "levitation." or appearing to float through the air out of one third-story window into another, seems partly to illustrate the effects of intense expectation in producing hallucination, partly to show us for the thousandth time how little unsifted human testimony is worth; for on one occasion, while two "respectable witnesses" were sure that they saw the great "medium" come sailing feet foremost through the window, their less gullible companion was equally positive that the levitating gentleman was sitting quietly in his arm-chair all the while! Nothing is more common than for us to be told what people of undoubted veracity have seen. For our own part, if we were to answer frankly in such cases, we should take our cue from a celebrated naturalist whose friend was recounting to him a miraculous shower of frogs from the sky. "It is fortunate," said he, "that you have seen it, for now I can believe it. If I had seen it myself, I should not have believed it!" The commonest acts of perception are so liable to be warped by hypothesis (a fact which conjurors like Houdin consummately understand) that it is quite useless to conjecture what our witnesses may really have seen, unless we know much more than they are likely to tell us of the physical and mental condition under which their seeing was done. At a meeting of spiritualists in Boston, Mr. Robert Dale Owen once saw what he took to be an "apparition in shining raiment," being quite clear in his mind that no deception or illusion was possible under the circumstances. But Dr. Hammond, making a diagram of the rooms from data contained in Mr Owen's account, shows that, with the greatest ease, a "woman in white" might have been brought into the room and illuminated by means of a dark lantern without awakening suspicion. The case of Angelique Cottin, the famous "electric girl," is equally instructive. After tipping tables, repelling books, brushes, and other small objects, and disturbing magnetic needles before numerous "intelligent audiences," her alleged powers were carefully investigated by a committee of the Academy of Sciences, consisting of Arago, Becquerel, Geoffroy St. Hilaire and others. Tables, books, brushes, and magnetic needles, all kept most provokingly quiet, and the "electric girl" subsided into oblivion. So, numbers of people who watched the "Welsh fasting-girl" were quite sure that she subsisted without food; but, when really competent watchers were introduced, the poor creature died of starvation, destroyed by her own obstinacy and the criminal acquiescence of her parents.

We have touched upon but few of the topics treated in Dr. Hammond's book. Into his elaborate discussion of the painful and often disgusting phenomena of hysteria, ecstasy, and stigmatization we have not space to follow him. His subject is one which leads the enquirer into some of the darkest and most loathsome corners of the human mind; but the enquiry has, nevertheless, its uses.

THE PLANET SATURN'S DARK RING.

(The Spectator.)

Saturn is now the ruling planet of the night, and will continue to be so for several weeks. It may, therefore, interest our readers to learn some very striking observations have recently been made upon the ringed planet, at an observatory which in former years acquired great renown for Saturnian discoveries. At Harvard, Cambridge, Mass., there is a fine telescope by Merr (the maker of the object-glass of the great Greenwich telescope), which, unlike its brother at Greenwich, has been employed in the study of the sun, moon, and planets, with results scarcely matched and certainly not surpassed elsewhere. It was with this instrument that the elder Bond detected the satellite Hyperion, the last discovered of the eight moons of Saturn, and remarkable as travelling between the two largest moons, Titan and Japetus. The honour of this discovery had to be shared, however, with our observer, Mr. Lassell, who detected the moon while the news of Bond's success was on its way across the Atlantic. Another discovery made by Bond was also, by a strange coincidence, independently, but later, effected by an Englishman, during the interval between the discovery in America and the arrival of the news of it in England. He perceived inside the bright rings of Saturn, which had been known for nearly two centuries to astronomers, a dark ring, possessing the strange property, hitherto unheard of among celestial objects, of being transparent, so that where it crosses the disc of the planet the latter can be perceived through it as through a crape veil, to use Mr. Lassell's description. This strange appendage was discovered by Dawes a few days later in England. It is to this object that the discoveries we have now to describe relate. From the time of its detection the dark ring has been the subject, or, perhaps, we should rather say, the occasion of much speculation. It was not supposed to be an entirely new formation, though so clearly discernible when first noted that many wondered how it could so long have remained unnoticed when the planet was studied with the powerful instruments known to have been used in its examination. Pictures of the planet were found which seemed to show that the "crape veil" at least had been seen many years before Bond detected it. It does not say much for the earlier observers that they should have paid so little attention to a feature so strange, or for astronomers generally, that having the opportunity of examining the earlier drawings, they should have overlooked the peculiarity. So, however, it was. But though the newly observed ring was not regarded as an entirely new formation, it was seen to be highly probable that this ring had developed marvellously, for when first recognised as a ring it was quite a well-defined feature of the planet. The idea was suggested that the ring-system of Saturn had drawn inwards, and some even went so far as to compare the new inner dark ring to the front waves of an ocean bearing inwards upon the planet. In England the discovery led the Cambridge Professors of Mathematics to select the rings of Saturn for the subject of the Adams Prize Essay in 1857. Professor Clerk Maxwell, to whom the prize was awarded, deduced from the mathematical investigation of the subject the strange conclusion that the rings are formed of multitudes of minute satellites, as sands on the sea-shore for multitude. Thus the dark ring would come to be regarded as simply a portion of this mighty belt of small satellites, where the moons were widely scattered, so that the dark background of the sky could be seen through the ring.

The observations recently made by Mr. Trouvelot at Harvard accord perfectly with this theory, and seem explicable by no other. It has been noticed, in the first place, the planet's shadow where it falls on the dark ring undergoes strange changes of shape, as though the surface on which it fell were undulating. Now, although there might be irregularities on a solid ring, and though these, by changing their position as the ring rotated, might produce the effects described, we have no reason whatever for supposing that there are fixed unevennesses upon Saturn's rings large enough to be discernible from our distant stand-point. It is much more natural to suppose that the scattered moons forming the dark ring have such motions as to give an undulating surface to its rings. There is indeed, another explanation, which probably is also true, viz., that the planet's atmosphere is very deep, and

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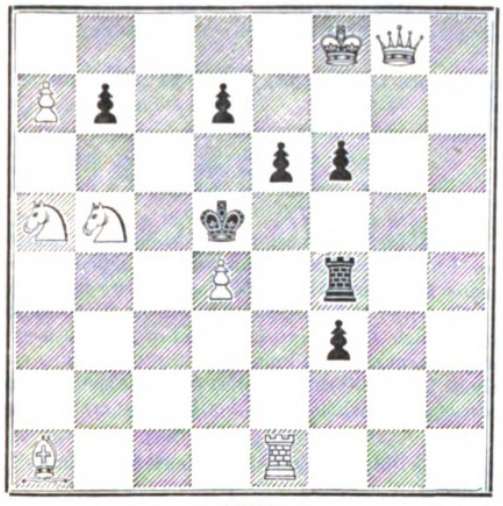
laden with enormous masses of cloud, which are continually changing in position, shape, and constitution, now floating high, now low; now swelling, now contracting; now dissolving into invisible vapour, anon condensing into masses as dense as our heaviest rain-clouds. The shadow of a planet surrounded by such vapour-masses would unquestionably vary, and we know that even on the bright rings the shadow of Saturn varies; but as it is seen to vary more markedly on the dark ring, we may infer that this ring has an undulating surface.

Next, Mr. Trouvelot has noticed that the inner half of the dark ring is so transparent that the outline can hardly be recognised where it crosses the planet, whereas the outer half is so much more opaque that the outline of the planet can hardly be seen through it. This fact is not only remarkable in itself but still more remarkable when we remember that until quite recently the character of the dark ring was quite different. The whole width of the ring was formerly uniformly transparent, or at least so nearly so that no difference could be recognised between the outer and inner parts of this ring. This thinning of the inner edge is probably accompanied by a gradual extension of the ring-system towards the planet. Clerk Maxwell long since pointed out that a change of this sort was to be expected, as a natural consequence of collisions taking place among the tiny moons forming this ring-system. And other observations by Mr. Trouvelot show clearly that multiplied collisions of this sort must continually occur. For he finds that from time to time the dark ring assumes an aspect showing that its substance is agglomerated in clustering masses, through which the light of the planet does not penetrate. How strange are the thoughts suggested by such changes! Within the ring itself what energy of life (so to speak) is indicated by the conflict of satellites! And as regards Saturn himself, does it not appear clear that while such changes as these are taking place in the nearer portions of his system, he cannot yet be regarded as a completed world? We see nature's hand still at work out yonder, fashioning under the very eyes of astronomers the system of a planet once thought to have been formed even earlier than our own earth. The processes of cosmical development which were formerly so energetically disbelieved, but have now taken their place among astronomical probabilities (and almost as certainties), seem here to be actually in progress. Nature has been detected in the act, and there is good reason for believing now, what was suggested by the present writer eleven years since, that "in the variations perceptibly proceeding in the Saturnian Ring-system a key may one day be found to the law of development under which the Solar system reached its present condition."

PROBLEM

By Mr. W. B. Mason, Tôkiô.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

Solution of Dr. Bayer's Problem.

White.	Black.
1. B. to K. B.'s 7th.	1. K. takes Kt.
2. Q. to B.'s 3rd. ch.	2. K. to K.'s 5th.
3. Kt. to B.'s 5th. mate.	
2. Kt. to Q. B.'s 3rd.	1. R. takes B.
3. Q. mates at B.'s 4th, or Kt. at Q.'s 5th.	2. Q. or K. takes Kt.
2. Kt. to Q. B.'s 5th. dis. ch.	1. Q. to Q.'s 7th.
3. Kt. mates at Kt.'s 3rd.	2. K. takes Kt.
2. Kt. to Q.'s 5th.	1. Q. to B.'s 6th.
3. Q. mates.	2. K. takes Kt. or Q. int.
2. Kt. to B.'s 5th. dis. ch.	1. B. moves.
3. Q. to B.'s 3rd. mate.	2. K. takes Kt.

Correct answers received from W. B. M., Tôkiô, and Tesa.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 30, *Malacca*, British steamer, Edmond, 1,708, from Hongkong, Oct 23, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

Oct. 30, *Tenessee*, U. S. flagship, Captain Young, from Nagasaki viâ Kobe

Oct. 30, *H. N. Carleton*, American barque, Harkness, 872, from Shanghai, Oct. 19, Cotton, to Strachan & Thomas.

Oct. 30, *La Clocheterie*, French corvette, Captain Breuniere, 2,000, from Kobe, Oct. 28

Nov. 1, *Courier*, Russian steamer, Lemascheffsky, 495, from Hakodate, Oct 29, Furs and Sundries, to Walsh, Hall & Co.

Nov. 1, *Lottie*, Russian schooner, Johnson, 35, from Pacific, Furs and Sundries, Captain

Nov. 2, *Nagoya Maru*, Japanese steamer, Connor, 1,914, from Shanghai and ports, Oct 25, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Nov. 2, *Fleurs Castle*, British steamer, Thompson, 1,622, from Shanghai, Oct. 29, General, to Adamson, Bell & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 28, *Cordelia*, British barque, Williams, 598, for Falmouth, Rice, despatched by Wilkin, & Robison.

Oct. 28, *City of Peking*, American steamer, Tanner, 5,079, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Oct 28, *Nevada*, American steamer, Williams, 2,145, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Oct. 28, *Shinagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, Seikmeier, 900, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Oct. 28, *Glengyle*, British steamer, Donaldson, for Kobe, General, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Oct. 29, *Martaban*, British steamer, Barlow, 2,500, for Foochow Ballast, despatched by Findlay, Richardson & Co.

Oct. 31, *Bombay*, British steamer, Smith, 1,325, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Oct. 31, *Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, Furber, 1,870, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Oct. 31, *Genkai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Young, 1,919, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Oct. 31, *Bonito*, German 3-masted schooner, Stähr, 340, for Kobe, General, despatched by Simon, Evers & Co.

Nov. 1, *Thabor*, Japanese steamer, Pendered, 600, for a tour of inspection to the various Stations on the Southern Coast,—Lighthouse Department.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamship *City of Peking* for Hongkong.—Dr. Carlo Barzillia, Mrs. N. Winters, D. B. Sickles, and T. B. Cunningham.

Per Steamship *Nevada* for Shanghai and ports.—Mrs. F. E. Haskell, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Pereira, Miss Kutchum, Miss Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Strome, Mr. and Mrs Sawamura, Mr. and Mrs. Coignet, Mr. and Mrs. Newcombe, Mr. and Mrs. Moorhead, Mrs. Guy, Lieut. Chamberlaine, Professor Gluckmar, Messrs. Hemskerk, Van Delden, Bowler, Parks, Ross, Iwata, Orth, Brown, Kawashima, Bernhard, Kirby, Asada, Nishinomiya, Osenbrugger, Nachtigal, Keswick, Cameron, Chicano, No Jin, Oestmann, A. O. Gay, Miyamoto, Arikawa, Sakurai, Schroen, and Russanoff.

Per Steamship *Malacca* from Hongkong.—Lieut. Tate, R.N., Messrs. Cruise, Platt, Stanford, and Goodhead, for I. Jap. Railway, and 2 on deck.

Per Steam-ship *Bombay*, for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. Rickard and 3 Children, Mr. Kynnersly, Hon. J. G. Austin, Mrs. Wharry, Mr. and Mrs. Crane and 2 Children, Mr. K. Asano, Mr. N. Kumagai, Mr. M. Kihara, Lieut. Hawes, R.M., Lieut. Richards, R.N., Mr. G. Smith, Mr. J. Bath, Mr. R. Wilkinson, 1 European, and 13 Chinese in the steerage.

Per *Hiroshima Maru*, for Shanghai and way ports:—Captain Gorham, Miss Onubo, Mr. and Mrs. Wisner, Mrs. Ban, Lieut. C. W. Chipp, U.S.N., Messrs. Omihara, Goodhead, Stanford, Midzuno, Goodison, Ban, Cobden, McMahon, Wylie and 14 Japanese.

Per Steamship *Nagoya Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—Mrs. Grey, Messrs. J. McLean, G. H. Hodges, Horn, Boyd, Forrest, Bernhardt, Ford, Fobes, Baorschen, O. Smith, and 6 Japanese in cabin; 6 Chinese, and 309 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Fleurs Castle* from Shanghai.—Messrs. Cance, Skelly, Queckett, and Haig.

CARGO.

Per Steamship *Nevada* for Shanghai and ports.—

Treasure	$229,730.
„	*yen* 180,611.

Per Steamship *Bombay* for Hongkong.—

Silk for England	314 bales.
France	122 „
Italy	42 „
Total...	478 bales.
Silk-worm's eggs, for Italy	10 cases.

Per Steam-ship *Hiroshima Maru*, for Shanghai, &c.:—
Treasure, *yen* 58,753 97; $246,203.46.

Per Steamship *Nagoya Maru* from Shanghai and ports—
Treasure ... ... $63,500.

REPORTS.

The *Lottie* reports variable weather since leaving the Kurile Islands. She has on board 230 sea otter skins.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—Owing to the Race holidays we have no transactions to report, and quotations remain nominally the same.

Grey Shirtings:—							
7 lbs.	38½	yds.	39	in.	per pce.	$1.62½	to $2.10
8 lbs.	38½	yds.	44	in.	,,	2.00	to 2.55
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½	,,	39	in.	,,	1.90	to 2.55
9 lbs.	38½	,,	44	in.	,,	2.40	to 2.90
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24	,,	32	in.	,,	1.45	to 1.70
,, 6lbs.	24	,,	32	in.	,,	1.20	to 1.30

White Shirtings:—							
60 to 64 reed	40	yds.	35	in.	per pce.	2.20	to 2.40
Turkey Reds	24	yds.	30	in.	2—3 lb. per lb.	0.77½	to 0.87½
Black Velvets						8.25	to 9.25
English Drills	15	lbs.	40	yds,	30 in.	2.80	to 3.00
Taffachelass	12	yds,	43	in.		2.00	to 2.40

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul	$30.50	to	35.00	No. 38 to 42	per picul	$39.00 to 42.50
No. 28 to 32	per picul	$31.50	to	39.00	Reverse Twist 16-24	,,	$33.50

Woollens.—The market shows a decided downward tendency, though little has been done during the past week. *Mousseline de Laines* can alone be placed at quotations, and in them we have no important transactions to report.

Plain Orleans	40—42	yds.	32	in.	5.55	to	7.00
Figured Orleans	29—30	yds.	31	in.	4.25	to	5.75
Shimagoro	30	yds.	30	in.	4.50	to	5.50
Italian Cloth	—30	yds.	32	in.	0.25	to	0.37½
Camlet Cords	29—30	yds.	32	in.	5.75	to	6.00
Camlets Asstd.	56—58	yds.	31	in.	16.50	to	17.50
Lastings, Japan	22—30	yds.	32	in.	12.00	to	13.00
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30	yds.	30	in.	0.19	to	0.19½

Figured Mousseline de Laine	30	yds.	30	in.	0.27	to	0.32
Multicolored ,,	30	yds.	30	in.	0.30	to	0.40
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48	in.	to 52	in.	0.80	to	1.20
Presidents	54	in.	to 56	in.	0.75	to	0.80
Pilots	54	in.	to 56	in.	0.45	to	0.60
Union	54	in.	to 56	in.	0.60	to	0.75
Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs.				per lb.	0.42	to	0.48

Sugar.—There is a good enquiry for both *China* and *Formosa Sugars*, but holders continue unwilling to sell.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul	$3.95	China No. 4 Kook-fah	per picul	$5.60
,, in basket	,,	$3.70	,, No. 5 Kong-fun	,,	$5.10
Taiwanfoo in bag	,,	$3.80	,, No. 6 E-pak	,,	$4.40
do. in basket	,,	$3.55	Swatow	,,	$3.40
China No 1 Ping-fah	,,	$7.80	Daitong	,,	$3.40
,, No. 2 Ching-pak	,,	$7.00	Japan Rice	$2.30	to $2.35
,, No. 3 Ke-pak	,,	$6.30	Kerosene Oil	,,	$3.80

Kerosene Oil.—The market remains in the same position as last stated.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Owing to the better feeling adverted to in our last, the market was resuming some activity at the beginning of this week when transactions were interrupted by a succession of discouraging advices from Europe. The Japanese are willing enough to sell even at considerable reductions; but dark prospects and the difficulty of negociating credits keep most buyers out of the market. Under these circumstances our quotations must be considered as almost entirely nominal.

Since the 24th ulto., arrivals are 790 bales, and deliveries are 1,030 piculs, but large quantities are rejected day after day, and actual settlements cannot be ascertained.

Hanks, No. 1 to 2	$820	to	$860	nominal.
,, No. 2	$810	to	$820	,,
,, No. 2½	$760	to	$800	,,
Oshiu, Best	$820	to	$860	,,
,, Medium to Good	$780	to	$810	,,

Silk-worms' Eggs.—The resistance of buyers to the high pretensions of the Japanese continues. Some among the holders are now contemplating shipments to Europe for their own account, a scheme which is said to be supported by one of the native Banks. Others prefer an immediate realisation and are beginning to give way; they are selling assortments of annual green at from $1.80 to $3.30, and white from $1.50 to $2.50, according to quality, and whilst certain marks are still held at much higher rates a parcel of Goshiu is said to have been sold at $1.25. The business done at these prices, however, is very limited.

Total arrivals since the beginning of the season are about 1,100,000 cards against 800,000 last year at the same date. Total deliveries appear to be nearly 300,000 cards; but what actual settlements are we find it impossible to determine.

Tea.—Business has been almost entirely suspended during the past week, settlements being under 1,000 piculs. Prices remain unchanged, but have a downward tendency.

Common	$12.00	to	14.00	Fine	$27.00	to	33.00
Good Common	15.00	to	17.00	Finest	34.00	to	39.00
Medium	18.00	to	20.00	Choice	43.00	to	48.00
Good Medium	22.00	to	25.00				[scarce.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—The Race holidays have considerably interfered with business; the demand for Bank Bills is almost nil, and for Private Paper the rates have daily advanced to quotations.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 2d.	On Shanghai—Bank sight	76½
,, Bank Bills on demand	4s. 1d.	,, Private 10 days sight	78
,, Private 6 months' sight	4s. 2⅛d.	On New York—Bank Bills on demand	94
On Paris—Bank Sight	5.10	,, 30 days sight Private	96½
,, Bank 6 months' sight	5.20	On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	94½
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.35	,, 30 days sight Private	97
On Hongkong—Bank sight	2 % dis.	Kinsatz	398
,, Private 10 days' sight	2½ ,, noml.	Gold Yen	392

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NO. 63.

China Sea.

TAMSUI DISTRICT.

Coral Patch off the Entrance to Keelung Harbour.

THE following information has been received from Vice-Admiral A. P. RYDER, Commander-in-Chief, China Station.

"H. M. S. *AUDACIOUS* when leaving Keelung Harbour, Formosa, in May last struck on a CORAL PATCH, unmarked in the Charts. The position of this patch has since been determined by H. M. S. *LAPWING*, and is as follows:—

100 Foot Rock (Keelung Island)...S. 74° E.
Macedonian Point .....S. 3° E.
Brooker Point.....S. 27° W.

This patch is about 150 to 200 yards in extent with least water 3½ fathoms (reduced to low ordinary springs), soundings varying from 5 to 9 fathoms on the patch.

The bearings given show the exact position of the 3½ fathoms patch.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs.

(Signed) DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS,
ENGINEER'S OFFICE,

Shanghai, 4th September, 1876. O. 23. tf.

BROADWELL'S
BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,

d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

THE "HIOGO NEWS."

PUBLISHED AT HIOGO EVERY
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION $24 per Annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at
"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE.

Yokohama, February 12, 1874. tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE

CELESTIAL EMPIRE.

A Weekly Record of Commerce, Politics, Literature and Science.

THE wide scope of this periodical, embracing, as it does, information of the most varied nature on matters connected with China and the Chinese—their language, literature, customs and politics; local and foreign intelligence; a complete compendium of all the commercial news of the week, with the well-known Shanghai Statistics of Imports, and Export-tables of Produce; and summarising the literary gossing of every European mail, upon its arrival, from the best of the London and New York Papers—renders it peculiarly adapted alike for circulation at the Out-Ports and in Japan, and for transmission to one's friends at Home.

ITS LARGE CIRCULATION AT
THE OUTPORTS
RENDERS IT AN EXCELLENT MEDIUM FOR

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Subscription, Twelve Dollars per Annum.

THE SUBSCRIPTION FOR

"SHANGHAI COURIER AND CHINA GAZETTE"
IS NOW REDUCED
TO

Twenty Dollars per Annum,

WHICH MAKES IT THE CHEAPEST DAILY PAPER IN CHINA
AND
its increasing circulation renders its particularly well adapted for

ADVERTISEMENTS,
which are inserted on very reasonable terms.

Shanghai, 17th December, 1875. Dec. 27,-tf.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

Composed of the purist articles. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain. This old unfailing family remedy is daily recommended by the most eminent Physicians for the cure of

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

KEATING'S COUGH LONZENGES are prepared by THOMAS KEATING, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and sold by all Chemists, in bottles.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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May 17th, 1873. tf.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 46.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its cessation.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTH.

On the 9th November, at No. 1, Kaga Yashiki, Tōkiō, the wife of Revd. W. E. PARSON, of a son.

Notes of the Week.

The rebellion may be regarded as effectually put down. Mayebara and most of the ringleaders have been taken, and the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* of this morning reports that the Commissary of the Akidzuki insurgents was captured at Kokura. On examination he divulged the facts that the outbreak was planned by Mayebara in the spring of this year, and the *sumarai* of Akidzuki, Kurumé, Saga and Kumamoto, together with some of those from Tōkio and the province of Etchigo, were invited to join in a movement against the Government to take place on the 26th and 27th of October. But the Kumamoto men acted with too much precipitation and thus disorganized the plans of the other rebels.

The ample vocabulary of abuse and vilification which constitutes the playful armoury of American public writers, appears to have been employed in vain against Mr. Tilden, whose election to the Presidential chair now appears practically assured. The theory of republicanism is that the wisest and best citizen shall be chosen to rule a nation, and it can hardly be pleasant to three-sevenths of a people to reflect that they have freely held up their first and representative citizen to the world as a perjurer, swindler, railway-wrecker, etc. These graceful terms may indeed lose all significance over a whole continent during a given member of months, but it may be questioned whether their lavish use, even during a restricted time, does not detract seriously from the punishment they should inflict when properly bestowed. The habitual association of such words with the successful Presidential candidate cannot but lower the dignity of the office he fills, which may ultimately fall into the same slough of degradation as the word politician—respectable as that still is among ourselves. In spite of the many examples of bad kings and bad nobles which the history of Europe affords, the words kingly, princely, imperial, royal, noble, gentleman, etc., retain associations full of dignity and enviable application. When our own Queen thanked Mr. Peabody for his benefactions to the English poor, she gracefully characterised them as "more than princely," nor could any happier expression have been found for the occasion. But unless the public writers in America are more frugal in their application to the Presidential candidates of the fragrant terms so generously bestowed on Mr. Tilden, it is more than probable that the formula "of more than Presidential infamy" will become one of the stock phrases of the nation, useful chiefly in summing up the careers of distinguished malefactors—a consummation devoutly to be deprecated, yet certainly to be dreaded. Much as we Europeans have to lament, we must still feel grateful that there is no inseparable association in our minds between the characters of our rulers and our criminals.

The practical working of republican institutions in America has long precluded the possibility of the election to the office of President of any man eminently distinguished above his fellows for virtue or wisdom—qualities which inevitably ensure his rejection—so that no surprise need be felt at the previous obscurity of the successful candidate. But putting aside, as slightly hyperbolical, such expressions as 'the pillar of a nation's hope, the centre of a world's desire'—which may be merely correlated forms of the 'swindler' and 'perjurer' amenities—Mr. Tilden seems a very respectable man, of no distinguished abilities and with distinct proclivities in favour of 'soft-money.' Moderate and sensible men of the other camp associate his name with repudiation, and conscientiously think that if his principles are logically pursued they can only terminate in this undesirable conclusion. But, on the other hand, they are so sick and ashamed of the corruption into which the nation has been plunged since the civil war, and which has 'so thoroughly soaked into the character of the whole political class'—an expression for which we have American warranty—that they are inclined to waive their individual party predilections, and hope for the correction of objectionable proclivities by other than party influences. A choice which is acknowledged to lie between corruption on the one side and repudiation on the other, imposes serious limits on the aspirations of a people extremely sensitive to English opinion—for, so far as we see, they care little for any other external estimate of their affairs—and not indisposed to imagine that their political philosophy and system are far in advance of our own. But if success be the test of the experimental science of government, we shall hardly be seriously disturbed at a little creaking of our own machinery so long as we see our enterprising rivals expending their whole energies on getting theirs decently clean.

It is the happy fortune of a few individuals or parties to throw a halo around the principles or institutions they represent. Monarchy, as a system, is, at this moment, not without its debt to at least one

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living Sovereign, under whom liberty, security, contentment and peace have made such firm advances as must convince all reasonable men that these blessings may be enjoyed in their fullest extent under that form of government. It has been the misfortune or the lasting shame of the Republican *régime* of the past eight years in the United States, to illustrate the old saying, *Corruptio optimi pessima*—to show that the noblest of political theories, even when accepted as the basis of a nation's polity, is no guarantee against evils of the first magnitude in political life, and that that high ideal of government and the possibilities of human nature which are the presumed foundations of a republican system, may be mocked by the fruits for which that system must be held directly responsible.

Can the Consuls put together no scheme which would approve itself to the Foreign Representatives and the Japanese authorities with the view of doing something at least towards diminishing the great evil to which the U. S. Consul-General has so often called attention—the sale of liquors of a really poisonous and deadly intoxicating quality? The scenes daily witnessed in the streets and the cases brought before the consulates really cry loudly for some interference, or, if that be impossible, some organization which will have the effect of protecting sailors against these horrible compounds. To see fine young fellows, and fine old fellows, for that matter, as was the case on Thursday last, lying in the streets in the midst of this Japanese population around us, or brought up before the Consuls on charges of helpless drunkenness, is a scandal of the first class, most humiliating to us and to the men themselves. Is there no way of making the Temperance Hall a lever for reform in this direction; or cannot the Sailor's Home be made to stand somehow—we really do not know how, and only throw out the suggestion—between our sailors and this form of discredit? We are much with General Van Buren in his sympathy with the men who fall by these poisons, though until their sale can be checked or prevented, or some organization can be raised to stand between them and the sailors, we think punishment the only deterring power. But we cannot reconcile ourselves to leaving the whole question as it now stands, and think that if the Consuls will take it up, with the determination of dealing with it, something of this scandal and disgrace, and, it may fairly be said, hardship, to the sailors, might be abated.

There is an airy gaiety about the way in which deadly weapons are used by the jovial blades who keep drinking saloons here, which speaks volumes for the demoralizing effects of all this drunkenness. In a case tried on Tuesday before General Van Buren, a man goes to the "Alhambra Saloon" and asks for some liquor, which is refused him because his score is already too large. He breaks out into abusive language, and the barman takes up a revolver and "shoots at his leg to frighten him!" Dr. Eldridge testifies that the wound was in the vicinity of the femoral artery, and had the bullet cut it, nothing could have prevented immediate death. Is there no way of solving this municipal problem? Granted that men who go round drinking without paying, like this man Grundy, are miserable creatures, they are not to be cured by lodging bullets within a barleycorn of their femoral arteries.

The following is an extract from a letter published in the *Japan Herald* of last Tuesday evening:—

On the road leading from Fujisawa to Enoshima,—a road that most of us have passed over in many a pleasant country jaunt,—lives a small farmer, by name Suzuki Izaimon, an honest, hard-working man. Until lately, his family consisted of his wife, their son aged thirty, the son's wife aged twenty-eight, and two daughters aged respectively twenty-four and twenty-three. On the fifth of last month the daughter-in-law was taken suddenly ill and, after a few days' suffering, died, leaving behind her three little children. Her husband was then stricken down and likewise died. The two daughters were next seized with the fatal complaint, and soon were laid beside their brother and sister. Two friends who came to assist in nursing the sick caught the dreadful disease; one of them is dead, the other getting better. Two of the little orphans were attacked, but are recovering. The last to suffer is the aged mother, and worn out by ceaseless watching and grief she lies helpless, and apparently will soon follow her children. There is no one left but the poor old father who has to nurse a dying wife, and attend to three little orphan grand-children, for none can be found to go to a house which, as the country people say, seems to be under a curse. The harvest has to be got in, the land to be tilled, but there is no one to do it, or to render any assistance to the aged couple in this, their hour of terrible need.

The writer, Mr. G. C. Pearson, makes these facts the occasion of an appeal for assistance to the members of the Community, and we are glad to hear that it has been so fully and generally responded to that he has requested no more money may be sent to him. The case is altogether too hard and sad.

The decision in the case tried on Tuesday last, Beato *v.* The P. & O. Company, was ill reported in our own daily issue and in one of the evening papers. It apparently placed the Acting Law Secretary in the position of quashing the verdict of the Jury in favour of the plaintiff, and giving it in favour of the defendants. But this was not exactly so. The finding of the Jury and the ruling of the Judge upon it, will be found elsewhere at the end of our amended report of the case. We trust the plaintiff will pursue his case, and test the value of these clauses in Bills of Lading, which might more shortly assume the formula "Not responsible for anything whatever." We have said a few words upon the case elsewhere.

The common Japanese tradition of the rising of Fujiyama simultaneously with the sinking of Lake Biwa, is well reflected by Milton in the following sentence:—

> So high as heaved the tumid hill, so low
> Down sunk a hollow bottom broad and deep,
> Capacious bed of waters.
>
> *Paradise Lost. Book VII. Line 300.*

Nor will those who watch the 'Matchless Mountain' day by day deny the appropriateness of the well-known and beautiful figure of Goldsmith in the *Deserted Village*, to its customary appearance:—

> As some tall cliff, that lifts its awful form,
> Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm,
> Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread,
> Eternal sunshine settles on its head.

The Chevalier de Schaeffer, Austro-Hungarian Minister, has returned to Japan.

We observe with pleasure that Mr. Zappe has returned to Yokohama to resume charge of the German Consulate.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 6th.

M. Berland gave his second performance on Saturday evening to a house which was again not so well filled as it ought to have been. Miss Héléne Berland sang *La Chanson Politique* from "Fille de Madame Angot" very well indeed, and was in consequence encored. M. Berland's impersonations were again excellent. The entertainment concluded with the Opérette Bouffe *Chez un Garçon*, in which both M. and Madame Berland took part.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

It has been rumoured that about 600 men have assembled at Niigata and are preparing for an attack on the *Kencho.*

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From the same.

Some fifty of the Kumamoto insurgents have fled to the Konbusen hills. No strict search has yet been made for them by the Imperial troops, with a view to arrest them, as it is expected that the hardships they are now undergoing will soon drive them to surrender.

From the same.

Mr. Iwanami, a *chusakan* of Kumamoto, arrived in Tôkiô on the 2nd instant, having travelled overland in great haste, for the purpose of reporting the exact details of the outbreak to the Government.

From the same.

A report was made to the Tôkiô garrison that about 50 men had assembled in the neighbourhood of Tamagawa (Bushu), but nothing was discovered when officers were sent to make investigation.

From the same.

A large force of police were again sent to Yamaguchi *ken* from Tôkiô on the 2nd instant.

From the same.

There is a rumour that hard fighting occurred between the Yamaguchi insurgents and the Imperial troops of Hiroshima garrison on the 31st ulto., when a large number of the latter were killed. Mr. Mayebara is now at Hagi, and the insurgents are said to be greatly increasing in number.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

We have heard the report that the man-of-war *Unyô-kan* sank near Ô-shima, off the coast of Idzu, and that some 3 officers and 20 sailors were drowned. This is merely report and we are not certain whether it is true or not, but give it for what it may be worth.

From the *Hochi Shimbun.*

Since the 31st ultimo fighting has daily taken place between the insurgents of Chôshiu and the Imperial troops in that province, and some of the former have been killed, while it is reported that 200 of the Imperialists have been placed *hors de combat.* It is said, however, that during the engagement which took place on the 1st inst., the insurgents were beaten and repulsed.

From the same.

The insurgents at Akidzuki reassembled and fought with two companies of troops from the Kokura garrison, but their attack was not successful.

From the same.

The departure of Her Majesty the Empress to Kiôto has been postponed for the present.

Tuesday, 7th.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

A fire broke out in the house of a Chinaman in Kobe at 7.50 p.m. on the 4th instant, and destroyed 36 houses before it was extinguished.

From the same.

The price of swords has greatly risen in the capital.

From the same.

A telegram from Kokura dated the 29th of last month says that the insurgents of Kumamoto have reassembled, in number about 500, and that there are signs of their proceeding to Yamaguchi *ken.*

A telegram received on the same day states that two battalions of infantry and two companies of artillery were sent from the Hiroshima garrison to check the advance of the Akidsuki insurgents, but the latter took an unexpected route, and evading the Imperialists, managed to unite themselves with the Kumamoto insurgents.

From the same.

At the commencement of the outbreak Mr. Mayebara's party was strong, but its numbers have greatly decreased through contact with the Imperial forces. Judging from the way in which the rebels reserve their fire when in action it is further supposed that they must be short of ammunition, and the Imperialists therefore hope to force them to surrender by surrounding their position. It is not expected that further engagements will take place, but General Miura has requested that a man-of-war shall be sent to Shimonoseki.

From the same.

There are rumours current that the *samurai* of Saga have broken out in rebellion.

From the same.

The rock on which *Unyôkan* struck was that on which the M. M. steamer *Nil* was wrecked. The *Unyôkan* did not sink, and the *Meiji Maru* was despatched to her assistance on Sunday, for the purpose of getting her off the rock if possible.

[This is extremely doubtful.—Ed. *J.M.D.A.*]

From the *Hochi Shimbun.*

A telegram from Okayama at 2.35 p.m. on the 4th instant states that there are signs of an insurrection breaking out at Fukuyama in Bingo, and Matsuyama in Iyo, on the island of Shikoku.

From the same.

A telegram received on the evening of the 5th instant states that the Mr. Mayebara had taken possession of the powder magazine within the Castle of Hagi, and if his supplies last out, it is expected that he will not be very soon nor easily subdued.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

There are signs of a disturbance breaking out at Usa, in the province of Bungo.

From the same.

The Imperial troops were successful against the Chôshiu rebels on the 4th inst., but Mr. Mayebara has been active in stirring up the people of the neighbourhood to join his standard, so that his followers now number about one thousand.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

There are many signs of an insurrection breaking out among the *shizoku* of Hiroshima, Shimane, and Tottori *ken.* Since the 2nd instant a great number of telegrams have been received from the Hiroshima *Kencho* by the Government. It is known that one very important message was received on Saturday, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m., but the precise nature of it has not yet transpired.

From the same.

On the 4th much military baggage belonging to the Tôkiô garrion was sent to Tatsunokuchi, Tôkiô, to be shipped thence, so is therefore supposed that some of the troops of the capital are to be despatched to the south.

From the same.

A large number of the Police force will leave Tôkiô on the 6th instant for Shimane *ken* (Unshiu.)

From the same.

The Imperial troops were beaten by the Chôshiu rebels at Hagi on the 2nd instant, and it is said that the town was consequently set on fire.

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From the same.

On the 3rd instant a telegram announced that one of the Chôshiu insurgent leaders had been captured. It is therefore presumed that the Imperial troops were more successful than on the previous day.

From the same.

It is said that an agreement had been made between the Kumamoto insurgents and those of Chôshiu, that the attack by each should be simultaneous, but for reasons unknown the latter were a little dilatory in their movements.

From the same.

The insurgents of Chôshiu have in their possession 3,000 Sniders and eight large guns, but it is uncertain where they obtained them from.

From the same.

The *Daijok'uan* has issued an order, that whenever any suspicious looking persons are seen in or about the capital the fact is to be reported to the garrison head-quarters without delay.

From the *Osaka Nippo.*

Since the 1st instant a battalion of the Osaka garrison has been stationed at the Temposan fort.

Wednesday, 8th.

At 12.30 a.m. a fire broke out in a small lane leading from the Tokaido at Kanagawa, which, owing to the strong wind prevailing at the time, spread with great rapidity. Six native fire engines were quickly on the spot, but could not succeed in mastering the flames before it had destroyed about 400 houses. An area has been cleared by the fire extending for about half-a-mile along the Tokaido, and from the bluff adjoining that road down to the sea. By dint of hard work the Japanese succeeded in staying the further progress of the fire at half-past four o'clock. The fire broke out in three separate places within a few minutes of each other. It is possible that this was due to natural causes, considering the high wind blowing; but incendiarism may at least be strongly suspected. The fire was extinguished by pulling down some of the threatened houses.

The M. M. Company's steamer *Tanais* with French Mails on board to the 24th September, left Hongkong at 6 p.m. on the 3rd instant.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

An order that all the Imperial troops in Chôshiu should unite to make an attack and so at once put down the insurrection in Chôshiu, was given on the 5th instant.

From the same.

On the night of the 5th instant three armed men entered the Branch Office of the Agricultural Department at Shimosa and killed three watchmen. They went away without taking anything, and seemed to be different from ordinary robbers.

From the same.

Some 500 men of the Kagoshima *ken* (Satsuma) have disappeared, it is reported.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Mr. Sakamoto, of the Army Department, has been ordered by the Government to start for Niigata immediately.

From the same.

A strict watch is kept over those natives of the province of Aidzu who are now residing in the capital.

From the same.

Twenty policemen are constantly on guard at the residences of the *Daijin* and *Sangi.*

From the same.

The man-of-war *Adzuma Kan* is now preparing to leave for the south.

From the same.

It is said that Mr. Kido will be despatched to warn the *shizoku* of Yamaguchi *ken* against any act of rebellion.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

Ten men belonging to the Kagoshima *ken*, and fifteen belonging to the Kôchi *ken* entered the province of Chôshiu, saying that they had arrived according to a previous agrement made with Mr. Mayebara.

From the same.

The Government has informed the Army Department that the King of Loochoo is to be saluted in the same manner as the Chiefs of various departments.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Mr. Matsukawa, of the *Chugai Hiôron*, was on the 6th inst. sentenced to three months' imprisonment, for having violated the Press-laws by writing an article published in his paper.

Thursday, 9th.

The *Meiji Maru* has just returned from the scene of the wreck of the Japanese man-of-war *Unyokan*, and reports that vessel as now lying about 50 yards above high water mark, near the village of Atawa, about 26 miles north of Osima, at the entrance of the Kii channel. She is completely stove in, and now lies filled with sand and shingle, and not worth the trouble of being floating off again. When the *Meiji Maru* left, everything of any value had been recovered from the wreck.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A telegram which arrived from Yamaguchi on the 6th instant at 7.30 p.m., states that on that day a general attack was made upon the Chôshiu rebels at Hagi, and that they were put to utter rout by the Imperial troops.

From the same.

Two of the Chôshiu leaders, Yokoyama and Shirai, were captured in Unshu on the 5th instant, but Mayebara is still at large.

From the same.

Mr. Naganuma, the editor of the *Kôko Shinpo*, was sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment and a fine of 50 *yen* on the 7th instant for violating the 12th clause of the Press-laws, by publishing an article reflecting on the Prime Minister.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Reports having arrived that the fugitives from Chôshiu have entered Shimané *ken* (Unsho), a strict search is being made with a view to discover them. Mayebara and other leaders are also said to be hiding in this *ken.*

From the same.

On the arrival of the Tôkiô police at Hagi on the morning of the 5th instant they were immediately attacked by the insurgents, who succeeded in making them retreat with some loss, but on the day following the police attacked and defeated the insurgents.

From the same.

The *samurai* of Satsuma who were living in Kiôto, have, it is said, suddenly left that city.

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From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The Governor and Vice-Governor of Kagoshima *ken* have informed the Government that they desire to resign their posts.

From the same.

Mr. Hanabusa, of the *Gaimusho*, will start for Corea on the 18th instant.

From the same.

A letter from Kurumé dated the 31st of last month states that there are yet several hundreds of Akidsuki insurgents at Ko-ishiwara, near the foot of Hiko-san, and that as the garrison troops in pursuit had come up with them at the above place on that date, an immediate attack was expected.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

On the morning of the 7th instant the *Genkai Maru* arrived in port with a large number of Satsuma *shizoku* on board.

Friday, 10th.

A telegram received this morning from the United States announces that the Democrats have carried the elections, and consequently Mr. Tilden will be eventually elected President.

Yesterday afternoon, a seaman from the U. S. flagship *Tennessee* was brought before the United States Consul-General on a charge of drunkenness. His Honour was grieved to see such a fine looking old man in so sorry a plight, and judging that he had already suffered sufficiently for his folly, dismissed him with a warning.

From the *Hochi Shimbun.*

Advices from Kiushu, which arrived on the 8th instant, state that the *shizoku* of Saga broke out in rebellion at 2 a.m. on the 8th instant, but they now number only sixty persons.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

Since the 7th instant the Government have removed the prohibition that telegrams could not be sent beyond Okayama, and messages can now be forwarded throughout the line.

From the same.

A Japanese Post Office is to be established at the port of Fusan in Corea.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The Government is making the strictest search for Maki, of Kagoshima; Matsumoto, of Tottori, and Nakane and Kimura of Wakamatsu. They are supposed to have been amongst the party that cut down some policemen at Kowami-chô, Tôkiô, not long ago, so the Government has given orders to the various *ken* for their arrest.

From the same.

General quietness prevails near and at Niigata, and there is no fear of any outbreak.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

There is a rumour that Mr. Mayebara has fled to Kagoshima.

From the same.

An attempt was made by some persons to kill a colonel of the Imperial army a few nights ago. The would-be assassins, provided with fire-arms, entered the house of the officer in question while he was luckily absent, on ascertaining which fact they left without in any way molesting his family.

From the same.

A rumour is current that news has been received from Aichi *ken* (Owari) announcing that a disturbance broke out at that place at 4 p.m. on the 7th instant.

Saturday, 11th.

John Kune, another sailor from the *Tennessee*, was charged with drunkenness yesterday morning in the United States Consular-General Court. He was ordered to pay a fine of $1, and some *jinrikisha* hire which was due from him, and then dismissed with warning not to appear before His Honour again on such a charge.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A telegram was received at 10.25 a.m. on the 8th instant, announcing that Mr. Mayebara with other insurgent leaders had been captured at Uriu, in Shimané *ken* (Unshu), on the evening of the 7th instant.

From the same.

Nine of the thirteen *samurai* who cut down some policemen some time ago at Kowami-chô, Tôkiô, have already been arrested in the capital, and three others at Niigata. Among these is a Mr. Maki, who was formerly an editor of a newspaper in Tôkiô.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The *Genro-In* has compiled a code of criminal laws embracing eighty clauses. This has been laid before the *Sei-In* for its consideration.

From the same.

Mr. Koidzuka, the editor of the *Yokohama Mainichi Shimbun*, was tried at the *Kencho* on the 9th instant, for certain publications in his paper contravening the Press-laws.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

Since the sixth instant, Messrs. Kido, Ito, Sugi, Shishido, Nomura and others, all belonging to Chôshiu, have not appeared in their offices as usual, and it is said the there is some division among the members of the Government, but we think there are no good grounds for such a supposition.

From the *Osaka Nippo.*

The Governor has given an order that no one shall walk through the streets of Osaka at night without carrying a lantern.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Kobe and Osaka Station.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 5th November, 1876.

Passengers	Yen	7,356·045
Luggage, Parcels, &c.	„	393·040
Goods	„	489·228
Total..	Yen	8,238·313
Corresponding period last year	Yen	5,132·926

From the West Coast of Africa advices were received last week to the effect that the King of Dahomey still defied the blockade. He had blockaded his own inland lagoons, and prohibited his people from using British goods. The *Daily News* understands that the French Government are greatly alarmed for the safety of a considerable number of French subjects who reside in the interior of Dahomey, and that strong representations on the subject are about to be made to our Foreign Office. News has been since received by the *Western Morning News* of the escape of four Frenchmen at Appi, who had been made prisoners by order of the King. They got off to the beach and embarked in canoes found there; but the surf was so formidable that their boats thrice capsized, and everything they had was lost. They arrived at night alongside her Majesty's ship *Conteé* naked and more dead than alive. They were subsequently transferred to a French corvette. The Frenchmen had been told that on the first gun fired from the squadron their throats would be cut.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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THE INSURRECTION.

WITHOUT any intention of exaggerating the importance or danger of the insurrection which the Government has so promptly and successfully quelled, no impartial observer of the condition of this nation can be satisfied that such an event should be treated as a light matter. The native press seems to us to err in this direction. It does not, in our opinion, dwell with sufficient seriousness on the deplorable fact that the Government, whether by its own or its subjects' fault, has been forced to imbrue its hands in the blood of many hundreds of them, and has lost many of its own men in the strife. Be they pieces or pawns, the occasion is not the less lamentable, for successes gained in civil war leave a bitter taste behind them, and blood thus shed cries longer from the ground than any other. Not a few will be found to say that a measure of spoliation or repudiation has goaded a large class into rebellion, and that a Government which is strong enough to despoil its subjects should also be vigilant enough to prevent them from so acting as to bring down their blood on their own or its head. We have given very full reasons for viewing the measure for the capitalization of incomes and pensions—the proximate cause of the insurrection—in a less severe light. But we have never denied that no arguments from necessity or expediency can free it from the taint of injustice, or absolve it from the discredit of something like an enforced communism. It may be doubted whether there is any analogy in the history of nations for that prosperity among men which the Arabian and Hebrew philosophers of Holy Writ saw, to their utter perplexity, waiting upon dishonesty and injustice; for the lives of nations are indefinitely more prolonged than those of individuals. Whatever problems the method of the Divine Government may present to us, nothing can be more certain or more clear than that it is noble, stern and inflexible, and that, in the long run, wrong will never come right. It may be expiated, perhaps: but it never can be as though it had not been. It is not easy to conceive an argument more calculated than this to make a serious statesman scrupulously and severely just in his dealings with the people whose welfare is entrusted to him.

But while all crimes are blunders, there are blunders which do almost as much harm as crimes. These men in the south-west seem to have been sufficiently irritated by the measure which took away their swords, when down comes another to insist that they shall dress their hair in European fashion. This measure was passed here some years ago, and has more or less been conformed to. Doubtless, too, it has done something towards weaning the people from old customs which were obsolete, and has helped, in conjunction with many other influences, to place their minds in a favourable attitude towards the foreign policy of the Government. It seems droll, perhaps, to say so, but we believe this to be true. No doubt, too, this is a desirable result for the Government to bring about. But it is hardly in human nature to tolerate such an order. In this neighbourhood, in Tōkio, and at the open ports, a change of this kind, if enforced, comes about without great difficulty on account of our familiar intercourse with the people, their imitative disposition, and the good sense with which they now acknowledge that they would willingly be more like us than they are. In eastern Kiusiu, however, foreigners are but little seen, and the inhabitants seem hard to convince that they have anything to learn from us. They connect their swords, their pensions and their top-knots with the time of the supposed tutelage of the Gods. They are jealous of innovations, impatient of all these new-fangled notions of the capital, and restiff and irritable under a *régime* which they associate with diminished incomes, high taxation and acknowledgment of the superiority of foreigners. Think for a moment what effect would have been produced, in Cornwall, let us say, if Charles the Second on his return from France had ordered the Trevelyans and Trelawneys and Pendennises and Bullers to cut their clothes or wear their hair in the fashion of the detested 'Mounseer.' The whole country would have been in a flame, Devonshire and Dorsetshire would have joined, and to this day the people would be singing ballads to commemorate their victory—for we may rely that, at whatever cost, they would have disobeyed the order. The abolition of the swords was a good measure—irritating, no doubt, and sorely trying to a class of men who identify them with half of the feelings which make life bearable. The measure for the capitalization of incomes was necessary perhaps: but it was tainted with injustice; must have been regarded by seven-tenths of those affected by it as wholly unjust; and perhaps exasperated them more on this account than taking away their swords. What aristocracy in the world was ever called on to stand, or ever stood, such a shower of blows? Why be in such a hurry to transform the whole country? Why over-govern so much? Is there not, first, dawn, then twilight, then perfect day? Is it light in the valleys because the sun has risen on the mountain tops?

The cure is: Educate, educate, educate; administer the Press-laws with greater leniency; strain a point even as soon as possible to relax them; let the Missionary have fair play, with his higher views of GOD, of truth, of loyalty, of pure life, of higher faith, of thoughts and hopes of a future, to dwell on which is an increasing and infallible source of strength and invigoration to the mind, an incentive to duty and a reason for doing it.* Take the fetters off trade; encourage industry; shoot any one on the spot who gets a cent from the Treasury by indirect means or without value received; and regard any one who votes for another iron-clad as a traitor to his Sovereign.

* We must protest, however, against this being attempted, as is sometimes the case, by men so ill-grounded in the Japanese language that they make our theology and ethics alike ridiculous. We hear from time to time lamentable stories on this subject from good scholars.—[ED. *J.W.M.*]

Details of the capture of M. Domenico di Bernardo, a rich poprietor of Sicily, by brigands, are furnished by the Italian papers. For eleven days and nights they kept M. di Bernardo marching through a thick forest at a rapid pace. Except that his companions never stopped before any obstacle, whether a precipice, or a torrent, M. di Bernardo has nothing to complain of in respect of the treatment he received at their hands. The food with which they provided him was of the most exquisite kind, and such as could not be found in an ordinary hotel in Italy. No luxury, even to the finest ices, was wanting at their table. The leader of the band, the terrible Leonte, distinguished himself by his politeness. As the Italian newspaper says, he showed himself to be a gentleman transformed into a brigand from a mere love of the art. An easy good humour prevailed in the society of the robbers, and when, on the payment of the ransom, he was released, his guardians expressed their deep regret at losing so pleasant a companion.

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BEATO v. P. & O. COMPANY.

THE judgment of the ACTING LAW SECRETARY in the case BEATO v. the P. & O. COMPANY appears to demand a few words of comment.

Plaintiff sued defendants for damage done to certain goods, his property and consigned to him, and conveyed by them. The issues of fact were,

1st.—Was the damage sustained by the goods between the time when they were received and the time when they were delivered by the defendants?

2nd.—Was the damage caused by fresh water?

3rd.—The value of the goods.

The issue of law was:—

Presuming the goods to have been thus damaged while in charge of the defendants, were they responsible for it, seeing that they claim exemption from all such responsibility in virtue of a clause in their bills of lading thus exempting them.

Now, after the evidence upon the issues of fact had been taken, the plaintiff's Counsel was about to argue the issue of law, when Mr. WILKINSON interposed, suggesting that these three issues of fact should be left to the jury, and their verdict upon these taken, subject to such proceedings as the defendants might institute to determine the legal points. There could be no objection to this course, which was adopted, and, after the summing up, the jury found all three issues in the plaintiff's favour. But Mr. WILKINSON then, by a series of interrogatories, extracted from them the opinion that the damage was owing to the negligence of the Company, and having done this, gave a judgment reversing their decision in favour of the plaintiff, grounding it upon the law he had prevented the plaintiff's counsel from arguing. In other words, he first of all bars the question of law, and then applies the law to reverse the decision of the jury. We submit that this can be neither law, reason, common sense nor justice, if only because it decides a case without hearing it.

Of course, as could only be the case, Mr. WILKINSON gave the plaintiff leave to move to set aside the judgment. But before whom is this motion to be heard? Before Mr. WILKINSON. In other words, he is to be asked to reverse his own decision? Doubtless he has the power to do this, but the reversal or alteration of a judgment should surely not be sought at the hands of the judge who pronounced it. In England it would be sought, under the new Judicature Act, at the hands of a Divisional Court, composed of several judges. Here, no such Court is possible, and this was an additional reason—as it seems to us—for accepting the verdict of the jury in the usual way, and leaving the parties affected by it to their usual remedy, viz, an appeal. Or, at the least, the plaintiff should have been allowed the benefit of the verdict, and the defendants might have been allowed permission to institute proceedings to reverse it. This would, at all events, have left the issue of law undetermined, and Mr. WILKINSON wholly unbiassed by any previous ruling upon it.

Now that all our liberties are secure, a vast increase of power has lately, and very wisely, been placed in the hands of the judges, but this is liable to abuse in small places like this, where both the bar and public opinion are weak and appeals rare. Under these circumstances the functions of the Press become specially important, and must be exercised with the greatest vigilance and indifference to personal feeling of every kind.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

HORSES *versus* ASSES.

(Hōchi Shimbun.)

Spirited horses are liable to bite or kick; but when harnessed to a light carriage and driven by a good coachman, they traverse a long distance in a short space of time. Weak horses are not so apt to bite or kick, but neither can they travel so rapidly, and this being the case, men do not like to make public exhibitions of them.

A good judge of a horse looks out for one which possesses speed and strength, and troubles himself little about the tendency to kick or bite. A less skilled man, however, who cares nothing for racing, lays on the whip and shows how well he can manage a weak horse. But when the animal is brought down to so abject a condition of docility, he is of no practical use whatever.

With such powers existing as Russia, England, Germany and others, the world is running a perpetual race, and we must bear in mind that this makes no paradise of it. Though these powers may not desire to increase their territories, yet they are forced to keep men-of-war armed with great guns to protect what they do already possess. Thus every one who enters into this competition must seek out and delight himself with strong horses and scorn weaker creatures.

How, then, is it that there should be men in Japan who desire that the Government should have a weak-spirited people to rule over men subservient to the officials, without a thought whether the orders they obey are good or bad? This want of discrimination is altogether a bad thing. When the Government gives unreasonable orders and passes unjust laws, such acts should be reproved by the people and the revocation of them, if possible, brought about. Men who are heedless as to what laws are passed for them to obey cannot rightly be termed component parts of a nation. They are little better than dolls.

Again, such acts as closing the mouths of the people and thereby depriving them of their liberties, or extinguishing in them all desire for improvement by acting in direct contravention of their wishes, are praised by vulgar politicians, to whom these measures seem excellent methods of procuring and preserving tranquility. This is indeed a marvel to us. The time for ruling this nation as if it were composed only of a pitiful set of helpless wretches, is fast disappearing. Modes of government which were successful enough two thousand years ago* cannot be regarded as good for these days. For we know that weak horses cannot hold out long, nor can weak spirited men maintain the independence of a nation. To satisfy the aims of these vulgar politicians, the people must be reduced to the condition of a set of weak-minded helpless fools, and by the time they have brought about entire tranquillity and content, the country will practically have lost its independence.

If these vulgar politicians direct their efforts to closing the mouths of the people, we shall be so thunderstruck at the absurdity and thoughtlessness of the act, that we shall regard all further remonstrance as ridiculous. Were this to come to pass, the officials of the ordinary run of mind would doubtless be highly delighted and imagine that the people could now be easily governed. But the greatest blessing for the country is that they are not so. All governments are administered by men, and their minds, even though they may be officials, are as liable to weakness as those of other men. If this weakness were allowed to be corrected by public opinion, there need not be the slightest anxiety regarding any difficulty in governing the nation. The people who are easy to be governed are men wholly devoid of any feeling of independence, who care nothing whether their government be good or bad, and who, as we said before, are no better than a pack of dolls. But when men scorn to be dolls, it is just as natural that they should comment on the mistakes of their governments as it is for the officials to make those mistakes.

Let us imagine for a moment our men of learning and intelligence, and all the rest of the people, holding back their opinions from the public in fear of their weakness. A general tranquillity might appear to prevail in the country, and, in the eyes of the narrow-sighted, this might appear to be the happiest state imaginable. But how could we, on so weak a horse, so to speak, ride against the strong ones of the world? And from this we may conclude that though it might be better for the Government if the people were weak and easily ruled, yet, for the nation, it is a great blessing that it is otherwise.

By the words "people not easily governed" we do not mean

* The writer here seems to refer to the rule of the Chinese Emperor Jinnow-Shikō who destroyed all the books in his Empire.—[*Trans.*]

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men who would cause disturbance and insurrection in the country, or who do at random just what suits their humour. We mean men capable of estimating the acts of the Government, and of urging upon it the correction of such mistakes as it may make in its course of administration. In doing this men want neither fire nor sword. Public opinion is their weapon. And if this public opinion were appreciated, as it elsewhere is, the government would correct its errors.

If we look to the history of the rise and fall of nations, we see that no country in which the people were oppressed and slavishly treated as a set of helpless wretches, has ever prospered, and those countries which contain an easily governed people are the scorn of other nations.

Again, the countries which are difficult to govern steadily increase in power. Nothing can guide us like the lessons of history, and this is what it teaches.

Japan now differs vastly from what it was a few years ago, and having been admitted into this world of competition and struggle, who can desire that it should only contain a mass of weak spirited "easily governed" men? Surely, no man.

The higher classes of our countrymen are desirous of promoting the welfare of the country, and there is no reason why the people should be more backward in becoming men not easy to rule.

The Anti-Foreign Party.

(Chôya Shimbun, 1st November.)

The injurious effects upon the country of the cry *Sakoku-joi* have indeed been great, and when we seek for its origin we find it has its root in ignorance. Shameful though it be, it is a fact that our countrymen who sympathize with this cry are imbued with a feeling of self-conceit. The spirit of extravagant admiration for military prowess lasted for such a length of time in the country that the ambition of our countrymen could not be satisfied but by acts to the ultimate effects of which they were profoundly indifferent. But we here refer to a by-gone condition of mind which found vent in these cries. The cause having disappeared, there is no longer any necessity for commenting on the effect.

But when we examine the history of the country from the time shortly anterior to the overthrow of the Tokugawa Government down to this day, we cannot recall a single act done by those who promoted or echoed the cry of *Sakoku-joi* which has been in the smallest degree beneficial to the country. No; whatever they did was always either directly or indirectly injurious.

It is possible that certain reckless writers, on reading this, may say "you are ignorant of the whole question and had better be silent about it. Was it not an honour to the *Sakoku-joi* party, and a benefit to the country, to overthrow the Tokugawas?"

But we also well recollect those days and the then condition of the country, and we know that the *Joi* party enormously embarrassed the Government by cutting down foreigners and setting fire to their houses. And we are none the less certain that those who really overthrew the Tokugawas and opened the country to free intercourse with foreigners were not really men of the *Joi* party. They are the men who now form the Government. For the *Joi* party to plume themselves for the noble act of overthrowing the Tokugawas is as if the vermin in our gaols were to take credit to themselves for assisting to carry out the sentences of the judges by tormenting the unfortunate prisoners.* No one in his senses would regard such an opinion as anything less than absurd.

Looking at the question from another point of view, it may perhaps be pleaded that the members of the *Joi* party who were among the adherents of the former Government, brought about its overthrow. But we ourselves held a position under that Government, and were long troubled by the importunities of these men. Had they not been so numerous about the old administration, it never would fallen with so much humiliation and amid the ridicule of the whole world.

It will be seen from what we have said that the action of these men has in no way profited the present Government. On the contrary, indeed. In each and all of their acts they did serious mischief. Should they not be abhorred by all?

But we will leave their past injuries and come to those which they now inflict.

Since the Revolution the Government has been animated by no such feeling as that of the *Joi* party. Intercourse with foreigners has been promoted, and, as far as possible, every thing has been done in the style of the western nations to promote the welfare and happiness of the people. Some of the more sensible of those who found it convenient to wear the *Joi* mask and who clung to our old customs, perceiving that the country was making great strides towards civilization, became ardent partizans of the new *régime*.

But not all of them. There remain yet some who imagine that Japan is the most powerful country on the face of the earth, and that with a single sword or spear they can slay thousands of the drilled troops of England or Russia. They speak of the reform of our military system as the defilement of our national customs, and the change in our mode of dress as opposed to the will of the gods. Thus there are men who know not the true meaning of the words 'country' and 'God'—men whose dreamy minds have never been wakened to realities. The worst among them envy those now in power, and embarrass the Government just as their predecessors did the Tokugawas. And they will continue to trouble it until the cursed fatuity concerning the past which muddles their brains, is beaten out of them.

Look at one of their acts on the night of the 24th of last month. Those who murdered the officials of the *kencho* and the officers of the Kumamoto garrison are, as we understand, men of the *Jimpu*† party, and this name implies that they are remnants of the old *Joi* party who are yet numerous about the country. The men we refer to were irritated at being forced to cut their hair and to give up wearing their swords, and the bloodshed their rising has caused has brought disgrace on the whole nation. This tells, too, upon the Treasury, and must place their own lives in danger. Oh! it is deplorable that they cannot be awakened from these dreams, and all their perversity arises from ignorance and vain conceit. The injury they do us is enormous. They were the curse of the last Government and are none the less so of the present. If such cries continue, they will disturb the whole country and slavery will overtake the nation.

We have written the above in deep sorrow.

The Insurrection.

(Chôya Shimbun.)

Those who became alarmed on hearing that an insurrection had broken out, and cried out that it was one full of danger to the country, prove themselves to be but little acquainted with the real state of affairs.

A country may fittingly be compared to a human body. If a man gradually withers away through some unknown cause, the doctors give the case up because no remedy can be found for it, and organic disease is likewise held to be dangerous. But a slight chilliness or fever is not a thing to be alarmed at, and again, there are certain maladies, such as boils, which are good for the constitution, cleanse it from noxious humours and thus ultimately improve its condition. And therefore when disease seizes on a country we must first see where it originates, and not be frightened out of our wits before we have ascertained this.

Since the rebels in the north-east were defeated by the Imperial troops in the last civil war, the country has enjoyed continued tranquillity with the exception of the outbreak at Saga, which it did not take long to quell, and these affairs went on quietly enough. But evils sometimes come in an unexpected manner, and though the insurgents who fired the barracks at Kumamoto and killed many of the civil and military officers were soon put down, the *samurai* of the Yamaguchi *ken* were induced to follow this example and break out into rebellion.

Since the measure was passed for the capitalization of the incomes of the nobles and gentry, the *samurai* have been greatly irritated. Moreover, previous to this there were many thousands of discontented men in the country, who could not be weaned from our old customs, who disliked all the reforms the Government has lately been making, and who hoped that something might occur which they could convert into an excuse for rising against the Government. At the time of the Saga insurrection the *samurai* of the whole Island of Kiushiu showed a disposition to join it, but fortunately it was put down before they could do so. Yet their minds were not calmed by the suppression of the outbreak and the trouble at Kumamoto has originated in the old feeling.

But, in our opinion, this breaking out is more like a boil

* The ingenuity of this illustration is beyond question or praise. But it is cruelly unsavoury.—[*Ed. J.W.M.*]

† *Jimpu*—Divine Breath. This appellation is derived from the fact that there is a common belief among the Japanese that the mind which dispersed the invading force of the Chinese despatched by one of the Mongolian line of Emperors was a miraculous interference of the gods. This event occurred about six hundred years ago.—[*Trans.*]

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than anything else, and, in all probability, we shall ultimately be the better for it. If the whole of the *samurai* should unexpectedly arise in revolution, the extent of the calamity would be unimaginable.* The insurrection which lately broke out has arisen out of a momentary excitement, the insurgents had no leaders to combine and guide them, and their destruction will be of great benefit to the country. There is therefore not the slightest ground for alarm. But in a long peace men's minds become dull and they are apt to be caught off their guard. Disturbances of this nature produce vigilance and tend to strengthen the foundations of the country.†

USEFUL MINERALS AND METALLURGY OF THE JAPANESE.

F.—Arsenic.

By Dr. Geerts.

Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Japan on the 8th November, 1876.

Literature.—Stan. Julien et Champion, Industries, &c., Paris, 1869, p. 47, Chinese Technology: 天工開物 *Tenko kai butsu*, Vol. VI., Tab. 6. Natural History 本草綱目 *Hon-zo ko-moku*, Lib. IX., Fig. 25 and 26; Lib. X., Fig. 52 and 53. Ono Ranzan. 木草綱目啓蒙 *Hon-zo ko-moku kei-mo*, Ed. 1847, by Ono Tsunenori and Te ken-shi yeki, Vol. 5 and 6, Japanese Encyclopedia, 倭漢三才圖會 *Wa-kan-san-sai-dzu-e*, Vol. 61.

Arseniferous minerals are very abundant in Japan, especially the *Arsenides* and *Arsenic-sulphides*. The yellow and red sulphides of arsenic, known as orpiment and realgar, and the native white arsenic, or arsenic-blossom occur in considerable quantities in China, but are not yet found in Japan to a considerable extent. The Chinese have known these three latter ores from the remotest times, and were acquainted with their poisonous properties long before we had in Europe any knowledge about these minerals. *Aristotle* (4th century B.C.) has mentioned for the first time both the sulphides of arsenic under the names of *σανδαράχη* and *ἀρσενικόν*, the first being realgar and the latter yellow orpiment, but the Arabian chemist *Geber** (5th century) first describes the poisonous quality of arsenic. Chinese works of the 8th century before our era speak already of arsenic as a highly poisonous substance. It seems, also, that the Hindoos have known the use of these arsenic minerals in leprosy from the earliest times.

Realgar, orpiment and native white arsenic are distinctly known to the Chinese and Japanese, but as to the numerous *arsenides* and *arsenio-sulphides*, there exists great confusion and want of any distinct knowledge. All ores, in which arsenic is combined with various metals or with metallic sulphides, are designated by the generic name of 礜石 or 礬石 *Yō-seki* or *Nedzumi-koroshi* (rat-poison), because they yield arsenious acid by a process of roasting and sublimation. The crude arsenious acid obtained by this process bears also the name of *Yō-seki*. The name 砒石 *Hi-seki* is commonly given to all substances which contain arsenic, but these Chinese characters are used more specially to denote the arsenic-bloom or native white arsenic. The character 礜 *Yō* of the word *yō-seki* means *rat-poison*, whilst the figure 砒 *hi* or 砒 *hi* is derived from 貔 *Hi* or *Tokoki-kémono* (fierce animal) and means properly "bad stuff" *(ashimono)*. The confusion of names has caused the Japanese to believe that the rough arsenious acid, prepared by the roasting of arsenides *(Yō-seki)* is a different substance from the natural arsenious acid *(Hi-seki)*. Old Chinese works speak of several kinds of natural *yō-seki* or arsenic-minerals, but in a very unsatisfactory manner. I have not yet succeeded in collecting one of these ores by the names given to them in Chinese and Japanese works, because of the profound ignorance which I found to exist among the native naturalists. The only "*Yō-seki*" procurable, and well known to every one, is the crude arsenious acid, prepared by the roasting of several arseniferous minerals. I will mention the names of the several kinds of *Yō-seki* of the Sinico-Japanese works, but must leave them undetermined, on account of the impossibility of seeing and examining these substances. There are then:

白礜石	...*Haku-yō-seki*.....	White arsenic-mineral.
青礜石	...*Sō-yō-seki*.....	Green „ „
紫礜石	...*Shi-yō-seki*.....	Violet „ „
紅皮礜石	...*Kohi-yō-seki*.....	Safflower-bark „ „
桃花礜石	...*To-kuwa-yō-seki*..	Peach-flower „ „
金星礜石	...*Kin-sei-yō-seki*...	Golden-star „ „
銀星礜石	...*Gin-sei-yō-seki*...	Silver-star „ „
特生礜石	...*Toku-sei-yō-seki*..	Isolated „ „
握雪礜石	....*Aku-setsu-yō-seki*.	Snow-ball „ „

The last named mineral is said not to be poisonous, and probably is not an arseniferous mineral; the others should possess nearly the same properties with exception of the colour. The two first named kinds are especially recommended for medical use.

The character of *yō-seki* is held to be one of the principal minerals impregnated with the male principle of nature (陽石 *Yō-seki*). It is therefore considered to contain a large amount of internal heat, and forms, according to Chinese medical philosophy, one of the most powerful medicines to subdue all diseases which are caused by the female or cold principle in nature. Water containing *Yō-seki* dissolved is said never to freeze, even at the lowest temperature, and several lakes in China are believed to contain *Yō-seki* on account of their water never being frozen. Snow and ice cannot remain for any length of time on the mountains in the interior of which this mineral is found. Some native works say that the crane (文鶴 *Bun-kuwan*) swaddles her young with a piece of this mineral, but other more prudent authors deny this story.

Rats die quickly, but silkworms are said to grow big and fat, if they eat this poisonous substance. The last named kind of *Yō-seki*, namely *Aku-setsu-yō-seki* (snow-ball-arseniferous mineral) is a white rough mineral from which a liquid exudes during the winter. This stone is considered the marrow or brain of the minerals (石腦 *Seki-nō*) because it is believed to possess the quality of lengthening life and of transforming mercury into a solid substance, if heated with this metal.

Native writers speak of natural white arsenic *Hi-seki* 砒石, in the following words. "This mineral is found of better quality and more abundantly in China than Japan, and should be most abundant in the neighbourhood of copper mines. But it is also found dissolved in certain mineral-waters, the poisonous water of a spring in 信州 *Shin-shu* (China) being the most renowned. This water should have a greenish colour and at the bottom of the spring solid *Hi-seki*, white arsenic, is found. When this natural white arsenic has been purified by sublimation in a closed vessel, it is called 砒霜 *Hi-sō*, "*Rime of Arsenic.*" The naturalist, Ono Ranzan is of opinion that the poisonous qualities of the water of the river of Tamagawa, near the mountain Koya-San, in the province of Kii; of the water of the spring *Tori-no-jigoku* (bird's hell) at Arima in the province of Setsu; of the mineral water on the volcanic Unzenga-daké at Shimabara in the province of Hizen, and of the stone named *Setsu-sho-seki* at Nasu, in the province of Kotsuké, are all due to a certain amount of arsenious acid.

Having mentioned what native books say about arsenic, I will now describe the different Japanese arseniferous minerals, which have come under my knowledge.

1. Arsenical Pyrites.—I adopt for this mineral the Sinico-Japanese name 鉄色礜石 *Ko-shoku-yō-seki* or *Hagane-iro-yō-seki*, "Arsenic-mineral with a steel-grey colour." As synonym I have adopted the name 砒化鐵 *Hi-kwa-tetsu*, which means "Arsenide of iron."

This mineral forms amorphous masses, with a steel-grey metallic colour and pretty hard. It is found in Japan in very large quantities in the same veins with copper

* This is a marked case of that tendency to "go off at a tangent" which is such a characteristic of the Japanese mind."

† This is a mighty easy way of dealing with a serious commotion in which many hecatombs of men have lost their lives. Such an affair is evidence of a great deal of serious discontent, which a Government will take more or less to heart in proportion as it is more or less sagacious and humane.

* *Gebri* Summa perfect, Part. I, Lib. II, Cap. II.

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pyrites. The latter ore is often mixed with and adheres to arsenical pyrites. In the pure state this mineral contains about 66 per cent. of arsenic, 30 per cent. iron and 2 to 4 per cent. sulphur, but it is often mixed with the following ore, so that the chemical constitution is extremely variable.

2. MISPICKEL or *Arsenio-sulphide of Iron* (sulphurous arsenical pyrites). This mineral resembles very much the former in its physical qualities, and differs only by a larger amount of sulphur (about 20 per cent.) which it contains. I adopt the same name: 鋼色礜石 *Ko-shoku-yō-seki* and the synonym 砒化鐵及硫化鐵 *Hi-kuwa-tetsu-to-rika-kuwa-tetsu*, which name expresses the chemical constitution (arsenide of iron with sulphide of iron). This mineral is also found in the same veins with copper-pyrites or sulphurous tin ore (Tinkies). Both these arseniferous ores are used in Japan for the roasting and sublimation of crude arsenious acid, which process I will describe afterwards. (For localities where it is found, see *Copper-pyrites*, Vol. III., part I., p. 40.)

3. PHARMACO-SIDERITE or *Cubical arseniate of iron* (*Würfelerz* or *Dice-ore*), for which ore we propose the name 六面礜石 ROKU-MEN-YO-SEKI (Hexhedrical arsenic and the synonym 六面砒酸酸化鐵 *Roku-men-hi-san-san-kwa-tetsu* (cubical arseniate of iron). This curious mineral is not uncommon in China as well in Japan. It forms perfectly cubical hard crystals of a dark brown colour and of various sizes. I saw some fine specimens from Kiura, in the district Onajori, in the province of Bungo. The mineral is sometimes found in Japanese druggists, shops under the wrong name 自然銅 *Ji-nen-do* (native copper). Besides, the cubical iron-pyrites, which differs from *pharmaco-siderite* in its metallic brilliancy and yellowish colour, bears also the inexact name of *ji-nen-do*.

4. OLIVENITE or *Arseniate of Copper*.—This ore is found in Japan at Ashiwo in the province of Shimotsuké and at Naganobori in the province of Chôshiu (Nagato), in the form of compact or fibrous masses of a dark greenish colour and iridescent surface. I have given it the name 蒼礜石 SŌ-YŌ-SEKI (greenish arsenic mineral) and the synonym 砒酸酸化銅 *Hi-san-san-kuwa-do* to express the chemical constitution. It is not improbable that the *Sō-yō-seki* of old Chinese and Japanese books is identical with this ore.

5. GREY-COPPER-ORE (antimonial and arsenical) [*Panabase. Fahlertz*].—The mineral known by this name has a very complicated and variable composition, not less than six, and sometimes seven elements being found in it. It may be regarded as a combination of sulphide of copper with the sulphides of antimony, arsenic, iron, zinc and often silver. It has a blackish-grey colour with a metallic lustre, and forms in Japan one of the principal ores used in the extraction of silver and copper, although the former precious metal is rarely present in any large quantity. Grey copper ore gives off in the roasting process a considerable amount of impure arsenious acid, and forms one of the causes of the unhealthy life to which Japanese copper-founders generally are unhappily condemned. This mineral is in Japan mostly found together with copper-pyrites. (For localities where it is found see Metallurgy of Copper Vol. III, part I, p. 28.)

6. TENNANTITE or *Arsenical grey-copper ore*.—This forms crystalline masses of a lead-grey colour, and resembles much the former mineral of which it is only a variety. It has also a very variable composition, but may be regarded as a combination of sulphide of copper with mispickel. In Japan it is found accompanied by copper-pyrites, one of the most common ores of this country.

7. CUPRO-SULPHIDE OF TIN *(arseniferous). (Tinkies).* 硫化錫鑛 RIU-KUWA-SHAKU-KŌ.—Tinkies seems to occur abundantly in the provinces of the south-west of China, but in Japan I know only of its being found in the provinces of Satsuma and Bungo where it is worked upon tin. It contains generally a considerable amount of arsenic, of lead, antimony and copper, so that the tin obtained from this mineral is always very impure and often arseniferous. The Japanese know very well that their native tin is not a pure metal, and is much less valuable than Malacca or Banca tin.

The above mentioned ores form the different arsenides and metallic arsenio-sulphides which I have met with in this country. There are still many other arseniferous minerals, which I have not yet seen here, but many of them doubtless exist in Japan, as for instance:

Native arsenic (metallic) "*Scherbenkobalt*".....砒金
Kupfernickel or arsenide of nickel.....砒化曌結兒
Arsenical nickel or bi-arsenide of nickel.第二化曌結兒
Nickel-glance or sulfo-arsenide of nickel.....硫化砒及硫化曌結兒
Nickel arseniate.....砒酸酸化曌結兒
Arsenical cobalt or Tin-white cobalt (Smaltin or Speis cobalt)砒化格枚爾多
Cobalt-glance or sulpho-arsenide of cobalt (grey cobalt)....硫化格枚爾多及砒化格枚爾多
Cobalt-arseniate.....砒酸酸化格枚爾多
Red silver ore or sulpho-arsenide of silver.....硫化砒及硫化銀

All these minerals occur generally in metalliferous veins or deposits of the primitive and metamorphic rocks, which are so well represented in Japan.

8. NATIVE WHITE ARSENIC *(Arsenic-blossom)*, 砒石 HI-SEKI or 信石 SHIN-SEKI. Synonyms: 信砒 *Shin-ki.*—黃龍萃 *Kô-riu-kuwa.*—赤帝萃精 *Seki-tei-kuwa-sei.*

This mineral, the "*Safed Sumbul*" of the Hindoos, is well known in India and China, and seems to be found in relatively small quantities as a secondary product near solfatares and certain volcanic mineral springs. As known in commerce, it forms crystalline, semi-transparent crusts or concretions, partly consisting of aggregates of small prismatical crystals, and partly mixed with a reddish, yellowish and greyish substance of a more compact character. This latter coloured admixture contains probably some metallic arsenic and sulphides of arsenic. The reddish or yellowish part bears the name 砒黃 *Hi-wo, i.e.* "yellow arsenic," and those pieces which have the colour of raw beef are much esteemed by the native druggists as a medicine against itch, leprosy and other skin-diseases.

I am not quite sure whether this mineral is found in Japan, although it can be seen in every Japanese drug-shop. I have, however, reason to believe that all this white arsenic comes from China, where it is found especially in the province of Kiang-shin *(Shin-shu)*, but I have some pieces in my collection which are said to have been found at the volcano Unzengadaké, at Shimabara in the province of Hizen.

9.—ORPIMENT (crystallised) or YELLOW SULPHIDE OF ARSENIC 雌黃 SHI-WŌ (i.e. *(female yellow)*, *Synonyms:* 金液 *Kin-yeki.*—帝女血 *Tei-jo-ketsu* (*i.e.* Blood of the Empress). The fine crystallised kind or soft scaly aggregates of a bright yellow colour I have never seen in Japan, although sometimes fine Chinese orpiment can be found in the collections of Japanese naturalists. The name *Shi-wo* is more particularly applied to the crystalline bright yellow specimens. Orpiment in compact or granular masses of a dull orange colour, the *Hartal* of the Hindus, can be found with every Japanese fire-work maker, and bears the name 石黃 SEKI-WO *(i.e. yellow stone)*. Whilst the first crystallised kind from China is very high in price, the latter can be bought cheaply. It is used chiefly in pyrotechnical mixtures, for the fabrication of a yellow kind of ink or drawing stuff, and in medicine against different diseases of the skin. I know only one place in Japan where orpiment is found in respectable quantities, Sadayama-dani near Sapporo, on the island of Yezo.

No. 10. REALGAR or RED SULPHIDE OF ARSENIC. 雄黃 Ū-wō or Ō-wō (*i.e. male yellow*). This mineral, the "*Mainsil*" of the Hindus, is not rare in China, but in Japan an inferior kind only has been found up to to this time. The Japanese import the better kinds from China, and distinguish, according to quality, three varieties:—

1. 鷄冠石 KEI-KUWAN-SEKI (cockscomb-stone) or the true *o-wo* with a fine bright red colour. It forms irregular masses, is soft to the touch and must not give any smell even when rubbed with the fingers. This kind is highly appreciated by the Chinese and Japanese in jewellery and medecine.

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2. 雌黄 Kun-wo (odorous realgar). This variety has no bright red colour, is hard and not as pure as the former. It gives an odour when rubbed with the finger.

3. 臭黄 Shu-wo (fetid realgar) is the most inferior kind and possesses a peculiar kind of garlic odour. The Chinese wash this fetid realgar with vinegar in order to remove its bad smell, and by this means augment its commercial value.

According to the Japanese chronicle *Zoku-nihon-ki*, some inhabitants of the province of Isé presented the first Japanese realgar to the Emperor Monmu Tenno, in the year 699.

The Chinese and the Japanese of the old schools of art cut ornaments, mostly balls, fruits, peaches and small vases, from this mineral, which takes an excellent polish. Sometimes *netsuke* of cut and polished realgar can be found in curio-shops, and I have often seen a series of fine polished spheroids of realgar, cry-tal, rose-quartz, agate and jade fixed on silver ornaments (ships, birds, flowers) for the *Tokonoma*.

Although a piece of well polished realgar forms a pretty precious stone, it is useless for any other purpose than for articles for the drawing-room, on account of its softness. The objects made of this mineral cannot support contact with other substances, without losing their polish.

The small Chinese medicine-cups made of realgar, are already too well known to need much mention. In Japan, however, I have never seen these cups, the use of which seems also to be perfectly unknown in this country. The *netsuke* of realgar were considered formerly a kind of preservative (amulet) against fever and malaria (邪気, *yaki*), but of late, it seems, they have lost their reputation. A small portion of powdered realgar is sometimes placed upon burning charcoal as a protection against mosquitoes, who die speedily from the poisonous vapours of arsenious acid, given off by this roasting process. Besides it is used for the preparation of a reddish ink and painting colour.

I am not sure if the Japanese know the method of producing artificial realgar by fusing arsenical pyrites with iron-pyrites, as it is effected in Europe.

The localities in Japan where it is found, known to me, are:

Provinces.	*District.*	*Place.*
Isé	Itakagôri	Tanjô-mura.
Sendai		Minoha-yama
Rikuzen (Mizawa *ken*)	Kurihara-gôri	Mouji-mura.

After having thus mentioned the different arsenic ores, I will now proceed to the description of the preparation of arsenious acid.

Preparation of arsenious acid, 雄石 Yô-seki or *Nedzumi-koroshi*.

Sublimed arsenic is prepared in China and Japan by a rude process of roasting and sublimation. Different arseniferous minerals are used as material, but chiefly arsenical pyrites, tennantite and grey copper ore. This work is very dangerous to the workmen on account of the bad construction of the roasting furnace and condensing apparatus. The Chinese method which is sometimes used in Japan, and is described in the Chinese work on Technology *Ten-ko-kai-butsu*, is better than the original Japanese manner, which I shall mention afterwards. The inclosed figure is a reproduction of the said Chinese work and gives some idea of the whole apparatus.

A temporary furnace is built with stones and rough clay in an uninhabited place on the mountain. It has the shape of a cone cut off at the top. The narrow upper part of this cone is loosely covered by a subverted semi-globulous iron-vessel, and at the lower and wider part of the conical furnace is an opening for the entrance of the air and for the introduction of the ore and fuel (wood). The ore being divided into smaller pieces by hammering, is placed upon the wood in the furnace and afterwards firing is commenced. The sulphides (of the ore) are decomposed by the double action of heat and air, the sulphur escaping for the most part as sulphurous acid gas. The arsenic of the ore is thus converted by the air into arsenious acid and the latter is deposited as a fine powder or semi-crystalline crusts on the inner side of colder iron vessel. When the sublimated crust has obtained a certain thickness, or if the iron pot becomes too hot, the fire is allowed to cool, in order that the sublimate may be removed. The first iron receiver is then replaced by another and firing is again commenced, until the stock of the ore is exhausted. The condensed matter in the iron receivers is still very impure, and contains ordinarily a considerable amount of oxyde of iron. For this reason it has always a yellowish or brownish colour.

In this impure state it is mostly known in commerce under the name of *Yô-seki* or *Nedzumi-koroshi* (rat's-poison).

Sometimes, however, it is subjected to a second sublimation, or is purified by means of cristallisation. It becomes then a white coloured crystalline powder and bears the name of 砒霜石 Hi-so-seki "*Rime of Arsenic.*"

During this roasting-process the workmen are advised to remain at a distance of at least 100 feet off the furnace in the direction from which the wind blows. The same workmen may not work continually; they ought to change after each two consecutive operations, if their health is not to be speedily destroyed.

According to Ono Ranzan, the preparation of arsenious acid is effected in Japan principally at the mountain Ginsan in the province of Iwami; at Nasuno in the province of Kotsuké, and at Nagano-bori in the province of Choshiu (Nagato). The arseniferous minerals are laid upon the fuel is a small open furnace, rudely built with some stones and clay. They upper part of the furnace is closed by wet straw-mats and firing commenced. The arsenious acid formed by this roasting process is condensed by the wet mats, and finally the latter becomes dry and burns to ashes. The fire is extinguished and the crude arsenious acid taken away. It is very impure and has a yellowish or brownish colour. This old Japanese manner of preparing arsenious acid is still more unhealthy and rude than the Chinese process already described. The roasting of arseniferous minerals is even in Europe an unwholesome operation, although good furnaces and large condensing chambers are used, but the Sinico-Japanese methods are, in fact, very dangerous to the workmen.

If the ashes of the mats which have served in this operation are thrown into the river, the fishes are said to die speedily.

Until the year 1661 the sale of arsenious acid *(yô-seki)* was perfectly free in Japan, and the Chinese exported it also into this country. But the Emperor Gosai Tenno prohibited the importation on account of the numerous cases of poisoning at that time.

The arsenic mines in the provinces of Kotsuké and Setsu were closed and palisaded, but in latter times this prohibition was again withdrawn. At the present time the sale of arsenious acid and other poisonous substances is subject to registration, according to the new law of the department 衛生局 *Yé-sei-kiyoku* (Medical Policy or Board of Health) of the Ministry of the Interior, 内務省 *Nai-mu-sho*.

At present cases of poisoning are creditably rare in Japan and less than in most foreign countries, but there was a time when it was not so. It is said that formerly political and social adversaries used the ceremonial tea-parties, named *cha-no-yu* to poison their enemies secretly.

Under the guise of friendship the adversary was allured into the small tea-room or summer house which is invariably to be found in the garden of every official of a certain rank, and the tea was there served with all the customary ceremonial. The guests of highest rank drank first, and the host dispensed the tea without the aid of servants, who were never permitted to be present at an official *cha-no-yu*.

Thus the tea-parties became the most famous occasions for all sorts of secret negociations, political intrigues and even of poisoning. It was at one of these that the celebrated general Kato Kiyo-masa, Prince of Higo, and contemporary with Taiko Hideyoshi, was poisoned secretly in 1611 by the Shogun Iyeyasu at an official *cha-no-yu*.

The chief use of arsenious acid of Japan is as rat-poison; further it is used in medicine and for the melting of an alloy of copper antimony and arsenic, called 白銅 *Haku-do* or "White Copper."

The antidotes recommended by native works for poisoning by arsenic are numerous, the three following however are considered the best.

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1. A cold infusion of a kind of small bean 綠豆 *Roku-dzu* or *Bundo-mamé* or *Yayenari*, the *Phaseolus radiatus* L., var. *Subtriloba Mig.* of botanists. The efficacy of this infusion would be augmented when it is mixed with powder of dried human excrement.

2.—Very fine powder of lead or tin, as it is obtained when these metals are rubbed on a hard stone.

3.—Powder of a kind of red ochre mixed with a little water.

There can be no doubt that these antidotes are inferior to the hydrated peroxide of iron recently prepared, as it is adopted by most of the foreign Pharmacopœias for this purpose.

Correspondence.

DR. HEPBURN'S DICTIONARY.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Sir.—I have of late had occasion to occupy myself with Japanese measures and weights, and have naturally had recourse to Dr. Hepburn's Dictionary for ascertaining their equivalent in English. I found, however, that as a rule, the indications of Dr. Hepburn are of such a nature as would lead an inattentive reader into serious error.

The following will serve as specimens:

One *momme*, says Dr. Hepburn, is equal to 58.33 grains Troy; and one *fun*, we find, is "the tenth part of a *momme*, or 16 grains Troy." One of these indications, at least, must be entirely wrong.

Under *rin* we read: "One *rin* is equal to 0.583 grain troy." A simple calculation will consequently give one grain Troy as somewhat less than two *rin*. Under the word *jaku*, however, we meet a sentence saying: "One grain troy is a fraction less than 6 *rin* of Japanese weight."

One *hiki* is said to be equal to 52 feet; and one *tan* is given as: "the half of a *hiki* or 28 feet."

A *koku*, we are told, measures 5.13 bushels, or 7.551 cubic feet. A *to*, then, which Dr. Hepburn himself says is equal to the tenth part of a *koku*, should consequently contain a little over half a bushel, or 1304.81 cubic inches. But, strange to say, the dictionary gives it as "a little *less* than half a bushel, or 1097.520 cubic inches."

The *shō* is said to contain 109.752 cubic inches, and to be equal to ten *go*. Consequently a *go* should be 10.9752 cubic inches. But it is stated to be: "A box, $4.\frac{67}{100}$ inches square and $2.\frac{50}{100}$ inches deep, containing $53.\frac{133}{100}$ cubic inches."

Though I have not the material at hand to enable me to give the correct equivalent for the Japanese expressions above mentioned, still, as Dr. Hepburn is constantly—and, as a rule, deservedly—quoted by other authors as the authority on all subjects relating to the Japanese language, I consider it right to draw attention to such palpable inaccuracies, because incorrect information, especially on such matters, is almost worse than none.

I may mention that when the second edition of the Dictionary was published at Shanghai, I, in the *North China Daily News*, drew attention to several errors in the book, amongst which the discrepancy in giving the equivalent of the *Momme*, *Fun* and *Rin*, was especially mentioned. I at the same time expressed a hope, that if a third edition should appear, such errors would be rectified. However, for some reason or other—perhaps because the paper mentioned was not the proper forum for the article, which thus escaped the attention of those concerned—the Pocket Edition which appeared a long time after has exactly the same mistakes.

I remain, Sir,

Yours obediently,

WILLIAM BRAMSEN.

Tōkiō, November 6, 1876.

PUNCTUALITY.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Sir.—A few days ago I was served with a summons in the name of H. B. Majesty to attend the Court at Kanagawa as a juror at 9.30 o'clock on the 8th instant, and attached to this summons there was a note to the effect that I was liable to a fine not exceeding $50 if I did not attend.

At some inconvenience to myself I walked into the Court room punctually at the time named in the summons. There was no one there except some jurymen, who were hanging about the door. The morning was cold and there was no fire in the room. After waiting till five minutes to ten o'clock the clerk entered and called over the names of the jurymen. At six minutes past ten o'clock the barristers entered, and shortly afterwards the Judge. I felt inclined to ask the Judge why I had been called there at 9.30, but thought that the remonstrance I intended to make would come best from me in the jury-box. Fortunately, however, I escaped serving. May I therefore beg you to favour me with any information in your power for my future guidance? If half-past nine means ten o'clock at the British Consulate, it seems to me that the summons should say so—what do you think? I saw you there, and you can vouch for my accuracy.

ONE SUMMONED FOR THE JURY.

Law & Police

IN H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before H. S. Wilkinson, Esq., Acting Law-Secretary.

Messrs. J. Edwards, J. Creyk, R. Johnstone, B. H. Pratt, and J. Farmer as jury.

Tuesday, November 7th, 1876.

F. Beato, *vs.* J. Rickett, Jr. as Agent for the P. & O. Company.

This was a claim for $1,100, value of goods belonging to plaintiff, and damaged on board one of the steamers for which defendant is agent.

Mr Dickins appeared for plaintiff and Mr Ness for defendant.

Mr Dickins stated his case, saying that the gentlemen of the jury had merely to decide whether certain goods which arrived from Europe in one of the steamers of the P. & O. Co., for which defendant is agent here, were damaged by salt or fresh water. Plaintiff claimed the amount of $1,100 value of the goods damaged, and to prove his assertion that this damage occured through fresh water he called as witness, first

F. Beato, sworn, stated:—I am a British subject, and plaintiff in this case. I remember the goods in question arriving here in January last. They were ladies' leather bags, packed in tin-lined cases, and were shipped in London on board the P. & O. Co.'s steamers. On the arrival of these goods we sent to take delivery of them. The weather was so unpropitious that my Chinaman was unable to get them for six or seven days. The boxes being wet as the Chinaman told me.

Mr Ness here objected to this, saying that conversation with a third part was not evidence.

Witness said he must explain how he knew that the boxes were wet, and continued:—I saw the goods in the godown the day after they were landed. The contents were all mildewed. Mr Abbot and Mr Blakeway, both experts, were with me. I also examined them myself. I thought it was salt-water at first, but afterwards I tasted some of the saturated paper and found it was fresh water. I examined them at another time with more experts; Mr Bayne, Mr Abbott, Mr Talbot, Mr Blakeway, Mr Rickett and Mr Center. On that occasion I again thought it was fresh water. Mr Rickett did not give any opinion on that occasion. Then Mr North analysed the paper and concluded that it was fresh water. Mr Rickett gave no opinion. Indeed he seldom spoke. In the end we agreed to have them sold by auction. The ten cases were sold for about $1,065. (Account sales referred to). There were 65 dozen bags altogether. The value in Yokohama is about $38 to $39 per dozen, upon delivery. The contract price was $40, freight and all expenses included. They were stored for some time in the *Tiptree* by the P. & O. Company.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness.—I do not know in what condition these goods were in when shipped at Southampton. I do not know that they might have been damaged before shipment. I do not know that I received notice of the arrival of the goods. Not more than five or six or eight days elapsed before they were taken delivery of. It was snowing at the time. My Chinaman landed them,

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They lay on the hatoba for six or seven hours, and were then taken to the godown at No. 67. I do not know that the goods were damaged on the hatoba. They were not exposed to inclement weather. Snow was on the ground, but on the day they were landed it was fine weather, just like to day. They could not sustain damage on the hatoba. I did not see them on the hatoba. I don't know whether they were exposed or not. I saw them in the godown the next morning. They had been opened the night before and then it was found that they were damaged. I think nearly all of them were opened in my presence. One or two boxes were slightly wet externally. I don't know if the tin case had been properly soldered—you want me to give an opinion I don't know anything about. Water can always find its way into the inner case even though tin-lining. There was a kind of crystalization resting on the top of the tin which I thought must be salt, but upon tasting I found it was not. The brown paper the bags were wrapped up in was saturated, and I tasted it and found it fresh water. Everyone present gave the same opinion. If every body says one thing they must be right; don't you think so? When they were to be sold at auction the cases were emptied and we found water down in the corners, which was in my opinion fresh. But I am not a chemist to analyse it. There is always a market for such goods in Yokohama. I have no idea when the damage occurred.

Edgar Abbott, sworn, stated: I reside at No. 28, and have had seven years experience in shipping matters. I remember examining the goods in question.

Mr Dickins here produced the official report of Mr Abbott's survey, asking him if that was correct.

Mr Ness objected to this, saying that witness's opinions should be given without reference to such document.

Witness continued:—My opinion was that these goods were damaged by fresh water. I gave the report in writing to the Agents of the Insurance Company, Messrs. Strachan & Thomas, on whose behalf I surveyed. I really do not remember the exact date. I think the report was made the day after the examination.

Mr Dickins asked that witness be allowed to refresh his memory by reference to the report.

Mr Ness again objected, but afterwards admitted the proceeding.

Witness continued:—The goods were marked F. B., H. G. & Co. underneath Nos. 1816—1825. That is my report. When the cases were opened they were badly mildewed. I examined 4 cases. On opening the top of the cases I found that water appeared to have got through the solder into the interior. When the tin was opened I found the contents saturated with what turned out to be fresh water. I examined them a second time in Mr Beato's presence (Survey report put in.) I should say the damage was of long standing. Mr. Rickett objected to the proceedings. He came down to see what was going on.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness:—A good deal of water had got into the inside of the cases. I should say it is impossible to make a tin lined case absolutely water tight. The reason for lining with zinc is to keep out the water as much as possible. But not one out of 100 are perfectly made. These goods were externally in good order.

Mr Dickins said he admitted that the cases were delivered in avarage good order externally.

Witness continued:—My experience enables me to say positively that these goods were not damaged with salt water. My first reason for arriving at this conclusion was that the corrosion was not so thick as that caused by salt water. Salt is more corroding than other water. I should say that less salt water cannot have the same effect as more fresh water. Invariably there are some crystals on goods damaged by salt water. It is impossible to say that so much steam could find its way into the case. By the way in which goods are stored on board steamers renders it impossible. I speak from experience, not from any deep scientific knowledge. The mildew on the packing did not appear to be new. It is quite possible the damage might have been of two months standing.

To the Jury: There were two pieces of board on the top, and water must have got through the crevice between them and then penetrated through the solder of the zinc lining.

George Blakeway, sworn, deposed:—I am a British subject and a resident here. I remember examining some ladies' leather bags at Mr Beato's request. I do not remember the exact date. I drew up a report after the second survey, almost immediately. (Report shown.) That is my writing. The date is January 24th. The marks are F. B., H. G. & Co. underneath. I think I must have made two reports, one jointly with Mr. Talbot. This is my final opinion. They were damaged and in an unmarketable condition. They were damaged by salt water. I did not see Mr. Rickett at the survey. The damage must have taken place some considerable time before I saw the goods. They were well packed.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness: The object of a zinc lining is merely to afford additional precautions against damage. I saw two or three cases opened, both the wooden and the zinc parts. I examined them carefully, but did not see any cracks in the cases. I think Mr Talbot took a piece of the packing saying he would take it to Mr North to be analysed. I was certain that the damage was caused by salt water. There was no corrosion on the zinc lining, such as there is nearly always when salt water has caused damage. It could not have been salt water which damaged the bags. They would have been rotted by it. Salt water does cause corosion; fresh water only after some considerable time. The absence of blackness, the general appearance of the cases and the presence of mildew helped me to arrive at a conclusion. I believe mildew can spring up in a very short time; I cannot say to 24 hours. It was impossible that this in question could have arisen within 48 hours of the time I saw it. Had the goods been packed in a damp condition, mildew might have occurred through sweating.

To Mr Dickins:—In my opinion this damage did not arise from sweating.

To the Jury:—I did not see to the bottom of the cases, but I heard that water was found lying there.

W. H. Talbot sworn:—I am a public accountant. I was present at the time of this survey, and examined several of the cases. The wooden cases showed traces of water. The zinc lining showed also considerable traces of water. The contents were packed in paper, and the upper tier of the bags were soaking with water. One case was perfectly sound. At the time of the survey I thought the damage resulted from steam. I took three or four days to consider and came to the conclusion that there were no traces of salt water. The central tier was probably less damaged than the lower and upper. I arrived at this conclusion partly by test and partly by microscopical examination. I took part of the pasteboard boxes and bits of the zinc lining to Dr. Eldridge for chemical analysis.

To Mr Ness.—I examined a portion of the zinc lining only. I should not consider the portion examined to have been damaged by salt water. I have no doubt whatever that this damage did not occur through salt water. I do not think that it could have been salt water and yet be unable to discover traces of salt. I think such a thing is impossible. There was not the slightest taste of salt. The corrosion produced by salt water and fresh differ. I should consider that the damage occurred a long time before I saw the goods.

A. Center, sworn:—I remember seeing the contents of several of the cases in question. The were in an unmarketable condition; but I was not there as an expert. I happened to be passing at the time and looked in. I accompanied Mr North when he took part of the cases for chemical anaylsis.

Court adjourned till 2 p.m.

John North, sworn, stated:—I have had considerable experience in analysing. I remember analysing this paper and zinc lining brought me by Messrs. Abbott, Beato, Rickett and Center. I applied the usual tests. I tore up the paper and washed the bits, preserving the water afterwards, to which I applied nitrate of silver. There was not so much precipitate as would be caused by salt water. This is merely a comparative test. (Mr North here showed the comparative action of nitrate of silver upon salt, fresh and distilled water.) From those tests I came to the conclusion that it was not salt water.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness:—I detected no chloride there. I am prepared to swear it. I have always been able to detect the presence of salt in water by this test. I examined the paper case and zinc lining, both by the same test. There was no necessity for boiling.

Li Ah Keow, cautioned: I belong No. 57. I am Mr Beato's compradore. On the 8th of January I went to the *Tiptree* for these goods, but the keeper told me he was too busy and could not attend to me. The three following days were rainy. On the 13th I went but was told to return on the next day. I had to pay $2 storage, and landed the cases on the English hatoba, and put them under the shed. I opened a case and found the contents dirty. The cases were all taken on the same day, the 14th, to No. 76 godown. On that day there was no rain.

To Mr Ness: There was no snow on the 14th. The cases came on the hatoba at 2 o'clock and were put in the godown on the same day. I saw the cases on board the *Tiptree*. They were wet,

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Henry Englehardt, sworn, stated:—I am Mr Beato's clerk. These goods were insured with particular average. I saw the goods after they had been landed, first on the English hatoba and then at No. 76. They were under the shed whilst on the hatoba. They were damaged. I saw they were damaged, but did not go further into the matter. The value of the goods laid down in Yokohama was $30, and the selling value $32 to $33 per doz. I know that we paid something for the storage of these goods on board the *Tiptree*, but cannot remember how much. Mr Rickett did not object to the sale of the goods. They were sold as damaged goods. (Two letters from defendant to plaintiff read.) I heard from the Chinaman that the goods had arrived, and I sent him to obtain them. When he went on board the *Tiptree* he saw they were damaged, but the keeper forced him to take them. This explains the clean Bill of Lading being in the hands of defendant.

This closed the evidence for plaintiff. Defendant had no witnesses to call.

Mr Dickins summed up the case for plaintiff, saying:—Gentlemen, it is simply your duty to decide whether this damage has been sustained through salt or fresh water. You have heard the evidence of Mr Blakeway, Mr Abbott and Mr North, all men of great experience in these matters, and their evidence is most unmistakeable. The decision you have to arrive at cannot be difficult. (Mr Dickins now cited a case to show how insufficient were the grounds upon which the defence rested.) I think it may be allowed now, that this damage *did* occur through fresh water. It has now to be shown that the damage occurred through negligence on the part of plaintiff. That they were exposed to action of the weather, to rain or snow, is quite evident from the evidence adduced. As to the question of steam—well, it is quite probable that an engineer of a steamer opened the case and let a jet of steam into it. There is no saying what the officers of such a Company as this, who deny such a paltry claim, might do. My learned friend has been afraid to bring up any witnesses, in case they might collapse under my cross-examination. Now I shall state that in answer to my position defendants utterly deny everything. They deny that they received the goods under the the terms of this Bill of Lading, then turn tail and admit that they did. The first point to be touched upon is, that the P. & O. Co. are in the position of common carriers. (Mr Dickins here cited a case from the Law Records, showing this point clearly.)

The Court then proposed that it should be left to the Jury to consider whether:—

These goods received injury from the time they were put into the hands of plaintiff till they were delivered, and if they were in good condition when put into their hands? If damaged, what caused the damage? What is the amount of the damage?

This was agreed to.

Mr Ness then said:—I ask that this case be dismissed on the ground that no evidence whatever has been adduced to-day, to prove that—

Mr Dickins objected to Mr Ness continuing, saying that he did not expect him to sum up his case then, when he acceded to the suggestion of the Court.

The Court said: The question now merely is, whether Mr. Dickins be allowed to answer to Mr Ness' argument?

After some discussion, the Court disallowed defendant's application that the case be dismissed because there is no case to go to the Jury.

Mr Ness, addressed the Jury as follows:—The question of facts brought before you are as stated by the Court, namely:—Were the goods shipped in good order? Did they receive damage whilst in plaintiff's care? What was the amount of such damage? Now, it is clear that the receipt given to the shippers only refers to the external appearance of these goods. The second question brought before you is the nature of the damage. All the evidence shows that the damage occured through fresh water. Mr. Talbot admitted that fresh water after a certain length of time took the appearance of salt. If you look at two bottles produced by Mr North you will see that the difference in the appearance of the two liquids is not so very marked. Indeed, I could scarcely see any difference between the three. Dr Eldridge was at the time applied to for an opinion which he has not been asked for to-day. This shows that his opinion must have differed from those of the witnesses brought forward. The further question of the amount of damage is a question of little moment, and I shall not touch upon it. The questions you have to consider are simply as cited by the court.

His Honour addressed the Jury saying:—You have to decide a question of some importance. There is a document produced showing that these goods were shipped in good order, but there is a clause in the Bill of Lading which says "Weight, value and contents unknown." You have to arrive at the point, were the goods damaged whilst in the care of defendant? You cannot expect to hear the evidence of anyone who saw these goods shipped. Mr. Abbot said the damage might have occurred two months before he saw them. Mr. Talbot said that it might have taken place some three weeks before, but it was difficult to arrive at a decision. The date of the Bill of Lading is the 26th October, and you may conceive that such was the day on which they were received. You have to say whether the damage was received on board. As to their condition on delivery I need not speak. You have heard the evidence of Mr. Beato and his Chinaman and others. The particular point you have to decide is, whether the goods were in good condition when shipped, or no. The most difficult point to consider is, if this damage did occur whilst the goods were in defendant's hands—did it occur through negligence on his or his colleagues part. The only one who seems to have thought the damage caused by salt water was Mr. Beato, but he changed his opinion afterwards. All the experts agreed that it was through fresh. One of the witnesses states that he concluded that the water found its way through the cracks in the wooden case, then through the solder of the tin-lining. That you must consider the value of these goods damaged. You have the evidence of Mr. Englehardt who says the selling value of these bags was $32 to $33 per dozen, and then you have the value obtained by the auctioneer. At any rate the value was under $40.

Mr Beato here stated that there was a slight error in the notes of the court. The value he mentioned was from $27 to $30, selling value.

His Honour then asked the jury to consider and give their verdict. His observations were finished.

The jury after twice retiring to consider their verdict returned the following answers to the special issues presented to them.

1.—They found that the goods in question had sustained damage between the time when they were received and the time when they were delivered by the defendants.

2.—That the damage was caused by fresh water.

3.—Because the damage happened while the goods were in the possession of the defendants, they found negligence on their part.

4.—That the goods were damaged to the extent of $1,024.

His Honour directed these findings to be recorded, and said it was now his duty to apply the law to the special verdict of the jury and deliver judgment. The Bill of Lading contained a clause exempting the defendants from liability even if such damage as that found to have been sustained arose from the negligence of their servants. This was a binding contract to which he was bound to give effect. Judgment would therefore be rendered in favour of the defendants, with the leave to the plaintiff to move to enter a verdict for himself within ten days. Judgment for the defendant, with costs.

Before H. S. Wilkinson, Esq, Acting Law Secretary.

Messrs J Cocking, J. A. Stewart, W. H. Talbot, W Black, and G. Booth, as jury.

Wednesday, November 8th, 1876.

Copeland and Copeland and Wiegand *vs.* J. W. Hall.

Mr Montague Kirkwood appeared for plaintiffs; Mr F. V. Dickins for defendant.

Mr Kirkwood stated that he had agreed with Mr Dickins that he, Mr Dickins, should open and prove his case, to which Mr Kirkwood should give a general answer.

Plaintiffs and defendant both admitted, in the first case Copeland v. Hall, the sum of $231.75, to be correct. And the amount of uncollected accounts in Mr Halls hands, $282.26 to be correct. Also in the case of Copeland and Wiegand v. Hall, $55. to be added to the credit side. All the bills mentioned had been handed over to plaintiffs on the 12th October. In the same case the amount of $25 had also to be added to the credit side. The amount admitted to have been collected, $175 and $25. It was also admitted that the amount of uncollected accounts returned was $2,367.25, subject to correction of addition. All the small items admitted, with the exception of $60.

Mr Dickins opened the case, saying:—We have here four cases amalgamated into one, though there are only two points of importance at issue. My client is a collector of accounts and general accountant. Plaintiff, Mr Copeland, is a brewer, and lately joined Mr Weigand in the same business. Mr Hall was employed sometime in 1875 to collect their accounts at the remuneration of 2½ per cent on the amounts collected. It has been said by plaintiff that by

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client promised to pay over the money collected during the day by him in the evening. But no such arrangement was ever made. For some time Mr Copeland and Mr Wiegand carried on a sort of commercial war and were rivals in the same trade. The latter came to my client asking him to open negociations with the former in order to bring about an amalgamation of both the firms. This was finally accomplished, and my client was asked to open and establish the books of the firm, and an agreement was afterwards made that he should keep the books in order for the firm. He was also asked to collect their bills, and I shall show that not only did he remit the amounts collected by him every two or three days, but even advanced money to the firm when they were hard pressed. All this went on till September. On the 2nd of that month Mr Hall claimed some remuneration for his services in getting about the amalgamation before referred to. Mr Copeland answered by swearing at my client. This misunderstanding brought about others, and at last this action was brought. I will ask permission that copies of the accounts be attached to the pleadings already in the hands of the gentlemen of the jury, so that they may be able to follow me with some degree of accuracy.

This was permitted by the Court. Mr Kirkwood remarked that these were not the only accounts.

Mr Dickins continued:—First of all I must speak of the case of Copeland *vs.* Hall. It has been admitted that the uncollected accounts have been given over to Mr Copeland. The amounts collected have been paid over also with the exception of the amount already mentioned. In the pleadings it is said that Mr Copeland is not debtor to Mr Hall, but Mr Hall is debtor to Mr Copeland. It demands no sum whatever and is altogether vague. It does pray that certain documents be returned, and 10½ per cent per annum be added to the amount. In the 2nd paragraph of Mr Hall's answer to this petition, it says that he was to receive 2½ per cent on the sale of lands mentioned in the negociation, which he carried through. This sum was refused and any remuneration whatever denied. The rate was reduced to 1 per cent but even this was refused, and we now again claim the full per centage of 2½ per cent. We deny that any agreement was made about the collection of Mr Copeland's accounts, and it is incumbent upon the other side to prove this agreement. It is said that Mr Hall promised to use due care in the collection of these accounts, but we deny any such allegation. This per centage is the only important point at issue with regard to the case of Copeland *vs.* Hall.

I now go on to the case of Copeland and Wiegand *vs.* Hall. In the petition it is admitted that my client was employed at the remuneration of 2 per cent. per annum on all work done. It also asks for 10 per cent. on the amount of the accounts collected but not handed over by Mr Hall. The answer to this is somewhat similar to that to the other. There is an additional clause saying that my client is willing to continue the agreement arrived at between him and Messrs Copeland & Wiegand, but they without cause have dismissed him after having engaged him for the space of one year. It was simply a piece of spite in their part, as shall be shown in evidence. Now the main issue in this case is: were Copeland and Wiegand justified in dismissing my client? And a point of minor importance to the money claim is the action of Copeland and Wiegand in issuing, on the 4th of September, certain libellous placards throughout the settlement. That Mr Hall was entitled to a commission on the amounts collected by him during the time between July and September, cannot be doubted.

J. W. Hall, sworn, stated:—I am a public accountant and general agent, and plaintiff in the counter-claim in this action. I was employed in the middle of last year to collect Mr Copeland's bills. I was to receive 2½ per cent on the amount of ordinary bills collected. There was no arrangement as to the time when these proceeds should be paid over. They were paid over to him whenever he applied for them, every three or four days. I balanced the accounts regularly at the end of every month. Between July 1875 and September 1876, Mr Copeland never objected to this plan. Of the proceeds so collected nothing has been kept by me except my commission. All of the bills uncollected were returned to Mr Copeland. He several times asked me to bring about an amalgamation with Mr Wiegand. That was in October last year. I wrote a letter to Mr Wiegand and Baron Von Siebold, then Mr Wiegand's partner. (Letter read by Mr Dickins. It was written by Mr. Hall and signed by Copeland.) I wrote this letter at Mr Copeland's request. No notice was taken of it and I afterwards spoke to Mr Wiegand about it. He said he could not entertain the idea. At the end of May, this year, Mr Copeland again came to me more than once about the partnership with Mr Wiegand. He wished me to bring about this partnership. On the 3rd June he again came. I gave him all the particulars as to the brewery. These were in writing. (Produced). They were handed to me by Mr. Copeland's drayman. (Handed in) I wrote a letter to Mr Wiegand on the same day, and took it for Mr Copeland's inspection. He said it was correct, and requested me to take it to Mr Wiegand. I took it accordingly to the brewery at 68 Bluff. He asked me to leave the letter till Monday. I told Mr Copeland what I had done. He then told me to be sure to see Mr Wiegand on Monday. On Monday morning Mr Wiegand came to my office. He said the price Mr Copeland wanted was very high, and made another proposition, which he asked me to convey it to Mr Copeland.

Mr Dickins here read the letter above referred to. It contained the conditions of sale, etc. Also a letter sent by Mr Wiegand to Mr Copeland, dated the 5th June. It was written by Mr Hall at his request, and stated his demurring at the price asked.

Mr Hall continued:—I took the letter to Mr Copeland, who went into a great rage and asked me if I thought he had stolen the money with which he built the brewery, that he would sell it at such a price. He said he would sell his beer at 15 cents per gallon, just to shut Mr Wiegand up. I left Mr Copeland who seemed to think it was my fault that I had not brought about the partnership. When I left him, he was under the impression that the negociation had fallen through. I afterwards went again to Mr Wiegand, and had a conversation with him on the matter. After some time he promised to attend at my office on the next morning, and I told him I should try to get Mr Copeland to come that they might talk the matter over. On Tuesday morning both Mr Copeland and Mr Wiegand met at my office. After a good deal of talk Mr Wiegand accepted Mr Copeland's terms, and took a half share of the brewery. A memorandum was then drawn up. (Read by Mr Dickins) I then went up to Mr Wiegand's premises to settle with him what he was to do about the stock. The matter then rested until the 13th. On the 13th, 14th and 15th, my time was fully engaged in arranging the stock, etc. The new partnership commenced on the 15th. I was requested to obtain professional assistance in having the partnership drawn up. I gave all instructions by order of both Mr Copeland and Mr Wiegand. The purchase money was secured by mortgage on Mr Wiegand's half share. According to my experience a fair commission on such a transaction is 2½ per cent. I merely made this charge to cover my expenses and loss of time whilst negociating this business. I have demanded 2½ per cent. Mr Copeland has refused to pay me any remuneration whatever. (Two items of commission in the accounts shown.) These are correct. I charged 10 per cent commission on these because the accounts were so difficult to collect. Mr Copeland had promised to give me anything reasonable. I also charged 10 per cent. commission on the uncollected bills withdrawn, for the same reason. The balance on these accounts $222 17 is due to me by Mr Copeland. After the partnership was settled, I was requested by Copeland and Wiegand to open a set of books for them. I was to keep the same, make out their accounts and collect them, at a remuneration of 2½ per cent on gross returns of the business. I purchased for them books, opened them, and acted for them, as I said, up till the beginning of September. Their money was handed over to them whenever they applied for it. After the verbal agreement in June a written one was made. They wrote asking me to put in writing what I would do the business for. (Letter read) I answered that letter. They accepted those terms and I was engaged for a year. (Answer read). They answered that letter. (Read). From June till September I collected the accounts faithfully and duly. I did not hand over the money collected every night. They made no objection to my not doing so. I told Mr Copeland that it was impossible for me to do so. My collectors were out every night till six or seven o'clock, and it would be impossible for me to attend Mr Copeland every night. There was a considerable deal of trouble involved. There was no office in town to which I could send the money. Mr Copeland made no objections. He generally called for the money himself. The proceeds were paid over every two or three days. In the beginning of the month every three days. After the 13th not so often. All the monies received by me have been paid over or accounted for. The accounts were settled up at the end if every month. No objections were made to this settlement. Between June and September no objections whatever were made to the manner in which I carried on the business. Several times I advanced money to them:—to Copeland more especially. There was no delay on my part when they demanded the proceeds.

Court adjourned till 1.30 P.M.

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Court reassembled.

J. W. Hall, continued:—On the morning of the 2nd September, Mr Copeland came to my office to have the accounts settled up. My accounts were in order and the money due to him was also in order. After going through the accounts with him I told him that in the course of a few days I should want money both from him and from the firm. He then told me that he would not pay the commission for bringing about the partnership. I had previously asked for it. He said that if I wanted money from him I would have to summons him for it; but he would see me —— before he gave me a cent. After using some very strong language, I told him that unless he came to me in a proper manner I should have nothing more to say to him. He then got up in a great rage and said that I should hear further from him. He left my office, and during the day I received a letter from him. (Letter read.) He requested me to hand over to him the balance of money I had and the unsettled accounts. That was on Saturday afternoon; I did not answer on that day. On Sunday morning I received another letter asking for the cash books and the money. (Read) I answered it, saying I would give his letter my attention on Monday. On Sunday afternoon I wrote to Mr Copeland that the books and money I held for him would be ready at my office on Monday morning at 9 a.m., and I should be most happy to hand over his books upon payment of my account. (Letter read.) He answered that he was not my servant and would not call upon me. (Letter read.) He asked me to call upon him at his office on the Bluff. That was on the 3rd September. On Monday I met Mr Copeland in this Consulate. He asked me to go to his brewery; but when I returned to my office I received a letter from Mr Kirkwood saying that he had been instructed to act for Mr Copeland. (Letter from Mr Kirkwood read. It was dated Tuesday, not Monday.) On Monday the circular was sent round the town. (Produced.) That is it. An advertisement was also inserted in the paper that night. It was taken out on the 5th of this month. (Circular read and handed in.) There was no necessity for them to take the collecting out of my hands. Such an advertisement as that of course does me a great deal of harm. People who did not know the circumstances of the case must have thought I had done something wrong. They assigned no reason for my dismissal. The only reason I know of was, because I had asked for a settlement of my account on the 2nd September. (Letter produced). I received that on the 5th September. (Letter read by Mr Dickins. It said that Mr Hall was requested to hand over the money he had in hand but not the books, which he was still to keep according to agreement). All correspondence was carried on by Mr Kirkwood after the 5th. I offered to give them up upon payment of my account. I authorised Mr Dickins to make an offer to Mr Kirkwood to submit my case to a third party. (Account for September produced.) The first item is, commission at the rate of 2½ per cent on the whole work done on account of the brewery—in all $138.78. In July I collected for them $496.40. In August $921.63. In September $310.00. That is the amount actually collected by me. The bills returned amounted to $2,367.00. Of the amounts for July and August, $643 were for Yedo and shipping. The item $5,551.74, represents the gross amount of proceeds from the business from the 15th June to the 1st September. This is the ledger of the firm. The beer sold in June equalled $1,050.61. In July $2,451.40. In August $1,118.45. There was also $641.50 for Yedo and shipping accounts. That shows $6,061 96 as the amount of beer sold. Of this sum about $2,367 remained in uncollected bills. There were nine and a half months to run of my agreement. The average receipts per month were about $2,000 at that time only. The average I took was $2,500 per month. And the amount of half commission on that equals $31. In all about $300. Mr Wiegand came to me saying he wanted to pay Mr Anderson $60. I did so and that explains the item in the account. That is the receipt for $60. I told Mr Copeland and he said it was quite right. The balance of the account, subject to any reduction on the half commission, is correct. Apart from the disturbance in September, I was willing and able to carry out my contract for one year.

Cross-examined by Mr Kirkwood:—I never told Mr Copeland when I would hand over the proceeds. For the first few days perhaps I handed him over the proceeds daily. I did not know that his bill-collecter had appropriated some money. I am a scriviner as you choose to call it. I charge all sorts of amounts for writing letters. I have made several charges of that nature to Mr Copeland. I composed the letter to Mr Wiegand in October. Mr Copeland gave me his ideas of what he wanted written. I made a charge for that letter, certainly. I do not remember how much. I wrote to Baron von Siebold at the same time. They were both charged as one. That charge has been paid. (Note produced.) That is my bill. (Read by Mr Kirkwood and handed in, with another bill). That is also a bill of mine. Mr Copeland was frequently in the habit of getting me to write letters for him. He asked me to bring about the business and write to Mr Copeland. Mr Copeland signed the letter and I wrote it. It was therefore a letter from Mr Copeland to Mr Wiegand. I did not expect an answer direct to myself. Mr Copeland told me no notice had been taken of the letter. I maintain that Mr Copeland asked me to bring about this business. I know he came to me just before he gave me the particulars. He told me to write a letter to Mr Wiegand, not merely to copy out these particulars. That was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. I read it through to him. I either brought the letter to him to signed be came to my office. I saw Mr Copeland again after I wrote that letter. I told him what Mr Wiegand had said. I left the letter with Mr Wiegand and did not take it back to Mr Copeland. I did not hear Mr Copeland say that I was unauthorised to sign my own name, not did I say "there was no harm in it, any how." The letter was left with Mr Wiegand till Monday. Neither Mr Copeland nor Mr Wiegand came on the Monday to my office. They came on Tuesday between 9 and 10 o'clock. After some conversation an agreement was arrived at. They did not dictate the conditions of he sale. I did not write out any such. I only wrote a memorandum. The letter was open for their persual before they signed it. I read it to them. I cannot be sure whether they read it or not. They perfectly understood its contents. It contains the conditions as Mr Copeland gave to me in his memorandum. They requested me to obtain legal assistance in getting up the forms of partnership. I was to see what it would cost. They did not say they would only pay $150 for it. Mr Copeland told me to see what it would cost. I said it would cost $200. He said it was too much. I told him he could not get it done for less than $175. He said it was a good deal. I think he applied one Saturday and I gave him a cheque, telling him that I had not enough money in the bank to meet it till Monday. His Chinaman presented it at 10 o'clock, before I had time to pay in, so it was dishonoured. I do not remember saying that a man to whom I had lent money had not paid me back in time. (Note handed in) I believe that was written on this occasion. Mr. Copeland first disputed my claim plainly on the 2nd September. He had before said I was charging too much. In the beginning of August all the bills I had in hand were difficult to collect, and I told Mr. Copeland that I should charge more than 2½ per cent on them. He did not grumble. I did not go to the brewery. There was no answer to Mr Copeland's note of Sunday. I met him at the Consulate on Tuesday. I hold that the advertisements in the newspapers have hurt me. I do not say that I am to bring up the people who put another of the same kind in. I might do so. I might bring action against Copeland and Wiegand. I am at present an accountant. I assist Mr Dickins in his business. I collected nothing at all in June. In July $496.40. In August $921.62. In September $309 85. Altogether $1,728. I have in hand $457.35. I have receipts for $1,378.98 from Copeland and Wiegand. The amount of bills unpaid is $2,300. The amounts that Mr Copeland has collected I have no account of. I made out all the bills. There were cash sales of course, and that is the only account I can give of this balance. The only bills that Mr Copeland collects are the Yedo and shipping accounts, and they amount to $641. Messrs Copeland & Wiegand tell me that June, July and August are the worst months in the year, because the beer is usually bad then. Mr Copeland authorised me to charge the amount of $60 paid to the account of the firm.

To Mr Dickins:—In this account I make no charge of half-commission. After sending this account I consulted you as to the position of affairs. In the first account there was no charge made for half-commission on the unexpired term of the agreement. It is charged in the second. I am willing to prepare such statement as will show my accounts as they really stand with Copeland & Wiegand. I have omitted some shipping accounts. The cash sales in June were $63.86; in July $206.60. The mainder, not being cash sales, $5,400.90. I had received no remuneration for the work done when the firm withdrew their business from my hands. Mr Copeland and Mr Wiegand never said anything with regard to my management of the books. After the publication of the placard I was offered to continue the management of the books. After September 5th I insisted on a claim on account of commission, and I offered to give up the books, papers and every thing upon payment of that claim. In October last year Mr Copeland gave me instructions and asked me to draw up a letter upon these. The interviews at the end of May were introductive to Mr Copeland bringing me the particulars of his wishes with regard

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to the sale I read that letter to them myself. When the memorandum was signed by them they saw every part of it. I had no reason whatever for hiding any part of it. I spent a considerable amount of time about this matter. I only signed the letter of June 3rd in my own name. The business being entrusted to me, I wrote to Mr Wiegand. Mr Copeland and Mr Weigand saw you about this deed of partnership in my presence. They also sent you a letter telling you that I held a letter containing all particulars. I gave you all instructions in the cour-e of drawing this up. The advertisements referred to by Mr Kirkwood was in connexion with Mr W. H. Smith's estate. I had sent in my accounts to Mr Wilkin and I requested the balance, $90 to be paid. He wanted me to hand over the $18 that I had. I did not do so On these grounds the advertisement was put in. Since then Mr Wilkin has requested me to collect other accounts for the estate.

Mr Kirkwood said that he had not entered upon the question at such length and could not see any reason for this explanation being given now. It had nothing to do with the present case.

Mr Dickins read a letter from Mr Wilkin, placing in his hands many outstanding debts of the estate, and giving him 10 per cent on amounts collected.

Mr Dickins said he had no other witnesses to bring forward.

Court adjourned till Tuesday next at 10 a.m.

IN H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.

Monday, November 6th, 1876.

Robert Gallop, a seaman on board the British barque *Josephine*, was charged with having assaulted Jeremiah Downing, an able seaman on board the same vessel on the 29th and 30th ultimo.

Gallop admitted having caught hold of complainant on Sunday last, but it was under provocation, for complainant, when asked to go for some bread, refused, saying there was plenty in the drawer already.

Captain Glinton said that one of the crew had come complaining to him one day last week that another had kicked his soup about his breast. Witness saw the traces.

Ordered to pay a fine of $1, with costs; in default, to be imprisoned for two weeks.

John Wood, a seaman of the same vessel was brought up on a similar charge. He was accused with having struck Frederick Knowles whilst at sea, and afterwards using abusive language to him.

Accused pleaded not guilty.

F. Knowles, sworn, stated:—I was sitting with a Frenchman in the forecastle when accused came up and said I had been asleep on my watch. He struck me several times though I denied having slept. That was during the night and in the early part of September. I came on shore on Tuesday to see the Consul, and when I returned on board and was at dinner with the rest of the crew, accused told me to stop speaking, and called me all sorts of foul names.

Accused called as witness

Henry Evans, who was sworn, and stated:—I am steward on board the *Josephine*. I heard accused charge complainant with having neglected to strike the bell at midnight, and then strike him.

Accused said witness was mistaken with regard to the hour. He admitted having struck complainant for neglecting to strike the bell.

Fined $1 and cost, or in default 48 hours' imprisonment.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before General T. B. VAN BUREN, Consul-General.

Messrs. J. R. MORSE and A. T. PRICHARD, *Assessors*.

Tuesday, November 7th, 1876.

The People of the United States *in re* James Grundy *vs.* Patrick O'Bryan.

Prisoner was charged with having assaulted James Grundy in the "Alhambra Saloon" on the afternoon of the 23rd October.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

H. Colick, sworn, stated:—I was present in the Alhambra Saloon when prisoner shot at Grundy. They had had some dispute before that. The revolver used was like the one now in court.

To prisoner:—Grundy came in for a drink and got one. You fired and hit him.

James Grundy, sworn, stated:—I have no occupation at present. I went into the Alhambra on the 23rd October, and was refused drinks by prisoner when I asked for some. He got a revolver and fired at me and I received a shot in the leg above the knee.

John Brown, sworn:—I keep the Alhambra, but did not see the shooting. I had told Gundry not to come any more because he owed me a lot of money.

Prisoner stated:—I am a fireman, and had been taken in by John Brown out of charity. I refused to give Gundry drink on the 23rd October, because he owed enough money already. He called me all sorts of bad names and I then got a revolver and shot at his legs to frighten him. I place myself on the mercy of the Court and trust that the circumstances of my case may be considered.

His Honour remarked that it would all be looked to, though people do not play with deadly weapons with impunity.

Dr. Eldridge then testified to the shot wound in prosecutor's leg. He said if it had cut the femoral artery, which was in the vicinity of the wound, it would have caused instant death. Prosecutor could not get out of hospital till Friday last.

This closed the case.

His Honour said that the Court found prisoner guilty of an assault with a deadly weapon, and though perhaps without intent to kill, yet should such unhappily have been the case he would have been tried for murder. So it was a serious affair, and the Court was determined to put down the use of deadly weapons in this place He would be lenient, and would only sentence prisoner to six months' imprisonment.

CHINESE COOLIE EMIGRATION.

In acknowledging the receipt of the last Reports issued by the Custom-house in Shanghai, we promised to give some account of the results of the Commission sent from China in 1874 to Cuba. The *Pall Mall Gazette* has lately dealt with the question in the following article, which very fairly sums up the evidence given before the Commissioners.

The report of the Commission despatched from China in 1874 to Cuba has been issued from the Custom-house press in Shanghai. The commission consisted of a Chinese official, and two of the Custom-house foreign staff—Mr. Macpherson, English, and M. Huber, French. Although the report embodies a great mass of evidence, more or less conclusive and trustworthy, it is obvious that the Commissioners were placed at a great disadvantage for eliciting the whole truth by the Spanish authorities and planters, and were allowed little freedom of access to the Chinese coolies or liberty of action. It is equally clear that the latter, in giving their evidence, were not free agents. Men with whips were watching them, and on one occasion actually drove the witnesses away with blows and kicks under the eyes of the Commissioners. Nor were they secured from punishment in the event of their evidence being adverse to their employers. No searching or exhaustive inquiry could possibly be made under such conditions. And yet the only conclusion that can be drawn from such evidence as the Commissioners were able to obtain, and the coolies, under durance and fear of consequences, ventured to give, was fatal to any defence of the Spanish authorities or colonists.

The Commissioners report that "all investigations were conducted verbally and in person by ourselves" (all being Chinese-speaking officials); and of the witnesses it is said that "the depositions and petitions show that eight-tenths of the entire number declared that they had been kidnapped or decoyed; that the mortality during the voyage, from wounds caused by blows, suicide, and sickness, proves to have exceeded 10 per cent.; and that on arrival at Havannah they were sold into slavery, a small proportion being disposed of to families and shops, but the large majority becoming the property of sugar-planters; and that the cruelty displayed, even towards those of the former class, is great, and that it assumes in the case of those of the latter proportions that are unendurable." They further report that "the labour on the plantations is shown to be excessively severe, and food to be insufficient; the hours of labour are too long, and the chastisements by rods, whips, chains, stocks, &c., productive of suffering and injury. During the past year a large number have been killed by blows, have died from the effects of wounds, and have hanged themselves, cut their throats, poisoned themselves with opium, and thrown themselves into wells and sugar caldrons. It was also possible to verify by personal inspection wounds inflicted upon others, the fractured and maimed limbs, blindness, the head full of sores, the teeth struck out, the ears mutilated, and the skin and flesh lacerated—proofs of cruelty patent to all."

If the counts of this grave indictment are not true, and cannot be substantiated by evidence, what would have been easier than

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for the authorities and planters incriminated to bring forward counter-evidence of so unquestionable a character as to leave no doubt on the mind of any unprejudiced person? That they did not do so, while fully cognizant of all the charges made against them, but allowed the Commissioners to put forth to the world uncontradicted a report so utterly condemnatory, leaves no room for further question. They and their counterfeit system of contract labour, but too real slavery of the worst kind, have by this report been put out of count from henceforth and so long as the iniquity lasts. We do not care to go into any analysis of the queries put to the coolies and the answers received; it would be a work of supererogation. Of the 1,176 depositions taken there is not one which does not record some act of bad faith or brutality and cruelty of which the coolies were the victims. And if we multiply these by the numbers who have been kindnapped and enslaved, in violation of treaties entered into with the Chinese Government, we shall obtain some slight notion of the amount of suffering and crime for which during the last thirty years some of the principal Western States, ourselves among the number, have made themselves responsible. According to the statement prepared by the British Consul-General at Havannah, there had been imported from various ports of China and Macao into Cuba alone, independent of the thousands sent to Peru and British Guiana, 99,149 Chinese subjects, all sold to slavery, from which there is no escape but by death, as the whole of the evidence taken by the Commissioners only too plainly shows. But even this does not adequately represent the enormity of the evil in this one colony alone. By other returns it is shown that, within the period since the first treaty was signed with England in 1843 no fewer than 140,000 coolies have sailed from China, of which number more than 16,000 died during the voyage from ill-usage. As some of the depositions set forth, "when quitting Macao they were confined in the hold below, some were even shut up in bamboo cages or chained to iron posts, and a few were indiscriminately selected and flogged as a means of intimidating all others." These atrocities have been perpetrated under nearly every flag of Europe, and that for a succession of years extending over a quarter of a century. Nor have these things been done in the dark, or by a single Power unknown to the rest of the world. Year after year the existence of the wrong and the iniquity of the traffic carried on under the transparent veil of emigration have been loudly and persistently proclaimed. The Chinese Government has long and loudly protested, and made appeal after appeal to every treaty Power to put down this outrage on humanity and open violation of treaties; and China has protested and appealed in vain. The United States alone, and to her lasting credit, strictly prohibited, after the first exposure of its atrocious character, her ships to receive coolies under contract, and made it piracy under her laws to transport them to their destination—an example which we have only partially and imperfectly followed.

Ten years ago the British and French Ministers at Peking were authorized by their respective Governments to enter into a convention for the suppression of the more flagrant abuses of the traffic. It so happened that the two Ministers were equally anxious with the Chinese "Tsung-li Yamén" to provide a corrective, and vindicate the law. Such a convention, after careful consideration, was duly signed, but the main provision on which hinged all the efficacy of the protection devised for the coolie—a return passage to be provided, and the limitation of five years for the term of service—was objected to by the planters and colonists of both the nationalities, who had hitherto profited by these shipments of cheap labour unfettered by any such protective enactments; and the result was the non-ratification of the convention. These abortive negotiations, however, had one good effect—they practically stopped the coolie trade. For although various attempts were made on the part of different Powers—England and France included—to assert a right to continue shipment under regulations which had covered all the abuses, the Chinese authorities for once succeeded in battling the crimps and shippers, and maintained their right to protect their subjects from slavery. The indignation of the Chinese Government was very plainly expressed when the convention was rejected, and the untoward influence exercised on all subsequent relations of China with foreign Powers—Great Britain and France more especially—not only as regarded the revision of treaties, but all other questions of reciprocal rights, has been serious, however discreetly veiled from public notice by official and diplomatic reserve. How, indeed, could it be otherwise, when it was known that in the convention between Great Britain and France for the emigration of labourers from India to the colony of Réunion, signed at Paris July 25, 1860, it is provided in Art. VIII. that the contracts shall make stipulation of "the duration of the engagement, at the expiration of which the emigrant shall receive a return passage to India at the expense of the French Government, and the terms on which it shall be competent to him to renounce his right to a free passage"? In Art. IX. it is stipulated that "the duration of the immigrant's engagement shall not be more than five years," the emigrant retaining his right at the end of a second engagement, if of his free choice he entered into another—a right extending to his wife and all his children who quitted India under the age of ten years, as well as those born in the colony. In a second convention, signed in the subsequent year, this provision is reaffirmed, with the same stipulation; and in a later convention with Holland signed at the Hague in 1870, precisely the same stipulation is insisted upon. But what Great Britain thought essential for the protection of its Indian subjects emigrating under labour contracts to the French and Dutch colonies, and the French and Dutch Governments accepted as a reasonable and equitable protection, was deemed by both Governments quite unnecessary for the protection of Chinese coolies in Peru or Havannah.

THE CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE OF SIN.*

(The Spectator)

It is a truism to say that there is nothing so interesting as religious discussion, and yet it is, at the same time, a paradox, for there is nothing which has been, and often is, so great a weariness to the flesh. Sermons are, by their very name, a bugbear to a great portion, and often the most cultivated portion, of society. We grumble at our weekly share of them, we resent the imposition of an additional five minutes as a grievous personal wrong. There is nothing which we are so anxious to cut short or slip out of by any pretext, and yet strange contradiction, not even the successful player, whose aim is our amusement, has half so great a hold on us as the preacher, when one happens to come in our way. The art, if we may call it by that name, suffers not from any fault of its own, but from the unspeakable incapacity of the mass of its practitioners. A true Preacher, a man endowed with the real faculty of religious exposition or exhortation, wherever he finds himself, will find an interested audience. Stupidity, wrong-headedness, dull folly, clever levity, every intellectual sin which belongs to man, have done their best to blunt the tools of the religious orator, and take his powers from him, but they have been unsuccessful. The fury or the stupor into which we are lashed or lulled every Sunday by our own individual local tormentor floats away like a cloud, whenever the real possessor of the gift makes his longed-for appearance. The sermon is the embodiment of everything that is most wearisome and tedious: the sermon is the most highly appreciated of human productions. No two things can be more contradictory or more true.

It is scarcely necessary to say that Principal Tulloch's last volume belongs to the latter class; but allowing this to the fullest extent, and granting, what is unquestionably the case, that Principal Tulloch himself is one of the few to whom the gift of preaching has come by nature, it still remains a matter of admiration and wonder that the volume before us, which is no light collection of those popular sermons which are as the blossoms of the theological tree, but rather a close and philosophical statement of a very serious development of doctrine, should have collected crowds to hear the discourses of which it is composed, and held an ordinary audience entranced. The doctrine cannot be called a popular one. Had it been human virtue and valour which were to be expounded and celebrated, one can imagine many lesser motives attracting the crowd; but sin is not popular, as in those sterner days when, whether it could be overcome or not, the ordinary public had a pleasure in acknowledging its enormity, inquiring into its ineradicable and universal nature, and settling its punishment with all the zest of abstract justiciars unassailable in their own persons. But it is a very high testimonial to the intellectual qualities of the inhabitants of Edinburgh that one of their largest churches was crowded night after night, all standing as well as sitting room overthronged with eager listeners, to follow an argument which requires at once close listening and close thinking; and fond as we are of attributing religious doubt and scepticism to our own age, this is one of the most curious proofs to the contrary that could

* *The Croall Lectures, 1876: the Christian Doctrine of Sin.* By John Tulloch, D.D., Principal of St. Mary's College, in the University of St. Andrews. Edinburgh and London: Blackwood.

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well be adduced. Principal Tulloch's theological character is not of the kind which gives much satisfaction to the extreme party on either side. He excites the ancient disciples of orthodoxy to unedifying wrath, and he drives the intellectual unbeliever into, if possible, a still wilder fury. This is no bad testimony to a religious thinker, and the fact that he has gathered together almost the largest audience attainable in a town so well educated and intellectually active as Edinburgh, to trace the serious growth of a tenet which is fundamental to every kind of religion, shows not only his own acknowledged power, but the interest which such subjects can still command, when treated as they ought to be treated. The lectures in question lie under the disadvantage of combining the gravest of topics with the most general of audiences. Addressing himself to that which is most unlike a University class, *i.e.*, a section of ordinary society, learned and unlearned, great and small, men and women, the lecturer had to interest minds unaccustomed to any strain of attention, as well as to instruct some of the clearest and keenest intellects of the world; and he managed to do so; and to the credit of both speaker and hearers, no better thing could be said.

The difficulty of uniting the ease of popular style with the solid, scientific treatment demanded by such a subject must have been great, but we think the reader will acknowledge that the success has been worth the effort. The work is at once grave and graceful, full of flashes of that devout and vivid apprehension of divine and spiritual things without which no preacher can ever reach the heart, while at the same time retaining a steady hold upon the argument which is the speaker's chief object. That it is candid, tolerant, and full of that special intelligence and understanding of the vagaries of thought which is almost entirely a modern attribute, no one will need to be told who knows the author's reputation and previous works. The opening lecture, which discusses the attitude of contemporary thought in respect to this, as to most other branches of the Christian faith, pointing out the one fundamental divergence which makes all reunion impossible, is especially interesting. On this introductory ground, the question is simple, at least, and deals with primary principles. Here is no difference of special believings, but a disruption so complete that no concessions on either side can bring together those opposite poles of thought. The whole question between the believer and the unbeliever, as Principal Tulloch ably shows, is centred in the fundamental idea of Man, as of the earth, earthy, or as heaven born, and made in the image of God. According as men hold the one or the other theory, so all the rest must follow,—on one hand, moral responsibility, moral aspirations, Sin; and Righteousness, on the other, a merely material being, more or less happily conditioned, the heir of no lofty past, the expectant of no future, and answerable to no power higher than himself. The consequences of these different starting points of theory are ably set forth as follows:—

"The antithesis is not less marked in philosophy. From the earliest dawn of speculation two sides everywhere appear, contrasted by their starting point, not less than by their results. It is the conception of man as being not only mundane, but supra-mundane, as drawing his higher life from a higher source, which has alone given rise to a higher philosophy, or a philosophy of Being. The conception of man as merely a consensus of external faculties has never risen above a philosophy of the senses; nor could it be otherwise. Thought cannot, any more than water, rise higher than its source. And the thought that is solely earth born, or the inheritance of mundane experiences, and nothing more, however subtilised or aspiring, can never bring any light from beyond its earthly home. We must start from a higher home, from a 'heaven lying about us in our infancy,' if we would ever reach a spiritual and higher line of thought at all. We cannot climb into an empty heaven. If we are not born with the 'promise and potency of the divine,' the 'image of God' within us, then we shall never reach the divine, earnestly as we may grope for it, and cast forth our loftiest thoughts to grasp it. The present turn of speculation once more strikingly illustrates the interdependence of thought on these great subjects. The favourite conceptions of modern science involve, if they do not start from, a definite view of human nature at variance with the old Biblical or spiritual view. Man is conceived as developed from lower forms of life by lengthened processes of natural selection. There is nothing necessarily inconsistent with an enlightened Christianity in this idea, so far. The divine mind may work out its plans by processes of growth or adaptation as readily as by any other way. Nay, as it has been recently admitted by one of the most distinguished advocates of the modern idea, the teleological conception, or the conception of design, is prominently suggested rather than excluded by the theory of development as a mere *modus operandi*. But beyond question, the chief advocates of this theory mean something very different. Nature is supposed by them to be not merely the sphere of operation, but the operating power itself, beyond which there is nothing. Man is not merely, like all other things, a natural growth, but he is nothing else. There is no higher divine element in him; material facts and their relations or laws are all that we can ever know. It is this underlying sense of the theory which is at variance with the old Biblical view of human nature. It leaves, for example, no room for the idea of sin. For that which is solely a growth of nature cannot contain anything that is at variance with its own higher laws. It may show more or less perfect stages of growth, but it cannot contradict itself. If the individual and social alike are merely the outcome of natural forces working endlessly forward towards higher and more complex forms, then, whatever man is, he is not and cannot be a sinner. . . . . I cannot be the mere outcome of natural law, and yet accountable for the fact that I am no better than I am. If I am only a child of nature, I must be entitled to the privileges of nature. If I have come from matter alone, then I cannot dwell within the shadow of a responsibility whose birthplace is elsewhere,—in a different region altogether. And so the spirit of modern science is consistently non-Christian. A man who is nothing more than an aggregate of natural powers can have no true vision transcending the range of those powers. The Unseen, or a law coming forth from the Unseen to rule his spirit, must be a mere superstition to him; and sin, as the violation of such a law, a mere gloomy phantom, to be got rid of the best way he can."

"The conclusion on one side and the other is everywhere involved in the original terms of the question," Principal Tulloch adds. "All depends upon the presupposition as to what man is with which they set out." Thus Professor Huxley's famous outburst of enthusiasm over his piece of chalk, the history of which he declared to be as important and instructive to man as all the histories and developments which had taken place on the earth's surface, contains (on what may be called the silly side) the germ of the whole matter, as well as the most solemn discussion of the origin of man could do. For there will always be a great proportion of mankind who would not give the story of a certain mad and miserable old king, who once fought wildly with the storm close by those chalk cliffs at Dover, for all the records of all the volcanoes that ever boiled or bubbled. Few investigators, however, would like to be so bold as to match a big boulder against King Lear—in words, at least—whatever they might say for the human soul. We cannot follow Principal Tulloch through the primeval indications of something amiss in the world, an uneasy consciousness which suggested evil and harm, if not the finer discrimination of something which was guilt; but at the risk of exceeding our space, we must endeavour to quote from another passage, in which he describes with touching force and eloquence the idea of man as expounded by Christ:—

"While man is everywhere a sinner before him who was himself 'holy, harmless, undefiled,' yet he is nowhere represented as nothing but a sinner. 'There is no man that doeth good and sinneth not' in the Gospels, any more than elsewhere in Scripture. But the Gospels are singularly free from those exaggerated colours in which a later theology has sometimes drawn human nature. Man is a fallen and degraded being. He is at the best, be he Pharisee or Publican, among the 'lost' whom Christ came to seek and to save. But he is noble, even in his degradation. There is a capacity of divine life in him beneath all the ruin of his nature. He is godlike, even with the image of his divine original broken and defaced. . . . . The very misery of man, as Pascal says, interpreting this aspect of our Lord's teaching, attests his true greatness. He is a king dethroned, but still a king. The crown has fallen from his head. . . . . but there is the faint lustre of it still on his brow, and the dignity of having once worn it still lives in his heart. There is nothing more characteristic of our Lord's teaching than this recognition of the divine original of humanity, and of the divine potency which still survives in it. This is the only key to his redemptive mission. He came to recover the fallen, and to set up that which had been thrown down. He saw what was in man more truly than all others. . . . . The cry of the returning prodigal was heard by him a far way off; and even while he eat of husks and grovelled with the swine, the thought of his divine home had not died out of him, and the capacity for return had not absolutely perished."

Once more, how strange is the paradox, but how certain! The fallen man who came from Eden, how much loftier is he, in his downfall and wretchedness, how much finer as a type of being, than he without the soul or the sins, who most probably is only an automaton, and who was developed out of mud and pregnant slime, and nothing more!

The following (according to the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*) is the substance of the message which Marshal Manteuffel gave to the Emperor Alexander at Warsaw. The Emperor can never forget Russian neutrality in 1870. He will not oppose the attempts of Alexander II. to group the Slav provinces into a single independent State, but would resolutely combat any annexation to Russia, or the entrance of a Russian war ship into the Sea of Marmora.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Alexandria says it is again currently rumoured that Massowah has been captured by the Abyssinian army, and also that two Egyptian steamers have been seized.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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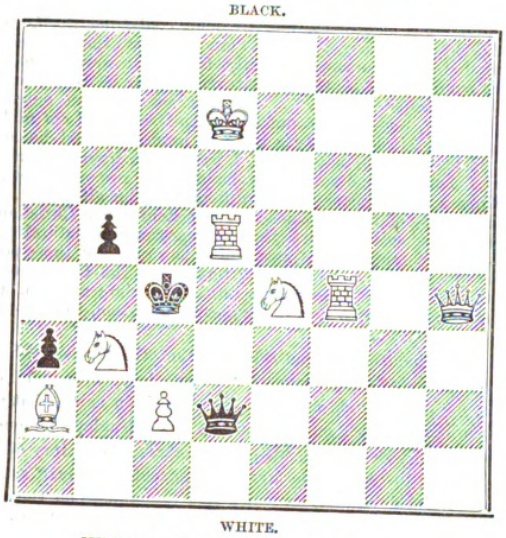
PROBLEM

By Herr J. Kohtz.

(From the Westminster Papers.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

Solution of Mr. W. B. Mason's Problem of last Week.

1. Q. to K. Kt.'s 3.		*a.* moves	Q. K.'s P.
2. *a.* P. to Q. R.'s 8 mate.		*b.* ,,	Q.'s P.
b. Kt. to Q. B.'s 7	,,	*c.* ,,	K.'s P.
c. Q. to K. Kt.'s 8	,,	*d.* ,,	K. B.'s P.
d. R. to K.'s 5	,,	*e.* ,,	R.
e. Q. to Q.'s 6	,,	*f.* ,,	P. to K. B.'s 7.
f. Q. to Q. Kt.'s 3	,,		

Correct answers received from W.H.S., and G.E.G., Tôkiô, and C.B., E.S.B., Tesa, and T., Yokohama.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 5, *Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, Vroom, 826, from Hakodate, Nov. 3, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Nov. 7, *Genkai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Young, 1,917, from Kobe, General, to M. B. Co.

Nov. 7, *Meiji Maru*, Japanese steamer, Peters, 1,010, from South Coast.

Nov. 9, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, 2,119, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to Mitsu Bishi Co.

Nov. 9, *Cyclop*, German gun-boat, Capt. von Reiche, 360, from Nagasaki viâ Yokoska, 6 guns.

Nov. 10, *Tanais*, French steamer, Regnier, 1,735, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 4, *Sumida Maru*, Japanese steamer, Gorlach, 826, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Nov. 4, *Heian Maru*, Japanese steamer, 228, for Shimidsu, General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Nov. 4, *Mary Fraser*, British ship, Dexter, 1,174, for Shimonoseki, Ballast, (to load rice).

Nov. 4, *Ambassador*, British barque, Prehn, 692, for New York, Tea, despatched by Cornes & Co.

Nov. 5, *Meiji Maru*, Japanese steamer, Peters, 1,010, for Kiushiu Government despatches.

Nov. 7, *Menzaleh*, French steamer, Pasqualini, 1,502, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

Nov. 7, *Fleurs Castle*, British steamer, Thompson, 1,622, for Shanghai, General, despatched by Adamson, Bell & Co.

Nov. 8, *Nagoya Maru*, Japanese steamer, Conner, 1,914, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Nov. 8, *Tori*, British schooner, Williams. 55, for Bonin Islands, General, despatched by Captain.

Nov. 10, *Genkai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Young, 1,917, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Nov. 10, *Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, Vroom, 890, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamship *Menzaleh* for Hongkong.—Miss Browne, Misses Parkes (2), Douglas Parkes, Mrs. Keswick, children and servants, Mrs. Fletcher and child, Mrs. R Brown and 1 child, Mr. and Mrs. Scheidt 1 child and servant, Col. Phillip Ourtch, Messrs Gourjon du Lac, Fr. N, Simon t Bernhardt, Andreossi, Montalbetti, J. McLeon, Fabre, Nishimura Akira, Anton Andrea.

Per Steamship *Nagoya Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—His Excellency Hanabusa, Dr. De Bragaze, Miss Domoney, Compt Viola, Mr. and Mrs Shirvington, Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoka, Chev. Viglierano, Messrs. Wauchope, Okamoto, Kusana, Ford, Mada, Dunkan, J. H. Oxenham, Joseph Jr., C. A. Baratoni, Cance, Cruickshank, G. Domoney, Nakagaya, Narabara, Higo, De Granville, R. Horne Boyd, Joseph, Patterson, and Shinazaki.

Per Steamship *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—Chevalier de Schaeffer, Austro-Hungarian Minister, Miss L. Moon, Mr. and Mrs. Piotrouski, Mr. and Mrs. Satow, Messrs. J. Twombly, S. C. Farnham, J. Mill, C. H. Cobden, H. J. Newitter, and 10 Japanese, 1 Chinese in the cabin; 3 European, 10 Chinese, and 243 Japanese in the steerage. For San Francisco: Mrs. Robt. Allen and maid, and Mr. J. Lindley.

Per Steam-ship *Tanais*, from Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. Zappe and Maid, M. Repignet.

CARGO.

Per Steamship *Menzaleh*, for Hongkong.—

For England	122	Bales.
France	98	,,
Italy	10	,,
Total	230	Bales.
Waste Silk	319	Bales.
Cocoon	66	,,
Total	385	Bales.
Silk-worm eggs, for France	144	Cases.
,, Italy	277	,,
Total	421	Cases.

Per Steamship *Naqoyu Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—

Treasure ... *yen* 80,000

,, ... $ 33,360

Per Steamship *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—

Treasure ... $25,000

Per Steamship *Tanais* from Hongkong:—

Merchandise... 5,010 packages.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
Hongkong	Malacca	P. & O. Co.	...14th Nov.
Shanghai	Tokio Maru	M. B. Co.	...15th Nov.
San Francisco	Gaelic	O. & O. Co.	...15th Nov.
San Francisco	City of Peking	P. M. S. S. Co.	...25th Nov.
New York	Lothair	Mourilyan Heimann & Co.	

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS

		Destination
Chili Maru		...Laid up.
Courier	Lemascheffsky	...
Kanagawa Maru		...
Massilia		...Laid up.
Malacca		.. Laid up.
Meiji Maru	Edmonds	...Hougkong.
Niigata Maru	Peters	...
Sea Gull		...Laid up.
Tibre	Acfort	...
Tokio Maru	Le Gerard	...
Tanais	Dunn	...Shanghai.
	Reynier	...

SAILING SHIPS

Caroline	35	Müller	...
H. N. Corlelia	872	Harkness	...
John Mackean	198		...
Josephine	639	Flinton	...
Jupiter	36	Hoffman	...
Lothair	794	Orchard	...
Lottie	25	Johnson	...New York.
Mary Jane	165		...
Rupak	100	Gall	...

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOR.

U.S. sloop of war	Yantic	Captain F. W. Dickens.
British corvette	Modeste	Captain Buller.
German gun-boat	Cyclop	Captain von Reiche.
German frigate	Vineta	Captain Count von Montz, at [Yokoska.
H. M's gun-boat	Thistle	Comdr. Pusey.
U. S. flagship	Tennessee	Captain Young.
French corvette	La Clocheterie.	Captain Brennier.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.00	11.15

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.7	8.22	9.37	10.52	12.7			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.22	2.37	3.52	5,7	6,22	7.37	10.7	11.22

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—Our market continues very quiet, and prices are all more or less nominal.

Grey Shirtings:—						
7 lbs.	38½ yds	39 in.	per pce.	...	$1 60 to $2.10	
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,,	...	2 00 to 2 50	
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,,	...	1 80 to 2 50	
9 lbs	38½ ,,	44 in.	,,	...	2 40 to 2 85	
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	...	1 45 to 1 70	
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	...	1 20 to 1 30	

White Shirtings:—						
60 to 64 reed	40 yds.	35 in.	per pce.	...	...	2.20 to 2.40
Turkey Reds	24 yds.	30 in.	2—3 lb. per lb.	...		0.77½ to 0.97½
Black Velvets	...	...	...	...	...	8.25 to 9.25
English Drills	15 lbs.	40 yds,	30 in.	...	...	2.70 to 2.90
Taffachelass	12 yds,	43 in.	...	...	...	2.00 to 2.40

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul..	$36.50 to 34.00	
No. 28 to 32	per picul..	$31.00 to 38.50	
No. 38 to 42	per picul...	$39.00 to 42.00	
Reverse Twist ... ... 16-24 ...	,,	...$33.00	

Woollens.—The market for this staple is very quiet and prices generally are weak, there being only a small demand for *Mousseline de Laines* at a slight decline of quotations.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds	32 in.	...	5 55 to 7.00	
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	...	4 25 to 5.75	
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.	..	4.50 to 5.50	
Italian Cloth	—30 yds	32 in.	...	0 25 to 0 37½	
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds	32 in.	...	5 75 to 6.00	
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	...	16 50 to 17.50	
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	...	12.00 to 13.00	
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds	30 in	...	0 18½ to 0.19½	

Figured Mousseline de Laine	...30 yds.	30 in...		0.27 to 0.32	
Multicolored ,,	...30 yds.	30 in...		0 30 to 0.40	
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	.. 48 in. to 52 in...			0.80 to 1.20	
Presidents	...54 in. to 56 in...			0.75 to 0.80	
Pilots	...54 in. to 56 in...			0.45 to 0.60	
Union	...54 in. to 56 in...			0.60 to 0.75	
Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs....	per lb...		0.42 to 0.48	

Sugar.—*Formosa* kinds have still further advanced, while *China Sugars* have generally declined. There has been only a small enquiry for both sorts, and holders are hoping for further advances all round.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul .	$4.05	
,, in basket	,, ..	$3 75	
Taiwanfoo in bag...	,, ..	$3 85	
do. in basket...	,, ..	$3.55	
China No 1 Ping-fah	,, ..	$7 70	
,, No. 2 Ching-pak	,,	...$6.80	
,, No. 3 Ke-pak	,, ..	$6.10	

China No. 4 Kook-fah	...per picul...	$5.50	
,, No. 5 Kong-fun	,,	...$5.00	
,, No. 6 E-pak	,,	...$4.20	
Swatow	,,	...$3.80	
Daitong	,,	...$3.50	
Japan Rice		$2.30 to $2.35	
Kerosene Oil	,,	...$3.60	

Kerosene Oil.—The market remains without change, at $3.80 to 3.90 per case.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Since the 24th ultimo arrivals are 1,650 bales, and settlements about 1,000, leaving a stock of 3,000 bales.

The advices received from home in the course of the past week have been such as to impart more activity to transactions, which, however, continue much hampered by the difficulty of negotiating Bills, and the market closes firm at the following quotations.

	At Exchange 4/3 in London.	At Exchange 5.35 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.	
Hanks.—Extra to No.			
,, Best No. 1 & 2	$830 to 860	30 11 to 32 1	86 to 88
,, Good No. 2	$800 to 820	29 10 to 30 7	83 to 85
,, Medium No. 2½	$750 to 780	28 1 to 29 2	78 to 81
,, C'mon. No. 3...	$680 to 720	25 7 to 27 0	71 to 75
,, Inferior No 4 & 5	650	24 7	68

	At Exchange 4/3 in London.	At Exchange 5.35 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.	
Oshiu—Best	$820 to 860	30 7 to 32 1	85 to 88
,, Medium to Good ..	$780 to 810	29 2 to 30 3	81 to 84
Hamatski—No. 1 & 2	$650 to 700	24 7 to 26 4	68 to 73
Kakeda.—Best	$900 to 930	33 6 to 34 6	93 to 96
,, Medium to Good. .	$850 to 880	31 8 to 32 9	88 to 90

Filatures are in good demand and selling at from $900 to $1,000, say 33 6 to 37', or fr. 93 to 102.

Silk-worms' Eggs.—Total arrivals since the beginning of the season are 1,120,000 cards, and total shipments to date 165,000 cards.

We quote:—

Annual Green, Oshiu Daté	...	$2.25	to	$3.00	
,, ,, ,, Dewa and others	...	$1.75	to	$2.50	
,, ,, Joshiu Shimamura	...	$2.75	to	$3.25	
,, ,, ,, others...	...	$1.75	to	$2.75	
,, ,, Sinshiu	...	$1.75	to	$2.25	
,, ,, Bushiu	...	$1.50	to	$2.50	
,, ,, Other sorts	...	$1.00	to	$1.50	
Annual White	...	$1.50	to	$2.50	

The business, however, done at the above quotations is very limited. There has been much talk about an arrangement proposed to the native dealers by certain Japanese merchants and bankers, with the object of maintaining prices. That arrangement has now been made public, and a careful perusal of it leaves no doubt that very few dealers will be foolish enough to accede to its terms. There is, accordingly, an increasing probability that prices must fall considerably before the end of this month.

Tea.—At the opening of the current week prices showed a decided downward tendency, and little or nothing was done until during the last two days, when a moderate demand sprang up for desirable parcels of *Good Medium* to *Fine* grades, which brought the settlements for the week to 2,700 piculs. Prices in consequence remain much as last reported, but holders are slightly firmer in their demands.

Common	...$12.00 to 14.00		
Good Common	... 15.00 to 17.00		
Medium	... 18.00 to 20.00		
Good Medium	... 22.00 to 25.00		
Fine	...$27.00 to 33.00		
Finest	... 34.00 to 39.00		
Choice	... 43.00 to 48.00		
			[scarce.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Early in the week, with a fair business doing in Private Paper, sterling rates showed signs of advancing and touched 4 2½ for Credits, but at the close they are again weak at quotations, and that, too, with scarcely any demand for Bank Bills.

Rates close as follows:—

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight.....	...4s. 1½d.		
,, Bank Bills on demand..... ..	4s. 0½d.		
,, Private 6 months' sight.....	4s. 1⅝d.		
ON PARIS—Bank Sight	...5.05		
,, Bank 6 months' sight	5.15		
,, Private 6 ms. sight.....	5.25		
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight.....	... 2 % dis.		
,, Private 10 days' sight.....	...2½ ,,	noml.	

ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	...77	
,, Private 10 days sight.....	...78	
ON New York—Bank Bills on demand.....	96½	
,, 30 days sight Private.....	...99	
ON San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand.....	97	
,, 30 days sight Private.....	99½	
Kinsatz	...393	
Gold Yen	...392	

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NO. 63.

China Sea.

TAMSUI DISTRICT.

Coral Patch off the Entrance to Keelung Harbour.

THE following information has been received from Vice-Admiral A. P. RYDER, Commander-in-Chief, China Station.

"H. M. S. *AUDACIOUS* when leaving Keelung Harbour, Formosa, in May last struck on a CORAL PATCH, unmarked in the Charts. The position of this patch has since been determined by H. M. S. *LAPWING*, and is as follows:—

100 Foot Rock (Keelung Island)...S. 74° E.
Macedonian Point .....S. 3° E.
Brooker Point.....S. 27° W.

This patch is about 150 to 200 yards in extent with least water 3½ fathoms (reduced to low ordinary springs), soundings varying from 5 to 9 fathoms on the patch.

The bearings given show the exact position of the 3½ fathoms patch.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs.

(Signed) DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS,
ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Shanghai, 4th September, 1876. O. 23. tf.

BROADWELL'S BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,
d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

NOTICE.

TRANSLATIONS from ENGLISH into JAPANESE, or from JAPANESE into ENGLISH undertaken.

Address M., Care of
"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE,
No. 32, Water Street.
Yokohama, March 2, 1875. tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE

CELESTIAL EMPIRE.

A Weekly Record of Commerce, Politics, Literature and Science.

THE wide scope of this periodical, embracing, as it does, information of the most varied nature on matters connected with China and the Chinese—their language, literature, customs and politics; local and foreign intelligence; a complete compendium of all the commercial news of the week, with the well-known Shanghai Statistics of Imports, and Export-tables of Produce; and summarising the literary gossing of every European mail, upon its arrival, from the best of the London and New York Papers—renders it peculiarly adapted alike for circulation at the Out-Ports and in Japan, and for transmission to one's friends at Home.

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Shanghai, 17th December, 1875. Dec. 27,-tf.

GO-GAKU H'TORI ANNAI,

OR

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In English and Japanese,

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Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World

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PROCLAMATION OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

TRANSLATION.

"The British Authorities have complained that certain parties in this Country have been imitating the Trade Mark of Messrs. Bass & Co., a firm of Brewers in the English capital and selling Beer so labelled. The manufacture of Beer is not prohibited in this country, but it is wrong, according to Commercial law, to imitate Trade Marks.

"Henceforward, therefore, persons whose business is Brewing Beer must apply for LICENSES, and send in a specimen of Trade Mark not likely to be confused with others.

"The above to be universally notified.

"9th Month, 1871. (Signed)

"TOKEI FU."

In consequence of extensive forgeries of our Labels and Trade Mark having come to our knowledge, the attention of the public is called to the above PROCLAMATION.

We, therefore, CAUTION all persons against either selling or purchasing, as our manufacture, beer, whether in bottle or in cask, bearing such forged and fraudulent Labels, Capsules or Trade Mark.

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To the Proprietors of L. S.

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Yokohama, February 12, 1874. tf.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 47.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which must result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

The native Press has discussed the late insurrection this week with much seriousness and, in some cases, to excellent purpose. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* of the 15th has an article, which has reached us too late for insertion in this issue, dwelling on the want of prudence shewn by the Government in ordering the Kumamoto men to wear their hair in foreign fashion so soon after depriving them of their swords—precisely the position we argued last week. The *Hochi Shimbun* has shewn, in an excellent article, that the various outbreaks which have occurred since the Restoration have never been led by men who had more than their own or purely sectional interests at heart. Not one of them has ever pleaded the cause of the mass of the people, whose lot is harder than that of the *samurai*. This class is as selfish as it is turbulent, and it is very gratifying to see how vain its late effort has been to defy the authority of the Government.

It may be reasonably inferred that the expressions in Mayebara's manifesto relative to keeping the Emperor in confinement, refer only to the check put on the personal will of the Sovereign by the Cabinet, a thing for which every Japanese should be grateful. A poorer manifesto from a man who wished to arouse the country to insurrection, cannot be conceived, and in the ample light thrown on the movement by the native Press, the causes of its failure are obvious enough. Mayebara seems never to have recovered his dismissal from office, and to have been extremely jealous of those who afterwards rose above him. He had done good service at the time of the Revolution, but probably would have made and did make a very bad chief of a department. He was dismissed, though allowed to retain his official rank, and rewarded with a pension. In view of his extremely conservative opinions the chances are that he would have proved a formidable obstruction in carrying out the large programme of change which, in spite of all difficulties, the Government has succeeded in carrying out, and it is impossible to regret his removal from office. His subsequent defection must be greatly deplored. It is sad indeed to find men who have played a prominent and a worthy part, taking to conspiracy and insurrection, bringing trouble on the very Government they helped to power, and bloodshed on the nation in whose behalf they risked their own lives.

So far as a foreigner can judge, there has been a marked improvement of late in the whole tone of the native press, and yet it has been announced this week not only that the editors of five of the principal journals of the capital have been taken before the authorities for violation of the Press-laws, but that measures of greater stringency are in comtemplation for the repression of public opinion in the newspapers. On the other hand, it has been announced that all the public departments are to be provided with newspapers at the expense of the state, and there is so much contradiction in all this, that it is impossible to infer with any certainty whether the Government is really relaxing its attitude on this most serious question. Assuredly it will do very ill to shut down the valve more tightly than at present. It is strong. It has put down an insurrection in ten days which might have become formidable, and the mind of the country is growing so rapidly that any increased severity in a measure which has already been carried beyond the verge of prudence, cannot but be extremely dangerous. But we cannot believe this rumour, and will hope for the best until forced to take other views.

Kido has contradicted in the public journals the report that he had addressed a memorial to the Throne dwelling on the necessity for awarding to Mayebara the punishment of death.

The Phileas Fogg and Detective Fix of M. Jules Verne, though fictitious, have come within the range of the possible. A letter which left Yokohama on the 24th of August, carried through the United States, was read in London on the 26th of September. The answer to it was received in Tōkiō on the 14th of November, travelling *viâ* Brindisi, and the time thus spent in making the circuit of the world was 82 days. A delay of four days occurred in London in posting the reply, so that the time might have been reduced to 78 days, and M. Jules Verne in his "Round the World in 80 days" distanced by 2 days. The steam and railway lines over which the letter and reply travelled are identical throughout with those traversed by the indefatigable Phileas Fogg.

We shall serve no good purpose by any detailed analysis of the little tempest which arose in the British Court on Monday last. It involved no law or proceeding affecting the interests of British subjects, and we shall readily be excused from the very invidious task of trying to discover and apportion the share of blame which a rigid justice would have to dispense to each of the actors in the scene. But, speaking generally, we think it right to express regret that anything of the kind should occur in a place devoted to the administration of justice, for, as Bacon says, "it is a hallowed place." As it must be without corruption, so it must be without scandal. Be the occupant of that chair who he may, he represents for the time being a force which binds alike kings and subjects, and Justice, as the same writer continues, cannot yield her fruit with sweetness amongst briars and brambles. Patience and gravity of hearing are essential to the dispensation of justice on the one hand, and the preservation of respect, or the forms of respect, equally essential on the other in him who seeks it. Nor are there many of us who can afford to forget the saying of Seneca that 'Anger breaks itself on that it falls."

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The first day of the races held by the new Race Club was perfection itself. Heaven's breath smelt wooingly, as sweet Will says. The sun was bright and warm, the only clouds to be seen formed a delicate fringe of swan's-down round the horizon (— doubtless a compliment to the extreme purity of the Club's proceedings—) and Nature was at her very best. Even during this beautiful autumn we have not had many such days, and if omens count for anything, the Club must be regarded as in the best graces of Fortune. The attendance was good, the Grand Stand well filled with those whose presence is indispensable to success on these occasions, and the introduction of luncheon on the grounds formed a good feature in the programme. The band of the *Tennessee* filled the air with jocund sound, and it must be admitted that the engineering of the whole affair was admirable throughout. The second day was cruelly cold. The ladies were in furs with live charcoal trimmings, and the men wore Ulsters to a *tremolo* accompaniment. Bets issued from between chattering teeth and blue lips, and nothing but snow was wanted to make the thing perfect. To-day—the last day—is as fine as was Thursday, and seems still finer to those who are debarred from spending it out of doors. It was pleasant to hear that some of the members of the old Club had the good sense and feeling to appear on the Stand, and this is as it should be. It is simple nonsense to pretend to ignore a movement of this kind, which starts from a sound basis and has a great deal of very good logic on its side. But nineteen out of every twenty Englishmen are as conservative as Chinese, and while this mental constitution is a source of great strength to them on one side, it certainly blinds them on the other to what the more nimble mind of the Frenchman, for instance, sees at a glance. Viewing the whole affair with an entire absence of prepossession or prejudice, but with a great deal of contempt for silly notions of gentility, and a strong feeling that the more all classes are brought together in national sports the better,—provided good laws are made to regulate them—we think that proper approaches should now be made to bring the two Clubs together, and we are sure that there is enough good sense on both sides to make union feasible. It cannot be disputed that the rules imposed by the new Club are sound in their bearing on the lotteries—which, laugh as we may about their extinction, are as lively as Mother Hubbard's dog after its death and the purchase of its coffin. If they cannot be stopped—and they cannot—let them at least be subjected to the rules of fair play, and not remain, like loaded dice or marked cards, in the hands of those who are not above using such implements. We are quite certain that gentlemen do not wish to put dirty money into their pockets, but we are equally certain that a great deal of dirty money has gone into the pockets, by means of these lotteries, of men to whom one dollar is as good as another; and we have so untiringly set our faces against a system by which the public has been mercilessly plundered, that we declare for any Club which will assist in stopping it. It is of course a truism to say that there must be an element of chance in all lotteries; but this is no reason for opening the door to all kinds of deception and chicanery, and it is against this and this only that our remarks have been directed.

From the highest point of view, all betting is a bad thing. The law has set its face against it, and quite properly so. A severe moralist, however indifferent to winning or losing the actual money, would on principle never make a bet of any kind; but few men who do not care to be reproached for holding principles far above their practice, can assume this attitude, and certainly we shall not pretend to any such severity ourselves—though we envy those who could conscientiously do so. If shilling whist be a sin, "God help the wicked," as Flastaff says, and every country rector in England ought to have an uneasy conscience and troubled dreams. The game gains some additional interest from the stake; you can take your losings from your pocket, and put your winnings, if they disturb you, into the poor-box. It is when the gain or loss of money, as the result of chance, absorbs men so much that the proper discharge of their duty becomes impossible, that betting demoralizes them; and play is like dram-drinking—there is a constant desire to take the stimulant stronger. All this is by the way, however. The fact remains that the Association has had a very successful meeting, and has made some good rules regarding the declaration of their intentions by the owners of ponies, which ought to form part of the rules binding on any Club which may in future represent the racing interests of this community.

But it must not be forgotten that we have had two meetings which, however good under the circumstances, are poor substitutes for one really good meeting. If, in a game of chess, the white king's men were to take it into their heads to fight the white queen's men, and the black army were to act in the same way, there would be but poor sport for the spectators, or even for the combatants. Now this is exactly what has happened this autumn. The left wing of each army has fought its own right wing, and the battles have resembled the Italian wars of the middle ages of which Macaulay gives such an interesting account in his essay on Machiavelli, in which there was all the appearance of fighting, but extremely little of that toughness of purpose or the results of it, which fighting in good earnest demands. We hope for better things from the next Spring Meeting, and between this and then comes Christmas, which knows no feuds, and, let us hope, effaces even the recollections of them.

The short life of the Ephemeris has pointed many a moral, and there is no reason why the extinction of the *Ostasiatische Zeitung*—under circumstances of some embarrassment—should not serve the same purpose.

In a note suggested some few months ago by the appearance of a new publication, which paid our remarks the graceful compliment of immediate retirement—(whom the gods love die young)—we made a few remarks, which the occasion seemed to demand, upon the objections to which the multiplication of newspapers in a small community is open, and the main objection on which we laid stress was that it prevents any one or two newspapers becoming what they should become in order to inform and represent such a community in a country like this. During the past five or six years at least half a dozen of these ephemerides have sprung up in one or other of the open ports, chiefly here or in the neighbourhood, and over each of them Calcott's pretty glee might have been sung:—

Poor insect, what a little day was thine!

It is not many years ago that we heard a man of rare accomplishments and cultivation in London say, that the two most difficult things to do he knew of, were to write a good five act comedy and a good leading article. The Americans say that there is no more common delusion among men than that the editing of a newspaper is within the capacity of everyone. Looking to what many newspapers are, there is no wonder at the universality of the delusion: but looking to what they should be, its magnitude becomes only too apparent. To paint any portrait of this ideal would be to acknowledge shortcomings, deficiencies, blots and errors in this journal of which no one is more sensible than ourselves. But it may be pleaded that so long as this constant sapping process goes on, no foreign journal published in this country can become what it should be. Let us take one single item of deficiency for instance, to illustrate our case. There is hardly any subject of greater importance than that the law reports in a community like this should be thoroughly good and accurate. But it is no disparagement to the reporters for the newspapers here to say that their reports are neither the one nor the other, nor can they ever be so until short-hand writers, who have gone through an apprenticeship of law reporting, are employed. But no newspaper can afford the expense of this. As it is, the founding and maintenance during its immaturity of a journal like that in which these lines now appear, has cost a sum of money which many would regard as a handsome fortune, and the labour expended upon it is far greater than anyone who has not attempted a similar enterprise could possibly conceive—an amount of labour indeed which, intelligently directed in almost any other walk of life, would ensure results which no newspaper in this country can possibly bring. Again, in the matter of news from abroad, the work of "own correspondents" bearing upon affairs in this country or the special interests of those resident in it, what possibility is there of procuring such

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news in the present condition of things? Absolutely none whatever. Yet it might easily be otherwise under more propitious circumstances. There are many other very obvious considerations connected with this question which might easily be pleaded, but they trench on delicate ground, and must be left to the public both to divine and to settle. The broad fact remains that this multiplication of inferior papers acts adversely to the interests of society, and is extremely derogatory to the Press as an institution.

We desire to make a slight rectification of the statement in an article in last week's issue entitled Beato *v.* the P. & O. Company that "Mr. Wilkinson interposed the suggestion that the issues of fact should be left to the jury, subject to any proceedings which might be afterwards instituted to determine the legal points." We understand that this suggestion proceeded from the defendant's Counsel and was approved of both by the plaintiff's Counsel and Mr. Wilkinson. We should add that we were misled on the point by the report of the case which appeared in our own columns—an apposite fact in illustration of the subject touched on above.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 13th.

From the *Akebono Shimbun.*

There is a rumour current that some of the members of the cabinet desire that Mayebara should be leniently dealt with, and therefore he should be brought to Tôkiô, there to undergo examination. But Kido and other Chôshiu men say that he was the sole cause of rebellion, and therefore he must be sentenced to immediate decapitation, according to law. It is said that Kido has already presented a memorial to the Throne to this effect.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Recently many people of Kumamoto have commenced to wear their hair in the foreign style, and articles of foreign manufacture are fast coming into use there.

Tuesday, 14th.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

Her Majesty the Empress will start for Kiôto on the 20th instant.

From the same.

Mr. Ôgi, the Minister of Justice, will leave at once for the South, accompanied by other officials, to examine and punish the captured leaders of the late insurrection.

From the same.

The various steam-ship companies running vessels to Japan, including the Mitsu Bishi Co., have agreed to carry all goods for the Uyéno Exhibition at reduced rates, and have further promised a reduction of passage money to those persons travelling solely for business connected with the Exhibition.

From the same.

It is intended to run a line of Mail Steamers to the port of Fusan in Corea. The first steamer will leave on the 15th instant, and will hereafter run regularly once a month.

From the same.

In the province of Sanuki, Shikoku, the crops have generally been deficient on account of the drought which prevailed during the summer months, and the sugar crop has particularly suffered on this account.

From the same.

Recently all furlough was denied to the troops in the capital, but this restriction was withdrawn on the 12th instant.

Wednesday, 15th.

A small private steam-launch called the *Kome Maru*, built to the order of E. B. Watson, Esq. by Messrs. Whitfield & Dowson, was yesterday successfully launched from the French hatoba, and is perhaps without exception the best finished little craft of that description in Japan waters.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Chinese have lately been purchasing falcons trained for the sport of hawking, which is fashionable in China.

From the same.

The barracks at Kumamoto, which were set fire to and destroyed by the insurgents, are to be rebuilt without delay.

From the same.

Eleven men of Sendai and Nambu who were under the kind care of Peré Nicolai, went away in a sudden manner on the 4th instant, apparently forgetting the past acts of kindness that they had received from their benefactor.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

His Majesty the Mikado will start for Narashino-hara early on the 16th instant, for the purpose of holding a grand review of the Imperial troops.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

Messrs. Ito, Kido, and other officials belonging to Chôshiu, resumed their duties at the *Daijoku'an* on the 10th instant, after having ceased their attendance for some time.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A telegram which was received from Shimané *ken* (Unshiu) on the 12th instant, states that general quietness now reigns there.

From the same.

A temporary *Saibansho* Court will be established at Kumamoto for the purpose of examining those who have been arrested for taking part in the recent insurrection.

From the same.

There is a rumour current that the pensions of the *samurai* of Kagoshima (Satsuma) will be allowed remain undisturbed, as hitherto.

From the same.

A fire broke out at 1 a.m. on the 12th instant at Ko-ishikawa, Tôkiô, and destroyed 41 houses.

From the same.

Laws were recently drawn up for the governance of the Bonin Islands, but it is said that the United States Minister has acquainted the *Gaimusho* with certain objections which he has to the same being enforced.

Thursday, 16th.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

[NOTIFICATION 139.]

Liquid indigo manufactured in Japan will for the present be permitted to be exported free of duty, and when it is determined to levy duty on it, two month's notification to that effect will be given.

SANJÔ SANEYOSHI,
Daijô-Daijin.

November 13th, 1876.

From the same.

Mr. Kondô, Agent for the Japanese Government at Fusan in Corea, left yesterday morning for that port.

From the same.

Kanazawa, in the province of Kaga, was visited by a violent storm on the 7th instant, which felled many trees and caused the rivers to overflow, by which many houses were carried away and several lives lost.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

In March 1875 the various Government Departments were forbidden to take in newspapers at the public expense, but this prohibition has now been removed, and each Department is permitted to be supplied with, and charge for, such newspapers as are required.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

The Post-office in Tôkiô not being large enough for the present business, a branch office will be established at Honzaimoku-chô, which, it is expected, will greatly relieve the pressure of business at the head office.

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From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*,

Mr. Ôgi, the Minister of Justice, who leaves in the *Tôkiô Maru* to-day (the 15th), will land at Shimonoseki and thence proceed to Fukuoka, in the province of Chikuzen, where a Court will be established for the purpose of trying the lately captured insurgents. Other judges will accompany Mr. Ôgi, and proceed direct to Yamaguchi, Kumamoto, Akidzuki and Kagoshima for the same purpose.

We learn from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* that quite recently a well dressed young man was staying at the Kashimaya hotel in Benten-Dôri. The youth in question had, apparently, no business and was flush of money, but his way of conducting himself drew upon him the suspicion of the Yokohama police, who were sharply looking out for rebellious *shidzoku*, and thought in this instance they had discovered an insurrectionary leader in disguise. They arrested the youth and subjected him to strict examination, when it transpired, alas for the romance of the affair, that the young man was but a common thief, and confessed to having stolen 50 *yen* at Hiôgo. He was locked up in the police cells.

Friday, 17th.

Foreigners wishing to go off to any Japanese steamer in harbour, other than those of the Mitsu Bishi Company running on the Shanghai line, cannot obtain a boat for the purpose from the English or French hatobas, but are obliged to proceed to the Japanese hatoba at Benten, where alone they can get a boat to take them off. This regulation causes some inconvenience to those foreigners who are engaged on board Japanese steamers, and it is difficult to imagine why such a course should have been taken by the authorities.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

A fire broke out at Ôye-mura in the vicinity of Tôkiô, soon after midnight on the 14th instant, and destroyed some eight houses.

From the same.

Great preparations are being made at Kiôto to receive Her Majesty the Empress.

From the same.

Some 3,500 tubs of *mirin* (a kind of *saké*) have been shipped from Owari to China, and it is hoped that the export of this article will increase and prove remunerative.

From the same.

Mr. Nagai, the editor of the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, after being examined at the *Saibansho* yesterday about an article published in No. 541 of its issue, was remanded in charge of the ward authorities.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

Three Japanese medical men, with the assistance of Doctor Simmons, will open a Hospital for diseases of the eye at Owari-chô, Tôkiô.

From the same.

There is rumour that some 1,000 Satsuma men have arrived at Kobe, but we cannot answer for the truth of the report.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

Seven of the Mitsu Bishi Company's vessels were used on Government service during the insurrection, five of which are now no longer required.

From the same.

The prompt measures which the Government were able to take to suppress the late insurrection were mainly owing to having telegraphic communication with the disturbed districts, which has so clearly demonstrated the value of such communication, that all garrison towns are to be at once connected with the capital by wire.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

H. E. Iwakura had to defer his intended journey to Kiôto on account of the rebellion in the south, but it is now expected that he will leave for the western capital in a few days.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

The following is the amount of duty received at the Custom House at the open ports in Japan during the month of September:—On exports *yen* 528,159.57, and on imports *yen* 1,619,584.799, the difference ten favour of imports being *yen* 1,091,424.979.

From the *Heiji Shimbun*.

The number of men and officers who were killed or wounded in the recent engagements with the insurgents at Kumamoto on the 24th of October are as follows:—

13 Officers .. .. .. wounded and 3 killed.
17 Non-commissioned officers „ „ 16 „
23 Privates .. .. .. „ „ 92 „
6 Non-commissioned officers and 64 privates missing.

The steamer *Elgin* is reported to have left Shanghai for this port on the 14th, and the *Niger* on the 16th instant.

Saturday, 18th.

The M. M. steamer *Menzaleh*, with French Mails on board to the 7th October, left Hongkong yesterday, the 17th instant, at 6 p.m.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

NOTIFICATION No. 5.

It is hereby notified that an Infant Asylum will be attached to the Female Normal College of Tôkiô.

KUKI TAKAKATSU.
Acting Vice-Minister of the
Education Department.

From the same.

It is said that on the 14th instant Mayebara, Yokoyama, and others, fifteen in all, were removed from Shimane *ken* (Unshiu) to Yamaguchi *ken* (Chôshiu.)

From the *Osaka Nippo*.

The Kagoshima *samurai* are now drilling with great diligence, but it is supposed to be merely for exercise.

From the same.

There was much speculation in rice owing to the outbreak of the late insurrection, but its speedy suppression caused an unlooked-for fall in prices which has occasioned considerable loss to speculators.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

Mr. Nagai, the editor of the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, was fined 5 *yen* on the 16th instant for having violated the Libel-laws, by a statement made in No. 522 of the issue of that paper.

From the same.

The police constables who were sent to Chiba *ken* some time ago returned to the capital yesterday, the 16th instant.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

We hear that additional clauses are to be added to the Press-laws.

From the same.

The posthumous rank of *Shônii* has been accorded to the late Prince Tayasu, of the Tokugawa family, on account of distinguished services during the civil war.

From the same.

Eight of the insurgents captured at Hagi were supposed to have belonged to the recently disbanded corps of Marines, and were accordingly brought to Tôkiô, where their identity as such was established by the testimony of several of the crew of the *Asama Kan*.

From the same.

The fall in the price of silk has proved disastrous to the merchants in the neighbourhood of Takasaki.

From the same.

Mr. Oyama, the editor of the *Kanayomi Shimbun*, after being examined at the police station on the 15th instant concerning a statement made in No. 212 of that paper, was placed in charge of the ward authorities.

We learn that Sir Thomas Wade was expected to leave Peking Monday last, on his way home. He may be expected at Shanghai in a few days—*S. C. & C. Gazett.*

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REVIEW.*

AS this is the latest, so also is it the best book which has as yet been written about Japan. Hitherto Hildreth's "Japan as it is and was" has occupied the foremost place amongst the not very numerous works treating of this country published within the last quarter of a century; but henceforth that judicious compilation must give place to the present work. Mr. Griffis has had the advantage of nearly four years residence and travel in various parts of Japan, and he writes in that spirit of enthusiastic sympathy which such a residence never fails to inspire in the cultivated foreigner of whatever nationality. His extensive acquaintance with all classes of the people, and his familiarity with many of the scenes and places which he has occasion to describe, impart to his writing a firmness of touch and warmth of colouring which are conspicuously absent in, for instance, such a book as Mossman's 'New Japan,' the author of which was destitute of the primary qualification of having resided in the country about which he undertook to write.

"The Mikado's Empire" consists, as the title page proclaims, of two distinct parts, the first book being a history of Japan, the second, a collection of eighteen miscellaneous papers and essays recording the author's experience, observation and studies during the four years of his residence in the country. A variety of useful information and statistics is given in notes and appendices, and the book is profusely illustrated, as every book about Japan should be, with pictures taken from the storehouse of native art.

The historical portion of the work is of very unequal merit. After an introductory chapter on the physical features of the country, the author plunges into the dense mists of the pre-historic and early historic ages, where he completely loses his way for about a millennium and a half, until he at length strikes into the true path under the guidance of the Nihon Gwai Shi. In other words, the portion of the narrative antecedent to the era of the feud between the Minamoto and Taira houses is all but valueless; for Mr. Griffis' historical method is altogether uncritical. In the title page he professes to give the history of Japan from the year 660 B. C. Now it is true that about five years ago that particular date was officially adopted as the starting point of the new Japanese era, being, as was reputed, the date of the accession of Jimmu Tenno, who is accounted the first human sovereign; but so far as historical considerations have any bearing on the point, a thousand years earlier or later would have made little or no material difference. Jimmu Tenno is an historical character in the same sense only as Nimrod, or Theseus, or Romulus; Sūjin Tenno is the counter-part of Numa Pompilius; and Yamato Dake no Mikoto, like Ancus Martius, is but the shadow of a name. Had the year 660 A. D. instead of 660 A. C. been chosen to indicate the actual beginning of Japanese history, it would have been much nearer the mark; for the first trustworthy chronological data go no further back than the seventh century of our era. The state of affairs revealed to us when the introduction of Chinese letters first sheds light on the scene, is the land inhabited throughout the south-western and central district, by agricultural village communities, the central group of which, in Yamato and the immediate neighbourhood, had been brought into a loose kind of allegiance to a kingly house from the West which had acquired its supremacy by its bows and arrows and maintained it by its fetishes. The north-eastern extremity only of the land was occupied by a still more barbarous race, then as now subsisting solely by the chase, and owning nothing in common with the southern intruders who were gradually dispossessing them of their hunting grounds. Of these aborigines, the Ainos, as they still subsist in the Northern Island, Mr. Griffis gives, in his second chapter, a most interesting account; but if his theory that the Japanese nation is merely an improved branch of the Aino stock, be correct, then the prevailing method and tests of ethnology are worthless. We have the less hesitation in differing from Mr. Griffis on this point when we find him, in the first appendix to his work, seriously propounding the theory of a Japanese origin for the North American Indians. In the present elementary stage of our knowledge concerning the outlying families of the human race, our first recourse, in all questions of ethnic affinity, should be to the evidence of language. It is true, language is not the only clue, nor are its indications to be blindly followed to the exclusion or neglect of physical characteristics; but at all events comparative philology is the oracle we should first consult. And as regards the position of the Japanese language, it gives no dubious response. Japanese has all the structural and syntactical peculiarities common to the Alatyan or Ural-Altaic group; and the evidence of the physiognomical tests points unmistakeably to the same origin for the people. The short round skull, the oblique eyes, the prominent cheek-bones, the dark brown hair, and the scant beard, all proclaim the Mantchus and Coreans as their nearest congeners. In fact it is no longer rash to assert as certain that the Japanese are a Tungusic race; and their own traditions and the whole course of their history are incompatible with any other conclusion than that Corea is the route by which the immigrant tribes made their passage into Kiushiu from their ancestral Mantchurian seats. Mr. Griffis is evidently not quite satisfied with his own theory of Aino descent and immigration through Saghalin, and in his perplexity to account for the manifestly non-Aino element in the nation, goes so far afield as to call in waifs and strays from the Malay peninsula.

We have neither time nor space to follow Mr. Griffis into all the misconceptions into which he is led by his insufficient acquaintance with the native records; but will here only briefly indicate the cardinal defect in his brief review of the period antecedent to the rise of the two great military houses. He either fails to realize, or altogether misses the importance of the fact that for centuries the administrative sway of the Mikado's extended only over a part, and that perhaps not the larger part, of the main island. The Ebisu, or eastern boors, by the subjugation of whom Yoriyoshi and Yoshiiye built up the fame and power of the Minamoto house, were not, as Mr. Griffis supposes, Ainos, but were as pure Japanese as the inhabitants of Kiōtō itself. It was the long resistance made by these eastern tribes to the extension over them of the centralising administrative system which the potentates at Kioto had copied from the Tang Emperors, that necessitated the frequent enrolments of the militia, and led ultimately to the crystallization, so to speak, of the military caste.

On the subject of the origin and growth of Japanese feudalism Mr. Griffis throws very little light. To begin with, he seems to misapprehend the theoretical relation of Yoritomo to the dual administrative system which he founded. In Japan, as in other Asiatic countries, the two main functions of government were the collection of the land-revenue and the repression of rapine. In the palmy days of the Mikado's power both these functions were united in the hands of the prefects, who were appointed from Kioto, with a tenure of office restricted to four years. What Yoritomo ostensibly did was to procure a division of these two departments of governmental activity, leaving one, the collection of the revenue, to the Mikado's functionaries, and obtaining the control of the other, the repression of crime, for himself. This control he acquired, not as Mr. Griffis seems to think, in virtue of his military office of Sei-i Tai Shōgun, but by cloaking his military power under the guise of the civil title of Sō Tsui-ho Shi, which might well be rendered Chief Commissioner of Police or High Constable of the Realm. The extension of the system of appointing military magistrates, which was found to work so well in the Kuan-tō, to the central and western provinces, was effected some years before he received his rank of Barbarian-quelling Generalissimo. The second step in the direction of feudalism Mr. Griffis passes over in silence. This was the system, initiated by the Ashikaga Shōguns, of making the military magistracies hereditary in the families of their own nominees. The third was when Hideyoshi parcelled out the fiefs without reference to the sovereign by titles granted in his own name. This was the precedent that Iyeyasu followed when he based the power of his dynasty on the tie of the personal fealty of the Fudai Daimios and Hatamotos to

* The Mikado's Empire, by W. E. Griffis, A.M., *Harper & Brothers*, New York, 1876.

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himself and his successors as lords paramount of their lands.

Another serious defect in this book is the undue brevity with which the two centuries of Ashikaga misrule are passed over in the four pages which constitute the twentieth chapter. From several expressions in subsequent chapters we infer that the author's knowledge of the history of that period is very slight. Are we doing Mr. Griffis an injustice in surmising that his acquaintance with the text of the Nihon Guaishi is not first-hand, and that for the marrow of his historical narrative, the sketch of the Taira, Minamoto and Hôjo houses, he is indebted mainly to Mr. Satow's translation of the first four volumes of that work? That translation, as our readers are aware, first saw the light, and still lies imbedded, in the columns of this journal.

If we have dwelt mainly for so far on the faults of the work before us, it is not because we fail to appreciate its many excellencies. A really good history of Japan from the hand of a foreigner will not be possible for many years to come. The amount of preliminary study required to turn the materials to account is enormous. Every year however will add to the number of labourers in the field, and already the contributions to our knowledge of the country may be said to be increasing daily. The great merit of this book is that it well summarises all the scattered fragments of information procurable up to date, and is further enriched in no slight degree by the fruits of the author's own study and observation. Specially commendable is the resolute vigour with which the writer sets himself to trample down the crop of errors that have until lately overspread the mind of the foreign public in respect to this country. But one or two are still left standing. The practice of speaking of individual Daimios as Princes, is we regret to notice, acquiesced in without protest. It is true this use of the word may claim the sanction of so correct a writer as Mr. Adams, who in his History of Japan occasionally allows himself to be betrayed into it; but we submit that it is only a degree less erroneous than the practice of the early Jesuit writers, by whom the Daimios were dubbed kings. Collectively they were Lords or Barons, and all ranks of the peerage were represented among them, from the Kokushi or Dukes, down to the Hatamoto, or Knights; but, in English usage at any rate, the designation of Prince should be reserved for the family of the Sovereign. And can any shadow of reason be advanced for perpetuating the mistake made by its translator in denominating the will or testament of Iyeyasu the "legacy" of Iyeyasu? The expression is no whit less of an absurdity than it would be to call the document which forms its best known historic parallel, the "legacy" of Peter the Great.

The chief excellence of this firs t part of the work, however, and the one which will be most widely appreciated by the general reader, is the lucid and interesting account given in the concluding chapter of the causes and the course of the recent revolution in this country. The intelligent foreigner who desires an insight into the ideas and motives underlying that great political movement which has attracted, or rather startled, the attention of the western nations, will seek in vain elsewhere for an equally intelligible account of the matter in so succinct a compass. The author follows every phase and turn of the opposing parties and forces, almost with the zeal of a partizan. He is justly proud of the part played by his countrymen Perry and Harris at the commencement of the story, and if he once or twice comes short of being just to individuals and dealings of other nationalities, it is not through the defect of candour or cosmopolitan liberality of sentiment, but rather through excess of burning sympathy with the hardships and difficulties in their upward struggle of the people whom he loves so well.

For ourselves, by far the most entertaining portion of the work is the second book, more especially the chapters in which the author sets before us the aspects of life in a Daimio's castle town during one of the eventful years of national movement and change. Residing in Fukui, the seat of the Duke of Echizen, in the honourable capacity of a teacher, he had opportunities of observing the inner phases of provincial life under the bygone feudal régime, such as few foreigners have enjoyed. And how well he used those opportunities every page of his book testifies.

The number of slips of the pen and printers mistakes are creditably few. Among the most prominent we may point out that on page 119 he makes Kiyomori thirty-six years of age in 1167, when some lines further up he is correctly stated to have been the same age in 1153; on page 286 Wakadoshi is a slip for Wakadoshiyori; on page 313 the battle of Fushimi is post-dated by a month, 27th February being a mistake for 27th January; and on page 578 *inaka* is a slip for *inaka-mono*; and several of the figures in the index require to be corrected.

We cannot sum up our impressions of the book better than by saying that whatever may be its author's deficiencies in point of Japanese scholarship and historical acumen, they are amply compensated for by his knowledge of the country, his powers of intelligent observation, his insight into the national character, his industry in collecting information from every quarter, and, above all, by the rarer qualities of candour, fairness and freedom from national prejudice. The Mikado's Empire is the faithful picture of Japan as it exists to-day.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

Mayebara's Manifesto.

("*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*" 13th November.)

* * * * * * Prime Minister, and other high officials, animated by base sentiments, have wrongfully assumed to themselves high rank and great power. They govern the people without sympathy and lay heavy burdens on them. Heedless of the continued drain of our treasure into the hands of foreign barbarians, they gratify every wish of their own. Knowing the indignation which their acts excite among the people, and that they are in danger of assassination, they surround themselves with men of the Imperial Guard.

The *Daijin* and others who are about the Throne, pretend to be in the service of the Emperor. But, in reality, they only keep His Majesty a prisoner.

For years past these acts have kindled the divine wrath and the indignation of the people, and all who maintain their fidelity to the Emperor have long desired to slay these wicked councillors.

The faithful servants of the Mikado in the province of Higo rose in arms on the 25th inst. and after slaying the men of the garrison, and taking possession of their arms, advanced towards the North. There is nothing in front either to obstruct or resist them, and all faithful men south of Kokura are eagerly waiting their arrival in order to join them.

Ignorant though I was, it pleased our virtuous Sovereign to place me in his Privy Council, seeing that I had formerly done deeds deemed worthy of honour. But as the views I held did not coincide with those of * * * * * * *, I have lived in retirement during the past eight years. My anger burns to see His Sacred Majesty kept in imprisonment and * * * * * * acting just as it pleases him.

Inspired by gratitude for favours received from His Sacred Majesty, I now, in all loyal fidelity, take up arms on his behalf. When I heard of the action of the Higo men I could no longer restrain myself. I rose and they gathered around me in crowds. Here, in this district of San-in, there has not been found one to resist us, and be the result of this action what it may, I call on the whole nation to sustain us in it.

Let all who side with me arm themselves and advance towards the North. Destroy the wicked officials of the capital and release the Emperor from confinement.

If we allow this opportunity to slip by, another may never arrive. Give no lengthy consideration to this question; time is short and punishment will overtake those who hesitate. Delay not. The laws and the Emperor are our strength and guide, and by them shall our conduct be judged.

Mayebara Katsuyoshi.

We understand that the above was written by Mayebara while at Hagi in order to excite the *samurai*, but this is mere rumour, and we are uncertain whether we should believe it.

The main object of the manifesto is to show that the objects of the insurrection are reasonable, and than men should therefore join it. But it betrays alike narrowness of mind and want of due consideration. Any person of common sense reading it will not only laugh at its absurdity, but become indignant at the want of justice it displays, and it is natural enough that though several

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hundred men joined Mayebara's standard they were subdued and dispersed in a few days.

As we have said on previous occasions, Mayebara is the leader of this southern insurrection, and he had agreed with the *samurai* of the North and South on plans which were to have been carried out in the early part of this year. Now that the affair is over and we can look back upon it, it is clear that there were previous indications from which it might have been predicted.

Mayebara has acted in this desperate manner because he could not free his mind from the fetters of the feudal system, and was bent on advancing his interests and gratifying his ambition without making the welfare of the country his first thought. He could neither persuade the middle class to listen to him, nor associate with the men of the higher class who are bent upon the advance of the country in civilization, and gradually discontent has overpowered all his better feelings.

And now let us turn to the men who aroused the insurgents of Yamaguchi. They all belonged to a useless class who stood quite apart from the leading men of the clan. What could a few hundreds of such men do? and, in this light, how clear it is that the Hagi affair was not brought about by any majority of the Chôshiu men!

But neither can it be claimed that the insurgents comprised the lingering admirers of the feudal system. They were nothing more than the personal followers of Mayebara, and the reckless manner in which they went to work naturally enough brought about their ruin.

But what was the *Jimpu* party associated with Mayebara?

It was composed of such men as Otaguro, Kaye and Uyeno, who are besotted with ideas about old customs and desire to see the *Joi* cry again resounding through the country. There were many other men (worth gaining) in Kumamoto, but they would not listen to Mayebara's arguments, and thus these three men formed an obscure party of their own, and, disliking those changes and reforms which the progress of the country demanded, joined with Mayebara and acted in the manner already so often described in order to vent their anger. Thus the men who rose at Kumamoto did not belong to the feudal system party, but to the *Joi* party.

Now, who were the Tokiô men who conspired with Mayebara? Nagaoka,* their leader, was an Aidzu man. The *samurai* of Aidzu would not disgrace themselves by associating with him, and, naturally enough, he failed to gain many adherents to the cause. Others were men so poor that they had barely enough to procure the necessaries of life, and, glad to do anything for a living, they thoughtlessly followed Mayebara as their leader.

Has not Mayebara proved himself a fool? Wishing to attain to greater fame and honour, he has brought on himself the loss of that which he already possessed. His rashness in acting with these men of the *Jimpu* party and others like them can only be regarded as madness.

That they have all been captured is nothing more than the fate they deserve. But not the less is it a blot on our history that a man who had formerly acted with so much courage and honour as Mayebara became the leader of an insurrection, and the Chôshiu men will lament that their province gave birth to such a man.

And is not Mayebara's crime great, seeing that he has brought disgrace upon Kumamoto and Akidzuki? Moreover, some who, like ourselves, were engaged in editorial work, joined him, and this has brought disgrace on the whole Press.† We are persuaded that the men of Yamaguchi, Akidzuki and Kumamoto now lament deeply the disgrace brought upon them.

Mayebara and his Motives.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

It is a deplorable fact that there are men who change their course to suit their interests, forgetting that a man's first duty is to follow the dictates of his conscience.

Certain men who held the highest posts in the Government at the close of the Revolution, showed, after quitting them, an extreme obstinacy in acting without the least heed as to whether their course would be beneficial to the State or otherwise, and much injury has resulted from this.

Not long ago we had Yeto at Saga, and now we have Mayebara in Choshiu. How is it that these men should soil the pages of our history with blood-stains, and this too at the expense of their own reputations?

It is now unnecessary, and it is not our wish, to dwell on the career of Mr. Yeto. He forfeited his life; and the estimate of his career and of the Saga insurrection is fixed in the popular mind.

But what is the character of Mayebara? When a man assumes a responsible position as the leader of a party, he should surely be able to see clearly the difference between good and evil. The part played by Mayebara shows that his ambition or his interests have blinded his conscience.

Mayebara took a leading part in the late civil war, and, having done deeds of honour, was appointed to a high post in the administration. He was distinguished by retaining his title of *Jushi-i* after quitting office, and was honoured with a special pension as a reward for his services. He ranked in the popular mind with Goto, Soyeshima and Itagaki, while many placed him side by side with Saigo Kichinosuke. Now if he be comparable with these men, neither the abolition of the *Han* nor the issue of the new bonds representing the capitalized pensions of the nobles and gentry should have been deemed any injustice by him. Still less should he lament over changes which evince our progress towards a higher civilization. What legitimate cause had he then for discontent?

Mayebara must have put forward some plea on which to ground this insurrection. He must have excited the *samurai* by telling them that the Government was treating them with intolerable injustice, or that it conducts the affairs of the State recklessly. But we think that he would only say this for the purpose of raising a cry against the administration. In his heart he surely did not think so.

It is our belief that his discontent originated in the pride with which he reflected on his noble deeds in the late civil war. Not being a man of remarkable abilities he could not support himself long in his high post, and yet since his return to his native province he has never abandoned the desire for office, envying other men their rise in the national councils. Conscious of his great services during the late war, he thought he had the right to a high position and to enjoy the prospect of his honours descending to his family. He felt himself wronged, first by his dismissal after the war, and then that thenceforward he should differ from the ordinary *shizoku* only by holding an official rank and a pension which the Government had bestowed on him. He was ashamed of that which should not have caused him shame, he was devoured by unfulfilled ambitions, and in this mood he appealed to the *samurai*. This was clearly the origin of the insurrection. The plans on which it was to be carried out must have been formed years ago, and when the conspiracy was matured the Kumamoto outbreak occurred and other places burst simultaneously into flames. But Mayebara did not conspire with the *samurai* because he agreed with them. Like them, indeed, he was discontented, though the causes of their common discontent differed. It is but natural that an insurrection thus originating should fail. We understand that Mayebara's party was totally routed by the Imperial troops on the 6th instant, and before many days are over he will have lost his head.

Now there are many men who change their course as the times change, and they are often if not mostly found among those who have done honourable service in past times. Their pride at the memory of this arouses them, ambition spurs them on, and, once in motion, they know not where to stop. Men of just renown thus bring ruin on themselves by leaving the path of duty, and trying to advance their interests or gratify their ambition.

Let this be a lesson and a warning to all men who have done noble deeds.

Will the late Insurrection promote Civilization in Japan?

(Chôgi Shimbun, 9th November.)

It is sometimes said that wars are as mile-stones which mark the advance of a country in civilization. But, regarded from an economical point of view, war causes the loss of a large number of precious lives and much property, inflicts great hardship upon the people, and, viewed in this light, seems to be a mile-stone marking the backward slip of a nation. It is not always so, however, for wars may promote the progress of civilization.

It may be asked, will the late insurrection tend to the advance of our civilization or not?

At the present moment we see the officials in a state of great anxiety, and many of the people frightened almost out of their wits; and of this it can only be said that it is very injurious to us. Moreover, the civil and military officers who were slain at Kumamoto must have left families behind to lament them, so that at

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* Nagaoka is here unduly depreciated. He is a scholar of great learning, and might possibly feel as little disposed to associate with the *samurai*, as they with him.

† This pointed reference is to a Mr. Maki, who acted as the editor of the *Hoson Shimbun* during the months of June and July. The newspaper was very extreme and violent in much of the writing which appeared in it, and was suspended on this account some little time ago. [ED. J.W.M.]

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present we cannot see that the slightest good has accrued from the insurrection. But when the country has resumed its usual tranquillity, we may hope that the outbreak will have left some good behind it, and we will shortly give our reasons for thinking so.

The men who caused the rebellion are the discontented *samurai*, who greatly obstruct our national advancement. They are very ignorant, and think that the only way in which they can show their patriotism is by deeds of bloodshed. Were they to hold the preponderance of power in their hands, the country would soon fall back into its old condition, when dexterity in the use of the sword, and not the force of his brain, was the glory of man. The people would then suffer in the same manner as the French did during the ascendancy of the Jacobin party. We are certainly now on the road to advancement, and the people are gradually obtaining rights of which they have hitherto been deprived. If they are to enjoy these advantages and rights, this discontented class must be got rid of.

The Imperial forces have already subdued the Kumamoto insurgents, and although Mayebara's party is still said to possess some strength, it is clear that it will be overpowered in a few days. This being so, it may be pleaded that we are to a certain extent freeing ourselves from the attacks of this discontented class, and the people will soon be led to see that the glory of man is in his brain, not in his muscles. The bloody strife of to-day may therefore become the mile-stone which future generations will regard as marking another step in our civilization.

The Insurrection.

("*Chôya Shimbun*" November 10th.)

The breaking out of the Kumamoto insurrection was sudden and took everyone by surprise. But it has been as speedily quelled, and all are now relieved from anxiety. The echoes of the war-cry extended to Chôshiu where the *samurai* opposed the Imperial forces in arms. Now the Chôshiu men are accustomed to war, and moreover they had at their head Mayebara, a man well acquainted with military affairs, and in this respect they differed much from the leaderless rioters of other *ken*. Had the insurgents in Kiushiu been more successful it is impossible to estimate the calamity which would have befallen the country. Happily, the insurgents carried out their plans badly, and the Government lost no time in opposing them. They were routed, and in a short time dispersed in all directions. A brief period of ten days only elapsed between the breaking out of the Kumamoto affair and the settlement of the affair at Hagi. So brief indeed was it, that one is inclined to think that Fate preordained the failure of the insurrection.

Since the overthrow of the Tokugawa forces at Hakodate, no warlike proceedings have taken place in Japan. The minds of both Government and people have been turned in the direction of education and other peaceful matters, and men were beginning to forget the spirit of war, for though several conspiracies had been formed, the steps taken to defeat them were at once effectual. At the time when the Saga insurrection occurred, the people generally were alarmed by it, indeed, but it was quickly suppressed, and the vigour shewn in effecting this undoubtedly frightened the party which is so jealous of all innovations upon old customs.

It was therefore to the surprise of all that the Kumamoto insurgents rose, and alarm was not unnatural when the telegraph announced that the barracks were destroyed, that many officers and men had been killed and the Imperial troops dispersed. No one imagined that this could have been the work of less than two hundred men, and much anxiety was felt in consequence. Happily the insurgents were few in number and there plans ill laid. Taking advantage of the night they did all the mischief they could with fire and sword, and when day dawned they were found to have fled and been scattered in all directions. At Hagi and Akidzuki the insurgents altogether failed in their purpose, but it is a miracle that the whole of the southern part of the country was not involved in bloody strife.

Although peace has been preserved since the Revolution, there are many who still dislike the various changes and reforms which the Government has made, and who were sharpening their swords and waiting for an opportunity to show their valour. They were sadly disappointed at the result of the Saga affair, and the failures at Hagi and Kumamoto have again disconcerted them. This affords an excellent warning to the *shizoku*, and ought to show them the folly of trying to oppose the Government in this lawless manner.

Thus the Government may justly feel relieved to a certain extent by the result of the late affair. Yet it will do well to see that the people cannot be treated with contempt. It must not suppose that it has the power to put an end to all troubles which might arise, and that whatever might be attempted by the people will have the same issue as the affairs at Saga, Hagi and Kumamoto. Should it persist in doing everything its own way and turn a deaf ear to the complaints of the people, it is impossible to foretell what calamity might befall it. Has not a mob of less then two hundred ill-armed men put a whole garrison to flight; and has not the Government been forced to send troops from various other garrisons in the Empire, and set the whole country in convulsions in order to overpower the insurgents at Hagi?

The Government has been caught off its guard, and this because it erroneously thought the people a set of powerless and contemptible beings.

YOKOHAMA RACING ASSOCIATION.

The Association had charming weather for the first day of their meeting. The Grand Stand, which had been tastefully decorated for the occasion, was well filled, the fair sex being numerously represented, but the attendance in the paddock was not quite so great as we have been accustomed to see, while there were very few native spectators on the ground. The band of the U. S. flag-ship *Tennessee* was in attendance, and played some excellent music during the day.

First Day.

Thursday, 16th November, 1876.

1. The Germania Cup.—Presented. Value $—. For Chins Ponies that have never won a flat race here. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. One mile.

Mr. Robertson's *Favori*, 10st. 5lbs..... 1
,, Sinbad's *The Judge*, 10st. 8lbs..... 2
,, W. Fairplay's *Niboo-kin*, 10st. 5lbs..... 3
,, Earnest's *Trustee*, 10st. 8lbs..... 0

For the first event the four above-named ponies started. *The Judge* rushed off with the lead, having *Niboo-kin* well up and followed at an interval by *Favori*, with *Trustee* lying behind. This order was maintained to the half mile, where the three ponies leading closed up. At the trees *Favori* took the lead and raced hard down the straight with *The Judge*, *Niboo-kin* being just behind, and *Trustee* lessening the gap with a rush to catch the leaders. *Favori* maintained his advantage well, and won a good race in the capital time of 1 m. 19½ secs.

2. The Griffins' Plate.—Value $140. A Sweepstakes of $10 each (with $50 added) for Japan Ponies, being *bonâ fide* Griffins. Weight for inches. Five furlongs.

Messrs. Takasaki and Kataska's *San-no-he*, 10st. 6lbs... 1
Mr. Robertson's *Othello*, 10st. 8lbs..... 2
Messrs. Takasaki and Kataska's *Sekimoto*, 10st. 4lbs.... 3
Count Tristan's *Daimio*, 10st. 6lbs..... 0
Mr. Robertson's *Moor*, 10st. 2lbs 0
,, Whitney's *Sensation*, 10st. 10lbs..... 0
,, Alexander's *Griffin*, 10st..... 0

This brought out a field of seven, who got off to a good start with but little delay. *Daimio* swerved at the post and was never in the race, and *Moor* also spoiled his chance by rushing to the outside rails. The others, well together, were led by *Griffin*, who bolted on entering the straight, as did also *Othello*, who was rather the favourite for this race. The rest headed by *San-no-he*, though running a little wide, kept comparatively straight and thus secured a great advantage, and though *Othello* made a gallant effort he could not overhaul *San-no-he*, who won by half-a-length. This result was certainly due to the merits of the pony, as he got anything but assistance from the Japanese jockey who rode him. Time, 1 m. 24 secs.

3. The Lusitanian Cup.—Presented. Value $150. For all Ponies. Weight as per scale. Entrance $5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Robertson's *Mandarin*, 10st. 8lbs..... 1
,, Earnest's *Title Deed*, 10st. 5lbs..... 2
,, Whitney's *Sovereign*, 10st. 11lbs..... 3

Out of fourteen entries only three ponies appeared at the post, where great delay was occasioned by the obstinacy of *Title Deed*, who for a long time refused to face the starter. When at last they did get away *Sovereign* jumped off with the lead, which, however, he had to yield almost immediately to *Mandarin* followed by *Title Deed*. The former had the race secure from the commencement, and despite all that *Title Deed* could do cantered in an easy winner. Time 1m. 39 secs.

4. The Club Cup.—Value $100. For Japan Ponies. Winners of any open Race excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Five furlongs.

Mr. Ola's *Moscow*, 10st. 4lbs..... 1
,, Robertson's *Doctor*, 10st. 6lbs..... 2

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Only two ponies contested for this prize. *Moscou* led from the post and was never headed, winning by a couple of lengths in 1 m. 21½ secs.

5. The Cathay Cup.—Presented. Value $100. For China Ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. One mile and a half.

Mr. Whitney's *Sequin*, 10st. 8lbs..... 1
Lady Fox's *Dixie*, 10st. 8lbs..... 2
Mr. Robertson's *Favori*, 10st. 5lbs..... 3
,, Fairplay's *Nibon-kin*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0
,, Earnest's *The General*, 10st. 11lbs..... 0

The General made the running closely followed by *Dixie*, *Sequin* being not far off, but *Favori* and *Nibon-kin* kept well in the rear. This order was maintained past the Grand Stand and up the hill, at the top of which *Sequin* took the lead, pressed hard by *Dixie*. *Favori* and *Nibon-kin* seemed unable to pick up the distance they had allowed the others to gain, while *The General* was beginning to tail off, so that the race lay between the two leaders. *Sequin* never gave up the advantage he had obtained, and racing down the straight with *Dixie* came away when called upon, and landed an easy victor with plenty to spare. Time 3 m. 39¼ secs.

6. The Tokio Bankers' Cup.—(1st Prize.) Presented. Value $100. For China Ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Robertson's *Oyama*, 10st. 2lbs..... 1
,, ,, *Doctor*, 10st. 2lbs..... 2
,, Ola's *Lodi*, 10st. 4lbs..... 3

A fair start was effected, and the three competing ponies kept pretty well together, *Lodi* leading, *Doctor* being nearly level with him and *Oyama* not far behind. At the trees *Oyama* took second place and challenged the leader, but on entering the straight bolted and lost the advantage he had obtained. This gave *Lodi* a fine chance which a good rider would have made the most of, but unfortunately for the pony's success he was ridden by a Japanese jock who had not the necessary command of his mount. The *Doctor* came up again in the straight and the race seemed to be between him and *Lodi*, the latter still leading. In the meantime *Oyama's* rider was bringing his pony along the outside rail, and as he showed signs of collaring the leader, the rider of *Lodi* essayed to flog his pony, but at once lost all firmness of seat, and spread himself all over his pony, who seemed to stop short in disgust at being so badly ridden, thus allowing *Oyama* to cleverly rush in and win by a neck from the *Doctor*, who beat *Lodi* by a length. This race was won by good riding, and, as regards one pony, lost by bad riding. Time 1m. 39¼ secs.

7. The Naval Cup.—Presented. Value $ —. For all Ponies that have never won a flat Race in China or Japan. Weight as per scale. Entrance $5. Half a mile.

Mr. Robertson's *Nick*, 10st..... 1
,, Earnest's *Title Deed*, 10st. 5lbs..... 2
,, Fairplay's *Satz*, 10st. 5lbs..... 3

From the post the race lay between *Title Deed* and *Nick*. On entering the straight the leaders ran wide and gave a chance to *Satz*, of which, however, he could not avail himself to any purpose Although *Nick*, a Japan pony, had only 5lbs advantage of his opponent he contrived to keep the lead, and eventually won without much distress by about a length. Time 64½ secs.

8.—The American Cup.—Presented. Value $—. For China Ponies. Winners at this meeting, 12 stone; other ponies weight for inches. Entrance $5. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Robertson's *Dibs*, 10st. 8lbs..... 1
,, Earnest's *Tenshe*, 10st. 8lbs..... 2
,, Whitney's *Sovereign*, 10st 11lbs..... 3
Lady Fox's *Antidote*, 10st 8lbs..... 0

This was rightly looked upon as a certainty for *Dibs*. *Antidote* rushed off with the lead which he kept to the half-mile, where he was challenged by *Dibs* who had come through his ponies, and passed without apparent effort. The favourite cantered in a winner, hard held. Time 3 m. 1¼ secs.

9.—The Welcome Plate.—Value $100. For Japan ponies. Winners of two Races in any previous meeting, 12lbs. extra. Winners at this meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Half a mile.

Mr. Robertson's *Tim Whistler*, 11st. 6lbs..... 1
Count Tristan's *Daimio*, 10st 6lbs..... 2
Messrs. Takasaki and Kataska's *Sekimoto* 10st 4lbs..... 0

Daimio had a good chance for this but would not start when the flag was lowered, and so virtually lost the race. *Sekimoto* and *Tim Whistler* were close together at the trees, when the Japanese rider of the former attempting to flog lost his seat, and allowed *Tim* to canter in as he liked. *Daimio* who had come up very well indeed, might have run *Tim* hard down the straight, had not *Sekimoto*, after having got rid of his rider, made for him with open mouth, and so completely baulked him. Time, 68¼ secs.

At the conclusion of the day's racing Mr. Robertson, accompanied by his successful jockey, proceeded to the Grand Stand to receive from Mrs. Machado the very handsome prize which represents the Lusitanian Cup. In presenting it Mrs. Machado congratulated Mr. Robertson on winning it, who in reply said that, greatly indebted as the Association were to the Portugese residents for the beautiful prize presented, he was bound to acknowledge that it was altogether owing to his rider, Mr. Urquhart, that he had won it, and he should value it as a proof of his jockey's success and a token of the interest the Portugese residents took in the Association Races.

Second Day.

Friday, 17th November, 1876.

The good fortune of the Association as regards the weather of the first day did not extend to the second, as yesterday was cheerless and chilly, and about as uncomfortable a day for racing as could be well imagined. Notwithstanding this the ladies mustered in considerable force and the Grand Stand was fairly filled, but there was a great falling off in the attendance in the paddock, and that of the natives was scanty in the extreme. Ulsters were the order of the day, and the problem was how to attain an amount of bodily heat requisite for comfort. Under these circumstances it was wonderful that so much spirit was infused into the day's racing as was the case. The band of the *Tennessee* was again in attendance and rendered most efficient service.

1. The Community Cup.—Presented. Value $200. For all Ponies. Winners of two races at the meeting 7lbs. extra. Weight as per scale. Entrance $5. Once round.

Mr. Robertson's *Dibs*, 10st. 8lbs..... 1
,, Fairplay's *Nibon-kin*, 10st. 5lbs..... 2
,, W. Earnest's *The General*, 10st. 11lbs..... 0

This was, of course, a certainty for *Dibs*, who quietly lay back at the start and allowed the other two to lead up the hill, but at the top closed up just when *The General* began to show symptoms of fatigue. At the half mile *Dibs*, having passed *The General*, came level with *Nibon-kin* and went by him at the trees, from which point he cantered in ahead as if taking his ordinary exercise. At the three furlongs *The General* bolted, and jumping the rails unseated his rider, scoured away across country, and was only caught after some considerable time and trouble. Time, 2 m. 24 secs.

2. The Tokio Banker's Cup.—(2nd Prize.) Presented. Value $100. For Japanese Ponies that never won a race. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Half a mile.

Messrs. Takasaki & Kataska's *Sekimoto*, 10st. 4lbs..... 1
Mr. Robertson's *Moor*, 10st 2lbs..... 2
,, Alexander's *Griffin*, 10st..... 3
Count Tristan's *Daimio*, 10st. 6lbs..... 0
Mr. Robertson's *Othello*, 10st. 8lbs..... 0
,, Whitney's *Sensation*, 10st. 10lbs..... 0

There was a tedious delay at the post, and when they finally got away *Daimio* lost ground at the start as he has always done. *Othello* bolted at the three furlongs, the others going away headed by *Moor*. *Griffin* bolted at the turn, and the race resolved itself into a good struggle between *Moor* and *Sekimoto*. The former was done as the winning post was neared, and could not prevent *Sekimoto* from securing the prize by a head. Time 66½ secs.

3. The Challenge Cup.—Value $125. For China Ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. One mile and three-quarters.

Mr. Robertson's *Dibs*, 10st. 8lbs..... 1
,, Whitney's *Sequin*, 10st. 8lbs..... 2
Lady Fox's *Dixie*, 10st. 8lbs..... 3

This was again rightly looked upon as *Dib's* race. He let the other two go ahead, led by *Sequin*, and when called upon the second time round at the 5 furlongs came up to his opponents without apparent effort, led at the half mile and won hands down without having been touched. *Sequin* was a bad second, and *Dixie* was pulled up as he was completely done at the trees. Time, 4 m. 24½ secs.

4. The Import Cup.—Presented. Value $120. For all Ponies. Winners of Nos. 3 and 7 on the first day excluded. Weight as per scale. Entrance $5. Half a mile.

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Mr. Earnest's *Title Deed*, 10st. 5lbs..... 1
,, Ola's *Lodi*, 10st. 4lbs..... 2
,, Sinbad's *The Minister*, 10st. 5lbs..... 3
Lady Fox's *Antidote*, 10st. 8lbs..... 0
Mr. Fairplay's *Satz*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0

There was again trouble at the post and much consequent delay. When they did start *Lodi* at once took the lead and looked very like winning, as he was only passed just at the post by *Title Deed*, whose rider brought his pony down the straight capitally, and just succeeded in wresting the prize from *Lodi* by good riding alone. Time 1 m. 3½ secs.

5. The Celestial Cup.—Presented. Value $100. For China Ponies. Winners of Nos. 1 this day and winners of two races at this meeting 11 stone 7 lbs.; other winners 7 lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Roberston's *Dibs*, 10st. 8lbs. 1
,, Earnest's *Trustee*, 10st. 8lbs..... 2
,, Mr. Whitney's *Sovereign*, 10st. 11lbs 3

The crack pony again appeared, as if his previous runnings had been merely preparatory breathers, *Sovereign* jumped off with the lead followed by *Title Deed*, the favourite biding his time as usual. At the half mile he chose to lead and thence cantered in a winner without being pressed. Time, 3 m. 6 secs.

6. The French Cup.—Presented. Value $—. For Japan Ponies. Winners of any open race excluded: other winners 8 lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Ola's *Moscou*, 10st. 4lbs..... 1
,, Robertson's *Moor*, 10st. 2lbs..... 2
Messrs. Takasaki, and Kataska's *San-no-he*, (8lbs. ex.) 11st. 3
Count Tristan's *Daimio*, 10st. 6lbs..... 0
Mr. Robertson's *Othello*, 10st. 8lbs..... 0
,, Whitney's *Sensation*, 10st. 10lbs..... 0

Daimio, of whom great things were expected, disappointed his backers by his usual disinclination to join the others on the fall of the flag. The race throughout was a match between *Moscou* and *Moor*, and the two made a capital struggle together down the straight, which resulted in favour of *Moscou* by a head. Time 1 m. 45½ secs.

7. The Eastern Club Cup.—Presented. Value $100. For China Ponies. Winners at this meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Sinbad's *The Judge*, 10st. 8lbs 1
,, Earnest's *Trustee*, 10st. 8lbs..... 2
,, Whitney's *Sovereign*, 10st. 11lbs..... 3
,, Fairplay's *Niboo-kin*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0

Niboo-kin jumped off with the lead, but all the ponies starting kept well together to the trees, where *The Judge* took a slight lead with *Trustee* well up. Coming down the straight *The Judge* responded to the call his rider made upon him, came away and won by several lengths. Time, 1 m. 43 secs.

8. The Ito Cup.—Presented. Value $115. For Japan Ponies. Winners at this meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Five furlongs.

Mr. Ola's *Mohstotz*, 10st. 4lbs..... 1
,, Robertson's *Doctor*, 10st. 6lbs..... 2
,, ,, *Moor*, 10st. 2lbs..... 3
,, ,, *Othello*, 10st. 8lbs..... 0

Only a field of four appeared at the post and yet there were as many false starts before they finally got away. *Othello* bolted as the flag fell and was never in the race, while the other three kept well together. On entering the straight *Moor* ran wide and destroyed his chance, and the race then lay between *Mohstotz* and *Doctor*. The former, who had the advantage of being ridden by a foreign jock and had taken the lead at the trees, had it all his own way, and won easily in 1 m. 27 secs.

9. The Roadster's Plate.—Value $75. For all ponies, being *bond fide* Hacks, and not otherwise entered except on the third day for Nos. 1, 5, 6 and 7. Weight as per scale. Entrance $5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Hugo's *Davenport (late Piastre)* 10st. 11lbs..... 1
,, Lyon's *Kickapoo (late Kangaroo)* 10st. 8lbs..... 2
,, Alexander's *Luck's all (late Tornado)* 10st. 2lbs.... 3
,, Beato's *Oreola*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0
,, Logan's *Madarasku*, 10st 6lbs..... 0
,, Whitney's *Doncaster*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0

Luck's all broke away from his bettoes as he was being led out, knocked one of them down and inflicted a severe kick on the man's head. It was only with great trouble, and after much delay that the runaway pony was driven into the paddock and secured. The six who appeared at the post got off well together, *Luck's all* rushing away with the lead, which he had to yield at the trees to *Davenport*, who had the race secure from that point and won with plenty to spare. *Kickapoo*, who ran wide at the turn, beat *Luck's all* for second place. Time 1 m. 46 secs.

It cannot be said that the racing was exceptional or that good time was made in any instance, but then it should be borne in mind that *Dibs*—probably the best pony in Japan—was never pushed at all, and won three races, Nos. 1, 3 and 5, respectively one mile, one mile and three-quarters, and one mile and a quarter, in a common canter on each occasion, although there was no long interval between the several races, and he had to carry penalty. It is a great pity that *Dibs* should not have had an opportunity to do his best against the cracks of the Yokohama Race Club, as such a competition must have been productive of undoubtedly good racing.

Third Day.

Saturday, 18th November, 1876.

The morning broke gloomily, but by ten o'clock all clouds had dispersed before the welcome sun, which partly dried up the rain which fell on the previous evening and made the course less heavy than was expected, but yet not in the best condition for racing. The attendance of ladies was good, and in the paddock was about the same as on previous days, but the natives were conspicuous by their absence. The band of the *Tennessee* again played through an excellent programme.

1. The Hurdle Race.—Value $75. For all Ponies. Over six (6) hurdles. Weight as per scale. Entrance $5. Once round and a distance.

Mr. Robertson's *Tim Whiffler*, 10st. 12lbs..... 1
,, Lyon's *Kickapoo* (late *Kangaroo*) 10st. 8lbs..... 2
,, Fairplay's *Satz*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0
,, Earnest's *The General*, 10st. 11lbs..... 0
,, Hugo's *Davenport*, 10st. 11lbs..... 0

The General and *Tim* took the first hurdle together but conceded the lead to *Satz* up the hill, whose rider lost his stirrup at the second hurdle and was out of the race. *The General* swerved at the second hurdle, and rushing at the outside rail upset himself and his rider. In the meantime *Tim*, who had swerved at this point also, was put at it again and bucked himself over this and subsequent hurdles, cantering in a winner with no one else near him. *Kickapoo*, by taking his time, got over all the hurdles and made a bad second. *Davenport* slipped and fell just before reaching the third hurdle, upset his rider and bolted. The gallant young naval officer who was riding *The General* pluckily remounted and raced in with *Satz*, beating him in the run in.

2. The Champagne Cup.—For China Ponies. Compulsory on Winners at this meeting. A Sweepstakes of $10 with $5 extra for every race won at this meeting. Open also to Ponies placed second, at an entrance fee of $5. Entries to be made at the close of the second day's racing. Weight for inches. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Robertson's *Favori*, 10st. 5lbs..... 1
,, Whitney's *Sequin*, 10st. 8lbs..... 2
,, Robertson's *Dibs*, 10st. 8lbs..... 3
,, Earnest's *Title Deed*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0
Lady Fox's *Dixie*, 10st. 8lbs..... 0

Mr. Robertson declared to win with *Favori*. *Sequin* and *Title Deed* led past the Stand, *Favori* being in close attendance, and in this order they went up the hill, where *Dixie* fell far astern and never recovered the gap. *Favori* and *Sequin* led together at the half mile, the others being just behind. Entering the straight *Favori* came away from *Sequin* easily and won by several lengths. *Dibs*, hard held, cantered in third. Time, 2 m. 59 secs.

3. The Autumn Stakes.—For Japan Ponies. Compulsory on winners at this meeting. A Sweepstakes of $10 with $5 extra for every race won. Open also to Ponies placed second, at an entrance fee of $5. Entries to be made at the close of the second day's racing. Weight for inches. One Mile.

Mr. Robertson's *Oyama*, 10st. 2lbs..... 1
,, Ola's *Moscou*, 10st. 4lbs..... 2
Count Tristan's *Daimio*, 10st. 6lbs..... 3
Mr. Robertson's *Nick*, 10st..... 0
,, ,, *Moor*, 10st. 2lbs..... 0

Some delay was caused by *Daimio* bolting, and when he did start he would not gallop and was far in rear of the others going up the hill. The rest kept together to the 5 furlong post, where *Oyama* and *Moscou* left the other two and raced home together. *Oyama* had the lead on entering the straight, but *Moscou* came dangerously

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close on nearing the post, and *Ogama* had the greatest trouble to win by a head. Another rider than the Japanese on *Moscou* might have altered the result. Time 2 m. 21 secs.

4. THE TOKIO BANKERS' CUP.—(3rd Prize.) Presented. Value $100. For all Ponies. Weight as per scale. Entrance $5. Three furlongs.

Mr. Ola's *Mohstok*, 10st. 6lbs.	1
Messrs. Takasaki and Kataska's *Sekimoto*, 10st. 4lbs	2
Mr. William's *Pizzgana*, 10st. 5lbs.	3
Lady Fox's *Antidote*, 10st. 8lbs	0
Mr. Earnest's *Tich Dead*, 10st. 5lbs	0
Mr. Robertson's *Mandarin*, 10st. 8lbs.	0
Mr. ,, *Gladiateur* 10st. 11lbs	0
Mr. Alexander's *Griffin*, 10st	0

There were eight starters out of a field of sixteen. They got off to a bad start and *Pizzgana* led to the quarter, where *Mohstok*, and *Sekimoto* came up, and kept this order down the straight, *Mohstok* winning by a good length. Time 48 secs.

5. THE WELTER PLATE. Value $50. For all Ponies, being *bonâ fide* hacks. Winner of the Hurdle Race and of number 9 on the second day excluded. Weight twelve stone. Entrance $5. Half a mile.

Mr. Lyon's *Kickapoo* (late *Kanagawa*), 10st. 8lbs.	1
,, Smith's *Cupbearer*, 10st. 8lbs.	2
,, Eato's *Oscola*, 10st 5lbs	3
,, Hugo's *Escritoire*, 10st. 2lbs.	0

Only *Dunsport* failed to appear at the post out of all the entries. *Cupbearer* started off with the lead and at once put a long distance between himself and those following, *Kickapoo* coming away from the others to make a second at a long interval. On entering the straight *Cupbearer* showed signs of distress and allowed *Kickapoo* to come up on the outside rail, and finally win by two lengths. The winner was ridden by his owner, and the success of the representative of the *Tennessee* was received with loud cheers, the gallant officer being carried to the stable, after weighing in, on the shoulders of his friends. Time 69 secs.

6. THE CONSOLATION. Value $100. For all beaten China Ponies at this meeting. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Once round and a distance.

Mr. Earnest's *Trustee*, 10st. 8lbs	1
,, Fairplay's *Nibon kin*, 10st. 5lbs	2
,, Sinbad's *The Minister*, 10st. 5lbs	3
,, Fairplay's *Sate*, 10st. 5lbs	0
,, Whitney's *Sovereign*, 10st. 11lb	0
Lady Fox's *Antidote*, 10st. 8lbs	0

There was one false start, when the *Minister* and *Antidote* were only stopped with difficulty. When a proper start was effected *Sate* took the lead and keep it to the five furlongs, all but *Antidote*, who was far astern, lying about four lengths behind the leader, whom they joined at the trees. *Nibon kin* led down the straight and looked like winning, but the rider of *Trustee* brought his pony up gallantly, and just on the post beat *Nibon kin* by barely a head. This was a capital race. Time, 2 m. 42½ secs.

7. THE SOLACE.—Value $100. For all beaten Japan Ponies at the meeting. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Five furlongs.

Mr. Ola's *Lodi*, 10st. 4lbs.	1
Count Tristan's *Daimio*, 10st. 6lbs.	2
Mr. Alexander's *Luck's all*, (late *Tornado*) 10st. 2lbs.	3
,, ,, *Griffin*, 10st.	0
,, Robertson's *Doctor*, 10st. 6lbs.	0
,, ,, *Othello*, 10st. 8lb.	0
,, ,, *Moor*, 10st. 2lbs.	0

Seven appeared at the post and got off to a wretched start, by which *Luck's all* was left ten lengths behind. *Lodi* rushed off with the lead, which he kept throughout, beating *Daimio*, who came up from the rear and made a splendid effort at the distance post, by a length and a half. *Luck's all*, ridden by a Japanese jock, was a good third. Time 1 m. 24 secs.

8. THE SILK CUP.—Value $165. A Handicap for all Ponies. To be handicapped by the stewards at the close of the second day's racing, when entries will be received. Winners of Nos. 2 and 3 of this day excluded, and winners of any other race after the publication of the handicap 3 lbs. extra. Entrance $10. One mile.

Mr. Sinbad's *The Judge*, 11st. 2lbs.	1
,, Robertson's *Mandarin*, 11st. 7lbs.	2
,, ,, *Dibs*, 12st. 10lbs.	0
,, Whitney's *Sceptic*, 11st.	0
,, Robertson's *Tom Wheeler*, 10st. 2lbs.	0
,, Alexander's *Luck's all* (late *Tornado*) 10st.	0

Luck's all, *Tim* and *Mandarin* led off together, and at the bottom of the hill *Mandarin* took a decided lead which he increased to one of several lengths by the time he had reached the 5 furlongs, his jockey evidently riding his pony out all he could. *The Judge* was second, and at the trees began to close up to the leaders, followed by *Dibs*. The race should have been *Mandarin's*, but his rider failed at the finish and allowed *The Judge*, who was very well ridden, to pass him and win by a neck. The weight evidently told on *Dibs*, who passed the post third, having been pulled up when further effort was useless. Time 2 m. 20½ secs.

At this meeting, which was as successful as could have been expected considering the unfortunate division of the racing community, H. E. Don Marino Alvarez and Mr. J. F. Lowder officiated as Judges, and Messrs. Bayne and Barnard as Starters.

Correspondence.

DR. HEPBURN'S DICTIONARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Yokohama, November 17th, 1876.

SIR,—Will you allow me to thank Mr. Bramsen for his, no doubt well-meant criticism of some of the errors and inconsistencies which he has found in my Dictionary, and published in your last issue. These errors were brought to my notice by a friend soon after the publication of the abridged edition. I regret much not to have seen Mr. Bramsen's notice of them in the *North-China Daily News*, else they should have been corrected. It is quite impossible for me to account for them getting in originally, except it be from the want of proper care.

The measurement of the *go*, as given under that word, is that of the *go-go*, or five *go* measure; it must have have been through entire inadvertence that it was written there—an error quite inexplicable, but sufficiently mortifying.

A *Tan* means simply a piece of cloth, its length is not, I believe, fixed, but varies, according to the kind and quality of the cloth, from 25 to 30 feet or even more. A *Hiki* is two *tan*; my error was in not inserting the word *about* before 52. The only serious error is in the measurement of the *go*, and in saying that a *fun* = 16 grs. troy.

Some of these values I obtained from others and considered them sufficiently reliable at the time, and did not take the pains of verifying them. But since the publication of the abridged edition, and my notice was called to this matter, I have made observations for myself, and perhaps it would not be uninteresting to state them here.

The *momme*, according to a pair of very delicate scales, I make to be equal to 57 grs. troy, consequently the *fun* would equal 5.7 grs., and the *rin* .57 grs., or a little more than half a grain.

The *go*, bearing the Government stamp, measures just 2.50 inches square by 1.75 inch deep, and consequently contains 10.9375 cub. inches. The *sho* would then be 109.375 cub. in., the *to* 1093.75 cub. in., and the *koku* 10937.50 cub. in. According to this, the *koku* equals 39.447 imperial gallons, or 4.93 bushels, or a little less than 5 imp. bushels, and the *to* a little less than half a bushel.

These values are all based upon the measurement of the *go*. Perhaps if they were deduced from the measurement of larger measures, as the *sho* or *to*, the result might vary a little. The above mode of ascertaining the capacity of these measures is, I think, the most correct.

I am, Sir,
Truly Yours,
J. C. HEPBURN.

With regard to the failure of the Nares Polar expedition which it was our disagreeable duty to communicate late week, we expect to hear when the details arrive that insuperable difficulties like those which preclude all approach to the South Pole, were found to exist at the North, somewhere beyond Smith Sound. This much at any rate is clear,—the expedition failed from no want of means for prosecuting the enterprise, still less from any want of intelligence or pluck on the part of the commander, officers, or men.—*Celestial Empire.*

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Notes of the Fortnight.

IN H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Law-Secretary.

and

Messrs J. Cocking, J. A. Stewart, W. H. Talbot, W. Black and G. Booth, as jury.

Tuesday, November 14th, 1876.

COPELAND and WIEGAND *vs.* J. W. HALL.

(Continued from Wednesday, 8th instant.)

Mr Kirkwood appeared for plaintiffs; Mr Dickins for defendant.

When the names of the jury were read, Messrs Booth and Black failed to answer, but it was agreed to go on with the case in their absence. The Court order both to be fined $10.

Mr Dickins said that before going further he begged to state to the Court that as the matter had been arranged amicably between the parties out of Court, he would call upon his learned friend to join him in asking that a juror he withdrawn.

Mr Kirkwood said that he had no objection to the case being withdrawn, as he believed that the matters in dispute had been arranged out of Court, but it was only late last night that he was informed of this, and under the circumstances he could not refrain from commenting on the conduct of his learned friend, which he considered most reprehensible, for he had undoubted evidence that his learned friend had, since the adjournment, had conferences and communications with his client without his (Mr Kirkwood's) knowledge.

Mr Dickins denied having done so. Mr Kirkwood then produced a letter addressed to his client by Mr Dickins, which was headed "private," and asked his Honour if he should read it.

His Honour ordered it to be read.

The letter in question was headed "private" and ended with the postscript "This note is strictly private," but only referred to a settlement of the dispute, stating terms, etc., and in it Mr Copeland was asked to put in writing his propositions with regard to the settlement of this case out of Court, about which they had had some conversation.

Mr Dickins to Court:—I acknowledge that letter, but can see nothing wrong in it. Mr Copeland was my client.

Mr Kirkwood:—But not in this action.

Mr Dickins:—He was formerly my client and surely I can write to him if I choose. I told him that he must let Mr Kirkwood know of this arrangement, and I am not to blame if he did not do so.

Mr Kirkwood:—In this letter you say "let Mr Kirkwood know when the arrangement is finally made."

His Honour, to Mr Dickins:—Your conduct in this matter is most unprofessional.

Mr Dickins: (rising to explain)—It is a highly proper proceeding.

His Honour:—I don't want to hear any more about it; I have given my opinion.

Mr Dickins:—Your Honour, I wish—

His Honour:—I tell you, Mr. Dickins, I do not want to hear any more on the subject, sit down.

Mr Dickins:—No, I prefer to stand, but—

His Honour:—Mr Dickins, you know I have the right to demand that you sit down. Disobey me if you dare.

Mr Dickins:—I will not hear my conduct, which was quite professional and according to etiquette, reprimanded unnecessarily.

His Honour:—Will you sit down, Mr. Dickins? I insist on your sitting down.

Mr Dickins:—No, I shall not.

His Honour:—I again request you to sit down; and you know that I have the power to compel you to sit down.

Mr Dickins:—You have not.

His Honour:—I insist on your sitting down Mr Dickins. If you do not, I must ask you to leave the Court. I am sorry more of the Bar are not present, as they would support me.

Mr Dickins now divested himself of wig, gown and bands, saying, "I now appear as a private person and address the public through the reporters and not the Court."

(Mr Booth, one of the absent jurymen now made his appearance and in apologising to the Court said he had mistaken the time. His fine was withdrawn.)

His Honour to Mr Dickins:—Do you or do you not appear for Mr Hall?

Mr Dickins:—I have nothing to say to your Honour.

His Honour repeated the question and Mr Dickins repeated the answer, having nothing more to say.

His Honour said he had reproved Mr Dickins' unprofessional conduct as a barrister.

Mr Dickins said he did not appear as a barrister, but as a solicitor. His Honour had not heard half that he had to say, and spoke quite prematurely.

His Honour:—You had plenty time to state what you wished to say, but I maintain that your conduct is reprovable. I will again listen to you after you resume the usual costume of the Court.

Mr Dickins, after some persuasion, again resumed his professional dress, and said:—I understand from my client that the case has been settled and now only ask that it be withdrawn from Court.

Mr Black, the other juryman, now appeared, and apologised to the Court, saying he had been misled by the report in one of the evening papers that the case had been withdrawn.

His Honour said he had no business to pay any attention to newspaper reports. They were highly incorrect and not to be relied on. He, Mr Black, had been asked to appear at a certain hour and should have done so.

Mr Dickins said he had not given authority for publishing the report in question. Mr Kirkwood said he knew nothing about it.

His Honour then said:—I have now entered in the records, with the approbation of both parties that "it is agreed between Mr Dickins and Mr Kirkwood that a juror be withdrawn, as an amicable arrangement has been arrived at between plaintiffs and defendant out of Court.

A juror was withdrawn accordingly and the jury discharged.

IN H. B. M.'s SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq., *Acting Chief Judge.*

W. P. MITCHELL, *Appellant*, and NAKAJIMA SAISUKI, *Respondent.*

Mr Kirkwood appeared for the appellant, and Mr Ness for the respondent.

Mr Kirkwood said that this was an appeal from the decision of Mr Consul Robertson on the grounds stated in his petition of appeal, which were four in number, and were these: (1) That he was disallowed to amend his answer at the commencement of the hearing; (2), that Mr Mitchell was excluded from the Court during a part of the hearing; (3), that certain evidence, which he contended was admissable, was rejected; and (4), that the verdict was against the weight of evidence. He stated that he desired to show that there was a verbal agreement entered into before the written agreement was made that the promissory note therein mentioned was negociable, and he considered it was contrary to the rules of the Court to have refused such an amendment. On the question of Mr Mitchell's exclusion, he stated that he had been put about by his client's absence from Court, and cited authorities as to the right of a party to the cause to be present. He then discussed in detail the questions which were disallowed as being verbal evidence tending to vary a written document; quoted several cases, and contended that a considerable number of them, at least, should have been allowed. He said the question was: How stood the contract on the 25th May, and who broke it? The contract of the 20th, which was the original, stipulated the delivery by appellant of 15,000 cases; but was modified on the 22nd to the effect that the cases should be delivered in two lots. The weather on the 22nd was so boisterous that only 500 cases were landed, but on the 23rd, 2,000 were put on the hatoba. These Nakajima agreed to take delivery of on the same day and pay $2,000 down. He did neither, however, and the goods remained on the hatoba during the ensuing night under the care of Chipman, Stone & Co.'s watchman. On the same evening Nakajima entered into a written agreement, promising to pay before 9 a.m. next day $2,000, and take delivery of 2,000 cases. He did not have the money on the 24th, and did not take delivery: but afterwards entered into a sub-contract with one named Mano, from whom he received $2,000, and to whom he ceded the 2,000 cases on the 25th. He paid the $2,000 over to Mitchell, but who could expect to receive 2,000 cases, worth over $5,000, for $2,000 only? His client also asked for the negotiable security of Sawa, but Nakajima refused to give this until he received the whole of the 15,000 cases as originally bargained for. Mitchell found on the same evening that this security had not yet been given, although when Nakajima afterwards placed his affairs in the hands of Mr Ness it was forthcoming. It was evident that security ought to be given for the balance of the value of the 2,000 cases, although this security was not mentioned in the last agreement which modified the original contract. His client was undoubtedly in a position to fulfil the agreement of the 25th May by giving delivery of 2,000 cases. It was the want of this security on the part of the opposite party which prevented him from fulfilling the agreement.

Mr Ness then addressed the Court for the respondent. He said that after listening to everything that had been urged for the ap-

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pellant, he considered the appeal as inexcusable from every point of view. Had the appellant not been a pauper, and had a reversal of the judgment been of any value to him even if obtained, an appeal would have been justifiable only if a glaring injustice had been done him by the lower Court. He would briefly review his learned friend's reasons for appeal and his arguments thereon, in the order in which they had been presented. It was complained that he was not permitted to amend his answer at the hearing by the insertion of a clause alleging that there was a condition precedent to the written agreement, that the promissory note therein mentioned should be negotiable. This application was properly refused as it would have been a surprise, and it was adding to a written contract. Had the amendment been admitted, the answer would have become demurrable and the evidence upon it would have been rejected under the rules of evidence, but it became needless to consider now whether the application was rightly or wrongly entertained. The province of this Court was to say, whether, looking at the present complexion of the case, the evidence would have been admissable to support his amendment; and could the judgment have been otherwise than it was. In respect that it is admitted by the appellant in his evidence that the only contract between the parties consisted of the four written documents put in, and in respect that the contents could not be varied by parole testimony, the evidence about the negotiability of Sawa's note must have been excluded; and by excluding reference in answer to what could not have been introduced at the hearing, the appellant, of course, could and did suffer no harm.

The appellant's second ground of appeal, viz., that he suffered harm by his seclusion from Court during the first day could scarcely be considered serious. It contained an implication that he would have framed his evidence from the statements of his opposing witness, and that he was not there to relate the simple facts as they occurred. If he could have suffered from seclusion in an ordinary case, he could and did not in this, for the hearing lasted five days and he had ample opportunity of perusing the evidence given on the first day in the newspapers, and also of conferring with counsel. Apart from the reasoning which is conclusive, that he sustained no harm in this respect, the law is express in stating that it forms no ground of appeal if the seclusion is submitted to at the time, and the rules of this Court do not interfere with the operation of the law and practice at home, which empowers the Court to order a party to leave the Court.

The third ground of appeal is the only one worth a moment's consideration from the Court, viz., that there is error in law in certain rulings of Mr Consul Robertson, with respect to the reception of certain evidence at the hearing; but an examination of the facts and the law will speedily dispel this also as a valid reason for appeal. In each and every case the ruling followed strictly the well-known rule that no parole testimony is admissable to vary or add to a written document. This principal is admitted by the other side, and they endeavour to avoid its effect by alleging that another principle should operate which admits evidence of a collateral parole agreement. The evidence, however, negatives the existence of a collateral agreement, and shows that the four documents before the Court constituted the only contract entered into, and these were mere reductions into writing of verbal agreements previously arrived at. He contended that the only contract existing on the 25th was that of the 20th as modified by the paper of the 25th. His learned friend desired to add to it a verbal agreement about the guarantee. Such an agreement would add to the written one and must be excluded. Besides, the facts showed that it never existed.

Mr Ness here reviewed the evidence on this point, remarked upon Mr Mitchell's conduct as inconsistent with the existence of such an agreement, and upon the curious coincidence that all the supplementary agreements were silent about it, while the only one alleged to refer to the guarantee was lost. He then pointed out that the breach occurred because of Mitchell's inability at any time to purchase the goods he agreed to sell. That instead of delivering the goods on payment of the purchase price by Nakajima, he had to get possession of the purchase price to enable him to buy and then deliver. He commented upon the circumstances under which the $2,000 payment was obtained, and said he was surprised that the appellant should, in the face of such evidence, have taken steps to call the attention of a higher Court to a line of conduct in reference to this contract which must bring down upon him the severest censure, and he, Mr. Ness, demanded that the appeal be dismissed.

Mr Kirkwood replied briefly in support of his causes of appeal. As to the first verbal agreement, he maintained that it only added a term to the written one of the 20th, viz., that the security should be negotiable, and the verbal did in no way contradict the written agreement. The later written agreements were only *ex parte* memoranda of agreements. The real agreements were verbal ones. Until the jury knew what these agreements were, how could they judge whether they had been broken or not, or by whom? On that point alone, he considered that he was entitled to a rehearing of the case.

Judgment reserved.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION ON SPIRITUALISM.

(The Spectator.)

The excited discussion on Spiritualism in the British Association is a remarkable evidence both that there is a yearly increasing number of persons who have really proof, or what they think proof, of the existence of very curious and unexplained phenomena seeming to indicate the action of unseen intelligence, and also that there is something in these phenomena of a troublesome and ambiguous character, often connected with fraud, and still oftener, perhaps, with unconscious self deception. We are quite sure of one thing, —that the investigation into phenomena of this kind has hardly ever been attempted without disclosing a number of very bewildering conditions, and that the greater number of thorough-going spiritualists are far too easily convinced of the reality of so-called facts, which might just as easily be produced by fraud as by unknown causes. Whether there be not a residuum of real fact which, as Mr. Maskelyne appeared to admit, in the letter which Professor Barrett received from him and communicated to the British Association on Tuesday, is really beyond explanation by any causes at present admitted by scientific men, is another question. And so far as we are able to judge the matter, we are strongly inclined to believe that there is. Almost all educated men who have looked into the subject have come across phenomena in the circles of their own friends, without going to professional mediums at all, which cannot be explained by the hypothesis of either fraud or self-delusion. Such, perhaps was the case of the young girl mentioned by Professor Barrett as within his own experience, in whose presence, even when in the open air, raps occurred, capable of answering any question within the child's own knowledge, but no others apparently, and this "when every possible source of deception was removed." And it is only the more probable that this case was genuine, that according to Professor Barrett, the phenomena, after reaching a maximum, died away gradually just when curiosity was most aroused. Indeed, nothing is so probable, on the ground of general presumptions, as that the disappointment which the failure to produce these abnormal phenomena when they are most desired produces, has often led to the frauds by which they are unquestionably very often accompanied.

Lord Rayleigh and others described the very curious phenomena,—also described in the *World* of last week,—witnessed in the presence of Dr. Slade, an American gentleman, who is at present in this country, and of whom the present writer may say that the phenomena which occurred in Dr. Slade's room in broad daylight seemed to him wholly inexplicable on any recognised principle of modern science. A crumb of slate-pencil, confined between a common school-slate and the table, writes, or appears to write, long messages on the under-surface of the slate when held down to the table by the sitter's hands, as well as the medium's. The writing is indeed throughout distinctly *heard*, as well as afterwards read. At the same time, it is only fair to say that there are certain "test-conditions," as they are called, of which Dr. Slade openly declares that they are fatal to the phenomena. For instance, on one occasion the present writer took a double slate, fitted with a patent spring lock, and proposed to Dr. Slade to place the crumb of slate-pencil with which the messages are written inside this slate, and then close the spring-lock. To this Dr. Slade made no objection, but said at once that he did not believe the writing would appear,—that he regarded the conditions of the ordinary séance as quite sufficient, and that the intelligences which governed him would have nothing to do with locked, or chemically-prepared, or otherwise doctored slates, such as had been often brought to him in America,—not without obtaining the results, but without in the least satisfying the bringers that there was no trick in the matter. Nor, as a matter of fact, did any writing at all take place in the locked slate. Now, if tests of so very simple a kind are objected to, it is quite certain that the doubts of the public will continue. As far as the present writer could judge, there was no room for fraud about the mode in which the writing on the other slates was produced. And no man's

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manner could be simpler or less open to criticism than Dr. Slade's. Still, why should either visible or invisible agencies object to a simple test, if truth be the only object? Dr. Slade does not object to his visitors looking under his table, holding the slate for themselves, holding his own hands, or touching his own feet so as to be sure that he is not using them. He does not object to his sitters taking their own slates. The present writer got two messages on a double slate, bought on his way to to the séance. Why should Dr. Slade,—or the invisible agencies by which he believes himself to be directed,—object to the very simple additional guarantee of a lock on the slate, to preclude altogether that happening which he invites all his visitors to satisfy themselves does not happen? It does not seem a reasonable attitude to say,—'Take your precautions against being deceived up to a certain point, but just at the point at which all the world would probably be satisfied you must stop?' The world will, no doubt, reply,—'The only thing worth guarding against at all is exceedingly skilful deception,—we could guard against ordinary deception by ordinary vigilance. But if ever or whenever there may be a man who can do without apparatus what Maskelyne and Cooke do with apparatus, in his case we want better guarantees than those of common vigilance and precaution,—we want to be guarded against the deficiencies of our own senses, and if the phenomena stop short of those which would convince us that we are so guarded, we should prefer distrusting our own quickness of vision, or hearing, or both, to believing that there is a new and invisible agency at work. For if there be such an agency, surely it should not be, and according to your own evidence need not be, stopped by a patent lock.' Nor do we see what answer could be given to such reasoning. Dr. Carpenter is quite right in saying that before any scientific man acquiesces in the reality of these phenomena, he should take pains to guard himself against his own deficiency in observing power. Nothing can be more astounding than what occurs, or seems to occur, in Dr. Slade's presence, unless it be that an invisible agency which can do so much, should really object to the imposition of an additional and very obvious precaution against illusion. Our own impression is that what happens in Dr. Slade's room is marvellous in a very high degree, but that it would be even still more marvellous that any intelligence capable of producing it should take offence at a patent lock. Doubtless it is not pleasant to a man's—and it may be equally unpleasant, for anything we know, to a spirit's—pride, to have precautions taken against any feat of legerdemain. But then the very essence of the whole question here is precaution. If you took no precaution at all, there would be no marvel at all. If, for instance, Dr. Slade were to absent himself with his slate for five minutes after each question were asked, and then to return with the answer, there would be no wonder to explain. The wonder is that when a blank slate is held down on the table by your own hands, you hear the writing begin and finish, and that when the slate is held up a long message is there. The wonder would be increased doubtless by shutting a spring lock on the slate, but only because that precludes the possibility of the sort of manipulation which,—as one is told,—Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke can so perform that a man makes the blunder of confusing what he has really seen with his own eyes with what he has only inferred,—perhaps quite falsely,—that he has so seen. If we may not guard ourselves against our own deficiencies of vision, we have just as much reason for explaining a marvel by conjecturing that we have been deceived, after all, in spite of all our effort to be vigilant, as by admitting a new agency, which is the very point in question.

The result seems to us to be that unless the medium, or the spirits, or whatever they be, will grant full "test-conditions," investigators ought not to be convinced. It is just as reasonable an explanation to say, 'I was a fool, and did not use my own faculties well,' as to say, 'An invisible agency was really at work.' It is very likely that the tests which Dr. Carpenter wisely demands will often fail, even where there really were phenomena to explain which are not explicable on hitherto known laws. As far as we can judge, some very strange phenomena do occur with great capriciousness in the presence of people of particular organisations, but when they come to be looked for, they very often disappear. Still, though it is no sufficient reason for rejecting the reality of these phenomena that they fail to occur just when the tests are ready which would prove them to be true, it is clearly no reason for believing them. And whenever simple and reasonable tests are declined, the effect must be, and ought to be, to render the investigator distrustful of what he has seen, or appeared to see, when the tests were not present. After all, what he has to determine is how far he can trust himself. If he finds that what occurs under circumstances in which he can trust himself absolutely and completely, is much less wonderful than what occurs when he is half-distrustful of his own observing power,—or even not wonderful at all—the humiliating conclusion that he himself is a bad observer is a more probable one, than that he has discovered an invisible agency denied by most men of science. We agree, however, entirely with Mr. Crookes that if the test-conditions are really satisfied, it is pure superstition to reject the results just because they do not hang together with the principles of modern science. But is not the locking of a double slate a fair and reasonable test of such phenomena as those which occur with Dr. Slade?

PROTECTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

(The Economist.)

A prolonged and rather unprofitable controversy has been carried on in the *Times* as to the limits to which Protection in the United States is likely to be carried, and the probable consequences, in the long run, of the system which the manufacturers of America have built up. Captain Galton, who has lately been visiting the Philadelphia Exhibition, was greatly impressed with the astonishing results there displayed of the progress of the manufacturing industries of the Union within the past twenty years. It is stated by Captain Galton, and confirmed by other witnesses, that the advance upon what was possible before the Republican party came into power, and Protection was accepted as the official doctrine of the American Government, is almost beyond belief. It is certain that at Philadelphia the representation of American industry outshone the inadequate exhibition of English and other European manufactures, and it is probably time that the mechanical genius and the commercial instincts of the American people, working in combination, have actually approached, and threaten to equal, the most admirable industrial efforts of the Old World. Captain Galton goes so far as to assert that British manufacturers have hopelessly lost their hold upon the markets of the United States. Other observers go further, and picture the disastrous consequences of the removal of protective duties in America, which will bring American manufacturers into ruinous competition with us, we are told, in the open markets of the rest of the world. We think that all these apprehensions are either absolutely unfounded or grossly exaggerated. They point to an unsteadiness of conviction in the minds of the industrial classes in England, which would be dangerous were there ever to be—which is quite possible—a foolish democratic outcry among the English working classes. Such fears may possibly do some good by making our manufacturers perceive the truth—already sufficiently obvious—that the industrial supremacy of this country cannot be preserved without continual efforts to improve the quality and cheapen the cost of manufactured articles; but they are much more likely to do mischief by suggesting impracticable or ultimately ruinous remedies.

What is the actual state of the case in the United States? American industries have vastly improved in the character of their products, and as this improvement has gone on under a Protective system, those products have, by degrees, forced themselves upon the American markets to the exclusion of European commodities. Protection made the latter artificially dear, and as in time the American manufacturer began to produce something which could fairly stand comparison with the European, and which, though costly also, was not so costly as the European article, weighted with the duty, had become, the state of things came about on which Captain Galton looks with admiring amazement, and the representatives of some English industries with undisguised dismay. But what has been the result to the American manufacturers themselves? They may command their own home markets, but they do so at something approaching to an absolute loss. Protection has been followed by excess of competition and by overproduction, almost unparalleled, it is said, in the history of trade. To this is attributed the present prostration of the leading American industries. This would not seem to furnish any very striking arguments in favour of the Protective system; but the fears of the manufacturers, who write in doleful language to the *Times*, use the very failure of the system as a proof that having done the maximum of mischief to English industry in one way, the policy of the United States will now be turned about, and will do an equal or greater injury in the opposite direction. It is argued that the American manufacturer, unsuccessful as he has been in making large profits of late years, has succeeded at any rate in doing two things—in beating England and Europe out of the American markets, and in placing American manufacturers, at least, on a level in point of excellence with those of Europe. The latter fact, we are assured, will be proclaimed to the world by the Philadelphia Exhibition, and the world will be ready to receive

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the information eagerly. But the American manufacturers, already able to lower their prices by the diminution in the rate of wages, will be still more relieved by the operation of the late crisis, which has transferred factories and machinery into new hands at a comparatively trifling cost. The manufacturer who has come into possession of his buildings and plant at one fourth of the original outlay, and who pays his workmen 40 per cent. less than he would have been obliged to pay them four years ago, is plainly so much the better able to enter into competition on the ground of cheapness as well as of quality. Why, then, should he not compete abroad as well as at home? Why should not American manufacturers challenge the supremacy of English in the markets of continental Europe, of the East, and even of our own colonies? This prospect, it is said, is tempting the American manufacturers to the side of Free trade. They find that the tariff which doubtfully protects them at home, for prices artificially raised are devoured by competition and over production, prevents them from entering into anything like equal rivalry with England abroad. This conviction, according to some shrewd observers, has given the death blow to Protection, and Free trade will soon, we are told, be the accepted policy of the American Government. Then we shall find that America will step forward as a formidable competitor in every foreign market, and if we do not take care we shall find it hard to hold our own.

By all means let us take care, but, in truth, if we cannot hold our own in the condition stated, we deserve to be beaten. The course of events indicated is precisely what we have always contended the question of the tariff in the United States would develop. There, as elsewhere, we felt certain that the over impatience of consumers against high prices would never make Free trade a political question of the first order; but that when the producers themselves began to feel the system pinch them the solution would soon be reached. If it should be, we have no fear of the industrial pre-eminence of England. Granting that the Americans have made progress astonishingly in the last twenty years, we have the traditions and the habits of a period ten times as long, and our national energies have not assuredly lost their elasticity and adaptive power. It is absurd to suppose that the present "shrinkage" in the value of American factories and machinery can be taken as a permanent element in the competition between the manufacturers of the United States and those of the Old World, and still less justifiable is it to count upon the recent fall in wages as a lasting deduction from the burdens on American industry. As yet the Americans have never been able to stand up before us in the open field of competion, and the conclusion that they will be able to do so, because under Protection they have improved production and got the command of their own markets, is a wholly illegitimate inference.

OUR PLACE AMONG INFINITIES.*

(The Spectator.)

No popular writer on astronomy succeeds so thoroughly as Mr. Proctor in conveying to our minds an idea of the vastness of Creation, the portion of the subject which he now brings before us being our own infinite littleness. Not the littleness of individual man, with his short span of life and comparatively futile powers, but our aggregate littleness, as shown by the mere speck which represents our planet in the immensity of space, and the vast extent of time during which that planet existed in an uninhabited state, as well as the probably immense duration of its existence after we shall have ceased to be. Such is in brief the matter treated of in the series of essays comprising this volume, the first lecture, "The Past and Future of our Earth," being, as it were, the key of the whole position. In his opening pages Mr. Proctor at once disclaims the association of his subject with religious questions, because as "science deals with the finite, though it may carry one's thoughts to the infinite," he considers it impossible to learn from it anything of the infinite attributes of an Almighty Being. Such teachings, in fact, come entirely within a different province, so that while science is by no means incompatible with them, it is altogether a different branch of study, and without detriment to the former, "we may," as Mr. Proctor says, "proceed to inquire into the probable past and future of our earth as calmly as we should inquire into the probable past and future of a pebble, a seed, or an insect; of a rock, a tree or an animal; of a continent, or of a type, whether of vegetable or of animal life;" for, as he truly remarks in another place, "we may be perfectly satisfied that the works of God will teach us aright, if rightly studied."

It is a grand conception which is thus placed before us, and one which, if necessarily based on theory, yet carries with it a strong assumption of probability. Reasoning from analogy, the author first shows us our earth in one of its earliest stages as a "rotating mass of glowing vapour, capturing then, as now, but far more actively then than now, masses of matter which approached near enough, and *growing* by these continued in-draughts from without." At this period the earth was, according to the theory, preparing to become a sun, and this was in all probability her next stage of existence, the Moon being at that time the abode of life, our earth supplying light and heat to the creatures which then dwelt there. After this a process of cooling and solidification, during which the first mountain ranges were formed and oceans and continents evolved, prepared the planet to become the abode of life, first in the vegetable and then in the animal forms; and before these appeared she was, in all probability in a condition, like that through which Saturn and Jupiter are now apparently passing. But what are the time-intervals which were, according to Mr. Proctor, necessary for the production of these changes? Hundreds of millions of years. As he puts it, "Hundreds thousands of years are the seconds of the time-measures we have to deal with." And he says, further on, "Taking as the extremest span of the past existence of life upon the earth ten millions of years, we learn from the researches of physicists that the age preceding that of life (the age during which the world was a mass of molten rock) lasted more than thirty-five times as long, since Bischoff has shown that the earth would require 250 millions of years to cool down from a temperature of 2,000 Centigrade to 200. But far back beyond the commencement of that vast era, our earth existed as a nebulous mass, nor can we form even a conjecture as yet respecting the length of time during which that earlier stage of the earth's existence continued; and Mr. Proctor goes on to show that by the effect of changes which we know to be slowly progressing, our earth must (unless any sudden catastrophe should previously destroy life from off her surface) fall into a condition similar to that of the moon at present, a condition which would not be attained short of a period so distant as to be represented, probably, by hundreds of thousands of years; after which, again, stretches a period of apparent inutility of immense duration, when our planet in its stage of decrepitude will still continue to circle round the Sun.

But wonderful as this may seem, nay, taxing to the uttermost our powers of imagination, it is but a mere introduction to—the veriest foreshadowing of—what is to follow. According to Mr. Proctor, while one orb after another is gradually becoming incapable of supporting life, others, superior in the planetary scale, have been slowly preparing themselves for the same purpose; and if his theory be correct, the longer a planet shall have been in "putting on life," the longer will be the duration of its life-supporting existence; possibly, also, the higher will be the order of beings destined to dwell upon its surface; and this continuous succession of changes will occur until the Sun itself will be the only orb in our system on which life will be possible, and we may look forward to a period, distant almost beyond conception, when it also will be the theatre of busy existence. But the sun itself gives evidence of incessant change. Will life cease to exist when that world, the centre of our system, shall have become worn out, and as effete as its many satellites? No, the end is as remote as the beginning, for both are swallowed up in eternity. Mr. Proctor expresses this so eloquently, that he must be allowed to speak for himself:—

"The end, seemingly so remote, to which our earth is tending, the end, infinitely more remote, to which the solar system is tending, the end of our galaxy, the end of systems of such galaxies as ours,—all these endings (each one of which presents itself in turn to our conceptions as the end of the universe itself) are but the beginnings of eras comparable with themselves, even as the beginnings to which we severally trace back the history of our planet, of the planetary system, and of galaxies of such systems, are but the endings of prior conditions which have followed each other in infinite succession. The wave of life which is now passing over our earth is but a ripple in the sea of life within the solar systems; this sea of life is itself but as a wavelet on the ocean of eternal life throughout the universe. Inconceivable, doubtless, are these infinities of time and space, of matter, of motion, and of life; inconceivable that the whole universe can be for all time the scene of the operation of infinite personal power, omnipresent, all-knowing; utterly incomprehensible how infinite purpose can be associated with endless material evolution. But it is no new thought, no modern discovery, that we are thus utterly powerless to conceive or comprehend the idea of an Infinite Being, Almighty, All-knowing, Omnipresent, and Eternal, of whose inscrutable purpose the material universe is the unexplained manifestation. Science is in presence of the old, old mystery; the old, old questions are asked of her,—'Canst thou by searching find out God? canst thou find out the Almighty unto perfection? It is as high as heaven, what

* *Our Place among Infinities.* By Richard A. Proctor. London: Henry S. King and Co.

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canst thou do? deeper than hell, what canst thou know?' And science answers these questions, as they were answered of old, 'As touching the Almighty, we cannot find Him out.'"

Passing over Mr. Proctor's interesting chapters on Jupiter and Saturn, on Sirius the giant sun, and on the Comets, which he describes as but frail creatures after all, notwithstanding the terror which they have from time to time inspired, we will touch for a moment upon that which treats of "the Star-depths," for here we are not only brought face to face with facts of apalling grandeur, but enabled to realise more completely that which, as we have said before, is the main subject of the entire work,—the infinite littleness of our orb, when compared with the majesty of that portion of the sidereal vault into which we short-sighted mortals are permitted to gaze. In this essay the author wishes to show "that so far from having penetrated the secret of the star-depths, we stand as yet but on the threshold of that mighty domain which belongs to the astronomy of the Future;" and beginning with the fact that the mighty instruments of our day, wielded with all the skill of men of vast experience, have not enabled us to measure the distances of more than a dozen stars, from the nearest of which the earth's orbit of more than 180 millions of miles would be something absolutely inappreciable, he goes on to divide the stars into two chief classes,—leading orbs, like our own sun, of which he supposes millions to exist, or rather, he concludes that the sun is inferior both in size and brightness to the greater number of this class of orbs around him,—and minor stars, more profusely spread through space, through which all move in every conceivable direction and at very different rates. Then he proceeds to show that the number and variety of these isolated stars is as nothing when compared to the wondrous galaxy of the Milky Way, with its marvellous complexity of structure, its stars of every degree of magnitude, and its clouds of nebulous light, which clouds may be, says the author, merely vast depths of nebulous matter, or schemes of stars as magnificent as the most splendid of all the star-clusters descernible with the telescope. Referring to the differences of star-colours, some of which are observable to the naked eye, while the telescope reveals to us shades of blue and green, of yellow, of orange, and of deepest red, he argues a marked difference in the condition of the stars so distinguished, and proves it by divergencies presented by their several spectra, showing the wondrous variety presented by the sidereal firmament; and speaking of the double stars, the pairs of one or two colours, which are distinctly seen, he suggests that they may either be double suns, round which other planets may revolve, or that each component sum may have its own distinct system of dependent world; and he then proceeds to consider the condition of things in those spheres where worlds may circle round the component suns of quadruple or multiple star-systems, where there could be no night at all, save for brief periods at very long intervals. From thence he mounts to the star-clusters, and finds that they all form part and parcel of one and the same scheme, amazing in spendour and sublimity, and asks, in conclusion, "whether we have now better reason than the astronomer had of old time to consider the mysteries of the universe as fully revealed to us and interpreted."

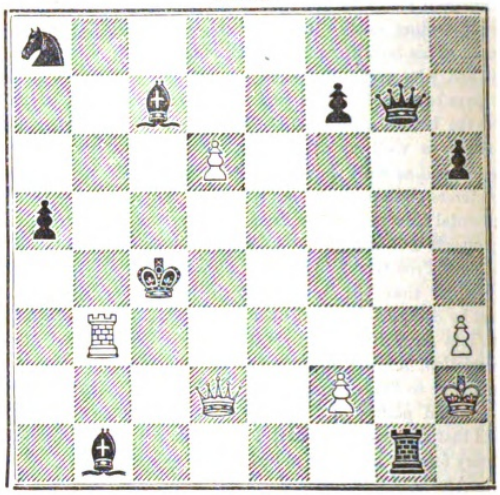
The idea which Mr. Proctor brings before us of seeing wastes in nature is very startling—the Sun, for instance, emitting in each second as much heat as would result from the burning of 11,600 millions of millions of tons of coal; while the heat received by the various members of the solar system corresponds only to that of fifty millions of tons; and all the other suns we see, and the myriads that lie beyond the range of our most powerful telescopes, similarly pouring heat and light into space. What a wondrous expenditure of force and energy is here, showing us that we have but scanned the minutest portion of the work of the Creator, and that all we can ever learn is as nothing! This, then, is the lesson which this book teaches,—our infinite littleness, and the grandeur of the system of which our planet forms so almost inappreciable a part; and it is impossible to read it without having our conceptions enlarged, our humility strengthened and our faith in a Being of infinite power and goodness increased. Mr. Proctor does well not to shrink from inquiries such as these, since they can only tend to raise those who pursue them from a grovelling existence to the reverent contemplation of the highest works of God.

Yellow fever has broken out in Savannah, and deaths are very numerous. Half the population have left the town. A telegram says that on September 20th the sick numbered 8,000. Great distress and destitution prevail, and subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers are being raised throughout the country. Conflicts have occurred between the whites and blacks in Georgia, in which several persons are reported to have been killed.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

PROBLEM

By Mr. S. Lloyd.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to retract his last move and mate.

What was the move, and how could he have mated?

Solution of Herr Kohtz's Problem of last Week.

1. Q. to K.'s sq. Q. takes Q.
2. Kt. to R.'s 5 mate.

---

2. Kt. to K. B.'s 6 mate. *a.* K. takes R.

---

2. Kt. to Q.'s 6 dis. ch. mate. *b.* Q. takes R. (ch.)

---

2. R. mates. *c.* Q. takes R. at B.'s 4.

Correct answers received from W. B. M.; G. E. G., and W. H. S. of Tōkiō, Tesa and Delta of Yokohama.

The solution received from Shogi is not correct, and we would recommend him to solve the problems before he attempts to criticise them.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE TOKIO TIMES,

A

Weekly Newspaper,

will be published

EVERY SATURDAY IN TOKIO,

THE CAPITAL OF JAPAN,

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JANUARY 5th 1877.

Terms of Subscription—Twelve Dollars a Year.

Agent in Yokohama:

JNO. W. HALL, No. 67.

Tokio, November 18, 1876.

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, Henry Allpass.—To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills."

September 2, 1876. 26ins.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—Great dulness continues to prevail in our market and transactions have been of a very limited nature. The enquiry for *Yarns* and *Shirtings* has almost ceased, and nearly all deliveries are on account of former contracts to arrive. The current medium seems to be very scarce with native buyers, and this, combined with the general stagnation, causes clearances to be of a slow and unsatisfactory nature. There is more or less dulness in the enquiry for other cotton goods, and the quotations following may be considered nominal.

Grey Shirtings:—							
7 lbs.	38½ yds	39 in.	per pce.	$1 60	to	$2.10
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,,	2 00	to	2 50
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,,	1 80	to	2 50
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,,	2 40	to	2 85
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1 45	to	1 70
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.20	to	1 30

White Shirtings:—						
60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in.	per pce.			2.20	to	2.40
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2—3 lb.	per lb.			0 77½	to	0 97½
Black Velvets				8.25	to	9.25
English Drills 15 lbs. 40 yds, 30 in.				2.70	to	2.90
Taffachelass 13 yds, 43 in.				2.00	to	2.40

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul...	$30 50	to	34 00
No. 28 to 32	per picul..	$31 00	to	38 50
No. 38 to 42	per picul...	$39.00	to	42.00
Reverse Twist 16-24	,, ...	$33.00		

Woollens.—The market for this staple has been very quiet since our last, principally owing to the disturbed state of the country having caused buyers from the interior temporarily to cease purchasing, so that quotations given below must be considered quite nominal; but as satisfactory news has been received of the suppression of the rebellion in the south, we confidently look for a change for the better before long.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	5 55	to	7.00
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds	31 in.	4 25	to	5.75
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.	4.50	to	5.50
Italian Cloth	—30 yds	32 in.	0 25	to	0 37½
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds	32 in.	5 75	to	6 00
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	16 50	to	17 50
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	12 00	to	13.00
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in.	0 18½	to	0.19½

Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in...	0.27	to	0.32
Multicolored ,,	30 yds.	30 in...	0.30	to	0.40
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in.	to 52 in...	0.80	to	1.20
Presidents	54 in.	to 56 in...	0.75	to	0.80
Pilots	54 in.	to 56 in...	0.45	to	0.60
Union	54 in.	to 56 in...	0.60	to	0.75
Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs.	per lb ...	0.42	to	0.48

Sugar.—Since our last report our market has shown no activity, though there has been a fair enquiry for *White Sugars*. Holders have been unwilling to sell in hopes of an advance in rates taking place, but recent heavy arrivals rather tend to make the market quiet for all classes of sugar. Stocks at date are 20,200 piculs of *Formosa* kinds, and 25,000 piculs of *China* kinds.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul...	$4 05
,, in basket	,, ...	$3 75
Taiwanfoo in bag	,, ...	$3 85
do. in basket	,, ...	$3.55
China No 1 Ping-fah	,, ...	$7.70
,, No. 2 Ching-pak	,, ...	$6 80
,, No. 3 Ke-pak	,, ...	$6.10
China No. 4 Kook-fah	per picul...	$5.50
,, No. 5 Kong-fun	,, ...	$5 00
,, No. 6 E-pak	,, ...	$4.20
Swatow	,, ...	$3.30
Daitong	,, ...	$3.50
Japan Rice	$2.30	to $2.35
Kerosene Oil	$3.80	to $4 00

Kerosene Oil.—The market is without change, with fair demand for consumption.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Our fortnightly report dated 15th instant was to the following effect:

Under the influence of advices from Europe, which, often conflicting but still more or less alarming, have imported to transactions an extremely fitful character, prices had receded last week nearly $100, when a more general demand turned the scales in favor of buyers. The present quotations, however, show a fall in laid down costs of nearly 20 per cent. from the highest point reached in the middle of September.

Settlements since the 26th ultimo are 800 bales of Hanks, and 400 of Oshius and other sorts. The supplies of fine Hanks are well nigh exhausted, and the stock, estimated of 3,000 bales, is for the most part composed of Oshius.

The shipments for the fortnight are 1,049 bales, making the total export since the 1st July 15,929 bales, against 7,106 last year for the corresponding period.

	At Exchange 4/2 in London.	*At Exchange 5.25 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*
Hanks.—Extra to No.	$880 nominal	32/1 89
,, Best No. 1 & 2	$830 to 850	30/4 to 31/1 84 to 86
,, Good No. 2	$810 to 820	29/6 to 30/ 82 to 83
,, Medium No. 2½	$780 to 800	28/3 to 29/3 78 to 81
,, C'mon. No 3 (,, Inferior No 4 & 5)	$700 to 750	25/10 to 27/7 71 to 76

	At Exchange 4/2 in London.	*At Exchange 5.25 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*
Oshiu—Extra	$820 to 850	30/ to 31/1 83 to 86
,, Best	$780 to 810	28/7 to 29/8 79 to 82
,, Medium to Good	$750 to 770	27/7 to 28/3 76 to 78
Hamatski.—No. 1 & 2	$650 to 700	24/1 to 25/10 67 to 71
Filature Silk	$920 to 1000	33/6 to 37/ 93 to 102

Silk-worms' Eggs.—Total arrivals since the beginning of the season are 1,120,000, and total settlements about 375,000 cards. Shipments have been as follows:

Goods contracted for in the interior by foreign houses at the beginning of the season, and native consignments	150,000
Goods bought in the open market at prices averaging about $2.25 for annual green, and $1.50 for white	150,000
Total cards...	300,000

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An associatiation of Japanese merchants and bankers had offered to the native dealers to take their goods under advances of from $0.50 to $2.00 per card, with the object of maintaining prices, and eventually of shipping and selling for the consigners' account. Having failed in this, they are reported to be now buying on their own account for shipment by the American mails of 15th and 25th November.

We quoted on the 4th instant:—

Annual Green, Oshiu Daté	...	$2.25	to $3.00
,, ,, ,, Dewa and others	...	$1.75	to $2.50
,, ,, Joshiu Shimamura	...	$2.75	to $3.25
,, ,, ,, others	...	$1.75	to $2.75
,, ,, Sinshiu	...	$1.75	to $2.25
,, ,, Bushiu	...	$1.50	to $2.50
,, ,, Other sorts	...	$1.00	to $1.50
Annual White	...	$1.50	to $2.50

Since then prices have been slowly giving way, and may now be quoted 25 to 75 cents lower, according to quality.

Since the above was written the telegraphic advices regarding the political prospects of Europe are by no means reassuring. Deliveries are 285 piculs; Oshius are weak at the above quotations, but we have no change to report in the price of Hanks.

Total arrivals of silk-worms' eggs are now 1,142,000, total settlements about 475,000 and total shipments 365,000 cards. The above mentioned association is competing with foreign buyers, and we have no further decline to report in prices.

Tea.—Business in this article during the past week has been almost nominal, settlements only amounting to 900 piculs. Prices remain unchanged, but holders seem somewhat anxious to effect sales.

Common	...	$12.00 to 14.00	
Good Common	...	15.00 to 17.00	
Medium	...	18.00 to 20.00	
Good Medium	...	22.00 to 25.00	
Fine	...	$27.00 to 33.00	
Finest	...	34.00 to 39.00	
Choice	...	43.00 to 48.00	[scarce.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Business during the past week has been very limited, the demand for Bank Bills is almost nil, and the Private Bills on offer are but few.

Rates close as follows:—

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 1½d.
,, Bank Bills on demand	4s. 0½d.
,, Private 6 months' sight	4s. 1½d.
ON PARIS—Bank Sight	5.10
,, Bank 6 months' sight	5.20
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.25
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	1 % dis.
,, Private 10 days' sight	2 ,, noml.
On SHANGHAI—Bank sight	76½
,, Private 10 days sight	78
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	98
,, 30 days sight Private	100
ON San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	98
,, 30 days sight Private	100½
Kinsatz	393
Gold Yen	392

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 12, *Gaelic*, British steamer, Kidley, 2,756, from Hongkong, Nov. 4, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.

Nov. 12, *Toyoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, Thompson, 460, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Nov. 13, *Oceanic*, British steamer, Parsell, 3,750, from San Francisco. Oct. 18, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.

Nov. 14, *Sunda*, British steamer, Reeves, 1,706, from Hongkong, Nov. 7, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

Nov. 14, *Shinagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, Seikemeier, 600, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Nov. 16. *Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, Furber, 1,870, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Nov. 17, *Genkai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Young, 1,917, from Kobe, Nov. 15, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 11, *Cyclop*, German gun-boat, Captain Von Reiche, for the Southy.

Nov. 13, *Lothair*, British ship, Orchard, 794, Tea, for New York, despatched by Mourilyan Heimann & Co.

Nov. 15, *Josephine*, British barque, Flinton, 639, for Kobe, in Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Nov. 14, *Malacca*, British steamer, Edmonds, 1,709, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Nov. 14, *Oceanic*, British steamer, Parsell, 2,625, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

Nov. 14, *Thistle*. H. M's gun-boat, Captain Pusey, for China.

Nov. 15, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, 2,119, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Nov. 16, *Gaelic*, British steamer, Kidley, 2,652, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamship *Gaelic* from Hongkong.—Messrs. P. Rhode, W. Storar, and 118 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Oceanic* from San Francisco.—Miss R. J. Hudson, Mrs. McLeavy Brown, Mrs. Graham, Captain and Mrs. Gilling, Col. Vandeleur, Messrs. A. C. Scott, L. W. Wooster, Geo. N. Fischer, Geo. Rodgers, T. H. Baring, R. E. Ronald, Robert Irwin. Rev. Dr. Krecker and family (5), Revd. A. Holmhubber, T. Lykcardopli, Carl Rohde, and 483 in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Sunda* from Hongkong.—Messrs. Trevaneck. Priesse, Ullman, and Lejeune, and 4 Chinese, and 2 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Malacca* for Hongkong.—Messrs. Ferreri, Ughes. Smedley, Mr. and Mrs. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. Christy, Miss Christy, Messrs. Imberti, V. Frisby, E. Pini, Boyle, C. Clancly, J. Pearce and T. Murphy.

Per Steamship *Gaelic*, for San Francisco: Miss Orr, Mrs. Allen and Maid, Miss L. Moore, Miss E. Moore, Captain Tucker, Messrs. F. W. Dickins, Merrian and L. D. Cray.

Per Steamship *Tokio Maru*, for Shanghai, &c.: Col. Vandeleur, Mr. and Mrs. Machida, Messrs Russell, Broeschen, Lum Choi Chee, Strome, Trevethick, Rejique, Creuzberg, Huot, Baring, Mr. and Mr. Saigo and 30 Japanese in the cabin.

Per Steamship *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—Messrs. Van Delden, A. O. Gay, S. J. Elder, E. L. B. McMahon. E. C. Kirby, J. Gorman, O. H. Gulick, and 19 Japanese in the cabin, 3 Chinese, and 241 Japanese in the steerage.

CARGO.

Per Steamship *Sunda* from Hongkong.—

Sugar	7,413 bags.
Sundries	3,751 pkgs.

Per Steamship *Malacca*, for Hongkong.

Silk for England	253 bales.
France	82 ,,
Italy	6 ,,
Total	341 bales.
Silk-worm's Eggs	451 cases.

Per steamship *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—

Treasure	$267,200.00

REPORTS.

Per Steamship *Oceanic* reports: Left San Francisco 18th October. Had an almost continual succession of westerly gales and high seas throughout the entire passage.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
Hakodate	Sumida Maru	M. B. Co.	18th Nov.
Shanghai	Hiroshima Maru	M. B. Co.	21st Nov.
Shanghai	Nevada	M. B. Co.	
Hongkong	Tibre	M. M. Co.	21st Nov.
San Francisco	City of Peking	P. M. S. S. Co.	25th Nov.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NO. 63.

China Sea.

TAMSUI DISTRICT.

Coral Patch off the Entrance to Keelung Harbour.

THE following information has been received from Vice-Admiral A. P. RYDER, Commander-in-Chief, China Station.

"H. M. S. *AUDACIOUS* when leaving Keelung Harbour, Formosa, in May last struck on a CORAL PATCH, unmarked in the Charts. The position of this patch has since been determined by H. M. S. *LAPWING*, and is as follows:—

100 Foot Rock (Keelung Island)...S. 74° E.
Macedonian Point .....S. 3° E.
Brooker Point.....S. 27° W.

This patch is about 150 to 200 yards in extent with least water 3½ fathoms (reduced to low ordinary springs), soundings varying from 5 to 9 fathoms on the patch.

The bearings given show the exact position of the 3½ fathoms patch.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs.

(Signed) DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS,
ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Shanghai, 4th September, 1876. O. 23. tf.

BROADWELL'S
BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,
d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

CAUTION.
J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.
March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

Composed of the purist articles. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain. This old unfailing family remedy is daily recommended by the most eminent Physicians for the cure of

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are prepared by THOMAS KEATING, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and sold by all Chemists, in bottles.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—☞ The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark as herein shown. THOMAS KEATING, LONDON, EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

TRADE MARK.

September 30, 1876. 26ins.

CONSUMPTION,
INDIGESTION AND WASTING DISEASES.
The most approved REMEDIES are
PANCREATIC EMULSION & PANCREATINE.
The Original and Genuine prepared only by
SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-street, London.

Sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

June 10, 1876. 1f. 26ins.

TEH
CELESTIAL EMPIRE.
A Weekly Record of Commerce, Politics, Literature and Science.

THE wide scope of this periodical, embracing, as it does, information of the most varied nature on matters connected with China and the Chinese—their language, literature, customs and politics; local and foreign intelligence; a complete compendium of all the commercial news of the week, with the well-known Shanghai Statistics of Imports, and Export-tables of Produce; and summarising the literary gossing of every European mail, upon its arrival, from the best of the London and New York Papers—renders it peculiarly adapted alike for circulation at the Out-Ports and in Japan, and for transmission to one's friends at Home.

ITS LARGE CIRCULATION AT
THE OUTPORTS
RENDERS IT AN EXCELLENT MEDIUM FOR
ADVERTISEMENTS.

Subscription, Twelve Dollars per Annum.

THE SUBSCRIPTION FOR
"SHANGHAI COURIER AND CHINA GAZETTE"
IS NOW REDUCED
TO
Twenty Dollars per Annum,
WHICH MAKES IT THE CHEAPEST DAILY PAPER IN CHINA
AND
its increasing circulation renders its particularly well adapted for
ADVERTISEMENTS,
which are inserted on very reasonable terms.

Shanghai, 17th December, 1875. Dec. 27,-tf.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,
And at LIVERPOOL & MANCHESTER,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

Billiard Room Furniture Manufacturers,
Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H.M. THE QUEEN;

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL, CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDOWELL & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.
BOMBAY—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.
SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

Yokohama, August 12, 1876. 25ins.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

Established 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List, 60 pages; sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD AND 66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

June 10, 1876. 12ins.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, hens, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

May 17th, 1873. 1y

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 48.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

A valuable contribution has recently been made to the Meteorology of Japan by the publication of a paper written by Staff-Commander Tizard, of H. M. S. *Challenger*, and presented to the 'Meteorological Committee' in London. It presents in a condensed form the results of the observations made at the Light-houses on the coast of Japan from the year 1870 to the date of the *Challenger's* visit here, and though the Blue Book which contains it must be consulted by anyone who wishes to gain all the information it contains, some few of the more leading particulars may be usefully recorded here for general reference. The following table has been constructed from it with this end in view.

	Mean height of barometer.	Mean temperature in shade.	Total rain fall.	Most prevalent wind.
			ins.	
Sagami	29.887	61.0	48.14	N. E.
Rock Island	29.981	62.3	60.94	N. E.
Oosima	29.947	66.8	71.43	N. W.
Siwo Misaki	30.016	64.7	64.78	N. E.
Saton Misaki	30.146	66.9	52.12	E.*
Nagasaki	30.160	67.5	40.64	N. E.
Rokuren	30.009	61.6	Imperfect.	N. & E.†
Isaki	30.037	62.2	54.27	W.
Isumi	30.025	59.9	47.61	N.
Awadji	30.212	58.0	38.13	W.
Nabe sima	Imperfect.	Imperfect.	—	—
Isauri sima	30.192	64.0	28.16	N. E.
Gulf of Yedo, Treaty point	29.919	60.6	85.27	N.
Yedo	29.954	56.9	69.92	N.§
Hakodate	29.875	50.2	no inform.	S. W.

Thus the place of least rainfall is Isauri Sima in the Inland Sea, and the mean temperature of Yokohama is 3°.7 above that of Yedo. The following observations are in the words of the report.

In June, July, August, and September, there is great variation of pressure over the southern portion of Japan more especially on the south-east coast, where the isobars are packed close together and make a very steep gradient. The cause of this is probably due to the Kuro Siwo or Japan stream which in the height of summer reaches the temperature of 86° and which must therefore be constantly giving off heat and vapour, causing an ascending current to take place. This vapour is condensed after reaching a certain height, and precipitated over the adjacent coasts, when a copious rainfall is recorded at this season of the year. Owing to this great inequality of pressure storms are frequent. In the China Sea Directory, vol. IV., pp. 12, it is stated that "August brings unsettled weather with short gales from "various quarters, squalls, rain, and frequent calms." At p. 15 that "during the spring and summer months in the Gulf of Yedo very "violent and sudden squalls from the north come on frequently without "any warning, from almost a calm or perhaps a light air from the "S.Wd. Vessels passing between Yokohama and Hakodate report "having experienced the same at this season, and have met with loss of "spars and sails in consequence." In the same page Captain Bullock, R.N., is quoted to the effect "In the latter part of July fogs were only "experienced between lat. 36 N. and 37 N. fine weather with land and "sea breezes prevailing. Northward of 38 N. stiff breezes from west "lasted a few hours." (Captain Bullock is speaking of the east coast of Nipon.) He goes on to say "On the south-east coast the weather "appeared to be quite different. The fogs became modified when in "contiguity with the warm water of the Japan stream, and formed into "detached banks or clouds, which hung over sea and land obscuring "the hills almost to their bases. A strong S. W. wind may also be "met with when a light east wind or calm is prevailing on the east "coast."

In August and September 1871 no less than 16 gales are registered in the return from Rock Island lighthouse.

The American Squadron under Commodore Perry experienced a heavy gale in July off Yedo, and in this month in 1874. H.M.S. "Iron Duke" also encountered a heavy gale between Yedo and the Kii channel. In August and September 1858 H.M.S. "Furious" reported "frequent heavy gales from E.N.E. through south to south-west." H.M. "S. Princess Royal" experienced a heavy gale in August off Vries island which blew a close-reefed maintop-sail out of the bolt rope, and H.M.S. "Iron Duke" in the same month had a heavy gale off Mela Head.

The prevalent wind during these months is southerly. Typhoons may be experienced as they pass out of the China Sea into the Pacific, but they generally travel to the southward of Japan.

In October the wind again has changed to the northward, the pressure increases, and becomes more equal, and consequently fewer gales are reported, and the weather is finer, much rain however falls on the S.E. coast.

* And as many days (88) of N.W.
† 78 days reported calm.
§ 88 days reported calm.

Among the passengers by the *City of Peking*, which leaves for San Francisco to-morrow morning, is Dr. Wells Williams, late Chargé d'Affaires for the United States at Peking. We wish it were in our power to pay a worthy tribute to this distinguished American, forty-three years of whose life have been spent in China in the enviable pursuit of advancing the condition of her people, making her and them more widely known to the world, in promoting the interests and advancing the reputation of his country and his countrymen, and in setting an example of justice, forbearance and wisdom to all who came within the sphere of his influence. Fortunate indeed must be esteemed the man who possesses Dr. Williams' record, and fortunate the nations he has so long and so admirably served in having possessed such an intermediary. That he may yet long be spared to enjoy, what he values most, the consciousness that those works which form the monuments of his industry and learning, are bearing good fruit in the country in which he has passed so many years, is the heartfelt wish of all who have enjoyed the privilege and honour of his friendship.

Two new features have been developed in the silk worms' eggs trade which are exciting much interest among those concerned in this business, and the result of which will be eagerly watched for. Certain Japanese leave for Europe in the *City of Peking* to-morrow morning, taking with them a large number of cards, which, having failed to dispose of to the *graineurs* in this market as usual, on terms which the holders considered sufficiently advantageous, they have determined personally to dispose of in Italy. It is certainly late in the season to ship cards, but the route by which they are shipped is a novel and it remains to be seen whether it will be a convenient one. On arrival at San Francisco the cards will be forwarded by rail to New York, from which place they will be shipped without delay either to Havre or

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Liverpool, and thence to Italy. The numerous transshipments will necessitate great care and involve great expense, but it is expected that the latter will be fully covered by the cheap rate of freight at which the P. M. S. S. Company take the cargo. The favourable result of the speculation, however, does not entirely depend on the cards arriving in good condition in Italy, but also on the owners being able to find a good market for them on arrival, as it is quite probable that this bold speculation on the part of the Japanese will meet with a combined opposition from the *grainers*,—whose monopoly is thus interfered with—which may render the success of the operation doubtful.

Just two months ago we called attention to the unsightly and unfinished state of the Bund and suggested that stone posts and chains, to take the place of the blocks of stone which are supposed to do duty for a parapet, would add greatly to its appearance. An accident which occurred during the week shows that some alteration should be made in the condition of the Bund for the safety of equestrians and carriages, as well as for appearance sake. On Friday morning a pair of ponies which were being driven in a small phaeton, commenced fighting, ran away, and despite all efforts to prevent them, dashed over the stones lying on the edge of Bund and into the sea. Fortunately there was no one in the carriage but the driver, who luckily escaped without injury, but it is quite possible to imagine that such an accident might have occurred when ladies or children were in the vehicle, and that fatal results might have ensued. The alteration we suggest should be made without delay, the more so as both conditions can be obtained at a comparatively slight outlay.

We are glad to hear that our Amateur Dramatic Corps have at length commenced the active rehearsal of Tom Taylor's capital comedy of *The Overland Route*. This piece is by no means an easy one to put on the stage, and we can hardly hope that it will be ready for representation much before Christmas. Indeed, to produce it any time during next month will necessitate diligent efforts on the part of all engaged in it, and we trust they will not be spared. The public has a claim on the amateurs, founded on support given at all times, and, now and then, after some little disappointments. There is no compulsion to volunteer, but, having done so, the uniform bears obligations with it. We shall never come well through Christmas without our pantomime, or that which recalls its pleasures.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the Calendar of the Tôkiô *Kaisei Gakkô*, or Imperial University, which has been kindly forwarded to us by the Vice-Director. We shall take an early opportunity of reviewing the work.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 20th.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

Mr. Yoshikawa, the Commissioner of Telegraphs, will start from Yokohama on the 19th instant to inspect the telegraph lines on the Island of Shikoku.

From the same.

The members of the *Genrô-In* will hereafter meet every Monday, Wednesday and Friday for the purpose of discussing all questions laid before them.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

The various newspaper offices of the capital have received an order from the Department of the Imperial Household to send copies of their issues to the places where the Empress will stop on her journey to Kiôto, and, on arrival at that city, they are to be sent to Her Majesty there.

From the same.

The funeral of those who fell on the Imperial side at Kumamoto, took place on the 5th instant at Hanaoka.

The procession, as it left the garrison quarters at Kumamoto, was headed by a military band and three companies of infantry, the men all carrying white flags as a mark of condolence. Then followed the coffins of General Taneda, Colonels Ôshima and Takashima, the Nagasaki *samurai* who had fought on the Government side, and of the 11 officers, 21 non-commissioned officers and 83 privates who fell. The procession was closed by six companies of artillery.

On the same day the remains of the Governor, Mr. Yasuoka, were carried to the grave, accompanied by two hundred officials in full dress.

From the same.

A Corean fishing vessel was blown over to Tokunoshima in Kagoshima *ken* at the end of last month, the crew of which were treated with care at Kagoshima and will be sent home shortly.

From the same.

Mr. Koseki, the vice Govenor of Kumamoto, who was recently wounded by the insurgents, is gradually recovering.

About one hundred of the Kumamoto insurgents have been captured up to this, and it is estimated that only twenty are still at large, who will probably die of hunger among the hills unless they surrender.

From the same.

There was a great demand for the *Kumamoto Shimbun* of the 29th and 30th October, and upwards of 6,000 copies of the issues of those dates were sold.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

Mr. Sasajima, the manager, and Mr. Ariyoshi, the editor of the *Tekka Shimbun*, was placed in the charge of the ward authorities on the 17th instant.

From the same.

As the students of the *Kaisei Gakko* of Tôkiô are increasing in numbers, the present building has been found too small to afford requisite accomodation, so that a large University building will be erected contiguous to the present one.

From the *Osaka Nippô*.

The wives of Yamada, Sazo, Okudaira, and other subordinate leaders of the Chôshiu insurgents, have, it is said committed suicide.

Tuesday, 21th.

Her Majesty the Empress and suite arrived at the Kanagawa station yesterday morning by the ordinary train which left Shinbashi at 8.15 a.m., travelling in one of the Imperial carriages. On arrival at the Kanagawa station Her Majesty was received by the Vice-Governor and other officials of the *ken*. After a short delay at the station Her Majesty proceeded to her *norimono*, and escorted by the Imperial Household and *ken* officials, a small military guard and a body of police, and followed by her suite, continued her journey along the Tokaidô. There was no great demonstration made along the line of route by those who witnessed the procession, which itself in no way seriously interfered with the usual traffic. There is a marked difference in the manner in which an Imperial journey is undertaken in these days and that of old times.

On account of the departure of Her Majesty the Empress for Kiôto, the various public departments were closed yesterday.

The driver of the last train from Tôkiô on Sunday night reported having run over some obstruction between the Kanagawa and Yokohama stations. An examination was at once made, when it was ascertained that an old man had strayed on the line while in a state of intoxication and had been knocked down by the engine. A frightful wound had been inflicted on his head, though when picked up he was not dead but insensible. Medical attendance was at once procured but without avail, as he only lingered till 4.30 a.m.

The Berland troupe gave a performance on Saturday night for the benefit of Madlle. Hélène Berland to a deservedly well filled house. The performance was of a varied description, and a change on those previously presented to the public. Everything went off well, and Madlle. Hélène particularly displayed a charming amount of precocious talent. The Berland entertainments are well worth a visit.

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From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

NOTIFICATION No. 134.

It is hereby notified that administering medicines or remedies which are said have emanated from the gods, or are compounded from secrets said to be known to certain families only, will hereafter be prohibited.

KUSUMOTO MASATAKA.
Vice-Governor of Tôkiô *Fu.*

November 18th, 1876.

[The above has been issued with the object of dealing with certain evasions of the regulations for the registration of drugs and medicines, which frequently occur under the guise of charity.—ED. *J. M. D. A.*]

From the same.

The Government are advertising for one hundred smart men for the Imperial Navy.

From the same.

Mr. Ôkubo, our editor, was on the 18th instant sentenced to pay a fine of 20 *yen* and to undergo imprisonment for the term of three months, for having violated the 14th article of the Press-laws by publishing a communicated article in No. 919 of our issue, to the effect that the Press- and Libel-laws had hitherto been wrongly administered and that they should be modified to a certain extent.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

His Majesty the Mikado returned from Narashino-hara at noon on the 18th instant, where he had reviewed the troops of the Tôkiô garrison.

From the same.

As order has been restored in the South the Imperial troops are returning to their various headquarters.

From the same.

We hear that a new building for the *Daijôkwan* will be erected within the castle grounds at Tôkiô.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Mr. Shimagawa, the Japanese Consul General at Shanghai, will shortly return to this country on urgent business.

From the same.

It is said that the Government purpose building a palace for Her Majesty the Empress at San-cho-me, Akasaka, and are at present in treaty for the purchase of the requisite site.

From the same.

It is reported that a telegram was received by the *Naimusho* at midnight on the 18th instant from Yamaguchi *ken*, announcing that those insurgents who had not been captured were creating disturbances in certain parts of the district.

Wednesday, 22nd.

A meeting of the members of the St. Andrew's Society was held in the room of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, and after reading the minutes of their last meeting a Committee was appointed to arrange for the usual dinner on the 30th instant.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Though the hull of the *Niigata Maru*, belonging to the Mitsu Bishi Company, is in good condition, it has been found necessary to provide her with new engines and boilers. Her present machinery will therefore be taken out here, and after loading a general cargo she will sail for England, and on arrival there will be docked and provided with new engines and boilers. This course is dictated by economy, and the opportunity will be taken of sending several youths from the Mitsu Bishi Navigation School in her, in order that they may advantageously study practical navigation while on the trip to England.

From the same.

Mr. Tomioka has been appointed to the office of Governor of Kumamoto *ken.*

From the same.

Colonel Murata is about to undertake some improvements in the Prussian needle guns and Chassepot rifles belonging to the Army Department.

From the same.

The hospital for diseases of the eye in Owari-chô, Tôkiô, was opened on the 20th instant in the presence of a large number of both foreign and native medical men. Dr. Simmons will hereafter attend this hospital every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

From the same.

A bull at the Kaitakushi farm at Awoyama, having become enraged, attacked and gored one of the students in the thigh. The wounded man was at once taken to the hospital, where every care was taken of him, but his injuries are of so very serious a nature that little hope is entertained of his recovery.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

The Government are about to issue instructions regulating the treatment to be adopted towards those Coreans who may be cast away on our coasts.

From the same.

The twenty-third of this month will be observed as *Shinjôsai* (Thanksgiving day for the harvest) and all public offices will be closed.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

A fire broke out at Shidzuoka on the 20th instant at 1.30 a.m., by which 160 houses were destroyed.

From the same.

The return of the police force which was despatched to Niigata is expected daily. They will bring with them Maki, Matsumoto, and Kimura, the insurgents who were captured there.

From the same.

The wooden bridge in Aitchi *ken* by which the Tokaidô crosses the Yahagi river has been so often carried away by floods, to the great hindrance of traffic, that it has been determined to replace it by an iron bridge, the total length of which will be two hundred *ken.*

From the *Osaka Nippô.*

When the Kumamoto insurgents attacked the barracks on the night of the 24th October, twenty-six of their number were killed outright and two subsequently died of their wounds; eighty-four committed suicide; twenty-nine voluntarily surrendered themselves; forty-five were captured by the troops, and nine are still missing.

Thursday, 23rd.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A chemical laboratory, to occupy an area of some six hundred *tsubos*, is to be constructed within the grounds of the Bureau of Agriculture at Ogawamachi, Tôkiô.

From the same.

Beer of very good quality is manufactured at Sapporo, owing to the excellent barley which is produced at that place.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Some twenty of the Akidzuki insurgents are still at large, but great efforts are being made to effect their capture.

Fifty-three of the Saga *samurai* have formed themseles into a society called *Kakukôto*, and meet frequently. They hold that both the Saga and Kumamoto rebellions arose from the fact that the Government is too absolute, and that the people have in no way a voice in public affairs, so their great object is now to urge the establishment of a proper representative Government.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

On the 18th instant Mr. Kuroda, the Chief of the Kaitakushi, presented a seal skin to both the Empress and the Empress Dowager.

From the same.

A fire broke out on the night of the 20th instant at 11 o'clock at Kirigaya-mura, in the neighbourhood of Tôkiô, which destroyed seven houses.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

Mr. Ôgi, the Minister of Justice, arrived at Kobe on the 17th instant, and started from that place on the following day for Yamaguchi *ken.*

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Friday, 24th.

The return match at foot-ball "Land *vs.* Water" was held yesterday afternoon. The weather was as favourable as could be wished and there was, in consequence, a large muster of players on either side. The "Land" team was stronger in good players than "Water," who were completely overmatched, but displayed their characteristic pluck in contending against overpowering odds. The result was three goals and three rouges for "Land" against a blank score for their opponents. Two players from Yedo rendered very effective service for "Land."

Yesterday being the Festival of the Rice Harvest was observed as a holiday by the Japanese. All public offices were closed and there was no issue of native newspapers either at the capital or this port. The houses were decorated with flags during the day and by lanterns at night, and the usual gas illumination was displayed at the *Machigaisho* from dusk until about midnight. Some of the Shintô temples at Tôkiô were visited yesterday afternoon by members of the Imperial family, many of the high officials, and, of course, by large numbers of the people.

Yesterday morning there were no sailing vessels at all in port with the exception of the *John Mackean*, which is laid up, and five small coasting craft, so that the harbour presented a more deserted appearance than it has shown for many a day.

Saturday, 25th.

H. I. G. M.'s frigate *Vineta* has gone down the Bay this morning for firing practice.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

NOTIFICATION No. 143.

His Majesty the Mikado will visit the province of Yamato and city of Kiôto during the month of January next, for the purpose of worshipping at the tombs of Jimmu and Kômei Tennô. His Majesty will travel between Yokohama and Kobe, both in going and returning, by sea, and the precise date of His Majesty's departure will be notified later on.

SANJÔ SANEYOSHI,
Prime Minister.

22nd November, 1876.

From the same.

The Mitsui Company intended to publish a journal called the *Chugai Bukka Shinpô*. It will be issued every Saturday, and the first number will appear on December 2nd.

From the same.

We lately heard that public matters in Kôchi *ken* (Tosa) were not proceeding smoothly, though we were yet in hopes that no serious trouble would arise, but regret now to hear that many of the officials have sent in their resignations to the Government.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun,*

Mr. Yanagiwara, who has recently been appointed to the post of Japanese Consul at San Francisco, will start for that port by the next mail.

From the same.

About 600,000 silk-worms' egg cards have been sold at Yokohama this season to foreigners, the average price realized being sixty cents.

From the same.

Masuda, Shibusawa and others have lately been advancing money to silk-worms' egg merchants, taking their produce as security, but the speculation has not turned out as well as was expected, though it greatly assisted in keeping up the price of cards. There are now about 220,000 cards in the hands of those who have made advances against them, 150,000 of which will find a market in this country.

From the same.

Mumehara of Oshu, and Shimomura of Jôshu, will take with them by the next mail 120,000 of the best silk-worms' egg cards to Italy, where they will dispose of them An interpreter accompanies them.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

Our editor, Mr. Sakai Kisaburo, has been found guilty of an infraction of the 1st and 4th articles of the Press- and Libel-laws, which renders him liable to 8 months' imprisonment and a fine of 100 *yen*, but as he is at present undergoing a sentence of 6 months' imprisonment for a previous offence against the same laws, the difference between the last sentence and the first has been added on to the term he is already serving, so that he will be imprisoned in all 8 months. The fine of 100 *yen* will be enforced.

From the *Eiri Shimbun.*

We hear that a number of forged 1 *yen satsu* are in circulation, so caution the public against taking them.

From the *Osaka Nippô.*

The Coreans have informed the Educational Department that they are desirous of employing a Japanese medical man skilled in the practice of the western nations.

From the same.

About 230,000 *kokus* of rice now stored at Osaka are to be shipped to England, having been sold to a foreigner.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A fire broke out within the precincts of the Osaka Mint on the 22nd instant, but happily it only resulted in the destruction of a kitchen attached to the house of one of the foreign employés, where it had originated.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

KOBE AND OSAKA STATION.

Statement of the Passenger Traffic for the week ending 12th November, 1876.

Passengers....26,130.	Amount..Yen	7,234·765
Luggage and Parcels.....	,,	232·73
Goods.....	,,	770·076
Total.....Yen		8,237·571
Corresponding period last year.....Yen		4,003·647

Our private letters from Tientsin are painful to read. The province of Chihli to the southward and westward is now beginning to feel the horrors of famine, and although really great efforts have been made by the government to avert a general distress as much as possible, very many populous districts have had no relief, and are now fast coming to the end of their scanty stocks of food. No help can now be given to the thousands of miserable creatures already in extremity. The missionaries in Tientsin of all ereeds say the aecounts they have from Shantung are heartrending. Two missionary gentlemen give a cruelly harrowing account of a visit they have lately paid to a Christian family in Shantung well known to them. They found both man and wife horribly changed, black and incapable from privation. The unfortunate couple said they were about to take poison, as neither work nor food could be obtained; and—awful to relate—the day before they had *buried their two children alive*, as the poor little creatures were starving! In large and formerly fairly prosperous districts the drought of this year was never broken by rain, and the second crop failed like the first crop. No cereals or fruit or vegetables could be grown. The suffering people have eaten all the leaves off the trees, have lived on tree-bark, and roots, and now that the winter has begun the poor famine-stricken wretches are dying fast from starvation and cold. No help can come and those who die first are to be envied. We are told that the appearance of the unfortunate creatures is sad to see. The men and women have become shrivelled and black, the children are pot-bellied, silent, sullen, and with scarcely strength to crawl about. The mortality will be dreadful, and some districts will be depopulated. It was though that in Chihli the second crop would give three-quarters of an average yield. In many places the crop was good, but in others there was no yield at all. We are assured that the second crop, taking the whole province into consideration, will be perhaps one-third, certainly less than half, an average.—*Shanghai Courier.*

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THE LATE INSURRECTION.

NO one could reasonably expect that the death of the old feudal system of Japan would take place without a series of struggles more or less vigorous and protracted in proportion to its former vitality and the measure of its present decay. It must not be forgotten that the policy necessitated by the fall of the Shoguinate did not permit of the system being simply allowed to die out. Its death was decreed as essential to the welfare of the Empire, and to the establishment of the new order of things which was to supersede it. But the destruction of a system so old and deeply rooted involves far more than a sentence, a ceremonial, and an execution. The true analogy for it is not the extinction of a single life, but the clearing of a tangled mass of rank vegetation, the growth of centuries, and the lair of every kind of wild beast. Those who imagine that criticism has done its duty when it has blamed the Government for this or that outbreak, and has declared that the three or four similar events which have occurred since the Restoration are directly attributable to obvious and inexcusable maladministration, take a measure of human affairs which is so far satisfactory, at least to themselves, that it spares much thinking, and meets all the questions which the ills of the body politic suggest, much as the candidate for medical honours in the *Malade Imaginaire* meets the questions put to him by his examiners. Whether the disease be dropsy, or *grandæ fièvre cum redoublamentis, grandæ dolor capitis, et grandum malum au côté, cum grandâ difficultate et peinâ à respirare*, the answer is always the same, and the aspirant is enjoined

> De non faire rien de ses mains,
> De remettre ses amours,
> Quand de ceux ses parents doctes facultatis,
> N'auront dit leur sentence
> Et mort de sang froid.

For the most part the criticism applied to these successive troubles by foreigners has been of this mechanical class. Undaunted by the fact, which they are yet always ready to acknowledge, that there is a wide and at present practically impassable gulf between the Japanese mind and our own, they still imagine that their one simple diagnosis explains every form of malady, and their one prescription is certain to cure it. It seems otherwise to us. We confess indeed, that we have no theory in which the slightest confidence can be placed, but even this is better than one which formulates itself in simple curses. The doctrine of Total Depravity may, for all we know, be true; but nothing can be more certain than that a man would fail in practical life did he attempt to solve all the problems of each successive day by it. In treating an unknown disease, the wiser physician will try to ascertain all he can of the antecedents and idiosyncracies of the patient he is attending, and resort rather to what the French call *la Medicine expectante* than to any dogmatic method of treatment. Japan is now somewhat in the condition of the supposed patient in Macaulay's essay on Sir James Mackintosh's History of the Revolution. "A traveller," he says, "falls in with a berry which he has never before seen. He tastes it and finds it sweet and refreshing. He praises it, and resolves to introduce it into his own country. But in a few minutes he is taken violently sick; he is convulsed; he is at the point of death. He of course changes his opinion, pronounces this delicious food a poison, blames his own folly in tasting it, and cautions his friends against it. After a long and violent struggle he recovers, and finds himself much exhausted by his sufferings, but free from some chronic complaints which had been the torment of his life. He then changes his opinion again, and pronounces this fruit a very powerful remedy, which ought to be employed only in extreme cases and with great caution, but which ought not to be absolutely excluded from the Pharmacopœia." The parable is not indeed of perfect application to Japan. But we certainly have the hitherto unknown fruit—European knowledge; we have the pleasure derived from tasting it; the subsequent illness and convulsions; and, let us hope, we shall also have the removal of chronic affections which often had previously made life a torment. But, to stand by, and blame the physician who has the greatest interest in the life of the patient, for every thing he does, seems to us unsympathetic at least, and will most probably prove to be very unjust. Certainly this course makes no allowance for the great fact that the malady has arisen from causes which, if not new in themselves, are at all events new to the constitution of the patient.

Thanks to the activity, and, latterly, to the increased seriousness of the native press in treating the causes of the insurrection just suppressed, we have more materials for forming a judgment upon it than we had in the case of the Saga rebellion, or of the riots in Kiushiu in 1873. And it must now be obvious to every one that the movement has found extremely little support in the country. Doubtless in every *ken* a certain number of discontented *samurai* might have been found to join MAYEBARA, and it seems probable that, but for bad management and want of concert among the leaders, the insurrection might have assumed more formidable proportions. But what weight can be attached to a cause which was forced to rely, for almost all the active measures taken, on the *Jimpu* party, a set of crazy fanatics who identify their top-knots of hair with the will of the Gods, and who regard with scorn and detestation the whole of that intellectual movement in the nation, which, in spite of all its superficiality, gives so much promise for the future? The discontent of MAYEBARA had a wholly different origin from that of his adherents. With him it can hardly be doubted that it arose from personal pique. Entrusted with office after the Restoration on account of his services at the time of the Revolution, he utterly failed in the discharge of his duties—not from want of will, but of civil capacity. His judgment was always at fault. He hesitated until the moment for decision arrived, and then decided according to the impression left on his mind by the last speaker. He was dismissed, but with every mark of sympathy and appreciation of his past services. He was allowed to retain his official rank, and was rewarded with a pension which there is no evidence to show that he considered inadequate to his deserts. Had he remained in office, he would have been a perpetual source of obstruction and annoyance to his party, and hence his removal. For eight years he has brooded over his imaginary wrongs, instead of resting on honours fairly won and liberally rewarded. There was a common measure of discontent in his own mind and in that of his followers, and a common measure in their intentions, the overthrow of the Government. But the exciting cause of action in the two cases was widely different. There is extremely little evidence in MAYEBARA's manifesto that he at all sympathized with the extravagant conservatism of his adherents, and no evidence whatever that they espoused his personal cause, or regarded him in any sense as a representative leader. There was thus no unity in the movement; the head did not fit the body, the body cared little or nothing for the head. What could be expected from a rebellion thus led? Nor is there any evidence whatever that the people as a mass had the smallest

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sympathy with the insurgents. In the troubles of the early part of 1873, the people played an important part. The cries against the Government were not class, but popular, cries. Thousands of men assembled to protest against the cattle being butchered for food; to insist that the sacred trees should not be cut down; that no change should be made in the religion of the country; that the prices of wares in the towns should be lowered; that the woods should remain, as hitherto, in the possession of the peasants; that only rice-land should be taxed; that the local paper issues should be exchanged for the issues of the Central Government; and that artificers should be paid at the rate of two *sho* of rice a day. In the Tottori *ken* the mass of the people armed themselves and demanded that the price of rice should be lowered; that foreigners should not be allowed to reside in the country; that the conscription law should be repealed—the very law by which they have for ever been liberated from the thraldom of the *samurai*—; that the old system of levying the land-tax should be returned to; that the new national schools should be abolished and the old private-school system restored; that the new calendar should be abolished, and the cherished old rubbish of the Chinese calendar reinstated. Nonsense as all this may have been, it represented the hopes and desires of a great majority of the population, who were willing to fight and if necessary to die for them. The cry under which the Saga insurrection had birth was against Corea for the repeated insults offered to the country and resented by the military class, and against China for the mal-treatment of the Loochooans by the savage aborigines of Formosa, and both, so far as they represented a desire to avenge these wrongs, were creditable to those who raised them. But what real justification can be found for MAYEBARA's rebellion?

It is obvious then, we think, that the late insurrection was only one more throe of the expiring feudalism of the past, that the narrow class limits to which it was confined prove how surely the mind of the nation is advancing in the new path which represents alike its aspirations and those of its Government. Each successive struggle of the dying system shows greater weakness, and with each the firm position of the Government becomes more evident.

RAILWAYS.

IN July last we laid before our readers a short epitome of Mr. BOYLE's Descriptive Reports of the lines of railway laid out from Kiôto, *viâ* Otsu and Maibara to Tsuruga, and from Maibara to Kano, Miya and Doda, our special object being to show the arguments which may be adduced for completing the connection between Kobe and Tsuruga, or, if that be impossible just now, for joining Kiôto and Otsu, in order to efface the existing break between the southern end of Lake Biwa and Kiôto.

Mr. BOYLE has recently made a further Report to the Government on the routes for the main trunk lines through Central Japan, viz: from Tôkiô to Kiôto and across to Niigata, the latter section starting from Tanaka (on the Nakasendo, and about a third of the distance between Tôkiô and Kiôto) and running down to its terminus along the Chikuma river. He does not, of course, advocate the construction of these trunk lines at present; but he has laid down the routes for them after long and careful study, aided by a complete knowledge of the physical features of the country, so that sections of the entire system may be contributed at any time, without danger that they will eventually be out of the route of the future trunk lines. And in this he has obviously done well, inasmuch as the determination of the trunk lines is a necessary guide to the construction of the roads which must be made or improved throughout the central districts, in order that road and rail may work together for the general advantage of the country.

The first section of the trunk line between Tôkiô and Kiôto is to Takasaki, a town of considerable size and importance in the Kuruma *ken*, with traffic converging on it by the ordinary country roads from every direction. "Much of the silk trade of the Mayebara district," says Mr. BOYLE," passes through it on the way to Tôkiô. The position and trade of Takasaki, and the comparatively easy nature of the works to be executed between it and Tôkiô, seem to point out this section naturally as the first extension of the existing line from Yokohama that could be undertaken with profit and advantage. The cost per mile should be much below anything that has yet been done elsewhere in Japan. It would, in fact, from Uyeno to Takasaki, be, for its length, the most readily constructed section of the railway between Tôkiô and Kiôto. It could not fail to command a large traffic, and owing to its easy gradients, could, in conjunction with the 18 miles of open line, be advantageously and economically worked."

Of the remaining sections, viz, from Takasaki to Matsumoto (8 miles), from Matsumoto to Kano (125 miles) and from Kano to Kiôto (74 miles), we shall say nothing more at present than that the last of these has been staked out, but that there is no reasonable probability that they will be undertaken for many years to come. The same remark applies to the branch line from Tanaka to Niigata (150 miles).

We do not know, and believe no one knows, whether the Government has decided to make the connection between Otsu and Kiôto, a distance of only 10 miles. We can easily understand that many considerations have combined to delay the formation of this decision. Against it, we have the expense at a time when the Treasury is straitened, when there is, or was, much political discontent in the country, and a strong disinclination to borrow the requisite money abroad. For it, however, we have arguments of a very cogent nature. The break between Otsu and Kiôto is absolutely fatal to anything like proper provision for the trade between Tsuruga and Osaka. Already very large, in spite of the disadvantages under which it is conducted, this trade could not fail to increase in proportion as the communication between the West coast and Osaka is made more perfect. The reduction of the expense of transport from Otsu to Kiôto and Osaka has been narrowly calculated at 75 per cent on the present cost, and the annual saving on the existing trade at $651,716. But it is obvious that under so favourable a change as that now pleaded for, this trade would grow very rapidly, perhaps far more so than is even now imagined, and would abundantly increase the prosperity of a very large district which has suffered perhaps more than any other from the changes produced by the Revolution. What we should like to see determined on is the complete junction of Kiôto to Tsuruga by railway. But it is obvious for many reasons that this is improbable for some time to come, and the country must for the present be satisfied with a less ambitious scheme undertaken in successive sections. The first of these should certainly be the ten miles from Kiôto to Otsu; the second, the thirteen and a half miles from Shiotsu, at the head of the Lake, to Tsuruga. The Lake would meanwhile supply, as it now does, the connecting link between the two roads, and the section between Otsu and Shiotsu, through Maibara, could wait for a more convenient season.

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In regard to the proposed line from Tôkiô to Takasaki (66 miles), already referred to, the following leading reasons for the construction of this section are adduced by Mr. BOYLE :—

1.—There is not any existing, or a probability of any competing, water carriage on the route.

2.—It would accommodate all traffic to and from Central Japan and the N. W. coast, whether by the Mikunitoge on the Shinshiu route, or to and from those home districts of which Mayebashi and Takasaki are the centres.

3.—It would form a material instalment of the future central trunk line.

4.—It could be worked with convenience and advantage in connection with the open line from Yokohama to Tôkiô, and it would be, as regards works and for its length, the cheapest and most readily made section between Tôkiô and Kiôto.

"These two lines referred to," Mr. Boyle goes on to say, "viz. from Kiôto to Otsu, (10 miles) and from Shinbashi, Tôkiô, to Takasaki (66 miles), or together 76 miles, should without difficulty be constructed and opened and a cost of one million sterling, or, say *yen* 5,000,000. And, whether considered alone, or in connexion with the open lines, there seem to be no other districts in Japan where more remunerative traffic may be expected ; nor is it possible that any other two extensions of corresponding lengths could be adopted which would more surely tell in favour of the two lines already in operation."

During the last two or three years there has been much misgiving among thoughtful men in this country as to whether Japan is ripe for any further railway extension. They point to the stationary returns of the past two years, and plead that if railways do not yield more, and show a more increasing yield, than they do at present here, this is *ipso facto* proof that any further sums spent or loans contracted for railway construction involve grave mistakes of policy. They urge that the road system of the country is far too imperfect and rudimentary to justify any further railway extension, and that before another *yen* is spent in the latter direction, three or four years at least should be occupied in improving and extending the roads. Speaking generally, there is no doubt that the country is not yet sufficiently advance for anything like a complete railway system. Its total capital is small, its resources are being very slowly developed, its trade is in its infancy, and it badly wants roads. But do the objections to an extended railway system apply to parts of the country thickly populated and in which a very large traffic already exists ? We hardly think so. Take the road, for instance, between Otsu and Kiôto. All travellers are struck with the great and incessant traffic on it, and equally so with the poor and rude provision made for carrying on that traffic. It cannot be doubted that the expense of constructing this little section would be amply repaid by the success of the line. Again, take the section now proposed between Tôkio and Takasaki. It passes through a thickly peopled and well-cultivated country, potentially, if not actually, rich, and already possessing a large road traffic. As we have already seen, a line of railway connecting these two places would be comparatively inexpensive, and would confer an immense benefit on the intermediate towns, villages and agricultural districts. We fail to see that the country is unripe for this section. Look at New Zealand, the Cape, Australia and all those partially developed countries. No effort is spared to extend their railway systems, and success invariably rewards the effort when made. It is true that they are peopled by a more enterprising, vigorous, industrious and commercial race. But how sparsely peopled ! Contrast these enormous and thinly inhabited tracts of country, with the thickly peopled, highly cultivated districts in this empire of which we now speak. It is population which ensures the success of railways.

It would be gratifying to find that Mr. BOYLE's arguments have prevailed with the Government. The line between Otsu and Kiôto certainly ought to be made—of this there can be no doubt whatever. For the other there is perhaps not quite as much to be said, though we feel entirely persuaded that it might be undertaken with full confidence The want of the first is a crying evil and injustice to a splendid line of traffic already established and certain to increase rapidly : the second is perhaps less of a necessity, but success might be predicted for it with almost as much certainty as for the first.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

ARE THE SAMURAI TO BE DREADED ?

("Nichi Nichi Shimbun," 16th November.)

We have not the slightest reason to fear any insurrection which may arise, having for its object the revival of the feudal system or a reversion to old customs.

Some alarmists are constantly repeating that the discontented *samurai* are widely spread throughout Japan, and are by no means confined solely to Mayebara's or the *Jimpu* party,—men who consider that the action of the present Government has deprived them of all honour, and who are therefore eager to join in any outbreak against it which may offer any chance of success. On this account the utmost caution is necessary.

We are quite aware that there are many discontented men in this country, but it is idle to suppose that any such party cry as the "Feudal System" will ever arouse the whole nation into action. No, such is quite impossible. Look at the results of the Kumamoto and Hagi rebellions. The object of the insurrectionary *samurai* was that they might be reinstated in the condition of bygone days, but their cry for the restoration of feudalism failed altogether to gain adherents to their cause, which in consequence resulted in utter failure, so that all engaged in it were covered with ridicule. That the plans for the outbreak had been carefully prepared for months availed nothing. The result was disastrous failure, as we all know, and by such we may confidently assume that outbreaks of a similar nature will invariably end in a similar way; and however often such outbreaks may occur, if the cause be not one which appeals strongly to the sympathies of the whole nation, their suppression by the Imperial forces will be a matter of no difficulty, and they need cause no alarm to either the Government or the people.

It is not our intention to assert that the *samurai* have it entirely out of their power to cause grave apprehensions on account of the discontent with the present Government which prevails among them. Hitherto this discontent has taken a wrong direction, but were they to shun all ideas of feudalism and vigorously urge instead the question of the rights and liberties of the people, then indeed they might become dangerous to the Government. It should therefore be the special object of the Government to prevent these *samurai* from establishing themselves as champions of the peoples' rights and so making their cause popular. But how can this be prevented ?

During the time of the Tokugawas, when certain of the *samurai* wished to upset the existing Government, they succeeded in making their cause popular by first raising the cry of "*Joi*," and afterwards that of "Loyalty to the Mikado," both of which appealed to the masses, and caused the easy overthrow of the Tokugawa power. Had the Shôgun's party made terms in good time with the Mikado, it is doubtful if civil war would have raged in the 1st year of Meiji. The present Government should therefore take warning by this, and at once voluntarily concede rights and liberties to the people, and, above all, the establishment of a Representative Assembly, so as to deprive the discontented *samurai* of all chance of creating disturbances for their own selfish ends under the guise, and on the plea, of liberty for the people.

We do not like to compare our Government to an institution which has ceased to exist, but will do so on this occasion, with the object of trying to give our readers a clearer idea of our opinions.

We think that the upper classes in this country resemble the Constitutionalists of France. Such men as Lafayette and Mirabeau

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were the leaders of these Constitutionalists, and caused the nobles to be deprived of their privileges, laws to be reformed, popular assemblies to be established, and the condition of the people generally to be improved. But these changes excited the resentment of the Royalists, as their power was crushed thereby, so that they secretly allied themselves with foreign powers for the purpose of putting down the Constitutionalists. At this time Danton and his followers, conceiving that the proceedings of the Constitutionalists were not vigorous enough, formed the Jacobin Club, the members of which pledged themselves to institute more thorough or startling reforms. To carry out these designs more effectually they united themselves to the Republican party, and were further joined by the Royalists on account of their hatred of the Constitutionalists. So the latter party was broken up, the Republicans gained power and the Monarchy fell. The reason of this was that though the Constitutionalists desired to introduce reforms to which the Royalists objected, yet their advancement was not commensurate with the requirements of the Republicans, who advocated sweeping changes which pleased the populace, and thus secured success to their party.

Now our present Government resembles the Constitutionalists, the Feudal System party the Royalists, while those who hope to gain power by raising the cry of "Peoples' rights" resemble the Republicans of France. As in France, so here may the two extremes meet to overthrow the moderate party, and it is this result which we dread and which calls for watchful care.

The Causes of the Insurrection.

("Nichi Nichi Shimbun," 15th November.)

The suppression of insurrection by military force, and the subsequent punishment of the insurgents in accordance with law, are nothing but proper in a case of rebellion. But if unduly severe measures are resorted to in such cases, the minds of the officials are apt to become more stern than is desirable in their attitude towards the unoffending section of the people, whose rights may thereby be jeopardized. This danger is always one of the residues of civil war, while all history shows that these crises afford special opportunities for the exhibition of wisdom in a Government.

The recent southern insurrection was quelled in ten days, and the country restored to the tranquillity from which it was disturbed. It is well, therefore, that the officials should now display a special discretion in not intermeddling between the people and their rights, and in refraining from applying to the well-disposed those ideas which were previously applied to the insurgents.

As we have repeatedly stated before, the Kumamoto insurrection had its origin in an extravagant sense of conservatism. But, if all we have heard be true, the acts of the authorities have in no slight degree tended to bring it about.

We shall not dwell upon the acts of those who are now dead, but we must be excused for the liberty we take in saying that the discontent and anger of the *Jimpu* party were certainly inflamed by the acts of the officials. Had the irritable conservatism of these men been more judiciously taken into account, there would have been no difficulty in dealing with them.

What must have been the feelings of these old-school men, for instance, when ordered to give up their swords and pensions? In the eyes of those who are so eager for reforms, these steps may appear proper enough and untainted by any harshness or injustice. But to men of more conservative minds they had so bewildering an effect as to produce a sense of intense perplexity and the greatest misgiving in regard to the future.

Orders of this nature having been issued by the Government, it behoved the local officials to carry them out with extreme circumspection. But, instead of this, another order was given that the old top-knots should be cut off and the hair should be worn in the foreign style. This greatly increased the existing anger. The wearing of the hair in foreign style undoubtedly changes the appearance, and it might be supposed that men so externally transformed were adopting foreign ideas. But what effect had it on their minds? Were they the less animated by conservative notions? Let men wear their hair as they choose. Rely on it that they are not governed any the easier because they have been made to change their style of hair-dressing.

These *samurai* have been deprived of their birthright, military service is no longer required from them, and they have lost all that they held in the highest honour. They differ now hardly in anything from common merchants and farmers.

In this condition of mind, not even the mildest and kindest attitude towards them of the officials would have restrained their discontent—the bitter fruit of a pride deeply wounded. Yet what treatment did they actually receive from the officials? When it was all-important that their anger and discontent should be dissipated by sympathy, the officials acted in an exactly opposite direction, and went so far in many cases as to turn them into contempt by speaking disdainfully to them, thus arousing in them deep indignation. This was gravely wrong.

Look again at the manner in which the affair of the public assembly was treated. So long as the officials permitted it to be open, and the people chose their representatives, it should have remained open, and the authorities should have done all in their power to make it bring forth as much good fruit as possible. But to order it to be closed so soon after it was opened, naturally surprised and exasperated the people, and seemed to prove that an assembly would be permitted so long as it made men wonder at the progress and enlightenment of which it seemed to prove the existence, but not if it solely had the public good for its object.

The officials looked down upon these conservatives with an excessive contempt, and thought they could treat them in the most arbitrary manner, and their conduct towards them became in consequence extremely oppressive.

Now it must have taken ten days at least for the two hundred men of this *Jimpu* party to unite with Mayebara, and as Kumamoto is a comparatively small place—of nothing like the extent of Tôkiô—the officials must have heard of the plot which was laid before the fatal night of the outbreak. Why is it then that steps were not taken to prevent it? The fact is that the authorities looked down with an excessive contempt upon the conservatives, and thought they could crush them at any moment with perfect ease, and thus became careless and were taken off their guard.

The real origin of the Kumamoto insurrection was the intense conservatism of those engaged in it, but the proximate cause of it was the oppressive rule of the authorities, and this is greatly to be lamented. The judges will now doubtless pass capital sentences upon all who deserve death, and pardon all others who may deserve any such greater leniency as the law allows, and these are the proper steps to be taken. At the same time let us hope that those who joined the rebellion in a moment of anger and excitement, and who sincerely repent of their acts, will be mercifully dealt with. If the officials are too severe and act in a spirit of excessive harshness, they will exhibit this towards the unoffending portion of the people and disturb them in the enjoyment of their rights. As the present authorities know their duties, our advice may be superfluous; but we have written the above to show the view commonly taken by the public of this subject.

The Elder Saigo.

("Nichi Nichi Shimbun," 18th November.)

Examine well the recent conduct of Saigo Kichinosuke.

Do those who imagined that Saigo would take active measures against the Government still doubt his loyalty? Or are they not now convinced that they were wrong?

Saigo suddenly retired from office in the winter of 1873, and since that time men have not ceased to make conjectures regarding his intentions. Some supposed that he was trying to unite all the *samurai* in opposition to the Government, while others thought that he stood aloof out of enmity to the administration. Others again said that the country could not get on without him. Many other rumours of this nature kept the minds of men in constant doubt.

We expressed our own views on this subject in the spring, but were opposed by other writers outside; and when Mayebara himself was under suspicion it was commonly asked, Is not Saigo inciting these discontented men? But when the insurrection actually did take place, the *samurai* of Kagoshima took no part in it, and we are led to believe that what we wrote in the spring was correct. And as the suspicions regarding Saigo were not confined to the public writers, we will give our reasons for thinking that no such doubts regarding him have any real foundation.

At the time of the Saga insurrection the insurgents themselves and the mass of the people expected that Saigo would take part in it. But was it not owing to his influence that the *samurai* were withheld from joining in it?

When one of our men-of-war was fired upon by the Coreans last winter, it was at once expected that the Satsuma clan would rise to the cry of a Corean expedition, and thus try to embarrass the Government. But it was owing to Saigo that no such cry was raised.

Some time ago when the Government was discussing certain reforms, the Cabinet split up into two parties, one of which tried to induce Saigo to join it. But he refused to stir from his position.

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Although Kumamoto and Akidsuki are in the neighbourhood of Kagoshima—a *ken* unquestionably saturated with discontent—the *samurai* of the *ken* took no part in the insurrection, and this was wholly owing to Saigo's influence.

Mayebara and his party have long been trying to win over Saigo to their side, and even pretended they had received supplies of arms from him. But was it not owing to Saigo's influence that Mayebara received no assistance from the Satsuma *samurai*?

These are among the troubles the country has gone through since Saigo resigned and returned to his native province, but he has not only given all these discontented men no assistance, he has forbidden his name to be associated with them, and all this proves how resolutely he has stood aloof from these exhibitions of discontent.

We believe that all these suspicions regarding Saigo's loyalty arise from the belief that he is discontented with and antagonistic to the present Government. And the *samurai* think that because they are themselves discontented and Saigo is so likewise, he would join them in any act of insurrection. But we appeal to the facts adduced above to show the absurdity of these views. The public writers have cast suspicions where they cannot lie, and the discontented have placed their faith on a man who refuses to have anything to do with them. Did they know how loyal this man is, they would not have written as rashly as they have.

Those who imagine that if Saigo were in the Cabinet affairs would be more harmoniously administered, show that they do not understand the character of his mind. He is a strong man in war, but he is little skilled in dealing with civil affairs, and, we believe office to be extremely distasteful to him.

Saigo is content with the honours bestowed upon him for his former services, and has no wish but to enjoy a peaceful life in his own home. Thus there are no grounds on which to suspect his loyalty.

We recommend the discontented not to expect any countenance from Saigo, or they will assuredly be disappointed; and we may inform the public writers that he is in no way suited for civil office, and thus it is quite wrong to wish he were in the Government. He is not discontented, but enjoys his retired life, perfectly content and unswervingly loyal.

Wise Forbearance.

("Hochi Shimbun," 4th November.)

Men who make large sums of money at the close of a war by extensive speculations, think that the carrying on of regular mercantile business involves too much trouble, and are continually looking about to find some way in which money may be made with less labour. Having once been successful, they imagine that they must always be so. But although money is only to be made by speculation when a country is in an unsettled condition, the idea of resorting to it seldom leaves the minds of those who have profited by it, even though times have become more settled. Thus they often incur severe losses, and thus it happens that so many men become bankrupts after a war. The number of bankruptcies in the United States since the civil war has been very large, though we understand that now, after a lapse of ten years, commercial affairs there are resuming a more settled condition.

The vast number of bankruptcies which have recently occurred in Japan have, we believe, originated in this way, and those who have thus been ruined owe their fate to this source. What, however, are the reasons why there have been so many bankruptcies among the steady going merchants? If we are not mistaken, they are as follows:—

1.—The country having been unsettled, no correct estimates could be made of the quantity of goods required for consumption.

2.—Those who lend money do not leave it in the hands of the borrowers for a sufficient length of time to enable them to turn it to good account. On the contrary, they constantly press for its return.

Thus the merchant has two sources of embarrassment to contend with and finds the greatest difficulty in avoiding failure. If he had only the first to fight against he might sell such superfluous goods as he had in hand, and thus manage to discharge his debts; or, if he had only the second difficulty to meet, he could agree with his creditor to pay the debt little by little, and thus avoid ruin. But as both these difficulties have to be contended against, and as we can see no present remedy for them, the merchants are likely to have a bad time.

Previous to the civil war, the quantity of goods required for consumption was fairly well settled, and bankruptcy was a very rare thing. And again, those who lent money did not demand the immediate return of it, but allowed the borrowers sufficient time to get a good footing in business, and these two facts combined to prevent during the Tokugawa times the frequent bankruptcies which now occur.

Nine years have passed since the Revolution, times are again becoming more settled, and the disappointments caused by the difficulty of getting trustworthy estimates of the quantity of goods required for consumption is fast decreasing and will soon disappear. But, much to our regret, there is still far too great a tendency in lenders to seek the return of their loans before their creditors have had time enough to establish themselves in business. If the lenders always got back the whole of their money by thus pressing for it, something might be said for the practice. But this is seldom the case, for a borrower who is pressed to return money is seldom able to pay back the whole amount lent him, and thus loss comes to one side and ruin to the other. If the money were allowed to remain in the hands of the borrower until he had the power of returning it, from the proceeds of his business, both these evils might be avoided, and the course would be more profitable for both sides. Failing this, the borrower tries to get money elsewhere to save himself from the disgrace of bankruptcy, and if successful—which, by the way, he seldom is—he may do well. But if not, he becomes insolvent. Would it not be better then for the creditors to allow their money to remain with the borrower as long as possible, and not to give so much trouble and incur so much risk of loss to both sides by urgently demanding it?

We are happy to say there are signs of a change in this respect coming about. An example has been lately set by the Horaisha in the matter of Mr. Goto's obligations. His debts were over a million of *yen*, and a request was made by him that they might be gradually liquidated by the proceeds of sale of coal from the Takashima mine. The creditors agreed to this, thinking that it would be better to get the whole of their money back, even though but slowly, rather than lose it altogether. This seems to us to indicate that there will be less pressure than formerly put upon debtors, and under this lighter treatment business will improve. We are happy to think that this conduct on the part of the Horaisha may set a good example. We extol the generosity of the creditors, and trust our expectations may be realized.

REVIEW.*

IT is to be regretted that European scholars have paid so little attention to the old classical literature of Japan, and have for the most part confined their studies to works belonging to a period which, when compared with the one which preceded it, justly deserves to be called the Dark Age of Japanese History—an age of decadence in the literature, of decay in the language, and of degeneracy in the national customs and character. The records, however, of even the most barbarous times have a value of their own, and in the case of Japan, the history of the age of decadence which may be said to have come to a close with the late Revolution derives an additional interest from its nearness to our own day. We were therefore disposed to welcome any trustworthy addition to our knowledge of this period, but we fear that Mr. Dickins' Translation of the *Chiushingura* cannot be regarded as of very great value in this respect.

Of the original Japanese work it is unnecessary to say much. It has no great literary merit, but is certainly a curious picture of the manners of the time, and with scenes of feudal pomp, of overstrained loyalty and filial obedience mingled with brutal insult, violence, licentiousness, assassination and suicide, it faithfully reflects the semi-barbarous state of society of which it is the product.

Mr. Dickins' mode of translation is somewhat peculiar. He says that it is made partly from the text of the abbreviated form in which the story is more commonly met with, but mainly from the *jōruri* (or musical romance) in which the tale is amplified and adapted for theatrical recitation, "and that a few explanatory additions, necessary to make the story plain to the English reader, have been incorporated with the translation, which is throughout, and purposely, a free one, and in some instances it has been found advisable to leave untranslated, or to translate shortly portions of the original."

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* *Chiushingura*, or the Loyal League, a Japanese Romance, translated by Frederick V. Dickins.

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It is perhaps not to be wondered at that the *Chiushingura*, subjected to this process, should have become converted from a stage-play, which it is in the original, if words have any meaning, into a 'romance,' but whether the result should be called a translation seems questionable. Most part of it is, however, undoubtedly intended as a translation from the Japanese drama known as the *Chiushingura*, and as such we shall accordingly proceed to examine it.

We presume that it is the word *Daijo* which is translated 'Author's Preface.' But there is no Author's Preface to the *Chiushingura*, and what Mr. Dickins has given us as a preface is really only the first few lines of the *Daijo*, or Introductory Act, and is recited in the theatre as much as any other part of the play. Indeed there is not even a full stop at the end of the so-called preface. It is grammatically connected with what follows. With these loose notions of the character of the original, the translation itself is perfectly in accordance, as our readers will see by comparing the versions given below.

Mr. Dickins' translation.	*Our translation.*
Everyone knows that, to enjoy a savory dish, one must eat some of it; and the confusion of a country where the loyal and brave deeds of worthy *samurai* remain unnoticed is like that of a dark night, when not so much as a star-twinkle is to be seen; which is the reason why I have written down what follows.	Though there be a savory dish, if no one eats of it, its flavour is unknown. Thus when a country is at peace, the loyalty and valour of good *samurai* are concealed, like the stars which are unseen in the daytime, but become visible in the confusion of night. An instance of this, here in this *kana*-written—(The remainder of the play is the noun which this last adjective qualifies).

Truly the confusion of this translation is like that of a dark night when not so much as a star-twinkle is to be seen!

We have taken the trouble to compare the first act of the Japanese original with the English version, and after making every allowance for the peculiar mode of translation, we must say that these seven pages contain many more blunders than we care to enumerate. The main thread of the story is doubtless preserved, and many of the incidents are not badly described, but errors in detail are so numerous that we cannot help thinking that Mr. Dickins would have shown greater discretion if he had postponed the publication of this book until he had more thoroughly mastered the language in which it is written, or obtained the assistance of a more competent scholar than himself.

The following are a few of the errors to be found in these seven pages are applied.

The words 'Imperial' and 'Majesty' are applied to the Shôgun, a vulgar error which we thought had long ago been exploded, and for which the original *Chiushingura* affords no justification.

'*Zai Kamakura no Shitsuji* does not mean "Prime Councillor under H. M. the Shôgun" but is more like 'Governer at Kamakura,' and the *Gochisô no Yakunin* were not 'gentlemen-in-waiting to the Shôgun' but officers appointed to attend to the reception of the Shôgun's brother on the occasion of his visit to Kamakura.

In Nawoyoshi's speech he is made to say 'our will' where the real translation is the 'stringent command, *i.e.* of the Shôgun.

The following translations speak for themselves.

Mr. Dickins' translation.	*Our translation.*
I venture, therefore, to advise Your Excellency to rescind your order.	They ought not to be offered (to the shrine), says he bluntly.
* * *	* * *
You dare to interrupt me, Moronawo, and tell me my counsel is not seasonable.	You have gone too far when you use the word unseasonable to Moronawo.
* * *	* * *
If the contents of this coffer should be placed in the treasury without being identified, and it should turn out afterwards that Nitta's helmet is not among them, what ridicule would be incurred! Away with you!	If amongst the helmets undistinguishable which is which, we offer (to the God) that which we conjecture to be the right one, and it should afterwards prove not to be so, what ridicule would be incurred! Away with you, with your raw youngster's appearance, and your uncalled for advice!
* * *	* * *
Ho! there; take out the forty-seven helmets in yonder coffer, and show them one by one to the Lady Kawoyo.	I expected this would be so, and therefore I placed the forty-seven helmets which lay fallen and scattered (on the field) in this Chinese coffer. Cause her to distinguish among them.
* * *	* * *
She afterwards, however, picked it up and returned it to Moronawo.	Moronawo, unwilling to let any one see it, takes it up in his hand and says, "Even in returning it to me it has touched your hand."

We have not examined the remainder of Mr. Dickins version of the *Chiushingura*, but a hasty inspection of the notes brought to light a plentiful crop of blunders.

Referring to a passage in the translation in which the crows are described as "filling the air with their sweet sad song" (p. 34), Mr. Dickins supplies us with the following information.

"The Japanese, strangely enough as it appears to us, detect in the hoarse tones of the crow the notes of love." We have not been able to find any foundation for this startling statement except an abominable pun in the original *Chiushingura* on *Caw* (*!*) and *Kawaii*, 'loveable' or 'pitiable.'

Kutsuwa (p. 86) is not 'stirrup' but 'bit.'

Chô-nin, (p. 134) or 'street-people,' does not include the 'peasant' as Mr. Dickins would have us believe. How could it?

Go men (p. 157) lit. 'honorable face.' It would surely have been easy for Mr. Dickins, if he must write a note on this word, to have found out the correct derivation, viz. honorable permission. A slight knowledge of the Chinese character would have saved him from this mistake.

"A *jôruri* is a sort of dramatic prose romance." (Appendix p.3) A *jôruri* is not a "romance," but a drama, and it is only partly in prose, the choral narrative being composed in a somewhat irregular kind of verse.

"Yoshida Kenkô, a mediocre versifier." (Appendix p. 16). Our gratitude to Yoshida Kenkô for the pleasant hours we have spent over his charming book of essays, the "*Tsure-dzuregusa*" will not allow us to let this pass unnoticed. To describe Yoshida Kenkô, (better known as Kenkô bôshi) as 'a mediocre versifier' is much as if one called Swift 'a mediocre versifier,' ignoring his 'Tale of a Tub' and 'Gulliver's Travels.'

"The *Bannai*.—A *Bannai* seems to have been a captain or chief of the guard." (Appendix p. 16) *Bannai* is a man's name, not the name of an office. The *Ban* of *Bannai* has nothing to do with 'guard,' as Mr. Dickins would have seen, had he been acquainted with the Chinese characters with which this name is written.

"*Utsu, utsutsu*, 'to sleep,' 'dream' etc." (Appendix p. 39) Here the errors are closely packed. *Utsu* and *utsutsu* are totally different words, one being Chinese and the other Japanese. Neither of them is a verb, and neither of them means 'to sleep,' 'dream,' etc. *Utsu* means 'gloom,' 'melancholy,' and *utsutsu* is the 'waking reality,' a meaning nearly opposite to that given by Mr. Dickins. Dr. Hepburn has fallen into the same error, which is shared by ignorant Japanese, but the Dictionary translated by Leon Pagès from the Portuguese gives the correct meaning.

One might have thought that Mr. Dickins' success in translating the *Chiushingura* was hardly such as to encourage him to attempt the much more difficult work which he calls "The Ballad of Takasago." But we must cut short our notice of it. In a note to the first page we find the following:

"The author was one Kwanzei, a composer of *Nô*, (historical dramas with musical accompaniments, commonly based on episodes of the long feud between the Gen and Hei families) who flourished about the year 1450 A.D. The ballad is often sung, etc...."

Mr. Dickins will no doubt be surprised to learn that the Takasago, although not historical, nor connected with the wars of the Gen and Hei families, is yet actually one of those very *Nô*, which he incorrectly describes. 'Lyrical Drama' is perhaps the term which will convey the best idea of their character to English readers.

Under the impression, no doubt, that he was translating a ballad, Mr. Dickins gives us the speech which fol-

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lows the opening stanza in ballad verse, and introduces the line

"Now list ye to my lay."

On turning to the original, however, it appears that Tomonari's 'lay' is not a lay at all, but prose—downright, unmistakeable prose. Like M. Jourdain, who had been talking prose all his life without knowing it, Mr. Dickins has been translating prose without being aware of it, just as in the *Chushingura* he has translated page after page of verse, apparently without the slightest suspicion of the fact. If the absence of metre and musical notation were not a sufficient indication that this speech was in prose, there is also the word *Kotoba* noted at one side at the beginning of it, a sure sign to any one familiar with Japanese dramatic literature that this is not poetry, but one of the prose speeches of the actors. But perhaps this prose is of so elevated and ornamental a kind as fairly to deserve the name of poetry. Our readers shall judge for themselves. In the literal translation which we give below, we dare assure them that every atom of the divine spirit of poetry contained in the original has been faithfully preserved. Mr. Dickins' version is placed along with it for comparison.

Mr. Dickins' version.	*Our version.*
'Of Aso's shrine in Higo land, 'Within broad Kiushiu's way, 'The guardian Tomonari, I; 'Now list ye to my lay:	Well now! This is I, Tomonari, guardian of the shrine of Aso in the province of Higo in Kiushiu.
'Upon Miako's wondrous sights 'Not ever have I gazed 'And towards the royal city press 'To feast my eyes amazed.	Having never yet seen the capital, I have now made up my mind, and am going up to the capital.
'And by the way I fain would halt, 'And turn a space aside, 'Where Takasago's famous strand 'Fends Harima from the tide.'	Again, as this is a good opportunity, I wish also to see the shore of Takasago in Harima.

We have examined a good part of the remainder of this translation, but we shall not trouble our readers with the results, which are very much what might have been expected.

We are sorry that we have not been able to pass a more favourable judgement on Mr. Dickins' translations. It is evident that he has bestowed on them much time and labor, and no one appreciates better than ourselves the difficulties of his task. At the same time it must be remembered that the standard of Japanese scholarship has been greatly raised of late years. For one competent Japanese scholar whom we had ten years ago, there are now a dozen, and in the interests of Japanese scholarship, we feel bound to do what in us lies to prevent the standard being lowered.

Mr. Dickins has fortunately not devoted himself exclusively to Japanese studies. We understand that he is no mean proficient in several other branches of learning, and we have no doubt that in some of these he will find a less ungrateful field for his labours than the thorny one of Japanese scholarship.

We should not close this notice without a word of praise to the illustrations. They have been characteristically drawn by a Japanese artist, and convey an excellent idea of the scenes of the play as they are put upon the Japanese stage.

We learn that a telegram has been received, stating that the Hon. John Pope Hennessy, C.M.G., is to succeed Sir Arthur Kennedy, K.C.M.G., as Governor of this Colony.

This announcement will be no great surprise to the Hongkong community as Mr. Hennessy has been spoken of for a considerable period as the probable successor here of Sir Arthur Kennedy, on His Excellency's removal or retirement. Mr. Hennessy is at the present time the Governor of the Windward Islands at the entrance to the Caribbean Sea, and, in addition to being a C.M.G., is also a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and Knight of Malta.—*China Mail*, Nov. 16th.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A general meeting of the above society was held in the Imperial University (*Kai Sei Gakko*), on Wednesday the 22nd instant, Sir Harry S. Parkes, President, in the chair.

The recording secretary read the minutes of last meeting, and reported that at the last council meeting H. Machida, Esq., *Hakuraku Kuncai*, and Dr. Naumann, *Kai Sei Gakko*, were duly elected members of the society; also Dr. Syle had received communications from Kobe and Nagasaki stating that the time had not yet arrived when branches of the society could be profitably established at those places.

The Library Committee intimated the receipt of several journals, also the presentation from the President of a valuable work on Old Japanese Pottery, and a pamphlet from Mr. Boyle (with map) describing the Main Trunk Lines of Railway between Yedo, Kiôto and Niigata. The corresponding secretary mentioned having received from Mr. Brunton a report issued by the English Government Meteorological Department. This report was compiled by Commander Tizzard of H. M. S. *Challenger* from observations made during the last few years at the Lighthouses of Japan. Although these observations had been somewhat severely criticized in some of the English scientific papers on account of the results shewing probable errors in some of the instruments used, still it was pleasing to find that Japan could furnish sufficient data for the production of a report at all. Another contribution Prof. Ayrton had to bring before the notice of the members was the Introduction to the book which was being written in French by their indefatigable member Dr. Geerts. This book was intended to be an encyclopædia of Japanese and Chinese Natural History. Too much importance could not be attached to this work of Dr. Geerts', since nothing could be of greater value to a man arriving in this country, desirous of studying its Natural History, than to be able at once to learn what is already known on the subject. From a hasty glance at the Introduction Prof. Ayrton had learned that petroleum was discovered in Echigo in 668 A.D., and that there was a Chinese Work on "Plants that can be used as food during a famine." Now if it be remembered what strenuous exertions the Indian Government had to make to ward off last year the disastrous results that might have followed from the Bengal famine; and if it be considered that at this very moment the Madras Government is sorely tried in preventing the failure of the monsoon producing starvation on a large scale; that but the other day the police had to be employed to quell a famine riot in Madras; it will be seen that any information regarding the substitution of some other food for rice in time of famine is of the greatest importance to a rice-eating people like the Japanese. Another class of books referred to by Dr. Geerts was works on ornamental plants. One of these, *Somoku-kinyo shu*, containing accounts of variegated leaf culture, might prove popular amongst foreign horticulturists. Mention is of course made in this Historical Introduction to Dr. Geerts' large work of Von Siebold's arrival in 1823, and of his collecting during six years, with good Japanese assistance, 2,000 specimens of plants and many animals, and of his success in acclimatizing in his garden in Leyden on his return many new hydrangias and other plants.

Dr. Syle proposed that the opportunity should be taken of recording the sense of the great loss the Asiatic Society of Japan has sustained in the death of Mr. Hatakeyama, late Director of the Imperial University, who was one of its earlier members, and to whom the Society are under many obligations for the facilities of meeting which they now enjoy. This motion was seconded by Mr. Hamao and warmly approved of by the meeting. The President sympathized with the Society in its loss of Mr. Hatakeyama, whom he had known both abroad and in his own country, where he had on several occasions to fill difficult positions. His loss he could not but regard as that of a personal friend.

The chairman then called on Mr. Aston to read his paper "On modern Shintô burial ceremonies."

Some interesting discussion followed. Professor Ayrton asked for information regarding the custom the Japanese had of wrapping white paper round the hilts of their swords at funerals. In answer to this Sir Harry Parkes thought it a

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very natural custom, as it was merely putting a symbol of mourning on an important part of dress, and was parallel to the English custom of soldiers wearing black cloth on the arm. Mr. Aston observed that on funeral occasions the *chonin* even were allowed to wear swords, thus shewing what an important part of dress the sword was considered to be.

Professor Smith enquired whether Buddhist and Shintô ceremonies were not often mixed, and whether cineration was peculiar to one or the other of these religious systems. Dr. Syle remarked that however it might be in Japan as to the blending of Shintô with Buddhist rites, in China there was a great mixture at funerals of Buddhist with Tauist ceromonies. It had been said that as long as a Chinaman was in prosperity he was a Confucianist, when he fell sick and was in dread of death he was a Buddhist; and when his house was burnt up or some other outward calamity happened, he was a Tauist. Among the common people in and around Shanghai it was the custom for a Taondse to officiate at the house of the deceased, and as the body was carried out over the threshold he dashed in pieces with a heavy knife a bowl of earthenware—his object being to scare away the vampyre which is supposed to be waiting at the door to molest the departed. As to white being the mourning colour, the contrast between Asia and Europe was marked, for, beginning at Greece and going westward, we find black selected as the colour most expressive of the sorrow of sorrows. It was the boast of Pericles that he had never caused one family in Athens to wear black. If we knew the mourning colour among the Persians we might perhaps find a turning-point from which this noteworthy divergence commenced. At some Shintô funerals offering were made of rice, fish, fruits, wine, and flowers, and the ceremonies were remarkably impressive from their simplicity and the beautiful symbolism they embodied.

Prof. Marshall remarked that white being the mourning colour was not confined to the Far East, for even in England white was considered a mourning colour, the hearses carrying the bodies of children being covered with cloth of that colour, &c. Sir Harry Parkes also remarked that at Japanese funerals men generally wore stuff of a grayish slate colour and not pure white.

The President then accorded a vote of thanks to Mr. Aston in which the meeting heartily concurred.

Sir Harry Parkes then read the 2nd paper "On the mission to Rome in 1615 of an Envoy from the Prince of Sendai." This contained an account of a valuable old oil painting and illuminated parchment document, which was presented to His Majesty the Emperor at Sendai on the occasion of his journey to the North. The painting, executed in Italy, is the portrait of the Envoy, while the other is an interesting document which granted to him the freedom of the city of Rome. Through the kindness of His Excellency Iwakura, and as a mark of his great appreciation of the work of the Society, the President was enabled to shew these this evening to the members. The light they threw on the history of the empire at the time of the mission was listened to with great interest. Unfortunately on account of the lateness of the hour the reading of some letters, &c., connected with the Mission, had to be postponed. A vote of thanks having been accorded to the President, His Excellency Iwakura, Mr. Aston, and Mr. MacClatchie, to all of whom the members were indebted for this interesting paper, the meeting adjourned.

'The Göteborg Insurance Company have just voted a substantial sum as a reward to a Swedish boy twelve of age who has successfully navigated the schooner *Takla Maria*, of Göteborg, from Lagos to Falmouth. He is the son of the captain of the schooner. The vessel had scarcely left Lagos when his father, the mate, and some of the crew were taken ill, and obliged to remain in their beds. None of the other sailors, possessed any knowledge of navigation; but the boy, who knew how to take a solar observation, navigated the ship, and, after a voyage of six months, brought her into Falmouth, where the sick men were taken into hospital.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The American papers report that Professor Westbrook, after delivering a temperance lecture at Painesville, Ohio, got intoxicated, and falling in front of a locomotive was run over and killed. It is said that the professor was widely known in the West.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Correspondence.

JAPANESE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Tôkiô, November 20th, 1876.

Sir,—Since writing my letter dated 6th instant, on the subject of Japanese weights and measures, I have succeeded in collecting material which enables me to calculate the exact equivalent of the various denominations under this class, and am now engaged in making up a table of the same, which, I trust, when ready, may prove of assistance to those who have occasion to use such figures.

Dr. Hepburn in reply to my letter gives what he now considers the correct equivalent for certain weights and measures. I, however, find his figures disagree more or less with those arrived at by myself, and believing mine to be exact, I will here give the equivalent of those particular quantities mentioned by Dr. Hepburn, hoping that he will continue to consider my remarks as well-meant, and assuring him that nothing but the interest I take in the matter, and a desire to have it finally cleared up, prompts me to take up the pen.

To find the equivalent of the *Momme* by comparison is extremely difficult; for the weights used in commerce and daily life necessarily all differ a little; hence repeated comparisons may give different results if made with various weights, though they be of the same denomination. An accurate comparison can only be made with *the Standard Momme*, kept by the Government, and even then a minutely delicate balance is required. At the Ôsaka Mint they must undoubtedly have better facilities in this respect than anywhere else in the country; and by that institution the *Momme* has been found to weigh 57.971 grs. troy. The *Fun* then is 5.7971 grs. and the *Rin* 0.57971 grs.

A *Tan* never measures less than 25 or more than 28 *Shaku Kujira*, and is now usually reckoned at 26 *Shaku*. One *Shaku Kujira* being equal to 1.25 *Kane Shaku*, the length of the *Tan* in English measure is from about 31 feet to 34 feet 9½ inches.

The *Hiki* then, taken at 2 *Jô* 6 *Shaku* to the *Tan*, is not, as Dr. Hepburn says, equal to about 52 feet, but to 64.62377 feet, or a little over 21½ yards.*

The measure of capacity called the *Go*, according to Government notification dated February 19th this year, measures 2.1 *Sun* square by 1.47 *Sun* deep, which is slightly different from the dimensions given by Dr. Hepburn. The *Go* consequently contains 6.48269 cubic *Sun*, which is equal to 11.00869 cubic inches.

The *Koku*, accordingly, contains 11008.69 cub. inches, or 39.7033 Imperial Gallons, or 4.9629 Bushels (5 Bushels less by 2⅜ pints, nearly).

The same result is obtained by calculating from the *To*, the largest measure in use, which contains 648.269 cubic *Sun*, or 1100.869 cubic inches.

I remain, Sir,
Yours obediently,
WILLIAM BRAMSEN.

GRIFFIS' "MIKADO'S EMPIRE."

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yokohama, 21st November, 1876.

Dear Sir,—In the *Japan Herald* of yesterday I observe the following letter:

To the Editor of the *Japan Herald*.

Dear Sir,—The title given to my translation of the *Hiak'-Kajô* of Iyeyas' has from time to time been objected to by implication, and more recently ridiculed by the writer of a review of Mr. Griffis' book in the columns of a local journal, who suggests that *testament* or *will* would be preferable to *legacy*. Might I ask why?

Yours truly,

Yokohama, November 20th, 1876. J. F. L.

The remark in the review to which J. F. L. objects was based on the supposition that in the title Legacy of Iye-

* In this, as in the following calculations, the *Kane Shaku* is taken as equal to 10·33 mètre, this being the equivalent fixed last year by the Department for Public Surveys. All measures are, I am told, now made to this standard. 10/33 mètre I make equal to 0.9942118687 English feet.

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yasu, the word legacy was meant to be a translation of the Japanese word by which the document in question is usually designated. In the above letter, however, I understand J. F. L. to imply that he considers *Hiaku Kajo*, Hundred Articles, to be the proper native appellation, and that the title *Legacy* of Iyeyasu is one which he himself gave to his own translation of it, irrespective of the Japanese name. J. F. L. must surely be aware than in its well established native designation the document in question is styled *Yui-jō*, which means, not legacy, but testament or will; and it was not competent for him, consistently with his duty as a translator, to suppress an important substantive in the name of the work he was translating and call it by a fanciful title of his own coinage. No doubt a valuable posthumous manuscript might, by a figure of speech, be called a legacy or even an heirloom; but in view of the fact that the correct rendering of the original name is undoubtedly testament, can J. F. L. urge any reason for substituting the word legacy, which would not equally have justified the translators of the Scriptures, had they been so wrong-headed as to misconstrue the titles of the two parts of the Bible into the Old and New Legacies?

YOUR REVIEWER.

ASAMA YAMA.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Tōkiō, November 21st, 1876.

Sir,—A short time ago a paper was read by Professor Marshall, of Tōkiō, before the Asiatic Society of Japan and subsequently published in your columns, upon a "Trip from Yedo to Kiyoto *viâ* Asama Yama." In this the writer gives a brief account of his ascent of Asama Yama and some particulars regarding the eruptions of that volcano. A few additional notes on the same subject may be of interest.

In the month of August last, I followed the route from Katsukake to Hanada on horseback, and thence by the slightly trodden pathway which leads to the crater on foot. The day was very inauspicious; excessively hot at the start, a sultry sky and not a breath of wind; yet, ere we had reached an elevation of 6,000 feet, the scene suddenly and entirely changed. Thick clouds enveloped us and a heavy thunderstorm set in, accompanied by a perfect deluge of rain, which did not abate one jot until we had covered the ascent and 1,000 feet of the descent. The view from the summit was thus totally obscured, but, on the other hand, the rain, as it rushed down the sides of the crater into the seething sulphurous mass, caused vast volumes of steam and vapour to arise; this combined with the roaring noise of the volcano and the raging of the storm, produced an effect of the wildest grandeur.

Our aneroid at the crater indicated a height of 8,800 feet, being a mean between the observation taken by Professor Marshall and another I have lately seen. The following account of the great eruption of 1781 is freely translated from a M. S. copy of a work entitled 農喩 *Nō Yu*, by Suzuki Busuke Masanaga, and as the author was an eye-witness of what he depicts, one may, making due allowance for the eccentricities of oriental imagination and calculation, accept it as a pretty truthful description.

"The dreadful famine in the 3rd year of Tenmei (1781) "was due to vast natural disturbances. The previous "winter and the following seasons were very irregular. "In winter the cabbages were in full flower; thunder- "storms frequent and the atmosphere as mild as that of "spring. It was generally expected that when spring "came the season would be a moderate one; but on the "contrary, it proved to be excessively cold—raining "always. May set in also very coldly; the people dress- "ed in their thick garments, and as they were afraid that "their cereals would be destroyed by the inclement "weather, the prices of all kinds of grain were much "raised.

"In July, Asama Yama in the province of Shinano "broke out; sand and ashes fell, accompanied by wind, "rain and sounds like those of earthquakes. The smoke "from the crater obscured the sky and heavy thunder- "storms raged continually. For a distance of two or "three *ri* around it was so dark that day could not be "distinguished from night. After a time, mud and lava "belched forth—the rumbling sound gradually increasing "in intensity. Sorely afraid were the people in the face "of calamities such as they had never before witnessed or "even dreamt of.

"The eruptions had lasted seven days and seven nights "when a fearful explosion occurred and the molten lava "swept over the surrounding country; dust and ashes being "spread over an area of twenty *ri*. Some of the rocks "ejected were of great size—measuring 78 feet in length "and 18 feet in height. Fifty-three villages and 1783 "houses which lay in the passage of the lava were de- "stroyed, and 3,078 lives lost. The current which swept "through the villages of Iwaki, Yoko, Matsuwo and "Kawara measured 18 *cho* in width, 1½ *ri* in length and "32 feet in depth.

"In addition to the disasters already mentioned, eighteen "villages were damaged."

I may add that on Asama one finds no such rest and shelter as he does on Fuji yama; not a drop of water can be procured. It is, therefore, well to arm one's self before starting with that familiar weapon commonly called a "pocket pistol"; the climb is sufficiently stiff to render it very acceptable at the end. The ride from the Wakasari-no-chaya, at the foot of the descent to Shinden, is interesting. The "silence of desolation" is around you; the north-west side of Asama, down which the great flow of lava swept in 1781, is on your left; a stream running in a deep gorge with wood on each side is on your right, whilst here and there the richness of the wild *flora* claims your attention.

Shinden is a small village, but the accommodation is clean and comfortable.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

W. B. M.

BEATO *vs* THE P. & O. CO.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yokohama, 25th November, 1876.

Sir.—In your last issue you correct your former note on the case Beato *v.* P. & O. The correction is correct, yet misleading. It is true that the Counsel for the P. & O. suggested the course of taking a verdict (not a judgment) subject to leave to move and that I agreed to that course. Before I agreed, or at all events immediately afterwards, the Acting Law Secretary read out, from what appeared to me a paper previously prepared, the three issues which were to be put to the Jury. The issues did then emanate from the Acting Law Secretary and not from either Counsel; but they were perfectly proper issues, and were as such agreed to by both parties.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

THE COUNSEL FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

RACE LOTTERIES.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yokohama, 20th November, 1876.

Dear Sir.—In your article of 18th instant about the Meeting of the "Yokohama Racing Association" I note the following sentence.

"The fact remains that the Association has had a very successful meeting, and has made some good rules regarding the declaration of their intentions by the owners of ponies, which ought to form part of the rules binding on any Club which may in future represent the racing interests of this community."

You are certainly under a wrong impression as to the rule "regarding the declaration of the intentions of the owners." They are only required to name the *first* event in each day for which any entered pony will run. A pony may therefore be entered in five or six events each day and declared to start for the second race: but being entered in other events, those who are not "in the secret" and don't rightly understand the "declaration" business, very naturally think they have a chance of a run for their money in some other race, when the *true* intention of

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the owner has been simply to run his pony as it suited his "little book." I myself, in an unguarded moment, purchased no less than five ponies in different races on the second day, and found afterwards that the *card on which I had betted* was not in the pack on each occasion. I therefore fail to see the benefit of the new rule.

Yours truly,

A LOTTERY VICTIM.

[Our correspondent wants more than the necessary conditions of the lotteries permit. Formerly no declarations of any kind were made, and the pony owners went to lotteries to hear buyers bid for horses which those owners knew were not going to run. More than this, they could buy cheaply through agents other ponies of their own which were intended to run in the same race, but which the public did not care to buy on the supposition that the ponies previously sold were sure of winning the prizes. After the owner has declared the first event for which his horse is to compete, the public must form their own inferences, as must the owner, of what the horse can subsequently do. The owner himself cannot know certainly what the pony may be able to do, and meanwhile the declaration he has made and the obligation incurred by making it, are as large a protection to the public as the nature of the lotteries permits. A door to fraud, formerly wide open and undoubtedly often used, has been closed by the new regulation. The security is not perfect, but it is as great as can be had. The only way by which the risk of loss in lotteries can certainly be avoided, is one which we have too much respect for the acuteness of our correspondent to indicate.—ED. *J. W. M.*

Law & Police.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before General T. B. VAN BUREN, Consul-General.

Monday, 20th November, 1876.

Clarence Blicker was again brought up on a charge of drunkenness.

Prisoner pleaded guilty, saying he could not help himself. He had been wandering about the beach with little or no money in his pocket, and no home to go to. He could not keep himself warm without a glass of *saké* now and again, and sickness rendered him incapable of work. He was quite played out, physically.

His Honour said he was sorry for prisoner, though he could not approve of his taking, not one, but several glasses at a time; and although it was not his province to send prisoner home, he would do so, however, at his own expense, and have prisoner shipped off by next steamer to San Francisco.

W. Gannon was charged with assault on the *momban* at the rope-walk on the Bluff, on the previous night.

Prisoner pleaded guilty.

Osumi Kiuso, a Japanese constable, stated:—Last night, shortly after ten o'clock I arrested prisoner on the Bluff over Ishikawa. Mr. Grauert came to me complaining that prisoner had been abusing his servant. I went to the rope-walk and saw prisoner coming out of the place; and Mr. Grauert asked me to arrest him. I did so and brought him to the station.

Hermann L. Grauert, sworn:—Last night my *momban* at the rope-walk came to me complaining that a European had been kicking him about and striking him. He was bleeding very much, and I saw that four or five of his teeth had been knocked out. I went with him to the rope-walk, and when we reached the gate I saw prisoner coming out. He confessed having struck the *momban*, and offered me $5 to let him go. I would not do so, however, and called for the Japanese police and had him arrested.

Iski, the *momban*, stated:—I am Mr. Grauert's *momban* at the rope-walk on the hill. Last night my wife and a man named Heinrichs were talking together. Gannon was in the place, and cried "*gakomashi*," and caught up a tea-pot and flung it at my wife, but missed her. Then he caught up the *hibashi* and was going to throw it too, but I interfered, and tried to wrest it from him. He fell down, and then got up and struck me in the face with his fist. I ran away to my master, Mr. Grauert, and told him. I gave prisoner no provocation whatever.

John Heinrich, sworn, stated:—Prisoner has been sleeping at my place for some time past, and his clothes have been there also. The night before last as I was talking with the *momban's* wife he came in and had some altercation with her. Then the row commenced. He threw the kettle at the *momban's* wife and then the *momban* himself tackled on to him, and threw him. After prisoner got on his feet again, he struck the *momban* twice in the face.

Prisoner stated:—I returned from a sea-otter voyage about six weeks ago. I went in to speak to the *momban's* wife last night as I wanted to know where some clothing of mine had gone to. The *momban* himself was pretty tight, and I am very sorry this row should have occurred.

His Honour said that prisoner was an able bodied man, fit to work on any ship. He had been before the Court several times lately, and had been an inmate of His Honour's hotel more than once. He had received good advice on these occassions, but had not followed it. This time he would be imprisoned for three months, and pay the *momban* $10 damages, or in default, three months longer in prison.

IN H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Law Secretary.

Saturday, November 25th, 1876.

A. JAFFRAY v. T. S. LILLEY.

Plaintiff claimed $15 for carriage hire.

Both plaintiff and defendant appeared personally.

Andrew Jaffray sworn, stated:—I am a livery stable keeper at No. 123. Mr. Lilley hired carriages from me several times. First on September 3rd, then on the 5th and 8th; these two latter items remaining unpaid. The bill was sent on board the *Sunda* at his own request, I think three times. He wrote inside the envelope that he would call in the evening to settle.

Defendant admitted the claim. He said he was 4th officer on board the *Sunda*. He had sent across to San Francisco for some money and expected to receive it on the 10th December; but till then he would not be able to pay the amount claimed.

His Honour ordered that the $15 should be forthcoming on the arrival of the *Belgic*, and that defendant should pay $3 costs besides.

THE PRIMATE'S CHARGE.

(The Times.)

The second instalment, reported by us to-day, of the Archbishop of Canterbury's Charge to the Clergy of his diocese is conceived in the same spirit as the first. He exhorts the parochial Clergy to take an enlarged view of their duties and functions, as he had before exhorted the Chapter, in the spirit, if not in the words which were once so resented in the House of Lords—"to set their house in order." The Primate is too clear-sighted and sagacious not to see that, however favourable matters may for the moment look, the National Church is in a very real sense on its defence. The attacks of its avowed enemies may be temporarily paralyzed, but the perils of the future do not wholly threaten from without; it is the Church's hold on the sympathies and intelligence of its own members which is in danger of being relaxed, and the Archbishop's main efforts are, therefore, wisely directed to the task of strengthening and renewing it. He has the sagacity to discern and the courage to avow that there are many points on which the temper, views, and opinions of the laity are at variance with those of the Clergy, and he knows that unless this breach can be promptly closed the Church may yet succumb, not from the violence of external attack, but from the indifference of some of its defenders and the rivalries of the rest. The Archbishop believes that the danger, real as it is, may be averted. He knows that a feeling in favour of Disestablishment is, to borrow his own expression, "in the air;" but he thinks it can be dissipated; and he makes one important point in relation to the general question which may be commended to the attention of the Liberation Society, and, indeed, of all who favour Disestablishment within or without the Church. "Who is to profit by Disestablishment?" he pertinently asks. It is, he seems to suppose, possible, and even probable, that Rome might become the residuary legatee of the Church. However this may be, we entirely agree with him that if the Dissenters persuade themselves that they would ever secure one tittle of the inheritance, they are under a vast delusion. "What are the Dissenting bodies that command the thousands of "our intelligent mechanics? Is there one of them that has any

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"enduring influence over the seething thought of this anxious "age?" The answer must clearly be given in the negative. There is, however, a counter question which must in fairness be asked, and that is, Do the clergy of the Established Church themselves possess that influence which their rivals lack? The answer, though given with more hesitation, must still, we fear, be No. It is, in fact, the decline of this influence which the Archbishop laments and would remedy, and his earnest counsel to the Clergy is that they should strive to recover and extend it by means of learning, piety, candour, and intelligence.

It must be acknowledged that the Primate's advice breathes a very different spirit from that to which we have been accustomed from so many clerical counsellors. The Clergy, as he truly says, cannot hope to recover their lost or waning influence by a reversion to superstitions which the world has long outgrown. Priestcraft is extinct in England, and, even if it could be revived, it would only replace one evil by a greater. Nor is minute dogmatism of any avail. Men's patience is exhausted by such theological hairsplitting as we reported last year from Bonn, and it is strange that any serious man should persuade himself that modern theological difficulties could be solved by defining anew the Procession of the Holy Ghost. Nor, again, will it do to say, as so many of the Clergy are prone to do, "Infidelity is wicked, and we will hold no "converse with it." This is virtually to give up the contest, to make a coward of the faith, and to refuse to fight even for the truth. What, then, is to be done? If we might translate the Archbishop's kindly and temperate counsel into the more trenchant language which laymen may without impropriety adopt, we would say to the Clergy, Make your learning conspicuous, your piety a shining light; treat all serious opponents with candour, all serious questions with intelligence, and with a sound appreciation of their real bearings and the influence they exercise on the minds and consciences of men; carry the war into the enemy's country, choose your own positions, and defend them with all the skill and force you can command. A mere defensive warfare is of no avail against modern scepticism. The unbeliever of to-day is a very different being from the "shallow infidel" who was so summarily demolished from the pulpits of the last generation. He may not be a formidable enemy to men who will meet him in open fight, but he is not an evil spirit to be exorcised nor a mere hobgoblin to be despised. He appeals to reason and evidence, and with reason and evidence he must be encountered and vanquished. But to do this needs patient learning, calm and sustained reflection, forbearance even with opinions which seem to deny the faith; for no controversy can be conducted without courtesy and mutual respect, adequate knowledge and intelligence, and trained skill in the conduct of an argument. If we reflect how frequently these qualities are all, or most of them, absent in the average clergyman, how very rarely they are all found in conjunction in any man, we shall appreciate the courage of the Archbishop's advice. It is the common failing of a clerical caste to prefer anathema to argument, and to condemn where it will not condescend to reason or refute. Happily, this has rarely been the attitude of the leaders of the English Church, however much the more fanatical of their followers may have urged them to assume it; nor can it be maintained with consistency by any who consent to call themselves Protestants. It is the wiser as well as the nobler course to say to the Clergy, Understand your age and you will lead it, and to abandon the old sacerdotal cry of, "Submit or be accursed." We must candidly confess, however, that we should look for greater results from such a change in the tone and attitude of the Clergy as their attention to the Primate's counsel would indicate than from any of the special measures he recommends. Theological knowledge and mental training are, no doubt, indispensable in controversy, and we are quite ready to admit that the great mass of the Clergy might with advantage be more highly educated, both professionally and generally. We regret, indeed, to find that the Archbishop, disturbed it may be by the somewhat hasty denunciations of one of his colleagues on the Bench, should show some mistrust of Oxford as a place of education for the Clergy, and give, as it were, a patent of orthodoxy to the sister University. We cannot forget that only a few months ago in the House of Lords the Archbishop expressed, with no less courage than truth, his conviction that neither University was likely to be less Christian than the nation at large; and we do not know that he has any reason for supposing that Oxford is at this moment lacking in the means and opportunities of sound theological instruction. This, however, is by the way; in our opinion it is not so much theological instruction that the Clergy need, as a spirit of intelligent harmony with secular thought. If the Clery would meet the difficulties of the world at large, they must begin by understanding them. Let them not surrender to their opponents the credit—to which they are by no means entitled—of possessing a monopoly of argument and reason. As the Archbishop says, their position is strong if they will only defend it like men; but they need to use the weapons of to-day, and no longer to put their trust in the obsolete armoury of bygone times.

As we said the other day, the condition of things is undoubtedly serious when even an Archbishop can regard Disestablishment as a possible issue, and when a leading statesman can ask, "Is the "Church of England worth preserving?" But it is no discouraging sign when the leaders of the Church know the dangers which beset them, and are prepared boldly to confront them. "The "seething thought of this anxious age," as it is well called by the Primate, has many tendencies which may properly cause apprehension to all thoughtful men, and we discern no sign that any Nonconformist body has the slightest command over them. Can they be met by a return to the superstitions we have long shaken off, and by the *bizarre* condemnations of the Syllabus? The common-sense and the unshaken Protestantism of the vast majority of Englishmen answer emphatically in the negative. Yet we cannot forget that the pride of Ultramontanism is unabated, that its aggressions are unrelaxed, while its pretensions were never so great as they are now. The contest with Rome was fought out by the great Anglican theologians of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, who were never afraid to meet their adversaries in debate. The contest now is not so much with Rome as with the more aggressive forms of scepticism and unbelief, but it must be waged with the same weapons of reason and trained intelligence; and if the combatants show the same vigour and earnestness, they may await the issue with no less confidence than their forefathers. Above all, they must not be alarmed at freedom of thought and investigation. The Archbishop struck one false note when he referred with something very like contempt to the "observed "traces of primæval man in some distant cave." The merits of that asserted discovery are quite another question; but we are jealous of a suggestion which gives a pretext for suspicion that there is anything in the constitution or traditions of the English Church to prevent it profiting by an advance of human knowledge. We are anxious to do all reasonable justice to the energy, benevolence, piety, and real self-sacrifice of the great mass of the English Clergy, but at the same time we feel it a simple duty to enforce on the rulers of the Church, as well as the rank and file, the Archbishop's own warning that the immediate perils which beset the Church are only to be met by courage, by charity, and, above all, by intelligence.

"GARMENTURE."

(The Saturday Review.)

Five and twenty years ago the celebrated Mrs. Amelia Bloomer made an effort to revolutionize the dress of her sex. The notice which attended the movement was out of all proportion to its results. Bloomer costume became famous, indeed, but was not adopted; for the simple reason that it was ugly in itself and unbecoming to the wearer. So the movement died out for the time; but now, with a new generation, it seems to be reviving. Once more an agitation is started in favour of the right of women to shape their coverings in accordance with the laws of health and comfort. Some members of the advanced sisterhood in America have instituted a society to be called the "American Free Dress League." If the costume they propose is as awkward, extravagant, and ungraceful as the language in which it is advocated, we may safely prophesy for it the early fate of Bloomerism. But the programme may speak for itself. In Mrs. Bloomer's day American as a language had not reached its present state of perfection. When she exhorted her friends to "do just as their impulses moved them to do," to cast off whatever they "found a burden, either in belief or apparel," and to fit themselves "for a higher sphere, instead of grovelling in the dirt," her expressions are fairly intelligible, if rather highflown. But the modern reformers put their thoughts that breathe into words that burn, or rather smoulder, with an irrepressible fire. "Whereas," they begin, the present fashionable dress is "unnatural and incompatible with health and exercise, is never likely to be consistent, and would not remain so if it could reach that point," it is to be repudiated by all friends of humanity. What the point is at which consistent dress would remain so appears to be a dark secret, buried in the bosom of these ladies of Philadelphia. But they go on with another and even more imposing "whereas." Fashionable dress is condemned as "inhuman in form, in the infliction of obstacles to locomotion and respiration"; and in the first resolution they advo-

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cate its abolition;" in order to "obtain true lives and equal opportunities in the pursuit of happiness"—equal to whose opportunities we are not informed, but no doubt there is a covert allusion to "another sex." The ladies proceed to say that their object is, further, "to elevate woman above slaveries and pernicious habits;" and they undertake to "reason with her, admonish and entreat her to cease accepting"—or, as we should say, in England, refuse—"bodily burdens, licentious and murderous inventions"—excellent advice, but apparently not addressed to those American women who use revolvers and bowie-knives. The murderous inventions spoken of are to be exchanged for "comfort-favouring, labour-lightening, and life-preserving garments." This is no doubt as it should be, and another resolution is worthy of it. "Women," we are told, "have duties in relieving the world of poverty," Their "extravagant and debilitating costume" is the "most fertile cause of human ills"—an assertion which has been made on other occasions, if we mistake not, regarding drink, Sabbath-breaking, slavery, the Divorce Court, and many other human ills; but the ladies of Philadelphia go on to assure the world that, without reform in the matter of clothing, which they describe as "this effort for prosperity, liberty, and equity," all other reforms "are abortive." With all this tall talk they are not disposed to leave this world without a definite proposal. They state the disease in language which is here and there vague, not to say obscure. But there is no obscurity in their proposed remedy. That is perfectly clear. The fertile cause of human ills is to be reached by—trousers. The reformed "garmenture," we read, "should be of dual form for the legs." Petticoats, it seems, are the fertile source indicated above. Garmenture for the legs of a dual form is to be the remedy. True, breeches were never called by so fine a name before, but there is no reason why they should not fit as well and be as useful under this designation as any other. A little further on the ladies do not scruple to use the more vulgar term. "The prejudice," they say, "against trousers for women is based on ignorance and tyranny,"—again there is a dig at the other sex—"is fostered by many vicious and sordid motives, and ought to be banished from the earth by the full sanction and fearless effort of all good people." This full sanction is not, however, to be easily obtained. At the second day's session of the League, as reported in the *Times* of Wednesday last, there were two forms of opposition to the movement. Mrs. Dr. Atwater could not afford to wear trousers. Her husband was a professional, though a liberal, man, and she herself had to earn her bread, and she feared that she could not afford to wear such a dress. Much comfort and encouragement was lavished on this weak sister, and the meeting passed on to encounter the second form taken by the opposition. Mrs. Merriwether, of Tennessee, made the frightful and unfounded assertion that women are generally valued for their personal appearance—a shocking statement which naturally threw the Congress into an uproar. But Mrs. Merriwether held her ground. She could not ignore the relations of life, thought it better to submit than to pain those around her, and gave utterance, in particular, to this noble sentiment—"I consider that I have more influence in the world in a trailed skirt." And no doubt she has. Influence must be sadly wanted by the members of the Free Dress League if they have to seek it in trousers. Mrs. Merriwether, in throwing the apple of common sense into the meeting, met with no support, and the League "hurled defiance" at Parisian fashions, decreed the universal use by American women of "garmenture of a dual form," and adjourned *sine die*.

Revolt against Parisian dictation in the matter of female attire exists on this side of the Atlantic as well as at Philadelphia. So far as we know, it has not taken the "dual form." The rebels are more moderate, though they object either on æsthetic or utilitarian grounds. Members of the æsthetic class complain that they might do more for the improvement of dress, but that their camp is divided by different feelings with regard to art. Some of them affect the costume of one school or period, some that of another and a party at which many meet is like a fancy ball. One lady regrets that, like Mrs. Dr. Atwater, she has not the courage to obey the principles of which she most warmly approves. Her dress is that of the time of Henry IV.; but where are the horns? She dare not wear them, but looks with contempt at the mustard-coloured sack and turned-up hair of an admirer of Queen Anne. The devotees of the præ-Raffaellite movements, who mix in wild profusion everything faded, and talk learnedly of the delicious harmony of tertiaries, have no admiration for the thin lady who has taken her under-garment as a pattern, lengthened it indefinitely in workhouse sheeting, trimmed it with gold braid, and called it Grecian. Such are the rivalries of celestial minds; but, so far, a dual garmenture has not been mentioned, and trousers are still reckoned among Turkish atrocities. The pratical side of the dress question is represented among us by fewer advocates; but there is the old lady who boasts that she has survived crinoline, and worn the same pattern of gown for forty years; and there are well-dressed Quakers, Sisters of various degrees of uniformity, and people who, without making any particular profession of faith, put their waists where nature intended waists to go, wear skirts that neither trail on the ground nor show their ancles, and sleeves neither stiffened with whalebone nor so tight as to impede the motions of their arms. The great mistake of the present custom of following the fashion is, that ladies seem to bow to the dictation of some one whom they would scorn to follow in anything else than dress. The caprice of a great lady who has something to show, or else something to hide, is made to regulate the dress of people in the furthest corners of the world. To some extent there has, in England and Germany at least, been a movement towards emancipation of late years. Sedan was not the victory of Prussians over French alone, but also of taste over vulgarity. That it should be a social crime to wear the same dress twice was the necessary result of such examples as were set in the days of the Empire, and all the richer fabrics—brocades, velvets, and such like—were little used. Dressmakers habitually regard the bodies of their customers as they regard the wire frames and lay figures which stand in their showrooms. They look on a human being as simply a prop for the display of so many yards of material, and never think of dress as a protection from cold, as an enhancement of the beauty of a form, or as a means of concealing its defects. There can be no question that we might be the better of costumes for women in this country. Political movements, strange to say, have done much to extinguish them among the lower classes. Smock-frocks are becoming scarce. The squire is not better dressed than his ploughman on Sunday, and the idea that we are all men and brothers has acted so as to make the workman ashamed of his clothes. Signal failure attends the attempt to give domestic servants a distinctive dress; for though footmen are obliged to wear the livery assigned to them, the housemaids cut away their caps and aprons until they are imperceptible, and adorn their ears and hands with rings. In ordinary girls' schools a uniform would prevent many heart-burnings and jealousies; and, in truth a much plainer fashion of dress would be found becoming by nine-tenths of the ladies who now disfigure themselves with so-called "Paris Fashions." One day lately, soon after the reopening of the National Gallery, when the rooms were full of people in second-rate milliners' costumes, fresh as they fondly believed, from Paris, there entered two ladies whom it was impossible not to welcome, so satisfactory was the effect of their "garmenture." Plain, flowing skirts of black serge, large white collars and cuffs, neatly fitting bodices, harmonized well with the surroundings. With them was a clergyman in a cassock and a broad-brimmed hat, and a child in soft unstarched muslin. The whole effect of the group was singularly pleasing, partly from the repose given to the eye by the plainness of the dress amid the frills and furbelows of the bystanders, and partly from the enhanced effect of the pictures, whose colours derived new brilliancy when contrasted with the folds of soft black. One is almost tempted to wish that a mourner's cloak should be given instead of an umbrella ticket to people who visit the Gallery. The effect of discordant colours is as painful to a sensitive eye as is loud talking at a concert to a delicate ear. The audience do not bring their own penny whistles when they assemble to hear good music.

But in one respect our American sisters are right, so far at least as their meaning can be made out under the veil of words in which they have disguised it. Modern fashionable dress is "inhuman in form." Whether a "dual garmenture" is more natural for the legs than a petticoat is a question. But it is no question that the proper cultivation, support, and development of the human frame by dress would tend to improve the appearance of all our clothes. If these things were considered to be of primary importance, then beauty of costume would follow by natural sequence. If the folds of our clothing, and especially of female clothing, followed the lines of the form, instead of distorting them—if graceful drapery were the first object aimed at—there would no longer be questionings as to long waists or short waists, crinolines, stays, or straps. Pleasing combinations of colour can be made more easily with stuffs in large masses, arranged with as little of sewing as possible. Instead of seeing Indian shawls made up into "costumes" and "polonaises," we should like to find our female friends learning how to put them on to the best advantage in loose folds; and if models are not to be found among the monthly bulletins of the Parisian milliners, let a visit be paid to the British Museum, and a morning spent in studying the exquisite draperies of the little Tanagra terracottas, the most beautiful fashion models we shall ever see.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—Our market is very dull and prices in most instances are quite nominal. The transactions in *Yarns* have been very small and quotations are lower; at the close there is, however, a slight enquiry for 16-24 *Yarns* to arrive. Shirtings are in a much depressed state, and even at the reduced quotations only small sales can be reported. For *T. Cloths, Drills, White Shirtings, Velvets, Turkey Reds* and *Taffachelass*, there is no demand.

Grey Shirtings:—							White Shirtings:—	
7 lbs	38½ yds	39 in.	per pce.	$1.50	to	$2.00	60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in.	per pce. 2.20 to 2.40
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,,	2.00	to	2.40	Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2—3 lb.	per lb. 0.77½ to 0.97½
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,,	1.75	to	2.12	Black Velvets	7.75 to 8.75
9 lbs	38½ ,,	44 in.	,,	2.35	to	2.75	English Drills 15 lbs.	40 yds, 30 in. 2.60 to 2.70
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.40	to	1.60	Taffachelass	12 yds, 48 in. 2.00 to 2.25
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.10	to	1.25		

Yarns.—

No 16 to 24	per picul	$29.50 to 32.00	No. 38 to 42 per picul $38.50 to 41.50
No. 28 to 32	per picul	$30.50 to 37.50	Reverse Twist 16-24 ,, $32.50

Woollens.—The market remains quiet and quotations unaltered. A demand for *Blankets* has sprung up, 6lbs. to 7lbs. being especially asked for at 47 to 48 cents per lb. Deliveries are more satisfactory, and therefore a better business may soon be expected.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds	32 in.	5.55	to	7.00	Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in. 0.27 to 0.32
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds	31 in.	4.25	to	5.75	Multicolored ,,	30 yds.	30 in. 0.30 to 0.40
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.	4.50	to	5.50	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.	0.80 to 1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds	32 in.	0.25	to	0.37½	Presidents	54 in. to 56 in.	0.75 to 0.80
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds	32 in.	5.75	to	6.00	Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.	0.45 to 0.60
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	16.50	to	17.50	Union	54 in. to 56 in.	0.60 to 0.75
Lastings, Japan	22 - 30 yds.	32 in.	12.00	to	13.00	Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs.	per lb 0.42 to 0.48
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in.	0.18½	to	0.19½			

Sugar.—Higher rates are reported from *China* and our market is therefore very firm, holders demanding a considerable advance for all kinds.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul	$4.10	China No. 4 Kook-fah	per picul	$5.65
,, in basket	,,	$3.80	,, No. 5 Kong-fun	,,	$5.10
Taiwanfoo in bag	,,	$3.90	,, No. 6 E-pak	,,	$4.20
do. in basket	,,	$3.60	Swatow Brawn	,,	$3.40
China No 1 Ping-fah	,,	$7.75	Daitong	,,	$3.65
,, No 2 Chung-pak	,,	$6.90	Japan Rice		$2.30 to $2.35
,, No 3 Ke-pak	,,	$6.20	Kerosene Oil		$3.80

Kerosene Oil.—The market is without change, with fair demand for consumption at about $3,80 per case.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Our report for the American mail of to-day's date is to the following effect:

Since the 15th instant the market has been considerably depressed by the advices received from Europe. Arrivals have been in excess of settlements and we have to report a heavy fall in the prices of all except the superior qualities of Silks.

Settlements are about 400 bales and the stock has increased to 3,500 bales. Shipments are 449 bales, making the total export since the 1st July 16,378 bales against 8,005 last year for the corresponding period..

	At Exchange 4 2½ in London.	*At Exchange 5.35 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*			*At Exchange 4/2½ in London.*	*At Exchange 5.35 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*		
Hanks.—Extra to No.	$860 nominal	31/9		89	Hamatski.—No. 1 & 2	$650 to 670	24/4 to 25/	68 to 70
,, Best No. 1 & 2	$860 to 840	29/7	to 31/	83 to 87	,, No. 3 & 4	$580 to 620	21/10 to 23/3	61 to 65
,, Good No. 2	$760 to 780	28/2	to 28/10	79 to 81	Kakeda—Extra	$900	33/2	93
,, Medium No. 2½	$700 to 740	26/1	to 27/6	73 to 77	,, Best	$850 to 880	31/4 to 32/5	88 to 91
,, C'mon. No 3	$650 to 680	24/4	to 25/4	68 to 71	,, Menium to Good	$780 to 830	28/10 to 30/7	81 to 86
,, Inferior No 4 & 5	$600 to 640	22/7	to 24/	63 to 67	Sodai	$580 to 600	21/10 to 22/6	61 to 63
Oshiu—Best	$725 to 750	26/9	to 27/10	75 to 78	Filature Silk	$850 to 1000	31/4 to 36/7	88 to 102
,, Medium to Good	$650 to 700	24/4	to 26/1	68 to 73				

Silk-worms' Eggs.—Arrivals since the beginning of the season are 1,550,000 cards. Total shipments to date are 375,000 cards, and this steamer will probably take 450,000. Prices have been gradually receding and present quotations are as follows:

Annual Green, Oshiu Good assortments	$1.25	to	$2.00
,, ,, Joshiu ,, ,,	$1.25	to	$2.25
,, ,, Bushiu ,, ,,	$1.25	to	$1.50
,, ,, Sinshiu ,, ,,	$1.00	to	$1.25
,, ,, Other sorts ,,	$0.75	to	$0.90
,, ,, Interior assortments	$0.50	to	$0.75
,, White, Good to Best	$0.75	to	$1.00
,, ,, Common to Inferior	$0.50	to	$0.65

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Tea.—A moderate business has been done during the closing week, but nothing calls for any market comment. Prices remain unchanged and holders rather firm in their demands. Settlements for the period amount to 1,800 piculs, whilst stocks, unsupported by a fair proportion of arrivals, are greatly diminished and comprise only a moderate selection of desirable parcels.

Common	...$12.00 to 14.00	Fine	...$27.00 to 33.00
Good Common	... 15.00 to 17.00	Finest	... 34.00 to 39.00
Medium	... 18.00 to 20.00	Choice	... 43.00 to 48.00
Good Medium	... 22.00 to 25.00		[scarce.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Since the departure of last American mail business has been very quiet, but as the demand for Bank Bills continues small, rates for Private Paper have steadily advanced and close firm at quotations.

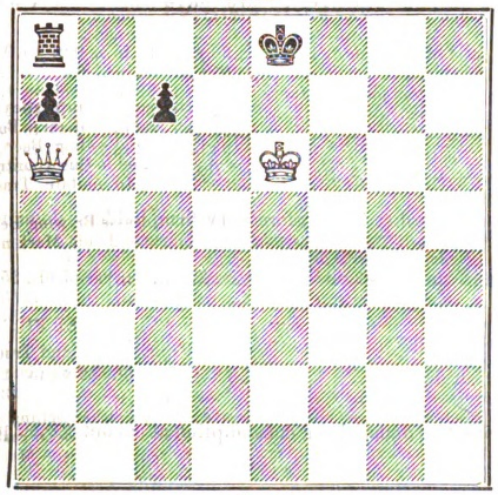
Rates close as follows :—

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 2d.
,, Bank Bills on demand	4s. 1d.
,, Private 6 months' sight	4s. 2⅜d. to ½
ON PARIS—Bank Sight	5.12
,, Bank 6 months' sight	5.22
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.35
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	1 % dis.
,, Private 10 days' sight	2 ,, noml.
On SHANGHAI—Bank sight	75½
,, Private 10 days sight	76½
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	98½
,, 30 days sight Private	100½
ON San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	99
,, 30 days sight Private	101
Kinsatz	393
Gold Yen	392

PROBLEM

BY MR. S. LLOYD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PROBLEM BY MR. S. LLOYD.

The Pawn at Q.'s 6th took a Pawn *en passant*, instead of which White should play Q. to B.'s 3rd, mating.

Correct answer received from W. B. M., Tôkiô.

Erratum.—For first answer to solution last week of Herr Kohtz's problem read—

White.	Black.
1. Q. to K.'s sq.	Q. takes Q.
2. R. to Q.'s 4th, mate.	

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 20, *Niger*, British steamer, Duff, 938, from Shanghai, Nov. 14, Cotton and General, to Adamson, Bell & Co.

Nov. 22, *City of Peking*, American steamer, Tanner, 5,079, from Hongkong, Nov. 15, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Nov. 23, *Nevada*, American steamer, Williams, 2,145, from Shanghai and ports, Nov. 15, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Nov. 23, *Elgin*, British steamer, Millar, 900, from London viâ Hongkong, Nov. 14, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Nov. 23, *Ferris S. Thompson*, American barque, Potter, 531, from London, 168 days, General, to L. Kniffler & Co.

Nov. 25, *Menzaleh*, French steamer, Pasqualini, 1,502, from Hongkong, Nov. 17, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 18, *Sumidu Maru*, Japanese steamer, Gorlach, 860, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Nov. 19, *Meiji Maru*, Japanese steamer, Peters, 1,010, for Inland Sea, Telegraph Department.

Nov. 21, *Tibre*, French steamer, Le Girard, 1,726, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

Nov. 21, *Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, Furber, 1,870, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Nov. 21, *Genkai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Burdiss, 1,917, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Nov. 22, *Niger*, British steamer, Duff, 938, for Kobe, General, despatched by Adamson, Bell Co.

Nov. 24, *H. N. Carleton*, American barque, Harkness, 872, for Manila, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Nov. 24, *Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, Vroome, 896, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamship *Tibre* for Hongkong.—M. and Madme. Centurioni and child, Messrs. E Fraser, Lurné, Luigi Ferrera, G. Maurer, Smith, and Torungia.

Per Steamship *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—Miss J. M. Nathan, Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn, Messrs. N. J. Newitter, U S. Consul at Kobe, H. St J. Brown, Alban, Beradi, Meiizet, Tuchibi, Lemmer, Rhodes, Hodgsen, Alsumi, Van der Pot, and 11 Japanese, 1 Chinaman in the cabin.

Per Steamship *City of Peking* from Hongkong.—C. E. Parker, wife, 3 children and 2 servants, Mrs. M. A. Bofee, Messrs. E. A. Youngs, A Achen, Enoch Emery, W. Wood.

Per Steamship *Nevada* from Shanghai and ports.—Mrs. Jaffray, Miss Ashley, Miss Green, Mr. and Mrs. Strome, Mr. and Mrs. Kansada, Captain Jones, R N., Wallis, U.S.N., Jordan, U.S N., Messrs. Orth, Carroll, Cahill, Jenkee, and 20 Japanese, in the cabin, and 320 in the steerage For America: Dr. J. Wells Williams.

Per Steamship *Elgin* fron London viâ Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Cox and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. Sasgar, Mr. Mikado.

Per Steamship *Menzaleh* from Hongkong.—Capt. Judd, R.N., Mr. James, R N., and Mrs. James, Mr. Willam, R.N., and Mrs. Willam, Messrs. Cockrane, R.N., Crossley, R N., Jutens, R.N, Osborne, R.N., Brockway, R.N., Berker, R.N., Corodray, R.N., Giles, R.N., Eastwood, R.N., Pluge, Ponti, Magaki, and Sasiki.

CARGO.

Per Steamship *Tibre* for Hongkong.—

Silk for France	... 290 bales.	
England	... 145 ,,	
Italy	... 5 ,,	
Total ...		... 440 bales.
Waste Silk	... 151 bales.	
Cocoons	... 66 ,,	
Silk-worms' Eggs	... 39 cases.	
Treasure for Hongkong, ...		... $8,000.
Per Steamship *Hiroshima Maru*, for Shanghai:—		
Treasure...		... $84,000
,, ...		*Yen* 2,800

REPORTS.

The P. M. S. S. *City of Peking*, sailed from Hongkong November 5th, at 3 p.m. To November 17th, had light variable winds and mooth sea, then to November 19th fresh gales from N.E. with, head sea, and thence to Yokohama mod. gale from N.W. and fine weather. Arrived November 21st, at 10 p.m.

The *F. S. Thompson* reports leaving London June 6th. Had fresh easterly wind downs Channel. N.E trades good Crossed the Equator on 11th July in 28°. West, thence had strong S.E. winds towards the Cape. Ran the longitude down between 29°. 40 South. Passed Amsterdam Island September 2nd, and sighted the N.W. Cape of Australia on the 14th. Thence had S.E. winds to Timor, and light airs and calms amongst the islands. Passing Gillolo October 28th had the winds from East to S.E., fresh at times up to Omai Saki, which was sighted on the 21st. Arrived here on the 23rd, 169 days from London.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NO. 63.

China Sea.

TAMSUI DISTRICT.

Coral Patch off the Entrance to Keelung Harbour.

THE following information has been received from Vice-Admiral A. P. RYDER, Commander-in-Chief, China Station.

"H. M. S. *AUDACIOUS* when leaving Keelung Harbour, Formosa, in May last struck on a CORAL PATCH, unmarked in the Charts. The position of this patch has since been determined by H. M. S. *LAPWING*, and is as follows:—

100 Foot Rock (Keelung Island)...S. 74° E.
Macedonian Point .....S. 3° E.
Brooker Point.....S. 27° W.

This patch is about 150 to 200 yards in extent with least water 3½ fathoms (reduced to low ordinary springs), soundings varying from 5 to 9 fathoms on the patch.

The bearings given show the exact position of the 3½ fathoms patch.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs.

(Signed) DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS,
ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Shanghai, 4th September, 1876. O. 23. tf.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

Composed of the purist articles. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain. This old unfailing family remedy is daily recommended by the most eminent Physicians for the cure of

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

KEATING'S COUGH LONZENGES are prepared by THOMAS KEATING, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and sold by all Chemists, in bottles.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—☞ The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark as herein shown. THOMAS KEATING, LONDON, EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

TRADE MARK.

September 30, 1876. 26ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.

March 4, 1876 52 ins.

CAUTION.

BASS & CO.'S ALES.

PROCLAMATION OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

TRANSLATION.

"The British Authorities have complained that certain parties in this Country have been imitating the Trade Mark of Messrs. Bass & Co., a firm of Brewers in the English capital and selling Beer so labelled. The manufacture of Beer is not prohibited in this country, but it is wrong, according to Commercial law, to imitate Trade Marks.

"Henceforward, therefore, persons whose business is Brewing Beer must apply for LICENSES, and send in a specimen of Trade Mark not likely to be confused with others.

"The above to be universally notified.

"9th Month, 1871. (Signed)
"TOKEI FU."

In consequence of extensive forgeries of our Labels and Trade Mark having come to our knowledge, the attention of the public is called to the above PROCLAMATION.

We, therefore, CAUTION all persons against either selling or purchasing, as our manufacture, beer, whether in bottle or in cask, bearing such forged and fraudulent Labels, Capsules or Trade Mark.

BASS & Co.,
London, and Burton-on-Trent.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE.

CAMERON & SAUNDERS,

AGENTS TO BASS & CO.,

INTIMATE THAT ALL

Bass's Pale Ale sold by them in bottle has Messrs. Bass's Label, Cameron & Saunders' Green Caution Label and Capsule affixed to each bottle; and that all three bear Messrs. Bass & Co.'s Signature and Trade Mark (a Red Triangle)

AND ALSO THE WORDS.

"Cameron & Saunders, London."

March 4, 1876. 1-f. 13 ins.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

August 26, 1876. 26ins.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,
And at LIVERPOOL & MANCHESTER,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

Billiard Room Furniture Manufacturers,
Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H.M. THE QUEEN;

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL, CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDOWELL & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.
BOMBAY—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.
SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

Yokohama, August 12, 1876. 25ins.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

Established 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List, 60 pages; sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Prodnce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50 To 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD AND 66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

June 10, 1876. 12ms.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World

May 17th, 1876. tf.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 49.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted at this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

The City of Tōkiō, the scene of so many calamities, has again been visited with one of terrible proportions. A fire broke out on the night of Wednesday last, not far from the Nihon-bashi, and spread rapidly under the influence of a brisk wind. Before morning dawned, an area of something like two and a half miles square had been cleared by the flames, and upwards of seventy streets, composed of over eight thousand houses, destroyed. Allowing an average occupancy of six to a house, fifty thousand persons of all ages must have been rendered homeless, and when regard is had to the number of sick, of very young and very old, embraced by such figures, a sad picture of human misery is produced on the mind. The people bear up with their usual patience and fortitude, and means have been organized for the relief of all immediate distress. But the blow is a crushing one, and will alter the whole complexion of very many lives. It is difficult to estimate the value of the property destroyed, but it can be little under five millions of *yen*, and this is a not inconsiderable sum for a poor country, especially when taken from a small area. The number of lives lost has not been accurately ascertained, but we have no reason to think it very large. Advantage will be taken of the occurence by the Government to lay out the ground in an improved manner, and make the whole neighbourhood less liable to similar disasters in future. Incendiarism is suspected—we know not whether on strong grounds—and the man on whose premises the fire broke out, a government hay and straw contractor, is said to be under examination by the police.

It is not very much that we foreigners can do to relieve all this distress, but we must do what we can. A subscription list has been opened at the *Japan Herald* office for the relief of the sufferers, and we shall be glad to see it handsomely filled up.

After we have endured darkness in our streets for upwards of a year the Gas Committee are at length making an effort to have them relighted. The original agreement with the Gas Company was not renewed on its expiration, owing to the fact that the Committee found it impossible to induce the Company to reduce the rate charged, which was naturally considered to be excessively high. The determination of the Committee, which a year's darkness in our streets has not weakened, not to submit to this excessive rate, combined with the complaints made by private consumers of the high price they had to pay for an inferior article, have at length compelled the Company to reduce the price 10 per cent. on that formerly charged. This is by no means an important concession, and compares unfavourably with the rate charged in America, where certainly the cost of production should be higher than it is here. In America we find the highest rate charged is in Chicago, where the price per 1,000 feet is exactly the same as it will in future be here, viz., $3.37½, whereas in New York it is only $2.75, and in Boston $2.50. Moreover the quality of the gas made here will not bear comparison with that made in western countries, but as we understand an improvement is contemplated in the quality of the coals used, we hope some increase in the illuminating power may very soon be apparent. A paragraph in this paper some time ago drew from the Gas Committee an explanation of their reasons for not wishing to treat with the Gas Company unless the expense of lighting the streets could be reduced; they appear to have been actuated by a feeling that the requisite amount to cover the cost would not be forthcoming from the community, but we really hope that they may find themselves mistaken, and that, when the agreement is sent round for signature, every resident will pay without a murmur his *pro rata* contribution, based as formerly on the rental value of property, which is, we believe, now being specially assessed for the purpose. The amount required will be $420 per month, but the Committee contemplate trying for a further reduction in the cost by dispensing with the lamps for about seven days in the month, on such nights as the moon gives all the requisite light. This, however, is a matter which requires careful consideration, and in our opinion it would be far better to ask the community for such a sum as would cover the expense of lighting for every night in the year, and if any extraordinary saving is effected on the cost for the whole year, the balance on hand might enable the Committee to levy a lower rate for subsequent years.

Circumstances have obliged the Amateur Dramatic Corps to relinquish their intention of putting *The Overland Route* on the stage this month, but with a view of providing a seasonable representation for their supporters about Christmas time they have substituted *The Critic* and Arthur Sullivan's *Cox and Box*, which are now in active preparation. Both these pieces have, it is true, been presented to a Yokohama audience before, but they possess such unquestionable sterling merits as to justify repetition. The desire to provide some Christmas entertainment for the public is another reason for their selection, as they offer facilities to the Corps for prompt representation which entirely new pieces would not afford.

A measure has been sent up by the *Genro-In* to the *Daijokwan* recommending that bail be accepted from accused persons for their appearance on the appointed day of trial. It can hardly be doubted that the measure will pass into law.

We have been informed to-day by the Agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Company that the cable between Singapore and Batavia has been repaired, and consequently all lines are now in good working order.

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From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 27th.

H. I. G. M.'s frigate *Vineta* has returned to port from a trip down the Bay for general practice.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

NOTIFICATION No. 144.

It is hereby notified that the Government has decided that the postage to Fusan in Corea will, for the present, be the same as that throughout Japan.

SANJÔ SANEYOSHI,
Daijô-Daijin.

From the same.

A fire broke out in the stables of the Kumamoto garrison at 3 a.m. on the 24th instant, which spread to and destroyed two barrack buildings. The fire originated from a lamp being upset.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

While three men in the employ of the Navy Department were sweeping up the drill grounds at Yettchu-jima, Tôkiô, on the 23rd instant, they found a shell, and thinking it would be dangerous to leave it there without taking the powder out of it, they commenced hammering it for that purpose, when it exploded and seriously injured all of them.

From the same.

There are now about 100 of the Akidzuki insurgents confined in prison at Kumamoto.

From the same.

The M. B. S. S. Company's steamer *Takasago Maru* is to be converted into a sailing vessel as her hull is sufficiently sound, for which purpose her worn out machinery is to be taken out of her.

From the same.

His Majesty the Mikado did not make his appearance at the *Sei-In* on Friday last, on account of a great entertainment which took place at the Imperial palace the previous night on the occasion of the rice harvest festival.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Three hundred sheep have recently arrived from China, which are to be sent to the farm of the Bureau of Agriculture at Shimôsa.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

The price of coal here in Yokohama is about 7 *yen* per ton, but the finest quality of Karatsu coal costs at Nagasaki only 3 *yen* per ton, and consequently many merchants have sent to that port to make purchases.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking* left for San Francisco yesterday morning, taking the following cargo of Tea:—

TEA:

From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total.
Shanghai	—	435	1,416	1,851
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—
Hiôgo	—	1,357	680	2,037
Yokohama	4,041	3,312	1,001	8,354
Hongkong	547	12	208	767
Total	4,588	5,116	3,305	13,009

Tuesday, 28th.

H. E. Iwakura, left for Kobe yesterday evening in the M. B. steamer *Tokai Maru.*

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Mr. Sazajima, the manager, and Mr. Ariyoshi, the editor of the *Tekka Shimbun*, were tried at the *Saibansho* on the 24th instant for an infraction of the Press-laws, in having published a certain article in No. 15 of the issue of that paper.

From the same.

Mr. Tomita Tetsunosuke, the late Japanese Vice-Consul at New York, has been appointed to the post of Consul-General at Shanghai in place of Mr. Shinagawa, who returns to this country.

From the same.

The Tôkiô Hospital will be removed on the 27th instant to the new buildings which have been erected for the purpose at Hongô gochome.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

We hear from Shimane that Mayebara and seven subordinate leaders of the late insurrection have been removed from that *ken* to Yamaguchi *ken.*

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

It is expected that Her Majesty the Empress Dowager will visit Kiôto this winter. She will travel by sea, and will probably leave the capital before the end of the year.

From the same.

The Government has awarded the following sums to the officers and men of the Imperial Army who took part in in the Kumamoto engagement:—To one officer of the 3rd rank, 100 *yen*; to one of the 5th rank, 60 *yen*; to one of the 7th rank, 35 *yen*; to one of the 8th rank, 25 *yen*; to one of the 9th rank, 20 *yen*; to 9 of the 10th rank, 15 *yen* each; to 16 of the 12th and 13th rank, 12 *yen* each, and 15 *yen* each to 1[illegible] privates.

Wednesday, 29th.

We have received from the Railway Department a copy of the new time table which is to come into force on the 1st proximo. No alteration has been made in the down trains but those from Yokohama leave four minutes after the corresponding time of departure from Tôkiô, with the exception of the first train in the morning, which leaves Yokohama station at 7.1, and the last train at night which leaves at 11.25.

The special passenger traffic between Shinbashi and Shinagawa commences on the 1st proximo, ten trains are to be run either way during the day, taking just ten minutes to accomplish the journey.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Her Majesty the Empress Dowager had arranged to visit Hama-goten on the 27th instant to witness hawking, as the wild fowl which frequent the ornamental waters there offer good sport in this respect, but the unpropitious state of the weather necessitated a postponement of the intended programme.

From the same.

Mr. Ariyoshi, the editor of the *Tekka Shimbun*, was sentenced to ten months' imprisonment and a fine of eighty *yen* on the 27th instant, for having published a communicated article criticising the justice of the sentence of imprisonment passed on Mr. Hokiyama, the editor of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, for a violation of the Press-laws. Mr. Sasashima, the writer of this communicated article, was also sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

From the same.

A fire broke out in Kakigara-chô, Tôkiô, at 3.30 a.m. on the 27th instant, which destroyed six houses.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

The *Kumamoto Shimbun* up to the time of the insurrection had a circulation of about 300 copies only, but since that event its daily issue has been increased to 5,000 copies. Previous to publication all matter relating to the late insurrection has to be submitted to the inspection of the *Kencho* officials.

From the same.

We stated a short time ago that an Infant Asylum had been attached to the Female Normal College in Tôkiô, and have now to announce that the applications for admission have been so numerous that the Asylum is at present quite full, and it is therefore proposed to open branch establishments in various parts of the city in order to accommodate the numbers who thus seek relief.

The Steam-ship *Ajax* left Singapore for Hongkong on the morning of the 17th instant.

Thursday, 30th.

We this morning received a telegram announcing that a most destructive fire occurred in Tôkiô last night, which broke out near the Nihon-bashi and has cleared an area extending from that bridge to the Kiyobashi in one direction and from the Castle moat to the canal next to the sea in another. The foreign Concession has suffered; the Austrian

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Legation, and the premises belonging to Messrs. Kniffler & Co., M. Clutaud, M. Joseph, and the Tsukidji Restaurant having been burnt, together with the numerous houses which were in the occupation of Chinese. It would appear that the number of houses destroyed exceeds that of the great fire of 1870, and last night's conflagration is characterized as the most serious which has ever occurred in the capital.

In the U. S. Consular Court yesterday, a Chinaman named Sam Kee was accused by a Japanese woman, Tomita Taki, with having stolen $15 and some clothing from her house in Homura. As there was no evidence in support of the charge brought forward, the accused, who said he was a servant on board the U.S.S. *Vantic*, was discharged.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

Japanese productions sold at the Philadelphia Exhibition from the 10th May to the 30th September have realized as much as $83,909.52, and Japanese goods sold at shops outside the Exhibition have realized in addition $74,203 27.

From the same.

The circus now open at Iida machi, Tôkiô, attracts as many as 3,000 visitors daily.

From the same.

The Government recently issued an order strictly prohibiting the sale or purchase of arms and ammunition, but which has now been rescinded.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

It is said that the departure of the Mikado for Kiôto will take place about the 20th of January, when His Majesty will proceed in the *Takaco Maru* direct to Osaka.

From the same.

We have heard that the men of the Imperial army who were wounded at Kumamoto are nearly convalescent, and it is expected will be able to leave the hospital by the end of this month.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

We hear that the present bamboo water pipes in the city of Tôkiô are to be replaced by iron ones, an order for which has, it is said, been sent to Europe. The length of piping required will be about 40 *ri* or 100 miles.

Friday, 1*st*.

It may perhaps be well to state that our law reports are those of our reporter, and that they are not, and have not been, taken by the Manager of this Journal from any other newspaper whatever. It is probable that as there is among reporters more or less of that *camaraderie* which their avocation naturally involves, one may sometimes borrow from another; but this ill justifies any charge of piracy—a charge which in the present case is amply refuted, so far as the Manager of the Paper goes, by the fact that the full original of the law report in question, as sent us by our reporter, is before us at the moment of writing these lines.

The St. Andrew's Society met last night at the Grand Hotel to celebrate their patron Saint's day in the usual way. Members and guests numbered about fifty in all, and sat down punctually at seven o'clock to a capital dinner. The usual toasts succeeded, and some good speeches were made, the most noticeable being that of Mr. Fraser in proposing "The Land o' Cakes"; that of Mr. Thomson in proposing "The Bards and Authors of Scotland," which abounded in happy similes and allusions; those of Messrs. Russell Robertson and Dickins in replying for "The Bench and the Bar," and that of General Van Buren in returning thanks for the toast of "The Guests."

The fire which devastated the busiest part of Tôkiô the night before last, broke out shortly after 11 o'clock at a house close to the Gofuku-bashi, a bridge which crosses the outermost moat of the Castle in the immediate neighbourhood of the Nihon-bashi. Unfortunately a strong wind sprang up just about the same time, which caused a spread of the flames with a rapidity which defied all efforts to extinguish them. Their course was in the direction of the wind from the point where the fire broke out towards the sea, clearing the whole of the immense space from the outer moat of the Castle in a south-easterly direction to the foreign concession at Tsukiji, which lies between the canals crossed by the Nihon-bashi on the northward and the Kiyobashi on the southward. There seems to have been no proper organization of firemen to endeavour to stop the progress of the flames, though perhaps any efforts to do so, no matter how well directed, would have been useless in the teeth of the gale of wind which blew. Foreign made fire engines were numerous but unserviceable, as no sooner had one taken up a position than it had to be abandoned for a place of safety from the advancing fire. The police were helpless, and the troops were not called into requisition. The utmost confusion of course prevailed. The owners of houses did not like to abandon them until the flames were actually upon them, when property was thrown into the street and a rapid flight necessitated.

The wind drove the flames on with fearful swiftness. One moment and fine large business premises were standing intact; in a few minutes nothing was left of them but the fire-proof godown. The whole of the O-dori, or Main street, between the Nihon-bashi and Kiyo-bashi has been cleared, leaving only a few damaged buildings standing of all the fine shops which lined either side of that great artery of traffic. The entire district of Shimabara has been swept away, and nothing remains of the immense theatres which formerly stood in that quarter, but a few—and very few—charred beams. An eyewitness says that these great buildings utterly disappeared in a quarter of an hour after they first caught fire. The flames were so fierce that little debris is left, everything at all inflammable having been literally devoured, but so exceedingly rapid was their progress that the fire-proof godowns have in almost every instance been left standing and hardly damaged. The area destroyed by the fire is estimated at about 50 *cho*, and may much exceed that space. The foreign concession at Tsukiji has greatly suffered. All the buildings at the north-west corner have been swept away, and at times many of the foreign houses on other parts of the concession were set on fire by the showers of burning shingles which were driven about by the wind, and it was only by great vigilance that some of these were saved. It is said that the Austrian Legation was destroyed because the servants deserted it when their care was most needed. Now the only thing left of it is the escutcheon bearing the Imperial arms, which was yesterday hung in solitary grandeur on a tree standing over the ruins. We believe that no official return has yet been made of the number of houses destroyed or the lives lost, but the latter must have been great, as not only were people crushed by the falling houses, but in some instances partially burnt bridges are reported to have given way with crowds on them, which caused the death of numbers.

It was strange to note yesterday the apparent apathy and indifference of those who had lost nearly everything. In numbers of cases families were to be seen who had collected together what few of their household effects had been saved, and having rigged up a temporary screen were sleeping over the ruins of their homes. Carpenters by hundreds were busy rebuilding while yet the sites on which they worked were smoking, and all sorts of methods had been used to mark out the boundaries of the various lots. Of course much misery will result from this disastrous conflagration, and it is not known yet whether the Government is doing anything for the relief of the sufferers, but we notice that one of our contemporaries has taken an enviable opportunity of starting a subscription in their behalf, to which, no doubt, the foreign community will liberally subscribe.

The M. M. steamer *Tibre*, with French Mails on board to the 22nd October, will leave Hongkong for this port tomorrow, the 2nd instant, at 6 p.m.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

NOTIFICATION No. 146.

It is hereby made known that the words "or at indefinite times" in the second clause of the II article of the Press-laws

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issued according to Notification No. 101 in June 1875, are hereby expunged.

The duly licensed newspapers or magazines which have hitherto been published irregularly, must fix definite dates for their publication, and give information of the same to the various *Kencho*, in order that such may reach the *Naimusho* within twenty days from the official receipt of this Notification. Newspapers failing to comply with this order will be suspended.

SANJÔ SANEYOSHI,
Prime Minister.

November 28th, 1876.

From the same.

NOTIFICATION 147.

As the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the death of Kômei Tenno* will take next year, Her Majesty the Empress Dowager will start for Kiôto on the 8th of January 1877, travelling by the Tôkaido.

SANJÔ SANEYOSHI,
Prime Minister.

November 29th, 1876.

From the same.

Her Majesty the Empress Dowager went to the Rikiu Palace at Shiba, Tôkiô, and there witnessed fishing with rods and nets.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

It is estimated that 16,000 persons will visit the capital next year from various parts of the country, in order to exhibit articles at the National Exhibition, and one hundred hotels will be prepared for their special accommodation.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The number of guns to be fired when saluting has been settled as follows:—

For the Members of the Imperial family.....	21 guns.
For the *Daijin*, an Ambassador or Envoy Extraordinary.....	19 ,,
For a General, Admiral, Minister of the Army or Navy Department, and Minister Plenipotentiary.	15 ,,
For a Lieutenant-General, Vice-Admiral, and Commissioner.....	13 ,,
For a Brigadier-General, Rear-Admiral, and Chargé d' Affairs.....	11 ,,
For a Colonel, Post Captain, and Consul General...	9 ,,
For a Consul; and in replying to the salutes of commanders of ships.....	7 ,,

Officers below the rank of General, when in command of an Army or a Fleet, shall be saluted with two additional guns. When any member of the Imperial family is doing duty in the Military or Naval service, he shall be saluted according to his professional standing, without regard to his Imperial rank.

From the same.

The Bureau of Police *(Keishicho)* has supplied mostly all the police station in the capital with foreign fire engines.

From the same.

Three men who were in the police service of Chiba *Ken* (Shimôsa), and who had conspired with Nagaoka, the leader of thirteen *samurai* who were arrested at at Shian-bashi, Tôkiô, have been arrested and brought to the capital.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

The *Niigata Maru*, after having her machinery taken out, will be laden with rice and despatched to London about the middle of next month.

From the same.

A foreign shaped cargo boat, about 92 feet long and 15 feet beam, was found floating near the Sagasami-bashi, Kanagawa, on the 27th instant. The owner is as yet unknown.

Saturday, 2nd.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

NOTIFICATION.

To the Kochô of the 6th, 7th, 10th and 15th divisions of the first ward.

Persons who were burned out by last night's fire in the above divisions and have no place to go to, will for the space of one week be provided with accomodation at No. 16 Nagata-chô, Nichome. You are therefore ordered to examine into, and give the names of those who require such assistance.

KUSUMOTO MASATAKA,
Vice-Governor of Tôkiô *Fu.*

November 30th, 1876.

From the same.

Messrs. Okura & Co. have given, through the Tôkiô *Fu*, one thousand *yen*, and the office of this paper 200 *yen*, to the sufferers by the late fire.

From the same.

As soon as possible after the outbreak of the late fire the Bureau of Police proceeded to provide food, etc., for those who had been rendered destitute, and early on the morning of the 30th ultimo all who required it had been supplied with the necessaries of life, and the same relief was continued to be given throughout the day.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

His Majesty the Mikado has bestowed on Shinran Shônin, the founder of the Shinshu sect of Buddhists, and who has been dead about 600 years, the title of Kenshin Daishi.

From the same.

At 2 p.m. on the 30th instant a fire broke out at Utsunomiya which destroyed 36 houses.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

Another newspaper, called the *Kakôbi Shimbun*, has made its appearance at Kobe.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

The Gas Company of Yokohama use daily seven and half tons of coal.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 19th November, 1876.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	$6,655.31
Merchandise, &c.....	$ 522.51
Total.....	$7,177.82

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	$7,377.22
Merchandise, &c.....	$ 703.12
Total.....	$8,080.34

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 26th November, 1876.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	$6,947.08
Merchandise, &c.....	$ 586.42
Total.....	$7,533.50

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	$7,255.95
Merchandise, &c.....	$ 538.26
Total.....	$7,794.21

KOBE, OSAKA AND OMIYADORI STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 19th November, 1876.

Passengers.....25,870.	Amount...Yen	6,700·265
Luggage and Parcels.....	,,	223·934
Goods,.....	,,	747·507
Total.....Yen		7,671·706
Corresponding period last year.....Yen		4,164·032

We regret to hear of the wreck of H.B.M.'s gunboat *Lapwing* on one of the Miaotao Islands, in the Gulf of Pechili, on the night of Saturday the 11th instant. The *Mosquito*, which was lying at Chefoo at the time, went out Monday morning to her assistance. No lives are lost and there seems just a chance that the vessel may be got off. We have no details of the accident.—*S. C. & C. Gazette.*

* The father of the present Emperor.

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SIR CHARLES DILKE ON JAPAN.

IT cannot be doubted that considerable advantages accrue to us all in many ways from the visits of those who are rather humorously than disrespectfully called 'globe-trotters' Socially considered, the globe-trotters are as acceptable to our rather dull life, as the visits of the shining ones with wings were to the inhabitants of the land of Beulah. We shall not pretend that they may be angels entertained unawares. But they are mostly agreeable intelligent people, who bring us fresh experiences and awaken pleasant associations with the old world, who impart to us something of the enthusiasm with which they regard things too familiar to us to be any longer exciting, who never remind us of our faults or shortcomings—at all events until they reach home again—and who flatter our vanity by the interest with which they listen to, and the grace with which they accept, such information as it gives us so little pains to impart, and affords them so much satisfaction to acquire. Debarred by irreversible law from being prophets in our own country—for thus each of us must temporarily regard his adopted home—we are flattered to find ourselves oracles to them, and to have our utterances accepted with equal faith and gratitude. It is not perhaps until they know more of us, or we of them, that all illusions disappear, and it is mutually discovered that the world will let us all die without very serious regret or remonstrance.

It need not cause any very great astonishment if some of the globe-trotters who spend a month or six weeks in Japan, go away with some confused ideas regarding facts, and reproduce these on their return home. The sense of responsibility under which many men write a magazine article is not very grave—perhaps not grave enough—and there is some credit attached to the energy which bids a man start off after the dissolution of Parliament, make the tour of the world before the opening of the next session, and in the course of a few months publish three or four readable, if rather superficial, accounts of his travels. But the feat is not without attendant dangers, and Sir CHARLES DILKE has amply illustrated them. His article entitled 'English influence in Japan' in the last number of the *Fortnightly Review*, is fairly readable; but it teems with serious blunders, and many of the impressions it leaves on the mind are wholly erroneous. When a diplomatist is gravely in doubt in regard to some important issue, either present or future, he gravely prefaces his representation with the words "Now, it is obvious &c.;" and, under similar embarrassment, divines constantly call an audacious or utterly unphilosophical assumption "a blessed truth." Sir CHARLES may possibly have been conscious, while writing on Japan, that he was going over thin ice, but, if so, he may fairly be congratulated upon the skilful manner in which he has concealed his sense of fear—or, let us say, of danger. The public in England will probably accept his version of Japanese affairs, while many who know a little more about them are not disposed to treat his errors as more serious than might be expected under the circumstances. But they demand correction, and he must forgive us if we administer it.

It is a venial error to call OKUBO the Prime Minister, and not more grave than to say that Mr. CROSS is the First Lord of the Treasury. But exactly to this extent it is an error. OKUBO is the Minister of the Home Department. Again, Sir CHARLES DILKE's estimate of IWAKURA's position and abilities is very inaccurate. True, he is a *kugé*, and was thus of the old Kiyôto party. But he is certainly one of the most able men in the Government, and no member of it has a larger or more definite idea than he of the position, the needs and dangers, whether internal or external, of the Empire. It may be doubted whether the influence of his mind on the national affairs is not more direct and sensibly felt than that of any other living Japanese statesman.

As regards SHIMADZU SABURO, Sir CHARLES says, "He is the foremost man among the Scotchmen of Japan. It happens that he is a Scotch Tory, while most of his clan are Radicals." Now Scotland has clans, and Satsuma forms a clan, but really there is no greater common measure between them than the Ms, the rivers and the salmons in Macedon and Monmouth. The Satsuma men are essentially Tories, taking them as a clan. The origin of Sir CHARLES' error, which pursues him throughout his essay and makes him write of Japan as the land of revolutions, is in mistaking the restoration of the Mikado to his rightful place in the Empire, for a revolution. True, it is generally spoken of as such, and the term is hardly misapplied to a movement which upset a system of government of six hundred years' standing. But it was essentially a restoration. The Shôguns were usurpers. They governed, indeed, under the sanction of the Mikados, but they were always strong enough to extort that sanction for any course they thought fit to pursue. The Satsuma clan, in virtue of its very Toryism, furnished the natural leaders of a movement which abolished this usurpation, and the strength of the sentiment is so strong that the clan even now shrinks from the legitimate consequences of that movement. The feudal system was the child of the Shôgunate, as we have recently shewn, and the Restoration logically and inevitably involved its death. But the Satsuma men are so little the Radicals Sir CHARLES DILKE calls them, that they refuse to see their province lose its individuality and amalgamated with the other provinces of the Empire. A Satsuma man is first a Satsuma man, next a Japanese. But even a Chôshiu man is first a Japanese and after that a Chôshiu man. The Satsuma men to this day administer their own revenues and have their own contingent of troops—far too large a one indeed. The writ of the Central Government is powerless in the province unless backed by the provincial governor, and thus the Satsuma men though loyal at heart make pretty much their own terms and say yea or nay as suits them. To reproach the central Government with this, as was done here a short time back, shows an absolute misconception of one of the most difficult questions with which it has to deal. Practical statesmen, as Lord BEACONSFIELD said the other day at Aylesbury, cannot always do what is just and right. They must do the best they can under all the circumstances, and this is the position of the Japanese Government with the Satsuma clan, or the Kagoshima *ken* as it should more properly be called, for, in theory at least, we have nothing more to do with clans. If the men of the *ken* refuse to abide by the pension measure, as it is probable they will, no power in Japan can compel them to accept it, and whether just or unjust towards the other *ken*, the Government will be forced to give way.

Shimadzu Saburo did not write the attack on Christianity called *Bemmo*, as Sir CHARLES DILKE says; he merely furnished a short commendatory preface to it.

Although Sir CHARLES is certainly in error in regard to the proposed sale of the great *Dai-Butz* by the Government, and the subscription said to have been raised among the foreign residents of Yokohama to restore the guardian figures at the gates of the temple at Kamakura, he is quite correct in his reference to the utter want of

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all consideration for Buddhism and the Buddhist relics shown by the Government since the Restoration. The object of this, of course, has been the revival of Shintô, which is the supposed natural religious support of the Mikadoate, inasmuch as it insists upon the worship of the divine ancestors of the Emperor. The Japanese may rely that Shintô will do nothing at all for them at this crisis. The fictions on which it is based are fast melting away, and it has no power over the heart, no ethical system, it supplies no incentive to a higher life here, or, so far as we know, extends any hope of a life hereafter. The true religious support of the monarchical system of this country will be found in the Sacred Scriptures of the Jews and the Christians, which possess an altogether unequalled, we will say, unparalleled, influence over the heart and life, an ethical system alike invaluable to the ruler, the economist and the social reformer, abundant incentives to a higher life here, and the only well grounded hopes man has—for neither philosophy nor science has any—of a life to come. To an age which has not yet constructed a theory regarding the Holy Scriptures to replace that which the increase of knowledge has destroyed, these words may seem strange enough, and they will be derided alike by those who do and those who do not believe. But so surely as there is *an enduring Power, not ourselves, which makes for righteousness,* to use Matthew Arnold's words, so surely will those Scriptures be, to the end of time, man's most trustworthy guide to the mode of His existence and operations. We would not have Japan suppose she can advance safely without it.

In regard to the disposal of the former incomes of the nobles, gentry and *samurai,* Sir CHARLES is again altogether at sea. He seems to imagine that the ex-*Daimios* alone are affected by it, and will perhaps be astonished to learn that it directly touches something like two millions of the entire population. If we could imagine the descendants of the soldiers and officers who fought at Poictiers, Agincourt and Cressy, at Ramilies, Malplaquet, Blenheim and Plassey, all quartered upon the agricultural population of England, and told one fine morning that, at a date varying from six to fourteen years, their incomes from this source would cease, and that the Government would then and there give them interest-bearing bonds for the principal, assessed at a given number of years' purchase, we should have something of a rough analogy for the late measure. We doubt if any fairly governed country in the world has ever had its substance so completely eaten up by the privileged classes as Japan. To this cause the absence of accumulated wealth in this country is distinctly and directly traceable, and those who inveigh against the injustice of the recent measure should try to estimate the enormous injustice inflicted for many generations upon the agricultural class of this Empire by the system which has now received its death-blow.

Sir CHARLES DILKE states the revenue and expenditure of the country at £9,000,000 and odd. The last estimates issued for the year ending 30th June 1876 were; Income, *yen* 68,588.266, or, estimating the value of the *yen* at four shillings, about £13,700,000. The estimated expenditure was about £18,000 less.

Sir CHARLES says "the country is democratically organised, although under despotic forms." This might quite justly be said of China, but is exactly the reverse of true as regards Japan. We doubt whether a more essentially aristocratic form of government can be found on the face of the earth, although, as might be expected after the convulsion of 1868, many new men have come to the surface. Sir CHARLES is equally in error in saying that the growth of the silk trade in Italy is doing serious damage to Japan. Putting aside the special circumstances of this year, there is no such growth of the silk trade of Italy as at all affects Japan, and, here again, if the exact reverse of the statement had been made, it would be far nearer the truth.

Again, Sir CHARLES DILKE represents OKUMA, the Minister of Finance, as an able man, but powerless in the presence of the people's cry for the reduction of the ex-*Daimios*' incomes. There can be no manner of doubt that the Finance Minister is a very able man indeed; but to imagine that he was in any way forced to devise and carry out the recent measure for the reduction of the burdens of the country—for this is what it comes to—by any popular cry, is a very grave error indeed. OKUMA was clear-sighted enough to see that this country never could thrive under the enormous pressure of these allowances to the privileged classes, and, as Finance Minister, he had to make both ends meet under very great difficulties indeed. Knowing that the feelings of thirty-one millions out of the thirty-three would be with the Government in the measure, and knowing that the present, as opposed to the old, constitution of the army would enable the Government to put down all resistance which the measure might arouse, he may be supposed to have instigated it as a financial expedient imposed on him by the condition of the Empire. We are unaware of any single measure into which the Government has been forced by the pressure of public opinion, which it has unfailingly headed since the day of the Restoration.

When Sir CHARLES goes on to say that Japan stands before some of the European powers in this special point that her "finance accounts may be taken without suspicion," he pays the FINANCE MINISTER, and even the Japanese character, a tribute which, with all our love of the country, we should not have ventured upon. What we have always believed and contended in these columns, and what we still contend and believe, is that the accounts furnished by the Treasury are substantially correct. This has not been with us any matter of faith, or we never should have expressed ourselves on the subject as we have done. It was a conclusion formed after much close enquiry and examination and cross-examination of statements, and we have never wavered in it. When told, as we have been a thousand times, that these accounts are perfectly worthless, and that the country is in a state of hopeless bankruptcy, we have always felt perfectly justified in inferring the hopeless stupidity of the man who made the remark and contenting ourselves with the inference. But we cannot forget that Finance is not yet in this country the science which it is in France, Germany or England, and that even the mechanical appliances, as it were—the methods of book-keeping, &c.—though enormously improved under the administration of the present FINANCE MINISTER, must still be imperfect. Within a moderate, and perhaps calculable, error, we have no doubt that the accounts issued by the Treasury are correct; but we should hardly have gone as far as Sir CHARLES DILKE for the reason just stated. Nevertheless, it should certainly be gratifying to the Japanese to find that an able man, visiting this country for a couple of months, seeing and talking to every one, and writing an essay which may be supposed to contain the balance struck by himself between the various opinions he has heard expressed, should pay their Treasury so high a compliment. Nor shall we be greatly reproached for

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praising Sir CHARLES DILKE's intelligence where, in the main, as in this case, he agrees with us.

In his views regarding the admission of Japan into a Postal Convention we think him clearly right, and have long held and expressed this opinion We have no doubt that this will soon be done. But when Sir CHARLES expresses his belief that extra-territoriality might with safety be given up, we must frankly tell him that the startling nature of his opinion is not atoned for by its soundness. He possesses the great merit of the 'courage of his opinions'; but they would perhaps be more valuable did they demand less of this quality. It is the desire of every man competent to form an opinion on the subject, during the first six months of his residence in Japan, to see the extra-territoriality jurisdiction clauses struck out of the treaties; but by the time he has been here a year, the desire has disappeared and been replaced by a conviction that any such step is at present impossible. The question is too large a one to argue here, but we have no hesitation in saying, and wish to say it as forcibly as possible, that the administration of the Press-laws alone during the past eighteen months, would amply justify the most confident and hopeful of the Western powers in refusing native jurisdiction over its subjects or citizens. So long as such an arbitrary exercise of power is possible in this Empire, we shall continue to be the uncompromising opponents of native jurisdiction over foreigners in every form or way.

On the shooting question Sir CHARLES would be more right than he is if it were possible to conceive an English judge administering Japanese laws in his court, for this is what the Japanese demands logically involve, and this is, of course, impossible.

The following paragraph from Sir CHARLES DILKE's essay is ingenious, and as such we insert it *in extenso*. It should be remarked, however, that the army is required here, for the present at least, for quite other purposes than foreign conquest.

> There is one future suggested by the military statistics I have just given, which would be even brighter than that of having Japan for our firm friend in the Pacific. Shall I be accused of dreaming dreams if I ask whether it would not be a happy thing that the Pacific should be neutralised? The states at present bordering upon that ocean, or wholly situated within its limits, have not yet followed those of Europe into reckless military expenditure. Japan is entering upon that course; and can we blame her when we remember the perpetual presence of a Russian squadron upon her coasts? Australia has no army, America desires no triumph of the sword, and Russia alone of all the Pacific powers is suspected of ambitious designs. Would it not be possible to induce the European Powers to agree to support the *status quo* in the Pacific, and to recommend the island Powers of that ocean to put down their armies, and apply their revenues to public works and purposes of trade, of art, and of civilisation?

The next paragraph, too, bearing on observations already made by us on Sir CHARLES DILKE's views, deserves attention.

> I have answered, as well as I can, the questions with which I set out, but it is impossible to satisfy even one's self as to the accuracy of statements which concern so strange a country as Japan. What can be, or ever has been, in the history of the world, more singular than the combination of the extreme democracy of the spirit of its government with the blind tradition that is personified in the Mikado? I said above that the Mikado had taken but little part in public affairs. The marvellous fact is that, in so revolutionary a country, he should be there at all. His ancestors have reigned for 2,536 years at least, and his style, with magnificent simplicity, runs "Mutsuhito, by the grace of Heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on a throne occupied by one dynasty from time immemorial."

This sentence shows the danger of working with an unverified theory. His author has got into his head the idea that the institutions of the country are democratic, and that it is a revolutionary country, and the consequence is that he is utterly staggered by the blind tradition personified by the Mikado and the "marvellous fact" that he is here at all. The explanation is simple. The spirit of Government is essentially aristocratic, and the country is not in the least revolutionary. On our theory all the facts fall into their places; on Sir CHARLES's they are not reducible to any sort of order.—With his views upon such Japanese art as he speaks of, we entirely agree. The gigs and hats and suburban villas are all horrible together.

Sir CHARLES is utterly wrong in supposing, as he does, that "the leading men of the Tycoon's Government have been very generally employed by the Government which succeeded to the imperial power." Of a few of the second class men, indeed, this may be truly said, but not of a single leading man, except, perhaps, KATSAWA. It is impossible to speak of ENOMOTO as a leading man in any serious sense.

The story of the French officers finding themselves holding commands in a rebel army in consequence of the rapid changes "in a revolutionary country," is an entire misconception of the facts of the case. The French Military Mission, engaged to instruct the Shôgun's army, finding their position a very equivocal one on the outbreak of the movement which led to the Restoration, returned to France, with one exception, who joined ENOMOTO in the hopeless and visionary project of forming a republic in Yezo and gradually inducing the northern Daimios to join him. He was disloyal to the Mission and disloyal to his country which was in friendly alliance with Japan, he placed his newly arrived Minister in the embarrassing position of being the suspected abettor of a movement against the restored Emperor, and he ended by proving disloyal to ENOMOTO himself, whom he deserted in the hour of danger.

It is really hard to go through paragraph after paragraph with the only view of pointing out errors of this kind, but what are we to do? Sir CHARLES speaks of twenty thousand men having been landed at Formosa in the expedition of 1874. We doubt if five thousand Japanese were ever on the island at one time.

We pass over two or three mistakes made here and there before we come to the end of the essay, the last two paragraphs of which so well represent our own feelings on the subject of this delightful country, and are are so graceful in themselves, that we cannot be content to withhold them from our readers.

> Whatever may be our doubts as to the extent of the foreign influence, we can have none as to the loveliness of Japan, and the delight of travelling in the interior. When I left the country I had seen seven out of the eight largest towns; but it is not the weeks in the cities that live in my recollection, but the few days spent in the country districts. Japan is the traveller's paradise. Through a strange medley of pines and palms, of rice and buckwheat, of bamboos and elms, of tea and cotton; through azalea thickets and camelia groves, across tobacco fields and past rocks covered with evergreen ferns of a hundred kinds, and crowned with grotesque remains; through tussac grass and forests of scarlet maple, and over mountains clad in rich greenery, you may journey in perfect peace, safe from robbery, safe from violence, safe even from beggars, never troubled, never asked for anything, except by a civil policeman for your passport, and that with the lowest of low bows. The maidens say "Ohio" sweetly to you in the villages as you pass, where eight years ago you might have been sliced up by the sharp swords of the Samurai. "Ohio" too, call the labourers in the fields, leaving their work to come and bow at the roadside; not as the Japanese bow to the Dutch, but with the bow of equal to equal, the bow of infinite politeness. Without servant or interpreter, a European can travel in safety throughout the land.
>
> The people and their houses have been described too often. One cannot but love their fun, their cleanliness, their inborn sense of art. It is impossible to realise that the Japanese are real men and women. What with the smallness of the people, their incessant laughing chatter, and their funny gestures, one feels one's self in elf-land. On a fine day, the men appear as grinning demons in black tights, streaked all over with blue heraldry. On wet days, the long rush coats and long-sided straw hats equally remove all vestige of humanity. When we turn over Japanese pictures in our English homes we fancy that both the faces and the dress must be unlike real life. On the contrary, they are very like the old fashions of the wealthy class, with whom faces are as much made up, and are as much a matter of fashion as are clothes. It is the country people of Japan who

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are my elves—the tiny, jovial, copper-coloured poor. Were I describing rural Japan at length, I would try to show that it may be looked at from a point of view from which it has not as yet been much considered. Japan is the last refuge of the Joyous Life. See the Thames on a fine Saturday in July, or the fair of St. Cloud on the last Sunday evening of its reign, and you may for a moment believe that even in Europe the Joyous Life is not extinct; but the fun of the Thames is vulgar, and the loose morals of St. Cloud are venal. The Joyous Life of the Middle Ages may have been bad or good—in Europe it is gone, and let us speak well of the dead—but it was neither venal nor vulgar; that life lives still in Japan, where no paganism of antique grandeur dwells, but rollicking, unthinking fun. All who love children must love the Japanese, the most gracious, the most courteous, and the most smiling of all peoples, whose rural districts form, with Through-the-Looking-Glass-Country and Wonderland, the three kingdoms of merry dreams.

We have occupied our readers' time most unconscionably over not very important matters. But Sir CHARLES DILKE has taken on himself to make a great number of statements, many, if not most, of which are mistakes. He has formed some sound impressions, no doubt, and he has here and strayed into correctness as regards facts. But he has trusted too much to his memory, and has treated a question superficially which, if he determined to treat it at all, he should have handled with the ample materials at his disposal either here or in London. Had he even ten times the ability with which we are disposed to credit him, facts are indispensable to sound generalisations, and he has shewn himself disposed to generalise very positively on statements or impressions the truth of which he has taken no pains to verify. No reputation or struggle for one can long outlive this with a practical people like the English.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS.

(Hôchi Shimbun, 27th November.)

Certain writers contend that political privileges cannot be obtained without being preceded by personal rights. In other words after the people have grasped their personal rights with a sure hold, then is the time for securing political rights; and thus these writers plead that before all things the acquisition of personal rights should be our great endeavour. We, as much as they, desire the people to acquire their personal rights, but when we come to consider whether this can be achieved by following the course indicated above, we conclude that an inverted order is recommended. Thus the views of these writers are in our opinion erroneous.

We propose arguing the case from another point of view, and showing how personal rights may be obtained.

Political rights constitute the citadel which protects personal rights, and personal rights are antagonistic to arbitrary power, which perpetually strives to suppress them. Political rights are equally opposed to despotic power, and protect personal rights, which have no sure foundation unless secured by something external to themselves.

Although liberal rulers may grant to the people the rights to which they are entitled, yet the accession of a tyrant to the throne might lead to the revocation of all the rights granted by his predecessor. Personal rights are therefore very difficult to maintain, and political rights are their sole efficient protection.

Some writers seem to confound these rights, and their views tend to obstruct the acquisition of them. Let us see for instance how personal rights were protected in England. In the year 1215 the nobles assembled and forced King John to sign the Magna Charta. But it was not until they had suffered great hardships that the people acquired the rights granted to them by this charter. When the House of Commons had taken firm root in the country, the people acquired the key to their political rights, and the Lower House was fully established under the Plantagenets. Yet, at first, the power of the House did not extend to the Government and therefore influenced the administration but very slightly. Moreover it showed at first no disposition to oppose the doings of the Government. Yet, for all this, when any question arose affecting the personal privileges of the people, it struggled with the greatest ardour, and it was owing to these struggles that the House obtained its influence over the administration of the national affairs.

Under the Tudors the House of Commons seemed to have lost of its influence. But closer examination shows that it had gained power over the Government. When Henry the Eighth decreed certain changes in the national religion and in matters affecting the succession, he saw that to be efficacious they must be declared by the Parliament; and hence we may conclude that the Lower House was in possession of great power. Under the Plantaganets, the struggles of the House were for personal rights; under the Tudors, they were more directed towards influencing the general administration. From that time onward the Lower House constantly increased in power, until it acquired complete control over financial affairs, the limitation of the power of the Sovereign, etc.

The above sufficiently proves, we think, that the personal rights of the English people were protected by their political rights, and the two advanced *pari passu*, each supporting the other.

However tenaciously the English might have held on to their personal rights, and however firmly those rights might have been rooted, they would surely have been deprived of them by arbitrary sovereigns or ministers but for the House of Commons. Under the Tudors the House appeared subservient to the will of the King, and the rights of the people were thus endangered. Yet enough of political rights existed in the possession of the House to protect the personal rights with extreme care, and it stood out boldly against the Crown until it acquired the power which we see it possessing at this moment.

This clearly proves that those who urge that personal rights should be first acquired, and then political rights, are wrong in their views of a true method.

Unless the people possess both personal and political rights they are imperfectly furnished, and the attempt to gain the former without having first acquired the latter, is like trying to subdue a powerful enemy without men or arms. No! political rights are necessary for the acquisition, the defence, and the preservation of personal rights. When political rights are possessed by the Government alone, personal rights, are like a ship without a rudder, blown about from shore to shore and finally striking on a fatal rock.

Although it can be contended that Japan has a legislative body, it cannot be said that the people possess any political rights. They have not won and still less established them. So long as they are under their present liberal rulers, all may be well enough. But when these days are past, and if the people have meanwhile gained no political rights, they may lose the opportunity of ever acquiring these personal rights. Political rights are therefore what we must chiefly strive for.

[*Qy.* Power.—ED. *J. W. M.*]

THE ELDER SAIGO.

("Hôchi Shimbun," 20th November.)

Just read the article on Saigo from the pen of the able writer in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun!* If what he states is actual fact, there is indeed good room for despair. We would rather give up our position and live in complete retirement than live among such a torpid senseless people as the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* represents the Japanese to be.

(Here follows an extract from the article entitled 'The Elder Saigo' published in our columns last week.)

We are not aware what has been the effect of this article on the public generally, but on us it has been lamentable indeed. Yet the writer of it seems to have derived the profoundest satisfaction from his work!

What does his article really amount to? He says that the Satsuma men are always eager to take up arms against the Government, and are only restrained from doing so by the influence of Saigo, the exertion of which in this manner averts heavy calamities from us. But this assuredly involves the conclusion that the Satsuma clan controls the whole nation and Saigo controls the Satsuma clan! To believe this is to believe that influential men are rare in Satsuma—a province boasting a million of inhabitants—for it implies that Saigo could make them act as he pleased, and that he is the only man of influence among them. If this were the case, he might fitly be compared with one of the gods. And whether it is further asserted that others failed to carry out their plans because he refused to join them, it implies that his influence is paramount throughout the nation.

We do not pretend to estimate exactly the power Saigo possesses over his clansmen. But we are convinced that the Government treats him as one who has done deeds worthy of honour.

We have always thought of Saigo as a man who has done many notable and honourable deeds, who is perfectly loyal, and who

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retired to his province with the desire to live in independent privacy. In this he is highly worthy of imitation. But as to his plans or intention, they are matters on which no information is attainable. Thus it would be wrong for us to depend solely on him, to put our trust solely in him, and to think that he must always necessarily act in the interests of the nation.

Moreover, it is not our wish to see the settlement of all our national affairs depending upon the temper of one man. It should be arrived at through the will of the people. No! Saigo is not a god. He is a man like the rest of us, and must not be extolled on fictitious grounds. Any one who does this must be content to be laughed at as a fool, for it is impossible that this can be true, and when we examine the article in the *Ni hi Ni hi* we cannot restrain our laughter.

Let us all bear in mind that Japan is not the Japan of Saigo, but of the people who inhabit it. Public opinion is not formed by Saigo. Saigo does not pay all our taxes, nor are Saigo's rights those of the nation. We have a government over us which administers the public affairs, and is it not then absurd that everything depends upon the will of Saigo and the Satsuma clan?

If we are to believe the *Ni hi Ni hi*, the Saga, Corean, Hagi and Kumamoto affairs were all settled by the Satsuma men, and Saigo has the supreme control of them. Yet this is what this journal asserts, as if it were a source of pride to the people!

We appeal to the judgment of the public, and shall be truly sorry if a verdict is given for the *Ni hi Ni hi*, as we have no desire to be called the people of Mr. Saigo.

THE INSURRECTIONS SINCE THE RESTORATION.

(*"Hochi Shimbun"* 15th November, 1876.)

The recent insurrection is the fourth which has been caused by the *samurai* since the Restoration.

The first was an outbreak of the Chōshiu men, who, after causing disturbances in their own province, proceeded to the province of Chikugo, and there incited their fellows to do likewise, causing much confusion in the south.

The second was a conspiracy headed by Maruyama and Kumai in Tokiō in 1871, but it was discovered and suppressed before violent measures had been resorted to.

The third was the Saga affair of 1874.

The fourth was the late affair at Kumamoto and Hagi.

All these have been caused by the *samurai* but the grounds of each have differed widely.

The cry under which the first was raised was *Joi* (expulsion of foreigners); the second, loyalty to the Mikado; the third, a Corean expedition; the fourth, the expulsion of the wicked advisers who surround the Throne. Not one of these had any real concern with the welfare of the people.

The first disturbance gave immense trouble to the Government, which at that time was not yet securely fixed in its seat.

The plot of the second was fortunately discovered in time.

The third was recklessly conducted and soon suppressed.

The fourth, that is, the Kumamoto affair, though in itself not serious, yet broke out in so unexpected a manner that a large amount of mischief was done by it. That the Hagi affair, though the plan of it had been laid long previously, was suppressed within a few days.

Now if we examine into the characters of the leaders of these various outbreaks, we shall be better able to judge of the nature of the movements they headed. We therefore proceed shortly to do so.

Dairoku, the leader of the first, was a scholar of high attainments, but was wholly ignorant of civil administration, and the *Joi* spirit was so strong among his partisans that he was forced to take up arms against his own convictions.

Maruyama and Kumai conspired against the present Emperor and desired to dethrone him and to place in his stead a member of the southern branch of the Imperial family. The idea that they could succeed in this arose from an utter lack of sagacity, and had they succeeded in their attempt, they could never have successfully held the reins of government.

The third was Yeto Shimpei. We believe he was an accomplished scholar, sagacious in his decisions, and admirable in many respects. He was regarded as one of the aristocratic party, and was practically versed in the affairs of life. It is certain therefore that he knew whether or not his insurrection or the Corean Expedition would be of benefit to the country. How a man of so much understanding could have acted as he did, is wholly unintelligible to us. He made the Corean Expedition a cry by which to draw men together, and then sought by means of them to revenge his own discontent with the Government, for we may judge by his conduct while in office that he would not endanger his own life in a Corean Expedition. We cannot divine what his real intentions were, and have long giving up trying to do so.

The Kumamoto affair had its origin in an extreme bigotry, and the obstinacy with which the old party clung to obsolete customs.

The Hagi affair.—Mayebara, its leader, was once in office, but was wholly incapable of discharging its duties. He was angry at being dismissed, and, unconscious of his own want of official ability, was jealous of the advancement of others. His discontent was the origin of the outbreak which he led against the Government, and the sole result of it has been a grievous loss of life and property.

During the past nine years, therefore, we can count five insurrections which have broken out among the *samurai*, and each of them has caused some diminution of the happiness of the people and injury to the public welfare. Moreover, the Government has had to bear care and anxiety on this account, and loss to the Government is loss to the people, and this is therefore double loss. All these various outbreaks have had a certain amount of loyal spirit mingled with them, and why then have they always failed, and the leaders of them been punished? Because though these leaders recognized that there was an Emperor, they never recognized that there was a people. And hence they have not only failed, but they proved themselves disloyal. Be it good or evil, what affects the people affects the Emperor and his Government. In every one of these instances the *samurai* have gone to work without knowing that there is the people to serve.

Does the Government desire that these things should cease? If so, it should take such steps as would show these men that there is *a people*.*

IN THE GALLERY.

As is not uncommon with collectors of curiosities, old saws, stories, manuscripts and such like, I am the possessor of a gallery of pictures, a very extensive and remarkable gallery, too, I may add, and one which has been acquired with singularly little trouble or exertion upon my part,—so little trouble or exertion, indeed, has the collection of them occasioned me, that if I have to speak of it as none at all, I should not be stretching a fibre of my conscience, nor making the smallest draft upon the credulity of anybody. In fact, each and every picture in my possession has found its way into my hands by chance, and generally when I have been engaged in other business and least expected it, thrusting itself upon my notice, as it were, when I was thinking of something else, but none the less welcomed on that account, and always most eagerly secured. I am especially attracted by portraits, and am never so happy as when securing a valuable one and adding it to my store; except perhaps when arranging and rearranging my treasures, hanging this picture, it may be, a trifle higher, or depressing that, letting in a little more light upon a corner here or deepening a shadow there. But, after all, I am not certain that I do not enjoy even more than this, the labelling of them. As a rule they reach me unprovided with such impertinences as histories or descriptions, and I find myself at liberty to let my fancy play around them, and call them what I please. I am sometimes in as many minds of an afternoon over a picture, as a woman is in moods before her lover. By this means a portrait which has done duty in the morning for a sly and evil looking beggar, may turn out by nightfall to be an honest and straightforward teller of fortunes by the Chinese method. My collection, I do not hesitate to affirm, is indeed a noble one, and is moreover open to all comers. Everyone is quite at liberty to look his fill. I make no exceptions, for I am none of your exclusives who keep my masterpieces under lock and key. I hate your churl who graciously permits a favored few to view his treasures, doling out his benefits with a niggard hand on stated days which suit his own convenience—but no one else's. My pictures, on the contrary, are on view at all times and seasons, without regard to weather from dawn to sunset, aye, and as much before and after as each man feels inclined for. Every passer by is at liberty to stare in fact as long and as hard as he likes. There's nothing to pay, and I don't even expect thanks—no I am far

* Obviously a recommendation of representative institutions.—[ED. *J.W.M.*]

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too magnanimous for that—for the high road is my gallery and the dusty wayfarers thereon my priceless pictures.

The advantages of this arrangement are many and obvious. I pay no rent for housing my gems, nor am I in any fear of thieves or fire or other calamity by which they might be injured or destroyed. When I desire to increase my store, my area of selection is practically limitless. I can take my time over a picture which has caught my fancy, undisturbed by any fears that a rival collector may step in and carry off the prize whilst I am deliberating over it. Nor am I influenced in such transactions by vulgar considerations as to price and so forth, for I need simply appropriate whatever I have taken a liking to without so much as 'by your leave.' Questions, too, as to genuineness do not trouble me, for all my pictures are indisputably originals. I have in this way become possessed of so excellent and varied an assortment of pictures from time to time, that I defy the greatest hoarder of canvas in Europe, Asia, America and the two Sicilies to produce the like or anything at all approaching thereunto. Canvas did I say? A fig for your canvases and your Bristol boards and 'double mills.' Away with them! I snap my fingers in the face of every daub which they are guardians of. They get mildewed and discolored by age, whilst my pictures, on the contrary, preserve their looks, and are always so very lifelike that they are as "natural as nature" whatever their age may be. Why, I've known a sketch of mine so much improved by time, that from being a representation of a little girl, it has seemed to grow into a modest and pretty young woman, and an old man, as he grew older, to have real wrinkles and snowy hair. Shew me the "old master" in any other collection that the same can be said of, and I'll make a present of my gallery and all it contains to the very next passer by.

Another great advantage which I enjoy and which I have already alluded to, is that I am in no wise required to take over with my pictures a cut and dried description or designation of each. The interest of a painting is finished and over, I maintain, when you are told that it is so and so, for, if it is so and so, it cannot be anything else. To be informed that 1190, it may be, is a "head of Judas by Van Tromp" is to exhaust the subject then and there. Your imagination can take no liberties with it. Judas remains Judas, and there's an end of the matter. The well known meeting of Jacob and Rachel—Jacob by the way in knee breeches and a court sword, and Rachel in a farthingale with a fan in her hand—if anonymous, would do duty for a thousand other scenes, but labelled "Jacob and Rachel" it becomes after the second or third look tiresome, and upon the fourth and fifth intolerable and a nuisance. In my case, I am not bound by any considerations of this description, and I am therefore at liberty to plot such a history for each as pleases me. It is true that these histories are rarely accurate. But what of that? I just erase or add as the case may be, and it is astonishing how well the subjects sometimes seem to bear new titles. I could tell, for instance, of a jovial looking red-faced fellow whom I used to encounter in the early mornings, rolling home, and whose approach was usually wafted before him on the wings of the breeze ere his burly form disclosed itself. He did duty for the "Jolly Tippler", until I found out that he was a priest of great sanctity and much repute at death-beds after the doctor had been dismised. He seemed me, though, to fall into his new character quite naturally, and it appeared to fit him without a wrinkle. Then there was the "Old Fencer," who, from the majesty of his mien and the magnanimity of his countenance, I had set down for many months as an indigent noble. That old fellow, too, who, judging from the wrinkles in his forehead and his pursed up mouth and the importance of his gait, I had almost determind to be a philosopher, when he turned out to be a doctor, and a quack to boot, I declare I had not to find fault with a single line in his physiognomy. There's little Koidzumi also. Ah! but she was never anything but the sweetest and daintiest of little maids. Alas, that I should have lost her! She slipped off her nail one morning in company with a picture of a gallant young *samurai* who hung in her vicinity, and I've never heard tale or tidings of her, or him either, for the matter of that, since. Their places are empty still, and I despair of worthily filling them again. But why should I repine? for I carry with me a pleasant memory

> Dear as remembered kisses after death,
> And sweet as those by hopeless fancy feigned
> On lips that are for others.

Such simple little pictures as Koidzumi's, I must say, require no ingenuity upon the part of the essayist to tell their tales. Their stories are written in their features, and are as regular and graceful as the oval of their pretty faces.

But it is quite otherwise with some sketches in sombre colours which I have in a dark corner of the gallery. Inartistic pictures at first sight, rude and unfinished, and difficult, I might add, to discern correctly in every light. There is one of these, in particular, on which I have tried so many characters, and with such ill success, that I despair of suiting him at all, and have therefore turned him face to wall, until I find a favourable opportunity of again regarding him. And yet, perhaps, I am not wholly to blame in this matter, for the limner has used in the portraying of his features some subtle chemicals whereby his portrait comes and goes upon the canvas—like a summer cloud across the polished surface of a mirror,—disappearing as quickly as it came, and leaving the beholder bewildered with the suddenness of the phenomenon and the manifold and varied expressions which the face has worn, that has just passed before him. In truth I am strangely interested in this "old man with the bundle," as I am fain to call him for want of a better appellation. I occasionally encounter him in the early mornings gliding round a corner or disappearing into an alley. He's come and gone in a twinkling. A moment before he has passed you and all but disappeared, you'd have sworn the street was empty. And yet, for all the rapidity of his movements, you are startled into instant attention by the indescribable expression on his weird and haggard countenance. Ah! how shall I depict it, that strange face? Truly a mystic face, shadowy and unstable in its lineaments as the morning mist which rises from the valley and wavers in the tree tops for a moment, ere the rising sun, to which it owes its being, dissolves it into nothingness. A face that thrusts itself upon one in dreams—where it is at home amongst the shadows—and intrudes itself at odd times and seasons when it is least expected, and which eludes you when you would recal it, as the picture painted on your retina by a glaring colour or bright light projects itself upon the wall before you whilst you mentally ignore it, but disappears when you would trace its outline. Evanescent as the memory of a fancied perfume which invades your nostrils and—but why multiply metaphors? The old man's face is indeed a puzzle of a physiognomy, one which leaves a general impression on the beholder of timidity and wretchedness, as the whine of the beggar's petition conveys distress, although not a word of it may have been audible, or the cadence of a funeral march which is borne upon the fitful air mellowed into naught but murmers, strikes a melancholy chord within the breast or——. But, hallo! Bless me, there he is. Here, 'stop thieves, Police!' Why, good gracious me! his filmy features fell upon my paper this instant as I wrote, and when I thought I had seized upon them, and desired to regard them closely, they vanished into vapour.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS UNDER TREATMENT DURING NOVEMBER 1876.

Class of Patients.	Remained Oct. 31st.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained Nov. 30th.	Total Treated.
1st	—	1	—	—	—	1
2nd	2	3	3	—	1	5
3rd	5	4	5	—	2	9
4th	—	—	—	—	4	4
Charity	2	1	—	—	3	3
Total	9	9	8	—	10	18

STUART ELDRIGE, M.D.
Surgeon-in-charge.

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Correspondence.

THE LEGACY OF IYEYASU.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yokohama, 28th November, 1876.

Dear Sir,—In the *Japan Herald* of yesterday I observe the following letter:—

To the Editor of the *Japan Herald*.

Dear Sir, The *Japan Mail* reviewer of Mr. Griffis' work, in reply to my note to you of the 20th inst., accuses me of having suppressed an important substantive, viz., *Yuyo*, in the name of the work I was translating, and substituted a translation of my own conjecture, viz., *Legacy*. He, moreover, asserts that the original name, as well as the usual designation of the *Hatsu Kuni* of Iyeyasu, is the Japanese word for 'testament or will.'

The word *Yuyo* does not appear in the original of my translation; consequently I could neither have suppressed it, nor substituted another word for it. Its absence in the manuscript also proves that it was not in the original title of the work, as alleged by him; and if further evidence is required on this point, I may refer him to Satow's dictionary, where it will be found that the word *Yuyo* is "not fully naturalized from the Chinese even now, though more that two centuries have elapsed since its adoption." I have not to meet the assertion that *Yuyo* is the "usual" and "well established native designation" of the document, and this I do by contradicting it. The manuscript is commonly known as the *Hatsu Kuni*, and though the word *Yuyo* would not be misunderstood in referring to it, it is not generally used. In case there might be no mistake, I took an opportunity of putting this question to a Japanese friend of mine: "Is the *Hatsu Kuni* of Iyeyasu generally called *Yuiyo*?" to which he replied, "Not the correct designation is *Ikun*, why do you ask?" *Ikun* means literally posthumous teachings.

I think I have thus disposed of my critic's two charges of suppression, substitution, and mistranslation, implying carelessness, or ignorance. His reference to the title of what are now known as the old and new testaments as an argument against my choice of the word legacy, to designate a very solemn document, is either irrelevant or demonstrates. As applied to the Scriptures the word testament is a figure of speech, used as a substitute for Covenant, to denote the books in which the old and new Covenants are written, though no one pretends to make and thereby that those books are in the form of a will; and the word legacy has been similarly used; thus the Bible is spoken of as a precious legacy to all ages. Whichever of the three words, testament, will, or legacy, is applied to the *Hatsu Kuni*, it must be as a figure of speech; for, etymologically speaking, neither is correct. The only point at issue is, which is the most appropriate? and I see nothing in the *Japan Mail* Reviewer's letter to lead me to adopt his opinion in preference to my own.

Yours truly,

J. F. L.

Yokohama, Nov. 27th, 1876.

I shall take up the points herein raised in the order of their importance; and first as to J. F. L.'s contradiction of my assertion that the native title of the manuscript is *Yui-jo*. This contradiction I meet in two ways:—

1st.—I send you herewith my copy of the manuscript, for the inspection of J. F. L. or of any one who cares to see it. It bears the title *Go Yuiyo go hiyaku kokkai* (*kaji*): which, omitting the honorifics, means the testament in one hundred sections kept in the treasure-magazine.

2nd.—I quote the testimony of Dr. W. Dickson, who likewise translated the work, to show what the title of his copy was:—"These rules are commonly called *Bokuy* "*huak kadjo*—the hundred lines or rules for the military "class. The title is 'Go yu i jowo' or 'Yu i geng on gong' "—the last testament of Tosho-goo, in one hundred sec-"tions."—Dickson's Japan, p. 241.

The second point I have to deal with is J. F. L.'s assertion that on reference to Satow's dictionary it will be found that the word *yui-jō* is not fully naturalized from the Chinese even now. Of the correctness of this bold assertion your readers shall judge for themselves. To begin with, the word *yui-jō* is not given in Messrs. Satow and Ishibashi's dictionary at all. Indeed it was scarcely to be expected that it would be; that useful little work being designedly and professedly a dictionary only of the spoken, as distinguished from the literary, language. But let that pass. If *yui-jō* is not to be found in it, a synonyme, the word *yui-sho*, is. To confound these two words is a serious blunder, for it might well be that an assertion true of the one would not hold good of the other. But even with regard to *yui-sho* it is at least doubtful if Mr. Satow has made the assertion which J. F. L. has mistakenly attributed to him with respect to *yui-jō*. I quote from the dictionary:—

"Will, n. (testament) *kakioki; yuisho** (c): verbal "——, *yuigon* (c)."

In the table of abbreviations &c., the asterisk is said to stand for *gagen;* and what *gagen* means is explained in the first sentence of the preface, thus:—"The words of "which the Japanese language *consists* [the italics are "mine] are divided by native grammarians into *gagen* "or 'elegant words' and *zokugo* or 'common words,' &c.," from which it plainly appears that the authors of the dictionary considered, and, I need hardly add, correctly considered, *yuisho* to be one of the elegant words of the Japanese language. J. F. L. has evidently been misled by the mark before the word Testament; but I think a re-perusal of the second paragraph of the preface, taken in conjunction with what I have above quoted will be sufficient to convince him that the lexicographers intend the remark "not fully naturalized" to apply to the word testament not in its ordinary sense as equivalent to a will, but in its special sense as the title of the Scriptures. In any case J. F. L. is doubly in error; firstly in imagining the word *yui-jō* to be identical with its synonyme the word *yui-sho*; and secondly, even if he has correctly given the sense of the lexicographers, in imagining that the remark has the evidential value he attaches to it; for the dictionary is avowedly and pointedly a dictionary of the spoken language only, and it is wresting it from its proper use to quote it as an authority in reference to so purely literary a question as the title of a manuscript.

The appositeness of my reference to the titles Old and New Testament was, I should have thought, sufficiently evident; but as J. F. L. seems to have missed the point of it, I will state the position again. The translators of the Scriptures have thought it just as much their duty to give us a correct translation of the original title as of the original text of the work before them. Why should not J. F. L., as a faithful translator, have done the same? The original title in the one case is a Greek word which means will or testament and has been translated so; in the other it is a Japanese word which means will or testament and should have been translated so; but it has either not been translated at all or translated wrongly. The fact that the Greek word meaning testament is also sometimes used to signify covenant is, it will be seen, totally irrelevant to the argument.

Two descriptive expressions figure on the titlepage of J. F. L.'s translation which, in the absence of any intimation in his preface to the contrary, might reasonably be presumed to have been intended as the equivalents of the original title or titles. One of these expressions is "Legacy," which, but for J. F. L.'s denial, I should suppose to be meant as a rendering of *yui-kun*, and which in that case would be a mistranslation; the other is "posthumous manuscript" which I take to have been represented in the original by the word *yui-jō*, and which in that case is a mistranslation also. By mistranslation I mean using an expression which only vaguely or partially conveys the sense of the original when it was easy to use an expression which conveys it accurately and fully. The word *yui-kun* means the final or dying instruction of a teacher, his last lessons, such as we have an example of in the discourse of Socrates in the Phaedo; applied to such instruction left in writing instead of delivered orally, it would be correctly enough translated by posthumous teaching, but where, as in the present case, the instruction consists of precepts as to the disposition and exercise of a political power which the instructor was transmitting as an inheritance to his descendants, a better translation still would be testamentary teaching. The word *yui-jō* means a testamentary document; in short, a last will and testament, not simply a posthumous manuscript. Which of these words *yui-kun* or *yui-jō* is the correct or usual title of the work in question is, it would now seem, a moot point; for I must confess that the statement of J. F. L. that the word *yui-jō* does not appear in the original of his translation causes me considerable surprise. That the body of political precepts it contains, if not the work itself, is often called *yui-kun*, I am well aware; but until better instructed, I shall continue on the evidence I have above adduced to believe that *yui-jō* is the designation given in the title of the work itself. J. F. L. has not yet informed us what was the title of his original manuscript, or indeed whether any of the three collated copies from

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which he translated had any title at all. It would be an interesting contribution to our knowledge of the work, and might also have some bearing on the question of its authenticity, to know exactly what are the facts as regards its title. Might I suggest to J. F. L. the desirability of his imitating my example by sending in to your office, or if he so prefers, to that of the *Japan Herald*, for the inspection and instruction of scholars, such copy or copies of the work as he may be in possession of. By his translation he has well earned the gratitude of every student of Japanese history and politics, and it is to be hoped he will not decline to afford us more information on the not unimportant question of its title, than that vouchsafed to us in the answer of his nameless Japanese friend.

But the questions of the original title and of translation or mistranslation apart, there remains the issue whether legacy or testament is the more appropriate designation of the work. It must surely seem to your readers, as it does to me, an uncommonly strange thing that a person of J. F. L.'s intelligence, and the actual translator of the work to boot, should have a moment's hesitation in choosing. No exposition of mine as to the distinction between the denominative and the predicative use of words would be half to telling as a simple reference to the English dictionary. I quote the definition of the two terms from Webster:—

"TESTAMENT, n. I. A solemn, authentic instrument in "writing by which a person declares his will as to the "disposal of his estate and effects after his death. This is otherwise called a *will*."

"LEGACY, n. A bequest; a particular thing or certain "sum of money given by last will or testament."

And of these two words the latter is chosen by its translator to designate a document, the historic parallel of which he himself acknowledges to be the will of Peter the Great!

If I have trespassed somwhat largely on your valuable space, I have done so in the interests of the English language and of the principle of calling things in Japan, as elsewhere, by their proper names. It is to be desired that the "Legacy" of Iyeyasu may be soon relegated to the same limbo of misnomers, defunct or moribund, as the "spiritual Emperor" and the "happy despatch."

YOUR REVIEWER.

THE CHIUSHINGURA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Yokohama, November 30th, 1876.

SIR.—The writer of the review of my translation of *Chiushingura*, contained in your last issue, altogether misconceives the object of my book, indeed he does not appear to me to have read it with any attention. I lay no claims whatever to 'Japanese scholarship,' and I have simply attempted to convey to English readers some notion of the state of society in Japan under the old régime—curious enough, it seemed to me, to be worth portrayal—in the form of a free presentment of a popular story, gathered indeed from books, but not taken from any one source. Nothing was further from my thoughts than any sort of mere reproduction of a specimen of Japanese literature—a task in very few instances worth the necessary labour—and my sole aim was to put together the elements of a fair picture of a strange phase of civilization not likely to occur again in the history of the world. In this, despite your critic's sneers, I venture to think I have been successful. That I have made many errors, I am quite sure, more or fewer I suspect are unavoidable, seeing how scanty are the aids the student of the past civilization of Japan has at his command, and the conditions to which I was subjected deprived me of much even of such help as was in existence. But most of the errors held up to contempt by your Reviewer are not, taking into consideration the nature of the task I undertook, errors at all, even if they merited the strictures passed upon them from an interpreter's point of view. I deliberately combined, pruned and shaped my materials to suit the end I had before me; all I thought necessary to the story I retained, but excised and condensed considerably both narrative and dialogue—especially in the earlier and less interesting books—and my chief regret is that I did not carry this process further. Nevertheless, as I added little and kept to the spirit of my materials throughout; as, too, nineteen-twentieths of my book do actually consist of a free but correct version of the text I used, I was, I submit, justified in calling it a translation; and though I am far from being equal to anything like a full and accurate portrayal of any past phase of Japanese national life, I believe my book to form a real, if small, addition to our knowledge of old Japan. I do not see, therefore, how I have deserved the contemptuous sentence of banishment from the 'thorny field' of Japanese literature which your Reviewer has thought fit to pass upon me. My case is indeed a hard one—for, as I am not a 'proficient,' 'mean' or other, in any branch of learning, but simply an amateur in one or two branches, and likely, if only from want of leisure, to remain so, I seem to be under a kind of mental interdict, laid upon me as a punishment for my temerity in looking over the hedge of that sacred 'thorny (I should say thistly) field' where my critic intimates he himself finds an abundant pasture. I cannot go into anything like a detailed defence of my book, but I append a few notes which will show the true character of that part of the review with which they deal—even if my faults are judged from an interpreter's standpoint, and the remainder is, I can assure your readers, 'very much what might have been expected.'

And these notes must suffice, for I cannot waste time and thought in pursuing the controversy.

Yours, etc.,

THE TRANSLATOR OF *CHIUSHINGURA*.

Rendering *kutsuwa* by 'stirrup' instead of 'bit' is of course an error. The '*men*' of *gomen* commonly used means no doubt 'permission.' But I have come across instances where '*men*,' face, has been used. Surely such mistakes are plainly mere oversights hardly worth sneering over.

My version of the opening lines of the *Daijo* is wrong. It is a pity it is so, for to my mind there is more point in it than in the pedantically correct translation of your reviewer. I have traced the error to a mistake in my transcript.

My treatment of the word *Bannai* is simply a gross blunder, not for the reason assigned by your reviewer, but because its position and the context show it clearly to be a proper name.

These and many other errors have been long since recognised, some by myself, others by kindlier critics than your reviewer, and will be corrected in a new edition.

Joruri.—Here I maintain I am right. A *joruri* is a nearly continuous narrative, a drama, in literary form at least, is more commonly wholly dialogue from which the narrative is gathered. They are of very various character. They are often sung and recited by wandering minstrels just as ballads are in Europe. *Chiushingura* is nowhere truly metrical, even according to such queer metre as the Japanese possess—without rhyme or cæsura and with no feet, only syllabic limitations—except in the 8th book which is in alternate lines of five and seven syllables. The narrative portion of *Chiushingura* is often purely prosaic, while the dialogue is not seldom poetic or poetastic in diction. The narrative, it is true, is mostly sung, while the dialogue is recited in a kind of chant, not simply spoken. That I was fully aware of all this elementary stuff, both as regards the *Joruri* and *Takasago*, is abundantly clear from my book. How could it be otherwise seeing the distinction is marked on almost every page?

Daijo.—Here too I am quite right. The first book is, I think, called *Daijo* on its cover,—hence I could not but know that the whole of it was the *Daijo*. But the portion I term 'preface' is separate in sense from the rest, and states briefly the 'motive' or occasion of the whole work. In the first form of my translation, which was dramatic, I called it 'Prologue,' and this, perhaps, were better retained.

Takasago.—What I have said in connection with *joruri* applies in great part here. I heard *Takasago* in '65 or '66 recited at Katase by a *rônin*. My text is taken from a work in some twenty volumes called *Yôkiyoku jû-hachiban*—'18 *Yôkiyoku*' (a misnomer as there are some thirty). *Yôkiyoku* I cannot find in any dictionary, but both characters according to Williams mean 'ballad.' They are, likely enough, identical with '*No*,' but are sufficiently re-

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semblant to ballads, which were formerly sung or recited with mime and gesture, to justify their being so called. The very word 'ballad,' indeed, is connected with the Italian '*ballare*' to dance, whence our 'ball.'

As the whole would be part sung, part recited in a kind of chant, I was right in treating the whole as versifiable. Your critic might be a contributor to Moses' advertisements, confounding, as he does, verse with 'potry.' Let me quote a bit of such 'potry' for his delectation—the last stanza of the old English ballad of Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne:

'But he cold neither runne soe fast,
'Nor away soe fast cold ryde
'But Lytle John with an arrowe soe broade
'He shotte him into the [illegible]syde.

I say that 'Imperial' and 'Majesty' are perfectly proper terms to apply to the Shôguns of the Ashikaga period. They exercised an '*imperium in imperio*,' had their own court and nobility, and in the *Jiruri* their palace is called *gosho*, the name given to the Imperial residence at Kiôto.

Lastly as to the translations that 'speak for themselves.' They are, excepting the first and last slightly altered in expression, true versions of the text I used, which was in great part transcribed, in *ji* and *kana*, partly from the *Kusayoshi* (which I have lost, and of which the print was extremely bad), partly from the *Jiruri* (of which I have mislaid the first and some other *livraisons*). The differences between your critics' versions and mine are plainly due for the most part—supposing even the same texts to have been used—to purposed omissions.

I may add that in my text there is nothing whatever translateable as 'says bluntly,' 'touching your hand,' 'raw-faced youngster,' etc., etc.; and the word '*dosujitari*,' which your Reviewer translates 'you go too far' (a pretty weak expression for a man in a towering rage like the speaker), I, following Hepburn, translate 'interrupt.'

MR. DICKINS' *CHIUSHINGURA*.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yokohama, 30th November, 1876.

Sir.—It will be admitted, I believe, without contradiction that the feeling of the public towards those who have contributed to our knowledge of Japanese literature is one of genuine gratitude. When a critic in the *Saturday Review* declared that Mr. Mitford's first translation of a Japanese Sermon was a pure fabrication, we laughed. When the same reviewer, still smarting under the rebuke which his blunder so richly deserved, meted out rather squeamishly some praise to the charming "Tales of Old Japan," but gravely wound up his criticism with the statement that Mr. Mitford's translation was far from accurate, we roared. Some allowance, however, had to be made for the time, place and circumstances of the London critic.

But that is an old story.

"The standard of Japanese scholarship," now says your Reviewer of Mr. Dickins' *Chinshingura*, "has been greatly raised of late years. For one competent Japanese "scholar whom we had ten years ago, there are now a "dozen, and in the interest of Japanese scholarships, we "feel bound to do what in us lies to prevent the standard "being lowered."

On reading this, we felt confident that the standard of criticism also had been raised higher than it stood seven years ago. We expected that your Reviewer, after dwelling on the demerits of the translation, would take in his own masterly hands the work of an unskilled translator; that he was going to give us a vivid picture of the time in which the forty seven *ronin* lived, and drawing ample illustrations from his own fund of erudition, show us how the men and women of that period thought and talked. This, we felt confident, was not too much to expect from a critic whose researches, if we judge from his preamble, have covered the whole field of Japanese Literature, ancient and modern. We have been disappointed. Your reviewer's strictures on Mr. Dickins' version are those of a school-master, not of a critic. Taking his scholarship as granted, we admit that they entitle him to the thanks of Japanese students; still, we find it hard to believe that the scholar who gave us many years ago a volume of translations of Japanese poetry is incapable of discriminating between verse and prose. We presume to question his authority for so summarily sending the translator of the *Chiushingura*, after his briefs and the pursuit of the several other branches of learning in which he condescends to acknowledge this gentleman's proficiency.

A critic has said: "If our remarks give pain to Mr. "Robert Montgomery, we are sorry for it. But, at what-"ever cost of pain to individuals, literature must be "purified....." But then, the critic was Macaulay. We cannot forget that Macaulay after exposing a bad poet knew how to kindle his readers with his own admiration for the great masters of poetry, of philosophy, of statesmanship. Knowing how to punish, his criticism was never barren. Pruning is a useful art; but is the tree of Japanese knowledge so luxuriant that the axe should already be applied to it? Although true Japanese scholars may, we are told, be now counted by the dozen, how many new treasures, we will presume to ask, have been laid open for the public during Mr. Satow's absence from Japan? If we can now understand the drama which has enraptured generation after generation of Japanese playgoers, are not our thanks due after all to Mr. Dickins, and to him alone? Ought we, because he takes a stirrup for a bit or a bit for a stirrup to throw his translation in the fire and only keep the illustrations? Because thou art virtuous, shall there be no more cakes and ale?

A man once wrote a poem and took it to Voltaire who returned the manuscript to the author saying: "Faites des perruques, mon ami, faites des perruques." But then, the poet was only a "perruquier," and his critic was the patriarch of Ferney. A perfect storm of censure and criticism is just now bursting over Mr. Dickins' devoted head; he need not be much afraid however, for, as far as we can see the wind blows not from Ferney.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Z.

ÔGON, ÔBAN AND *KOBAN*.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Tôkiô, November 28th 1876.

Dear Sir,—As you have in your last issue pointed out a few of the errors to be found in Mr. F. V. Dickins' translation of the *Chiushingura*, it may not be out of place also to correct the erroneous information concerning the word *Ôgon* supplied by Mr. Dickins in the appendix, pag. 16, viz: "*Ogon*, Coins of various values, but com-"monly, I am informed, equivalent to 21 *riyos*. The "coin, which was generally of silver gilt, was rarely, if "ever, intrinsically of its current value. It was an "oblong, thin disk, rounded at either end, and tightly "wrapped in paper, stamped with the seal of the pro-"vince, and marked with its current value."

Coins, consisting of a thin gold plate, of elliptical shape, and commonly known as *Oban* ("the large stamp") and *Koban* ("the small stamp") were, it is generally believed, issued for the first time by Nobunaga, in the period called *Ten-shô* (1573-1591).

The *Ôban* bore various stamped marks on both sides, but its value was not indicated. An inscription in ink, however, covering the greater part of one side of the coin, stated it to *weigh* 10 *Riyô*,—the *Riyô* being a weight originally equal to 5 *momme*, but at times varying between 4 and 5 *momme*, and now used by apothecaries as equal to 4 *momme*. The *Ôban* was called *Ôgon ichi mai*, but *Ôgon* is not the name of a coin, any more than *Bannai*, as remarked by you, is the name of an office; and as is the case with the word *Bannai*, a more perfect knowledge of the written character would have shown Mr. Dickins that *Ôgon* simply means "yellow metal," and is synonymous with *Kin*, gold. In fact, the *Ôban* was as frequently called and written *Kin ichi mai*, which, as well as *Ôgon ichi mai*, means: One piece of gold.

The *Koban* had no inscription in ink, but the coin was impressed with the words: *Ichi riyô* and the *Koban* was generally called *Kin ichi riyô* or *Ogon ichi riyô*—but *never Ichi mai*. Thus *Ôgon ichi mai* was equal to *Ôgon jiu riyô* (Ten *Riyô* Gold) or 10 *Koban*.

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The passage in the original *Chinshingura*, where the presents offered to Moronawo are enumerated, reads: "*Ôgon Sanjiu Mai*" etc., and should consequently have been translated 300 *Riyô* Gold,—or 30 *Ôban*.

When to the above I add that there never existed a Japanese gold coin weighing 21 *Riyô*, it will be apparent, that to speak of *Ôgon* as being "coins of various values, commonly equivalent to 21 *Riyôs*," is very much like defining the word "Sterling" as "coins of various values, but commonly weighing two pounds and a half."

The coins above mentioned were not "silver gilt," but consisted throughout of gold, alloyed with silver. A purer gloss of gold was, however, produced by immersing the coin, after it was made, in a chemical solution, which removed the silver particles from the surface.

The weight of the pieces as well as the quality of the alloy deteriorated with almost every new coinage; but the coins continued to bear the same inscription, and passed under the same name. Mr. Dickins would therefore have been more correct in stating that the coins were seldom of the *weight* indicated.

As to the gold coins being "tightly wrapped in paper, "stamped with the seal of the province and marked with "its current value," I fear this is a misconception of Mr. Dickins', probably arising from the above mentioned inscription in ink on the *Ôban*, which not only gave the weight of the coin, but also the *Kakihan* (written seal) of the member of the Gotô family, who for the time being held the position of a kind of Comptroller to the *Kin Gin Za* (Mint), an office which was hereditary in the said family from Nobunaga's time till the fall of the Tokugawa Shôguns. Whatever may have been the case with the *Ôban*, which was principally used in making presents, and seldom as currency, the *Koban* was certainly not wrapped up in the way mentioned by Mr. Dickins.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM BRAMSEN.

— —

SILK WORMS' EGGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Yokohama, 1st December, 1876.

SIR,—I find in your last issue the following statement: "Two new features (viz., shipments for native account, "and shipments to Europe *viâ* United States) have been "developed in the Silk-worms' eggs trade which are ex- "citing much interest among those concerned in this "business, etc., etc."

Your informant is evidently not one of the concerned. Shipments for Europe *viâ* San Francisco, overland to New York commenced shortly after the establishment of the P. M. S. S. Co's line, and have continued ever since. The shipments of this season are therefore not a new experiment, but the result of full experience. Nor are shipments for native account *viâ* San Francisco or Suez a new fact. On various occasions native consignments have been placed in the hands of foreign houses. The one novel feature of the present season is this: A Japanese association guided by advices received from the Japanese Consulates of Italy and supported by a Japanese Bank, which is itself reported to be connected with the Government, takes a large share in the export. Their shipments are accompanied by Japanese agents who are to have the control of the sale in Europe. Their operation has been early and deliberately planned; it has shaped the whole course of the market, and it is by no means proved that the goods shipped by that Association could not have been bought by the "Graineurs" on terms equally or more advantageous to the sellers. Of the several and conflicting interests concerned in the trade, which is to profit or loose by this innovation remains to be seen.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
X.

Prince Orloff, the Russian Ambassador, at the dinner given at the Russian Embassy at Paris last week, proposed a toast to the prosperity of France, in which he dwelt upon the efforts that Russia has made, is now making, and will continue to make, for the maintenance of European peace.

Law & Police.

IN H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Law Secretary.

Saturday, November 25th, 1876.

A. JAFFRAY v. T. S. LILLEY.

Plaintiff claimed $15 for carriage hire.

Both plaintiff and defendant appeared personally.

Andrew Jaffray sworn, stated:—I am a livery stable keeper at No. 123. Mr. Lilley hired carriages from me several times. First on September 3rd, then on the 5th and 8th; these two latter items remaining unpaid. The bill was sent on board the *Sunda* at his own request, I think three times. He wrote inside the envelope that he would call in the evening to settle.

Defendant admitted the claim. He said he was 4th officer on board the *Sunda*. He had sent across to San Francisco for some money and expected to receive it on the 10th December; but till then he would not be able to pay the amount claimed.

His Honour ordered that the $15 should be forthcoming on the arrival of the *Belgic*, and that defendant should pay $3 costs besides.

Tuesday, November 28th, 1876.

JOHN BROWN v. J. GRUNDY.

This was an action to enforce payment of the $60 for which judgment was given by the Court on the 26th September last.

Both plaintiff and defendant appeared personally.

James Grundy, sworn, stated:—I live at No. 106, but have no profession.

Plaintiff had no questions to ask. He had been promised payment of his bill in $10 monthly instalments, and defendant had not kept the agreement.

Defendant, to Court:—I receive $50 per month from the Oriental Bank. I agreed to pay plaintiff $10 a month on the judgment given in this Court, and I have fulfilled the agreement. I do not think anything else was mentioned. I was expecting money from home, having written for it. Brown's bill was for board, lodging and refreshments. I lived at his house, the *Alhambra*. Part of this debt was for my mess. I have no money now. I receive next on the first December, but can not pay him more than $5.

The Court said this would not do. He must pay $10 on the 1st of December, or be imprisoned. This hearing would therefore be adjourned till Tuesday next, the 2nd proximo, when defendant must appear and inform the Court if this had been done.

IN THE IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULAR COURT.

Before ED. ZAPPE, Esq., Consul.

Monday, Nov. 27th, 1876.

KANAGAWA KENCHO v. P. BOHM.

This was a claim for two years' ground rent due on defendant's property at Nos. 114 and 119, in all $246.66, with 5 per cent annual interest from the beginning of this year, and costs.

Mr. Benson appeared for plaintiffs; defendant appeared personally, and stated to the Court that he acknowledged the claim but had withheld settling till the streets in his locality had been made like those in other parts of the settlement. He was willing to deposit the amount in the Consulate until this had been done by the plaintiffs.

The Court would not listen to this argument, but ordered defendant to pay the amount claimed, with costs.

Messrs. Francke and Peltzer, Assessors.

Friday, December 1st, 1876.

TAKEDA KISABURO v. G NACHTIGAL.

This was a claim for $109 with interest from November, 187 for extra work alleged to have been done by order of defendant on the premises built for Mr. Von Hemert at No. 26. That gentleman had refused to pay this amount, therefore plaintiff brought the suit against defendant.

Mr. Ph. Von Hemert sworn, stated:—I contracted with plaintiff for the building of the house in which Mr. Nachtigal now lives, and authorised that gentleman to order such alterations as he thought would be necessary. This plaintiff was obliged to do according to contract and it could in nowise be considered extra work. Mr. Stibolt, whose duty it was to see that the work was properly executed, was not often to be seen on the premises, and I therefore asked Mr. Nachtigal to look after it.

The bills for extra work were now read over by witness. There were two; and with regard to the 1st item in the first one, relating to a small partition made in a room upstairs and which could not

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have cost more than $50, he, witness, authorised defendant to order it to be put up. Witness forgot whether he told plaintiff personally or through defendant about the zinc conductors which constitute the 2nd item, but he knew they were constructed with his knowledge. As to the 3rd, he did not recollect ordering the erection of the covered way from the dwelling to the out houses. Witness said, with regard to the second bill, he did not remember whether any of the improvements mentioned had been carried out or not. He was further of opinion that all this claim had already been settled in the case brought against him in the Dutch Court, and therefore considered the matter altogether finished.

Verdict against plaintiff, who was also ordered to pay costs.

IN THE JUDICIAL COURT OF KANAGAWA.

Before ASAINA KANSUI, Esq., Vice-President.

Saturday, November 25, 1876.

H. AHLERS & Co. *v.* OMIA SHOJIYA.

This was an action to compel defendant to take delivery of and pay for a quantity of Presidents cloth sold to him by plaintiffs. Defendant had contracted to take delivery of the same at the end of last month, but did not do so on the plea that they were not according to sample.

Plaintiffs were represented by Mr. E. Schmid; defendant appeared personally.

Mr. Schmid said that his case had been fully stated in the petition and he would only add that at the time of this sale the demand for the article was very brisk, and when the contract was signed defendant had already seen a sample of the cloth and did not ask to get another, so that the quality was not mentioned in the contract. Furthermore defendant was very anxious at that time to get these goods on the terms offered by plaintiffs. There was only one original contract which was without a postscript, and he would ask whether defendant had handed into Court any document, with a postscript, alleged to be the contract. If so, that document must be a forgery, for he now handed in the original contract.

The Court stated that no such document had been handed in, though defendant had mentioned the postscript in his answer to the petition.

Defendant said he had received a sample of the cloth, and on the strength of that he had signed the contract. He refused to take delivery when the goods arrived because he saw they were not according to sample.

Plaintiffs stated that defendant had not received a sample till several days after the contract was signed, and when the market had gone down considerably. As to the sample now in Court, who could say whether the cloth inside the cover, which they asserted to be that of the firm, had been changed or not? It was a thing easily done. It was probable that defendant asked for this sample when the market had gone down, so that he could by trickery defend himself against the consequences of a breach of contract.

Defendant now said that he saw it was a mistake on his part when he stated that a postscript to the contract mentioned the quality of the cloth.

Mr. Schmid called as witness a Japanese merchant who had accompanied defendant to No. 29.

Takahashiya stated to the Court:- I remember accompanying defendant to plaintiffs office on the 1st of November to examine some cloth, to see whether it was according to the sample. I am a cloth merchant and at once gave my opinion that the cloth was not equal to the sample, though plaintiffs' banto contended that it was. Defendant wanted to have the price lowered, but plaintiffs would not listen to that, but only promised an extension of the time for taking delivery. So the negociation was broken off.

Plaintiffs denied this statement, and said that witness had never told their banto that the goods were not like the sample.

Tago, plaintiffs' banto, was now called and stated that Takahashiya had come with defendant to their office, and brought the sample and asked to compare it with the cloth. It was shown to them, and Takahashiya said that as some of the cloth was in boxes and some in bales the slight difference in the appearance of the goods might easily be accounted for. He gave his opinion that the cloth was according to sample.

Riske, another banto, corroborated the above statements, and in addition first stated that the sample had been given to defendant before, and then correcting himself, after the signing of the contract.

The Judge said that as witness was so unsteady in his evidence no notice of it would be taken so far.

Court adjourned till Monday, 4th proximo.

Wednesday, November 29th, 1876.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co. *v.* SINANOYA ZENPUKE.

This was a petition that defendant be ordered to take delivery of a quantity of velvet sold to him by plaintiffs, value $2,660. Defendant's plea for not taking delivery was that the velvet was not according to sample.

Plaintiffs were represented by Mr. Temple Willcox; defendant appeared personally.

Mr. Willcox stated: In addition to what is already said in the petition, I may state that this velvet was bought to arrive. 300 pieces in two lots of 150, each of these two lots having its own sample, and the price being fixed at $8.87½ per piece. When the first lot arrived by the *Montalan*, defendant examined and accepted the goods, as the contract stipulated that delivery should be taken from the hatoba. Defendant said he was unable to take them at once, and six days were allowed for him to obtain the means he was in want of. This was on an agreement in writing to pay interest on the purchase money and coolie hire. (Document put in with the petition.) At the end of six days defendant intimated that the goods were not according to sample and begged for a reduction in the price. We would not do so, however, as we had already notified the shippers at home of the sale and it was a consignment. To save trouble we agreed to have the case arbitrated, and an examiner was appointed by both parties. Meanwhile the second lot had arrived, and defendant was notified of the fact. He took no notice, however, and the goods were removed to our godown. Mr. Walter was our arbitrator chosen, and he not defendant's arbitrator, who, however, would not admit of any argument on the matter, but insisted on a cancelling of the contract. We would not submit to this. The value of the goods since the sale had deteriorated from 90 cents to $1 per piece, and finding that defendant would not come to terms we offered to reduce the price by 25 cents per piece. Defendant declined. There was at first no talk of cancelling the contract, only a reduction in prices was thought of. At the time of the arbitration defendant had not even seen any of the second lot and could not say whether it was equal to sample or not, nor has he yet seen it, so that it is a false statement which he makes in his answer to our petition. He was willing to pay interest on the purchase money when he begged a respite in taking delivery of the first lot on its arrival.

His Honour: The contract does not say that defendant was to take delivery at the hatoba.

Mr. Willcox. No, but it was agreed upon, notwithstanding; for defendant signed a document after the arrival of the velvet by which he undertook certain obligations for being relieved from taking the goods from the hatoba.

Defendant now handed in two samples which were admitted by Mr. Willcox to be those given him by the firm.

Defendant stated:—I had sold the first lot to another party in Tōkiō, and I examined the velvet on arrival. I thought it was not equal to the sample, but was not sure if the party to whom I had sold it would not take it even with this difference. I asked for a delay of six days and took a piece of the cloth to show to the purchaser in Tōkiō. In the arrangement for arbitration, no mention was made regarding either a total cancellation of the contract or a reduction in the price of the velvet.

Mr. Willcox stated that he had witnesses to prove that a reduction in the price was spoken of only. It was a custom in the Yokohama trade to give the purchasers on the arrival of goods a whole piece, as more convenient than the small piece given as sample. This had been done in this case.

Plaintiffs' compradore and *banto* now gave their evidence.

The Court said that it found the documents stipulating interest on the purchase money had been interpreted differently by the *banto* and the compradore. It contains a note that defendant took away a sample, and does not say that he accepted the goods. Plaintiffs admitted that there was some difference between the sample and the goods themselves, and it was not clear, therefore, that the Court should order defendant to take delivery of them.

Mr. Willcox said that it was almost impossible to guarantee a perfect identity of colour in such articles, and that is never considered a sufficient reason for the cancelling of a contract. In the last lot there is not the slightest difference.

The case was adjourned till Wednesday the 6th proximo, when the evidence of the Japanese arbitrator will be heard.

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THE INCREASING DIFFICULTIES IN THE EAST OF EUROPE.

(The Economist.)

The difficulties of the "Eastern question," as it is called still continue, and what is some compensation for them, they are beginning to be clearly seen. From a short time after the authentication of the Bulgarian atrocities, and after the publication of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet, it seemed to be thought that they were as easy to cure as they were to denounce. But now we are getting to see of how complex a state of relations they are the result; how hard it is to alter that state; how far England is from the real scene of action; how much nearer the great military Powers are; how much greater their power is. We see, too, that we have to do with a permanent, not a temporary, question; that the Turkish Empire is breaking up; that a successor to it must be found, and that we are wholly unable to determine whom its successor shall be, or to foresee whom it it will be. For a moment a truce may with difficulty be arranged, though even this is most dubious. But soon the inevitable conflict will again begin, and we shall have to take the greatest care that no fancied interest, and no ill-regulated sympathy induce us to take part in it.

The events of the week bring out this in detail. First, they show *how* Turkey is breaking up. The Sclavonic provinces of Russia, with the acquiescence, if not the aid, of the Russian Government, are helping Servia; indeed, much of her army is becoming in feeling Russian, and its leading officers are already Russian. And this is the usual way in which such Empires as the Turkish break up—by the sympathy of adjoining races, who wish to free those allied to them from a hated yoke, and by the natural ambition of the strongest neighbouring Government to use that sympathy to increase its power. Secondly, the nearness of the scramble—if we may so call it—for the succession of Turkey is beginning. Russia has proposed that she shall occupy Bulgaria, and that Austria shall occupy other provinces; and if Russia is once in possession of Bulgaria (in which, no doubt, she would like to include Philippopolis and the seat of the horrors), all Europe could scarcely induce her to go out again, for she would hold the line of the Balkan, and the part of Turkey which almost of necessity commands the rest. Thirdly, it is certain that the demands made by the Powers are interpreted very differently by them. Russia wants, for obvious reasons, a Sclavonic State, or a series of them in the place of Turkey; and Austria, for reasons which we elsewhere explain at length, can hardly permit the formation of that State without peril to her own existence. Lastly, it is evident that Turkey sees this real, though latest division of opinion, and, therefore, will not agree to what the Powers ask her to do. And all these circumstances added together make a danger as great as it is complicated.

But even these are not the whole danger. Suppose the best which can be expected from the present negotiations, that which Mr. Foster sketched at Bradford, viz., a set of privileges given to the Christians of Turkey, with a right of inspection by the great Powers to see that these privileges were not infringed, and a right of interference to restore them if infringed. Why, this which Mr. Forster hopes for seems to be the one thing most to be dreaded. We shall have undertaken to see that a certain arrangement shall be carried out. We shall be bound to go to war with Turkey if it is not carried out; and we know that we make that arrangement in conjunction with Russia, who looks to it as the beginning of a new future, and with Austria, who intends it shall not have that beginning. We shall have little power of doing real good under such a treaty, but may easily incur a risk which only the greatest good could justify. We may be drawn into a general war by the demands of those whom we have undertaken to benefit, and a quarrel between our co-signitaries—one fomenting and the other repressing those demands. The key to the whole subject is that all these arrangements for maintaining Turkey and for guaranteeing privileges to its subjects depend on the substantial agreements of the "great Powers," and we know that those Powers are in substantial disagreement.

We certainly cannot interfere in a scene so marked and so dangerous except for some plain duty or some clear interest. Of these, three are alleged:

Frst,—It is said, that by supporting Turkey in the Crimean war we incurred a responsibility to see that she governed rightly ever after? "you would not," it is said "let Russia take her and preserve the Christians, and therefore you must preserve them yourselves." But this is a mistaken reading of the Crimean events. All we did twenty years ago was to postpone what is now happening—we maintained then the Ottoman Empire. But if we had not maintained it the same causes that have produced the atrocities now would have been in existence then,—would have been equally strong then, and would probably have caused the same crimes. The weakness mixed with desperation of the Turkish Government, and ferocious hatred of the bigoted part of the Mussulman population against the Christian, are the causes of what has happened now, and they would have equally caused them whenever the Turkish Empire broke up. Russia, we must recollect, was not in Constantinople in 1854; even if England and France had stood aloof, she would still have had Turkey to deal with, and the defence of Silistria, as well as the events of 1828, show that in a war of existence she would have proved desperate resolution, put forth great forces, and maintained a great struggle, during which far worse horrors than those which have now happened must inevitably have occurred, and must have been aggravated by the peculiar circumstances of that time. Russia was then interfering in Turkey on behalf of the Christians, and the Turks would have taken their revenge on the Christians before they let the Russians destroy them.

Secondly,—It is said that at the Treaty of Paris the great Powers of Europe who signed that treaty were substituted for Russia as guardians of the Christians. But this is a complete mistake. The Treaty of Paris not only does not authorise the great Powers to interfere—it forbids them to interfere. The 9th article of that treaty, after saying that the Sultan has voluntarily issued a firman giving certain rights to the signatories, and that the "Powers" respect its value, goes on to add expressly:—"It is understood "that it can in no case give the said Powers a right to interfere, "either separately or collectively, in the relations of his Majesty "the Sultan with his subjects, nor in the interior administration "of his Empire." And Lord Palmerston, in defending the Treaty, after describing that the war was in truth owing to the alleged right of the Russians to intervene on behalf of the Christians, said that if the Powers had obtained such a right, as some then argued that they ought, "the only effect of a war commenced to maintain "the independence of the Sultan, and to protect him against an "authoritative interference of foreign Powers, would have been to "multiply by five the evil which he had previously resisted, and "to give to the Allies those very powers against which they took "arms to defend the Sultan. Therefore, a war to maintain the "independence of the Sultan would have ended in utterly destroying that independence. We felt that it would have been utterly "inconsistent with the objects and principles laid down at the "commencement of the war to frame the Treaty in such a manner "as to give an authoritative right of interference between the "Sultan and his subjects."

So that the notion of our having undertaken, in 1856, a duty to the Turkish Christians which we are bound to perform now, is simply a mistake. We are in no way more bound to remove the causes of their sufferings or to prevent the recurrence of the crimes for which they have suffered, than we are to do the same by any other crimes and sufferings in the world.

Lastly,—It is said that we must act with the great Powers from interest, if not from duty, or otherwise Russia will get Constantinople. But "the obvious reply is, will acting with the Powers keep Russia out of Constantinople?" If the great Powers really help the Christians it will be by aiding to break up Turkey, and by placing in her stead Slavonic and Greek nations if, and in so far, as these nations can govern themselves. But these new States will almost of necessity be Russian in sympathy, for it is Russia which will have made them and which maintains them. They will be outposts of Russia—parts of her, in fact, if not in name—and for all that we might wish or fear in war, they might as well be parts of her in fact, for they would neither have the power nor the inclination to refuse to do what she desired. In a word, Russia has hitherto been kept out of Constantinople by the Turks; if the main aim of the new policy is to destroy the Turks, what other force on the spot, and equal to the task, is to be found?

Both duty and interest, therefore, seem to us to combine to make us abstain entirely from serious action in the Eastern question at this moment. There is much to show that a great struggle is coming, and we should be very careful to do nothing which, unawares, may oblige us to take part in a conflict so fearful.

It is the province of sympathy to render us alive to the evils of those around us; so it is equally the province of reason and good sense to save the mind from too deep an interest in afflictions which we can neither prevent nor remedy. No doubt, therefore, it is the perfection of the human character to be at once equal to its own happiness, and yet sensible to those miseries of our fellow-creatures which its exertions can alleviate. —*Professor Smyth.*

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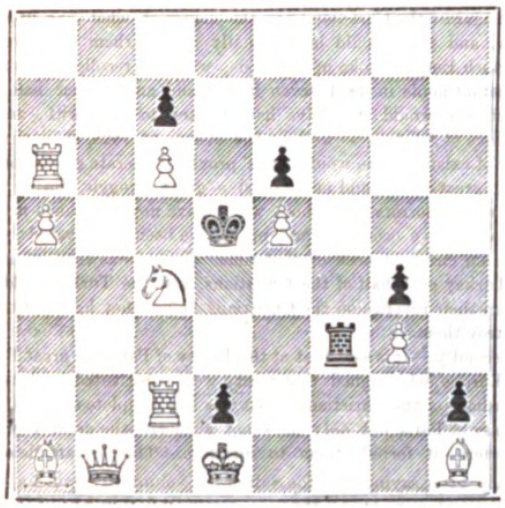
PROBLEM

By Mr. F. Healey.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

(From the Westminister Papers.)

The following position occurred in a game played by two amateurs at the Chess Divan, London.

White.—King at K.'s 3rd.
Pawns at K. Kt.'s 4th, K. R.'s 5th, K. B.'s 4th, and Q. R.'s 2nd.

Black.—King at K. Kt.'s 4th.
Bishop at Q. B.'s square.
Pawn at Q. B.'s 6th.

Black having the move, agreed to consider the game as drawn. A looker on then explained how by making a certain move Black must necessarily win.

Mr. S. Lloyd's Problem of last Week.

The answer of Q. to R.'s sq., etc., has been received from W. B. M., W. H. S., and D. J. of Tōkiō, and E. J. R. and C. B. of Yokohama, without saying why Black should not castle, so we reserve the solution until next week.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 25, *Palos*, U S. gun-boat Captain A. S. Baker, 6 guns, 305 from Nagasaki, Nov. 26

Nov. 28, *Peeress*, British barque, Miller, 780, from London, June 2nd, General, to L. Knüffler & Co.

Nov. 28, *Sumida Maru*, Japanese steamer, Gorlach, 896, from Hakodate, Nov. 26, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Nov. 29, *Malacca*, British steamer, Edmond, 1,709, from Hongkong, Nov. 22nd, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

Nov. 30, *Nagoya Maru*, Japanese steamer, Conner, 1,917, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Nov 30, *Alaska*, American steamer, Howard, 4,012, from San Francisco, Nov. 1, Mails and General to P. M. S. S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 25 *Tsuruga Maru*, Japanese steamer, Hussey, 800, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Nov. 25, *Modeste*, H.M. corv., Captain Buller, 1,405, for Kobe.

Nov. 28, *City of Peking*, American steamer, Tanner, 5,076, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S Co.

Nov. 28, *Sunda*, British steamer, Reeves, 1,029, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Nov. 28, *Tokai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Ward, 645, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Nov. 29, *Elgin*, British steamer, Miller, 900, for Kobe, General, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Dec. 1, *Mary Jane*, American schooner, Brinkmayer, 165, for Kobe, General, despatched by E. C. Kirby & Co.

Dec. 1, *Nevada*, American steamer, Williams, 2,145, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Dec. 1, *Alaska*, American steamer, Howard, 4,010, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamship *City of Peking* for San Francisco.—Mrs. G. F. Thompson, and child, Dr. S. W. Williams, Messrs. H. S. Chipman, J. R. Morse, John F. Twombly, Yanegiya, G. Ragnoli, Carlo Gerosa, G. Butler, G. Marraldi, S. Iwasaki, T. Kawasima, Captain Lemmerschuffely, Pietro Bertone, C. Ginesani, De Carstoforis, F. B. Mills, Mebora, Amania, Tsuto Kawa, and twenty-three Europeans and one Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Sunda* for Hongkong.—Lieut. Beatty, R.N., Mr. S. C. May, Mr. J. Carey, Mrs. Wye Sing, Mr. and Mrs. Ah Lut and child, and 13 Chinese in the steerage

Per British barque *Peeress* from London.—Messrs. Thos. Farquharson and Rodger Hamilton.

Per Steamship *Malacca* from Hongkong.—Mrs. Griffin and 2 children, Messrs. Aspinwall, Kench, Hunter, Begbie, J. Palmer, and 5 in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Nagoya Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Shene, Mrs. J. B. Faulconer, Messrs. A. Jones, E. H. N. Gower, E. Griolet, F. Dillon, J. Gray, John Johnson, Varuet, Klein, and 9 Japanese in the cabin; and 1 European, 190 Japanese and 6 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Alaska* from San Francisco.—Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Metcalf, and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Seaman, Messrs. E. N. Whitehouse, U.S.N., David Mouat, U.S.N., Bishop E. M. Marvin, Revd. E. R. Hendrie, Dr. Robt. Poll, A. de Claperide, Chas. Gotting, Henry W. Rankin, S. Nagaye, K. Okkots, H. F. Antell, Geo. Whiteley, Chas. McFarland, H. Mujake, J. R. Nyesugi, G. Wrey, and 4 in the steerage. For Hongkong.—Miss M. C. Thompson, Messrs. H. N. Palmer, W. M. Dolan, Revd. Wm. Dean, F. P. de Cembrano, Geo. Curtis; 2 Europeans and 571 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Alaska* for Hongkong:—Revd. Wm. Dean, Miss M. C. Thompson, Messrs. F. P. de Cembrano, Geo. Curtis, H. N. Palmer, J. Lykeardople, W. Heaven, W. Dolan; 2 Europeans in the steerage

Per Steamship *Nevada* for Shanghai and ports.—Mrs. Yates, Mrs. A. E. Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. Seaman, Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf, Miss Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. Tuk Sing, Dr. Wernich, Messrs. E. M. Whitehouse, Paymaster U.S.N., N. H. Cook, T. Farham, T. B. Glover, Walker, Sutherland, E. Popp, Henriques, and 10 Japanese in the cabin.

CARGO.

Per Steamship *Sunda* for Hongkong.—

Silk for England	...	111 bales.
France	...	50 „
Italy	...	14 „
Total	...	175 bales.
Silk-worms' Eggs	...	7 cases.

Per Steamship *Nagoya Maru* from Shanghai and ports —

Treasure	$2,500
„	*yen* 60,000

Per Steamship *Nevada* from Shanghai.

Treasure	$36,000
„	*yen* 141,412

REPORTS.

The *Peeress* reports: Left London June 2nd, and Start Point June 10th. Experienced very light winds down to the Equator, which was crossed in Long. 23°, July 18th. Passed Tristan Da Cunha, August 10th; from thence fresh, favourable winds till arrival at N. W. Cape of Australia, September 13th. From that point met with light winds and calms. Made Rotti Island September 23rd, and passed through Manipa Strait, October 3rd, and Gilolo Passage October 23rd. Thence moderate and variable winds till November 18th, when a heavy gale was encountered which drove the ship far to the Eastward, and ten days have since been occupied in making this port.

The *Malacca* reports fine pleasant weather throughout the passage.

The *Alaska* reports: Left San Francisco November 1st, 1876, at 12 m, with 27 cabin, 6 European steerage, and 571 Chinese passengers. Experienced moderate south-westerly winds during the entire passage.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

			Destination
STEAMERS.			
Chili Maru			...Laid up.
Courier			...Laid up.
Kanagawa Maru			...Laid up.
Massilia			...Laid up.
Menzaleh		Pasqualini	...
Malacca		Edmond	..
Nagoya Maru		Conner	...
Niigata Maru			...Yokoska.
Sea Gull		Acfort	...
Shinagawa Maru		Seikemeier	...
Tamais		Reynier	...
SAILING SHIPS.			
Caroline	35	Müller	...
Ferris S. Thompson	531	Potter	...
John Mackean	198		...
Jupiter	36	Hoffman	...
Lottie	25	Johnson	...
Peeress	780	Miller	...
Rupak	100	Gall	...

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOR.

U.S. sloop of war	Yantic	Captain F. W. Dickens.
German frigate	Vineta	Captain Count von Montz.
U. S. flagship	Tennessee	Captain Young.
French corvette	La Clocheterie.	Captain Brennier, at Y'koska.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—Our market is unchanged, transactions continue on a very small scale and prices are more or less nominal.

Grey Shirtings:—		White Shirtings:—	
7 lbs.	38½ yds. 39 in. per pce. ... $1.50 to $2.00	60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in. per pce.	2.20 to 2.40
8 lbs.	38½ yds. 44 in. „ ... 2.00 to 2.40	Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2—3 lb. per lb. ...	0.77½ to 0.97½
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ „ 39 in. „ ... 1.75 to 2.42½	Black Velvets	7.75 to 8.75
9 lbs.	38½ „ 44 in. „ ... 2.35 to 2.75	English Drills 15 lbs. 40 yds, 30 in.	2.60 to 2.70
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 „ 32 in. „ ... 1.40 to 1.60	Taffachelass 13 yds, 43 in.	2.00 to 2.25
„ 6lbs.	24 „ 32 in. „ ... 1.10 to 1.25		

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24 ... ... per picul...	$29.50 to 32.00	No. 38 to 42 ... ...per picul...	$38.50 to 41.50
No. 28 to 32 ... ... per picul...	$30.50 to 37.50	Reverse Twist ... ... 16-24 ... „ ...	$32.50

Woollens.—The market for this staple continues very much depressed, and transactions since our last are almost nil. Quotations given below must therefore be considered nominal, as before.

Plain Orleans ... ... 40—42 yds. 32 in. ...	5.55 to 7.00	Figured Mousseline de Laine ...30 yds. 30 in...	0.27 to 0.32
Figured Orleans ... ... 29—30 yds. 31 in. ...	4.25 to 5.75	Multicolored „ ...30 yds. 30 in...	0.30 to 0.40
Shimagoro ... ... 30 yds. 30 in. ...	4.50 to 5.50	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy ...48 in. to 52 in...	0.80 to 1.20
Italian Cloth ... ... —30 yds. 32 in. ...	0.25 to 0.37½	Presidents ... ...54 in. to 56 in...	0.75 to 0.80
Camlet Cords ... ... 29—30 yds. 32 in. ...	5.75 to 6.00	Pilots ... ...54 in. to 56 in...	0.45 to 0.60
Camlets Asstd. ... ... 56—58 yds. 31 in. ...	16.50 to 17.50	Union ... ...54 in. to 56 in...	0.60 to 0.75
Lastings, Japan .. .. 22—30 yds. 32 in. ...	12.00 to 13.00	Blankets, scarlet & green 6 to 8 lbs....per lb ...	0.42 to 0.48
Plain Mousseline de Laine —30 yds. 30 in. ...	0.18½ to 0.19½		

Sugar.—There has been a gradually rising market throughout the week, but holders are not generally desirous of selling even at the advance.

Sugar:—Takao in bag ... ...per picul...	$4.40	China No. 4 Kook-fah ... ...per picul...	$6.00
„ in basket ... ... „ ...	$4.20	„ No. 5 Kong-fun ... ... „ ...	$5.40
Taiwanfoo in bag... ... ... „ ...	$4.30	„ No. 6 E-pak ... ... „ ...	$4.50
do. in basket... ... ... „ ...	$4.10	Swatow Brawn ... ... „ ...	$3.40
China No 1 Ping-fah ... ... „ ...	$7.75	Daitong ... ... „ ...	$3.80
„ No. 2 Ching-pak ... ... „ ...	$7.10	Japan Rice	$2.30 to $2.35
„ No. 3 Ke-pak ... ... „ ...	$6.50	Kerosene Oil	$3.90 to $4.00

Kerosene Oil.—Transactions have been very limited since our last, as holders are unwilling to accept less than $4 per case.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Since the 24th ultimo arrivals are 250 bales, and settlements barely amount to 300 bales, a very small business indeed if we consider the importance of the stock, which is over 3,000 bales. The fact is that there are very few purchasers in the market, and they can only buy at such reductions as few sellers are as yet prepared to submit to. We quote:

Hanks.—Best No. 1 and 2	$740 to	$760
„ Good No. 2	$710 to	$730
„ Medium No. 2½	$650 to	$700
„ Common No. 3 / „ Inferior No. 4 and 5	$580 to	$640
Oshiu.—Best	$680 to	$710
„ Medium to Good	$640 to	$670
Hamatski.—Common to Good	$530 to	$620
Kakeda.—Extra	$875	—
„ Best	$800 to	$830
„ Medium to Good	$750 to	$780
Sodai	$520 to	$570
"Filature" Silk	$800 to	$950

Silk-worms' Eggs.—The anticipation of a considerable fall in prices after the departure of the American mail of the 26th ultimo has been disappointed. Parcels of superior quality are no longer to be found, and we quote:

Annual Green, midling assortments Oshiu	$1.50 to	$1.75
„ „ „ „ Joshiu / Bushiu / Sinshiu	$1.25 to	$1.50
„ „ „ „ Other sorts	$0.80 to	$1.00
„ „ Inferior „ All sorts	$0.60 to	$0.75
„ White, Good	$0.80 to	$1.00
„ „ Common to Inferior	$0.60 to	$0.75

Tea.—Business has been very quiet during the past week, and owing to the unsatisfactory advices from New York, holders, who seem to be fully cognizant of the cause, have had a difficulty in pleasing the few buyers who have operated. Prices have consequently declined and close very weak.

Common	$10.00 to 12.00	Fine	$26.00 to 32.00
Good Common	13.00 to 15.00	Finest	33.00 to 37.00
Medium	17.00 to 19.00	Choice	40.00 to 47.00
Good Medium	20.00 to 23.00		[scarce.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—The continued absence of any demand for Bank Bills, together with the advices of higher rates in China, have had the effect of advancing rates here. Business has, however, been limited to small sales of Private Paper.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 2¾d.	On Shanghai—Bank sight	75
„ Bank Bills on demand	4s 1¾d.	„ Private 10 days sight	76
„ Private 6 months' sight	4s. 3¼d.	On New York—Bank Bills on demand	99
On Paris—Bank Sight	5.20	„ 30 days sight Private	101
„ Bank 6 months' sight	5.30	On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	99½
„ Private 6 ms. sight	5.40	„ 30 days sight Private	101¼
On Hongkong—Bank sight	par.	Kinsatz	390
„ Private 10 days' sight	1% dis.	Gold Yen	389

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"THE TOKIO TIMES."

IN ACCORDANCE WITH PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS, THE FIRST NUMBER OF THIS

NEW WEEKLY PERIODICAL

WILL BE ISSUED

JANUARY 6th, 1877.

The terms of subscription and charges for advertising will be found below.

THE contents of this paper will usually relate to matters closely connected with the foreign and native interests of Japan and of those who dwell here. These subjects will receive attention in editorial articles, or in briefer paragraphs, as their importance may demand. Reports of current events will find such place as their significance may warrant. Correspondence from various parts of the empire and from abroad will be offered, and in most cases, will be limited to a range which shall include only topics of immediate attraction to those who are concerned in Japanese affairs. The same rule will apply to the literary or other reviews which may from time to time be required. Extracts from foreign journals, likewise, will be reproduced solely when they bear upon points which foreign residents and English-speaking Japanese would not wish to pass without notice. Excepting in rare instances, it is not purposed to enter a field of observation extending beyond the boundaries of the East.

Of the principles upon which the new publication will be conducted, and of the character which it hopes to secure and will strive to maintain, the projectors deem it unnecessary to speak with hasty assurance. However fixed their own views may be respecting the policy by which an enterprise of this kind should be guided, and however earnest their determination to fulfil that policy in such manner as to win the respect and invite the approval of the community, it is believed that a too minute declaration of the purposes aimed at and the special course of management to be pursued might be regarded as inexpedient and premature. It is proper to say that this reticence does not proceed from any indecision on the part of those who engage in the undertaking, which will be the mature result of designs that have long been entertained and the development of which has been thoughtfully considered. But there is always a certain awkwardness, and often an impropriety, in the attempt to make prefatory announcements by which the full scope and plan of a new journal shall be foreshadowed; and it is is thought, at least in the present instance, that the work itself may carry its own most trustworthy credentials. Sincerity of motive, integrity of performance, and such ability as it lies in the power of the conductors to bestow may, however, be guaranteed without bringing forward details in which the public would feel little interest. These features, it is hoped, will never be absent from the columns of THE TOKIO TIMES, and, when it is added that its chief animating impulse will be to assist, with what influence it can exert, in the advancement of all honorable effort toward progress in this country, and of all genuine desire to promote harmony between the growing intimacies with Western nations and the true interests of foreigners and Japanese alike, enough is said to enable readers to determine whether the enterprise is calculated to commend itself to their favor.

Japan has been the scene of so many misadventures in Journalism that a word in reference to the future intentions of the proprietors of this paper will not be out of place. Without reflecting in any way upon the brief course of those publications which accident or misfortune has brought to an early end, it may be laid down as a fair principle that no periodical ought ever to be established excepting under conditions that shall render certain its continuance for a considerable period. In too many instances within recollection, no such security has been provided for. Subscribers to THE TOKIO TIMES may feel thoroughly assured that this journal will not be allowed to die before its power of vitality has been amply tested. Under no circumstances will it cease to appear in less than a year from the date of the first issue; and, while no extravagant anticipations are indulged in, it is confidently believed that long before the expiration of that period, the enterprise will have proved itself sufficiently successful to justify the announcement of a permanent and uninterrupted career.

The terms of subscription to "THE TOKIO TIMES" will be.

TWELVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

The price of a single copy will be

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Advertisements will be inserted in *The Tokio Times* at prices so moderate that deviations from the fixed rates must not be expected. The charge, for single issues, when less than a column is required, will be fifty cents for each inch or part of an inch. For one column, five dollars. One inch is equal to ten brevier lines; one column will contain eleven and a half inches. For insertions continued during one or two months a discount of ten per cent from the above rates will be allowed. For three, four or five months, a discount of twenty per cent. For six months, thirty per cent, and for one year, fifty per cent.

Agent in Yokohama:

JNO. W. HALL, No. 67.

Tokio, December 2, 1876. 1in.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROADWELL'S
BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,

d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NO. 63.

China Sea.

TAMSUI DISTRICT.

Coral Patch off the Entrance to Keelung Harbour.

THE following information has been received from Vice-Admiral A. P. RYDER, Commander-in-Chief, China Station.

"H. M. S. *AUDACIOUS* when leaving Keelung Harbour, Formosa, in May last struck on a CORAL PATCH, unmarked in the Charts. The position of this patch has since been determined by H. M. S. *LAPWING*, and is as follows:—

100 Foot Rock (Keelung Island)...S. 74° E.
Macedonian Point .....S. 3° E.
Brooker Point.....S. 27° W.

This patch is about 150 to 200 yards in extent with least water 3½ fathoms (reduced to low ordinary springs), soundings varying from 5 to 9 fathoms on the patch.

The bearings given show the exact position of the 3½ fathoms patch.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs.

(Signed) DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS,
ENGINEER'S OFFICE,

Shanghai, 4th September, 1876. O. 23. tf.

ASTHMA AND
CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.
The most effectual remedy will be found to be
DATURA TATULA,
prepared in all forms, for smoking and inhalation, by
SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-street, London, and sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

June 24, 1876. 1f. 26ins.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,
And at LIVERPOOL & MANCHESTER,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

Billiard Room Furniture Manufacturers,
Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. M. THE QUEEN;

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL, CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDOWELL & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.
BOMBAY—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.
SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

Yokohama, August 12, 1876. 25ins.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

Established 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List, 60 pages; sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

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SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

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MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

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May 17th, 1873. tf.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 50.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are requested that their papers which is addressed and charged to them [illegible]. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which must result to many unless notice to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its efflux[illegible].

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices must be [illegible] accompanied with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 23rd June, 1876.

Notes of the Week.

At the moment of going to press we have been favoured with the following telegram from a trustworthy source. "Telegram just received U. S. Consul, Nagasaki; Election settled. Hayes, President elect."

The last act of the rebellion closed, tragically enough, on the 3rd instant, with the execution of Mayebara and eleven of his principal adherents. Of those who took a less prominent though still leading part in it, many have been condemned to hard labour—whether for life or not is unknown—and some have been deprived of their rank, while a considerable number of the rank and file among the insurgents taken prisoners after engagements with the troops, have been acquitted. Less than this was not to be expected or hoped for. Mayebara's act was one of rebellion, and he who heads a rebellion against an established government stakes his life on the event. He has fallen, yet not unpitied. He appears from all accounts to have been a man of courage, resolution, great firmness of purpose and much conscientiousness. A translation will be found elsewhere throwing additional light on his character, and combining with others already published to justify this estimate of it. But it is quite clear that he was unable to understand the spirit of the age in which he lived, and it is to be feared that pique and personal jealousy of an unworthy nature were among the motives which induced him to conspire against the Government. These greatly detract from his moral stature, for they are paltry passions, though so much has been said in his favour that we are willing to think they were the infirmities of a nature not without some solid claims to admiration. Nor can it be doubted that he was impelled by patriotic motive to the course which ended so ill for him. Unmixed, this motive certainly was not; but the alloy was hardly a very base one. His manifesto showed an excessive bitterness against the leaders of the Government for the limitations placed by the present order of things upon the personal action of the Sovereign,—for thus it is that we read the paragraph open to this interpretation—and the translation which we publish to-day shows that he feared the material and moral decline of the country under the present Administration. We have no desire to palliate the great crime of which he has been guilty and for which he has paid so terrible a forfeit, but we cannot associate his name with odium or contempt, and trust it may live on that side of men's memories over which pity casts a lasting shade, even for the guilty.

The Japanese Government is vastly mistaken if it imagines it can afford to be indifferent to, still more that it can with impunity brave and even outrage European and American opinion as it is now doing in its administration of the Press-laws. It must not imagine that because the foreign Press of the open ports is not perpetually referring to this matter that it disregards the sentences passed week by week, almost day by day, upon the proprietors or editors of the journals of the capital. The conduct of the Government in this respect is producing a deep-seated feeling of indignation, and we had almost said disgust, which is gradually alienating from it thoughtful and impartial men who would willingly and actively sympathize with it. It shames its supporters and sympathizers. They were willing to find reasons for the institution of the Press-laws—reasons which their judgment and conscience fully approved, distasteful as such laws were to them, and they upheld the Government in a course against which the very instincts of their race rebelled, because they saw plainly that the freedom which was to them as the very breath of life was as yet not possible in this country. But they hoped—somewhat against hope perhaps—that those laws would be administered in the spirit in which they are for the most part administered in Europe, and never dreamed of the tyranny which is now being displayed towards the public writers. Take, for instance, a case which has been reported this week. The editors of the *Akebono Shimbun* and the *Yomiuri Shimbun* have been sentenced to three months imprisonment and a fine of 20 *yen* each for having published a statement that Kido had memorialized the Throne in favour of the execution of Mayebara. The statement was untrue, but it may have been made in all good faith. But even supposing that it was not, what then? The statement was publicly denied by Kido within forty-eight hours, and what further was required? The public accepted the denial, and the two newspapers were so much the worse for it that the trustworthiness of their statements was so far invalidated—the proper, as it should have been the only, punishment. But, instead of this, a prosecution is ordered, with the result given above, and it is not easy to find words too harsh in which to characterize so monstrous an act of despotism. The two editors were held to have been guilty of infringing the articles I and IV of the Law of Libel. The first of these runs as follows:—

ARTICLE I.—Any statement, whether it be intrinsically true or false, which tends to injure the character of the individual is a *zangen** and that which tends to give him a bad reputation is *soshiri*.† Whosoever shall exhibit, sell or paste up books, manuscripts, pictures or likenesses for the purpose of disseminating *zangen* or *soshiri* will be punished in the manner hereafter described.

The second is as follows

ART. 4.—Should the effect of the slander be to bring into contempt any official, the punishment to the offender shall be not less than ten days imprisonment nor more than two years; or a fine not less than ten *yen* nor exceeding five hundred; the offence of *soshiri* being punishable with imprisonment for not less than five days and not more than one year, or with a fine of not less than five nor exceeding three hundred *yen*.

Now the idea underlying the judgment is, of course, that the statement made by the two newspapers has a tendency to injure the character of the official in question,

* *Zangen* is a libel which may or may not be susceptible of proof.
† *Soshiri*, a libel which is substantially true.

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whom we all know—we say this in no desire to pay a vain compliment—is one of the best, and most trustworthy, and trusted men in Japan. But in what conceiveable way does it injure or tend to injure his character? Was Mayebara his friend? Kido may still have felt, as all public men should feel, that the claim of duty ranked before the claim of friendship. The question to his mind may have lain between his Sovereign and country on one side and his friendship on the other. The choice may have been—always is—very hard, but the more truly he is a trustworthy man of the mould in which a statesman ought to be cast, the more certainly and heavily in a case of this kind would the former claim weigh with him. Was Mayebara his enemy? Kido's character is surely strong enough to bear, until his denial could reach the public, the imputation, if indeed it was levelled at him, that he was counselling a harsh course from personal motives. Was not his denial sufficient? What a victory this is of the law over the press! How inexpressibly derogatory to to its dignity, to the calmness it should exhibit, the majesty which should be its chief characteristic! Incidents of this kind are the true exponents of the spirit in which laws are administered, and if the Japanese imagine that the culpable levity of Sir Charles Dilke on the subject of extra-territoriality jurisdiction will find any counterpart in the decisions of responsible ministers here or responsible statesmen at home, so long as cases of this kind are reported, or the recollection of them lives in men's minds, they are grievously in error. Bad as some of the press prosecutions have been, we have had nothing yet so bad as this—nothing so disheartening to the friends of the Japanese, so dishonouring to the Government, so crushing to the legitimate hopes of the liberal party among the people. One turns away from such a decision sick at heart, and with the feeling that a strong desire to do justice to the Government on the question of its Press-laws has been misinterpreted and wrested into a presumed support for an act or series of acts of cowardly and miserable despotism.

The case of Mr. Hokiyama, the editor of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, is quite as bad as that just referred to. He was sentenced to three months imprisonment and appealed to the *Daishin-In* against the decision. The following extract from a translation published in our issue of the 14th October will give the further history of the case.

Mr. Hokiyama, the former editor of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, was sentenced by the *Saibansho* to three months imprisonment. But while in prison, he appealed to the *Daishin-In*, and in default of any judgment arriving from that body previous to the expiration of the term, he was released from prison by the *Saibansho* and placed temporarily in charge of his relatives to await the decision of the *Daishin-In*. A few days afterwards this decision was given, and confirmed the judgment of the *Saibansho*, and, on the strength of this, Mr. Hokiyama was compelled to undergo three more months of imprisonment. Is not this suffering twice the penalty awarded by the first Court!

A Mr. Sasashima wrote a letter to the *Tekka Shimbun* which was published by its editor, Mr. Ariyoshi, commenting, and of course adversely, upon this iniquitous sentence. For this, the editor and his correspondent were brought into Court, and the former was sentenced to ten months imprisonment and a fine of eighty *yen*, and the latter to three months imprisonment!

Intelligence has reached us of the arrival of the Empress at Kiôto on the 4th inst., where she was received with the utmost demonstrations of loyalty and affection, the people from the surrounding districts having flocked in large numbers to the old capital to welcome her. Extra trains had been put on the line between Osaka and Kiôto, but they did not afford sufficient accommodation, and large numbers of all classes were disappointed of their intended holiday.

We have been requested to state that with the view of practically testing the feeling of the community on the subject of lighting the streets by gas, a paper will be sent round giving particulars of the revised assessment of property and the amount it is proposed to charge each householder, and to which rate individual assent is requested. If it appears subsequently that there is a prospect of a sufficient sum forthcoming to cover the cost of lighting, a final agreement will then be circulated for signature. It is estimated that if every householder pays, as he certainly should, a fair *pro rata* contribution, the amount required from each will not be excessive or such as anyone could reasonably object to pay. But to attain this desirable result the subscription list should be signed by every householder without exception.

We hear on good authority that it is not true, as has been stated, that foreigners residing in Tôkiô outside the concession have been ordered to take up their residence within three days, inside the concession limits. Nor do we imagine that the Japanese Government would do so impolitic an act as this reported order would imply. The appeal from Green Van Buren's late judgement has yet to be heard elsewhere, and there is no object in disturbing the *status quo* until the result of this is known.

The following particulars of the method followed in the United States for the election of a President, which we have taken from Lanman's "Biographical Annals of the United States," may be of interest to our readers at the present political crisis, especially as the actual course pursued is not only generally unknown to those who are not citizens of the republic, but is even not fully understood by all Americans.

The Electors meet in each state capital on the first Wednesday of December and vote by distinct ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves.

They make lists of the number of votes given, and of the persons voted for, which they transmit sealed, by a special messenger to the President of the Senate at Washington.

The Senate and House of Representatives, having met in convention on a day fixed, the President of the Senate opens all the certificates, and the votes are counted.

The person having the greatest number of the votes is elected, if such a number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed. If no person have such a majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, in the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, and by ballot, the President. If the House of Representatives shall not choose the President whenever the right of choice devolves upon them, before the 4th of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

Should the offices of President and Vice-President both be vacant, it then becomes the duty of the Secretary of State to communicate information thereof to the executive of each State and to cause the same to be published in at least one newspaper in every State, giving two months' previous notice that a President shall be chosen or appointed in the several States within thirty-four days next preceding the first Wednesday in December ensuing, when the choice of President must proceed as usual.

Thomas Jefferson was elected by the House of Representatives. Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr having each received 73 of the 128 electoral votes cast, the choice devolved upon the House of Representatives between Jefferson and Burr. They voted to commence balloting on Wednesday, the 11th day of February, to attend to no other business while the election was pending, and not to adjourn until a choice was effected. Seats were provided upon the floor for the President and the senate, but during the act of balloting the galleries were cleared of spectators, and the doors were closed. The balloting was continued, and the House remained in session nommally without adjournment, for seven days, during which 104 members were present. Some of them were so infirm or indisposed that it was necessary to provide beds for them, and one member, who was very ill, was attended by his wife. On the 36th ballot, which was taken on the afternoon of the seventeenth day, Thomas Jefferson was elected President, the Vice-Presidency devolving, of course, upon Aaron Burr.

A private telegram has been received by a firm here from London, the 7th instant, announcing that the imposition of a duty on tea in the United States is not contemplated.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 4

A scratch foot-ball match was played at the Cricket ground on Saturday, which resulted, after some good play, in a victory for A. H. Dare's side by three goals and one touch down against two touches down for their opponents. A. H. Dare himself kicked the three goals.

The M.M. Co.'s steamer *Iravaddy*, with the outward French Mails, was to leave Singapore on the 22nd Nov.

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ber, and the O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Deucalion* on the 23rd ultimo, at daylight.

We have been informed by the Agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Company that the cable between Singapore and Batavia has been repaired, and consequently all lines are now in good working order.

We learn from the *Hôchi Shimbun* that the Government has sent H. E. the Austrian Minister a present of some furniture to supply the place of that lost by him in the late fire The same paper also reports that wages for carpenters and plasterers have risen 40 per cent, on account of the great demand that now exists for their services in rebuilding the burnt out district, and also that the price of timber has risen 30 per cent.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

NOTIFICATION No. 148.

It has already been made public by Notification No. 143, that His Majesty the Mikado would proceed to Kiôto this winter. The date of His Majesty's departure from the capital has now been fixed for the 14th of January, 1877.

SANJÔ SANEYOSHI,
Daijô Daijin.

1st December, 1876.

From the same.

NOTIFICATION No. 149.

It is hereby made known that vessels will be permitted to trade between Japan and the Island of Sagahlien, now Russian territory, in the same way as the coast trade is carried on. That is, vessels will be permitted to enter and clear free of port dues, and carry goods duty free, but full particulars of the same must be given to the Custom House at the port of entrance and clearance, in accordance with Notification No. 163 of 1875, and No. 29 of 1876.

All vessels trading to Sagahlien must enter and clear at one of the ports open to foreign trade.

SANJÔ SANEYOSHI,
Daijô Daijin.

1st December, 1876.

From the same.

Mr. Akidzuki, a *Gikwan* of the *Genrô-In*, has given 100 *koku* of rice to the sufferers by the late fire, and many merchants, also, have already subscribed a large amount of money for their relief.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

A third National Bank will be established at Kobuna-chô, Tôkiô.

From the *Akebono Shimbun.*

A fire broke out at Honshirokane-chô, Tôkiô, at 3. a.m., on the 2nd instant, and destroyed 220 houses.

From the *Osaka Nippô.*

A steamer, heavily laden, left this port for Wakayama, and while lying in the harbour of the latter place took fire. Both vessel and cargo were entirely destroyed.

Tuesday, 5th.

Some few gentlemen interested in sport and the proper preservation of game in Japan, have taken the trouble at various times of importing pheasants from China, which they put down in different localities near here. The foreign birds seem to have thrived and bred freely, and the cross with the native pheasants appears to have done remarkably well, as the following weights of four cock pheasants of different kinds, all of which were shot in the neighbourhood within the last few days, will show.

Japanese copper pheasant.....	2 lbs.	10½ oz.
„ green pheasant.....	2 „	9 „
Shanghai pheasant.....	2 „	8½ „
Cross between Shanghai and Japanese green pheasant	2 „	15 „

This shows that the cross produces a finer bird than the native, and if all those sportsmen who are able to do so would follow the good example which has been set them by the few referred to above, and import China pheasants, the birds here would not only be desirably increased, but much improved both in size and appearance.

We suppose that the *Charles L. Pearson* must have tried a short cut overland when nearing the Cape on her voyage out here, with the view of bringing the latest news of the Kaffir war, if, as reported in the *Herald*, she passed the meridian of the Cape in 30 degrees south, or about 250 miles north of Cape Town.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The amount taken at the Yokohama Custom House on account of duties during the month of October was somewhat over *yen* 143,000, and during the month of November amounted to *yen* 130,120.87.

From the same.

The Tôkiô *Fu* has ordered that the reconstruction of those houses which were destroyed by the late fire must be deferred for some time, as the streets of the burnt out district are to be laid out in an improved manner.

From the same.

Another building within the Tôkiô *Fuchô* has been provided for those who were rendered homeless by the late fire and have need of assistance.

From the same.

A Dutch medical man has been employed by the Kagoshima *Kencho*, and a hospital has been established there under his superintendence.

From the *Akebono Shimbun.*

On the first of this month the Railway between Tôkiô and Yokohama was handed over to the *kuadzoku* who have purchased it from the Government. The Japanese employés will be retained as hitherto, but a gradual decrease is to be made in the foreign staff.

From the same.

The foreign teachers of the Girls' School at Takebashi, Tôkiô, were entertained by the officials of the Educational Department on the 2nd instant.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Messrs. Saigo, Tanaka and others who were appointed by the Japanese Government as Commissioners to the Philadelphia Exhibition, left San Francisco on their return to this country on the 1st instant.

From the same.

Tokugawa Akitake, (better known as Prince Mimbu-tayu, the younger brother of the late Shôgun) who is now at Philadelphia, has been ordered to proceed to France to complete his education. The *Kunaisho* (Department of Imperial Household) has granted him $1,000 per annum to defray his expenses.

Wednesday, 6th.

We learn from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* that telegraphic advices from Yamaguchi report that Mayebara, Okudaira, Yokoyama, Yamada, Saze, Kokura and Arifuku had been decapitated. Forty-seven other insurgents had been sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour; fourteen had been deprived of their rank of *shizoku*, and eight other accused had been set free.

A telegram was also received from Kumamoto at 8 a.m. on the 4th instant, which announced that all the captured insurgents there had been tried and sentenced. Ura, Kôdzu and Yoshimura had been condemned to death, and forty-seven others to various sentences of imprisonment with hard labour, while eight had been acquitted.

Another message from Fukuoka reports that of the Akidzuki insurgents Imamura and Aida have been sentenced to suffer to extreme penalty of the law; one hundred and forty others to different terms of imprisonment with hard labour, but that two hundred and thirty had been altogether acquitted.

It is stated by the *Hôchi Shimbun* that those insurgents who have been sentenced to hard labour will probably be sent to Yezo.

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From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

News has been received from Ibaragi *ken* (Mito) that the farmers there, in number about 5,000, are creating a disbance on account of the taxes.

From the same.

A newspaper called the *Tôkiô Shinpô*, which has not been issued for some time past, is about to renew its publication under the superintendence of Mr. Nakamura.

From the same.

The *kuadzoku* Date has given 100 *yen* to the sufferers by the late fire.

From the same.

The police constables who were sent to Kumamoto and Yamaguchi returned on the 4th instant by the *Tôkai Maru.*

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

An Italian in the employ of the Paper Money Department has given 100 *yen* to the sufferers by the late fire.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

Mr. Godai's indigo factory has not proved a success, as a loss of about 150,000 *yen* has been incurred through a failure to produce indigo of a good marketable quality.

Thursday, 7th.

The barque *Mary Fraser*, which was on shore in the Inland Sea, has been got off safely, and was lying at anchor in Kobe harbour when the *Tokio Maru* left, apparently not much injured.

From telegraphic advices received from Yamaguchi it would appear that Mayebara suffered the extreme penalty of the law on the 3rd instant.

The U. S. Consul-General yesterday morning fined a *Tennessee* sailor named William Sutton, $2, and further 50 cents for *jinrikisha* hire. Sutton had been found lying in the street drunk and incapable, and was taken to the station by the *jinrikisha* coolie.

James Grundy, who was last week ordered by the Acting Law Secretary, Mr. Wilkinson, to pay John Brown $10 as a monthly instalment of the judgment given against him for $60 some time ago, yesterday informed the court that this instalment for December had been paid.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* proprietors have, we hear, purchased from the *Okurasho* for 15,000 *yen* the building of the late Yebisuya, in Owari-chô, Tôkiô, to which place its office will be removed during this year.

From the same.

The disturbance among the farmers in Ibaragi *ken* does not seem to have been of a serious nature, as they showed a disposition to quietly disperse when the officials remonstrated with them and explained what the Government required of them.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

In June next year His Majesty the Mikado will visit the north-western provinces, such Yechigo, Kaga, etc.

From the same.

Shimadzu Tadayoshi, the chief of the House of Satsuma, will return to Kagoshima shortly on account of ill health.

From the same.

From the 4th to the 6th instant extra trains were run on the Kiôto and Osaka line on account of the visit of Her Majesty the Empress.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

Mr. Isaka, the editor of the *Futsu Shimbun*, published at Tokushima in the province of Awa, was recently summoned to the *Kencho* and examined concerning a certain article which he had published, and was remanded in charge of the ward officials.

From the same.

When the special court was first opened for the trial of the captured insurgents at Hagi, they could not then be induced to reveal anything, and it was only after they heard that Nagaoka and others had been arrested at Tôkiô that they made a full confession of their whole plot and proceedings. Okudaira, up to the time of his death, denounced the present Government officials in the strongest terms On being led out for execution Saze told those who were present that when his family heard of the death of Mayebara they refrained from all food, and would continue in that course.

From the *Osaka Nippô.*

A Branch office of the Kobe Custom House is to be established at Kagoshima.

Friday, 8th.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* gives us some particulars of the riots in Ibaragi *ken.* It appears that the farmers from various parts of the *ken* assembled together on the 26th ultimo, to discuss the question of the land tax. As they showed some disposition to create a disturbance the Governor had the ringleader arrested, when the others dispersed. However, on the 1st instant they again met together at the town of Makabe-machi, in number about five hundred, became unruly in their proceedings, and finally killed an official there named Ishikawa. The Governor, on hearing of this, attempted personally to quell the riot, but without success, and was eventually obliged to call together a number of *samurai* to assist him, as his own life and the safety of the place was in danger. Subsequently troops were applied for and sent to the scene of the disturbance from the Utsunomiya garrison, but on hearing of their approach on the 3rd instant the riotors fled to Tsukuba-yama. Although no official intelligence has yet been received of the complete suppression of the outbreak, no great difficulty in restoring tranquillity is apprehended.

F. Region, another of the *Tennessee* crew, was brought before General Van Buren yesterday morning charged with being drunk and incapable. He was fined $2.30.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

The Bureau of Agriculture is about to employ fifty girls in the silk filature factory at Yotsuya, Tôkiô.

From the same.

We hear that all the officials of the *Chokuninkʻuan* (those appointed directly by the Mikado) and *Sôninkʻuan* (those appointed by the *Daijôkʻuan*), that is all from the first to the seventh rank, have proposed to give up a month's salary to the sufferers by the late fire.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The Government Paper Mills at Oji, Tôkiô, are progressing favourably and now produce 70 reams of paper per day.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

We hear that some disturance has arisen in Gumba *ken* (Kôtzuke.)

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Mr. Itô, the Minister of Public Works, will accompany His Majesty the Mikado to Kiôto next January.

From the same.

We hear that about a million silk-worms' egg cards have been exported to foreign countries this year, and about 200,000 still remain at Yokohama unsold, while 1809 egg card merchants visited Yokohama from various parts of the country this year.

Saturday, 9th.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

NOTIFICATION 143 A.

It is hereby made known that newspapers or magazines which do not publish their first number within thirty days from the date of their receiving their license, or those newspapers or magazines which have reported that they will discontinue their publication for a certain time and fail to republish their issues within 50 days from the time of such discontinuance, will be deprived of all right conferred by their license, and their further publication will be suspended. Those newspapers or magazines, the publication of which is at present temporarily discontinued, are

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ordered to make the same known to the *Naimusho* through the various *Kuchō* within twenty days from the date of the official receipt of this Notification, on pain of immediate suspension.

OKUBO TOSHIMICHI,
Minister of Home Affairs.

4th December, 1876.

From the same.

On the 17th November Mr. Sayeshima left Shanghai, where he had been staying at a Japanese hotel, for a trip into the interior of China, being accompanied by a Chinese official.

From the same.

We hear that the respective legal advisers of Mr. Goto and the *Horaisha* attended the *Saibansho* on the 7th inst., where they had a long discussion, presumably about claims of the latter on Mr. Goto.

From the *Nishi Nihon Shimbun*.

Shimadzu, a *shizoku* of Ishikawa *ken*, left the capital on the 18th October at the instigation of Maebara, with the intention of joining in the Kumamoto rebellion, but found on his arrival at that place that the outbreak had been precipitated in its action and that the Imperial troops had already overcome the insurgents. Baffled at Kumamoto he then proceeded to Hagi, where he again found himself too late, and eventually returned to Tōkiō on the 27th of last month, where after some days hiding he found further concealment impossible, and therefore gave himself up to the police.

From the same.

A man with a drawn sword entered the house of Mr. Sato, the Governor of Shimane *ken* (Chishō), on the 25th of November. As Mr. Sato was luckily absent the intruder retired without doing any harm.

From the same.

The police constables who were sent to Kumamoto returned on the 7th instant by the *Tōsei Maru*.

From the *Chūgai Shimbun*.

All the cattle belonging to the Department of Agriculture (*Kangyōrio*) now kept at Yotsuya, Tōkiō, are to be sent in a few days to a branch establishment of the Department at Komaba, near Shinagawa.

From the *Akebono Shimbun*.

At 1.10 a.m., yesterday, the 8th instant, a fire broke out at Kurumazakacho, Tōkiō, by which fortunately only ten houses were destroyed.

Some short time ago the *Akebono Shimbun* published a statement that Kido and other Chōshiu Government officials had presented a memorial to the throne praying that Maebara should be executed for his treason and not pardoned. Kido publicly denied having presented any such memorial, which any reasonable person would have deemed to be all that was required by the case. The Government, however, has pushed the matter much further. The unfortunate editor of the *Akebono*, Mr. Nakashima, has been summoned and tried for a violation of the 1st and 4th articles of the Libel-laws, has been found guilty and sentenced to three month's imprisonment and a fine of 20 *yen*. Mr. Nagai, the editor of the *Yamato Shimbun*, has had a similarly severe sentence passed on him for republishing the same item of news.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 3rd December, 1876.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,557 87
Merchandise, &c.	$ 507 58
Total	$8,065 45

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last week.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,289 01
Merchandise, &c.	$ 549 11
Total	$6,738.12

THE TOKIO *FU* v. J. M. BATCHELDER.

STRIPPED of all side issues, the question on which the U. S. CONSUL-GENERAL delivered judgment on the 2nd instant in the above case, resolves itself into this: Is a document so solemn as a lease to be interpreted according to its terms—terms upon which there can be no dispute—or according to some implied understanding, of which no word can be found in it, existing in the mind of either the lessor or lessee when it was made? If we are right in this view of the true issue, General VAN BUREN's decision is an absolute defiance of all sound law, nor do we see what legal instrument could retain the smallest value or binding power if such a decision is upheld. The defendant in this case became the purchaser of certain lots of land in the foreign concession of Tōkiō, set apart for that purpose by the Japanese Government in accordance with the conventions of 1867 and 1870. He paid a certain sum for them and one year's ground rent in advance, agreeably to the conditions on which the land was granted by the Government. But since that time he has refused to pay the stipulated ground-rent, on the plea that the conditions on which he held his land have been violated by the Japanese Government, which has permitted foreigners to reside outside the limits of the foreign concession, and thus reduced practically to nothing the value of property which was purchased on the faith that no such permission would be given. He further pleaded that he had spent considerable sums of money in erecting buildings on his land, but that the leasehold value of these had been greatly prejudiced by the aforesaid act of the Government, and demanded not only the remission of his ground-rents, but $10,000 as compensation for the injury inflicted on him by the breach of faith of which he complained.

It is therefore necessary to enquire whether the lease or leases issued to him for this land contain any covenant which justified the expectations he had formed, or his refusal to pay the stipulated ground-rents. And we find nothing of the kind. The leases simply acknowledge the lesseeship in perpetuity of the properties allotted, name the amount payable for them as ground-rent, provide for a police-rate, for power and limit of transfer to any other purchaser, and for the recovery by the lessors of the ground-rents in case they are not duly paid.

Nor can it be without astonishment that any reader of General VAN BUREN's judgment observes that throughout the whole of it not one word of reference is made to the lease—the only document which forms a certain guide to the mutual obligations of the lessor and lessee. Instead of this, very full references were made to the conventions under which the land was granted, but which nowhere define the relations which were subsequently to exist between the Government as landlords and the foreigners as tenants. We contend that the simple issues of the case which General VAN BUREN had to decide were these: Has the lessee complied with the terms of his lease? And, if not, has the lessor so violated his obligations towards him that he (the lessee) is justified in the non-compliance complained of? If we are correct in regarding these as the true issues of the case, the U. S. CONSUL-GENERAL's judgment will not hold water for a single instant.

Thus much for the case itself. But it seems to us eminently one in which equity should come in and redress the

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obvious and grievous hardship inflicted by law. Not indeed that the deterioration of the defendant's property for which he sought compensation can be justly held to be wholly due to the acts of the Government. It is due to many causes which have similarly reduced the value of real property here. But it is certain that the permission granted to foreigners to reside outside the limits of the concession has, as a matter of fact, greatly prejudiced the value of land within those limits, and though that permission has never been formally given, the liberty so freely made use of, with the cognizance and connivance of the authorities, is answerable for that prejudice done to the defendant's property which he conceived to justify him in withholding his ground-rents and claiming compensation.

The truth is that the case ought never to have come into court. It was one for diplomatic adjustment by the Ministers of the Treaty Powers with the MINISTER for FOREIGN AFFAIRS; and had not the Foreign Affairs of this country been under the malign influence of the crapulous dotard who left for Rochester in August last, and the congenial crew with whom he tippled, it never would have come into court. Over and over again have overtures been made to bring about an equitable settlement of the case. The land-renters proposed terms which were moderate and fair, waiving all claim to compensation for losses which, in some sense, the action of the Japanese had entailed on them, and contending only for a reduction of ground-rents which had become unendurable in view of the miserably depreciated condition of their property. But it takes time to disinfect a public office from the noxious influence of men like Mr. PESHINE SMITH, and the consequence is that though a most propitious occasion presented itself not many months back for settling the case amicably and equitably, the old spirit so clung to the Department that the moment was lost. No wholesome doctrine can live so long as the lingering demon of this driveller remains unexorcised. Nothing can be hoped for in or for Japan so long as the quirks and quibbles and florid ignorance of those who thrive on Japanese credulity, are permitted to usurp the place of liberality, justice and good sense.

We have expressed our dissent from General VAN BUREN's judgment with some diffidence, for his decisions generally have been accepted with much respect and confidence by the public. We are sensible, too, that laymen contend with lawyers in legal questions at a grave disadvantage. But if we do not err very greatly, this judgment is not only one which must be instantly reversed on appeal, but it will have a most mischievous effect upon the Japanese mind, tending, as it must, to weaken their confidence in our sense of the binding nature of solemn documents, and even, however erroneously, in the administration of justice in our courts. We shall rejoice to find that our misgivings in these respects are unfounded.

The Viceroy of Chihli is sending rice and money to some out-of-the-way districts off the main roads; but already the misery is great and much more general than was at first supposed. One sign of it is the daily sales of donkeys, mules, bullocks, women, girls, and children. The other day, we are informed, a man sold his wife, aged 21, and two girls aged respectively 15 and 16, for 9,000 cash. This kind of thing is of daily occurrence.—*Shanghai Courier.*

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

THE END OF THE INSURRECTION.

("*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*" 6th December.)

We stated yesterday that the insurgents of Kumamoto, Akizuki and Hagi had met with their punishment on the 3rd inst. Three of the former were beheaded, forty-seven sentenced to hard labour, and eight acquitted. Of the next, two were beheaded, one hundred and forty sentenced to hard labour, and two hundred and thirty acquitted. Of the third, seven, including Mayebara, were beheaded, forty-seven condemned to hard labour, fourteen deprived of their rank, and eight acquitted. And thus ends the southern rebellion.

We have already in previous issues stated where public opinion seemed to rest in regard to the punishment of these traitors, and urged that the action of the Government towards them should neither be too severe nor too mild, but should conform justly to the laws of the nation. We expressed the hope that capital punishment would not be awarded in any case where guilt was not fully proved, and since the above details reached us we have been fully persuaded that the Government has appreciated this view and has employed no undue severity.

When the Saga insurgents were punished on the 13th April 1873, the heads of two of the leaders were exposed and ten others were beheaded (without this additional penalty). But it was said even then that this was too mild a course, and some may now say that the insurgents have been too leniently dealt with in the present case. It seems to us, however, that such men neither understand what justice nor what treason is.

Again, on the other hand, some may maintain that treason should not be punished capitally, as it is not so punished in Europe,* and they may be so much influenced by European ideas as to say that the punishments inflicted on these men are altogether too severe. Such men may be acquainted with the *Code Napoleon*, but they are ignorant of Japanese law, and though they may know much of the history of England and America, they are utterly ignorant of the state of their own country. Moreover, they do not know the conditions on which peace can be preserved here. The opinions held by these two classes of men are so extreme that there is no need for the Government to pay any attention to them, as they do not in any way disturb the opinion of the public generally. Any one who fairly understands the actual condition of the country must acknowledge that the punishments inflicted on these men are just and proper.

No man, however, of good feeling should hate another for crimes committed by these men. Punishment has been inflicted on them and their heads have been severed from their bodies; but though their crimes will remain as an indelible blot on the history of the country, it cannot be unjust to pity these unfortunate persons. When they rose in rebellion, we denounced their course of action—much against our will, and urged them only by one desire for the national good. A sense of necessity impelled us at that time, and we have no desire again to enumerate their crimes. Among them were some of the highest class men of Japan, who well knew right from wrong, and who had no desire to bring misery on their country. At the time of the Revolution they espoused the Imperial cause and made great struggles for it, nor in rising in rebellion did they imagine that their names would be left as blots upon their nation's history. Moreover, they had proved by past actions that they feared not to risk their lives for their country's good. Yet, in the heat of excitement they permitted discontent to rule their minds and—widely different from their expectations—have left their names as blots upon our history to their everlasting shame.

We trust our readers will recognize the justice of this punishment, and, while detesting their crimes, will deplore their fate.

MAYEBARA.

("*Bunmei Shimbun*," 30*th November.*)

There is an old saying among us that the character of no man can be fairly judged until the lid of his coffin has been fastened, and this is for the most part true. But it often happens that men die whom no true estimate can be made until some years after their death.

When a man raises an insurrection, he may at the moment appear to be doing wrong towards his Government and his

* It is not necessary to inform European readers that this is the opinion of the writer's, though the utmost possible leniency is always displayed.—[ED. *J.W.M.*]

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country, but cases are not unfrequent where posterity reverses this decision.

As we have all heard and know, Mayebara, not approving the course of the present Government, rose against the Imperial forces in the Yamaguchi *ken* and was defeated and captured, and many days will not elapse before capital punishment will have been visited upon him. Let us imagine the lid of his coffin closed and pronounce a judgment upon his character.

The Press has been unanimous in depicting Mayebara as a reckless man without talent or learning, and so incapable of appreciating the course of the present administration that he raised the standard of insurrection. Through this recklessness of character, it is said, he has not only effaced the honour once attached to his name, but that his memory will be for ever a blot upon our national history.

As our Government is composed of wise officials united under our virtuous Emperor, its administration of our affairs is undoubtedly perfect, and what the newspapers concur in must undoubtedly be true. At the same time it is impossible to say whether in days to come Mayebara will be regarded as a rebel or a martyr in a great cause.

It is reported that when Mayebara quitted office he said to some one:—"In the present Government there are young men who "have never fought a battle, and who possess but a few outlines "of foreign ideas, and, should these men remain in office, will our "military prowess increase, will the morals of the nation improve, "and will the people be satisfied with them? I do not wish "my name to be associated with those who are bringing about the "demoralization of this nation, and therefore purpose to leave the "Government and make my own plans for the future." With these words he quitted office, and though several attempts were made to induce him to recall his decision, he steadily refused to do so.

Mayebara is now like a bird in a cage, and while at the very point of death he is ridiculed by all. But just consider for a moment. Is the country strong and wealthy; are the morals of the people good; are men satisfied with the present Government? The people are in a position to answer, and they will undoubtedly do so in the affirmative.*

The Shinshiu Sect of Buddhists.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun, 4th December.)

On the 28th November last His Majesty the Mikado was graciously pleased to confer a title of great honour* on Shinran Shonin, the founder of the Shinshiu Sect of Buddhists, and two high priests of the East and West Hongwanji respectively went to the *Shikibucho* (Bureau of Ceremonies attached to the Household Department) and received it. The Prime Minister has since notified it to the East and West Honganji, Senshoji, Kosheji, Bukkoji and Kenshokuji, the head temples of the six branches of this sect.

In our capacity of editor of a newspaper we had the honour to publish the above intelligence some time ago, and desire now to make a few remarks upon this notable event.

It is a joyful thing that His Majesty so well rewards those who labour with indefatigable zeal and have done deeds worthy of honour, by bestowing his gracious favour on them. Since the Restoration many have been rewarded for their noble deeds in past times, while on others posthumous honours have been conferred in order to cast immortal lustre on their names. Shinran Shonin is one of these, and the act above recorded is no mean honour to the sect he founded.

We all know that religion is an important agent in leading men towards virtue. But there are many religions, and these are again divided into sects, and to the believer in the tenets of one of these sects, the tenets of all the others appear false. But looked at through the mind of an impartial unbeliever, this preference for one set of doctrines is simply due to a want of proper consideration given to others, and it is not within the power of man to judge which religion is the true one.

Leaving then the question which is the true religion, let us dwell rather upon the good which this sect has done as a guide to men in the paths of virtue. In this light the honour just conferred upon its founder was well bestowed.

When reading a work called 'Ten Great Religions,'† by Clark, an American writer, we observed that Buddhism is spoken of as the Protestantism of India, and this because Sakya-Muni had taught the doctrine of Self-reliance and showed a means of escape from the spiritual despotism of Brahmanism‡. Clark, too, compares it with the effect of Luther's breaking away from the Church of Rome. The labours of Sakya-Muni and Luther cannot indeed be compared, but both succeeded in the same manner. For our own part we would go a little further, and say that the Shinshiu sect is to Buddhism what Protestantism is to Christianity, and the founder of the sect may be not unfittingly compared with Luther. There can be no question that when the Buddhists came over to Japan in the remote ages, they did an enormous deal of good; but they also did much mischief by political intermeddling, just as the Church of Rome did during the Middle Ages. The Shinshiu sect, however, like Protestantism, has never intermeddled with the affairs of Government.§

When the Romanists came to Asia, they showed a disposition to meddle with political affairs, and hence the suspicion with which they are regarded by all the oriental nations. The Protestants differ from them in this respect and show no such disposition.

We now understand that missionaries of the Shinshiu sect have gone over to Shanghai and are making converts among the people of China. They ask of no help from the government and thus exemplify the chief doctrine of their religion, that of Self-reliance.

We now entreat the priests of the Shinshiu sect to bear well in mind the gracious act of the Emperor towards them, and never to forget the admonitions of their founder. A fresh responsibility has been imposed on these priests, and we trust they will continue to be zealous.

Bail.

("Nichi Nichi Shimbun," 30th November.)

We hear that the *Genrō In* has drawn up a Law of Bail and sent it up for consideration to the *Daijokwan*, and we believe this to be true, and that the *Daijokwan* will accept and enforce it before the lapse of many days. We therefore rejoice with the public over this boon.

As this question of Bail has often been argued by the Press, our readers must be aware that it is a measure protecting the person of the subject.

The Bail law in question is said to consist of twenty-one clauses, and though we have not seen it, we are inclined to believe that it is based on the famous *Habeas Corpus* law of England.

The efficacy of Bail is this:—When either an accused or suspected person is liable to be imprisoned, and before sentence has been pronounced against him by a court, any friend or relative of his has the power, on depositing a certain sum of money as security, and giving a promise that the person shall appear before the court when so required, of taking charge of him until the decision is pronounced, and when this is done the sum deposited is returned to the depositor. If the person so suspected or accused makes his escape the money is held by the court and applied towards the expense of re-arrest. Under these circumstances the sureties not only lose the money paid into court as Bail, but they have to undergo such punishment as the law may direct.

In the application of this law of Bail, certain responsibilities must rest upon the magistrate in case he wrongfully imprisons any man.

Such being the outlines of this law, we think there there is no danger of its not harmonizing with the existing laws of the nation.

Although a man may have been brought before a court and even although his guilt may have been proved, he cannot properly be pronounced guilty until the court has pronounced its sentence, and the theory among the western nations is that a man is held to be innocent until proved to be guilty, and meanwhile he enjoys the rights of all innocent men.

It may be argued, that looking at the matter from a practical point of view, a man should be detained in prison until the court

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* We [illegible] the Press [illegible] to be necessary in the present condition of this country, we may fairly point to this article as evidence of the mischief which they bring in their train. They are part of the machinery of [illegible] and as long as any government is incompetent [illegible] a high standard of writer, or a high average of individual character. We have rarely seen an article in one of the [illegible] which contained so much good argument for [illegible]—[Ed. *J.W.M.*]

* The title is *Kenshin Daishi*, or great Revealer of Truth.

† Ten Great Religions; by James Freeman Clark. Boston, Osgood & Co., 1875.

‡ The passage referred to by the writer of this article is doubtless one on p. 145 in which Brahmanism is compared to Romish Christianity, "because both establish a system of sacramental salvation in the hands of a sacred order. Buddhism, like Protestantism, revolted, and established a doctrine of individual salvation based on personal character."—[Ed. *J.W.M.*]

§ The writer should be informed that this is quite a mistake as regards Protestantism, which has played a great political part in Europe. —[Ed. *J.W.M.*]

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has arrived at its decision. But from a theoretical point of view there is no reason for imprisoning a man who has not been proved guilty. There is no better system than Bail for disposing of these conflicting objections.

The most important point is to settle the amount of Bail which should be accepted. This cannot be settled absolutely in relation to the crime of which the person is accused. It must be left to the discretion of the magistrate. Were it laid down rigidly that a given sum must be demanded in case of a given crime, without regard to the financial circumstances of the prisoner and his proposed surety, the wealthy only would be able to procure bail, and the poor could not enjoy the benefits of the law.

The judge, therefore, in fixing upon the sum demanded, must carefully consider both the gravity of the crime and the circumstances of the accused and his surety. And, as the magistrates will have the power of settling this amount, measures must be devised to prevent their abusing it.

Evils from the abuse of this power took place in England in the reign of William and Mary. Men who bore ill-will against accused persons would prevail on the magistrates to impose such large sums as bail that the sureties were unable to procure the liberation of accused persons. Moreover the magistrates from time to time acted upon their own prejudices or prepossessions and not according to their conscience. If the greatest care be not paid to this point the new law will have no efficacy.

In England and America all accused persons are liberated on bail, and thus, at times, cases occur in which wealthy men arraigned of a capital crime or one punishable by imprisonment for life, connive with their sureties, and the latter, willing to regard the money deposited as so much irrecoverably lost, allow the accused to escape to the detriment and scandal of justice. This fact is adduced by some as an argument against the system.

But, to our mind, such evils are small in comparison with the good which the bail system is calculated to afford, and certainly are not large enough to forbid the passing of this law. But if serious fears exist, and we wish to be very careful at first, it might be well for the present to withhold the privilege from all persons accused of capital crimes or crimes rendering them liable to imprisonment for life.

The Decay of Propriety.

("Chôya Shimbun," 1st December.)

The sentiment of shame exists apparently among very few men in the present day, and virtue is not honoured as it should be. Why is virtue so scantily honoured now-a-day?

This arises from natural causes. Our countrymen very generally wish to change our ancient customs for those of the more civilized nations. And is it wrong that they should wish to do this? Of course not. It is not only right, but is demanded in the interests of the country. The people have begun to perceive that oppression must give way before liberty, and that men should not differ in degree because they differ in birth, that parents must not oppress their children, that men and women are equal, etc, and therefore reforms and improvements must be made in our old customs to satisfy the general desire of the nation. And the fact is that, in order to ensure these results, the nation has lavished all its attention upon education and has forsaken the cultivation of virtue or ceased to care for it. Men have begun to consider their material interests as of paramount importance, and propriety as of only secondary weight, though they still contrive to keep within the boundaries of the national laws. Thus they seem perhaps legally right, but if their conduct is regarded from a moral point of view, it is very improper indeed. For this cause many evils have arisen which are indescribable with the pen, though they are traceable to natural causes. For, as there are more fools than wise, when old customs fall into decay, the majority of men do not know what to do, and while in this state of moral suspense they fall into dissipation and finally lose sight of the obligations of virtue.

How can we remove this evil? Must we resort to religion to purify the hearts of men, or must the Government enact laws to check men in these evil courses?

In our opinion, a perfect remedy can be expected from neither of these courses. It is a question of education: the people are already on the right road and they must pursue it.

There is a natural instinct in every man which teaches him that to strike his father, or to steal, is wrong, and that love and charity are virtues, and it would be very wrong to argue that men are deterred from vicious courses by the fear of future punishment alone. Conscience is the great restraint, and were even religion totally abolished, men would still perceive the difference between good and evil.

And though laws may exist, it is not the mere fear of punishment which prevents men from violating them. Men would know right from wrong even were there no laws. It is Reason which teaches all this, and the only road to Reason is through education. Were we to trust to religion alone as a corrective, people would begin to lean helplessly on God in all things, and we should soon be an assemblage of poor helpless fools. Were we to trust solely to the efficacy of laws, the people would be continually seeking to evade them and the nation would soon end in becoming a race of liars. No; the work must be done by Reason. Let us not be misunderstood. We do not mean to say that laws and religion are useless. The former are matters of prime necessity, and the latter does more good than harm—or, at all events, its existence does not obstruct the progress of the nation to any serious extent, while it undoubtedly does some good. Our object in speaking as we have done is to prove that it is Reason to which man is indebted for a knowledge of the distinction between good and evil. But in trying to promote education we have fallen away in the sense of propriety.

Now, the doctrines of Confucius are not perfect in every respect, but they must not be regarded as worthless. And in like manner European science is not merely confined to natural philosophy. It equally treats of the purification of the heart and of the honour due to virtue.

On reading this some may laugh, and say that what we have written is devoid of reason. But we think we have said enough to show that the morals of our countrymen have become degraded, and to point out the manner in which they can again be purified. If men will give attention to this, all will be clear to them. And, be it observed, this is not written for those who cannot see their way through it even with the advantage of second thoughts.

Correspondence.

THE TESTAMENT OF IYEYASU.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yokohama, 6th December, 1876.

Dear Sir,—In the *Japan Herald* of yesterday I observe the following letter.

To the Editor of the *Japan Daily Herald*.

Dear Sir,—I shall be obliged by your again granting me the medium of your columns to reply to the *Japan Weekly Mail's* reviewer.

1.—My translation of the Legacy of Iyeyas' was not made from the copy used by Dr W. Dickson, nor from that deposited by my correspondent at the office of the *Mail*. I do not doubt his word as to the existence in the latter copy of the title *yui-jô*, and I have therefore no desire to inspect the version he has so placed at my disposal. As I write a friend is good enough to bring me another copy of the document in question in which the word *yui-jô* does not occur.

2.—*Yui-jô* and *yuisho* bear almost exactly the same signification, and to use them synonymously as I have was not so great a blunder as is, strictly speaking, that of my critic in his indiscriminate use of the words *will* and *testament*. That which I stated of the one is equally true of the other; it is not fully naturalized. That the meanings of *jô* and *sho* are identical, when coupled with *yui*, may be ascertained by a reference to Morrison's Dictionary under titles *Chuang* and *Shoo*.

3.—With regard to the word *yuisho* there is no doubt that Mr Satow has made the assertion I attributed to him. I quote—"† Testament, n, *yuisho* (c); Old——, *Kingaku-Zensho* (c)." The † is explained by the authors to mean "word not fully naturalized." Hepburn also bears testimony upon this point; he says that in Japan it is not customary to make a written will; and he consequently gives only the word for what we call a nuncupative will, viz., *yui-gon* or *yui-gon*, which he translates "the verbal will, or last directions of a dying person," and "*yui-kun*, the dying instructions or exhortations, as of a parent or teacher." Had *yuisho* and *yui jô* been fully naturalized, they would probably have appeared in Hepburn's dictionary.

4.—My critic assumes that Mr Satow's restrictive mark has or may have exclusive reference to the *zensho*. Were it so, the mark would have been confined to that word, and not set before the whole title. That assumption is so far-fetched as materially to weaken, in my opinion, the credit that might otherwise be reposed in my correspondent's honesty of purpose in the assault he has made upon me.

5.—I think I have said enough to justify my use of the word *yui-jô* as identical in meaning with *yuisho*; and as for the correctness or otherwise of the evidential value I have attached to the sense of the latter, as given by the lexicographers, I am content to leave it to those of the public who take a critical interest in this controversy. My critic would imply that *yui-jô*

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is a word confined to the spoken language; I assert that it belongs equally to the written.

6.—The appositeness of the argument he draws from the titles Old and New Testament I again question. The word testament is there used in a figurative sense. My critic must know as well as I do that the Old Testament was not written in Greek, and his lexicon will inform him that the word "testament" is not the primary signification of [illegible], taken alone, while "covenant" is. The Hebrew word signifying covenant was translated [illegible] by the word testament is not in the slightest strained sense. I repeat, therefore, that the translators have not, doubtless for sufficiently good reasons, given a strict translation of the original title of the Scriptures, as different, but have substituted the word testament, using it figuratively. It will thus be seen that my critic has hastily made two assertions which are untenable:—first, that the Greek word [illegible] was the original title of the Scriptures; and secondly, that [illegible] is a secondary meaning of that word.

7.—His next position is that he proves by reference to the evidence he has himself adduced that the correct form of the title [illegible] in the original is not that stated by me, rather than my statement to the contrary. In all [illegible] has its limits; and though I have [illegible] this controversy with a modest [illegible] and warmly deserved, I must now take the liberty of reminding him that questions involving a matter of personal veracity in an opponent are not [illegible]

8.—[illegible] it must be patent to all who have read them, and who have attentively followed this discussion, that the original of my translation is neither a testament nor a legacy in the technical sense of either of those terms. Webster's technical definitions are, therefore, wholly irrelevant.

9.—I repeat that the word "Legacy" is used by me in a figurative sense, just as the word "testament" is, as applied to the Scriptures, and as I apprehend the word will be, in the will of Peter the Great, though I don't profess to know much about that document, while as to Japan I am in complete ignorance.

10.—I recommend to the Mail's Reviewer a closer study of etymology, definitions, and the [illegible] of words. He will then, perhaps, be in a position to understand my selection of a title, made more than four years ago, as applicable to the compilation left by Iyeyasu for the guidance of his successors in government. His concluding sentence reads, "I bequeath this record to my posterity." Those few words, coupled with the prefatory instructions he gives as to the disposition of the document, may, to say the least, be regarded as Iyeyasu's will. The record posted by that will I have called a Legacy; and I maintain that the title, if taken figuratively, is as perfect as it can be in English; and that even in a technical sense it is not inapt. I most earnestly hope, therefore, that it may never be relegated to that limbo spoken of by my correspondent; and I am glad to know that many scholars share my hope.

11.—This discussion has already exceeded all reasonable lengths; were it not so, I must go further, and admitting the word *yuiji* to be the correct title of the manuscript, ask on what grounds it is translated *will*. Literally it signifies "a writing left behind" by a person who is dead. That is not the definition of a *will* or of a testament. Many say the idea conveyed by those words is not properly understood by half a dozen Japanese, while the words used as their equivalents, viz. *[illegible]* and *[illegible]*, are borrowed from the Chinese, and were very possibly never heard of by Iyeyasu.

Thanking you for your courtesy in admitting this letter into your columns, I beg to assure you that, so far as I am concerned, it shall close the correspondence.

Yours truly,

J. F. L.

Yokohama, Dec. 4, 1876.

As I expressly stated in my last letter that *yuiji* and *yuisho* are synonymous, the four paragraphs which J. F. L. expends in proving that point are simply so much labour thrown away. His original mistake consisted in imagining them to be one and the same word; his present further mistake consists in arguing that because they are synonymous a lexicographical remark which he supposes to have been made in respect of one is therefore applicable also to the other. This is as if one were to argue that because the word contestation in its sense of proof by witnesses is not fully naturalized in English colloquial, therefore neither is the word attestation fully naturalized in literary English.

For proof that J. F. L. is wrong in supposing covenant to be the primary signification of *diatheke* I beg to refer him to the standard authority Liddell & Scott's Lexicon; and for proof that the translators of the Scriptures were right in translating that word testament I beg to refer him to Hebrews IX. vv. 15-20. I trust that in preferring such evidence on these points to J. F. L.'s opinion, I am not, of necessity, laying myself open to the suspicion of dishonesty of purpose or to the charge of questioning his personal veracity.

These, however, are but subsidiary issues. The real question raised by this correspondence is—What is the exact truth with respect to the title of the work which J. F. L. has made known to English readers under the title "The Legacy of Iyeyas"? Does the work in its usual Japanese manuscript form bear any superscription or title? If so what is that title, and what does it mean in English? I will state briefly what I know on these points.

In the year 1870 I had in my hands three copies of the work, besides the one now lying at your office. Each of them bore a title, as is the general rule with Japanese books whether manuscript or printed; and in each the title was *Go Yui-ji*, and since writing my last letter to you I have obtained another copy on loan from a Japanese friend, which I forward to your office herewith. As will be seen, it bears the title *Go Yui-ji kiak kaji* on both the title-page and the cover. From such enquiries as I have had the opportunity of making I now believe that this is its only title, and that *yui-kun* denotes an entirely different work.

I have before me now no less than four distinct writings, the titles of which attribute their authorship directly or indirectly to Iyeyasu. The first is the Testament in one hundred sections, *Go Yuiji kiaKiaiji*; the second is in the form of a *kake-mono*, or hanging tablet, bearing the title *Toshi-gu Go yui-kun*, and consists of a few moral and philosophical maxims. Of both these Iyeyasu himself is the ostensible writer. The other two are books of considerable bulk, professing to record the substance, one of moral, the other of political doctrine orally inculcated by Iyeyasu towards the close of his life. One is entitled *Toshi gu go yui-kai* in three volumes; the other a stout volume entitled on the cover, *Shin-kun go yui-kun*, the last lessons of his deified lordship, and on the title-page *Toshi-gu go yui kun*. It is now evident to me that this last and not the *yuiji* is the work which I have frequently seen referred to and quoted in Japanese books, both manuscript and printed.

It may, then, I think, be accepted as certain that the native designation of the document in question is *Yuiji*, which means a testament, and of the perfect accuracy of the designation there can scarcely be a question.

The most prominent and interesting characteristic of the work is, that in the strict and technical sense of the word it is a genuine testament, bearing the closest analogy to the old Roman testament, from which all modern European wills trace their origin. Roughly speaking the object of the modern will is to distribute the property of the testator in legacies after his death; in the earlier stage of social development the object was the widely different one of providing for the devolution of the family chieftainship. Throughout its long history, the foundation and corner-stone of the Roman will was the institution of the heir. This key-note is early struck in the testament of Iyeyasu:—

"Cap. IV.—In future ages, in the event of there being no direct successor to a dynasty"—[this is surely a little vague: Dr. Dickson however enables us to see what the meaning is:—"If the Kubosama (or Shiogoon) should die childless, etc"]—then the chief councillors are to meet in conference and elect the man most worthy, irrespective of his degree of relationship, to be successor to the family position and power.

Knowing that a legacy is a bequest of some particular thing, as contradistinguished from the devolution of the aggregate of political and social rights called an inheritance, J. F. L. attempts to found an argument in favour of Legacy on the word record, which appears in his translation. Your readers will, I think, learn with some surprise that there is no such word in the original. The full sense of the original—*Kore wo shizoku su*—is simply "this I enjoin." Comment upon such translation and argument as this is needless.

As to J. F. L.'s assertion that he knows that many scholars share his hope for the continued use of his misnomer, I will only remark that if any one of them should feel inclined to favour the public with the reasons for the hope that is in him, it may be confidently expected that he will display at least as much candour and courtesy as has been exhibited by J. F. L. throughout this controversy with

YOUR REVIEWER.

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ANOTHER HINT TO THE CHARITABLE.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yokohama, 9th December, 1876.

Sir,—As the claims of the sufferers by the late great fire at Yedo are being strenuously advocated, it would be as well not to forget that the Cemetery and Hospital will probably appeal to the Community for aid before long, and that in addition to meeting the just claims which these may have on residents here, many mites could be probably bestowed with advantage on some distressed foreign subjects in this place. When the Patriotic Fund during the Crimean war was being largely subscribed for I believe the funds of the hospitals, and other kindred institutions, suffered considerably, but let us hope the present may not be a parallel case.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W.

Law & Police

IN THE SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

Before C. W. Goodwin, Esq., Acting Chief Judge.

Tuesday, December 5th, 1876.

On the 7th November the case of Felix Beato *v.* P. & O. Co., was heard in the Provincial Court before H. S. Wilkinson, Esq., Acting Law Secretary, when the jury returned a verdict in favour of plaintiff, but judgment was entered for defendants on legal grounds.

Mr. F. V. Dickins, as Counsel for plaintiff in that case, now applied for a re-hearing, under a section in the Order of Council providing that suits originally instituted in the Supreme Court and heard by the Law Secretary may, on application of either party, be re-heard by the Chief Judge. Mr. Dickins argued at some length on the merits of this application, and said that if the right of a re-hearing were denied him by the Chief Judge, his client must suffer accordingly. He contended that according to the Order in Council he was quite entitled to a re-hearing.

Mr. Ness, as Counsel for defendants, stated in reply, that as all the pleadings in the case had been headed "Provincial Court" it was nonsense on the part of his learned friend to attempt to apply the ruling of the Order in Council, which treated of cases heard originally in the Supreme Court alone, to that now under consideration.

His Lordship, after listening to some further argument on the part of the learned gentlemen, dismissed the application with costs, saying that an application for appeal should have been made as the case had been heard in the Provincial Court.

By consent of Counsel an order granting the appeal was made, and the Court then rose.

IN HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before C. W. Goodwin, Esq., Acting Chief Judge of H. B. M.'s Supreme Court for China and Japan.

Wednesday, 6th December, 1876.

An appeal between W. P. Mitchell (defendant) *appellant*, and Nakajima Seisuke (plaintiff) *respondent*.

Judgment.

This case comes before me on on appeal from a judgment of the provincial Court of Kanagawa. The petition of appeal shows five grounds upon which it prays that the judgment be reversed or varied, or such other order made as may seem just. The questions have been fully argued by the Counsel who appeared for the parties in the Court below. I shall take these grounds in their order.

The first ground of appeal is, that permission to amend the answer when applied for at the hearing was refused by the Court on any terms. It appears that the amendment applied for involved the introduction of a plea of certain conversations held previous to the reduction into writing of the agreement upon which the plaintiff sued, by which that agreement was sought to be varied. It was alleged that a guarantee agreed to be given by a third party for the balance of purchase money was by verbal stipulation to be a negotiable instrument. The case of Morgan *v.* Griffiths and other cases of the class were cited to show that evidence of such a verbal understanding was admissible. I think all these cases are clearly distinguishable from the present, and that they determine nothing more than that a verbal agreement about a matter collateral to the subject of a written agreement may be sued upon. But here the object was to introduce an additional term into the written agreement, a term which certainly, if intended to have been enforced, ought to have been introduced into that agreement. To hold that evidence of this understanding was admissible would be to negative in the most unconditional manner the fundamental rule that a contract when reduced to writing cannot be varied or added to by parole evidence. Had the answer, therefore, been amended in the sense proposed, the plea would have been unavailing, and I think the refusal to permit the amendment is not a substantial ground for interferences.

The next ground is the exclusion from the Court, upon the first day of the hearing, of the defendant at the same time as his witnesses were ordered to withdraw. It seems questionable whether a party to a cause who intends to give evidence for himself can of right be required to withdraw, though it has been occasionally done. As in the present case the defendant was not excluded after the first hearing—and I cannot suppose that any substantial injury was done to his cause by the temporary exclusion—I do not think this a sufficient ground for a new trial.

The third ground rests upon the objection of a great number of items of evidence, the main object of which was to prove that the plaintiff entered into a verbal agreement at the same time that he signed a certain letter relative to taking delivery of the goods, the effect of which verbal agreement would be, if admitted, to add an important condition to that expressed in the letter. This letter (made subsequent to the original contract) being but a one-sided memorandum signed by one party only. I think any evidence as to the way in which it was made and the terms, if any, upon which it was accepted, was at the stage of the trial at which it was tendered admissible (Lockitt *v.* Nicklin); but whether its rejection is a sufficient ground for a new trial must depend upon a view of the whole case, and the consideration whether its acceptance would have necessitated a different result from that which actually arrived.

I now come to the fourth ground, which is that the decision was against the weight of evidence. And here it is necessary to state the facts of the case. The plaintiff Nakajima contracted by an agreement in writing, dated 20th May, to buy of the defendant Mitchell 15,000 cases of oil at a certain price. Nakajima to pay Mitchell 20 per cent. of the said 15,000 cases *on delivery at the hatoba*. The balance to the guaranteed by one Sawa to be paid within 90 days from date, and the promissory note of the said balance to be stamped by the said Sawa, and the same to be delivered to Mitchell in the name of the Japanese. Seven hundred dollars were paid down as bargain money—the transaction to be *completed on the 22nd instant, weather permitting*. Either party failing to complete his part of the contract to pay to the other, who should not have broken it, 4,000 dollars. On the 22nd Nakajima comes from Yedo to Yokohama ostensibly with the purpose of fulfilling his contract. The first objection to doing business proceeds from the defendant Mitchell. Owing to the weather, he said, it would be impossible to land any cases that day. He then goes on to say that the landing of 15,000 at once is an impossibility, and that 2,000 or 2,500 was the most that could be landed in one day. Nakajima at once remarked that this was not according to contract, and took time to consider what he would do. On the 23rd he writes to say that he agrees to take delivery in two lots that day and the next, on the terms originally agreed on as to payment. Mitchell, however, was not prepared to do this. On the afternoon of the same day Mitchell sees Nakajima, and presses him to take delivery of 2,000 cases, and he suggests that Nakajima might pay him 2,000 at once, which was much more than the 20 per cent agreed to be paid on delivery. According to Mitchell's statement, Nakajima agreed to do this, and to bring the money and likewise Sawa's security at 5 o'clock. Nakajima's account of the matter varies something from this. He says nothing about the security of Sawa, but that having been assured that he would get the whole of the goods on the 24th and 25th, he ultimately signed a letter (dated 23rd May) agreeing to pay out of the $8,025 (which was the whole sum payable on delivery of the whole 15,000 cases) the sum of $2,000 on the morrow, the 24th. Nakajima declined to pay the money on the ground, as he states, that only 2,000 cases were then ready on the hatoba, and there were no signs whatever of any preparations to deliver the balance. There was, in fact, every appearance of the then existing contract that the whole of the cases should be delivered in the course of the 24th and 25th being broken. Ultimately, Nakajima was induced to sign on that day (24th) another paper agreeing to pay $2,000 on delivery at the hatoba on the morrow at 2 o'clock of 3,000 cases. Mitchell stated

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that a verbal agreement was made subsequent to and before the writing of this note that Sawa's security should be forthcoming at the time the money was brought. This is the evidence which was ruled out, and upon the rejection of which the main argument for a new trial is based. The document was executed in Mitchell's presence. He did not sign it himself, but if it was really his intention to have insisted on the production of Sawa's security, why was not this term introduced? He accepted this document, made, it will be seen, for his own convenience, and in derogation of the original contract; and upon this document, together with the two others before mentioned modifying the original contract, he relies, as he states in cross examination. On the 25th the parties meet at the hatoba at 2 p.m.; 2,000 cases and no more were then landed. Nakajima gave Mitchell the stipulated $2,000 in Mitsui notes. At that time Mitchell had control over 100 cases only, not having himself paid for more than that number. He goes off to the Bank and obtains payment of the notes,—promises to return with a delivery order for the rest of the 1,900 cases and leaving one of the middlemen, Totaka, to go on with the delivery. He does return, but without the delivery order, but is preceded by Mr Morse the real owner of the oil, who had not at that time been paid for the oil beyond 100 or 200 cases, but had contracted to sell 2,000. This gentleman was the first person to interfere with the delivery of the oil, and he did so on the ground that it was his, and that he had not been paid for it. He was ready to have delivered it then and there on the payment by Mitchell of the price. Mitchell's contention is that he was not bound to put himself in a position to deliver the oil until he had received Sawa's security for the balance. Nakajima contended that he was not bound to give this security until the whole 15,000 cases were delivered, which was to be the fair construction of the original contract. Now if we look at the evidence of the various middlemen who were mixed up with the affair, we find their evidence conflicting: those on Mitchell's side stating that there was a verbal understanding that Sawa's guarantee should be produced when the $2,000 was paid, while Nakajima's witness Furukawa knew nothing of this. The whole of the evidence of these witnesses must be looked upon with much suspicion; but it appears to me that Furukawa's account is the most probable, and certainly most in harmony with the ascertained facts and with the various documents of the 23rd and 24th. I do not think then that the decision is against the weight of evidence as it stands, nor do I think that Mitchell's evidence as to an understanding about the guarantee, had it been admitted, would have strengthened his case. The real fact seems to be that neither party was on the 22nd, 23rd or 24th in a position to fulfil the literal terms of the contract, though both had made some preparations for doing so. Delay was convenient to each, but Mitchell is the first to betray the weakness of his position and to ask for a modification of the terms; and under such circumstances it would be extremely unfair to hold Nakajima bound to anything further than the papers he was induced to sign, or to introduce a verbal understanding to modify them. He was doubtless not in a position at the time to produce the guarantee nor was he bound under the original contract to do so, until the whole of the amount of the oil was delivered; and he would probably have expected to sign any paper engaging to produce it when he paid the $2,000. I think it a fair inference from the whole evidence, or at any rate, the inference most favourable to Mitchell's *bona fides* in the matter, that he accepted the documents of the 23rd and 24th *simpliciter* (*Stones v. Dowling.*) because he could get nothing else; and that he is not entitled to introduce another term into these agreements, or to contend that a breach of contract was committed by Nakajima who complied strictly with what had been reduced to writing.

Under these circumstances, the return of the $2,000 and of the $700 bargain money was the least that could be done to justify his non-delivery of the 2,000 cases, and the decision of the court below is, in my opinion, open to no exception.

The last ground, namely, that the issue being whether or not a breach of contract had been committed, and if so by whom, is not decided by the judgement, does not require much remark. The judgment or verdict sufficiently points to the conclusion to which the judge, performing here the functions of a jury, has arrived, and I find no reason for interfering with this decision because the precise view has not been pointed out, the order made being manifestly consistent with justice.

As the appellant has obtained leave to prosecute this appeal *in formâ pauperis*, no costs of appeal can be given.

An application has been made on the part of Nakajima for the return of the Court fees which have been paid by him in the course of this case.

The rule always adhered to in China, and in some cases acted upon in Japan, has been that no Court fees should be exacted from a Chinese or Japanese plaintiff suing in the British Court in his own person, but that in case of the employment by a plaintiff of a lawyer the usual fees payable upon the various steps of proceedure should be required. It appears that some years ago a remonstrance was made by the Governor of Kanagawa against the exaction of fees, under any circumstances, from Japanese plaintiffs in the British Provincial Court at Kanagawa, and the representation was enforced by the statement that unless the demand to remit these fees were complied with no suits of English subjects against Japanese would be allowed to proceed in the Japanese Court, where it seems no fees are payable by foreign plaintiffs. As the result of this correspondence, it was arranged that in future no fees should be exacted from Japanese plaintiffs. This must be considered as the rule of the Court here, and I have accordingly directed that the fees paid by the plaintiff Nakajima be returned to him.

IN H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Law Secretary.

Friday, December 8th, 1876.

Suzuki Saijiro, a Japanese *coolie*, charged George Shiras, a blacksmith residing at No. 113, Creek, with having assaulted him with a stone on the morning of the 3rd ultimo.

Suzuki Saijiro, examined, stated:—I am a boatman living at Ishikawa. On the 3rd November, at ten o'clock in the morning, prisoner struck me without any provocation. I was one of four men who were drawing a cartload of stones. I was not doing anything when prisoner struck me, and swore at me. I expostulated, but he only gave me a violent blow in the eye. My eye swelled, and the doctor came three times a-day to see me. I cannot see well. I was disabled from work and am still so. My wages are generally from six to seven *mon* a month; at that time I had five *mon* and one *bu*. I have not been able to earn even the doctor's fee since then. I am unable to do any work.

Prisoner had no questions to ask witness.

Saijiro, to Court:—The doctor said it would take eighty days for my eye to be cured.

Matsumoto stated:—I live at Yato-machi, Motomura. I am a *coolie*. There were two coolies besides myself and Saijiro drawing a cartload of stones to where the road was to be mended. There were only two spades and two of us began to use them. Prisoner cried to us to be quick and empty the cart, and then came up to Saijiro and struck him. Saijiro afterwards made a complaint. His eye swelled tremendously. We were engaged to drag the stones along one of the Bluff roads. The assault was committed at No. 113, inside the compound. We were emptying the stones from the cart and spreading them over the ground. Mr Anderson employed us.

Yushi, a cart coolie, stated:—I live at Ishikawa, Sanchome. Prisoner assaulted Saijiro without any reason. I cannot understand why he struck him. I saw Saijiro's eye after he was struck. It was much swollen.

Another cart coolie gave evidence much to the same effect.

Prisoner asked this witness if Saijiro was standing or sitting when struck by the stone. Witness answered that he was standing when hit, but immediately fell down.

Complainant recalled, stated:—The day after I was assaulted one of the witnesses picked up the stone. The blood spurted from my face when the stone hit me. About ten days after my eye was completely closed up. I cannot personally identify the stone now in Court. Matsumoto brought it to me.

Matsumoto, recalled:—That is the stone which I found lying beside complainant when he was struck. I took it home with me, and think there can be no doubt about its identity. There was only gravel in its vicinity, and a few large boulders. I saw the stone thrown. I did not see it picked up. The complainant and prisoner were with in 9 or 10 yards of each other when the stone was thrown.

His Honour called for the doctor to give evidence but he was not present in Court. Complainant said his certificate had been handed in.

Prisoner said he had no witnesses to call.

His Honour then remarked that it was evident that complainant had received some injury at the hands of prisoner, and as he brought forward no defence it must be understood that the charge was admitted. Complainant was therefore entitled to some compensation, and it was prisoner's duty to see that he got such. The case would therefore be adjourned till Wednesday next at 10 a.m., and His Honour hoped to hear before that time that the matter had been settled amicably between

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the parties. In the meanwhile, prisoner was bound over in his own recognizances to make his appearance in Court at the time stated.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.
Before General T. B. VAN BUREN, Consul-General.
Messrs. C. D. HARMAN and G. HURLBUT, *Assessors.*
Monday, December 4th, 1876.

AKANUMA TSUNEKATZU, Tôkiô *Fu Chusai Kan vs.* J M. BACHELDER.

This action is brought by the Tôkiô *Fu*, the local Government of Yedo, by its representatives to recover monies alleged to be due by the defendant as rental upon certain lots, being within what is known as the "Foreign Concession." Tsukiji, Yedo, and purchased by the defendant at a public sale held in June 1870, and also two per cent per month as penalty upon the amount claimed for the non-payment thereof.

The answer of the defendant admits the purchase of the lots, but claims that they were purchased under a certain condition contained in a convention between the Japanese Government and the Foreign Ministers in Japan executed on the 4th of May 1870, which condition he alleges has not been fulfilled on the part of the Government; by which non-fulfillment he has been greatly damaged and the property in dispute rendered of little or no value.

He further claims that in addition to depressing the value of the lots, the action of the Government in violating the condition referred to has damaged him, the defendant, to the amount of Ten Thousand Dollars,—and he therefore prays judgment that the claim of the plaintiffs may be dismissed and that he may have judgment for $10,000, and costs.

The condition or covenant referred to by the defendant, and which it is alleged was violated by the plaintiff, is that the district known as the Foreign Concession at Tsukiji, in Tôkiô, in which the lots purchased by defendant are situate was to be the compulsory residence or place of business of all foreigners who should come to reside or engage in trade in Tôkiô.

The defendant claims that this condition was the chief inducement to himself and others to purchase lots, and that if the same had been observed on the part of the plaintiff he would on his part have faithfully paid the rent and kept the other covenants of his lease.

No land in Japan is permitted to be conveyed to foreigners in fee; but in the different Treaty ports, a certain section has been set apart by the Government, within which foreigners are permitted to lease lots. By conventions between the Japanese Government and the foreign Ministers in Japan, the rental per *tsubo* (a Japanese land measure containing about 36 square feet) and the upset price per *tsubo* at which the leases may be taken are fixed for each of these Concessions

The lots, or rather the leases are then offered for sale at public auction and are sold to the highest bidders above the upset price

The evidence in this case shows that at the time the auction was held in June 1870, the defendant purchased lots Nos. 1. 2, 21 and 22 in the Foreign Concession at Yedo, as claimed in the plaintiff's petition, and paid therefor the sum of about $8,200 for upset price and premium, and one year's rent in advance amounting to $443.

In the convention for the settlement of foreigners at Yedo executed by the Japanese Government and the foreign Ministers on the 20th November 1867, it is provided as follows:—

Article I.—"Within the limits coloured *red* in the annexed plan "foreigners of all nations having treaties with Japan may hire "houses and reside for purposes of trade. But no Japanese shall "be compelled to rent any buildings to foreigners within the said "limits against his will. Moreover, as the Japanese Government "are willing that foreigners of those nations having treaties with "Japan should enjoy at Yedo the same facilities for leasing ground "and building houses that are secured to them by treaty at the "ports, the Japanese Government are prepared to lease to foreigners for building purposes that portion of land on the same plan "which is coloured *blue*."

Article II. "Whenever the above named building ground shall "have been occupied by foreigners, and more space is required for "their use, the Japanese Government will prepare the adjoining "space marked A.A. on the same plan, which in that case will be "provided with a surrounding road of not less than forty feet in width. "Should more land be subsequently required, the above named "building ground will be further extended, as may from time to time "be desirable, within the limit coloured *red*."

Article III. "Before the opening of the city to foreign trade, "the Japanese Government will clear the ground coloured *blue* in "the same plan, and will surround it with a road which shall be "properly drained and of not less than forty feet in width The "ground within this site not required for roads will be leased to "foreigners in the manner provided in Article VI., VII., VIII. "and IX. of the arrangements for the formation of foreign settlements at Hiogo and Osaka."

Articles VI., VII., VIII. and IX., of the arrangements for the foreign settlements at Hiogo and Osaka, referred to in the foregoing article read as follows:—

Article VI. "The Japanese Government will be reimbursed the "cost of preparing the said sites for the use of the foreigners "above named by the sale of the leases of the ground. The land "will be divided into lots and prices placed upon the different lots, "which will vary with the eligibility of the situation, but will "amount in the aggregate to the total outlay incurred by the Japanese Government. This outlay will form the bases for calculating the upset prices at which the lots will be offered to foreigners at auction The foreigners of all nations having treaties "with Japan may bid at these auctions and each bidder may obtain "as much land as he requires. The money realized above the upset prices will be retained by the Japanese Government as compensation for deprivation of interest on capital, and for the risk "that may be incurred of not recovering the outlay."

Article VII.—"All the ground leased to foreigners at Osaka and "Hiogo will be subject to the payment of an annual rent calculated "at a rate that will be considered sufficient to meet the expenses of "keeping in repair the roads and drains, the cleaning and lighting "of and maintaing order in the settlement, and the ordinary "land tax payble at the present date to the Japanese Government.

Article VII. "The Japanese Government will not grant or "dispose of any ground set aside by the preceding articles for "the establishment of foreign settlements at Hiogo and Osaka to "any foreign Government, company or individual for building "or other purposes except at public auction, in the manner laid "down in the preceding articles. The foreign Consuls will not "be provided with separate grants of land by the Japanese "Government either within or without the foreign settlements."

Article IX. "In determining the upset price of all the "land to be thus leased to foreigners at Hiogo and Osaka the "amount of annual rent, the number and size of the streets, lots "and drains, the quantity of ground to be put up at auction "at one time, the conditions and date of sale and the formation "of the cemeteries hereinafter mentioned, the Japanese Government will consult the Foreign Representatives."

The convention of May 4th, 1879, relative to the foreign settlement at Yedo, provides as follows:—

Arricle I. "The limits within which foreigners may hire houses "are shown by the *red* line on the annexed plan. It is now agreed "that, within these limits, Japanese may let their houses to foreigners for any period not exceeding five years, with the option of "renewal on terms to be negotiated between the parties. Foreigners "renting houses from Japanese within the said quarter will pay the "same charges as are paid by Japanese for keeping in order roads, "drains or canals."

Article II.—"With reference to articles I and II of the arrangements for the settlement of foreigners at Yedo, dated November "26th, 1867, it is now agreed that the land within the *blue* "line shewn in the annexed plan shall be leased by the Japanese "Government to foreigners. This site shall be separated on the "north side by a road of one hundred feet in width, and the front "block marked A shall be cleared of Japanese houses as soon as the "two adjoining blocks marked B B and the three rear blocks "marked C C C shall have been leased to foreigners."

"When all the ground within the blue line shall have been "occupied by foreigners, the settlement shall be extended to the "canal marked D D D on the annexed plan."

Article III.—"The leases of all lots contained in the two front "blocks remarked B B and the the three rear blocks marked C C C "on the annexed plan shall be put up to public auction on the 2nd "day of June next. The upset price of all the lots in the five "blocks above mentioned shall be six *boos* per *tsubo* and the annual "rent one *boo* and a half per *tsubo*. The up-set price of lots "within the block marked A, and within the quarter bounded by "the canal marked D D D, shall be eight *boos* per *tsubo*, and the "annual rent one *boo* and a half per *tsubo*."

Article IV.—"The sale of the leases shall be conducted on the "conditions annexed to this arrangement; a month's notice will be "given by the Japanese Government of all subsequent sales of "leases of land within the said limits, which sales may be held by

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"them either on the information of the Foreign Consuls that more "land is required by foreigners, or whenever the Japanese Govern- "ment themselves may deem desirable."

The questions to be decided by the Court are, *first*—whether the provisions above quoted form such a covenant and obligation on the part of the Japanese Government and the plaintiff as its agent, the violation of which should defeat the plaintiff's claim in this proceeding; and, *second*, if such obligation was created, has a clear violation or breach thereof been shown on the part of the plaintiff.

The well known principle that "He who seeks equity must do equity" appeals for its justice to the common sense of every mind, and is as binding upon Governments as individuals; and if therefore the evidence establishes the position claimed by the defendant, and the plaintiff be adjudged to have entirely departed from an express or clearly implied obligation, which obligation formed the most material inducement to the defendant to enter into his contract, and the faithful observance of which on the part of the plaintiff was essential to make the said contract of any value to the defendant, it seems to be my duty to deny the prayer of the petition.

What then is the covenant, if any, to which the Japanese Government has bound itself in the conventions from which I have quoted which are referred to in the leases of the land in question, and which the evidence shows were publicly read at the sale.

By no express language is it anywhere provided that foreigners shall not reside in any part of Yedo, but the express permission of such foreigners to reside and lease property within the concession, implies the denial of their right to live elsewhere—"*expressio unius est exclusio alterius*,"—and that such is the proper construction of such parts of the convention as bear upon the subject, I think an examination of the circumstances and usages of the times when they were made will establish.

Upon this point the evidence is clear that at the dates of each and all of the conventions, foreigners were prohibited from residing anywhere in Japan outside of the so-called "Foreign Concessions" at the Treaty Ports, and that the very purpose of entering into the conventions providing for a foreign concession at Yedo, was to enable foreigners to reside at that place, at all, such residence having been, up to that time, impossible.

It also appears that at the time of this sale a large hotel had been erected within the prescribed limits by a Japanese Company, under Government auspices and that at this house or at a few smaller lodging places in the vicinity, all foreigners coming to Yedo were, for some time, compelled to live. Whenever any foreigner desired to go outside the Foreign Concession, he was accompanied by an armed guard, and a similar guard was placed at or near the hotel.

The necessity or advisability of such protection for foreigners having since vanished, and so far as personal danger is concerned, they may go about as unconcernedly in Japan as in any other country.

In all the treaty ports, however, save Yedo, they have been confined in their residence, with very fair prescriptions, to the Foreign Concessions, and in consequence property in those Concessions has become valuable, and it was the understanding apparently of both the plaintiff and defendant at the time of the purchase of the lots in Tsukiji by the latter, that the rule thus observed in the other treaty ports should be also strictly enforced in Yedo.

That this has not been done, however, the evidence clearly establishes,—out of about 600 foreigners at present residing at Yedo only 1/6 to 1/5th are residents in the foreign concession:—indeed this is admitted by the plaintiff, who claims that those residing outside the Concession are employés of the Government or of Japanese subjects.

It will be observed, however, that in the provisions of the conventions setting apart the limited space for the residence of foreigners, nothing is found exempting those in Japanese or even in Government employ from the necessity of residing within such limits, and the evidence shows that at the time of the sale and for some period subsequent this was the understanding of both parties and no exception of the kind referred to was permitted. The fact also appears in evidence that a very considerable number of foreigners so resident in Tokio outside the Foreign Concession are not in the employ either of the Government or of Japanese while a very large number of them are only nominally in such employ; using the names of their own servants while doing business on their own account. The rentals and other expenses of such parties are very greatly less than they could be it within the Foreign Concession, while the opportunities of trade are better, and the best understanding seems to prevail between the strangers and natives.

These facts perhaps show the practicability and advantage of doing away with the restrictive policy, in reference to foreigners throughout the Empire, and the Court is indisposed by its action to do anything which may serve to check this policy.

But in the cause under consideration I am dealing with the equitable rights of an individual, which right I have no authority to ignore even to secure what may be esteemed a public good.

Upon a careful consideration of the whole case I am driven to the conclusion that the Japanese Government:

1st—Did enter into a covenant with the defendant, and other purchasers of land, which covenant was a continuous one running with the leases, that all foreigners who should come to reside or do business in Tōkiō should be confined in their residence and place of business within certain well-defined limits known as the Foreign Concession at Tsukiji.

2nd—That this covenant was the principal inducement to the defendant in his purchase of the leases in question, and his expenditure of large sums of money in buildings and improvements upon the land.

3rd—That this covenant has not been observed by the plaintiff, and by such non-observance the land has been divested of its value and the defendant greatly injured.

I am therefore of opinion that the plaintiff is not in a position to maintain this action for the recovery of rent under the leases. And that his petition must be denied.

In reference to the claim for damages set forth by the defendant in his answer, I am of the opinion, without considering the question of the power of this Court to render a judgment against a suitor who voluntarily submits himself to its jurisdiction, that I do not possess the authority to render any such judgment against the plaintiff in this cause for the reason that he represents the Imperial Government. As a general rule a sovereignty is not liable to money judgments in Courts within its territorial jurisdiction, save by the express permission of such sovereignty: and I am not advised that His Imperial Japanese Majesty has conferred such jurisdiction upon any tribunal within his Empire. It is competent, however, for this Court to examine into the allegations of the defendant in this cause and the evidence upon the subject and certify to the facts. A number of competent witnesses have testified upon the point and given their judgement that the lots purchased by the defendant have been rendered almost, if not wholly, valueless to foreigners, by reason of the fact that the great majority of foreigners in Yedo are permitted to live outside the Foreign Concession.

Mr Doyle says:—"Had all foreigners been obliged to live in the Foreign Concession at Tōkiō it would have been very beneficial, in my judgment, to the whole prosperity of the place and the value of property there .....Instead of being paralyzed, property would now have been of value there in my opinion." And again "If the original design had been carried out, and foreigners had been obliged to reside there the land would in my judgment, (and it was so generally supposed) have had a considerable speculative value. There is practically no business now in Tsukiji." Referring to the improvements made by defendant he says:—"The improvements are among the best and finest in Yedo. In my judgment they must have cost in all in the neighbourhood of from 10,000 to 15,000 dollars." When asked—if placing the improvements at $12,500 and adding the amount paid for the lots at auction, *yen* 2,814, what he would now consider the relative value of the property, he replied:—"Unless for some specified purpose and under some constraint on the purchaser I do not believe it would bring 25 per cent. of its cost. If it were tenantless and offered to me I do not think I would give anything for it of consequence. I should say perhaps $4,000 might be a fair price for it."

Mr John Hartley, to the question of what, in his judgment, property would now be worth in the Foreign Settlement at Yedo, had all foreigners been compelled to live there, answered:—"I think the lots would now be worth, under those conditions, $3 per *tsubo*. *Now* I consider them of no value on account of the enormous rental and foreigners not being obliged to live there. If my property there was now destroyed by fire I would sell the ground for $50, or give it away if possible, to save the ground rent."

Mr Charles Moss says "Had all the foreigners been obliged to reside in Tsukiji who live in Tōkiō, I think the present value of land in the Foreign Concession would be at least double."

Mr Cataud says:—"That foreigners are permitted to live outside Tsukiji has certainly destroyed the cost value of land in the Foreign Concession. Had foreigners been compelled to live within the Foreign Concession, in my judgment property sold at Tsukiji could at any time have been sold at more than its cost."

Mr Kanigan says:—"I bought some property in the Foreign Concession at Yedo upon the same conditions that others bought. Do not own the lot now. Kept it about four years and when I parted

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with it had expended about $1,600 for the premises and rent. I gave it to Captain Bacheldar for $1. I did so because it was a constant expense to me. The people I expected to do business with hired places in other parts of Yedo, where they could get them much cheaper."

Mr Brennwald says:—"I bought property in the Foreign Concession at the sale in 1870. Bought on the terms of the convention published at the time. I understood the Settlement was to be kept as a Foreign Settlement like the Foreign Settlements at the other open ports. This has not been done. The Japanese Government has not kept it as such Foreign Concession. I mean they have not compelled all the foreigners to live there. The permission to foreigners to reside outside the Foreign Concession has lessened the value of land in Tsukiji Property there under present conditions is worth nothing. I think it would be difficult to find a buyer for property there at any price."

Mr Schmid says:—"I bought at the auction of 1870. The property has since then greatly depreciated in value on account of the Government having allowed foreigners to live outside the Foreign Concession, contrary to the stipulation contained in the convention I think perhaps the selling value of our property is about one quarter its cost. I consider lots 1, 2, 21 and 22 like the other lots in Tsukiji have no marketable value, but if any one wanted them they might sell for about one quarter their cost."

The defendant says:—"My property in Tsukiji up to this time has cost me over $22,000. The property at present has no marketable value."

The upset price of the lots purchased by defendant is shown by the evidence to have been about *yen* 1,771, and the premium paid over one thou and *yen*. The ground rent for one year was also paid, and endorsed upon the leases, amounting to $443.

Taking the cost of the land, rent and improvements to the present time at $22,000, as stated by the defendant, and estimating the present value of the property according to the evidence at one fourth of the cost, if indeed it has any value, it would appear that the defendant has suffered damage by reason of the breach of the convention referred to, on the part of the plaintiff, to at least $10,000, the sum claimed, and I therefore hereby testify to that fact.

The judgment of the Court is that the petition be dismissed and that the plaintiff pay the costs of this proceeding.

(Signed) THOS. B. VAN BUREN, *Consul-General.*

(Signed) CHARLES D. HARMAN, GEORGE HURLBUT, } *Assessors.*

December 2nd, 1876.

IN THE IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULAR COURT.

Before E. ZAPPE, Esq., Consul.

Messrs. Peltzer and Francke, Assessors.

Friday, December 8th, 1876.

J. SMEDLEY *versus* P. HEINEMANN.

This was a claim for $200, with interest from 1st January last and costs of suit, for drawings and plans furnished to the defendant by the plaintiff at his request.

Mr Montague Kirkwood appeared for the plaintiff, the defendant appeared in person.

Mr Kirkwood stated that the claim in question was a very moderate one, that it consisted of two charges, one of $25 and one of $175, the former being for a rough plan, and the latter for a complete plan of buildings proposed to be erected by the defendant on lot 198 at a cost of $5,880, that being the amount of the contractor's estimate. The charge made was calculated on a lower scale that that generally in use here, it being only 3 per cent instead of 3½, on the estimated cost of the buildings. He produced documentary evidence in support of his statement.

The defendant denied having ordered complete plans, and alleged that there was a verbal agreement that the charge should be merely nominal if the work was not carried out.

The Court adjourned to the 22nd instant, to take evidence on the following points:—

1st.—Is it customary in Yokohama to charge 3 per cent. on the estimated cost of buildings for such plans as plaintiff has furnished defendant with?

2nd.—What would eventually be a proper remuneration for the work performed by plaintiff?

In order to make a report on these two questions the Court will appoint two experts, who will attend at the next sitting for examination.

IN THE JUDICIAL COURT OF KANAGAWA.

Before ASAINA KANSUI, Esq., Vice-President.

Monday, December 4th, 1876.

H. AHRENS & Co. *v.* OMIA SHOBIYA.

(Continued from 25th ultimo.)

This was an action to compel defendant to take delivery of and pay for a quantity of President's cloth sold to him by plaintiffs. Defendant had contracted to take delivery of the same at the end of October, but did not on the plea that they were not according to the sample.

Plaintiffs were represented by Mr. S. Schmid; defendant appeared personally.

The Court asked if plaintiffs had any further witness to call.

Mr. Schmid answered that he wished to call Mr. Hake, the salesman, and once more, Riske, his second *banto*.

Th. Hake stated:—Defendant came on the day of the contract to No. 29 and bought a lot of Presidents at the price of 82½ cents per yard. There was nothing in the contract about samples, or quality of the cloth. Two or three days afterwards defendant asked for a sample. I do not know if the interior of the sample now in court is as when given to him; it appears to be right outwardly. At the time he ought to have taken delivery, defendant came to our office and arranged to take half of the goods, 50 pieces, and pay $1,500. Then I heard that defendant had called two men to see that the goods were like the sample. One day after that I met Mr. Takahashiya in Tôkiô, and I asked him how he found the goods. He said the goods were equal to the sample. A day or two afterwards I met Mr. Nakashimaya in his own house in Tôkiô and put the same question to him. He answered he would have nothing to do with the whole affair, so I said nothing else to him. By-and-bye I asked him for bargain money. That was after the time of delivery had passed. He promised to bring it, but never did. He came for one case but I would not let him have it. I kept the $300 which he brought for bargain money. That is all I know.

The Court asked witness who were present at the making of the contract.

Mr. Hake answered that defendant came himself alone. Witness knew, however, that defendant was buying for Nakashimaya in Tôkiô. Witness had acted personally in making the contract. No sample had been shown to defendant. Defendant knew the cloth very well. Plaintiffs had only two qualities and defendant got the better sort.

The Court said that though defendant might know what plaintiffs had in their godowns, yet in a transaction like this surely a sample of the goods should be given.

Mr. Hake said defendant had been shown a sample several times by the *bantos*. There was no great difference in the quality of the two kinds of cloth which plaintiffs had. Defendant had received the better quality which was 2½ cents per yard dearer than the other.

In answer to the Court Mr. Hake further stated:—Defendant told him which quality he wanted. There was no sample ready for him at the time of the contract. Plaintiffs only let him have one when he insisted so much upon getting it afterwards. He knew the quality of the cloth very well and witness did not intend to give him one at first. The *banto* came three days after the contract and asked for a sample for defendant. I said there was only one in the house and as defendant was not buying the whole of the invoice it would be required afterwards. I was mistaken, however, and another sample was found and given to defendant. I was not present when Takashiya came to examine the goods. Defendant had promised to bring the bargain money and was to receive then one case. When he came for the case, as he had not paid the bargain money, I kept the $300 on that account and refused to let him have it. Defendant did not see the bale at all. I issue the godown orders and defendant did not get any such. Defendant had not seen the goods in witness' presence. Defendant came personally proposing to take delivery of the bale but as witness knew he only intended to look at them and then refuse to take than, he asked for the money.

Riske, plaintiff's second *banto*, stated that when defendant came with the $300 to receive one case of the cloth he, Riske, referred him to Mr. Hake, who refused to let him have it, though witness did not exactly know what passed between Hake and defendant. Witness saw the $300.

Mr. Schmid said that as the Court had ruled that Riske's evidence should not be admitted on account of his error with regard to the time the sample was given to defendant, he would

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request the Court to question him a second time, and ask if this sample was not given defendant several days after the signing of the contract, and that no sample was given on that occasion.

Riske was again examined on this point, and said that he did not know about the matter till after the signing of the contract, when defendant's men came for the case and Mr. Hake would not give it him.

Mr. Schmid had no questions to put. Plaintiffs' witnesses had now all been heard.

Defendants' witnesses were now asked to give their testimony. Riske, in cross examination, corroborated Mr. Hake's evidence in most part. The original contract in Japanese was produced by plaintiffs and handed into Court.

The Court informed Mr. Schmid that the testimony of the second arbitrator was much the same as that of the other, who had been examined at the last session.

Riske was asked to examine the sample in Court. He said the cloth inside the cover was not as given to defendant. It must have been changed by him.

The Court asked defendant if the cloth had been changed after it was taken to Tokio. Defendant answered it was the same now as when given to him by plaintiffs. He vehemently denied having tampered with it.

Mr. Hake to Court: I remember the cover perfectly well, but I cannot be sure about the interior of the sample. The number is the same. I only saw the sample as it is now closed. I did not see the cloth inside.

Mr. Schmid said he was not immediately concerned in the transaction so that he did not know if the sample was correct. It would have to be compared with the cloth itself.

Mr. Schmid in answer to the Court said he had not the slightest objection to have the sample compared with the cloth in their godown.

The Court asked if the goods were found to be different to this sample, to what arrangement would plaintiffs submit?

Mr. Schmid said that he would reserve his rights till after an examination by arbitrators. He would not commit himself at present by making any agreement of that kind.

The Court then said that no decision could be arrived at till this examination took place. Plaintiffs would therefore have to choose an arbitrator, who must not belong to their firm.

Mr. Schmid consented to this, but prayed that the examination should occur at an early date, as the season for the goods had already passed.

The Court said no day could be fixed at present, but plaintiffs would be informed at the convenience of the Court.

The Court then rose.

Saturday, 9th December.

Mr H. M. Meier, of the Imperial Japanese Customs, who had been appointed arbitrator in this matter, now appeared and stated that upon examination of the cloth he had found it to quite agree with the sample.

As this was altogether in contradiction to defendant's plea, verdict was given in favour of plaintiffs.

Defendant said he reserved his right of appeal till Monday.

Tuesday, December 5th, 1876.

ALFRED ROPER v. THE MITSU BISHI MAIL S. S. CO.

Mr F. V. Dickins was counsel for plaintiff; Mr Ness for defendants.

JUDGMENT.

(Official Translation.)

This was a claim for the recovery of remaining salary, damages, etc., through having been dismissed before term of contract.

Plaintiff stated that he was employed per contract by defendant for the term of one year from the 5th February, 1875, up till 1st February, 1876, as Captain on board the Mitsu Bishi Steam-ship Company's owned steamer *Kanagawa Maru*, that since and while fulfilling his employment he has been dismissed before the expiration of his contract, without any suitable reason, and had his engagement cancelled, that he therefore claims, for the remaining eight months of his contract as salary, board, and lodging expenses the sum of *yen* 2,320, *plus* the amount of *yen* 3,000 for damages for his reputation having been dishonoured through dismissal without any reason in all, thus an amount of *yen* 5,320, and to which to be added yet the admitted interest and suit expenses.

Defendant stated that plaintiff had order from defendants to take a pilot on board at Shanghai river, that when the said steamer was to proceed from Nagasaki to Shanghai on the 20th May, 1875, the Agent at Nagasaki for defendants' Company informed plaintiff to the effect that a pilot would be waiting on board the Light-ship at the entrance of Shanghai river for him, but plaintiff disobeyed this order of defendants and did not take any pilot, navigated the steamer through the Shanghai river himself and consequently ran the ship aground; that defendants through this occurrence have been obliged to suffer very heavy expenses, and that plaintiff disobeying the orders of his employers and neglecting his duty as above was thus for that reason dismissed from their employ by defendants before the expiration of the contract.

The Court having duly taken into consideration the presentations of both parties, gives the following decision:—

1st.—Plaintiff declared that on the proceeding of the ship from Nagasaki to Shanghai on the 20th May 1875, Pilot Mooney, who was usually on board refused for some reason to come on board, that he, plaintiff, was then informed by defendants' agent at Nagasaki that a pilot was waiting for him on board the Light-ship lying at the entrance of Shanghai river; that on the 22nd May 1875, the ship approaching Shanghai river consequently before reaching the Light-ship at a distance of 14 miles, he blew three times the steam whistle in order to get the pilot on board; that the Light-ship did not answer by any signal to this whistling and that moreover not the slightest sign of the approach of the awaited pilot was perceived; that plaintiff under these circumstances did not let any boat down for to fetch the pilot as he thought it would have been in vain. The Court compared this statement with the extract of the Light-ship's journal dated the 22 May 1875, signed by Bisbee, Shanghai Harbour Master, and has with the evidence of Sutherland, witness for defendant, and it has been proved that conformably to plaintiff's expectations the pilot in question was not waiting for plaintiff, however as plaintiff had received instructions from defendant to the effect that a pilot for that voyage was waiting on board the Light-ship for him and he plaintiff notwithstanding that, not sending to the Light ship in order to ascertain himself whether that pilot was waiting or not, but passing the Light-ship only, is a proof of great carelessness on the part of the plaintiff, while he had received the orders from defendants as before mentioned.

2nd.—Plaintiff states with regard his to running the steamer aground on or about "Black Point" that at about 1½ mile ahead another steamer was coming and that this happened through wanting to avoid a collision with that other ship on its passage, that according to plaintiff's attestation there has not been at all any negligence on the part of the Captain. But defendants can not admit the fact of another steamer coming from ahead. That the testimonies of the witnesses of both parties to this effect being entirely contradictory to each other, can thus not be regarded upon as being satisfactory ones. The Court will for a moment admit the log book kept at that time where it is said that "a steamer was coming from ahead." But plaintiff, however, testified himself that there were deeper places of some 400 yards wide on his course and that the other steamer that was coming from ahead had passed him since some seconds at some 180 yards distance when the ship went aground, that the course of the steamer coming from ahead was nearly in the middle of the river, that plaintiff according to his own statement and conformably to the Rules of the road was aware that he had to pass on the port side and that thus by doing so he would have avoided the above mishap, but notwithstanding this he passed on starboard side and consequently occasioned the grounding of the steamer, a thing which cannot be considered otherwise but to be without doubt an act of great negligence and carelessness on plaintiff's part.

3rd.—That it has consequently been found that plaintiff after his having been dismissed has no right to claim from defendants any remainder of salary, board nor lodging expenses, neither damages.

This 5th day of 12th month of 9th year Meiji.

(Signed) YOKOHAMA SAIBANSHO.

IN THE KANAGAWA SAIBANSHO.

Before ASAINA KANSUI, Esq., Vice-president.

Wednesday December 6th, 1876.

MALCOLM WILCOX & Co. v SHINANOYA YENUSKE.

(Continued from 29th ultimo.)

This was a petition that defendant be ordered to take delivery of a quantity of velvet, value $2,660. Defendant's plea for not taking delivery was that the velvet was not according to sample.

Plaintiffs were represented by Mr Temple Willcox; defendant appeared personally.

The Court inquired if Mr Willcox had any further deposition to make.

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Mr Willcox replied that he had nothing further to state but would like to ask defendant a few questions.

Kimura Riyemon, the first arbitrator, stated that there were in all 300 pieces of velvet in two lots of 150 pieces each. He had, in company with Mr Walter, examined these, and took three pieces out of one case, No. 1,088 he thought, and found them quite different from the sample. Then three were taken out of No. 1,037; these were found even worse than the others. Another piece from the same case was next examined and it differed still further from the sample. Witness asked Mr Walter's opinion, who said he thought the cloth differed from the sample.

Mr Willcox asked what difference witness had found between the cloth and the sample.

Witness said that the pieces examined differed amongst themselves, but all were inferior to the sample, both in thickness and colour.

Mr Willcox now asked witness if Mr Walter had not said, whilst examining the first case, that the two first pieces were better than the sample.

Witness answered in the negative, and Mr Willcox remarked that his memory must be very bad indeed.

Mr Willcox :—Does witness know the velvet market as it is in Yokohama?

Witness :—I know it pretty well.

Mr Willcox:—Then why does witness not know the value of the velvet on that day?

Witness :—I was only called to examine the velvet, not to price it. I many have known the value, but was not asked to give my opinion on the matter.

Mr Willcox:—Will His Honour order witness now to say what he thought the value of the velvet was on the day of examination?

His Honour assented, and witness answered:—I did not pay exact attention to this matter, as I was not called for that purpose. The value is so fluctuating that it would be difficult to say what it was on that day specially.

Mr Willcox:—The fact is he does not want to say what the value was. Can he not state what the fall had been in the market between the 3rd October and the date of examination?

Witness:—I think there was a fall of from 50 to 75 cents per piece.

Mr Willcox:—Does witness, who is in the trade, think it usual, when a shipment of this kind arrives, for the contractor to refuse to to take delivery because there is a slight difference in colour between the sample and the goods?

Witness :—A difference in colour is sufficient for the cancelling of a contract. In some cases, but very rarely, it may happen that by special arrangement between the parties this may be avoided.

Mr Willcox :—How long has witness been in the trade?

Witness :—Since the opening of Yokohama.

Mr Willcox :—Did witness ever contract for velvet of this standard?

Witness :—I remember having bought velvets from plaintiff's firm, but do not recollect the quality.

Mr Willcox :—It was exactly of the same quality and standard. Does witness not remember coming to me and saying on the last occasion that though the bulk of the consignment differed slightly in the colour, yet he could take them because it did not matter?

Witness :—With regard to myself, I do not remember such a thing happening. Yet such a proceeding depends upon circumstances, and it may have been that I was in expectations of further business and did not want to make a fuss about such a slight affair.

Mr Willcox had no other questions to ask.

Okada Kisaburo, another arbitrator, stated he also examined the velvet with Mr Walter and Ali Chow the compradore. He quite agreed with last witness with regard to the goods. He did remember Mr Walter saying the two first pieces were better than the sample, but then he found it otherwise himself.

Mr Willcox now asked defendant if he had never been sued in the Saibansho on the part of foreigners before, for breach of contract.

Defendant said when he made contracts with foreigners he usually found the goods according to sample, so that there was no trouble of this kind. He had never been before the Court before. There was at one time a claim against him by plaintiffs' old firm, but it was settled amicably.

Mr Willcox said he had heard differently. He believed defendant had entered into some contract with his Chinese compradore who had given him a receipt for bargain money. If so, Mr Willcox asked the Court to discover if defendant now had this document.

His Honour said that from Mr Walter's report and Mr Willcox's own admission it was evident that the goods really differed in colour from the sample.

Mr Willcox said that in Mr Walter's report it was stated that the most of the velvet was fairly up to sample and that two pieces were better than sample.

His Honour said that as it had been shown that there was a difference in quality and colour, defendant could not be compelled with justice to take delivery of the goods. In the document in which defendant promised to pay six day's interest on bargain money and coolie hire, and take delivery of the velvet within six days, this cannot be taken into consideration, for defendant states that he only did this in case he should in the end take the goods.

Mr Willcox asked if the Court did not place any strength upon the statement of himself and his witnesses that defendant accepted the goods, and even prayed for time to get the means which he was in want of?

The Court said it may have been verbally agreed that defendant should take delivery of the goods, but it was not to be noticed in documentary evidence.

Mr Willcox said he had proved this fact and defendant could not himself deny it. It is customary to take a sample piece out of a case for the man to sell upon.

The Court said that in such a case as this, one should remember the commercial standing of both parties, and he hoped for an amicable settlement in most cases. But judgment in the present case could only be given after considering the evidence of both sides and looking at the affair in the most unprejudiced light.

Mr Willcox asked again that some notice be taken of the evidence he had brought forward and proved.

The Court said that justice would be done.

Mr Willcox asked that judgment be given at the earliest convenience of the Court, for as long as the goods remained in the godown it was a losing concern, and they could not be resold till the decision had been given.

Judgment was reserved.

THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF SCIENCE TO MORALITY.

(The Nation.)

The satire, thinly veiled, under Professor Huxley's phrase of the "Miltonic theory" of creation may not improbably have betokened the lecturer's personal attitude of mind towards the hypothesis he was about to confute; an attitude of amusement rather than of serious consideration. To one accustomed to weigh scientific evidence the version of the world's origin resting solely on the authority of an ancient Hebrew Scripture must seem hardly entitled to the courtesy of a refutation, save for the sake of unenlightened hearers. The sentiment is easy to understand; and it is no less easy, we think, to understand the strong revulsion from it, as irreverent and irreligious, of those whose minds have been formed under church teachings of the stricter sort. It should always be remembered, by those to whom such sensitiveness appears at first mere bigotry and folly, that the idea of the infallibility of the Hebrew and Christian Scriptures is to a very large class of minds inseparably connected with the ideas which to them are the supreme sanctions and incentives to morality, and the great sources of consolation and hope. What the infallible Church is to the devout Catholic, the infallible Bible is and has been for over three hundred years to the vast majority of devout orthodox Protestants. And what lends the almost tragic interest to the conflict between scientists and theologians is the fact that the philosophy for which the latter stands, however open to criticism on intellectual grounds, constitutes the basis on which the mass of our population have been trained in the obligations of morality. When the old foundation is cut away what is to take its place? And what room will the philosophy of science leave for such beliefs and hopes as under the name of religion have contributed to the elevation of humanity? Without attempting to answer these questions at large, we think some considerations may be presented which seem well founded and not devoid of encouragement.

Let us for a moment ask what positive contributions to morality—to morality of thought, if we may so say—the scientific habit of mind seems to furnish. It is apparent at once, we think, that it eminently contributes to what may be called the fundamental virtue of the intellect—supreme regard for truth. At every step of his progress the student of material nature is sternly disciplined in the sacrifice of prepossession prejudice—the subtlest and strongest forms of self-love—to the evidence of truth. He must perpetually ask, not what is pleasant, but what *is*. Of the effect of this habit of supreme regard for fact upon intellectual tendencies and systems we do not here speak; we emphasize only the incalculable *moral* value of such a habit

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And we may add that it develops a side of character, which religious training has hitherto neglected, or even thwarted. In common religious speech "the truth" has come to mean "that system which we ourselves hold to be true." Regard for the ideal truth, readiness to give up one narrow vision for a wider vision, has in effect been frowned upon. And the characteristic crimes of religious bodies—the persecutions and tortures, physical or moral, for opinion's sake, which have been the opprobrium of the historical church—have sprung from this very vice of devotion to one's own belief as intrinsically sacred and rightfully dominant. The class of studies which pre-eminently foster the opposite virtue of love of truth for its own sake; which compel the student to hold his opinions and theories subject always to the possibility of new light, would seem to deserve gratitude as friendly to good morals. And it seems to us that thoughtful religious men, who desire above all else, as the basis of their religion, a true view of the universe—not merely a pleasant view—ought to be grateful to studies which by training the mind to truth serving tend to clarify human vision and so to gain deeper insight into the great realities.

Moreover, perhaps the one definite contribution which scientific studies are especially making to what may be called our higher knowledge of the universe, is the idea which they so powerfully inculcate of unvarying order. Each new discovery emphasizes the fact of an all-pervading unity of plan. It must certainly be accounted a philosophical weakness of the historical forms of religion that they have so largely emphasized the opposite notion, and taught that it is in breaks of the habitual order, in interventions, alternations of defeat and retrieval both in the outer world and in man himself, that the Divine presence is especially manifested. The scientific conception of an unchanging order, a unity of plan in which all things perfectly combine, may well minister to our highest feelings of admiration and awe; may well consist with the worship of a God "in whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning"; and with the calmest and most reassuring faith in

> "One God, one law, one element,
> And one far-off divine event
> To which the whole creation moves."

It is always to be remembered that the applications of scientific truth made by Huxley and Tyndall do not directly touch—as they would be the first to declare—a vast realm of human interests; do not lie in that world of emotion and purpose, of suffering and achievement, of which Shakspere mirrors a few glimpses, and which makes up so great a part of life. But even into that inner world some of the great leading principles of natural science may legitimately be carried. The law of observation and induction has here too its field. And of what service it may here render to religion we have an example in the talk of a moralist like Matthew Arnold, who insists, on the veritiable grounds of experience and observation, that "conduct is three-fourths of life"; and that life can have no business so important as the cultivation of fidelity, purity, unselfishness, and the other great elements of character.

But after all has been said of the practical contributions of science to morality, the query may be urged whether it throws any light on the great question of a beneficent Power exercising personal care over the individual as well as the race, and responding to the human emotions of gratitude and trust and love. It may well be that science throws no such light, and yet that the recognition and adoration of such a Power may rightfully belong to man in his highest development. All human beings, from a Newton to the child of an hour, hold to and live by many things of which science can give no account. It is hard to believe that it will ever be found irrational or impossible for man to rest in the sense that the course of things is ordered by something higher and better than his own will, and to feel that his true attitude towards the universe is that of trust and hope, as well as energetic activity.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

KOBE, OSAKA AND OMIYADORI STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 26th November, 1876.

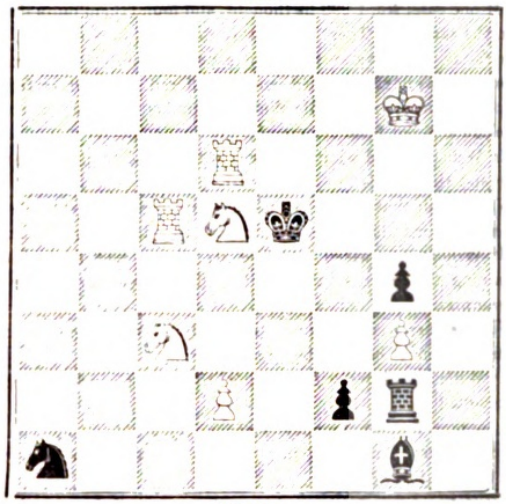
Passengers	Yen	6,956.395
Luggage, Parcels, &c.	,,	163.140
Goods	,,	596.826
Total	Yen	7,716.361
Corresponding period last year	Yen	4,420.929

PROBLEM

By the Revd. G. McArthur.

This problem won the prize at a Chess Meeting held at Cambridge some years ago.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PROBLEM BY MR. F. HEALY.

W.	B.
1. R. to Q.'s R. 7	*a.* K. takes P.
a. Kt. to Q.'s Kt. 6 discovers ch. mate.	
b. Kt. to K.'s 6 discovers mate.	*b.* K. to Q.'s B. 4
c. R. takes P. discovers mate.	*c.* K. to K.'s 5

CHESS ENIGMA

Termination of a Game, by a "Sheffield Grinder."

White: K. at Q. Kt. sq. Q at her 8th, R. at Q. R. sq. B. at K. R. 4th; Ps. at K. R. 3d, K. Kt. 7th, Q. B. 3d, Q. Kt. 5th, and Q. R. 4th.

Black: K. at Q. R. 4th, R. at K. Kt. 3d, Kt. at Q. Kt. 2d, P. at K. R. 4th.

In this position, Black having to play, took the Q., whereupon White mated him in four moves.

SOLUTION OF MR. F. HEALEY'S PROBLEM OF LAST WEEK.

Correct answers received from Shogi; E.J.R.; Tesa and Delta Yokohama, and W. B. M. Tôkiô.

SOLUTION OF MR. LLOYD'S PROBLEM OF 25TH NOVEMBER.

As the Black pieces are on their original squares, and as it is White's turn to move, the Black King or Rook must have changed their position on Black's last move, and according to the laws of chess cannot, in consequence, now castle, therefore White plays Q. to Q.'s R. square and mates next move.

Correct solution received from C. B. Yokohama.

In the position last week from the Westminister Papers, the Black pawn at K. B.'s 4th should have been given as at K. B.'s 5th.

The following is the answer:—

Black plays B. to Q. R.'s 3rd and retains it on the diagonal between that square and his K. B.'s 8th, when all the White pawns must fall if he moves them, and if the King moves, Black's pawn proceeds at once to be exchanged for a Queen.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 4, *Spirit of the Age*, British barque, Johnston, 347, from Sydney, U.S.N., Sept. 21, Sheep and Coals, to Captain.

Dec. 4, *Yorkshire*, British steamer, Longley, 1,771, from London viâ Hongkong, Nov. 25, General, to Wilkin & Robison.

Dec. 4, *Charles L. Pearson*, American 3 masted schooner, Swain, 666, from New York, June 22, General, to E. C. Hine.

Dec. 4 *Tokai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Ward, 640, from Kobe, Dec. 2, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Dec. 6, *Montgomeryshire*, British steamer, Sturrock, 1,750, from Shanghai, Dec. 1, General, to J. C. Fraser & Co.

Dec. 6, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, 2,119, from Shanghai and ports, Dec. 1, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Dec. 7, *Belgic*, British steamer, Metcalfe, 2,652, from San Francisco, Nov. 16, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.

Dec. 9, *Tori*, British schooner, Williams, 55, from Bonin Islands, General, Captain.

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DEPARTURES.

Dec. 4, *Genkai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Burdiss, 1,917, for Kobe. Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Dec. 5. *Tanais*. French steamer, Reynier, 1,735, for Hongkong. Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

Dec. 4, *Yantic*, U S. corvette, Dickens, 900, for Nagasaki.

Dec. 6, *Nagoya Maru*, Japanese steamer, Conner, 1,914, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Dec. 9, *Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, Christensen, 890, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Dec. 9, *Belgic*, British steamer, Metcalfe, 2,652, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by O & O. Co

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamship *Yorkshire* for Yokohama:—Mrs. Townley, Mrs. Furniss, and Miss Preston.

Per Steamship *Tanais*, for Hongkong.—Mr and Mrs Barda, Messrs Brown, Griffier, Sundi, Pugno, Amassan, Dillon, Biffi, Vigano, Livetto, Farfara, Ricardi, Prato, A. Missuma, Schoene, L. Michel, Freschville, Verney, P. Voyron, J. Voyron, Pardo and Roselti.

Per Steamship *Nogoya Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—Misses Shirvington (2), Miss Green, Bishop Marvin, Revd. E. K. Hendrix, Misses Mitsui (5), Mrs. Yoshida, Messrs. J. D. Carroll, E. C. Kirby, E. Gower, Spooner, and 12 Japanese in the cabin.

Per Steamship *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Boyle, Commd. E. O. Matthews, U.S.N., J. D. Marvin, U.S. N., Messrs. Wm. Smith, A. R. Smith, B. T. Blackfoot, W. Graham, H. J. Weston, E. H. Gill. Bernhard, Wm. McGregor, R. M. Vaughan, Mr. and Mrs. Godai and child, and 18 Japanese in the cabin; 2 European, 266 Japanese, and 8 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Belgic* from San Francisco.—For Yokohama: Captain Crewe, Dr. Frank Anderson, U.S.N., Messrs. Horsfall, F. W. Williams, E. S. Wetmore, C. H. Jenkinson, Allen C. Wylie, T. Roto, W. Breugmain, and 4 Japanese in the steerage. For Hongkong: Messrs. M. M. Tompkins, A. F. Smith, and 667 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Belgic* for Hongkong.—F. Anderson, M.D., U.S N.

CARGO.

Per Steamship *Tanais*, for Hongkong.

Silk for France	210 bales.
England	63 »
Total	273 bales.
Waste Silk	108 bales.

Per Steamship *Nagoya Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—

Treasure	$106,500

Per Steamship *Belgic* from San Francisco.—

Treasure for Hongkong	$336 231

REPORTS.

The *Spirit of the Age* reports: During the first part of the voyage met with moderate southerly winds up to the Equator, which was crossed, October 25th, in 162 degrees 18 minutes E. From thence fresh Easterly breezes to 16° N., and then light variable winds till within 500 miles of the coast, whence continual heavy N. W. gale to port.

The *Yorkshire* reports: Experienced strong monsoon in Formosa Channel.

The *Belgic* reports: Left San Francisco on Thursday November 16th, 1876, at 12 15 p.m. Moderate to strong S. to W.S.W. winds with occasional fog to long. 155, thence variable but for most part W. to Westerly winds to anchorage. Crossed Meridian in lat. 34.27, November 29th, in a strong gale.

BROADWELL'S
BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,

d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.

BASS & CO.'S ALES.

PROCLAMATION OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

TRANSLATION.

"The British Authorities have complained that certain parties in this Country have been imitating the Trade Mark of Messrs. Bass & Co., a firm of Brewers in the English capital and selling Beer so labelled. The manufacture of Beer is not prohibited in this country, but it is wrong, according to Commercial law, to imitate Trade Marks.

"Henceforward, therefore, persons whose business is Brewing Beer must apply for LICENSES, and send in a specimen of Trade Mark not likely to be confused with others.

"The above to be universally notified.

"9th Month, 1871. (Signed) "TOKEI FU."

In consequence of extensive forgeries of our Labels and Trade Mark having come to our knowledge, the attention of the public is called to the above PROCLAMATION.

We, therefore, CAUTION all persons against either selling or purchasing, as our manufacture, beer, whether in bottle or in cask, bearing such forged and fraudulent Labels, Capsules or Trade Mark.

BASS & Co.,

London, and Burton-on-Trent.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE.

CAMERON & SAUNDERS,

AGENTS TO BASS & CO.,

INTIMATE THAT ALL

Bass's Pale Ale sold by them in bottle has Messrs. Bass's Label, Cameron & Saunders' Green Caution Label and Capsule affixed to each bottle; and that all three bear Messrs. Bass & Co.'s Signature and Trade Mark (a Red Triangle)

AND ALSO THE WORDS.

"Cameron & Saunders, London."

March 4, 1876 1-f. 13 ins.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

Composed of the purist articles. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain. This old unfailing family remedy is daily recommended by the most eminent Physicians for the cure of

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

KEATING'S COUGH LONZENGES are prepared by THOMAS KEATING, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and sold by all Chemists, in bottles.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—☞ The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark as herein shown. THOMAS KEATING, LONDON, EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

TRADE MARK.

September 30, 1876. 26ins.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—There is no change to report in our market. The general demand is very small, and the few low offers which natives make in most cases do not lead to business.

Grey Shirtings:—					White Shirtings:—		
7 lbs.	38½ yds	39 in.	per pce.	$1 50 to $2 00	60 to 64 reed 40 yds	35 in.	per pce. ... ... 2 20 to 2 40
8 lbs.	38½ yds	41 in.	„	2 00 to 2 40	Turkey Reds 24 yds.	30 in.	2—3 lb. per lb ... 0 77½ to 0 97½
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs.	38½ „	39 in.	„	1 75 to 2 42½	Black Velvets		7 75 to 8 75
9 lbs	38½ „	44 in.	„	2 35 to 2 75	English Drills 15 lbs	40 yds,	30 in. ... ... 2 60 to 2 70
T Cloth 7lbs.	24 „	32 in.	„	1 40 to 1 60	Tailacheines	12 yds,	43 in. ... ... 2.00 to 2 25
„ 6lbs.	24 „	32 in.	„	1 10 to 1 25			

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24 ... ... per picul..	$39 50 to 52 00	No. 38 to 42 ... ...per picul..	$38.50 to 41.50
No. 28 to 32 ... ... per picul..	$46 00 to 57 50	Reverse Twist ... ... 16 24 ... „ ..	$52.50

Woollens.—The same dullness prevails in this market as advised in our last and we have no fresh transactions to report. Quotations must consequently still be considered as nominal.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds	32 in.	...	5 55 to 7.00	Figured Mousseline de Laine ..	30 yds	30 in... 0 27 to 0.32
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds	31 in.	...	4 25 to 5 75	Multicolored ...	...30 yds.	30 in... 0 30 to 0.40
Shimagoro	30 yds	30 in	...	4.50 to 5.50	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in to 52 in...	0 80 to 1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds	32 in.	...	0 25 to 0 37½	Presidents	54 in to 56 in...	0 75 to 0.80
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds	32 in.	...	5 75 to 6.00	Pilots	54 in. to 56 in...	0 45 to 0.60
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds	31 in	...	16.50 to 17 50	Union	54 in. to 56 in...	0 60 to 0.75
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds	32 in.	...	12 00 to 13.00	Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs ... per lb	... 0 42 to 0.48
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds	30 in	...	0 18½ to 0 29½			

Sugar.—There has scarcely been any business doing during the past week, owing to holders demanding higher prices than buyers are at present willing to give.

Sugar:—Takao in bag ... ... per picul..	$4 40	China No. 4 Kosh fah ... ... per picul..	$6 00
„ in basket ... ... „ ..	$4 20	„ No. 5 Kosh fah ... ... „ ..	$5 40
Twan fa in bag ... ... „ ..	$4 30	„ No. 6 Kosh ... ... „ ..	$4 50
do in basket ... ... „ ..	$4.10	Swatow Brown ... ... „ ..	$3.40
China No. 1 Ping fah ... ... „ ..	$7 75	Daitong ... ... „ ..	$3 80
„ No. 2 Chong yuk ... ... „ ..	$7 10	Japan Rice	$2 30 to $2 35
„ No. 3 Ke yuk ... ... „ ..	$6 50	Kerosene Oil	Noml. $4 50

Kerosene Oil.—Telegrams from New York dated the 7th instant quote Devoe's Oil at 32 cents, and advise no shipments to Japan. Transactions are few, holders being firm at $4.50.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—The past fortnight has been the dullest of this season. At the beginning of this month business came to an almost complete standstill, and prices having receded $50 to $50, an active demand sprung up which was soon checked by the rising pretensions of sellers and the scarcity of good Hanks.

Since the 25th ultimo settlements are 400 bales of Hanks, and 200 of other sorts. Supplies are falling off and the stock estimated at 3,000 bales is chiefly composed of Oshiu sorts, which at the present rates attract but little attention. The shipments of the fortnight are 448 bales, making the total export since 1st July 16,826 bales, against 8,864 last year for the corresponding period.

	At Exchange 4/4 *on London*	*At Exchange* 5/00 *at 6 m/s on Lyons.*	
Hanks—Best No. 1 & 2	$760 to 800	25 7 to 26 5	82 to 86
„ Good No. 2	$730 to 770	27 11 to 28 8	79 to 81
„ Medium No. 2½	$680 to 710	26 1 to 27 2	74 to 77
„ Common No. 3	$600 to 660	25 3 to 27 5	65 to 72
„ Inferior No. 4 & 5			
Oshiu—Best	$720 to 740	26 10 to 27 11	76 to 79
„ Medium to Good	$650 to 680	25 to 26	71 to 74

	At Exchange 4/4 *on London*	*At Exchange* 5/00 *at 6 m/s on Lyons.*	
Hamatski	$520 to 620	20 4 to 23,11	57 to 67
Kakeda—Extra	—	—	—
„ Fine	$870 to 880	32 4 to 33 4	91 to 94
„ Medium to Good	$780 to 810	29 9 to 30 5	84 to 86
Sodai	$520 to 570	20 4 to 22 2	57 to 62
Filature Silk	$800 to 950	30 5 to 35,11	86 to 101

Silk-worms' Eggs.—Total settlements since the beginning of the season are about 900,000 cards, total shipments 805,000 cards. The anticipation of a considerable fall in prices following the departure of the American mail of 26th November has been disappointed. The unsold stock now estimated at about 250,000 cards is under the control of a Japanese Bank, and prices are still maintained at from $0.80 to $1.50 according to quality.

Tea.—Our market has been a little more active during the past week, settlements amounting to 2,500 piculs, but arrivals having been moderate only, native holders show somewhat more confidence, and prices close a little firmer than ruling during the early part of the week.

There seems some probability of a sailing vessel being laid on the berth for New York, but so far nothing has been definitely settled.

Common	$10.00 to 12.00	Fine	$25.00 to 28.00
Good Common	13.00 to 15.00	Finest	32.00 to 36.00
Medium	17.00 to 19.00	Choice	nominal
Good Medium	20.00 to 22.00		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—There has been a fairly large business doing during the past week, with daily advancing rates in sympathy with the advanced quotations from India and China.

Rates close as follows:—

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight	4s 3⅝d.	On SHANGHAI—Bank sight	75
„ Bank Bills on demand	4s 2⅞d	„ Private 10 days sight	76
„ Private 6 months' sight	4s 3¾d @ 4s. 4d.	On New York—Bank Bills on demand	101
On PARIS—Bank Sight	5.31	„ 30 days sight Private	103
„ Bank 6 months' sight	5.40	On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand ...	101½
„ Private 6 mos sight	5.50	„ 30 days sight Private	103½
On HONGKONG—Bank sight	par.	Kinsatz	386
„ Private 10 days' sight	1 ⅞ dis.	Gold Yen	386

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,
And at LIVERPOOL & MANCHESTER,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

Billiard Room Furniture Manufacturers,
Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. M. THE QUEEN;

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL, CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDOWELL & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.
BOMBAY—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.
SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

Yokohama, August 12, 1876. 25ins.

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(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

Established 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List, 60 pages; sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Prodnce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50 To 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD AND 66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies, can be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

June 10, 1876. 12ins

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Help for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says:—"I ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

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Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

May 17th, 1873.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 51.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which may result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTH.

On the 14th December, at No. 3 Bluff, the wife of A. J. WILKIN, of a daughter

Notes of the Week.

The agrarian riots reported during the week have been serious. They may, we presume be traced to two principal causes; the first, the obligations of the farmers to pay a fixed tax in money for the produce of their lands, instead of a fluctuating tax depending upon the yield of the year; and secondly, to certain alterations which have been made in the land tax. We know too little of the economy of the interior of Japan to write with any certainty on these subjects, but it may be presumed that this obligation to pay the land-tax in money presses severely on the farmer when rice is low, as it is at present. More than this. It is obvious that in order to convert the rice into money, he must send it to some neighbouring town for sale, and if this is done by a large number of men at the same time with the same object of early sale, the price must be unnaturally depressed. Could not this be remedied in some manner by an extension of the time during which the money may be paid, the rice meanwhile being either stored by the Government, as formerly, or the official in charge of a district taking a lien upon it to be subsequently redeemed? The change in the mode of levying the tax from payment in kind to payment in money, was a good one, but it has its own difficulties and disadvantages, and they appear to have caused discontent this autumn. Everything possible should be done to make the change fall as lightly as possible, and in a country so deficient in roads as Japan is, sudden local accumulations of produce of any kind must have a most depressing effect upon its value. What may be the changes in the land-tax complained of, we have been unable to discover.

We had some intention of laying before our readers certain occurrences of the year 1872, and the comments we then made on them, in justification of the terms in which we spoke of Mr. Peshine Smith in our last issue. But the occurences themselves were so lamentable and humiliating, and our own strictures upon them so severe though quite deservedly so—that we think it better to withhold them. It may be well to state, however, that they will be found in the issue of the *Japan Mail* of the 24th January 1872, and were suggested by Mr. Smith's appearance in the American Consular Court to answer a charge of non-registration as an American citizen. An immeasurable scorn is apt to overleap the bounds which reflection, not so seasoned, should preserve, and, while we have not a word to retract, we shall admit that it would have been more generous to bury those deplorable memories when Mr. Smith left this country. But the injury done by this person to every foreigner in Japan, would justify all and more than all we ever said while he was here or since his departure. His formal abjuration of his own nationality, his habitual appearance in Japanese dress, decorated with the swords which the Japanese themselves discarded directly they began to understand what condition of civilization the wearing of them implied,—these and matters to which we shall not here refer were the causes which provoked us to the expressions we used then and recently.

In regard to a letter on this subject written under the initials E. P. S. which we have every reason to believe feigned, it may be sufficient for the present to say that such enquiries as to the name and address of the writer as we had the fullest right to make, have not as yet met with a satisfactory response.

The bearing upon the extra-territoriality question of the sentences passed on Mr. Nakashima and Mr. Nagai, has been made the subject of an article in the *Ukiyo no Shimbun*, a translation of which will be found elsewhere. The writer argues that the contradiction of an unfounded statement, required by the 11th clause of the Press laws, was duly made in a succeeding number of the journal; and that the original statement was regarded as proof of guilt, while no value was attached to the retractation of it. This clause of the Press-laws provides that refusal to correct an erroneous statement is punishable; but, in this case, there was no such refusal, and the law of libel was thus brought to bear upon the two editors. The writer further contends that in the not unfrequent cases where the government supersedes one notification by another, the former is held to be cancelled, and he applies this analogy to the case of an erroneous statement made in a newspaper and subsequently withdrawn. With much skill he argues that so long as cases of this kind can be cited, the opinion of foreigners will be expressed against all attempts of the Japanese Government to bring them under its jurisdiction. And he is perfectly right, as we showed last week. The Government may have the most perfect code of laws in its hands ever compiled by the ingenuity of man, laws embodying the wisest and most liberal views of the greatest jurists the world has known in this its ripe age. Yet they will avail nothing, and, it may be well assured, they will not impose on the foreign public. They will be regarded as a noble organ in the hands of men who do not know the gamut and have no conception of the principles or practice of music. The Japanese Government has yet to understand and realize its position on this question. It has been utterly deceived by men whose interests lay in deceiving it, and so long as it listens to them, extra-territoriality jurisdiction in the present condition of Japan or any condition which can possibly be brought about by the wisest legislation during many years, is not a question of western choice, desire of domination, harshness of disposition, or want of sympathy. It is a necessary condition of mutual intercourse, and, the misfortune is, that every year of this intercourse confirms Europeans in the conviction that the condition cannot be dispensed with. We would willingly write otherwise, but it is impossible, and it is well the Gov-

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ernment should know that nothing has so forcibly impressed this conclusion on the minds of foreigners during the past eighteen months, as the administration of these very Press-laws. Formerly, the few who knew Japan well were the chief exponents of this view. Men came from Germany or America or even from England, and were disposed to think that the condition might safely be relaxed here and there, and every encouragement given to the Japanese to hope that some system or another might shortly be devised for untying or cutting this terrible knot. But as our experience of Japan increases, so does this flattering and desirable prospect recede. The rudiments hardly yet exist in the Japanese mind, and do not yet exist in Japanese law, of the principles on which European law and systems of legal procedure repose, and the western nations will not listen to any proposals to place their subjects or citizens under a code of alien laws, for the just administration of which there is and can be no guarantee. Few Japanese have yet learned that the whole plane in which the mind of this country moves is almost immeasurably below that in which the European mind moves, and until the distance is vastly reduced which now separates the one from the other, there can be no question of the excision from the treaties of the special jurisdiction clauses.

We cannot congratulate the foreign residents of Shanghai upon the address they presented to Sir Thomas Wade on the occasion of his departure for England. Its diction is laboured, stiff and clumsy, its general tone and spirit are fulsome to the verge of unmanliness, and in view of the grave dissatisfaction with which the British community at Shanghai, and indeed throughout China, has regarded the policy pursued and the attitude assumed by our Minister at Peking during the last seven years, it is wholly unworthy of the occasion. Whether Sir Thomas Wade or the merchants form the more just estimate of this policy and attitude, we shall not here pretend to decide. We only allude to a wide divergence of opinion between them which has notoriously existed, and which was simply factious on the part of the latter if the extravagant compliments of their address are held to mean anything. Of course when men part under such circumstances as those which marked the late occasion, it would be unusual and in the worst possible taste to say a number of ungracious things which could do no good and must necessarily cause pain. But this is no argument for a prostration which abandons every point of contention, and reduces all future possible expression of dissatisfaction to so much evanescent grumbling which a Minister may safely and wisely disregard. The whole thing was overdone. If the Minister merited the address presented to him, the whole of the dissatisfaction expressed at his policy during the past seven years, and especially lately, constitutes a grave reflection upon the public and the organs of public opinion. If he did not merit the address, one of a different character should have been presented to him—one equally agreeable to him as a man leaving a large number of old friends, but studiously ignoring the points on which he has been so much at issue with public opinion, or merely glancing at them in such a manner as to show that though the difference of view existed, the moment of the Minister's departure was not an opportune one for making adverse reflections upon his policy. We all know that Sir Thomas Wade is a high-minded and able man, painstaking and indefatigable in the discharge of his duties. But every public man knows that he is liable to the free expression of public opinion, and that this must sometimes, whether more or less justly, go against him. It is the penalty paid for high position, and it is not a very severe one when the Press is in the hands of men who express their opinions like gentlemen about gentlemen. If the truth must be told, we receive all our compliments for Sir Thomas [illegible] address, which was as graceful [illegible] be—as opposite to the event [illegible] character. He [illegible] which I [illegible] addressed him, [illegible] ing all [illegible] that most [illegible] intentionally or not—every point of difference between himself and them.

Dr. Dennys has come forward with a short rejoinder to Sir Charles Dilke's article in *Macmillan's Magazine* on the subject of English Influence in China, nor are we surprised to find that the same superficiality and tendency to hasty generalisation which we remarked in Sir Charles' article on Japan, should be found in rich veins in his essay upon China. Dr. Dennys proves very conclusively that most of the imputations thrown by Sir Charles upon the China merchants have no foundation in fact, that most of his conclusions are very wide of the mark, and that the assertions on which he perches with as much airy satisfaction as if they were truths strong enough to support him, are unverified and unverifiable. Here is an instance:—

The "mendacious telegrams from China, which during some years weekly murdered missionaries, or insulted ambassadors, in the innocent columns of the English papers," form the next subject of Sir Charles Dilke's diatribe. As he does not deem it necessary to give any example of the telegrams in question, it is somewhat difficult to disprove their mendacity; but inasmuch as the writer of this paper drafted a large number of those transmitted to Europe, especially during the negociations regarding the Audience Question, he will not perhaps be thought quixotic in challenging Sir Charles to produce one single telegram which was "mendacious" or which, *except as altered by the telegraph officials in transmission*—alterations for which neither Reuter's agent nor the writer was responsible—was not in accord with actual fact. It may be further added that except in very few cases the telegrams passed through untampered with, and that the additions or alterations made by their recipients were, in most cases, of the most innocent nature. Republished, as most of them were, in a special organ devoted to Chinese matters, they seldom escaped the attention of the sender; and though provoking mistakes were made in the names of persons and places, nothing was ever detected to justify particular remonstrance. As regards the sender of the Shanghai telegrams I am unable to say whether he had, or had not, graver cause of complaint. But I can recall only a few instances of inaccuracy, and none of "mendacity," in those which appeared in the London journals. So much for the second ground of Sir C. Dilke's "prejudices" regarding matters in China.

Upon the Transit Dues Sir Charles Dilke writes with much indignation, and would make it appear that the demands of foreigners resembled demands which might be made by foreigners in England to be exempt from the tolls on carriages paid by British subjects. It is hardly necessary to say that this is a mere unfounded assertion, and the curious thing is that any one should imagine that a body of men like the China merchants should make or harbour the idea of such a monstrous demand. The real fact is that the Transit Due system, which is a matter of treaty regulation already, simply provides for the payment in one sum at any given port of a number of ex not charges, often arbitrarily increased, and as systematically evaded by the natives themselves as their ingenuity can devise.—Sir Charles conveys an equally false view of the extra-territoriality question, on which, in one short sentence in his essay on Japan, he struck on a rock and made utter shipwreck of his reputation as a man qualified to deal with the most difficult of all the questions connected with the relations between the Governments of the West and the extreme East. Dr. Dennys has handled his subject with the ease of a practised writer and the advantage of long experience of China and the Chinese, and while he does justice to such of Sir Charles Dilke's views as are solidly based, he reduces the bulk of them to their true value—or, in other words, sinks one at each shot.

The *Japan Herald* showed in a recent article that torture was still threatened and resorted to in Japanese Courts, in spite of an edict issued by the Prime Minister which could only be interpreted, as it appeared to us, in the sense that for the future torture was abolished, and [illegible] full explanation we satisfied us amply that it is still resorted to. The [illegible] is therefore directed to the Japanese [illegible] element and people [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

But if we mistake not, some congratulations were offered to a jurist attached to the Japanese Government, as having been the happy instrument of removing this blot from the proceedings of the Law Courts, and were accepted with becoming and modest expressions of thanks. How can this discrepancy be explained? It is of high importance that the public should be enlightened on this point, as nothing can be worse than that any misgiving should exist in regard to a matter of such serious moment.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 11th.

The O. & O. Company's steamer *Oceanic* arrived in port at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, having made a splendid run from Hongkong in 5 days, 14 hours and 40 minutes. For fifteen consecutive hours towards the end of her passage she made 16 knots an hour.

From the *Akebono Shimbun.*

The *Naimusho* has given orders to the various *ken* in the south that enrolled an extra number of police constables during the late troubles, that such extra forces can now be disbanded, as tranquillity having been restored the services of the men are no longer required.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Messrs. Ariyoshi, the editor, and Sasajima the manager of the *Tokka Shimbun* (who are now both in prison for a violation of the Press-laws) were summoned to the *Saibansho* on the 5th instant and there examined about articles which appeared in Nos. 16, 17 and 18 of the issue of their paper.

Tuesday, 12th.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

His Majesty the Mikado will attend the *Genrô-In* in a few days to personally close the session for the year. The Foreign Ministers will be present by invitation.

From the same.

As the trial and condemnation of the southern insurgents was completed on the 3rd instant, Mr. Ogi, Minister of Justice, will proceed to inspect the various *Saibansho* in Shikoku and Kiushiu before returning to Tôkiô.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

At 2 20 a.m., on the 10th instant a fire broke out at Hakozaki-chô, Tôkiô, by which 13 houses were destroyed.

From the same.

Another newspaper, to be called the *Seikiô Shibun*, will very soon make its appearance in Tôkiô.

From the same.

It is reported that severe famine prevails in Corea, and that the people have not enough seed rice left for the next year's crop.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

The new building for the *Naimusho* has been completed, and will be opened about the 17th instant.

From the same.

The office of the *Akebono Shimbun* has been removed to No. 7, Ginza Shichôme, Tôkiô.

From the same.

Another newspaper, to be called the *Meiji Shimbun*, is about to be published at Tôkiô.

From the *Osaka Nippô.*

Premises for a Fifth National Bank are to be built in the Tochiuri-bori, Osaka.

From the *Akebono Shimbun.*

The Yamaguchi outbreak having been entirely settled, a *Sanji* of that *ken*, named Sakai, has arrived at the capital to give information of the precise details of the whole affair to the Government.

From the same.

We hear that the students of a private school in Kagoshima *ken* are greatly increasing, and that there are now about 15,000 of them altogether.

From the same.

A telegram from Ibaragi *ken* states that the riotous farmers who have gathered together at Tsukuba-yama, numbered 3,000 on the 7th instant.

The Occidental and Oriental Company's steamer *Oceanic* left for San Francisco early this morning, taking 500 bales of Silk and the following cargo of Tea:—

TEA:

From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total.
Shanghai	—	19	979	998
Nagasaki	—	—	332	332
Hiogo	—	1,193	750	1,943
Yokohama	5,670	2,360	783	8,813
Hongkong	200	—	523	725
Total	5,870	3,572	3,369	12,811

Wednesday, 13th.

We learn from the *Hôchi Shimbun* that thirty-six of the farmers concerned in the disturbance in Ibaraki *ken* have been arrested, but the great body of them are still riotously disposed and it is feared may yet be a source of great trouble to the authorities. *Naimusho* officials and a force of police are being sent to the disturbed district from the capital. The *Chôya Shimbun* says, also, that on the arrival of the troops from Utsunomiya the rioters dispersed, but some have since assembled at Ota, where they have been joined by some *samurai* of Shimotsuma. Two policemen are reported to have been killed by the rioters.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

The Prime Minister, accompanied by the Chiefs of various Government Departments, visited the *Shihei-rio* (Paper Money Department) on the 11th instant, as all the machinery has how been set up in the new building which has been specially erected for it.

From the *Akebono Shimbun.*

The closing of the session of the *Genrô-In* will take place on the 20th instant.

From the same.

There are fifteen of the Hagi insurgents still at large, for whom a diligent search is being made. When arrested they will be punished in a similar way to their companions in rebellion who have already been tried and condemned.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The sentences of imprisonment with hard labour passed on the bulk of the southern insurgents varied from 100 days to 10 years, and some few were even sentenced to hard labour for life.

From the same.

Some officials of the Bureau of Agriculture are to be sent to America for the purpose of purchasing some 80 head of cattle.

Thursday, 14th.

The *Chôya Shimbun* reports that a skirmish took place at Ishidzuka-mura on the morning of the 10th instant between the riotous farmers of Ibaraki *ken* and the *Kencho* officials assisted by some *samurai*, in which some 1,000 farmers were engaged against 250 of their opponents. The result of the conflict seems to have been doubtful, as both sides retired from the scene of the struggle, the former leaving 10 dead, and the officials having six of their side placed *hors de combat.* The rioters are now divided into two bodies, one of which has proceeded towards Mito, and the other taken up a position on the Nakagawa. Preparations are being made by the officials to suppress the riot, for which purpose the troops have again been summoned from Utsunomiya, as, strange to say, the force which was called out at first to quell the disturbance returned to garrison again on the 8th instant. In addition some 50 police constables and 3 sergeants have been despatched to Ibaraki *ken* from Tôkiô. There is a report that the farmers of Gumba *ken* show signs of an intention to join their neighbours in this outbreak.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

On the 7th instant a fire at Niigata destroyed some 50 houses.

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From the same.

For the last week work has been actively carried on day and night at the *Shihei-rio* (Paper Money Department).

From the same.

At 2.30 a.m. on the 12th instant a fire broke out at Honami-chô, Osaka, which destroyed 35 houses.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

A special prison is to be built at Nemuro, Yezo, to which, when completed, the insurgents lately condemned to various terms of hard labour will be sent.

From the same.

As 500,000, bags of rice are to be exported next year, Mr. Shibusawa, the director of the Mitsui Bank, is now purchasing rice at Ishinomaki in Sendai at from *yen* 2.30 to *yen* 2.80 per bag.

Friday, 15th.

Just as we are going to press the P. & O. steamer *Bombay*, with English Mails on board to the 27th October, has arrived at the anchorage. We shall issue an extra with the telegraphic news brought by her.

The news from Ibaragi *ken* is conflicting. We last heard that an engagement had taken place between the officials and the rioters with a doubtful result, and that in consequence troops had been called out from Utsunomiya to take active steps against the farmers. We now learn from the *Chôya Shimbun* that it was the intention of the Government, in answer to a telegraphic application, to send a military force from the capital on the 12th instant to quell the disturbance, but further telegraphic information having been received that the ringleader of the rioters had been arrested, this order was countermanded.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

Of the Kumamoto insurgents who were recently tried and, condemned four were sentenced to hard labour for life, eight for 10 years, one for 5 years, one for 3 years, and twenty-one for 2 years.

From the same.

Mr. Fukushima, Japanese Consul at Amoy, will start for that port on the 20th instant.

From the same.

Five officers of the Army Department have gone to Ôshiu to-day for the purpose of purchasing horses.

From the same.

The Tôkiô *Fu* has determined to appeal in the case of the Tôkiô *Fu vs.* J. M. Batchelder, as it will not accept the judgment recently given. The U. S. Court has already granted the appeal.

From the same.

Mr. Obana, of the Geographical Department, accompanied by other officials, will proceed to the Bonin Islands on the 16th instant.

Saturday, 16th.

We yesterday published a translation from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* which stated that the Tôkiô *Fu* had already appealed against the U. S. Consul-General's decision in the case of Tôkiô *Fu vs.* J. M. Batchelder, and that the appeal had been allowed. This is not a correct statement of the case. The Plaintiffs have made a motion for a new trial, and have been granted twenty days by the Court to show cause why the case should be reheard.

We have been favoured by the Agent of the P. & O. Company with a schedule of arrivals and departures of the Company's steamers for next year. With a consideration seldom shown by public bodies, the Directors have, with the sanction of the Postmaster-General, altered the date of departure of the next mail steamer from this port from the morning of the 26th instant to daylight on the 27th instant, so as not to interfere with the enjoyment of Christmas holiday by the residents here.

The M. M. steamer *Tanais*, with French Mails on board to the 5th November, will leave Hongkong to-day, the 16th instant, at noon.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

Since the capture of the leader of the riot in Ibaragi the farmers have, we hear, entirely dispersed.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

A fire broke out a Kakigara-chô, Tôkiô, shortly after midnight on the 15th instant and destroyed five houses.

From the same.

The school wherein foreign languages are taught at Sendai was recently burnt to the ground.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

Our editor, Mr. Hokiyama, returned to his office yesterday after undergoing his second term of three months imprisonment, and he informs us that there are 31 men now in the prison he has just left on account of offences against the Press-laws.

From the same.

Mr. Ôgi, the Minister of Justice, returned to the capital yesterday, and presented himself at the *Sei-In* shortly after mid-day.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

The families of the police sergeant and the constable who were killed some time ago at Kowami-chô, Tôkiô, by armed *samurai*, have received 100 *yen* each as compensation, and 50 *yen* for funeral expenses, while another police constable who was severely wounded on that occasion has received a present of 100 *yen*.

From the same.

Mr. Isaka, the editor of the *Futsu Shimbun* published in Awa, has been sentenced to 3 months imprisonment and a fine of 25 *yen* for publishing a statement about a society in that province called *Jijosha*.

From the same.

We hear of extensive forgeries of paper money and coin being effected at Hakata, in the Fukuoka *ken* (Chikuzen).

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

KOBE, OSAKA AND OMIYADORI STATION.

Statement of the Passenger Traffic for the week ending 3rd December, 1876.

Passengers....24,511.	Amount..	Yen	6,619·705
Luggage and Parcels.....		,,	211·870
Goods.....		,,	556·366
	Total.....	Yen	7,387·941
Corresponding period last year.....		Yen	4,296·798

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 10th December, 1876.

Passengers.....27,169.	Amount...	Yen	7,086.155
Luggage and Parcels.....		,,	256.580
Goods,.....		,,	626.602
	Total.....	Yen	7,969.337
Corresponding period last year.....		Yen	3,960.725

Natives are beginning to consign silk; the present mail takes four hundred bales on account of the Chinese. The news from home is about as bad as it can be; a panic is reported on both the London and Lyons markets; as the season advances people become still more eager to realise their stocks, and there is a general stagnation in demand. The rapid rise which took place in the earlier part of the season seems to have induced speculation among all classes, which, unfortunately for legitimate traders, has utterly demoralised the market; the head cook at one of the big hotels is the proud possessor of two thousand bales, and with such weak holders it is not surprising if disastrous falls take place. The Chinese, after holding on to their stocks so bravely and so long, have at last succumbed, and a decline of about Tls. 150 per picul may be quoted, from the highest point. With an unsold stock of some twenty thousand bales, and the eagerness of Chinese to realise in view of the approaching new-year, we may expect to see much lower prices and a firm exchange, for some time to come.—*Shanghai Courier*.

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THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS.

OUR views regarding the Press-laws, and the necessity for them, are in no way changed. We complain only of the way in which they have been administered, and the injustice which has been perpetrated under cover of them. We cannot consider the code a harsh one, and we have not yet seen one single important organ of public opinion in Europe which did not distinctly avow the necessity for some such method of regulating the expression of public opinion. What we conceive to have been the error of our opponents throughout is the supposition that a country with such antecedents as Japan could bear a free press in the present stage of its existence. Such error as we may have ourselves taken into has arisen solely from too hopeful views of the manner in which the code would be administered. But what is our obvious duty under such circumstances? To denounce the Press-laws? Surely not. The question as viewed by our opponents is between press-laws and no press-laws, and they decide for an absolute freedom. As viewed from our side it is a question between a harsh and arbitrary administration of the Press laws, and one worthy of a Government which ought to be bound by the Mikado's proclamation at the time of the Restoration. The essence of that proclamation was that the administration of the government should for the future be more in accordance than formerly with the expression of the national will. The essence of our complaint is that that expression is unduly repressed—not by the code, but by the manner in which it is enforced. Turn to to the *Pall Mall Gazette*. In a recent article entitled 'The Future of China and Japan,' it touches this question of the Press-laws. And how? It says:—"In a semi-civilized state, where there is much "sympathy among the few with American democracy, "and a headlong tendency towards change everywhere, "the danger of a free circulation of crude and unsettling "opinion is unquestionable. The Japanese may well have "got into some difficulty, therefore, with their Press-laws. "Such fundamental changes as the last few years have "seen in Japan cannot have been made without disturb-"ing the minds of the people. There has been a sudden "shattering of the old landmarks of social order, &c." Take again an incidental remark made by Mr. MOSSMAN in an excellent speech lately made by him on the subject of education. Amongst the delusions to which he says men are often subject who do not study and take comprehensive views of history, and specially of ancient history, is this one:—"to suppose, for instance, that life in the East is subject to the same sort of conditions, and will be benefited by the same sort of 'reforms' as life in constitutional England." This hits the blot of all these arguments for a free press in this country by which our own contentions for the necessity of Press-laws have been opposed. Men would have the ripest fruit of freedom before they have actually planted the slow-growing tree which produces it. Is this practical wisdom?

But when it comes to a harsh administration of the Press-laws, the question is removed from the sphere of speculation. Let us take the case on which we commented last week. Let us suppose that there was some necessity for rebuking the tendency to make unverified statements regarding men in high office—as in the case of KIDO in reference to MAEDARA's execution. All that the newspapers did was to give currency to a report floating about in the capital—in other words saying what all the world was saying. The report was untrue and was immediately denied. We have contended that this was enough, and still think so. But, presuming that it was well to teach greater care by inflicting a fine, why imprison the two editors for three months? Think for a moment what this means. Disgrace, the privation of liberty, the temporary severance of home ties, association with criminals, hard fare and lodging, no amusements, no books, and a hundred discomforts and sources of exasperation. Is there any relation between the amount of harm done and the punishment? Is there any semblance of justice in such a sentence? Surely, surely, not.

We think, too, that the whole attitude of the Government is unsound on this question from the point of view of practical statesmanship. The mind of the nation is fast expanding under a thousand influences which it is impossible and would be undesirable for any Government to attempt to control. Thousands of men are reading English books, magazines and newspapers. Many are abroad, coming daily into contact with Europeans and Americans, and imbibing from them in some form or another extremely liberal views in regard to the true functions of governments, and the great importance which it is to a rising nation to admit as free an expansion as possible of its mind. It may safely be predicted that these influences will gradually modify the whole body of ideas which the Japanese entertain regarding the reciprocal relations of governments and people, and therefore it seems to us in a high degree unwise to embitter the minds of the more advanced section of the community against the ruling class, as the action of the Government is now assuredly doing. That the Government may, to some extent, wisely direct the intellectual movement of the country, is probable, but that it should seek unduly to control a moderate expression of it, cannot be sound policy. It is certain that much of the more active thought excited by the influences referred to, must occupy itself with the problems of domestic politics. The Japanese will not read the history of France, of England and America and retain the content they may formerly have felt with their own form of government. The desire shown during the past three years, though somewhat torpid at this moment, for some organization by means of which the will and feelings of the people may more effectually be brought to bear upon the management of the national affairs, will revive at intervals and each successive time with greater force and energy. The views will be clearer, the desire, will and power to enforce them stronger, and therefore the necessity for some attention to them greater. Will public opinion, unduly repressed and bitterly exasperated, express itself the more or the less wisely under these circumstances? Will not the recollection of past grievances deflect its power of judgment, and passion distort the conclusions of reason? We greatly fear they will, for the memory of injustice lives long. The Government deserves all praise for the attention it has paid to the education of the nation. But it is blind to the inevitable results of all this educational effort? What is one of the most patent results of it? The springing up of multitudes of newspapers in all directions, containing no doubt much that is very weak and worthless, but also much new intellectual matter which the assimilative power of the national mind will convert into intellectual blood. Is there no danger of fever attacking this if the body through which it flows is irritated and inflamed by constant treatment such as that to which we have drawn attention? The Government may feel itself strong, but the true strength of governments lies in the affection as well as the respect of their subjects, in the conviction that it does equal justice to all, and permits no

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departure from the even course of law. Is this impression being now produced on the minds of the people? These sentences against the public writers are now published far and wide. Will the people be better disposed towards a Government which treats the expounders of their views and feelings with injustice? Will they not rather make common cause with them, and then where is the basis of affection and respect on which the strength of the Government ought to repose?

METEOROLOGY IN JAPAN.

A SHORT but very excellent little non-official pamphlet has lately been issued by Mr. JOYNER, of the Meteorological Department, Tôkiô, which demands a few words of comment.

Of late years the science of Meteorology has been pursued with great ardour by the leading nations of the world, not only on account of the value from a commercial point of view of the conclusions deduced from it, but on account of their economical and other practical value. It is a science, however, which cannot be pursued in a laboratory or observatory like Chemistry or Astronomy. It obviously demands the comparison of a vast number of observations made by many observers over the whole surface of the earth, and thus the results obtained from it are more or less accurate and trustworthy according to the quantity and nature of the data supplied from many quarters. And, from time to time during the past few years, several communications have been made either directly or indirectly to the Government of this country with a view of prevailing on it to assist in this important work. The only meteorological observations hitherto made in Japan on a large scale have been those taken at the lighthouses on the coast, and it is to be regretted that these have proved very misleading in their results, owing chiefly, we imagine, to the want of regular scientific training in the light-keepers. It is now desired to make these observations with greater accuracy, in order to supplement the records taken in other parts of Asia, and for this purpose it is necessary to have stations in various places throughout the Empire where observations on one uniform plan may be made under the care of observers properly trained at the chief station in Tôkiô. Less than this will be useless for the purpose contemplated.

As the value of an establishment of this nature is not at once apparent, and no incentive should be held out to the Japanese Government to embark in mere speculative projects, which, however interesting in the additions made by them to our knowledge, are not of themselves practically useful, it is important to show its bearings on the economical progress of the Empire.

The chief use to which the meteorological conclusions worked out in England have been so far put, is that of giving timely warning of approaching gales, and by this means the loss of life on our coasts has been much reduced. So successfully are the data from the subsidiary stations now generalised, that 76.2 per cent of the warnings have been justified by the events, and it is confidently hoped that this proportion may increase steadily with the advance of the science. Next, there is an important connection between atmospheric and climatic phenomena and the changes and various forms of disease, so that a correct appreciation of the effect of atmospheric changes is requisite for anything like a perfect system of medical practice and may greatly assist an imperfect one. Meteorological science also is of high importance in its bearing upon the practical working of many other professions, notably on engineering, surveying, architecture, etc., all of them involving operations in which it is of high importance to take the phenomena of nature into account. Mr. JOYNER refers to this fact in the following paragraph as well as in other parts of his pamphlet.

> The connection again between atmospheric changes and the explosion of fire-damp in mines, has long been but imperfectly known. In an able paper, read recently by Messrs. Scott and Galloway before the Meteorological Society of Great Britain, it was shown that out of 314 recorded explosions in 1872, 58 per cent. were due to changes of barometric pressure and 17 per cent. were due to a sudden rise in the thermometer. The result shows that the explosion of fire-damp is related mainly to the condition of atmospheric pressure, and that a careful watch over the barometer is above all thing necessary for those engaged in mining operations.

The International Meteorological Congress which assembled in Vienna in September 1874, prescribes very minutely the organization necessary to secure the ends in view, and Mr. JOYNER gives a short summary of its recommendations in this respect.

In its issue of 3rd August last, *Nature* has the following remarks upon the observations already made by Mr. JOYNER for the Survey Department, which, until lately, was under Mr. MCVEAN'S control. These observations were regularly published for some time in the columns of this journal, but the expense attending their appearance was out of all proportion to their value to the general public and the publication of them was therefore discontinued.

> Each of the numbers of Mr. McVean's publication gives the tri-daily observations of the various meteorological elements for five days, beginning with December 2, 1875, with the means and extremes for each of the five-day periods. The observations and reductions of each sheet have been made with great fulness and discrimination, and we hope Mr. McVean will soon be in a position to extend his system of observation to more places than Tokei, so as to give the data for the determination of the meteorology of Japan, which, from its relations to the continent of Asia and ocean currents, presents many points of great and peculiar interest.

And, in order to show the interest which attaches to statistics of this nature in the scientific world, we may mention the attention publicly called in *Symons's Monthly Meteorological Magazine*—a periodical of standard reference—to the valuable tables of Meteorological observations made in Yokohama from 1863 to 1869 inclusive, by Dr. HEPBURN, presented to the Asiatic Society, and published in this journal on the 27th June, 1874.

The organization of such a department as is recommended by the Vienna Congress would not be difficult and need not be expensive. The value of the observations made by Mr. JOYNER has already been fully recognized, and under the superintendence of an observer so skilful and indefatigable as he, results might be obtained of great practical value to Japan and of high interest to the world at large.

News comes from Peking to the effect that of the three mandarins under capital sentence at Foochow for fraud in the purchase of foreign material of war, one only will be beheaded. The other two are to be in life-long penal servitude. The estates of these three officials have been confiscated. A fourth official who has been also accused of fraudulent purchase of foreign arms, has made good his escape to either Australia or California, to the great vexation of Ting, who wanted the man urgently as being the worst of the lot.—*Shanghai Courier.*

A Trading society is being formed in Japan for the purpose of trading with China, and it is said some special privileges or immunities will be granted by both nations. There is room for a large trade in timber, spars, planks, sea-weed, copper, coal, etc., in exchange for which China will give sugar, hides, horses, mules, donkeys, sheep, wool, and many other articles, including medicines. It is said the company will begin its operations early in the coming year.—*Shanghai Courier.*

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SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

The Administration of the Press-laws in its Bearing upon Extra-territoriality.

(*"Akebono Shimbun," 12th December.*)

Mr. Nakajima, the editor of this journal, and Mr. Nagai, the editor of the *Yoochi Shimbun*, were both recently sentenced, as the public are aware, to three months imprisonment and a fine of twenty *yen* for violating the first and fourth articles of the Law of Libel. The *Japan Mail* took the question into its hands and discussed it in an article published in its issue of the 9th inst, contending that while such occurrences as this are possible, it is monstrous to expect that the Japanese Government can be entrusted with jurisdiction over foreigners. Now, had this question solely regarded Mr. Kido or ourselves, we should have made no further allusion to it, but seeing that it extends as far as the question of extra territoriality, we cannot keep silence upon it because it has a most important connection with our rights as a nation. We must strain every faculty to dispel from the minds of foreigners the objections they entertain to coming under our jurisdiction.

(Here follows a translation from the "Notes of the Week" in the Japan Weekly Mail of the 9th inst. regarding the case of the editors of the Akebono and Yoochi Shimbun.)

Our Government has been carrying out extensive reforms, and notably in our laws, one of its main objects being to bring foreigners under its jurisdiction. But we now find foreigners writing in the above manner, and thus hindering the Government in the pursuit of this cherished wish. And as the strength of this contention lies in a mistake committed by our editor, it is clearly our place to take up the question and cut such arguments into shreds.

But there is one great obstruction to stay us, and that is, that we have ourselves no clear understanding of the case on which we are called to think so suddenly.

We all know that our editor has been punished for violating the laws of our nation, yet there is something in relation to his sentence which we cannot understand, and for want of this we are unable to argue the case against the *Japan Mail*. We hope therefore that the public will favour us with such recommendations as will enable us to deal with a case which is at present extremely obscure.

Hitherto, when an erroneous statement was made by a newspaper, and it was corrected in the succeeding issue, the first statement was, as it were, erased from the journal altogether. And when the *Dosho Kioku* Bureau of Censors informed us that Mr. Kido had made a denial of the statement we had published, our editor, in No. 935 of our issue, immediately stated that he had been in error.

The Minister of Justice some time ago notified that all published matter would be regarded as proof in the judgment of cases of this nature. But the correction of his error by our editor was not so regarded, while his former statement was. Now the cases in which the Government has made mistakes in its notifications have not been infrequent, and when a second notification is issued correcting a former one, people are supposed and quite naturally - that the first notification is cancelled and regarded as null and void. It would seem, however, that the correction made by a newspaper is not so accepted. But the 11th article of the Press laws distinctly states that "If in any newspaper or magazine "any public office, company or private individual is mentioned by "name, the newspaper or magazine must publish in their next "issue after receiving it any explanation or correction which such "public office, company or person may furnish to them;" and this clearly means that the correction is supposed to embody the truth, while the former statement is to be regarded as erroneous and is thus withdrawn. Why then is a correction coming from so important an office as the *Dosho Kioku* not accepted as proof? Moreover, all that our editor stated was that a rumour was current that Kido had memorialized the Throne in favour of the execution of Mayehara. Now Mayehara has since been beheaded, and if the action of our Government in this matter was just, as it is generally held to be, our supposition had at least some foundation, even though Kido did not so memorialize the Throne.

Was Kido a friend of Mayehara's, and was this the reason why he made this denial? No: he is not a man who would place his feelings in regard to one man in opposition to his duty to the public.

How, then, can it be contended that we have violated the Press laws? This is quite incomprehensible to us. We admit that the inability to understand it is due to our own want of talent, and to the eyes of others there may be some clear reason showing how we have violated the Law of Libel. Yet as such reasons are altogether unintelligible by us, we trust the public will point them out to us, for then we shall be able to argue against the article in the *Japan Mail*. But while this remains dark to us we cannot defend our national rights. It is, of course, a matter of grave reflection against this journal that the error it has made should become an obstruction to the realization of cherished wishes on the part of the Government, and as all this has a serious bearing on our national rights, we sincerely hope we may be favoured with some explanation.

The Tokiô *Fu Versus* J. M. Batchelder.

(*"Nichi Nichi Shimbun,"* 11th December.)

We have neither a very advanced knowledge of law, nor of the proceedings of courts of justice. But when we examine into the justice of the judgement pronounced by the American Consul-General on the 4th instant, in the case of Tokiô *Fu* versus Batchelder, we cannot preserve silence.

Since the publication of the above judgment in the foreign newspapers of Yokohama, varied comments have been made upon it and it seems that the general public are yet undecided as to whether it is just or otherwise.

The American Court is one which is considered to administer true justice, and General Van Buren, who pronounced the above judgment, is a person endowed with a perfect knowledge of the law. But now we find that, a decision given in such a court of justice, by a person so well acquainted with the laws is adversely criticised by the public! Does this arise from the dearth of subjects for examination, or is there really room for doubt as to the justice of this decision?

In view of the fact that this judgment has no slight bearing upon the sovereign rights of our country as an independent empire, we think it our duty to make some remarks on it to our readers, but, before so doing, we shall state the reason why this case was brought before the court and the nature of the decision.

When in 1867 the Japanese Government conferred with the Representatives of the foreign powers about the opening of a settlement in Yedo, in accordance with the previously made treaty, an agreement was entered upon with the following words :—

"That the Japanese Government shall appoint a certain part of Yedo for the foreign concession, and that the subjects or citizens of the treaty powers can lease land, build or rent houses, and trade within the concession."

Tsukiji was settled as this concession, and when the land was sold by public auction in 1870, Batchelder, the defendant in the case in question, purchased four lots for $2,800, and after paying $430 in advance as the yearly rent, became the owner of those lots, and received his title deeds.

But as Batchelder has never paid any rent since, the Tokiô *Fu* brought a suit before the American Court in October last, claiming five years' rent with interest at two per cent per month, as stated in the title deed.- The defendant on this demand being made admitted the claim, but pleaded that he had purchased the lots on the faith of the agreement made between the Foreign Ministers and the Japanese Government, stipulating that foreigners should reside within the Tsukiji settlement. The Japanese Government had, he declared, broken the agreement by permitting foreigners to live outside of it. And by this his property, which was worth $22,000, has greatly fallen in value and brought upon him great losses. Indeed his property had fallen to a fourth of its original cost.

The Court after hearing this plea for non-payment of rent, not only dismissed the claim of the plaintiffs, but disclosed its leaning towards the defendant's side by expressing the opinion that damages to the value of $10,000 should be paid to him by the Tokiô *Fu*, and this judgment purports to be based upon the convention of 1876 and the title deeds of 1870. (Here follows a translation of General Van Buren's judgment.)

The Consul-General thus decided the case, and although he could not order this sum to be paid, yet he certified to the evidence which proved that prejudice to this extent had been incurred by the defendant.

The American Consul-General has, as seen above, given his decision against the Tokiô *Fu*. What do our readers think of it? It may have been given after a thorough consideration of the question. Yet it cannot escape the comments of the public, and the foreign press of Yokohama has already spoken of this decision as not being agreeable to justice.

Now whether foreigners should be compelled to live within the limits of the Tsukiji concession or not, if they are permitted to live outside of it, the permission is the prerogative of the Tokiô *Fu*—a right which an independent Government naturally possesses. If an American should not pay his rent as stipulated in the title deed, why did not the Tokiô *Fu* apply to the *Gaimusho* and let it

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make a diplomatic question of it with the Foreign Representative? Why should an independent Government with sovereign rights go before a Consular Court in the same manner that ordinary commoners do? This is something not only incomprehensible but gravely deplorable.

But still if the Tôkiô *Fu* acted in that manner because the title deed stated that if any person fails to pay his rent, the Government of Japan is to claim it of the Consular authorities, then it must not be contented with this judgment, but appeal, for were it to submit to this judgment the Japanese Government would lose the rights of an independent Government, and the effects of the decision will spread to various parts of the country, and the face of our empire will thereby be shamed.

The Consul-General says that the defendant is in the right on the ground that, although it is not distinctly stated in the agreement made between the Foreign Representatives and our Government, yet as it contains the words that "foreigners may lease land within the settlement and trade" he infers that they should not live out of it. Is this not void of reason? For if what the Consul-General has said is true, then it seems as though the Japanese Government had entered in an agreement with the Foreign Representatives for the purpose of confining foreigners in a single corner of Tôkiô, and that the agreement had not been made for the purpose of increasing the convenience of foreign residents in Japan. And if this was the actual fact, is it a proper mode of carrying on our foreign trade and intercourse?

Let us suppose that the agreement did definitely state that foreigners were to be confined within the boundaries of the settlement at Tsukiji, still if the Government should enlarge the boundaries of that concession, would this not be acting in accordance with the main object with which that agreement was made, viz., facilitating trade and increasing the convenience of foreigners? But there is not a word in the lease that foreigners should be compelled to reside in Tsukiji and Tsukiji alone.

If there are still some that would say that the Consul-General is correct in his judgment we will put the following question before them. Were the Japanese Government, having the sovereign rights of an independent empire, to open to-day two or three more ports to foreigners, and American citizens of Yokohama and Kobe should say that they would not pay their rent because foreigners could live at newly opened ports, what then would the Consul-General say? Should a judgment be given in their favor it can only be done by a man who has not the slightest idea of what real estate is.

The conventions themselves were not made between our Government and the defendant, but between the Japanese Government and the Representatives of the foreign powers. The defendant being an American citizen was, through this agreement, enabled to lease land, to become its owner and to live on it, and it is therefore his duty to observe all the covenants by which these privileges were granted, and he has no right to plead that our Government had broken the agreement entered into between it and the Foreign Representatives. Right is in the hands of the Ministers and not in those of the defendant. But the Consul-General after declaring that we must do equity before seeking equity, has deemed a single man, an ordinary citizen, to be the one who had made the agreement with our Government

We will now state the actual covenant made between our Government and the defendant. It is his title deed. This was given by the Government to him, and with it the right of becoming the owner of the land. At the same time the defendant was bound by it to pay his rent, and should he fail to do so, he was to pay in addition monthly interest of two per cent.

Now when the right of purchasing this land was conferred on him he incurred reciprocal duties. And, failing to do this, the agreement becomes a one sided thing, and this can never be right. He must of course pay or forfeit the right of possession.

If a covenant so clear is not deemed binding, but is set aside in order to do justice, such justice cannot be praised. People never pay their rent because they like to do so, it is because they must give an equivalent for the right of possessing land, and they look upon it as a duty to which they are bound.

The number of people in the Tsukiji settlement is very small indeed, and what the lots bring is not sufficient to defray the expenses. We much regret this poor condition of affairs, yet at the same time we must deem it was an evil which is connected with real estate. The judgment of the American Consul-General gives the defendant the right of holding the land without paying rent for it, and this cannot be regarded as fair. If this judgment is upheld, its effects will spread to all the open ports and to all lands leased by foreigners in this country, and this would act enormously to our national prejudice.

We therefore hope that the Tôkiô *Fu* will appeal to a superior court in the United States, and thus substantiate its rights. We ask the public to express its views on this question, and say whether the judgment is just or otherwise.

Motive the Test of Culpability.

("Hôchi Shimbun," 6th December.)

General Lee did not forfeit his life at the close of the civil war in America, and our Government did not inflict capital punishment on the commander of the rebel force in Yezo* at the close of the late civil war. How is it that the acts of the two Governments were so analagous in this respect?

It is because they gave full consideration to the motives which incited these two leaders, and did not judge them solely by their actions.

Be they good or evil, the moral quality of men's actions cannot be determined by those actions alone. We must estimate the underlying motive, and in this way only can we come to sound conclusions in regard to such actions.

Thus, in trying criminals, it is of the highest importance to estimate the motives which led to the criminal act, and men whose acts seemed to deserve heavy punishment have often been saved from it by a full consideration of the motives which impelled them to action.

And this is of paramount importance in trying men accused of treason. It is undoubtedly a treasonable act to take up arms against an established Government, but men may do this under a great variety of motives. Some men have risen in the attempt to overthrow the tyrannical oppression of rulers, and to uphold the rights and liberties of the people, others to free a nation from the domination of an alien race, and others again may have been incited by ambition or the desire for fame.

Now there is a wide difference between those who rise in rebellion for the welfare of their country and those who do so from personal motives, though the acts in both cases must be regarded as acts of treason. And though the truth may only be accurately known at some future time, would it not be a truly lamentable thing if the blood of men animated by the love of their country should flow upon the execution ground?

The reason why the Government of the United States did not shed the blood of Lee, and why our Government spared Enomoto, was that these men did not rise in their own personal interests, though had their acts alone been taken into account, we do not think that they would have been thus spared. Whenever we have discussed the question of treason, we have never failed to admit our admiration at the wisdom shewn by the two Governments in these acts.

We hear that punishment was inflicted on the rebels of Kumamoto, Akidzuki and Hagi on the 3rd inst. Some were beheaded, others were sentenced to hard labour, others were deprived of their rank, while many were acquitted.

This is the second time that a man of high rank has been decapitated since the Restoration, the first case being that of Yeto Shimpei. How is it that so many men who upheld the present able Government should come to such a deplorable end?

We think that they themselves are at fault, and that no justification for their acts can be found in any want of consideration for them by their rulers.

But, it is argued, the Government spared the commander of the rebel forces in Yezo in the 1st year of Meiji, and yet beheaded the rebels of the 6th and 7th years. All were guilty of treason, and why then should the former have been treated with clemency and the latter with such severity? Moreover, the first was a man of no special prominence, while the latter were men of high rank and fame. How is it then? Was the former treated with leniency because the Government at that time was not fully established and thus too weak to punish fearlessly; and were the latter treated with severity because the Government, being fully established, desired to show its strength by its severity?

No, we do not think that this is the true explanation of the case. So far as taking up arms against the Government is concerned, the act was the same in one case as in the other. But when the motives in the two cases were examined, the Government saw good reason for pity and pardon in one case, while they found no such reason in the other. And it is clear to our mind that this cannot be regarded as an act of excessive leniency. If personal interests or ambition were the impelling motives of the late rebel leaders,

* Enomoto.

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we do not think that deportation or banishing were punishments of undue severity.

What were the motives of the late insurgents? Did they desire to hatch up the barbarous wish to the people here to bear? Or did they not rather desire to put the government of the country into their own hands and to do away with the evils of which they were jealous? Or again, did they [illegible] any ill will to the people?

It is, of course, impossible [illegible] but when we consider the [illegible] we are led to infer that the [illegible] to their acts.*

Time, in judging of acts of treason, will not fail to examine the underlying motives.

"THE CAROLINE ISLANDS."

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan, on the 13th December, 1876, by Ernest Roberts, Esq.

The following notes of the voyage of the British schooner *Rupa*, amongst the Caroline Islands have been kindly placed at my disposal by Mr. Spencer, of Singapore (part owner of the vessel), who was on board her throughout the cruize. They furnish a narrative which will, I think, be read with interest by many here, treating as they do of lands and people which are not so very remote from these shores. The Caroline Islands consist of several groups spread out in a direction from West to East, and measuring between these extremes, somewhere about 2,000 miles, while from North to South they extend also for a distance of about 200 miles.

They may be said to be contained between the 7th and 10th parallel of North Latitude and extend from 134 degrees to 160 degrees East Longitude, and, to put it roughly, about 1,000 miles distant from this. In the course of this paper I shall have occasion to refer to some of the Philippine Islands and to the Mariana group, the latter lying between this and the Carolines. Mention will also be made of some of the Islands close to the Sebonan group, to the southward of the Carolines.

The British schooner *Rupa*, Mr. B. E. Gell, Master, left Singapore on the 10th January, 1875, bound on a trading and fishing voyage to the Caroline Islands, and to the Islands lying to the north of the equator as far as 154° E.

On the 30th January the schooner was off the Island of Gebe, from which canoes were seen to put off. When alongside the crews were invited on board. The head men were found to be Bugis, natives of the Celebes, and their language was Malay, while the rowers or paddlers were Papuans. One of the head men introduced himself as the Captain of Gebe and was anxious that the foreigners should go on shore. The invitation was, however, declined. These people had several sorts of fruits and vegetables and a few fowls in their canoes; they had also some wild nutmegs of which they said plenty were to be had on shore. Rice was apparently very scarce with them, and an offer was made to exchange three piculs of pearl shell for one of rice, and though the offer was a tempting one, it was withstood as it would have been impossible to procure rice at any of the other Islands it was intended to visit. A little tobacco and coffee, gunpowder and percussion caps were given to the head-men; some vegetables were purchased, and in addition some seed pearls of good water but of small size.

On the 15th February the *Rupa* arrived off the Pellew Islands and anchored in the harbour of Malakan. This island is said to have been purchased from the natives by the late Captain Cheyne, and the papers relating to the purchase are, or were lately, at the British Consulate at Manila. The natives also consider the Island of Errakong, near which the British ship *Antelope* was wrecked some ninety years ago, as belonging to the British Government.

* Here [illegible] which we drew [illegible] to [illegible] to [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

facture nor of the material of which they are composed can be found, and the only way in which the natives account for them is that they came from the heavens. The most probable conjecture is that they were brought by the the Arabs who are supposed to have traded here in days gone by.

The whole of the Pacific Islands are being gradually depopulated; in the Pellews the principal cause at work is an epidemic which takes the form of a species of influenza. This, or a modification of it, appears from time to time throughout the Caroline group and sometimes attacks the Europeans living on the islands.

In the Pellews and Uap—an island close to the Pellew and known as Pillula kap,—there are institutions known to Europeans as "big houses" which are also potent adjuncts to depopulation. The primary object of these houses is to keep the fighting men together in the event of an attack being made on the village during the night, the time usually chosen by these people for making raids on each other. They are, however, merely brothels, the inmates being, as a rule, those taken prisoners in the wars, those hired from other towns, and women who have left their husbands. There are many customs regulating these houses and their inmates which are unintelligible to Europeans, and on occasions all women, even of the highest class, have to spend some time in them. As a natural consequence there are but few people married. Of the married women it may be safely said that not two women in five bear children. Two or three children are considered a large family.

In common with most of the Pacific Islanders these people have solemn dances, generally at the conclusion of a war or feasts; and there are also dances in which women alone perform, but they are rare and usually scenes of debauchery, great licence being allowed on such occasions.

The men all wear the tappa, or loin cloth, common to the whole of the Pacific Islands, red and blue cloth being most esteemed. The women wear a kind of apron made of various leaves and grasses, principally from the Pandanus or screw pine, dried and shredded out. Some of the principal families have the privilege of dyeing the dresses of the women of various colours; this privilege is much esteemed and encroachments on it are punished with a fine.

All the people are tattoed on the hands, arms and legs, and a rude system of heraldry may be traced in this and in the decoration of the canoes of the chiefs and principal people.

Wars, so called, are frequent, and a settled enmity exists between the natives of the northern and southern portions of the group. Some two or three years ago, the King (so called) of Artingual (the most important place in the north) married the head woman of Corror. It was thought that this would have brought about a lasting peace, but this has not proved to be the case hitherto.

In former times the spear was the only offensive weapon, but of late years the natives have been supplied with fire arms and genérally show considerable skill in their use.

The Pellews are sparsely inhabited by a race of less stature than the other Caroline Islands, with the exception of the Island of Uap or Yap, a small Island lying to the north-east of the Pellews. They are also darker in colour, although occasionally some of light colour are found amongst them, principally among the chief families. The men are lazy and do little else than fish, leaving the cultivation of the tarro to the women; and it is noteworthy that the women attached to the big houses are not allowed to work in the tarro grounds.

Great care is taken of the children, of whom, however, there are very few. At the age of 30 or 35 years the people commence to look old, and it is rare to find man or woman above the age of fifty. There are several half-breeds on the islands, descendants of European sailors and others who have taken up their abode in these islands. There are also descendants of white women and natives on the group, though no accounts of how the women got here is extant, but as the natives are known to have attacked several ships about fifty or sixty years ago, the women were probably taken from some captured vessel.

The villages are almost without exception built at a short distance from the sea, the houses being neatly constructed some two or three feet from the ground, the roofs of which are thatched with grass and the leaves of the pandanus. In front of each house are seen the graves of deceased members of the family. The houses go with the titles, each chief in succession occupying the residence of his predecessor. In the centre of the villages there are paved squares in which consultations take place and dances are performed. There are paved roads through every village of the group, and when repairs are needed these are done by the community, any person absenting himself being fined. In front of every village of importance are large sea walls or piers built out on to the reefs, and some of these are apparently very ancient. That at Corror, the most important of the towns, is very substantially built of stone and coral and is about a quarter of a mile long. The "big houses" before mentioned are also substantially built of hard wood and well thatched, and are from sixty to seventy feet long, and from twelve to fifteen broad. In these buildings the cross beams and supports are rudely carved in relief, which carvings record the history of the people, and purport to chronicle any remarkable occurrence, but there are, however, but few of the natives who can explain them.

The language of the Pellews is idiomatic and apparently difficult of acquirement by Europeans. A sufficient knowledge for trading purposes is, however, soon obtained.

From the Pellews the schooner *Rupak* shaped her course to the Matelotas. These will be observed on the map to be a group to the eastward and northward of the Pellews, but still to the southward of the island of Uap previously mentioned. The Matelotas are also known under the name of the Gulus, and are inhabited by a few light-complexioned people resembling the other Caroline Islanders. Some six or seven years ago this group, and the neighbouring one of the Mackenzies, almost due north of the Matelotas, were all but entirely swept away by a severe cyclone which destroyed nearly the whole of the cocoanut palms,—the fruit of which, with fish, is the only food of the natives.

The Mackenzie group is also sparsely peopled by a light coloured race. On one of these islands the Jesuit father Cantova was killed, and the few natives remaining still look for his return, thinking that he will restore the islands to their original state.

The Uap group, lying between the Matelotas and the Mackenzies, consist of three principal islands, which are comparatively high, and are thickly inhabited by a people similar in appearance to those of the Pellews; their manners and customs also in a great measure resemble those of the Pellew natives, but they are, however, a superior class of men and far more industrious. They cultivate large quantities of yams and sweet potatoes, tobacco and some of the tropical fruits. The whole of the coast is thickly planted with cocoanut palms and a large quantity of coppra is produced annually; coppra being, I may mention, the dried fruit of the cocoanut. The reefs surrounding the group formerly furnished bêche-de-mer, but at present only a very little can be procured. Pigs are plentiful, and there is also a kind of half domesticated fowl which can be procured cheaply. Deer and goats are seen, but the natives do not protect them as they destroy their plantations. The rat appears to be the only indigenous aminal, and the large edible iguana is found in the jungle, but is protected by the natives, who regard it as sacred. The money of these people consists of large worked pieces (in the shape of a mill stone) of a semi-transparent spar, which is procured from the Pellew Islands and esteemed very highly; its principal uses are to pay war indemnities and the funeral expenses of the chiefs. Pearl shell of large size is greatly valued and much sought after, and vessels trading in this group can supply themselves with a considerable quantity of provisions for a few pieces of pearl shell.

Until of late years these people have borne a very bad character, in consequence of their having boarded and captured several vessels from Manila and murdered their crews. Now, however, they are generally well disposed towards Europeans, of whom there are nearly always three or four living on the group. The government is similar to that of the Pellews, but the natives acknowledge one supreme chief. This office appears to be hereditary, and

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the present holder of it is a young man very well disposed towards Europeans, to whom it is customary for all trading vessels to make some trifling present. In Uap, as a rule, the chiefs appear to have considerable authority, and the absolute control of life and death.

The people have a few firearms in their possession, but they are not skilful in the use of them, preferring the spear, in the handling of which they are very expert. Their wars are conducted with energy, and a single battle (so called) is generally decisive.

The dress of the Uap natives is somewhat like that of the Pellew Islanders; the women wear petticoats made of leaves and grasses reaching to the ankle, the men wear the tappa with the addition of bunches of bark of the bread-fruit and other trees. Tattooing is practised by them —the patterns and figures being more elaborate than those of the Pellew people.

Uap is about 180 miles from the Pellews. Until recently the inhabitants travelled across to the Pellews in their canoes, many of which were lost annually. Recently, however, the number of European vessels trading to these islands has been greater than formerly, and passages are readily granted to the islanders to and from Uap to the Pellews, where they dig out and fashion what serves to them as a currency, the vessels returning and picking them up a few months later.

The German corvette *Hertha* called at this group. It happened that a few days before her arrival an Englishman trading on these islands for the Hamburg firm of Godeffroi and Sons was robbed and roughly handled by the natives of the northern portion of the group. Captain Knorr, of the *Hertha*, sent for the chiefs, but all the natives young and old had themselves in the jungle, and it was three days before he could get any of them to come before him, and then only by dint of threats. He made them restore the stolen property and fined them a quantity of copra, telling them that any further outrages on Europeans would be severely punished.

On the 28th March the schooner called at Ulleai, which is a group of low coral islands almost surrounded by reefs. There is an Englishman living on this group who informed those on board the schooner that a Spanish man-of-war had been there shortly before, the crew of which had cut down half the bread-fruit trees and a large number of cocoanut trees, and that the people were consequently starving and dying at the rate of five and six a day. The commander of the vessel also ordered Williams, the Englishman above referred to, to haul down a flag that he kept hoisted there, and on his refusing to do so a boat's crew was sent on shore to pull the flag down. The commander then gave the natives a Spanish flag and told them to allow no other to be hoisted, but on the departure of the vessel the natives kaled the man who had piloted her in and burnt the Spanish flag.

At the time of the *Rapak's* visit to Ouleai, the epidemic above alluded to was raging. This, together with the scarcity of food, was making great havoc among the people, and Williams, the Englishman, stated that he did not expect more than half the natives would survive. They are a fine, well made race, good featured, light in colour, and are most harmless and inoffensive. This group has at one time been thickly inhabited and there are remains of piers and breakwaters similar to those found in the Pellews. The dress of the natives consists of a species of fine mat which they weave from the fibre of the pandanus. This group produces nothing but cocoanuts, which with fish is the sole food of the natives.

On the 31st March the schooner hove to off Evalouk and several canoes came alongside. There is nothing to remark about these islands; they are low and of coral formation, producing nothing but the cocoanut. The natives traded off flying fish against tobacco. They are a tall, handsome race, of light colour, their bodies being closely tattooed all over, their dress being the same as that of the Ouleai people.

On the 14th April the schooner anchored in the Hogoleu group under the Island of Tol. The inhabitants of this group have always had a bad reputation, and in 1872 Captain Simpson, of H.M.S. *Blanche*, had occasion to administer a pretty severe chastisement to them. A few canoes came off but brought only a small quantity of bananas and cocoanuts for which they wanted tobacco. The natives are slightly built, but tall and of fair complexion. Their canoes are very rudely made, when compared with those of their neighbours to the westward, and everything about them seemed to point to a lower type of civilization.

This group is inhabited by two distinct races of people, that to the westward as described above, while to the eastward they are more like Papuans or Negroes, having woolly hair and dark complexions. These two tribes are continually at war with each other, and their notorious inhospitality to strangers is the reason that so little is known of the group; one of the most important in size in the Caroline range. The larger island exhibited much high land but very little signs of cultivation were seen. The houses are built on the summit of the hills, which fact is of itself sufficient evidence of the predatory nature of the people. Tortoiseshell can be procured in this group, but only in small quantities. Bêche-de-mer is found on the northern group, but fishing would not be remunerative while the natives continue so hostile.

The schooner remained at this group three days, during which time large canoes full of men were seen passing to and fro, and as from the treacherous nature of the people apprehensions of an attack were entertained, it was determined to leave, although all the people who came on board had their faces smeared over with red turmeric, the use of which root is an emblem of peace, or of peaceful intentions in the Pacific. The much valued orange cowrie is found here, but none were procured.

On the 19th April the Namaloak Islands were sighted, but as they were surrounded by a barrier reef it was found to be impossible to enter the lagoon. These islands are covered with cocoanut trees and are of the usual low coral formation. The natives do not bear a very good character, no canoes coming off, which is in itself a bad sign.

Leaving Namaloak the schooner was steered for the Mortlock Islands, which were reached on the 30th April. Although in former years the inhabitants of these islands bore a bad character they are at present a most harmless and inoffensive race. The Mortlocks consist of three groups, all of low coral formation and thinly inhabited. At the time of the *Rapak's* visit the cocoanut crop had failed and the people were very badly off for food. Fish is scarce here which is seldom the case in the Pacific. A native of Peraapito, or Ascension, is living in the Soatone portion of this group in the capacity of Missionary teacher, and there is also an European living on one of the islands.

Shortly after the schooner anchored a chief came on board and made a statement to the effect that a vessel had been there some three years previously and had taken away about forty men and women. Probably reference was made to a German vessel which is reported to have taken away some of the inhabitants of these islands to Samoa, to work on the cotton plantations there. The people of the group are well built and fair in colour, but of smaller stature than those to the westward. They have a few taro patches, but these were apparently neglected and seemed to produce but little, and their habitations are nothing more than miserable huts with a hole at one end for ingress and egress. The people were shy; the dress is similar to that worn on the Oulleai group. Bêche-de-mer was found in the lagoon but not in large quantities.

On the 27th April the *Rapak* anchored in the lagoon at Nongoura, being the first foreign vessel that had ever visited there. Nongoura is a small group of low coral islands about five miles in breadth. The people of this group are without exception the finest looking, and most friendly and hospitable of all met with in the course of the schooner's cruize, and as the vessel remained there about a month, there was ample opportunity of testing their good qualities.

The islands, however, are very poor, producing nothing but cocoanut and a little brack (a kind of root). Pearl shell of a quality superior to that usually found in the Carolines was formerly to be got here, but the supply is exhausted. Bêche-de-mer is obtainable in small quantities only, but of a very superior description.

A Dane was living on this group at the time of the

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Rupak's visit, and confirmed the good opinion formed of the natives. There were only about one hundred and forty or fifty inhabitants on the group, and it seems probable that in the course of sixty or seventy years they will be almost extinct. These people have some knowledge of the division of time and of days and years; they have also a form of religion, and a temple in which are some rude carved images. The chief priest is never allowed to leave his house except on extraordinary occasions, but the arrival of the *Rupak* in the lagoon was looked upon as one, and he was allowed to go on board. The number of rats on these islands is almost beyond belief, and they are so tame that when the people are eating they come and sit round them waiting for any morsels that fall. The houses are built without sides, being merely roofed, and the supports are carefully smoothed down to prevent the rats climbing up and eating the provisions which are stored away on shelves above.

The chief personage on this group is always a woman and the honour is hereditary. The islands were left with regret, the kindness of the natives having endeared them to all on board, and standing out in marked contrast to the behaviour of the other Caroline Islanders.

From Nongoura the schooner made for the Greenwich Islands. On the 24th May the schooner anchored in a lagoon of considerable size and under the lee of a small island. The group was found to consist of about thirty low coral islands, on most of which were plenty of cocoanut palms and breadfruit trees. Shortly after anchoring a canoe with twelve men approached the vessel; they appeared very much frightened, and it was with great difficulty that they were ultimately induced to come alongside. A few beads and some tobacco were given them, but they did not seem to know much about either.

These people appeared to be of an entirely different race to any that had hitherto been met with, the men being well built but shorter than most of the other Caroline Islanders. They wear their hair very short, use no description of ornament whatever and are not tattoed. The women have their heads shaved close and are dressed in mats which they wear tied round the waist. The islands produce a little tarro and brack, but the principal food of the people is the cocoanut, of which they have several varieties. No iron implements were seen in use amongst them, and no weapons with the exception of a small javelin used for striking fish, the chisels with which they fashion their canoes and paddles, and shape wood for building purposes, being made from the shell of the kima. There are not more than two hundred inhabitants on the group. More consideration appears to be shown to the women here than to those in most of the Pacific Islands, and the people are hospitable. The *Rupak* remained at the Greenwich Islands about a month, and then endeavoured to go to the Paed Islands but was prevented by adverse winds and strong currents.

On the 12th July the schooner was off Kaans Island. Canoes came of with tortoise-shell, yarn, cocoanuts and turtle eggs, for which beads and tobacco were exchanged. The natives are short in stature, of negro type but without the thick lips. A few of them are tattoed, the noses of all are pierced and have the claws of a small species of crab inserted in the nostrils. The hair is woolly and shaved in the most grotesque manner, chunam and different coloured ochres being rubbed in. Every canoe is provided with a large bundle of spears, the shafts of which are of bamboo, ornamented with carvings, the heads being made of the betel and cocoanut palm. The canoes are very neatly built and some had handsome ornaments carved in ebony, and other hard wood, at the head and stern.

Passing round the southern end of this group the *Rupak* stood along the coast of New Ireland. As the natives bear a bad character and are known to be cannibals, no attempt was made to land. In fact, finding that canoes were meeting in force it was thought prudent to leave as soon as possible. As the schooner coasted along New Ireland a few canoes came off bringing fruit vegetable, etc., which were purchased for trifling lots of beads.

Gerrit Denys and Fishers Islands were passed but no canoes came off. All along this coast the people are continually at war with one another. From what was seen of New Ireland the land was observed to be high and irregular; several clearings were visible, but very few cocoanut palms, although plentiful on the other coasts.

Passing along to the westward the natives were found to be of the same type but their heads were differently decorated. Some were shaved on one side only, the unshaven side being covered with white chunam and with little ornaments of a pink colour stuck into it, while others again were decorated with the heads, tails and wings of bright plumaged birds. The men's bodies were thickly covered with hair, giving more particularly to those advanced in years an almost apish appearance. The canoes were found to be different to those that had been seen to the eastward, as they are simply "dug outs," but of most elegant shape and workmanship, lightly outrigged with bamboo, with carvings at head and stern, and of a better style than those seen previously. A few spears were seen in them, but the principal weapon was the blow pipe, of which there were several in each canoe.

Leaving New Ireland the *Rupak* passed along the shore of New Hanover. Some few canoes came off but stopped about 200 yards from the ship, and it was some time before their inmates could be persuaded to come alongside. A little tortoise-shell and some yams were got from them. The natives are similar to those of New Ireland, the canoes alike, with the addition of eyes painted in the bows. Some bamboo pandean pipes and a kind of jew's harp were procured from them, being the only things in the shape of musical instruments met with up to now.

The northern coast of New Hanover is not very high and is flanked by low sandy islands at about a mile from the main land. The interior of the island is moderately elevated, but nothing was seen of the "beautiful plantations" described by Pampier and other navigators.

Leaving New Hanover the *Rupak* made the Portland Islands, which were found to be four in number surrounded by extensive reefs. As it seemed to be a likely place for bêche-de-mer, a passage was sought in to the lagoon, but none could be found, and it was with reluctance that the schooner was kept on her course. A canoe, however, came off and a few green cocoanuts were obtained from the natives, who are similar in appearance to those of New Hanover. On the charts seven islands are marked as forming the group. There appeared to have been a violent storm a little before the *Rupak* visited here, as several large uprooted trees were seen, also banks of rocks which would seem to show that the remainder of the group had been washed away.

On the 13th July the schooner was close to the small Island of La Vandola, which is moderately high and cone shaped. No canoes came off and there were no signs of a landing place—the sea breaking heavily on the beach. Large fires were burning on different parts of the Island, probably as signals.

On the 14th the Island of Jesu Maria was sighted, being a comparatively large island to the eastward of the Admiralty group. In the afternoon several canoes came off and many natives visited the vessel. They are quite a distinct race from the New Island and New Hanover people and have more the appearance of the Uap and Pellew natives, both in features and in colour. They wore the tappa with bracelets, armlets and anklets of small beads very neatly worked. The hair of the young and middle aged men is fastened up in a knot on the top of the head, done up into a queue behind and decorated with beads and a blue seed or bean, but old men and boys have their heads close shaved. All were scented with patchouli, bunches of which were disposed about their persons. These people brought off considerable quantities of tortoise-shell of a superior quality, but demanded such high prices that very little trade could be done with them. Hearing that bêche-de-mer was plentiful it was determined to heave to until the next day and examine the place.

On the following morning a boat was sent to explore the reef and if possible find an anchorage for the ship, but the search was unsuccessful as there was no protection from the prevailing winds—the reef being of very small extent and affording no shelter, although on the charts it

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is marked as very extensive and as surrounding the island. Bêche-de-mer of the best quality was found, but it was vain to attempt fishing for it as no anchorage could be found for the vessel. When the boat went on shore the following morning, there were several canoes on the reef, and the natives being in considerable numbers were inclined to be somewhat, the more so when they found the boats crew was unarmed. The crew, however, got safely back on board and avoided a collision.

Still steering westward some islands supposed to be the San Miguel group were made the same afternoon, but their position did not, however, agree with that given on the chart. Several canoes came off, the natives seeming very friendly and helping to work the vessel through the reef. At 6 p.m. the canoes were sent away and watches were set for the night, but before daylight the next morning several canoes were seen coming from different parts of the group, and at 7 a.m. a large number were alongside, though as women and children were in several of them it was supposed they were inclined to be friendly. The anchorage not being considered safe, the mate went away in the long boat to look for a better one. While he was sounding close in shore a large number of natives came on to the beach threatening him with spears, and shortly after three large canoes came out and endeavoured to cut the boat off. A few rifle shots were fired over their heads which caused them to retreat, and the boat got safely back to the ship, where preparations were at once made to resist the attack which was imminent and which it was impossible to avoid as it was a dead calm and way could not be got on the vessel. The canoes soon came down upon the schooner in force, but fire was opened upon them which compelled a retreat. Subsequently, and during the confusion, the natives from the Island of Uap who were on board the schooner got very excited, and taking to the boats with rifles and spears went in chase, but unfortunately fell into an ambush a short distance from the ship and were all of them slightly killed. Not having any boats left they were completely helpless on board the schooner, having only a few natives remaining, the crew (Chinese) being all sick; a volley was fired into the village, doing apparently but little damage, and shortly afterwards the canoes were again seen making to the ship in greater force than before. At this time a slight breeze sprang up, and by its aid the schooner managed to get clear outside the reef, when the wind again died away; and although the canoes still followed, when they found the schooner was clear of the reef they desisted from pursuit. There is reason for fearing that but a short time previous to this some foreign vessel must have fallen into their hands, as European sawn planks, rope and carpenter's tools were seen to be in possession of the natives, many of whom were also decorated with foreign made buttons.

The canoes of this people are large and substantially built, and capable of carrying from 40 to 50 men, being outrigged on one side, with a fighting stage on the other. As they all carried fire places and had appliances for rigging a sort of cabin or protection against the weather, it seems probable that the natives are accustomed to go long distances in them. All the canoes that were alongside the schooner before the attack were well furnished with provisions, large fish, yams, roast pork and various fruits. They had also large bundles of short javelins headed with a sort of obsidian or volcanic glass, or a species of flint, which they kept concealed in the bottoms of their canoes.

These people use the betel nut and piri leaf. The lime is carried in a gourd, is used dry and is conveyed to the mouth by means of an ebony stick. The two or three villages that were seen appeared to be of small extent, built upon piles and surrounded by a stockade. While the attack lasted, and indeed for some time afterwards, a loud noise of tomtoms was heard but none were seen in the canoes.

The *Rupak* now rounded the eastern coast of the Island Jesu Maria before alluded to, and several low islands densely covered with cocoanut palm were passed. The schooner then coasted along the northern shore of Admiralty Islands, which is high and appears to be thickly wooded. No canoes came off, which goes to show that most of the natives in that neighbourhood had been implicated in the recent attack on the vessel.

Leaving the Admiralty Islands the Anchorites were made, and in due course the group known as the Hermits was reached. Canoes came off, but the bearing of the natives attracted the suspicion of all on board the schooner. But a few months previous H. M. S. *Alacrity* had visited these islands and administered a pretty severe lesson in consequence of the murder of a Capt. Bird; some of the villages were burnt down and two of the chiefs implicated in the murder were taken to Sydney.

Being short of water it was intended to call at the Exchequers and fill up from a well which had been dug there in the previous year, and from which a good supply had been obtained. The natives on board, however, begged that the schooner should not touch there, and a heavy shower of rain falling obviated the necessity. The Exchequers consists of a very extensive group of coral islands thinly inhabited by a most miserable and degraded race. They are hostile to all strangers and continually at war with the Hermit people. In the afternoon of the 25th July Durour Island was made, which is an island about five miles long, low, with a great number of cocoanut palms; no natives were seen. From this until the 18th August the schooner was beating up for the Pellews, the weather being very unsettled, currents contrary, and as a rule the winds very light.

On the 25th November the Serangani Islands lying to the southward of Mindanao were called at. The Spaniards claim these as part of the Philippines, and they claim also all the islands lying on and above the fifth parallel of latitude as far as Ponapite, the easternmost of the Caroline group. Whalers formerly called at the Serangani Islands to procure provisions, which at certain seasons are cheap and plentiful. The island of Mindanao, the southernmost of the Philippines, is said to be very rich in minerals. Large quantities of bees-wax, coffee and tobacco are produced here, but were difficult to obtain in consequence of restrictions placed in the way of traders. The importation of arms, ammunition, lead, iron and steel is forbidden, but the natives occasionally get supplies from the Serangani Islands, the inhabitants of the latter obtaining them from whalers and other passing vessels in exchange for provisions, which at certain seasons are here plentiful and cheap. Ponies of good size exist here in great number, and game is also plentiful.

Lying to the southward of Serangani are several small uninhabited islands. During the S. W. monsoon the natives of Sangir, an island between the Philippines and the Celebes, come here to catch the hawks-bill and the green turtle, which are then in abundance. These islands produce no food stuffs except a little sago and arrowroot. From here the *Rupak* passed along to the eastward and made the Tulour group, which consists of three principal islands, over which, and the neighbouring islands, the Dutch claim sovereignty, but have no officials stationed here. There are, however, two missionaries on the group appointed and paid by the Netherlands Indian Government, and at irregular intervals a gunboat calls to enquire into complaints.

The natives of the island have for a considerable time had intercourse with whalers, and at one village named Lerong nearly all the people were found to speak English with tolerable fluency. The northern portion of the group is less known; the inhabitants are said to be unruly and to occasionally pirate small craft belonging to the southern islands. The missionaries referred to above have herds of cattle, the stock of which was imported from the Celebes. Whalers formerly supplied themselves here, but they have been getting scarcer and scarcer every year. At the time of the *Rupak's* visit a bullock could be purchased for a little less than $10; goats and pigs can be obtained, but they are scarce and dear. The Tulour Islands are moderately high and well wooded; ebony is abundant, a large proportion of the houses being built of it.

Leaving the Tulour Isles the little known Nanossa group were visited. These consist of seven low lying islands, producing little worth mentioning except potatoes and tarro of an inferior quality. The natives are dependent on the Tulour people for rice, which is the staple food. The people on this group appeared most industrious, the men building canoes and prahus which they barter for rice with the people of Tulour and Sangir. The women are employed in weaving cloth from a species

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of hemp and in making mats, both of which find a ready sale to the southward. The houses of these people are large and strongly built of ebony and other hard wood, and in the centre of each building there is a large common room with appartments for from sixty to seventy families arranged round it. Tortoise-shell and bêche-de-mer can be got here but only in small quantities.

Sangir, which was next visited, lies to the S.W. of Tulour; it is high and has an extinct volcano on the west side, with isolated rocks surrounding it. The cocoanut abounds here and large quantities of oil are produced. There are about half-a-dozen Chinese located on the island who purchase cocoanut oil, giving in exchange goods of European and Chinese manufacture. This island is more immediately under the control of the N. I. Government, the chief paying a small nominal yearly tribute to the Resident of Menado, a town in the north of the Celebes, who regulates the succession and invests them with the emblems of chieftainship. There are two missionaries resident here, and at Taruna there is a church and schoolhouse, apparently very little used, however.

The natives of Nanossa, Tulour and Sangir are of the same race and speak the same language. Their dress is principally made of native cloth, but the head dress consists of an European coloured handkerchief.

From here the *Rupak* went to Guam, the principal Island of the Ladrone or Mariana group. The chief town, San Luis d'Apra, is about 7 miles from the port, to which the only conveyances are bullock carts. The Marianas are used by the Spaniards as a penal settlement, and at the time of the *Rupak's* visit there were about seven hundred convicts on the islands. Every six months a vessel comes from Manila, bringing provisions. Bread, fruits and cocoanuts abound, the former being the staple food of the poorer people, while deer, poultry, pigs, and goats are to be had in plenty.

The town of San Luis d'Apra consists of about 400 houses, ninety per cent. of which are built of wood and the remainder of stone and coral, covered with plaster. The cathedral is rather more than 200 years old, the exterior being unimposing and the enclosure around it is neglected and overgrown with weeds. The Vicar-Apostolic, a gentleman who has been many years resident in the Marianas and talks English fluently, was kind and obliging; in fact all the officials were most courteous and appeared anxious to assist in every way.

Guam was formerly a great resort for whalers. On Guam, Rota and Tinian there are a large number of Caroline Islanders who were brought here several years ago and are anxious to return, numbering in all about 800. Rota is used as a convict settlement from Guam, the most unruly of the Spanish prisoners being sent there. An Englishman has established himself on Tinian. Coasting up, the whole of the Marianas were sighted as were also the Bonins, and Rosario, a small island to the westward of the Bonins was called at. There was no vegetation here beyond a little grass and sage bush; the wreck of a junk was seen on the beach. On the 13th September the *Rupak* arrived in Yokohama.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

At the meeting of the British Association at Glasgow last week, in the Economic Science Section, Mr. Turner read a paper on the Statistics of the of the Indian Opium Revenue. He pointed out the enormous increase of the returns from opium. In eighty-three years (he stated) the drug has yielded to India a total net profit of £184,000,000. The relative importance of this item of revenue has vastly increased. Less than one twentieth of the total revenue at the beginning of the century, it is now between a sixth and a seventh. This great revenue is seriously imperilled by the progress of the poppy in China, and the change of policy of the Chinese Government. During the last ten years the cultivation has spread from the west to the coast, and is now common in provinces where a few years since it was unknown. At the same time there is an evident conflict in the minds of the governors of China. The prohibitory laws against the poppy are not repealed, and during the present year the Viceroy of Kiang Su has made a vigorous attack upon opium smoking by closing thousands of opium dens in Soochow and Nanking. Motives of a political nature impel the Chinese to foster the poppy within the empire, while the strong popular conviction of the evil of opium smoking urges them to destroy the growth of so noxious an article. Fear of Great Britain impedes a general attempt to put down the vice. It is possible, therefore, that things may remain as they are for some time longer, though in the end retribution will come.

SHEEP-FARMING.

(Supplement to No. 19 of the "Nôgiô-Zasshi" (Agricultural Magazine) October 1876.)

As the public are already aware, the Department of Home Affairs notified certain regulations for the purchase wool, but as sheep raising has as yet made no great progress in the country, and there may be some who are unaquainted with the various breeds of sheep, we will therefore give below the notification in full and illustrations representing the different kinds of sheep, with a few remarks about their peculiarities, for the benefit of the public in general.

NOTIFICATION No. 36 OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS.

The regulation for the purchase of sheep wool.

Those who are desirous of selling wool, must first shear the wool off the sheep, it must then be well washed with water, and the weight of the same is to be ascertained after it is perfectly dry. They should present the wool and a statement with the number of sheep they have in their possession, to the authorities of the local office under the jurisdiction of which they live. And those local authorities shall, after ascertaining the proper weight, pay whoever presents the wool from the sinking funds of such local office.

The local authorities shall forward the wool, the name and the address of the grower, the weight and the receipt of the wool to the Branch office of the Bureau of Agricalture at Naitô Shinjiku, Tôkiô, and the purchase money shall be returned from that office to the local authorities, the expenses for the conveyence being defrayed by the local authorities and dealt with in accordance with the above.

When growers are desirous of bringing wool directly to the Branch office of the Bureau of Agriculture, they may either do so themselves, or by a substitute, or by express. When they send wool through the express they must send in their receipt at the same time, so that the purchase money may be forwarded to them. They must also forward their address, the number of head of sheep they have in their possession and weight of the wool they forward. On examination the wool which has been found to be spoiled by oil or insufficient washing will be rejected.

The prices paid shall be for the present as follows:—

Merino	30 *sen*	per pound.
Leicester, Southdown, Cotswold	25 „	„
Chinese	20 „	„

Merino.—Head large and the horns curved, forehead high and legs long, the skin below the throat long and folded. They are naturally strong, their wool resesembles silk and being generally fat are able to bear the cold well. They can be raised either in warm or cold climates, and on average produce from seven to eight pounds of wool yearly. This is the first among sheep.

Leicester.—Wool is long, the head small and has no horns, the wool on the face and legs being white; the back is in a direct horizontal line, the hind legs are slightly bent forward, but being weaker than other species greater care must naturally be taken with them. The wool is long and fine, and the yield is over seven pounds yearly. This sheep grows rapidly, its flesh is good and attains excellent condition.

Southdown.—Wool short, no horns, and black wool covering the face and legs, well framed and naturally strong. They multiply with great rapidity indifferent of the place or mode of raising. The wool is short and curly, each head producing about six pounds of wool annually. The flesh makes delicious food.

Cotswold.—Resembles the Leicester in shape, the wool is about six inches long and is very strong. They produce yearly over seven pounds of wool, are naturally strong and bear the cold well, grow rapidly and their flesh is fair. When raised with care ewes gives birth to two lambs at a time.

All wool seems to contain some greasy substance resembling soap, and the mode in which the sheep can be freed from this oily substance is this. In warm days in May or June the sheep should be placed in a stream where it is deep enough to allow the head of the sheep to remain out of water,

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where they should be washed down with a brush (fresh water is desirable). After they are washed in this manner they should be dried and then sheared. We shall from time to time publish further facts, in more minute manner, concerning the methods of sheep raising.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A regular meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, the 13th instant at the Grand Hotel, Yokohama. In the absence of the President and Vice Presidents, Dr Hepburn occupied the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting, held in Tôkiô on the 22nd November, were read and approved, and the election at the meeting of the council on the 8th instant of the Revd. A. L. Amerman as a member of the Society, was announced.

Mr. Russell Robertson then read a paper on the Caroline Islands.

Mr. J. C. Hall made some interesting observations on the two races that are found in the islands of the Pacific, remarking that our knowledge of the Brown, or Malay Race, is far in excess of that which we possess of the Black Race; and added some information respecting the languages or dialects spoken.

Mr. Cole, a visitor, stated that in consequence of the falling off of the yield in the pearl fisheries off the north of Australia, expeditions to the Caroline Islands were more frequently fitted out from Singapore than had hitherto been the case. He thought that the hostile disposition shown at one of the islands might possibly be considered as an indication that kidnapping had been practised at that particular island.

The Chairman then expressed his sense of the value of the paper, and requested Mr. Robertson to convey to its author the thanks of the Society.

Correspondence.

NATIVE SIGNBOARDS.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Tôkiô, 16th December, 1876.

Dear Sir,—In one of the principal streets of Yedo I lately lit upon the following mysterious inscription:

Enrol Haired Oil.

Being endowed by nature with a disposition which forbids me to accept anything which I cannot understand—my friends and acquaintances say I am a prying and inquisitive fellow—I endeavoured to ascertain by enquiry of the man who exhibited the signboard in question what was the meaning of the legend. I noticed, however, a remarkable indisposition on his part to afford me the slightest information, which, I confess, aroused my suspicions that something of a deep and mystic nature, understood perhaps by but a few, was here intended to be conveyed. It is but right to mention that this reticence upon his part may have been remotely influenced by the fact that at the moment of my enquiry—I am somewhat impetuous—he scalded his mouth severely with a cup of hot water of which he was in the act of partaking. This, I admit, may be considered a trial to a man's temper, but should not, I would maintain, prevent any reasonable individual, even though blassed by a little pain, from at the very least giving, if only out of gratitude for the lecture which I read him upon the beauty of fortitude, a *quid pro quo* in the shape of some reply. He was deaf, however, to all my entreaties, and I am, Sir, now no wiser than I was before. Can you, out of the profundity of your knowledge, relieve my ignorance? An unsolved enigma is to me so many sleepless nights, the loss of so many pounds avoirdupois. I am almost persuaded that it is a cryptogram, and am by no means certain that the villain who turned a deaf ear and a scalded lip towards me, took refuge in the boiling water to escape my enquiries.

Paperlveoar.

is puzzling at first sight but is easily discovered after a little inspection to be a cryptogram of the simplest kind, requiring merely inversion for its elucidation, as any person purchasing the article so advertised can ascertain for himself.

Rock and Haing and Glass to Sale,

has hitherto baffled the most intelligent of investigators, but there are hopes that the offer of a suitable reward may have an influence in directing sustained attention to its solution. It is certain to turn out to be of much deeper import than, as suggested by an ingenious gentleman of this city,

Locks and Hinges and Glass for Sale.

Yours faithfully,

PAUL PRY.

Law Report.

IN H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before H. S. Wilkinson, Esq., Acting Law Secretary.

Wednesday, December 13th, 1876.

This case was continued from the 8th instant, being a charge by Suzaki Sajiro, a Japanese *sonin*, against George Shiras, a blacksmith residing at No. 113, Creek, for having assaulted him with a stone on the morning of the 3rd ultimo.

His Honour said that he understood complainant had received some compensation for the bodily injury received by him at the hands of the accused, and was asked if such was the case.

Geo. Shiras replied that he had paid complainant $20 to meet the expenses incurred through this mishap.

When accused was asked to make any statement, Shiras said that if the amount given by him as compensation were sufficient, he did not think it necessary to make any statement.

His Honour said it was not for him to judge as to the sufficiency of the compensation. The accused must not imagine that he could allow the matter to be compromised in that way. The case had been adjourned from Friday to permit him to make all due recompense for the harm done to complainant, and he hoped such had been made.

Defendant then stated:—I am a blacksmith at No. 113, and on the day in question I was shoeing a horse. The *betto* was in a hurry to be off, and as there were some coolies with a cart in the way I cried to them to clear out. They would not, and I took up a stone and threw it, without the slightest intention of harming anyone, but it glanced off a stick and hit complainant in the eye, but did not hurt him much for no blood appeared. I have made amends for the accident by paying the doctor's fees.

His Honour said he did not believe the stone had been thrown at complainant intentionally, and he would therefore only fine the accused $1 and costs.

THE DECLINE OF REASONABLENESS.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

We are apt to look upon the habits of mind that prevailed in the last century with a feeling of estrangement sometimes approaching to contempt. Our ancestors of the Georgian times seem to us cold and superficial in their dealings with great matters: we marvel, not without a touch of envy, at the compact and complacent view of the world they were able to take, and console ourselves by thinking that it was purchased at the cost of depth and earnestness. We soar in boundless ether on the wings of speculation, and rush violently down steep places to choke ourselves in unfathomable doubt, and flatter ourselves that we shall be rewarded by arriving at something much grander than could be attained by plodding along on the ordinary levels of earth. This may perhaps be so: though it does curiously happen that for the most part the steady going simple minded folk who think of nothing but their own work are still for the most part those who make discoveries, leaving to moralizers of all sorts—who may seem to their hearers to be persons of loftier aims and larger sympathies—the task of accompanying them with a chorus of *Laudamus* or *De profundis* according to their humours and inclinations. However we have not got the blessings of earnestness and enthusiasm, whatever they may be, without paying a price for them. There is one of the qualities indispensable to a healthy mind in which we have made very little advance for the last century, or have perhaps even gone back. Language is not really adequate to deal with the subtle variations of character in one man's life, much less in a nation's; but the best name we can find for what we now mean is *reasonableness*. This is what we find in the leaders of English thought, however great their differences in other respects, in the period which may be said to begin with Locke and end with Gibbon: the keeping of an even and open mind towards all sorts of questions,

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the calm and candid endeavour to do the best work that could be done with such materials as were to be had, coupled with a settled resolution not to be tempted from this to any enterprise of making bricks without straw to build castles in the air withal. They did not talk much about the duty of seeking truth, nor did it so much as occur to them to discuss whether truth might have diverse weights and measures for different kinds of inquiries. But they quietly sought it, using their common sense impartially in all directions, holding fast so much as they could find, and being content therewith; and, strange as it may seem to us in these latter days, and especially to those who profess various forms of enthusiastic belief, they did by these humble means find a good deal, and in many ways founded the house of knowledge so solidly that we can now afford to take our diversion in dancing (or on occasion a free fight) on the upper floors in tolerable safety. And there are certain points of method in which it would be not amiss at this day to pay more attention to their example. First, they were thoroughly convinced of a principle which lies at the root of sound and reasonable thinking; namely, that all our knowledge is only probable. One may find them, of course, making divers assertions as to matters of fact, and making them with apparent confidence, which the later advance of knowledge has shown to require correction or even reversal. But not the thing asserted is here material, but the spirit in which it is asserted. And these men fully recognized that the search for truth comes at last to an estimate of probabilities. To take one conspicuous instance, the whole argument of Butler's great work is founded upon this. They held to the beaten road of experience, and would not be decoyed to the right hand or the left by any of the short cuts of intuition or infallibility. Neither did they despair of knowledge because absolute certainty was unattainable, or rail at the world and esteem it not worth living in because men can ask more questions about it than they seem likely to find an answer for; but they held that notwithstanding the darkness of ultimate problems there are known means whereby we may learn such things as will suffice for the conduct of life. They counted man's life a thing to be enjoyed and improved, rather than a subject for theological apologies or invectives; and they chose not to trouble themselves overmuch with considering why the world is not absolutely good, finding that at all events it is good enough to be worth making the best of. And this frame of mind went along with a loyalty to the truth, and a belief in the singleness of it, which were not the less potent for not being loudly proclaimed. As we have already hinted, these men never supposed that the measure of truth varies according to the inquirer's personal interest in the question. They knew nothing of the transcendental assurance that scorns ordinary proof. It was taken for granted among them that there is but one and the same way of discovering truth in great matters and in small, and that time is wasted in looking for a royal road to evade Nature's toll of labour and patience. They felt that it is the business of a rational man under all circumstances and without distinction of topics to observe facts and exercise his common sense upon them—at some risk, of course, of being wrong after he has done so; but on pain of being all but certainly wrong, and that in a much less hopeful or profitable manner (for the mistakes of genuine seekers are often fruitful), if he should do otherwise. In short, we find in them the temper in which it becomes a wise man to face difficult inquiries; a high-minded simplicity in the conception of their aims, a straightforward industry in pursuing them, and a moderation of desire which, proceeding not from a slavish humility, but from a just estimate of man's powers and a cheerful acquiescence in the conditions imposed upon them, in nowise hindered the strength and thoroughness of their work.

If you look now to our present condition in these respects, we cannot pronounce it wholly satisfactory. Not that the real leaders of knowledge have fallen off either in single-minded devotion to truth, or in the cautious and steadfast moderation that bespeaks the true scientific mind. The contrary is every day made manifest in their works. But the number of persons to whom those works are more or less known is out of all proportion greater than it has ever been before. And hence arises a mischief which only the still continuing spread of knowledge, becoming deeper as well as broader, can be trusted to cure. Not a few of the would-be learners go away with information that is not in truth worthy to be called learning. They possess themselves of the results, but have no understanding of the methods which led to them, and have therefore no clear apprehension of the limits within which they are to be accepted, or even of the significance of the results themselves. They run away with approximate statements and take upon themselves to draw absolute conclusions from them; and this not only to their own discomfiture, but to the discredit of science in general. For persons of ordinary instruction will not always be at the pains to distinguish the superficial dogmatism of second-hand expounders from the decided but measured language of those who speak of their own knowledge; and there springs up a vague mistrust of a certain "scientific arrogance" which is unjustly ascribed to men of science at large. But the very people who denounce "scientific arrogance" are only too glad to fall into it themselves when it suits their purposes. They will declaim against a probable hypothesis, avowedly put forward only as an hypothesis, as a work of rash and impious presumption, and yet they will not shrink from taking up some unsettled or even extremely doubtful physical supposition and deducing from it by way of infallible demonstration a variety of consequences which they are pleased to suppose to be for the glory of the Creator and the edification of intelligent creatures, as many as they can get to listen to them. The mischief of the dogmatism that springs from half-knowledge is much increased by another sort of dogmatism which sets itself up beside or against knowledge altogether. Whether in alliance or in conflict, the two react upon and foster one another. Pretensions are openly made, and are often maintained with great ability and eloquence, to the possession of sources of certainty different in kind from the means by which men are accustomed to assure themselves of matters of fact for the purposes of ordinary life. Hence our generation reaps a rich and tangled crop of moral and political hallucinations, sentimental theology, and pseudo-scientific fancies; hence are born the various philosophies, Protean in their shapes, as is the way of nerveless creatures, whose secret is summed up in the one article:—I *will* believe it because it is nice; hence we have learned the habit of dallying with falsehood and imposture, while we cloak a diseased mental craving under the specious name of candid investigation—an art in which we have so far advanced that educated society can find its pastime on the verge, for aught we know yet, of a European war, in gravely discussing the inspiration of a crumb of slate-pencil and surmising that after all there must be something in it. Here candid investigators will probably charge us with "scientific arrogance." How do we know what is possible? or how do we know that the laws of nature are immutable? Truly, we do not profess to know; we are content with a practical judgment of probabilities. It is possible that all the analogies of sane human experience may be wrong; but we shall try a good many other hypotheses first. It is possible that stores of energy hitherto overlooked by science should produce the same sort of effects under the same sort of conditions, which one would expect beforehand to be produced by the familiar agencies of human trickery; it is possible that the ordinary symptoms of an epileptic delusion should in one singular case be the marks of a divine or a revelation; but it may nevertheless be more probable that A is a clever rogue who has not—or has—been found out, and that B and D, very worthy and even intelligent persons, who have been deceived by A, than that all the foremost observers of nature from Archimedes to Faraday should have been purblind.

But this is only one extreme instance of the pains and penalties that visit us for crude and partial knowledge, and still more perhaps, for want of disinterestedness in the pursuit of truth. We profess higher motives than our fathers, but none the less pick and choose facts to suit our preconceived notions. Nowadays almost everybody has a system, and it is hardly possible for a man with a system to be reasonable. There are few controversies on which we might not moralize from this text. After all our soarings and declamations we shall perhaps come round to the ways of the despised eighteenth century and the common sense of mankind. Two years ago Professor Jowett advised theologians to go back and take up the reasonable and truly scientific handling of their theme where Bishop Butler left it. The advice was little relished at the time; but we hear that it may meet with more attention now that it has been in substance repeated by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Mr. Peters, of Arbroath, second mate of the *Strathmore*, at the time of the wreck on the Crozet Islands, was last week presented with a medal by the Board of Trade, in recognition of his services at the time of the wreck, and also for aid rendered to the sufferers during their long captivity. A letter from Miss Worsley, the lady who survived, was read, in which she bore testimony to the gallant conduct of Mr. Peters. In reply Mr. Peters said that should circumstances unfortunately require his services again, he hoped he would be found ready to perform his duty.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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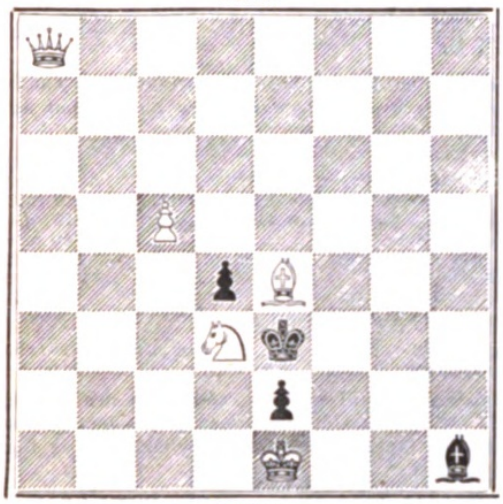
PROBLEM

By W. H. T. Yokohama.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

SOLUTION OF REVD. G. McARTHUR'S PROBLEM OF LAST WEEK.

White.	Black.
1.—R. to Q.'s 7.	1.—K. to Q.'s 5.
2.—R. to Q. Kt.'s 5.	2.—Any move.
3.—Kt. to K.'s 3, or K. B.'s 5, mate.	
	1.—K. to K.'s 3.
2.—R. to K.'s 7, ch.	2.—K. to Q.'s 3.
3.—Kt. to K.'s 4, mate.	

If Black makes a Queen or takes the Pawn with the Rook, the reply is Kt. to K. B.'s 4, dis. ch., and mate next move.

Correct answers received from E.J.R., C.B. and Delta, Yokohama; W.B.M., and W.H.S. Tokiô.

SOLUTION OF ENIGMA BY "A SHEFFIELD GRINDER" LAST WEEK.

1.—B. takes Kt. (ch.)	1.—R. interposes.
2.—P. to Kt.'s 8 becoming B.	2.—P. moves.
3.—B. to Q. R.'s 2.	3.—K. takes P.
4.—B. to B.'s 4, dis. ch. mate.	

Correct answer received from W. B. M., Tôkiô.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 9, *Hedwig*, Swedish barque, Oberg, 362, from Shanghai, Kerosene, to C. & J. Trading Co.

Dec. 10, *Oceanic*, British steamer, Parsell, 3,707, from Hongkong, Dec. 4, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.

Dec. 10, *Tibre*, French steamer, De Gerard, 1,726, from Hongkong, Dec. 4, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

Dec. 10, *Sumida Maru*, Japanese steamer, Gorlach, 690, from Hakodate, Dec. 8, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Dec. 12, *Genkai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Burdiss, 1,917, from Kobe, Dec. 9, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Dec. 14, *Hiroshima Maru* Japanese steamer, Furber, 1,870, from Shanghai and ports, Dec. 7, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Dec. 15, *Shilio Maru* Japanese steamer, Wynn, 600, from Kobe, Dec. 12, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Dec. 15, *Bombay*, British steamer, Smith, 1,327, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

Dec. 15, *Devana*, British ship, May, 850, from London, General, to L. Knüffler & Co.

Dec. 15, *Modeste*, H. B. M. corvette, Captain Buller, 1,405, 14 guns, from Kobe.

Dec. 16, *Dragon*, British steamer, Grevatt, 472, from Kobe, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 10, *Yorkshire*, British steamer, Longley, 1,771, for Kobe, General, despatched by Wilkin & Robison.

Dec. 12, *Oceanic*, British steamer, Parsell, 3,707, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

Dec. 12, *Malacca*, British steamer, Edmonds, 1,709 for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co

Dec 12, *Montgomeryshire*, British steamer Sturrock, 1,116, for Kobe, General, despatched by J. C. Fraser & Co.

Dec. 13, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, 2,119, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Dec 14 *Toyoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, Thompson, 656, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Dec. 15, *Sumida Maru*, Japanese steamer, Gorlach, 690, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamship *Oceanic* from Hongkong:—Miss G. Curtis, Messrs. E. C. Ray, W. F. Spicer, U.S.N., F. Koch; and 132 Chinese in the steerage

Per Steamship *Tibre* from Hongkong:—Messrs. Chalvel, Niwa, Okuda and Allard

Per Steam-ship *Genkai Maru* from Kobe.—Messrs. C. Braess, J. W. Sutherland and W. H. Henriques.

Per Steam-ship *Malacca* for Hongkong.—Mrs. Furniss, Chong Chee and wife, Messrs. Gardner and Richmond; and 9 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Oceanic*: For San Francisco.—Mrs Morong, Mrs. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. E. Webb and Son, Messrs. R. M. Vaughan, E. N. Gill, A. L. R. Smith, M. Oltorini, B. J. Blatchford, G. Farley, Jr., P. Mazzouki, P. Savio, E. Pini, M. Dell'Oro, P. Locatelli, Wm. Alard, G. Bolmida, M. Schmidzu, J. E. Cordova, A. Wixon, J. L. Elliott, W. F. Spicer, F. Koch. For Paris.—Messrs. Thomas, Tarbarde l. For Liverpool—A. J. R. Waters.

Per Steam-ship *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—Messrs. Okamoto, Arisawa, E. C. Ray, C. Braess, D. Stephen, J. Christison, Nagami, Tokano, Furiyama, C. W. Kinder, Jenkinson, Karizaki, Shimoya, Fujita, Terada, Okutsu, Ishikawa, Hyushi, Kataoka, Kobayashi, and Geo. Whiteley.

Per Steam-ship *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—Col. J. G. Hoggridge, Captain J. R. Ramey, Captain J. K. Thorndike, Captain K. S. Walter, Messrs. M. Hodgson, U.S.N., J. F. Richardson, F. de Azevede, J. J. Van der Pot, Faber, Oestmann, W. Hall, and 18 Japanese in the cabin; and 1 European, 3 Chinese, and 303 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Bombay* from Hongkong.—Mrs. Lambert and infant Mr. and Mrs. Biggleston, Mr. Kachett, and 1 Chinese.

CARGO.

Per Steam ship *Malacca* for Hongkong.—

Silk for England	342 bales.
France	59 „
Italy	20 „
Total ...	421 bales.

Per Steam-ship *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports—

Treasure	$150,190
„	*yen* 129,109

Per Steam ship *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—

Treasure	$49 930
„	*yen* 371,2 0

Per Steam ship *Bombay* from Hongkong.

Ex *Kashgar*	123 packages.
Local	2,036 „
Total ...	2,159 packages.

REPORTS.

The *Oceanic* reports leaving Hongkong on the 4th instant. Had a strong monsoon up to 27°. N. 125°. East followed by light winds from the northward. Strong N.W. and westerly winds along the Japan Coast right into port, arriving at anchorage at 6 a.m. on the 10th instant.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS

		Destination
Bombay	Smith	
Chili Maru	... ...	...Laid up.
Courier	... ...	...Laid up.
Dragon	Grevatt	...
Genkai Maru	Burdiss	...
Hiroshima Maru	Furber	...Shanghai.
Kamgawa Maru	... ...	...Laid up.
Massilia	... ...	...Laid up.
Menzaleh	Pasqualini ...	...Hongkong
Nugata Maru	... ...	...Yokoska.
Sea Gull	Acfort	...
Shalio Maru	Thompson	
Tibre...	De Gerard	

SAILING SHIPS

Caroline	35	Müller ...	...	...
Charles L. Pearson ...	666	Swain ...	...	...
Devana	850	May ...	...	...
Ferris S. Thompson...	531	Potter ...	...	...Kobe.
Hedwig	362	Oberg ...	...	...
John Mackean	198	...	...	...
Jupiter	36	Hoffman ...	...	
Lottie	25	Johnson ...	...	...
Peeress	780	Miller ...	...	...Kobe.
Rupak	100	Gill ...	...	...
Spirit of the Age ...	347	Johnston ...	...	...
Tori	55	Williams ...	...	...

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOR.

German frigate	... Vineta ...	...	Captain Count von Montz.
U. S. flagship	... Tennessee ...		Captain Young.
French corvette	... La Jocheterie.		Captain Brennier, at Yokoska.
H. B. M. corvette	... Modeste ...		Captain Buller.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—During the past week the market has been very irregular. The fact of some holders having shown a disposition to accept very low prices brought forward a few buyers, but sales have not been satisfactory, and generally made below quotations.

Grey Shirtings:—								
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.50 to $1.90	White Shirtings:—			
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,,	1 90 to 2 40	60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in.	per pce.		2.20 to 2.40
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,,	1.70 to 2.40½	Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2—3 lb.	per lb.		0.75 to 0.92½
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,,	2.25 to 2 70	Black Velvets			7.50 to 8.50
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.40 to 1.60	English Drills 15 lbs. 40 yds, 30 in.			2.60 to 2.70
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.10 to 1 25	Taffachelass	12 yds, 43 in.		2.00 to 2.25

Yarns.—

No 16 to 24	per picul...	$28 00 to 32 00	No. 38 to 42 ...per picul... $38.50 to 41.50
No. 28 to 32	per picul...	$30 00 to 35 00	Reverse Twist 16-24 ,, .. $30.00

Woollens.—The dullness we have formerly complained of still prevails, and there are no fresh transactions to record with the exception of some small sales in plain *Mousseline de Laines* at considerably lower rates. Prices for all other articles must also be quoted considerably lower, although entirely nominal, as there is no business doing to test them.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	4 75 to 6.75	Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in...	0.25 to 0.30
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	4 25 to 5.25	Multicolored ,,	30 yds.	30 in...	0.30 to 0.36
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.	4.00 to 5.25	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in...		0.80 to 1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in.	0 24 to 0.33	Presidents	54 in to 56 in...		0.75 to 0.80
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds	32 in.	5.75 to 6.00	Pilots	54 in. to 56 in...		0.45 to 0.60
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	16 50 to 17.50	Union	54 in. to 56 in...		0.60 to 0.75
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	12.00 to 13.00	Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs...	per lb	0.42 to 0.48
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in.	0.17 to 0.19				

Sugar.—Our market is rather weak and we have no transactions to report.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul...	$4 40	China No. 4 Kook-fah ...per picul.. $6.00
,, in basket	,,	...$4 20	,, No. 5 Kong-fun ,, ...$5 40
Taiwanfoo in bag...	,,	...$4.30	,, No. 6 E-pak ,, ...$4.50
do. in basket...	,,	...$4.10	Swatow Brown ,, ...$3.40
China No 1 Ping-fah	,,	...$7.75	Daitong ,, ...$3.80
,, No. 2 Ching-pak	,,	...$7.10	Japan Rice ,, $2.30 to $2.35
,, No. 3 Ke-pak	,,	...$6 50	Kerosene Oil $3.90

Kerosene Oil.—The market a little weaker through forced auction sales.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Since our last a considerable change has taken place in the market.—Telegrams having been received which encourage the expectation of the maintainance of peace in Europe, prices have rapidly risen, and close firm at the following quotations, which, compared with the previous ones, and taking into account the rise in the rate of exchange, show an advance of 10 to 12 per cent. on the laid down cost.

Deliveries since the 9th instant are nearly 600 piculs, and the stock is decreasing. Oshius have a large share in the demand, and some parcels of filature silk are held at $1,000.

	At Exchange 4/5½ in London.	*At Exchange 5.70 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*
Hanks.—Best No. 1 & 2	$850 to 850	32/5 to 33/2 91 to 93
,, Good No. 2	$800 to 810	31/3 to 31/8 88 to 89
,, Medium No. 2½	$770 to 790	30/2 to 30/10 84 to 86
,, C'mon. No 3	$710 to 760	29/2 to 29/10 81 to 83
,, Inferior No 4 & 5	$680 to 720	26/10 to 28/4 75 to 79

	At Exchange 4/5½ in London.	*At Exchange 5.70 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*
Oshiu—Best	$750 to 780	29/5 to 30/6 82 to 85
,, Medium to Good	$720 to 740	28/4 to 29/2 79 to 81
Kakeda—Best	$900 to 930	35/ to 36/1 98 to 101
,, Medium to Good	$830 to 850	32/5 to 33/2 91 to 93
Filature Silk	$880 to 950	34/3 to 37/ 96 to 103

Tea.—The closing week has been devoid of interest in our Tea market, most buyers holding aloof, and operations which are small and unimportant being principally for Californian orders. Settlements only amount to 900 piculs.

Advices from New York seem growing more discouraging daily, and with current rates of exchange and high steamer freight, no chance of margin is left for shippers. The season is fast drawing to a close and the experiences of the last two years would tend to show that late shipments would hardly pay even if the first cost was almost nominal. We therefore are inclined to fix our total export for season 1876-77 as being rather under than over 22 million pounds, unless a very improved state of affairs can be reported on the American markets, and further orders are sent out for execution here.

Common	$ 9.00 to 12.00	Fine	$25.00 to 28 00
Good Common	13.00 to 15 00	Finest	32.00 to 36 00
Medium	16 00 to 18.00	Choice	nominal
Good Medium	19.00 to 21.00		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Rates have been very firm throughout the week, touching 4/5¾ for 6 months' sight, but something like a panic has set in at the close, and rates are nominal at 4/4 for 6 months' sight Bank Bills; no Private Paper offering.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 4d.	On Shanghai—Bank sight	75
,, Bank Bills on demand	4s 3d.	,, Private 10 days sight	76
,, Private 6 months' sight	4s. 4¼d.	On New York—Bank Bills on demand	102
On Paris—Bank Sight	5.40	,, 30 days sight Private	104
,, Bank 6 months' sight	5.50	On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	102
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.62½	,, 30 days sight Private	104
On Hongkong—Bank sight	par.	Kinsatz	387
,, Private 10 days' sight	¼ % dis.	Gold Yen	387

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BROADWELL'S
BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Studding artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,

d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

GO-GAKU H'TORI ANNAI,

OR

GUIDE TO SELF INSTRUCTION,

In English and Japanese,

In 3 Vols.,

BY

LIEUTENANT F. BRINKLEY,

R. of Artillery.

The Japanese Government having GRANTED THE COPYRIGHT of this work, its price IS NOW REDUCED TO

THREE DOLLARS.

May be obtained at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. and Messrs. F. WELMORE & Co.

Yokohama, October 27, 1875.

THE "HIOGO NEWS."

PUBLISHED AT HIOGO EVERY

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION $24 per Annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at

"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE.

Yokohama, February 12, 1874 tf.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

NORTON'S PILLS

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old Inhabitant of Bromsgrove, near Warmister, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for the aged, and I consider they would be of great service to a good many people if they knew of their value. I am, Sir, yours truly,

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

August 26, 1876. 26ts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.

March 4 1876 52 ins.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

Composed of [illegible] These Lozenges contain no [illegible] can take them with [illegible] object is speedy and certain. [illegible] strongly recommended by the [illegible] of

COUGHS,

ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS,

ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

KEATING'S [illegible] prepared by THOMAS KEATING, St. Paul's [illegible] By all Chemists, in bottles.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PLEASANT [illegible] MEAT, both in appearance and taste, [illegible] the only certain [illegible] INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a fact [illegible] and [illegible] It is especially adapted for children. Sold [illegible] and Chemists.

CAUTION.—The public are respectfully requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark as herein shown. THOMAS KEATING, LONDON, EXPERT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Refuse [illegible] and Chemicals [illegible]

TRADE MARK.

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BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,
supplying the
HIGHEST AMOUNT OF NOURISHMENT
in the
MOST DIGESTIBLE AND CONVENIENT FORM.

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July 8, 1876. 1f. 26ins.

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BEST SEEDS

ARE GROWN AND SUPPLIED BY

SUTTON & SONS

VEGETABLE SEEDS
FLOWER SEEDS
FARM SEEDS
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BEST QUALITY ONLY.

DELIVERED FREE TO ANY PORT IN ENGLAND.

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NO AGENTS.

SEE TRADE MARK ON EVERY PACKET

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PACKETS SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR EVERY CLIMATE.

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EACH ASSORTMENT CONTAINS BEST AND MOST SUITABLE KINDS.

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And at LIVERPOOL & MANCHESTER,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

Billiard Room Furniture Manufacturers,
Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. M. THE QUEEN;

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL, CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

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Yokohama, August 12, 1876. 52ins.

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AT CHEAPEST RATES.

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INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,

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Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
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ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
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FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
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BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
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PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
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OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

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PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

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June 10, 1876. 12ms.

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WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

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MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World

May 17th, 1873. tf.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 52.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its efflux.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

The news from Nagoya concerning the Mi ye *ken* is sufficiently alarming. Telegraphic despatches announce that a serious disturbance has broken out among the farmers of Isé, who seem to have given way to uncontrolled riot, the cause being their objection to the new mode of levying the land-tax. The outbreak commenced at Kumodzu, the rioters from which place were quickly joined by some from Uyeno, Kambé, Yokkaichi and Kuwana in the Mié *ken*, and others from the neighbouring Aichi *ken*. As they gained in numbers they seem to have increased in violence, and it is reported that the important towns of Tsu and Matsuzaka, and the smaller ones of Uyeno and Shiroku have been set fire to, and it is also feared that Yokkaichi has not entirely escaped. Traffic along the Tokaidô is interrupted. Mr. Kitadai, *Gen Daijô* of the *Naimusho*, with other officials and a strong force of police, have been despatched by steamer to the disturbed district, and it is to be presumed that the troops of the Nagoya garrison will be called upon to assist in suppressing the riot.

The affray between the sailors of the *Vineta* and the native population at Takashima-chô on Wednesday evening, is the more to be deplored on account of the previous excellent behaviour of the men, to which ample testimoney has been borne. It is yet unknown what was the origin of the disturbance, nor can we doubt that the horribly poisonous liquors sold in the town had something to do with it. The men become easily inoxicated with these, become quarrelsome, possibly among themselves, begin to hit about indiscriminately, and a row ensues. The police are summoned, and the only way in which small men can cope with large men is by the use of weapons of some sort. A man falls and he is instantly struck on the head to prevent his rising. The intention may not be to kill, but he is killed nevertheless, and two fine men, full of health and vigour an hour before, never returned to the ship alive. We doubt whether much will come of the enquiry now being made into the matter. The foreigners, who certainly are nearly always at fault, at least in the beginning of these frays, try to screen themselves and each other, and no one can prove who gave a fatal blow in a night attack. But the affair is very sad, and while we quite appreciate the difficulties of the police, these blows at the back of the head revealed by the *post mortem* examinations, show that men are violently struck from behind. In dealing with large drunken men the Japanese should be taught to trust to their activity rather than to savagely heavy blows with their truncheons.

It was generally known that the prolonged visit to Tôkio of Mr. Oyama, Governor of the Kagoshima *ken*, was due to the indisposition of the Satsuma men to accept the late measure of the Government for the capitalization of the pensions and hereditary incomes of the nobles and gentry. They pleaded that in view of their renowned and steadfast loyalty, and the prominent part they had played at the time of the Restoration, their pensions should be secured to them *in perpetuo*. But it was obvious that this involved a very grave injustice to the people of all the other *ken*, and the demand, would, if complied with, tend to perpetuate that very independence of the Satsuma men from the control of the Central Government, which has been one of its most embarrassing difficulties since the Restoration. But the case was admittedly one for compromise. The demands made by the *ken* were extravagant, inasmuch as compliance with them would have involved the concession of a practical autonomy to the province, and have left pure feudalism intact in one portion of the Empire, from all other parts of which it had been swept away. But there is apparently a general feeling abroad in the country that some special concession may not inequitably be made to the Satsuma men on the ground of their past services to the Imperial family, and though it cannot take the form which they demand, it may serve to record the value set upon those services. If we judge correctly—and it is somewhat difficult to do this—the measure lately issued under the hand of the Prime Minister, and embodied in a translation elsewhere, entitled 'The Commutation of Pensions Measure,' is the compromise offered to the Satsuma men by the Government on this question. It seems to grant an extended time rather to the larger than the smaller pensions, which must be the most numerous, and thus conciliates the higher rather than the lower and more numerous class of pensioners. But it may be presumed to represent terms which Mr. Oyama knows that the men of the *ken* will accept, and thus we may fairly hope that the forebodings of the writer in the *Chôya Shimbun*, whose article we reproduce, are groundless.

It appears that the Community are unwilling to pay for the expense of lighting the streets with gas. The settlements has, we understand, been thoroughly canvassed, and the result is that subscriptions are promised to the extent of $280 (with probably another $20 or 30) per month. The total sum required was $420 per month for lighting the streets every day throughout the year, but as it seems useless to expect such a sum to be forthcoming, the Committee will endeavour to make the amount promised up to about $350, which will enable them to conclude a contract for lighting the streets about 23 days in the month, thus dispensing with the lamps on such nights as the moon gives the necessary light.

The members of the Club Germania gave a most successful entertainment last night to a large number of invited guests, commencing with a performance by their Dramatic Corps of

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two pieces of which the following are epitomes, both affording unbounded amusement to the audience.

1733 THALERS, 22½ SILVER GROSCHEN.

Külbchen, a speculator in houses, and the husband of *Malwine*, (their daughter *Julie* being about to be married to *Paul Selling*, a book-keeper,) is haunted by the fact that he is daily robbed—he knows not how or by whom—to the extent of seven and a half groschen. He conceals the fact from his wife, but confides it to his friend *Krähhahn*, who is invited to the wedding. *Malwine*, whom *Krähhahn* has gallantly saluted on discovering her to be the wife of his old friend, also confides to him that, distrusting *Külbchen's* mania for building, she has taken the daily missing sum from her husband's *porte-monnaie*, in order to set it aside as a portion for *Julie*, and begs *Külbchen* to present the proceeds of her motherly duplicity to the bride as his own gift. He consents, but, being something of a rhymster, preludes his offering by some old lines which he had introduced into *Malwine's* bouquet-holder on the occasion of her own mariage many years ago. *Külbchen*, who saw *Krähhahn* salute *Malwine*, and remembers the verses, is suddenly fired with the suspicion that his wife and his friend have concealed from him an old passion by which he has been deceived, and the magnitude of the sum presented by *Krähhahn* to *Julie* inflames this suspicion. All is explained when arithmetic proves that the sum only represents the provident little embezzlements of which *Malwine* has been guilty in *Julie's* interest; *Külbchen* regains his long lost equanimity, and his wife and friend are restored to his confidence.

THE SUNDAY-SPORTSMEN.

Schnubbe, a miller, has a niece, *Eimile*, beloved by and in love with *Edward*, whom *Schnubbe* dislikes and threatens to shoot if he comes near the mill.

Kinne and *Lademann* are two Sunday-sportsmen who resort to the neighbourhood of the mill, and one of whom, in the momentary absence of the other, buys a hare from a peasant, pretending he has shot it, which proves to be nothing less than a stolen and murdered pet of *Emilie's*.

The lovers concoct a plot to frighten *Schnubbe* into compliance with their wishes, and he is led to believe that he has shot *Edward*, at whom he presented and fired his gun, believing it to be unloaded. As *Edward* falls, pretending to be wounded, two other shots are heard which come from the cockneys, who thought the rustling of the bushes betokened the presence of game, and who are horrified to find that a man said to be dying has been carried into the mill. All are thus seized with the fear that they have killed *Edward*, and the complication is increased by *Emilie's* laments over her hare "*Peter*," whose name is presumed by the cockneys to be that of the wounded man. Each tries to exonerate himself and throw the blame elsewhere, though convinced that he is the author of the mishap, which can only be concealed by putting the body into a sack and throwing it into the mill-stream. Edward, feigning death, is about to be thus disposed of, when, during the momentary absence of *Lademann* and *Schnubbe*, he asserts his uninjured condition, leaps from the sack, throws it over *Kinne*, and tells him not to move if he values his life. *Emilie* suddenly cries out that *Edward's* friends have come in quest of him, and the miller, thinking that all is lost, bewails his harshness towards him, and vows he would gladly give his niece to him were it now but possible. Edward steps forward, takes the miller at his word, claims and embraces *Emilie*, and all are relieved from their embarrassments.

By the kind permission of the Captain and Officers, the band of H. I. G. M.'s S. *Vineta* was in attendance, and at the conclusion of the dramatic performance dancing was commenced and kept up until a late hour.

Mr. C. W. Goodwin left for Shanghai in the *Hiroshima Maru* on Wednesday last to assume the duties of Acting Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of China and Japan.

The long felt want of a system of Pilotage Regulations has been filled by the issue of a code under the hands of the Prime Minister. It will be found *in extenso* elsewhere.

In the Kanagawa Saibansho judgment was this morning given in the case of Malcolm, Willcox & Co., *v.* Yokoyama Yensuke, in favour of defendant. The Court found plaintiffs plea that the velvet in question was according to sample quite contradicted by the evidence, and, in consequence, defendant was quite justified in refusing to take delivery of the goods, and therefore gave a verdict in accordance.

The P. M. S. Company intend to despatch the *Alaska* for San Francisco on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at daylight.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 18th.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

The departure of Government officials for the Bonin Islands has been delayed till the 20th instant, as the vessel which is to take them there is not fully prepared for the trip yet.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

Mr. Iwakura will leave Kiôto to return to the capital on or about the 20th instant.

From the same.

The police force which was sent to Yamaguchi *ken* during the rebellion returned to Tôkiô on the 14th instant.

From the same.

The head office of the Department of Railways has hitherto been stationed at Osaka, but will shortly be removed to Shinbashi, Tôkiô.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

Mr. Takagi Samuro, the Japanese Vice-Consul at New York, has been promoted to the post of Consul.

From the same.

The families of the six policemen, and a messenger of the 4th Police Station in Tôkiô, who came to an untimely death by an accident during the late fire, have all received 130 *yen* as compensation.

From the same.

A fire broke out at Niigata on the 8th instant which destroyed 55 houses.

From the same.

Three years have now passed since the Ohno Bank failed, with liabilities to the extent of 3,500,000 *yen*. On and after the 19th instant the directors will endeavour to make such arrangements with the creditors of the Bank that business may be resumed early next year.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

Mr. Yano, the editor of the late *Saifu Shimbun*, has been found guilty of treason in having published in No. 57 of his issue, dated February 15th, 1876, the following:—"Should the Government on some future day cause mal-administration and bring misery upon the people thereby, it would be reasonable to change such a Government, as Mencius has said that "when the country is in danger the ruler should be changed." For this offence Mr. Yano has been sentenced to 18 month's imprisonment, but being at present incarcerated for an offence against the Press-laws, the time he has already served of the first sentence has been deducted from the last one, leaving him a balance of nearly 15 months to remain in prison.

Tuesday, 19th.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

The *Hiroshima Maru* brought from Osaka on the 19th instant 370,000 *yen* in silver coin, and also 307 sheep from Shanghai for the Department of Agricultural Industry.

From the same.

A newspaper to be called the *Kwanpu Shimbun* is to be published at Kôfu in Kôshu.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

A fire broke out at Kitaômon-chô, Tôkio, at 5 p.m. on the 16th instant which destroyed nine houses.

From the same.

The editors of the newspapers of Tôkiô held a meeting at a tea house at Nabe-chô, Tôkiô, on the evening of the 16th instant.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

Fifty police constables with five sergeants started from Tôkiô for Ibaraki *ken* at 3 p.m. on the 16th instant.

From the same.

Mr. Oyama, the editor of the *Kanayomi Shimbun* of Yokohama, was fined 10 *yen* on the 15th instant for an offence against the Libel-laws.

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From the same.

It is reported that a disturbance has arisen in the Kagoshima *ken* (Satsuma) which the elder Saigo tried to suppress, but, failing in his efforts to do so, he fled and hid himself among the hills.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

While the steamer *Tsuruga Maru* was on her way to Kishiu from Osaka on the 19th instant, she was caught in a violent gale and driven on shore on the Kishiu coast.

Wednesday, 20th.

That game is not so scarce in Japan as many people think is shown by the fact that a shooting party, a few days ago, bagged 27½ brace of pheasants and a couple of woodcock in a day and a half, there being only two guns for the first half day, and three guns for the succeeding day. This is perhaps the best bag ever made in Japan.

We were yesterday informed by the Agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Company that the cable between Nagasaki and Vladivostock is interrupted.

From the *Chuga Shimbun*.

The large number of Japanese living at Shanghai are greatly inconvenienced because they have no medical men of their own nationality amongst them. Chinese doctors are too ignorant and untrustworthy, and to employ European or American doctors is too expensive, so the Japanese priests of the Shinshiu sect of Buddhists, who have an establishment in Shanghai, are about to attach a hospital to it which will be under the care of Japanese medical men skilled in the western school of medicine.

From the same.

As the Mikado will pass through Yokohama next January on his way to Kiôto, the various Government buildings will be decorated on the occasion.

From the same.

A certain Mr. Scott has purchased 25,000 boxes of matches manufactured by men who are now undergoing imprisonment with hard labour at Tobe, Yokohama, and has sent them to Shanghai.

From the *Akebono Shimbun*.

The powder magazine of the Army Department is to be removed to Itabashi, Tôkiô.

From the same.

An epidemic has broken out among the horses in the capital, to which many of those in the Imperial stable have succumbed.

Thursday, 21st.

About seven o'clock last night a quarrel arose in Takashima-chô among a number of sailors from the German corvette *Vineta*. The origin of the row is unknown, but the result was a general attack by the sailors on all who came within their reach, and the destruction of the furniture of the house they were visiting. The police from the station close at hand attempted to check the destruction which was going on, but were assaulted by the sailors and put to flight, being closely pursued along the road by their assailants, who broke many of the *jinrikishas* they came across, assaulting the coolies. Assistance was sent for, meanwhile, to the Central Police Station, whence a large force was despatched, which arrived at the scene about eight o'clock, to find that the disturbance was over, but with the sad result that in the general fight which seems to have occurred a German sailor had been killed by a blow on the forehead, two others had suffered contusions, while some of the *jinrikisha* coolies and policemen had been severely handled. At present it is unknown by whose hands the German sailor met his death.

From the *Akebono Shimbun*.

As His Majesty the Mikado will preside over the opening of the Railway when at Kiôto in January next, preparations are now being made for that event.

From the same.

Mr. Mutsu will act as Vice-President of the *Genrô-In* during the absence of its President, H. I. H. Arisugawa no Miya, who will accompany H. M. the Mikado to Kiôto next month.

From the *Chuga Shimbun*.

The session of the *Genrô-In* was closed to-day (20th inst.), without any ceremony. The newspapers were in error in reporting that it was the intention of H. M. the Mikado to be present on the occasion.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

A letter from Kagoshima *ken* (Satsuma) states that the elder Saigô and about ten others are about to start from that *ken* for Tôkiô.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

H. I. H. Arisugawa no Miya has invited the members of the *Genro-In* to dine with him at the Rikiu palace, Shiba, to-day (the 20th instant).

From the same.

Sixty *shizoku* of Fukushima and Awomori *ken* enrolled themselves in the police force of Tôkiô recently.

From the same.

The machine shop which has been established by the Bureau of Police has succeeded in turning out two fire engines constructed after the foreign plan, of which a trial was made yesterday.

From the *Hochi Shimbun*.

The crop this year in Aichi *ken* (Owari) has been a failure, and the farmers have been greatly distressed thereby. In consequence they have found the new land-tax press heavily on them, and have therefore met together to devise some means of escaping it, there being a great disinclination on their part to pay it.

Friday, 22nd.

The Agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Company yesterday informed us that the Singapore and Penang cable was interrupted. It seems that this cable has been out of order for some time, but the Eastern Extension Company expect now to restore communication in a few days. The last message received through this line from London was dated the 16th instant, and the latest viâ Vladivostock the 18th instant.

The Great Northern Telegraph Co.'s steamer *H. C. Orstad* was expected to arrive at Nagasaki from Shanghai last night, in which case she would proceed to Vladivostock at noon to-day for the purpose of repairing the cable.

The following appeared in the *Japan Gazette* yesterday evening.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR,—It has been represented to me by a friend that in making use of the epithets I employed in my former letter to you I subjected myself to the imputation of having been actuated by feelings of animosity against the gentleman who edites the *Japan Mail*. I wholly disclaim such feelings, and all intention of having wished to gratify personal ill-will towards him. My letter was written, principally on public grounds; and as a protest against what I considered to be violent and unjust attack on the private character of an absent man, who filled a position of public trust in this country, and that position, in my opinion, honorably and efficiently. But in wording the conclusion I drew from these premisses, I had no wish to impute personal cowardice, or falsehood, to the Editor of the *Mail* in his private capacity; and as it appears that my letter may admit of that construction, I, in that sense, withdraw the offensive expressions which it contains.

Yours faithfully,

E. P. S.

Yokohama, December 21st, 1876.

From the *Hochi Shimbun*.

H. E. Iwakura will leave Kiôto for the capital on the 23rd instant.

From the same.

A newspaper to be called the *Meirin Shimbun* is about to be published in Tôkiô.

From the same.

The *samurai* of Kagoshima *ken* assert that they will not obey the orders of any one belonging to another province who may receive an official appointment in their *ken*.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

Some armed men entered the branch office of the Mining Department at Miyeke in Hiuga, attacked and wounded two

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of the messengers and killed outright one of the officers, and then retired without having stolen anything.

From the same.

Three men have been arrested in the Yamagata *ken* charged with forging *satsu*, and have confessed to having passed spurious paper money in the Miyagi *ken* to the extent of 140 to 150 *yen*.

From the same.

An Exhibition will be opened at Kiôto on the 13th of March next and continue during the term of 100 days.

From the same.

The construction of the railway between Kiôto and Kusatsu on the Tôkaidô will certainly be commenced in January next.

Saturday, 23rd.

A few words are necessary in regard to a letter cited from the *Japan Gazette* which appeared in our issue of yesterday.

The draft of that letter had been submitted to the Editor of the *Japan Mail* for his approval, and had been accepted, with the exception of the words "in that sense" in the concluding paragraph, and a verbal alteration unnecessary to notice here. At the interview with the gentlemen with whom the negotiation was conducted, the above passage was objected to, and the intention was to sustain that objection throughout, as the expression obviously destroyed the absolute character of the retractation demanded of the offensive expressions previously used. The gentlemen in question, however, do not appear to have fully comprehended that the objection was sustained to the end of the interview, and, being under the impression that it was dropped as unimportant, brought about the publication of the letter in its present form.

The appearance of the latter in this journal is capable of very simple explanation.

Circumstances prevented its being more than glanced at on its appearance; the wording of it being already familiar to the person principally interested, who was only concerned in the fact that it had appeared, as stipulated. The objectionable passage thus escaped notice, and the letter was further published in this journal by the Manager at the written direction of the Editor, without more accurate note being taken of its contents.

The inadvertence is one which the Editor has much reason to regret.

It only remains for him emphatically to disclaim any intention of regarding the letter as a sufficient, or, indeed, any apology.

The game of foot-ball which was played yesterday, Yokohama *vs.* Yedo and H. M. S. *Modeste*, resulted in a victory for the latter by one goal—the only one kicked—after some good play.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* says that a report has been received that a large number of people—whether *shidzoku* or farmers is not stated—have assembled together in the Miyé *ken* (Isé) with the avowed intention of presenting a petition to the Government, for which purpose they had proceeded as far as the province of Owari, when two companies of troops from the Nagoya garrison were sent to meet them to prevent any disturbance taking place.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

The new building for the *Daishin-In* having been completed, it will be used for the first meeting of that Court next year.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*

A society has been formed at Tôkiô for the purpose of teaching the blind to read, and His Majesty the Mikado has graciously presented three thousand *yen* to their institution.

From the same.

The Mitsui Company are about to ship eighty thousand bags of rice from Nagasaki to America.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

A report was received by the *Sei In* on the 19th instant that the disturbance in the Ibaraki *ken* had been completely and satisfactorily settled.

From the same.

Mr Obana and twenty seven other Government officials started for the Bonin Islands on the 22nd instant.

From the same.

The farmers of a village in the Ishikawa *ken* have sent a representative to the capital with a petition to the *Naimusho*, praying for some mitigation of the land-tax.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

An inspection of proposed harbour limits was made on the 20th instant by officials of the Custom House and Kanagawa *Kencho*.

From the same.

The duties taken at the Yokohama Custom House from the 1st of January this year to the 20th of December, amounted to *yen* 1,476,511.16.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 10th December, 1876.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,471 81
Merchandise, &c.	$ 530.49
Total	$7,002.30

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last week.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,025.04
Merchandise, &c.	$ 483.80
Total	$6,508.84

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 17th December, 1876.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,173.44
Merchandise, &c.	$ 715.63
Total	$6,889.07

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,056.84
Merchandise, &c.	$ 503.79
Total	$6,560.63

The *Shingking* repots that the *Lapwing* has been got off her uncomfortable position. She is now anchored off Hope Island and is making no water.—*Shanghai Courier.*

The *China Mail* is premature in its conclusion that China has seen the last of Sir Thomas Wade. Providence is inscrutable, and sometimes—to quote a local witticism—appears unscrupulous, and there is no knowing what may happen. But we can assure our contemporary that Sir Thomas Wade intends returning to the land of his adoption before twelve months are over. The *China Mail* comments upon the beauties of the Address presented to His Excellency with much becoming pathos, and it would be too cruel to throw cold water upon its raptures. Besides, many persons doubtless looked at it in a serious light—particularly those who signed the Address without reading it.—*Shanghai Courier.*

Our Hangchow correspondent writes on the 30th November—You will be pleased to learn that in passing through one of the gates of the city yesterday, I saw quite a number of people reading a newly put-up proclamation; and on looking closely at it found it was the one which the Chinese Government agreed to publish touching the recent settlement of the Yünnan affair. It is put up in such a place that all who pass through the gate of the city must see it, and it is thoroughly sheltered from both the wind and rain. Whether there are others, and, if so, how many of them there are in public places in the city, I have not yet heard.—*S. C. & C. Gazette.*

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M. BOUSQUET ON JAPAN.

THE *Japan Herald* has published a good translation of a paper entitled 'Contemporary Japan,' written by Mons. G. Pousquet in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and suggestive of a few observations which it may not be unprofitable to make now that the translation has been brought to a close.

After dwelling upon the contrast presented by the immobility of the Chinese and the desire for progress manifested by the Japanese, the writer seeks for the initial cause of the movement made by the latter nation during the last few years and finds it in "the insatiable vanity which forms the most prominent trait in the Japanese character." Admitting that vanity plays an excessive part in that character, we are strongly indisposed to attribute to this infirmity more than a limited share of the effort which we now see made around us. The acknowledgments constantly made by the public writers of the inferiority of the Japanese civilization to that of the western nations, would seem to justify us in this respect, and we are persuaded that the desire to embrace, and at merely to imitate, European ways of life and modes of thought, is the result of a real admiration for them, as contrasted with those derived from China and moulded by the action of the national mind into the form in which we see them at this day. In his analysis of the causes which conduced to make Boswell's *Life of Johnson* the incomparable book which it unquestionably is, Macaulay sums them up in the shallowness and boisterous inanity of Boswell's character. But, in a more profound analysis, Carlyle showed that whatever may have been the defects of the biographer's character or the deficiencies in his mind, his admiration for a truly great and admirable man was the key to all the humiliations to which he exposed himself, and the ridiculous positions in which he placed himself, in giving full rein to his veneration. Not can it be doubted which analysis is more consonant with what we know of human nature. The Japanese have been strongly impressed with what many of them have seen in Europe and here. Unlike the Chinese, who see, but do not perceive, they have permitted these things to take fast hold of their minds, and are determined to secure them for their own purposes and the elevation of their own condition. The transition may and must involve much incongruity and perhaps absurdity, but the fruits of all this new effort, ill-directed as it now often is, will be reaped by generations yet unborn, and assuredly redound to the welfare and elevation of the country.

Passing over the enterprizes in the control of which M. Bousquet's countrymen have been chiefly concerned, we arrive at his remarks upon the railways. Agreeing with him that the country is not ripe for a grand railway system, though quite convinced that some small extensions of the present system might be safely and advantageously undertaken, as we showed a short time back, we must object to his statement that "the railway costs in interest ten times more than it receives." This is really a very careless slip. One million sterling was borrowed for the construction of railways, of which four hundred thousand pounds have been paid off. Taking the interest of the remainder at £60,000 annually, and presuming, what is wholly unproved and most improbable, that the whole million was spent on the railway between Yokohama and Tokio, the income from the line, $400,000 annually, after deducting working expenses, say 50 per cent, nearly covers the interest now paid to the bond-holders.

M. Bousquet refers frequently and quite justly to the want of roads, and shows how it militates against the advancement of the country.

Referring to the Mint, he says that "it has had to suspend its labours owing to the want of raw material." But the last Report of the Commissioner of the Mint, published recently, shows that

21,224,511 gold and silver coins, and
87,667,082 copper coins of all descriptions were struck between the 16th August 1875 and the 30th June 1876. The total quantity of coin struck since the opening of the Mint is 291,024,233, but much of the coined gold and silver has left the country.

When the M. Bousquet says the labours of the Mint will soon be superseded by the manufactory of paper money annexed to the Ministry of Finance, we presume him to mean that further issues of paper currency are in contemplation. We believe him to be in error in this respect. Of course the renewal of a paper currency is one of the conditions attached to its continued existence, and the quantity of notes destroyed every year, on account of their worn condition, is very large indeed. There is also the printing of the bonds given to the nobles, gentry and *samurai* in lieu of their pensions, and this alone will give many months of employment to the paper-money office. Of course, in a country governed as Japan is, the issue of paper money is little more than a question of the discretion of the Finance Minister for the time being, and there is no security but his prudence and wisdom against over-issue. But we have abundant reason for believing that Mr. Okuma, the present Finance Minister, is fully aware of the danger of increasing the paper issues, and determined to reduce them as the condition of the finances permits him to do so. That the country is not burdened with its present issues must be abundantly clear from the fact that the paper floats at par with specie, which in the present condition of affairs no power on earth could enable it to do were they excessive. We have lately, under extraordinary circumstances, seen it standing at a premium of over 6 per cent, and though this disappeared when the exigency which caused it had passed away, the par value at which the paper stands is the measure and proof of the confidence reposed in it, and its moderate extent in relation to the trade of the country.

When M. Bousquet says that the Reserve in the Treasury, amounting at the time of which he wrote to 24,416,257 *yen*, is mostly of paper money withdrawn from circulation, we have much reason to think that he errs considerably. In one of a recent series of articles in this journal devoted to the Currency Question, we estimated the amount of specie in the Treasury at sixteen millions of *yen*, and did so on excellent data, and as the Reserve Fund is at this moment perhaps somewhat lower than it was at the time of which M. Bousquet speaks, (although we write in no assured conviction of this), the proportion of gold and silver to paper money is far greater than he would give his readers to understand, and the statement he has made on this matter is therefore, we think, without weight or sanction.

M. Bousquet leaves an impression with regard to the total debt and the amount of floating currency, which is far from accurate. The former is really not very serious, and by far the greater part of it pays no interest, because the debt is unfunded. The only charge on the nation in respect of it is the expense of its renewal, which is greater than the wear and tear of coin, but not so great as the interest on the value of an equal quantity of coin. Nor should be it be forgotten that a paper currency, on a

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convertible basis, which we are anxious to see the currency of this country made, is a great boon. The total debt, exclusive of course of the bonds to be given to the nobles and gentry, is not much more than two years of income, and this cannot be called large. We do not wish to see it increased, but very few of the European nations, and those not the most prosperous, could show so small a debt relatively to their revenues.

Of the following paragraph we can make nothing whatever, and almost suspect that the translator has used the word 'discount' instead of 'premium,' for M. Bousquet had just been showing how the gold had run away. Besides, a knowledge of political economy does not bring about the results of which polical economy is the formulated science, any more than a knowledge of the movements and laws of the heavenly bodies gives us the power of regulating those movements.

In reading these figures it becomes natural to ask, how it happens that gold is not at an enormous discount as against paper? The rate of exchange does not even reach 5 per cent. The reason lies in the traditional habits of the people, who have more confidence in the *kinsatsu*, bearing the Imperial stamp, than in the easily and already often adulterated coins. The foreign commerce avails itself of this carelessness to lay hold of the precious metals, which accumulate in the vaults of the European banks; but this calm cannot last for ever: when the rising generation has acquired some idea of the laws of political economy, then it will understand how valueless is the money representative that has been placed in its hands; it will discover that it can purchase nothing in a foreign country, and a crisis will inevitably happen, whose consequences it is difficult to foresee.

The article is, on the whole, fairly accurate, and, in this respect, very unlike that of Sir CHARLES DILKE, lately reviewed. It is not very encouraging, indeed we think not sufficiently so, but it contains some good advice here and there which the Government would do well to lay to heart, and is evidently the result of experience and the study of good contemporary authorities.

THE LETTERS OF E. P. S.

WE regret that it should be necessary to occupy the attention of the Public with a purely personal matter, but, in view of the circumstances attending it, we shall make no apology for the following remarks.

A letter appeared in the *Japan Gazette* of Wednesday the 13th instant subscribed E. P. S., containing reflections, couched in terms which could not be overlooked, upon the author of an article, which had appeared in these columns on the previous Saturday, on the recent decision of the U. S. CONSUL-GENERAL in the case Tôkiô *Fu v.* J. M. Batchelder. The *gravamen* of the reflections was that the author of the article had made use of terms regarding Mr. E. PESHINE SMITH which were untrue, and that as Mr. SMITH had left the country, it was an act of cowardice so to pursue him. The name of the writer of the letter was at once demanded, but much time elapsed before it was given up, and then without his authority, his friend feeling that the absolute demand for its surrender could not longer be justly refused. Application was then made for an apology for the expressions which had been used, but unavoidable circumstances delayed the progress of the negotiations until Thursday last. An apology was then offered; an account of the circumstances attending its publication has been already laid before the Public and will be found elsewhere.

In the opinion of the gentlemen who acted as intermediaries in the case we are estopped from giving up the name of the writer of the letter, and to that opinion we shall bow. But we cannot defer to it further than this. The apology is one which is absolutely and obviously vitiated by the words objected to, and if different impressions existed in their minds from that which existed in the mind of the person most concerned regarding the intention to sustain the objection to those words, that person is quite willing to take the blame to himself for not having been more explicit. Suffice it, that no one with any regard for his honour would for a moment have consented to their remaining, and the explanation of the mistake is to be found in a difference of impressions unsusceptible of further analysis, or, at all events, impossible of discussion now.

Regarding the expressions applied to Mr. PESHINE SMITH, a word must be said. In certain letters which he had written to a Rochester journal, he had grossly traduced the character of all the foreigners resident in this country, whom he designated as a number of unprincipled, rapacious *thieves*. But of them he knew practically nothing. He may have been present in an official capacity at a dinner here or there—at which he habitually appeared in Japanese dress—but he was absolutely unknown in society, which refused to admit within its ranks a man so notoriously unfit for it. On the subject of this gratuitous libel on the foreign residents we wrote as follows on the 10th August 1872:—

With Mr Peshine Smith's other ignorant impertinences we have nothing to do. We shall occupy him alone on the opening sentences of his letter, which can bear but one construction, namely, that the majority of the foreigners resident in this country *are thieves*. Who Mr Peshine Smith may be: what he may have been before he came here: what he does here; and what he may be fit to do; we know no more than any one else who restricts his visiting to the society of decent people, among none of whom has Mr Pes'ine Smith, so far as we know, yet been seen. That such experience of the foreigners resident in Japan as Mr Smith has yet acquired may have been gained among the class he designates—for it would be idle to deny that there are bad men everywhere—we should think therefore probable enough; though, if an old adage be true, keenness in the detection of a thief has never yet been regarded as a sign of honesty. It cannot, however, but be regarded as suspicious, that a short comprehensive criticism of this kind should proceed from one whose name has become a bye-word among foreigners in Japan,—and with none less than with his own countrymen—as associated with the very worst appointment ever made by the Japanese Government. The history of that appointment we all know; and we shall do M. le Long the justice to say that no one openly expressed more irritation and disappointment about it than himself. We have understood that it was his intention at least to remonstrate with the State Department at Washington about it, and considering the ambitious programme attached to the appointment—nothing less than that the holder of it should have in his hands the whole foreign policy of this empire—we are not surprised at his vexation. Some little time back we did what lay in our power to shield Mr Smith from the ridicule he had brought on himself by a very silly letter which the inherited indiscretion of his family had allowed to be published in the States, the chief feature of which seemed to be the success with which, when presented to the Mikado, he palmed off upon the Court a pair of Chinese velvet shoes as black silk stockings. As a triumph of such diplomacy as may exhibit the limit of Mr Smith's power, if not of his ambition, he may fairly be congratulated on this success. At all events there is no record in the Government Gazette that any objections to his attire were raised by the High Chamberlain, nor does his letter home exhibit anything but the repose of a mind soothed by the attainment of its highest aspirations, at peace with itself and with the world. It is hardly fair to disturb the selfcomplacency of this lofty calm, and we would willingly have allowed Mr Peshine Smith to enjoy it unmolested. But his second indiscretion does not admit of our forbearance. He has taken on himself to speak of the foreign community in this country in terms which constitute a grave libel on it, and this we call on him to explain. We do this the more definitely that we have never yet hesitated to criticize with just severity any course of conduct calling for public remark, by which those high pretensions of foreigners to the possession of a purer code and a more severe practice of commercial morality than those observed by pagan nations, were belied But while we have done this, we have never for a moment denied that by far the greater part of the trade of the open ports is carried on by men whose just and honourable dealings have approved themselves as well to foreign as to native critics, whose words have been as good as their bonds, and whose standard of commercial morality is high and sound. And as foreign intercourse with this country has increased, men of all professions have been attracted hither, and among them are many men of high character and attainments. We shall not pretend that communities of mixed nationalities, like those resident in Japan, freed as they are from the pressure created by the accumulated moral, social and religious influences of many generations in old societies, can be advantageously compared with those of more settled societies. But we say that there is much orderly and excellent life, much

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street and honourable conduct, [illegible] even and retirement here. All these [illegible] sweeping and almost unqualified [illegible] even if it had been true, which we utterly deny, Mr. Smith was the very last man in whom [illegible] grave. It is really too hard that not only should foreigners resident here be described by the hon. prosecutor Mr. Festone Smith, but that they should be [illegible] who has most disgraced them. We have sometimes written harsh words about life in Japan, written from us in the bitterness of a detested exile. But we will allow no one to use expressions like those Mr. Smith has used without telling him to his face that they are false.

We had previously written with equal or even greater severity on Mr. SMITH's appearance before the American Consular Court on a charge of non-registration, when he veiled his feelings in a burst of tears, after having stated that "not one in ten of the foreigners in this country had been murdered who deserved to be so." We had no wish further to take up these facts, but Mr. SMITH's champion has forced them from us. Of them, however, we have said enough to show that what we wrote three weeks ago was true, and that much more was written when Mr. SMITH's presence in the country enabled him to take any steps he pleased regarding it. The facts therefore speak for themselves as regards the charges brought against us. We have only further to add, in connection with this part of the subject, that far from having any personal ground of quarrel with Mr. SMITH, we have never to our knowledge seen him, and never had the smallest communication of any kind with him.

It is now necessary to say a few words respecting the letters of E. P. S.

In the first place, they are published under mere initials. In the next, the writer does not charge the Editor of the paper with the writing of the article, but speaks of it as an article *contributed* to the *Japan Weekly Mail*—a tortuous unmanly way of charging the Editor directly, with the intention of avoiding the penalty of libel. No one knew better than himself that this paper has never been prostituted to anonymous attacks upon anyone. Whenever unpleasant reflections have had to be made, it has been done by the Editor himself, and no one has ever seen in this journal an anonymous letter even attacking other journals. We have invariably excluded every such communication sent to us.

Regarding the second letter, offered as an apology, we feel less at liberty to speak, seeing that it was obtained by intermediaries who imagined, however erroneously, that it was accepted as such. To them we impute no blame. But we confidently appeal to every man of honourable instincts to decide whether a letter which disclaims all the imputations previously made, and which, by the insidious introduction of three words, neutralizes the very apology it pretends to give, is the outcome of an honest or manly mind. Either one of two things: a manly determination to abide by written words, at all consequences or hazards, or a manly retractation of, and expression of regret for having used them. This is to act as a gentleman.

We may fairly, however, say this much regarding the two letters taken together, that they are more scandalously disgraceful to the writer of them than anything which has ever been made public in this place. Never has private malignity taken so base and odious a form, never has the Press been so infamously prostituted, or the sense of the Public been so much outraged at this prostitution. And though, in virtue of a promise, we shall both publicly and privately hold the name of the writer inviolable, let him not think to escape from the consequences of his act. This is a small place, estimates are soon, easily and accurately formed of men's characters, and their hands are soon recognized if they habitually commit themselves to print. The witty man is known by his wit, the humorist by his humour, the man of judgment by the weight of his words, and the knave by his falsehood, treachery and variety of feigned initials. Of these the public takes a shrewd and fairly accurate account, and rarely fails to come to the right conclusion at last. As friend after friend, unsuspicious at first and afterwards betrayed, falls away from a man's social circle; after a succession of treacheries has left him standing alone, or approached only by those who may be his future victims; when his name has become coupled in every mouth with words which denote the lowest forms of baseness, he will soon read his fate in the eyes of others. Exclusion from all the haunts of honourable men, seathing criticisms in his presence on his anonymous and denied writings, the averted glance or cold recognition of unwilling acquaintances, will soon interpret to him the estimation in which he is held. And if the anger he has braved in this instance leaves him, by the merest accident, unprovoked by the exposure of his name, he has still the consciousness of guilt and shame clinging inseparably to him, and gnawing at the vitals of his dishonoured existence.

But, it will be asked, what is the remedy for this to the injured person? We reply, none but the verdict of public opinion, to which in all confidence we appeal. So long as cases such as arise out of occurrences of this nature are taken into court, and dealt with by common and not by special juries, so long will the law fail to afford redress for such injuries. It is wholly impossible to get men whose conversation is habitually loaded with expletives or adjectives unknown to the more regulated language of even every-day writing, to judge of reflections upon character containing such words. They may mean little or nothing by them, and imagine that any irritation caused by them is simple sentimentalism. But it is not thus that men of another class judge, and they are perfectly right to refuse to submit their characters to any such arbitrament. Severe criticism on the conduct of public men is one thing; imputation upon character is quite another. In old days men would have answered for such letters with their lives, but the law and public opinion now forbid resort to such means of arbitrament, and are the ultimate courts of appeal. If one cannot afford redress, the other can. In the case of a deadly injury or insult, Englishmen are neither satisfied with a scratch made by the rapier nor permitted so to avenge it.

But the change of opinion society has undergone in this respect has brought with it the greater obligations in the duties of the Press. A man who writes, or a journal which admits, such a letter as the first of those signed E. P. S., should rightly meet with death, social death in the one case, extinction in the other. The first may possibly be escaped by concealment, the latter, if unawarded, exposes every man to the attacks of masked ruffians.

It is our purpose to brand the letters of E. S. P. with an indelible stamp. So long as the present generation of foreigners bears these initials in mind—nor is it our fault if they are, as we suspected, Mr. SMITH's—so long shall they be associated with an act of singular infamy. They shall be like the mark of Cain, ineffaceable, burning, quenchless. And though perhaps, concealed from other men and unknown to the next generation, he on whose forehead conscience will set them this morning, shall see them to his dying day, nor shall time efface them. It shall not be for nothing that he has used the words which appeared under these initials,

Denn alles Schuld rächt sich auf Erden.

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And if it avenges itself thus, it is because right is eternally right and wrong is eternally wrong. The writing of malignant anonymous libels may give pleasure to a certain order of minds,

> But the gods are just, and of our pleasant vices
> Make instruments to scourge us.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

The Commutation of Pensions Measure.

("Chōya Shimbun," 17th December.)

As an end had been put to the Kumamoto and Yamaguchi troubles, the leaders of which had been executed, it was hoped that the nation would be freed from all anxieties arising from similar sources. But this hope was vain, for we find farmers of the Ibaraki *ken* in arms opposing the authority of the local officials. But supposing this affair happily over, can we be free from all anxiety? Were any man, watching the condition of this country with keen eyes, to answer this question in the affirmative, we could not praise his foresight. When a skilful sailor spies a small patch of dark cloud, he regards it as the harbinger of a storm, and makes the necessary preparations for meeting it, and men who begin to make their preparations after the storm has overtaken them, cannot be regarded as prudent or skilful. Now the Ibaraki affair is nothing more than the meeting of a number of farmers having for their main object the bringing of a complaint before the *Kencho*, and if discretion be used, it may all be settled without another shot being fired. There is therefore no occasion for us to be in any anxiety about this affair.

Yet we think there is a dark cloud visible in the south-eastern extremity of the empire, and we will say what we know of it, so that all who are in the same vessel with us may be prepared to meet the storm.

Sanjō Saneyoshi, the Prime Minister, issued the following notification on the 11th instant: -

"Hereditary incomes or service pensions which, since the time of the constitution of the *Han* have been permitted to be sold and purchased, shall, irrespective of their amount, be exchanged by the Government for bonds for ten years' purchase of the amount of such incomes or pensions."

What effect will this have upon the country?

We have heard from time to time that continuous trouble has existed in the island of Kiusiu on the subject of these pensions. During the existence of the *han*, the pensions of the *samurai* of this island were derived from, and represented by, land, which they were permitted to sell as they chose. When the *han* were abolished and the *ken* instituted, the Government took possession of these lands and gave the *samurai* in exchange the rice annually produced from them. But the title deeds remained in the hands of the *samurai*, and they now contend that there is no reason why these incomes should be limited to a given number of years. The officials of the *ken* appealed to the Council of State, and requested the Government to treat their people with special leniency in this matter and permit them to hold their pensions *in perpetuo*. Judging from the above notification it would appear that the Government has found it impossible to comply with the requests of this section of the community, and herein lies great danger.

We understand that the younger men of the *ken* are purchasing fire-arms and sharpening their swords, and the students of the "private school," known as such to the public, are greatly increasing in numbers.

What can be the meaning of all this? Do they desire to have a repetition of the troubles at Kumamoto and Hagi? Or do they first wish to show the power they possess, and then force the Government by menaces into compliance with their demands?

Now that the Kumamoto and Hagi affairs have been settled, and the only existing trouble is the unimportant one among the farmers of the Ibaraki *ken*, people are disposed to relax their vigilance, and we have written the above as a precaution, though we most ardently hope that nothing of the kind will arise. Yet it should be borne in mind that nothing is more dangerous than to be off guard even in days of perfect apparent tranquillity. How much more is it so when a dark cloud is visible! We think therefore we are fully justified in writing as we have done.

The Land tax Riots.

("Chōya Shimbun," 16th December.)

No sooner was an end put to the troubles in the south, than the farmers have begun to rise in the north-east. Why have we been so much tormented of late with these troubles when we ought to be enjoying rest and tranquillity?

On the receipt of the report that the farmers of the Ibaragi *ken* had arisen against the local authorities, we published an account of the occurrence in this journal, and have endeavoured to keep the public accurately informed upon the matter. We expect therefore that our readers are acquainted with the particulars of it.

The assembly of men in large bodies, attacking and killing the Government officials, is regarded by the law as one of the greatest of crimes. It not alone disturbs the Government, but affects the welfare of the people generally, and thus is prejudicial to the interests of the whole nation. It is therefore the duty of the Government to punish men who do these things in order that there may be no repetition of them.

This being the duty of the Government we do not intend to argue that these rioters should escape punishment. But there are two ways of doing this obnoxious duty, one with clemency, the other with severity. For the causes which induce men to rise against a Government are many—one cause alone will not do this. Detestable as the act may be, the motive may not be so; while sometimes, on the contrary, acts of but slight importance in themselves have their origin in odious motives.

Now are these farmers who killed policemen, wounded officials and opposed the Imperial forces, to be regarded in the same light as the Kumamoto insurgents who attacked the garrison, or the Choshiu insurgents who fought the Imperial troops at Hagi? None would say so. Every one will answer that they are not to be thus regarded.

Both the Kumamoto insurgents and the adherents of Mayebara took up arms against the Government: yet their contentions were void of reason. They were opposed to the reforms made by the Government, they insisted that the officials were corrupt and should be exterminated, and, if this could not be done, they prayed that the same miraculous tempest which destroyed the Mongolian invasion should again blow and destroy all the foreign vessels on the coasts. The public knows the fate which befell these men. But the disturbance at Ibaraki had altogether a different origin. The object of the rioters was simply as follows:—

Since the reform of the land-tax, they have been compelled to pay their taxes in money, and when the time for the payment of the semi-annual tax arrived, rice was very low. Thus they would be forced to part with more rice than formerly in order to raise sufficient money to pay the tax. They cried that of so much of their rice was taken from them they would be in danger of starvation, and assembled in the district of Makabe to discuss the subject, probably to ask for a reduction of their taxes, or to devise some method whereby their impending misery could be staved off. When the police approached and tried to disperse them, some of the more reckless among the farmers behaved in the manner stated in our previous issues, and the present trouble arose out of these acts.

They ought, of course, to have petitioned the *Kencho*, and their resort to violence was very wrong. But if we reflect on the cause of their acts, we find it to be a matter for sincere lamentation.

Our Government has of late been working hard to reform the land-tax, to have it paid in money instead of in kind, and so to adjust it that the tax should be the same independently of the outturn of the harvest. And as in this it has followed the mode of taxation common among the western nations, it has undoubtedly done well. But if we compare the circumstances of the farmers of Europe and America with those of Japan we find that they differ widely. Our farmers are very industrious and work all the year round, yet under ordinary circumstances they can do little more than gain bare livelihood and pay the taxes due from them. This being the case, if the price of rice falls much, or there is a bad harvest, they can barely keep themselves from starvation. We therefore think that due consideration should be given to these circumstances.

Whether the farmers in the Ibaragi *ken* are as badly off as they allege themselves to be, is a matter upon which we cannot speak with certainty. Yet it is obvious that they must not be regarded in the same light as the Kumamoto insurgents. We trust that leniency will be extended towards them, and that the district officials will take care that there is no repetition of these troubles. What has occurred cannot be helped, but the future is important, hence it is that we have written thus.

There are some solitary creatures who seem to have left the rest of mankind only to meet the devil in private.—*T. Adams.*

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FOXIANA, OR THE QUID PRO QUO.

A ROMANCE IN TEN CHAPTERS.

By T. A. P.

CHAP. I.

IN the good old days long, long ago, when men ate and drank more and thought less; when every cupboard in every country house was the habitation of a goblin, and every gentleman of any consequence was attended by, at the very least, a ghost or two; when the sly badger spent his time after sundown in playing the devil's tattoo upon his hollow stomach, for the whole and sole purpose of twanging on the tight strung nerves of such timid spirits as quaked with fear if a cat so much as mewed or a night owl screeched in the dark; and when old gentlemen, supposed to be abroad "on business," accounted in the morning to their scolding wives for having incontinently slumbered in a ditch, by circumstantial tales of foxcraft—upon an autumn evening of such a fine old time, I say, a certain Hatamoto might have been seen strolling by himself upon the mountain side in the vicinity of his dwelling.

A trifling circumstance this to be at the trouble of recounting, it might possibly appear. "A mere nothing," Sir, did you say? "Absolutely nothing," methinks I hear you indignantly repeat, with an impatient toss of your head and, perhaps, something approaching to a stamp of your foot. Very well, Sir! I won't dispute the point. Nay, I'll cheerfully accept your view, inasmuch as it affords me an opportunity of proving to demonstration the falsity of that worn out old axiom, that *ex nihilo nihil fit.* What do you think of that, Sir? You *know* that "out of nothing something never comes." Of course you do. And yet the Hatamoto's stroll, you continue to maintain, was nothing, oblivious of the fact that a very great deal came of it. You "can't conceive it?" Very well, my good Sir! Has not one of our greatest logicians written, 'Ability or inability to conceive is in no case to be received as a criterion of axiomatic truth.'?

CHAP. II.

Well! thank goodness, that point's settled, folded up, docketted and pigeon-holed, and I am now at liberty to get on with my second chapter, which, by the way, only for your unseasonable interruption, crotchetty good Sir, I should have pretty nigh finished by this. To have an obstacle placed before one at the very outset of his story is most embarrassing. It's like the boulder, which falling from the mountain side athwart a little brook, diverts it from its course or dams its outflow for a space, until the water, heaping up behind it, at last gains force enough to roll it out of way and resume its course. Is the metaphor correct? It is. By the way, I was diverted. Your pardon, Sir! the double meaning's obvious. Well! well! let me see where was I when your boulder fell. Oh! aye! strolling with the—but that's best told at the beginning, not the tailend of a chapter.

CHAP. III.

At this rate we shall never make any progress. We have not advanced a single step yet, I declare. And there's so much ground to be got over, too! Well! a truce to metaphors, let us make a beginning.

A certain Hatamoto—we suppress his name for reasons which will be obvious in the sequel—or stay, I don't mind taking you into confidence on the understanding that you'll cease to interrupt me for the future. But on second thoughts I'd better not, perhaps.

A certain Hatamoto, strolling along a mountain path on an autumnal evening, stumbled across a couple of hunters, busy taking aim at an object on the hillside opposite. Following the direction of their fusils, he saw that they were intent upon the destruction of a fat old fox who was slumbering in fancied security, with her head and shoulders well outside her hole, the better to enjoy the evening breeze, no doubt,—the weather was still sultry—and therefore completely at the mercy of her enemies.

Now, the Hatamoto being a sportsman himself, and having withal a character for humanity—in proof of which, it used to be confidently asserted, aye, and almost believed too, what's more, that he had not tried the temper of his sword on more than half a score of old women and blind men, if so many—was so moved by compassion towards the slumbering fox that he felt himself impelled to intercede in her behalf. "Why shoot an old fox like that?" he said, "it can be of no use to you, I am sure". "On the contrary," replied the hunters, simultaneously lowering their pieces until their crooked handles rested on the ground beside them. "On the contrary, we can get a silver *bu* for the skin, so it's well worth a pinch of powder and a trifle of shot." This they said with quite an air of disappointment for they had nearly succeeded in taking a correct aim when they were interrupted, and felt confident that in another five or ten minutes they would have been sure of their mark. "Ah! indeed," said the good-natured nobbe, compassionating their disappointment. "Then if I give you the *bu*, will you let the fox off?" To this they joyfully assented, the more readily, perhaps, because they were but indifferent shots, and rude experience had taught them that a bird in the hand is worth ever so many in the bush. So they pocketed the coin and shouldered their arms and decamped at "double quick," whilst our Hatamoto strolled homewards with a smile upon his benevolent old face, and that happy feeling of self appreciation in his bosom which the knowledge of having performed a good and disinterested action is apt to engender in the human heart.

CHAP. IV.

A couple of months had passed since the events just recorded had taken place. The leaves had turned to brown and fallen from the trees, and the noses of everybody had turned red and required to be wrapped up in comforters to keep them warm.

An icy wind from the north rushed down the mountain side and rattled the Hatamoto's wooden shutters and paper windows in a most inconsiderate sort of way, and finding that it was refused admission, dashed round the corner and took itself off with a howl, carrying with it for very spite, as fast as it was generated, every ray of warmth which his charcoal fire emitted.

Perhaps it was on this account that we find him taking such very particular pains—on the night when next we encounter him—to tuck his padded quilt in between his shoulders and the mattress, and to pull his wooden pillow so well beneath it that nothing but the little queue upon the top of his head at last appeared above the bed clothes.

Now a wooden pillow is a difficult matter to manage. It requires no small amount of practice to adjust it to a nicety, so that neither is the neck bruised or rendered uncomfortable by it, nor on the other hand is a corner left sticking out, forming thereby a funnel for the cold outside air to rush into, as into a whirlpool, and flow down and chill the shivering sleeper. Our good friend the Hatamoto was well aware of this, and had only after a deal of twisting and turning succeeded to his satisfaction, when he thought he heard a sigh. He wasn't sure, however, and declined to disturb himself without sufficient reason, so he lay still and listened. There was no mistake about it this time, the sigh was repeated.

"Hallo!" said the Hatamoto, uncovering an ear to make certain he was not deceived, and disclosing thereby the top of his head, which looked for all the world just then like a blue buoy amidst billows of bedclothes. "Hallo! what's that?"

"Only I," replied a silvery voice.

"The devil," said the Hatamoto, sitting bolt upright, and thereby undoing in a second the tuck of his padded quilt, and completely upseting the wooden pillow which he had so much trouble to place in position. "And who may you be?" he faltered out with considerable dismay in his voice at the impropriety, when he discovered that his visitor was neither more nor less than a lovely young woman.

"Your humble servant," said the fair unknown, making him a profound obeisance.

"But," said the Hatamoto,—.

"What?" said the lady.

"Think of the—the—the—"

"Don't be uneasy," said the lady, "I am invisible to all but you, and therefore you can't be compromised. Besides I'm only a fox."

"A what?" said the Hatamoto, the little queue upon the top of his head standing up at an angle of forty-five degrees.

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"A fox," replied she, giving a delicate little bark-like cough behind her hand just to convince him.

"Oh indeed," said he, "will you be so very kind then as to tell me to what I am indebted for this visit." He was beginning to shiver with the cold.

"You saved my life, and I have come to thank you for your kindness."

"Pray don't mention it, I beseech you," replied he, with an ill-concealed yawn, and falling to at his padded quilt and wooden pillow as before. "I have forgotten the circumstances."

She thereupon recalled to his memory how he had bought her life with a silver *bu*, and concluded a rather long-winded story by declaring that a truth as patent as that "one good turn deserves another" was so fully understood even by foxes, that she had come for the express purpose of rewarding him for his humanity.

But it did not seem by any means an easy matter to discover in what form this reward could be most suitably and agreeably bestowed.

She proposed money, but her benefactor scouted the idea at once, as he was in very comfortable circumstances.

She suggested an addition to his lands, but he declared that he had already as much as he could manage.

She hinted to him of a lovely wife, but the haste with which he declined, and the evident fright the very idea threw him into, convinced her that he was not only married already, but was henpecked into the bargain. With great presence of mind she therefore at this juncture pretended to cough again, under cover of which he had time to regain his usual serenity. But, when with some hesitation she enquired if he had a family, and was answered in the affirmative, she declared herself quite nonplussed, and at a loss to know what to suggest.

Chap. V.

In the last chapter we left Mistress Fox in a quandary, and the very least we can do for a lady in distress is to get her out of it in this way.

"I never knew such a man," said she in an injured tone. "How *am* I to lighten the obligation you have imposed upon me? Can't you suggest something? What would you like to have done for you?"

"Nothing at all," said he, beginning to snore, for it was past his bed hour and he was tired of the interview.

"That'll never do," said she.

"Caw h—m," said he, snoring so loudly that he quite drowned her voice.

"I cannot go until I've hit upon something," said she at the top of her voice, and beginning to cry.

"Dear, dear, what's the matter with the child?" said he, kicking off the bed clothes, and so disturbed—the kind soul—at her distress, that he blew his nose violently and declared that the lamplight made his eyes to water. "This will never do. I'm afraid I have been rude."

"Not at all," she replied, pouting and playing with her handkerchief, whereupon they both fell to bowing their heads upon the ground so pertinaciously that they seemed as if they never would leave off, and looked all the time like nothing so much as a pair of overgrown poppies blown about by the wind.

"Please tell me what you would like me to do for you," she pleaded, when they had both finished their parlour gymnastics. "Do try and think of some way in which I can serve you, as I have failed to find out myself."

"Well," said he, stroking his chin contemplatively, and willing to please her, "I have had for ever so long an inordinate longing to be Tycoon, if only for the space of three days. Just to try how I should like it, you know."

"Wh – – e – – w – w," said she, screwing up her pretty little mouth with as near an approach to a whistle as it was fashionable in those days for a young lady to indulge in. "Wh – – e – – w – w, I'm afraid it can't be done."

"Must though, nothing else will satisfy me."

"Give me three days to think it over."

"Thirty if you like," chuckled he, glad at the prospect of having got rid of her at last.

"I'll be sure to come when the time is up."

"On the word of a lady?"

"On the word of a fox."

Chap. VI

So our Hatamoto, arranging for the sixth and last time his padded quilt and wooden pillow, fell fast asleep. Fell fast asleep and dreamed of foxes and pretty women, Tycoons and glory, and who knows what, until he woke with a start, and a head in such a whirl, that he could not, for the life of him, remember distinctly anything which had happened over night, and before the three days were out had forgotten all about it.

Not so Mistress Fox, however, for at the appointed time there she was sure enough, just as beautiful as ever, but a trifle sadder in manner, perhaps, as if she had something on her mind.

"I have thought well over your wish" she commenced, "and consulted with my friends, and regret to say that it cannot be accomplished."

"Then there's nothing more to said about it," replied he somewhat pevishly, as if anxious to finish the business out of hand, for he had been unsuccessful with his plaguy pillow this time and had contracted a crick in the neck in consequence. "Then there's nothing more to said about it, and I wish you a very good night, and regret that you have gone to so much trouble on my account." Saying which he fixed the wooden pillow with quite a determined air behind his right ear, and was upon the point of diving beneath the sea of bedclothes, when she, seeing that now or never she must gain her point or give it up altogether, gave vent to a little scream which brought him once more to the surface with a bob, and gave her an opportunity of addressing him with a prospect of being heard.

"How very impatient you are," she complained, "if you will only listen for five minutes I'll tell you of a plan which I have hit upon which may perhaps meet with your approbation, and if it doesn't, why, there's no harm done."

So she told him in as few words as she could, how that although it was impossible that *he* could hope to be Tycoon for even half an hour, yet if he so desired it, she would undertake that his grandson should be appointed to that high office. But in order to bring this about, he would have to be prepared, she said, for the following events:—

The death of his wife and all his family save one.
His own bankruptcy and ruin, and
His execution as a felon, before the fulfilment of his wish.

Notwithstanding the terrific nature of these conditions, strange to say, he readily consented, either because he was half asleep, perhaps, and did not hear them correctly, or because, unlike his cotemporaries, he was not of a superstitious turn of mind, and treated the whole affair as an uncomfortable dream, the natural result of an excess of—shrimps.

Chap. VII.

Time rolled on, and our Hatamoto's hair began to betoken that he had reached the October of his life, when, in the midst of great prosperity and happiness, a strange and deadly pestilence appeared amongst his neighbours. He had hardly time to assure himself of its presence out of doors, when it had crossed his own threshold and laid prostrate around him his wife and children.

One only escaped,—a daughter who gave promise of exceeding beauty.

At this juncture, too, it came to pass to that a levy of money exacted by the Government to prosecute an invasion of Corea, found him so undone by grief at his bereavements, that he entrusted the negotiation, by which his house and lands were pledged to raise the sum required, to the hands of an unjust steward, who stole his title deeds, and, pawning them for half their value, fled no one knew whither.

Thus in the space of a few short years had two of the conditions proposed to him by Mistress Fox been accomplished, and it only remained to fulfil the third and last for his side of the contract to be completely carried out.

Chap. VIII.

Deprived of house and home by such a complication of misfortunes, our poor friend the Hatamoto was driven to eke out the remnant of his miserable existence by playing the *gedaigu* at a country theatre. Here, as luck would have it, a farmer who had been a tenant of his in the days

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of his prosperity, recognising, perhaps, in the melancholy ditty the voice of his

[illegible]

discovered him, and [illegible] plight, the honest fellow [illegible] asylum at his home, [illegible] ing years he would [illegible]

It was something [illegible] quiet retreat with his friend.

Here he had plenty of time to [illegible] life, and the strange mercy [illegible] the fox appeared resolving to [illegible] admit to himself that what [illegible] remarkably with what had [illegible]

Notwithstanding all this, however, [illegible] he had now seen the very [illegible] could possibly be more [illegible] could be perished to [illegible] quiet and innocent existence. But, alas! how [illegible] in finding out his mistake, for [illegible] gun upon his shoulder to look [illegible] his time in sporting [illegible] sacred crane by mistake, [illegible] he came to wit to [illegible] was a snowy day, and [illegible] might as well take it home [illegible] eating—he slung it across his shoulder, [illegible] reeds, and set out for his home.

He had not proceeded [illegible] who had watched his [illegible] stealthily followed him [illegible] laying hold of him, dragged [illegible] evidences of his guilt upon him. [illegible] the slaughter of a sacred [illegible] fellow was forthwith erected, and [illegible] for informing on him, as was by law enacted.

CHAP. IX.

"What a grand thing it would be to be a fish," like this housekeeper of the Sumida, and to [illegible] swept away before your [illegible] that no vulgar suppliant may [illegible] prayers as they ascend to the [illegible] Gods." So thought a young girl, who, though not only was very lovely, and who, last of all the crowd of worshippers who had been cleared out of the great temple of Asakusa in Yedo, yet lingered on the steps in open-mouthed admiration of an elderly lady, to whom the ascent was no small difficulty, to judge from the asthmatic wheezings which accompanied her progress.

"Make way, all ye common herd, for Her Pomposity," shouted an attendant who marched in front. "What are you gaping at, you hussy? Don't you see Her Pomposity coming?" said a Fussy Old Gentleman who darted away from amongst the great lady's attendants, and seizing the wondering girl, shoved her this way and that, and finally pulled her so many ways at once that she became fairly bewildered, and would inevitably have fallen down the steps only the F. O. G. caught her in time.

This scramble having attracted Her Pomposity's notice, she was observed to start and turn pale when her eye fell upon the features of the girl, and then, turning to an attendant, to whisper something in his ear. Thereupon another Fussy Old Gentleman might have been seen darting over to F. O. G. No. 1 and whispering something into his ear. The upshot of all which was that F. O. Gs No. 1 and 2 seized each a sleeve of the young girl's garment, and marched her into the temple in rear of Her Pomposity.

The cause of these unusual proceedings turned out to be that Her Pomposity fancied she had discovered in the young girl a remarkable resemblance to the consort of the Tycoon, who had lately died, and to it her lord and master so disconsolate for her loss that he refused to eat, drink or be comforted, and hadn't even the heart to order a single execution since his bereavement.

A careful inspection after prayers having confirmed H. P.'s first impressions, she took the young girl home with her, and having dressed her out in the garments of her deceased mistress, introduced her to her Master, who, pleased with the resemblance which she bore to his [illegible] love, married her forthwith, and in process of time she became the father of a fine boy, who ultimately succeeded him, when he died, in his high office and emoluments.

CHAP. X.

Now this young girl who, after the ruin of the Hatamoto, became a [illegible] in Yedo, was his DAUGHTER, and her son, afterwards Tycoon, was his GRANDSON.

In such wise was his destiny fulfilled.

PILOTAGE REGULATIONS.

NOTIFICATION NO. 154 OF DAIJŌKWAN.

(Translation.)

The following PILOTAGE REGULATIONS for Vessels of Foreign form of construction, are hereby declared and established.

(Signed) SANJŌ SANEYOSHI,
Daijō Daijin.

1st day, 12th month,
9th year of Meiji.

[illegible] to be [illegible]

SECTION 1.—On and after the 15th day of the [illegible] of the 10th year of Meiji, every person [illegible] as a Pilot, and every boat used as a pilot boat, within the undermentioned ports or districts, shall be provided with a license, issued in accordance with these regulations.

[illegible] Pilotage matters [illegible] under the jurisdiction of the Home Department, who shall appoint competent persons to examine all applicants, in accordance with these regulations.

[illegible] Licenses shall be granted to Pilots for the following Ports or districts and others as circumstances require, that is to say:—

1st.—For the Gulf of Yedo.
2nd.—For the Isumi Nada.
3rd.—For the Isumi Nada through the Inland Sea to Nagasaki.

Number of Pilots to be licensed.

SECTION 4. The number of Licensed Pilots for the several ports or districts shall be in accordance with the requirements of the various ports or districts.

Applications for licenses; how to be made.

SECTION 5. All applicants for a Pilot's License must forward their testimonials to the Home Department through the local Government of the district within which they may reside for to the Board of Examiners, if such Board be at the time sitting within the district) authentic and satisfactory testimonials as to service and character, especially mentioning sobriety, will be required from all applicants, without which no person shall be licensed.

Qualifications necessary to obtain a Pilot's license.

SECTION 6. A candidate for a Pilot's License must be twenty two years of age, and have been at least one year as Master or First Mate of a square rigged vessel of foreign form of construction, and over 100 tons register, and six months in the pilot service within the district for which he wishes to obtain a license; or, he must have piloted vessels of foreign form of construction for a period of two years prior to the 1st day of the 1st month of the 10th year of Meiji, and within the district for which he wishes to obtain a license; or he must have been six years at sea, one of which has been as an apprentice to the pilot service, within the district for which he wishes to obtain a license; he shall be required to satisfy the Board of Examiners that he is thoroughly acquainted with all the bays, harbours, channels and anchorages, also with the dangers and leading marks or bearings for clearing the same, and with the tides, currents, lights, buoys, and beacons within the district; also that he is competent to handle and work a vessel of the largest class.

Granting of licenses.

SECTION 7.—Whenever an applicant has duly complied with the requisite conditions, the same shall be reported to the Home Department, and

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a license shall at once be granted to him; which license shall specify the port or district within which he is authorised to pilot, also his name, place and date of birth, and date of issue, and every license, so granted, shall be null and void after the 1st day of the 1st month of the following year.

Annual renewal of licenses.

Section 8.—Every Pilot being desirous of having his license renewed, shall, on and before the 1st day of the 1st month in each year, make a written application for the same to the Home Department, and such license shall be renewed or not, as the Home Department shall see fit.

Fees to be paid for a license.

Section 9.—Every Pilot shall pay a fee of ten *yen* for his original license, and of five *yen* for each annual renewal of the same.

Public notice to be given.

Section 10.—Public notice shall be given in two local newspapers, one Japanese and one foreign, at least fourteen days prior to granting any license, and every such notice shall state the number of Pilots to be admitted, and the time and place at which the examinations shall be held.

Order in which applicants are to be chosen.

Section 11.—The names of all applicants for a Pilot's license, whose testimonials as to service and character are found satisfactory, shall be registered in the order of application, and the candidates shall be chosen in regular succession, commencing with the first registered applicant and so on until all the vacancies are filled up.

Special overland permits.

Section 12.—Pilots, being other than Japanese subjects, licensed in accordance with these Regulations, shall, (for all pilotage purposes) be accorded special permission to land on any part of the sea-coast, within His Imperial Majesty's Empire, and to travel overland to the port for which they are licensed.

All pilot boats and vessels to be licensed.

Section 13.—The Home Department shall, on the application of one or more duly qualified pilots, grant a license to any vessel or boat that is to be employed exclusively for pilotage purposes, and by licensed pilots; and every such license so granted shall be for one year only, subject to annual renewal in the same manner as a Pilot's license.

Licensed pilot vessels to be exempt from all dues.

Section 14.—Every licensed pilot boat or vessel, shall, for all pilotage purposes, be allowed to move freely within the district for which she is licensed, and shall be exempt from all harbour, tonnage and light dues whatsoever.

Characteristics of pilot boats.

Section 15.—Every pilot vessel and boat shall be distinguished by the following characteristics, that is to say:—

1*st*.—She shall be of a black color outside, with the exception of such names and numbers as hereafter mentioned.

2*nd*.—The words "Licensed Pilot Boat" in Japanese and Roman characters, or in Roman only, shall, with her number, be legibly painted at the stern, or on her quarter, and on the head of the mainsail.

3*rd*.—When any licensed Pilot is on board any licensed pilot boat or vessel, a flag at the masthead, or sprit, or staff, or in some other equally conspicuous position, shall from sunrise to sunset be kept flying, and such flag shall be in accordance with the regulations of the Navy Department, and of larger size than usual, compared with the size of the vessel or boat.

4*th*.—At night, every pilot vessel or boat when under weigh, and on, or proceeding to or from her station, with any duly qualified Pilot on board, shall from sunset to sunrise exhibit a bright white light at her masthead, visible all round the horizon, and shall in addition, burn a flare-up every fifteen minutes; at all other times she shall carry the usual side lights as provided for sailing vessels.

Day and night signals.

Section 16.—The following shall be deemed to be the signals for a Pilot; viz., in the daytime:—

1*st*.—The jack, or other national color of the ship hoisted at the fore.

2*nd*.—The international code pilot signal P.I.

At night the following signals when used together or separately shall be deemed to be signals for a pilot.

1*st*.—A blue light every 15 minutes, or

2*nd*.—A bright white light flashed or shewn at short intervals just above the bulwarks for about a minute at a time.

Pilot to produce copies of these regulations and his license to every person employing him.

Section 17.—Every qualified Pilot, whilst acting in that capacity, shall be provided with a printed copy of these regulations, as well as his license, and shall produce them to every person by whom he is employed, and if he refuses to do so at the request of such persons, he shall be subject to suspension or dismissal from the pilot service.

Power of the Home Department to cancel a pilot license.

Section 18. If the Home Department has reason to believe that any licensed Pilot is, from incompetency, unfit to perform his duties, or has been guilty of drunkenness, misconduct, gross carelessness, refusal or neglect of duty, the Department may cause an investigation to be instituted, and on satisfactory proof of the offence, may cancel or suspend the license of any Pilot, as the justice of the case may require.

Pilot licenses not transferable.

Section 19. A Pilot's license shall not be used by any other than the person to whom it is granted. The license of any Pilot who disregards this regulation shall be cancelled forthwith.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

This meeting took place yesterday evening at the Grand Hotel, the following members being present: Messrs. A. H. Dare, Kilby, Walker, Pinn, Mitchell, Brooke, Dodds, Watson, Smith, Hutchison, Reid, Jeyes, J. J. Dare, Scott, and Henley.

Mr. Dodds was voted into the chair. He stated that the meeting had been called, in accordance with the rules, to hear the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer, and for other general business.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Chairman put before the members the following accounts for the current year:—

THE AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION OF YOKOHAMA IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE HONORARY TREASURER.

1876. *Dr.*

To Balance from 1875			$ 21.41
„ Prizes given by the Association Spring Meeting	$267.10		
„ „ „ „ Autumn Meeting	155.10	——	422.20
„ Printing and Advertising			82.50
„ Gatekeepers, Spring and Autumn Meetings			15.00
„ Monban's Wages, Cinders, Coolie hire, Rolling path and incidental expenses			137.50
		Mex. $	678.41
To Balance brought down			$ 19.41

Cr.

1876.

By Members subscriptions, viz.:	3 @ $10	...	$ 30.00		
	33 „ 6	...	198.00		
	17 „ 5	...	85.00		
	1 „ 6	...	6	——	$319.00
„ Entrance fees from Competitors, Spring Meeting			$ 92.00		
„ „ „ „ Autumn Meeting			76.00	——	$168.
„ Entrance to Enclosure and sale of Programmes Spring Meeting			$ 96.00		
„ „ „ „ Autumn Meeting			35.00	——	$131.
„ Amount subscribed Winner's Cup, Spring Meeting			$ 21.00		
„ „ „ „ Autumn Meeting			15.00	——	$ 36.
„ Balance carried down					$ 19.
				Mex. $	675.

E. & O. E.

F. WALKER.
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

Yokohama, December 21st, 1876.

The Chairman congratulated the members upon the flourishing condition of their exchequer, remarking, that

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though they were still in debt, yet it was for so less than last year. The subscriptions, however, became due next month, so that the Club would be in funds almost immediately.

The following account of the doings of the club during the past year was now submitted [illegible]:—

[illegible]

Mr. Walker [illegible]

Mr. Watson moved that the report be passed, which Mr. Reid seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

It was notified that all the retiring committee, with the exception of Mr. Walker, offered themselves for re-election.

Mr. J. J. Dare said that before going further it was the duty of the members to return a vote of thanks to the retiring committee. Mr. Watson seconded the motion, and it was passed *nem. con.*

After being put to the ballot it was found that Mr. C. P. Hall had been elected in the place of Mr. Walker, so that the committee for next year consists of Messrs. Hamilton, Kilby, Dodds, Hall and A. H. Dare.

Some slight alterations in the Rules of the Club were next proposed and adopted.

Mr. Walker then moved that it be left to the committee to decide whether it would be desirous to hold two meetings in one year, as the Autumn ones usually so poorly attended.

Mr. Kilby and others opposed this proposition, saying that unless excitement were sustained the Club would soon drop out of existence. It was further shown that the Autumn meeting fully paid for itself.

Mr. Watson proposed that there should be several champion cups to be run for at three succeedings meetings, and remarked that by reason of the handicapping the really most efficient competitors came in second best in most events. After some discussion this point was finally settled by Mr. Julius Dare promising to present a cup on the terms proposed.

Some discussion then ensued with regard to sending invitations to the Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hongkong athletes to visit and take part in the spring meeting. This proposition being adopted, after a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting dispersed.

We are informed that three Spanish war vessels are expected here shortly; for the purpose, it is said, of demanding satisfaction for outrages committed by the Chinese in Formosa eleven years ago, in connection with the loss of the *Rover* on that coast. It is said that the Chinese government have delayed making compensation up to this date. It is hinted to us, however, that the meditated visit of these war vessels has even more to do with the Cuba Coolie trade.—*Shanghai Courier.*

YOKOHAMA RACE CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Club was held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms (kindly lent for the occasion) yesterday afternoon present:—Messrs. Bennett, Braun, Brewer, Buckle, Center, Cope, Cruickshank, D'Hanger, Dodds, Dunlop, Evers, Fitz Henry, J. A. Fraser, Francke, Glennie, Haswell, Hay, Heimann, Johnstone, Keswick, Kirkwood, Middleton, A. Mitchell, Mollison, Penn, O. Reimers, Strachan, Vouillemont, J. Walker, A. Winstanley and Wolfe.

Mr. J. A. Fraser was elected into the chair, and briefly explained that the object of the meeting was to receive and pass the Treasurer's accounts for the past year, and to elect a committee in place of the retiring one. No important motions would be brought before the members on this occasion as no notice of such had in accordance with the rules, been given, but it was yet open for members to make suggestions, and if any member had any to make he had no doubt they would be welcomed by the meeting.

The minutes of last meeting were taken as read, and the Honorary Secretary then proceeded to read the Treasurer's statement, as follows:—

Abridged Account of Receipts and Expenditure for 1876.

Receipts.	*Total.*
Yearly and Half-yearly Subscriptions	$1709.50
Entrance Fees	3235.00
Subscriptions to Cups	1755.38
Stands &c.	645.00
Refreshments	1054.50
Totalisator Stakes	538.50
Bets, Enclosure Room, and sundries	145.00
Yokohama Racing Association, proportion of Rent and Expenses	716.00
	9798.88
Balance in hand 1st January, 1876	2637.71
	12436.59

Payments.	*Total.*
Maintenance of Course, rent, wages, &c.	$1475.98
Prizes	5615.00
Expenses of Meeting	420.00
Printing and Advertising	254.50
Subscriptions	1500.00
Stands	335.89
Outstanding	75.00
	9676.37
Balance in hand 20th December, 1876	2760.22
	12436.59

W. M. STRACHAN,
Hon. Treas.

Yokohama, 20th December, 1876.

The Chairman congratulated the members on the extremely satisfactory state of their finances, which proved that the unfortunate schism which had occurred during the year had not done the Club any material harm, as was shown by the balance in hand being somewhat larger than it was at the close of the previous year.

Mr. Winstanley proposed and Mr. Center seconded that the accounts as presented be passed. Carried unanimously.

The Chairman then reminded the members that their next business was to elect a Committee for the ensuing year, and he felt sure that every member would fully recognize how much was due to the retiring Committee for the able way in which they had conducted the affairs of the Club.

Mr. Center said he would like, before the election was commenced, to propose a vote of thanks to the retiring Committee. Seconded by Mr. Fitz Henry and carried unanimously.

The election of a Committee was next proceeded with, the Chairman, in reply to a question by Mr. Dodds, stating that with the exception of Mr. Cruickshank, none of the retiring Committee offered themselves for re-election.

The ballot resulted in the election of the following gentlemen, all of whom, it was understood, were willing to serve:—Messrs. W. J. Cruickshank, C. Braun, A. Evers, E. B. Watson and F. E. Foster.

Mr. Braun expressed his thanks on behalf of himself and colleagues for the honour done them, and promised that they would do their utmost for the welfare of the club, but succeeding, as they did, such a strong and able Committee, he feared their shortcomings would be very apparent, but as they would

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only have the prosperity of the Club at heart he begged for the kind indulgence of the members.

Mr. Center said he thought that there was a strong feeling among the members that the principal events for the Spring and Autumn Meetings should not be changed, and though, as the Chairman informed him, he could not put this in the form of a proposition, he threw it out to the new Committee as a suggestion which he thought would meet with the approval of the Club, especially as its adoption would allow the Committee to issue the programme earlier than usual, and so enable owners to know with certainty some time beforehand what races their ponies would have to run for.

The meeting then separated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Law Report.

H. B. M.'S PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before H. S. Wilkinson, Esq., Acting Law Secretary.

Tuesday, December 21st, 1876.

James Donald and Charles Forsyth were charged by Thomas Baker, chief-officer on board the Mitsu Bi-shi steamer *Genrio Maru*, with having assaulted him and attempted to stab him with a knife.

The prosecutor appeared personally; the accused were defended by Mr Montague Kirkwood.

Thomas Baker, sworn, stated:—I am a British subject; am chief-officer of and live on board the *Genrio Maru*. I wish to accuse James Donald with striking me in the face two days ago. He came on board my ship. I still retain the mark of his fist. That is all I accuse him of.

His Honour here asked prosecutor to keep within bounds and tell the story of the events as they occurred, without rambling.

Prosecutor continued:—I wrote to Mr Donald to come on board to see me. He brought a loafer with him, this man Forysth, as I can prove.

His Honour:—Are you sober?

Prosecutor:—I think I am.

His Honour:—Is there any one present who knows you?

Prosecutor.—Oh! yes, every one knows me. Well, you see, he brought two more persons along with him, two loafers, and they all went for me. I sent for the police to give them in charge, but the sergeant would not do it—no, not he. Donald and Forsyth come on board to molest me

His Honour:—Who in Court is acquainted with you?

Prosecutor:—They all know me. (To the public) where's the man that says he does it know me? Where's the man, I say? (To his Honour) You see they all know me.

His Honour here requested witness to hold his tongue, and asked if any one in Court knew him.

Mr E. Bonneau stood up and said he was acquainted with prosecutor.

Mr Kirkwood stated that this witness knew prosecutor's character very well and could testify that he was an habitual drunkard.

Eugene Bonneau, sworn, stated:—I know the prosecutor and present witness. I have seen him often drunk. He is not a sober man. I do not think that he does know what he is about now very well. I can't say much about him, however. I don't think he can have a recollection of what occurred.

Sergeant Walter Loxton was now sworn and said:—I should think that witness is not in a fit state to give evidence now. I should think that he has been drinking for some time. I think he is still under the influence of drink; that is why he is so quiet.

His Honour to prosecutor:—Is there no one in Court who can speak to your sobriety?

Prosecutor:—I don't wish to speak to any one

Mr Kirkwood here said that under the circumstances he would now ask the Court to dismiss the charge. It was very evident that prosecutor had not complete command over himself. He was slightly muddled. For instance he had said this assault occured two days ago, while it was known to the Court that the summons had been taken out long before that.

His Honour said that he was of the same opinion. It only remained to be seen now whether prosecutor be ordered to pay costs or not before the charge be dismissed.

Mr Kirkwood said that if the prosecutor in an action appears in an unfit state before the Court to give evidence, it was just as if he had not appeared at all, and the case must be dismissed accordingly.

His Honour then said that the case would be adjourned till this morning. Prosecutor in the meanwhile to deposit in the Consulate $25 in payment of costs of the case so far.

J. D. Carroll & Co., *v.* R. T. Miller.

Plaintiffs claimed $20 damages done to goods conveyed from London in the ship *Peeress*, commanded by defendant.

Plaintiffs were represented by Mr F. C. Spooner; defendant appeared personally.

Mr Spooner said that he was an American citizen, and sued defendant for the amount of $20, being damage done to certain goods.

His Honour here asked if defendant admitted that the goods were damaged and that the amount claimed was the legitimate value of what was damaged.

Captain Miller said that he admitted that the tins of turpentine were damaged, and that he thought the amount claimed was the fair market value. His defence in the case was that he did not consider himself liable for damage done to cargo unless such had occurred through carelessness in the stowage. The Bill of Lading exempted the owners of a ship from claims for damage done through "leakage, breakage, or rust," &c., &c.

Mr Spooner, in answer to the Court, said that he had not brought the Bill of Lading. He thought the damage had occurred through the tins being stowed above one another and the edge of one cutting into the next and causing a leak. There were four drums of spirits of turpentine. In his opinion this leakage occurred through the goods not being properly stowed.

The captain maintained that this damage occurred through the ship meeting with bad weather, and offered to show that fact by reference to the log book.

His Honour said that the log book could not be taken as evidence. He understood that the ship was being detained on account of this dispute alone, and considered it therefore a fair case for compromise. To give both parties an opportunity of bringing this to pass, the Court was adjourned till 2 p.m.

Court re-assembled at 2 p.m.

Neither party appearing, His Honour ruled that the case be struck out.

Daniel Preston and Thomas Glen, seaman on board the British ship *Derana*, were charged, the former by John Peterson, the latter by George Johnson, with having assaulted them on Wednesday morning last on board that ship.

John Peterson, sworn, stated:—I am an A. B. on board the ship *Derana*. Yesterday morning I was called out of my bunk by Daniel Preston to fight. I declined to get out. Preston and some others dragged me out of the forecastle and he struck be senseless with a belaying pin. I have no idea what their reason for it was. The night before there had been a little squabble in the forecastle. I and another were in the row. I can't say what it was about. The other man was Johnson. This row had nothing to do with the row in the morning.

Cross-examined by prisoner:—I never had any row with you except on the first day we came on board. I wanted you to have it out during the voyage but you would not.

Frank Saunders, sworn:—All I know of this matter is that they pulled Peterson out of the forecastle and struck him. Preston took a belaying pin and knocked him on the head.

Prisoner had no questions to ask. He said he struck Peterson once. That was all.

George Johnson, sworn, stated. Yesterday morning Glen came on board and wanted me to fight. I would not, and he struck me with a bottle, and flung a boot at me. I am not sure that it was Glen who threw the boot.

Accused admitted leaving thrown the bottle, but it smashed on the board and a piece flew up and struck Johnson.

To witness: I took up the bottle because you illused that man.

William May, sworn: I am master of the ship *Derana*. When I came on deck I saw a man bleeding. Glen and Preston were standing together and I was told that Glen had gone on shore without leave and returned on board drunk. He threatened to kill everybody and was swearing considerably. The row was all over before breakfast time, and the men resumed duty at once.

To the Court: Glen's conduct till now has been irreproachable.

The accused to Court: I was not drunk. I only had one glass of liquor from the time I went on shore till I returned on board again. I have nothing to say for myself.

Captain May to Court: I leave in about three weeks time.

His Honour remarked that there had been something rankling in the minds of both when they returned on board in so disorderly a manner. They were both liable to several weeks

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imprisonment for using belaying-pins bottles and such like weapons upon their companions, but as they had perhaps received some provocation he should sentenced each to seven day's imprisonment

Friday, December 22nd 1876.

THOMAS BAKER *v.* J. DONALD and C. FORSYTH.

(Adjourned from 21st instant.)

It was explained that the prosecutor had not paid into the registry the $5 asserted to have been paid by him by 3 p.m. the day before

Defendants appeared to their recognizances. Prosecutor did not appear.

The case was therefore dismissed and prosecutor ordered to pay $25 costs to each defendant.

E. BONNEAU *v.* T. BAKER.

This was a claim for $10 for goods sold and delivered, with interest.

Plaintiff appeared personally. Defendant did not appear, though the Court granted him an hour's grace.

Eugene Bonneau, sworn:—The goods in question are 50 bottles of claret. I told defendant I would let him have them for $1 a bottle per dozen, in all $7.50. I claim $4 interest for 11 months. On several occasion I asked him for the money, but he only answered that he would pay when he felt inclined. I did not give him a memorandum of the amount. I know he got the claret, for I delivered it to him myself. There was no agreement for interest. He was to pay me a few days after he received the wine.

Verdict in favour of plaintiff for $7.50 and $2.00 costs. The latter to be paid within 10 days.

IN THE JUDICIAL COURT OF KANAGAWA.

Before Mr. ASAINA KANSUI, Vice President.

Tuesday, December 19, 1876.

A. ZEMBSCH *v.* KANAMORI MATSUKICHI.

The Court assembled to-day to render the following judgment in this case

JUDGMENT

(Official Translation.)

The subject of plaintiff's claim according to his statement is that on the 1st of June last he bought through his clerk Ikeda Keisuke from the defendant Kanamori Matsukichi 30 cases of gin bearing the mark of J. P. Benkers; that the contents of said cases after tasting were found to be entirely different from the sample he first tasted, and that he found the same so bad as to be undrinkable; that the plaintiff received said cases of gin, and got them conveyed immediately to von Hemert's premises at No. 25 just in the same state as defendant brought them to him; that von Hemert sent said gin to be sold to a foreign merchant in Hiogo, and that the aforenamed von Hemert had informed plaintiff that the gin had been returned again on the plea that the mark on the bottles was really that of J. P. Benkers, but that after tasting, the contents had been found extremely bad and not to be Dutch gin; that he, plaintiff, then tasting it also, and having found the same to be nearly extremely bad, and entirely different from the sample's quality, consequently claims the reimbursement of what he paid for the gin, with the commission due to him, together $150, plus $25 for expenses. Moreover notwithstanding that the defendant maintains the sample to be the same as the goods, still the same being really so bad as to be undrinkable, if such had been the case in the commencement the plaintiff would not have bought it, but as there remains happily some of the original sample that was received from the defendant in the beginning, plaintiff demands that the quality of the gin in question may be compared with said sample.

Defendant's answer is that at the time plaintiff took delivery of said gin, the latter received exactly 30 cases, out of which he took a bottle, tasted the gin, and this done, paid for it; that at present plaintiff pretends to complain about this gin being bad, and the same not being Dutch gin, and moreover claims reimbursement of the money he paid for it, indemnity etc., which defendant maintains in no way to be obliged to repay to plaintiff. Further, that plaintiff has brought with him a bottle with some gin in it, which he pretends to be the sample received from defendant at the beginning of the transaction, and demands that the gin of the 30 cases be compared with this sample, but said bottle not bearing any seal of defendant's, the latter declares that the same cannot be recognized to be a true sample. Moreover, as said before, whereas a sample was taken by plaintiff out of the 30 cases and tasted by him, the existence of an inferiority in the merchandise in question cannot be admitted.

In short, the meaning of von Hemert's evidence is, that the 30 cases of gin, which he received during the month of June, 1876, from plaintiff Zembsch, after having sent the same to Hiogo, were returned to him by the buyer from that port on the plea that that gin was undrinkable; that witness consequently had taken a bottle out of one of the cases, tasted its contents and he declares he found it to be a most horrible and unsatisfied stuff.

The decision is as follows:

Notwithstanding plaintiff proved with witness von Hemert the gin in question to be inferior to the sample, still defendant maintains that said sample not bearing any seal from him, cannot be considered to be the sample given by defendant, and consequently the most pressing just said sample being compared with the gin in the 30 cases. Plaintiff requested in such case that, notwithstanding the mark bearing Dutch the contents not being Dutch gin, but a counterfeit experts should be nominated in order to decide whether this gin be of the value which was paid.

Defendant attests that notwithstanding he sold said gin on sample as it bears no respectively of any country's manufacture, and in consequently not regarding it to be of Dutch brand or not, still he is willing to see experts called to decide whether the price paid was at the time of the transaction that gin's value. Consequently three experts were called by the Court, of whom two declared, after having tasted the gin, the same not to be Dutch gin but a counterfeit and to be undrinkable, and that it must have been mixed with some other liquid; that it is rather difficult to tell the value of gin, but that to his knowledge a case of first quality has a value of from $5 to $5.50, and of second quality from $4 to $5, but that he valued this kind at from $1 to $1.25 per case at the most.

The other expert found this to be gin of the second quality, and to have had on June, 1876 a value per case of $4.80, more or less; and the third expert found also the same to be of second quality, and to have had at the before mentioned period a value per case of about $4.50.

Consequently the number of experts who found said gin to be of second quality being in majority it is decided to be of second quality, and whereas it is thus found that defendant has not sold to plaintiff gin of inferior in value to that which it was sold for the decision made by plaintiff for recovery of the money paid is unjustly, etc., is hereby dismissed, and plaintiff condemned to pay costs.

The 19th day of 12th month of 9th year Meiji.

(Signed) YOKOHAMA SAIBANSHO.

Friday, December 22nd, 1876.

H. AHRENS & CO. *v.* OMIA SHOBIYA.

JUDGMENT.

(Official Translation.)

After examination of above case the particulars show to be as follows:

Plaintiffs declare that on the 7th of October, 1876, the defendants bought from plaintiffs' firm 100 pieces of Presidents cloth at the rate of 82½ cents per yard under agreement that defendant should take delivery of same not later than the 19th of October, that after a few days had passed, defendant not appearing, latter was requested by plaintiffs' firm several times to take delivery by portions and promised also to pay to plaintiffs' firm the amount of bargain money they plaintiffs should decide; that defendant did not keep this engagement neither, but that on the 23rd of October, defendant came with 300 *yen*, and that plaintiffs kept this money as a bargain on the between them passed contract; that further waiting still from day to day till this and defendant not having taken delivery yet, plaintiffs demand that defendant may be ordered to pay immediately the full amount of the transaction and take delivery of their goods

Defendant Tateibe Shobei declares that conformably to plaintiffs' statement that he did pass an agreement for the purchase of some President cloth, that a few days afterwards the defendant went to plaintiffs' firm and asked to see the goods in order to compare it with the sample, but that plaintiffs said that the goods would not be shown unless all the money would be paid for it first, that such being the case, it was arranged then to see and take delivery of it bale by bale and under these conditions defendant went and brought 300 *yen* to plaintiffs on the 23rd of October, but the plaintiffs only took this money, but did not show the goods, according to their promise. For that reason, defendant obtained Takahashi Tsunekichi of Tōkiō, Sakaicho, and Kubota Sosaburo of Tōkiō, Nihonbashi-tori itchome, to come with him on the 3rd of November 1876 to plaintiffs' firm, and got them to examine the quality of goods in question, and which were found

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to be by them of a very inferior and bad quality. That he defendant thus in consequence of such a breach of contract from the part of plaintiffs claimed then from them the reimbursement of the before mentioned 300 *yen* and also a suitable indemnity and that plaintiffs then to this effect asked for a delay until the 10th of November of this year, but that defendant finds entirely contrary to right that plaintiffs should in contrary from their side now complain against defendant, whereas if the goods had been found to be conform to its sample he defendant would of course have taken delivery of immediately and would undoubtedly have paid its contracted price in full

The decision is thus as follows:

1st.—That the reason why defendant refused to take delivery is based simply upon the fact that the experts declared the goods to be of an inferior quality, but these experts having been chosen entirely and personally by defendant and thus not being officially selected, the Court has deemed it necessary, and thus did nominate another expert in order to get the goods anew examined; and as this expert has found the goods to be in quality equal to the sample the defendant's pretension of the goods being inferior to the sample in quality is not admitted.

2nd.—That the case being as before described defendant is hereby ordered thus and conformably to plaintiffs' demand to take delivery of the 100 pieces of Presidents cloth contracted for, and to pay to plaintiffs, after deduction of the 300 *yen* already received by latter, the balance still due of 2,700 *yen* with an interest on same at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, from the 24th October till the day payment shall be effected.

This 22nd day of 12th month 9th year of Meji
(22nd December, 1876.)
(Signed) YOKOHAMA SAIBANSHO.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MAIL.

(Straits Times Extra.)

St. Petersburg, 18th November.—The goods traffic on the railway in Southern Russia is stopped.

London, 18th November.—Viscount Templetown is appointed to the Colonelcy of the 2nd Life Guards.

London, 19th November.—Yielding to England's pressing counsels, the Porte has accepted the Conference unconditionally.

Turkey will, probably, appoint Safvet Midhat Pasha as its representative, and Russia will, no doubt, be represented by General Ignatieff.

London, 21st November.—Russia is mobilising six army corps.

The Turks are evacuating Herzegovina and are massing troops on the Danube.

Lord Salisbury interviews the Duc Decazes to-day, and visits Berlin and Vienna.

English Engineer officers have arrived at Constantinople.

London, 21st November,—The departure of the 12th Lancers for India is suspended. They have been ordered to remain at Shorncliffe.

Despatch of Prince Gortschakoff, of the 7th November, in reply to Lord Derby's despatch of the 30th October, urges the subordination of the integrity of Turkey to guarantees which humanity and the peace of Europe alike demand.

Russian designs upon Constantinople were disavowed.

Another despatch of the 22nd October regrets England's yielding to groundless fears concerning the policy of Russia.

London, 22nd Nov.—A despatch from Lord Loftus of the 2nd November, states that he had a most cordial audience with the Czar, who urged the complete agreement of Russia and England, whose aims were identical. He solemnly gave his sacred word of honour that he had no intention of acquiring Constantinople. If obliged to occupy Bulgaria it would only be temporary.

His Majesty deplored England's distrust, and said the idea that Russia intends the conquest of India was absurd and impossible.

London, 22nd Nov.—Sir William Hackett has been gazetted Chief Justice of Ceylon.

The Lancashire cotton dispute is settled.

The Indian transport *Serapis* has passed through the Suez Canal outwards.

London, 23rd Nov.—The Czar, in receiving certain high personages, stated that he still hoped for peace, but his honour was pledged to obtain autonomy for the insurgents.

Lord Salisbury had an interview with Prince Bismarck yesterday.

Berlin, 24th Nov.—At an interview, on the 22nd instant, Prince Bismarck assured the Marquis of Salisbury of the pacific intentions of Germany. In the event of a collision upon the Eastern question, between Russia and England, Germany would observe neutrality.

Calcutta, 25th Nov. 12-11 p.m.—The *Gazette, Agricultural Department*, publishes a Minute from the Lieut-Governor, detailing a visit to the Eastern districts suffering from the effects of the recent cyclones.

His Honour estimates the number perished at upwards of 215,000.

Effective relief is being given to the survivors.

MODERN MOUNTAINEERING.

(The Spectator.)

During the last ten years, Mountaineering has not only in some respects changed its character, but has become more generally recognised than before by the public as a legitimate mode of physical recreation. On the one hand, ascents of the greater peaks, which used to be confined to a small band of experts, are every summer made by persons in their first "season;" on the other, some ascents of importance have been made without guides. It may be useful, therefore, to discuss the extent and causes of this changed aspect of things, and to endeavour, in passing, to throw as clear a light as may be on a subject on which we believe that many misapprehensions exist.

That the mountains are ascended with much greater facility than they formerly were is evident to all visitors to Switzerland. Ten years ago it was considered a proof of some training and skill to ascend the Weisshorn; now, at most, the ascent speaks to two or three weeks' walking in the Alps. It is a fact, belonging to the same early period, and perhaps in danger of being regarded as a myth by some of our readers, that a pair of gentlemen who, towards the end of their second season in Switzerland, were arranging an ascent of the Jungfrau, were warned by an accomplished mountaineer against the difficulties of that mountain, and recommended to try the Finsteraarhorn in preference. Now-a-days the ascent of both peaks without guides is hardly considered worthy of remark. In point of fact, as things are at present, the one requisite for success in the case of a young man of average health and walking-powers who wishes to try the excitement of or get a name for the loftiest Alpine climbing is money. The mountains have become so hackneyed, and the guides are so eager for their fees that it is hardly likely that the latter would decline to accompany a party of inexperienced persons on any first-class expedition, provided a sufficient number of them were engaged. All the humility of the earlier aspirants has vanished. In former times there were many men who would be too modest to attempt the harder peaks in their first season; now a youngster will rush out from England for the first time to do the thing, and "bag" as many peaks as would have crowned a veteran career of yore. With such men all is business; the poetry and beauty of Nature are for them idle sounds. To them universally, as formerly it was to a few Americans and others, it is a mere waste of time to turn off the path to some noble and unique point of view, which in their eyes is but a summit of no importance, and that does not "pay." The glacier world impresses them with no awe, and conveys but a slight sense of grandeur, which hardly survives the first day's experience. Its phenomena are passed by unnoticed, because unknown, its magnificent proportions are unsuspected, because viewed with eyes and mind untrained. It has no present interest for them but as a farrago of "agenda," its past associations are pleasant or the reverse as its "acta" appears to them to be superior or inferior to the performances of others, in respect to the time taken and other points of comparison. Nor do these would-be mountaineers trouble themselves with maps, except, perhaps, as part of the conventional mountaineering equipment. It is enough for them to have pointed out to them by their guides the more prominent mountains that the day's course presents to their notice; and so vague sometimes are the impressions they have derived from the same often precarious source of the names of the passes they have been traversing, as completely to baffle, by their subsequent description, a person well acquainted with the district. Not long ago a gentleman "doing the high-level route," arriving at a place whence several passes of varying interest were open to him, and being asked at *table d'hôte* which of these he was going to take, replied that he

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really did not know; the [illegible] he was to pass [illegible] per[illegible] to a [illegible] those of [illegible] is [illegible] long [illegible] he [illegible] standard. [illegible] urgently [illegible], [illegible] reverse of [illegible] such expressions as [illegible] persons on [illegible] large [illegible] known [illegible] intelligible [illegible] by [illegible] of difficulty [illegible] upon what [illegible] the [illegible] Taylors, [illegible] guide books [illegible] interest [illegible] latter [illegible] good [illegible] spare your [illegible] in 2 hrs. 57 [illegible] Eh? [illegible] tenacity as to [illegible] you in turn [illegible] or the day [illegible] next the [illegible] shoulder [illegible] tyro at [illegible] lessons should [illegible] unless it [illegible] suit to [illegible] authority and [illegible] a thing of a day. [illegible] respectable [illegible] a ready man will acquire [illegible] has guides does not necessarily [illegible] should he be thrown by [illegible] on his own resources.

One evil is the natural consequence of this rush to the Alps. To do the thing in the best style, the best available guide must be procured. With first rate guides, not only new and ambitious projects be entertained than otherwise, but [illegible] by their distinction on the travellers who have been fortunate enough to secure them. But the first rate guides are few in number, nor are the other guides of equal a large class. The [illegible] result is a competition between what we may call the [illegible] of the Alps and the moneyed upstarts, as [illegible] A temptation to desert their regular employers [illegible] is thrown in the way of the guides by large offers, to which, in some cases, we believe, they have been known to [illegible] and in many case, the old employers find it necessary to [illegible] It has now become quite out of the question for a man who means little more than [illegible] the summer [illegible] to adopt the ordinary mode of [illegible] the [illegible] employment of a guide, or a guide and porter, for a series of weeks. A rate such as has lately come under our notice in the case of an ordinary guide 50 fr. for peaks, 25 fr. for passes, and 5 fr. for intermediate days can clearly not be extracted from a very large margin. Proud, as we have reason to be, of the [illegible] our countrymen, the truth still remains, that they and a few well-[illegible] individuals from other countries have for years [illegible] the services of the competent guides. The [illegible] temperament of many of the writers in the Swiss Alpine Club Jahrbuch cannot but inspire the [illegible] such meritorious persons in their own country should freely have had access, as a rule, to [illegible]

The real cause of the [illegible] years is to be looked for, not merely [illegible] themselves, for though difficulties [illegible] every year, in the main the higher Alps remain the same as of old; but in the gradual accumulation of general and particular knowledge of mountains on the part of the guides as a class. Within the period we are discussing, confidence has taken the place of [illegible] security that of a dread of risk; the nature of the work, its [illegible] and difficulties, are better understood than formerly. Not that the skill and sagacity of the first-rate guides of the present day are superior to those of the old men, but the [illegible] confined to a few is now distributed, by training and [illegible] among a far [illegible] number. It is now a well recognised [illegible] that mountaineering, under ordinary circumstances, and with [illegible] weather, is free from appreciable risk.

[illegible] we [illegible] not long ago expressed his opinion that [illegible] instances, real mountaineers would only be able [illegible] to [illegible] by going in parties without guides. Certainly, our professor has successfully differentiated himself, for [illegible] of [illegible] mountaineers who have ascended [illegible] unaccompanied. As, however, no one can [illegible] without certain amount of risk to his [illegible] impossible to eliminate altogether in [illegible] [illegible] blindly into a crevasse, it would [illegible] to meet the charge of foolhardiness. [illegible] mountaineers, no doubt, can perform easy [illegible] laying themselves open to such a charge; and [illegible] ascent of a mountain, usually considered formidable by three such gentlemen under favourable [illegible] may fairly be a question whether the aspect of [illegible] mountaineering is not partly responsible [illegible] was an influential motive with the [illegible] may not be an honest desire to "differentiate" [illegible] from pseudo mountaineers. Apart from the [illegible] which mountaineering guides may be presumed to have [illegible] discontent at finding themselves in common [illegible] with [illegible] the upstarts may, rightly or wrongly, have [illegible] such persons' minds, and tended to dissatisfy [illegible] with [illegible] mountaineering. The public, however, [illegible] with the results of their actions than with the [illegible] which led them. Are we likely to see a "furore for [illegible]" Is Mr. Cook likely, within the next ten years to [illegible] a cheap trip to the top of the Matterhorn? We [illegible] that, if he does do so, that, till the railway is made, at least as far as the "shoulder," with slow trains stopping at the "hut," that enterprising gentleman's office will be besieged by persons [illegible] the price of their coupons. In our opinion, [illegible] rich men not real mountaineers are at present likely to take to mountaineering without guides. The first class would miss their object in coming out, which is to "do" peaks. Such mountaineers, to obtain even a moderate amount of success, must in the nature of thing require, in ordinary cases, years of training, at first with and afterwards by small degrees without [illegible]. The results, moreover, that may be expected are at best of quite a humble order. The passage of the Col d'Hereus, or of the Adler, may [illegible] a thrill of pleasure that will be remembered for life, but to our upstarts these excursions are mere [illegible] elements. A real love for the thing can only compensate a man for the attendant discomforts, such as the burden of provisions and knapsacks, the comparative length of time consumed, and the chance of failure, and for the mortification of finding himself, after all, a nobody, compared with others who are meantime [illegible] gaily from one first class peak to another. As to the [illegible] they are too much wedded to their favourite guides [illegible] in their [illegible] they are too hopeful of accomplishing some [illegible] to make it worth their while to return to what is [illegible] in results and contrary to the received conventionalism, except in a few cases here and there, where special fondness for [illegible] has been accidentally originated. The mere fact that with [illegible] guides now [illegible] mountains that no amateurs without guides would even attempt, at any rate, without previous knowledge of the route, is sufficient to justify the above comparison of [illegible]. The [illegible] is as humiliating in a sense as it is obvious. Really good guides are so superior to the best amateurs, that they can [illegible] even mediocre climbers over difficulties which the others could not even pass, though not so impeded. It is as absurd to [illegible] a first rate amateur with a first rate guide, as to compare the [illegible] of a University gymnasium with a Tom Sayers. There are some amateurs who are superior to the best professionals in general or geographical knowledge of the Alps, but no amateur [illegible] approximates to the latter in the instinct, grown into a second nature, by which they can thread their way among difficult rocks, and afterwards retrace the same. There are amateurs whose surefootedness, like that of many a common peasant of the higher valleys, is not likely under any circumstances to fail; but in difficult ice work, in step cutting and the like, the first-rate guide is without a rival in the world. It was once sagely remarked by a mathematician, himself one of the boldest and most

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accomplished of English mountaineers, that the difference between one amateur and another was so slight, in comparison with the difference between all amateurs and good professional mountaineers, as to be practically inappreciable. What a first-rate guide can do for a traveller in case of emergency was shown, in striking contrast with the recent occurrence on the Felik Joch, by J. A. Carrel, when escorting a Scotch lady across one of the most bewildering snowfields in the Alps. Beset by a snowstorm, the route and the hope of a safe descent lost, he set to work, aided by the porter, to build a snow hut for his charge. An air-hole only being left, the party, though wet, maintained their warmth and comfort from the afternoon till eleven o'clock the next morning, and reached their destination afterwards none the worse.

On the Matterhorn, eleven years ago, a warning was conveyed that ought never to be forgotten, and cannot be too often reiterated. A promising specimen of a climber in his first season made the slip; and a gentleman, reckoned by many the first amateur of his time, allowed the slip when made to assume disastrous proportions. The first had grown so demoralised as to fall in an easy place: and second was letting the rope hang in a loop of ten or twelve feet behind a struggling man. We cannot conceive a guide so to have omitted to observe the most essential rule of security in such circumstances.

After all, the old style holds its own. It is the true mountaineers, as a rule, those who return again and again to the Alps, who achieve whatever there is remaining of difficult or new. Not only are the best guides generally engaged by their old friends, but the parvenus are seldom taken by their guides off the beaten round of "first-class peaks." A reserve of a certain class of expeditions is maintained for well-known names and well-tried feet.

GEORGE SAND'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.*

(Saturday Review.)

The autobiography of George Sand has been republished in four closely printed volumes of moderate size, and appears less formidable than in the numerous volumes of the original edition. No arrangement of type can, however, make it anything but a very long and not very readable work. There is some interest attaching to parts of George Sand's story, and there are passages in the book which no one but George Sand could have written. But it is lamentably diffuse, and is stuffed with extraneous padding beyond the limits of even an indulgent reader's indulgence. More than a fourth of the work is not in any sense the history of George Sand's life. It is a publication of a pile of letters which her father wrote to her grandmother before she was born, or while she was a child in arms. It required all the assurance of an established literary reputation to offer as a portion of an autobiography the letters of a person who had been dead fifty years when the autobiography was written, and who died when the autobiographer was three years old. That the autobiography proper is made to last through so many pages is chiefly due to the style of writing which in George Sand was partly natural, and partly fostered by the pleasing sense of facility accompanying its use and by the knowledge that every page she wrote would be paid for. In one way her style is admirable. It is flowing, easy, free from affectation, and full of masterly turns of language. In every page there are sentences which are models of French composition.

But it is a style sigularly adapted for the practice of the great art of spinning out what the writer has to say. She found it at once pleasant, easy, and lucrative to give half-a-dozen pages to a description of the birds she kept, and as many to a memoir of her dolls. This kind of easy writing is proverbially hard reading, and George Sand never abandoned herself to it so completely as in her autobiography. She is never prosy, for she writes too well; but she often inspires the feeling with which we listen to a good sermon after we begin to feel hungry. It is excellent, but we wish it would stop.

The mode, therefore, in which the work is composed is enough to prevent its ever becoming popular. The materials, too, which the writer had at her command are not of a very engaging character. They are, to a large extent, only materials because the writer chooses to say they are. There can be no end to autobiographies if the historian is free to chronicle everything that may in some obscure way have influenced character, or come across the thread of existence. At the opening of the work the reader is offered an elaborate portraiture of George Sand's great-grandfather's second wife. This lady had not the remotest connexion with George Sand by lineage, and could have had no more influence on her character than Marie Antoinette had. But she made a person to write about, and any person or thing that could be somehow connected with a relation, a friend, or an acquaintance, came within George Sand's unbounded notions of the permissible materials of an autobiography. All that can be said for the book is that anyone who likes to read it will have gone through nearly two thousand pages of exceedingly well-written French, will know something about George Sand, and will have discovered some descriptions that are really powerful and some thoughts that are really suggestive. During the perusal he may have often regretted that two-thirds of the book were ever written. There is not the slightest harm in them, but they are either foreign to the subject or tediously diffuse. All this Frenchmen, it may be presumed, would feel as much as Englishmen. But to us in England peculiar obstables present themselves in the way of any very ready enjoyment of the work. It is the study of the life and character of a woman. It therefore takes us into a region of literature that is above all others distasteful. We have been saturated with studies of the lives and characters of women, with analyses of every shade of feminine goodness and badness, until the heart is sick and the soul faint at the prospect of adding to the long list of the delineations of how women feel, and why they feel, and whether they ought or ought not to feel. The virtues, too, as well as the failings of George Sand are thoroughly un-English. No English girl ever did feel, or could feel, ever did behave, as she felt and behaved. It is therefore hard to do her justice. No habit is more deeply rooted in the English mind than that of taking for granted that we ought to imitate what we admire; and it is perhaps true that we gain by the habit more than we lose. If it is asked whether the history of the life of George Sand is the history of a life to imitate which would make an Englishwoman happy and good, it must be answered that it is not such a history. But to do justice to George Sand we must approach her and her history from a different point of view. The difference between George Sand and the introspective heroine of English fiction is, first, that she really lived, and, secondly, that she was a woman of genius. If we once decide that we have nothing to do with her as a model of English conduct, we shall find in her and her history much that deserves admiration and respect.

When, however, we say that she is not to be taken as a model of English conduct, it must not be supposed that her autobiography is in the least tainted with the records or feelings of impurity. A book more absolutely pure could not be found. If she ever had any feelings or faults that would not bear to be written down, they find no place in her autobiography. The coldness of the book to all that has to do with the love of men and women is as the coldness of ice. Her warmth of feeling, so far as it finds expression in this record, ran in a different groove. She tells us how she esteemed her grandmother, idolized and quarrelled with her foolish mother, bore with the brutality of a drunken brother made and kept a few intimate friends while she shocked a provincial public by her eccentricities, was the sister of the poor, adored her children, and especially her boy, with a jealous infatuation. When, again, it is said that there was much in her to love and admire, it must not be supposed that she depicts herself as a person whom it was at all easy or pleasant to live with. She professed to write the truth when she wrote her history, and she certainly does not paint her own portrait in very glowing colours. She was by nature very melancholy and very excitable; she was often brooding, and was often seized with spasmodic views of her duties. She was constantly taking up new and quaint views of her relations to others in the depths of her soul, and astonishing her little circle by the varying lights in which she regarded them. She was not practical. She was obliged to give up housekeeping because she could not keep within the sum fixed for her expenses. In a quarter of a century, by the hard labour of her pen, she made nearly a million of francs, and at the end of the quarter of a century she was still obliged to write to live. She was eccentric, and she was eccentric on principle. To escape from the bondage of conventionalities seemed to her the height of bliss, and she found one method of such escape in constantly dressing in men's clothes. She separated herself from her sex even more completely by a hatred for the toilet and all that has to do with it. She took part in *la chasse* after a truly French fashion, pushing her ardour to the length of rheumatism in the art of decoying quails into a net. When her society did not suit her, she used to go to her bedroom and ponder over the mystery of existence. A woman less suited for the ordinary routine of married life could not be conceived, and perhaps

* *George Sand: Œuvres Complètes, de ma vie.* Nouvelle Edition, Paris, Levy, 1876.

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best excuse for making her husband indifferent was that she was really and truly miserable herself.

The simple outline of her story may be briefly summed up as follows: Aurora Dupin was the granddaughter of an illegitimate daughter of Marshal Saxe, who, after having been married to Count Horn, was considered to be descending in her second marriage with M. Dupin, the son of a farmer general. He was sixty when he married, and died at seventy, leaving his widow with one son and a fortune embarrassed, though still considerable, out of the wreck of which she bought the small property of Nohant in Berry, which descended to George Sand, and where the novelist spent most of her life, and where she died a few months ago. The son lived to be an officer in the army, had the honesty to marry the mother of George Sand, the daughter of a bird-seller, just before the birth of Aurora in 1804, and was killed by a fall from his horse at Nohant in 1807, when Aurora was three years old. The child was passionately attached to her mother, a foolish, excitable, ignorant woman; but her grandmother, who was not only the great lady of the family, but a woman of character and sense, with a sort of Voltairian high breeding, prevailed in the family contests that inevitably ensued, and the little girl was left in her charge while the mother went off to Paris. Aurora was educated by a dependant of the family, who had previously been the tutor of her father. She had, she tells us, no memory and no love of study, and, although she acquired a habit of discussing subjects much beyond her years, she made little progress in languages or accomplishments. When she was fourteen she was sent to the English convent at Paris, where, after having at first distinguished herself as one of the ringleaders of a hoydenish mischief, she suddenly took an intensely devout turn, and wished to devote herself to a religious life; but she was firmly and judiciously discouraged in her purpose, returned to Nohant, where she was allowed to do as she pleased by the convent authorities. At sixteen she left the convent and exchanged devotion for philosophy, wandered about the fields dressed in boy's clothes with her former tutor, and rode, thought, and wept to her heart's satisfaction. When, however, she was little more than seventeen her grandmother died, and she went to join her mother at Paris. There in the following spring she met M. Dudevant, and married him in the autumn. It was a marriage, if not of love, yet of inclination, and she chose for herself. But it was from the outset an unhappy one. It is greatly to her credit that, whatever complaints she may have had against her husband, they find scarcely any place in her autobiography, while she freely gives us to understand how very trying she must have been to her husband, with her fits of depression, her indifference to the life around her, and her adoration of her baby. At last, after eight years of discord, she made, and her husband gladly accepted, the proposal that she should live at least half the year in Paris. All that she asked was sixty pounds a year to live on, and she purposed making up by writing what more was necessary. She took a garret and dressed as a man, this form of clothing being, she tells us, much more economical as well as more comfortable than that of a woman. Even with this help she found it very hard to support herself and her youngest child, a little girl, but she felt she could write and persevered. Jules Sandeau so entirely recast her first effort, *Rose et Blanche*, as to make it his own. The publishers asked for another work, and as *Indiana*, her next effort, was entirely her composition, Jules Sandeau could not put his name to it, and her husband's family strongly objected to her putting her own. A friend suggested that Sand would be a happy compromise between borrowing and abandoning Jules Sandeau's name altogether. She prefixed George as a common Berry name, in harmony with her clothes, and calculated to propitiate the critics, who would not easily have allowed that a woman could write well. *Indiana* was followed by *Valentine*; and before she was thirty she found that she had won a position which so long as health and strength lasted, would secure her a modest competence; and in 1833 she was able to go to Italy, and find in Venice the foundation for the first portion of *Consuelo*. In 1835 she separated finally from her husband, obtaining a judicial decree in her favour, after charges and recriminations of a very painful kind. Finally, in 1838, she bought of him, to use her own words, the exclusive management of her two children for 2,000*l.*, and thenceforward their relations were of a very distant but amicable kind. Her boy's health was precarious, and she took him a long journey in the south of Europe, accompanied by the musician Chopin, with whom she lived for eight years on a footing of maternal friendship, although she often found him an insufferable nuisance, as he was even more depressed, wayward, and irritable than she was herself. Accident or predilection led her to place herself subsequently under the guidance of the leading Socialists of the day; and there appears to have been no one in her long and varied career whom she worshipped with the ecstatic admiration that she bestowed on Pierre Leroux. Towards the end of the reign of Louis Philippe she began to collect materials for her autobiography, and finished it by composing at intervals in the seven years from 1848 to 1855. The new edition contains a short appendix, in which, in the form of a letter to Louis Ulbach, she brings her history down to 1869; but the notice she supplies of her late years is too scanty and general to add anything to the reader's knowledge of her life; and if fresh materials are needed, they must be sought in the numerous works which she continued to publish until death arrested her pen.

An impartial perusal of the autobiography will give, on the whole, a high notion of George Sand's character. Many as were her faults, and great as are the imperfections of her writings, there was both in her life and in what she wrote a spirit of nobleness which, if sometimes obscured, was never absent. She strove to think and to act rightly. Her bent was to what was extreme, but it was also to what was generous, and she devoted herself to what seemed from to time to her to be true. She threw herself passionately into the most mystical form of Catholicism, and then with equal passion into a philosophical creed which had at least the merit of satisfying her. She had a deep sense of the misery of the world. It gave her genuine pain that vice and misfortune made so many human beings unhappy, and would continue to make them unhappy in spite of anything she could do for them. She was on all occasions ready to do anything for anybody. Her demonstrative attachment to her mother was chiefly due to a wish not to have it thought she was too proud to own a mother much below her father's family in position. Through evil and good she clung to her friends, and her great fidelity to her. Her constant poverty was in a great degree caused by her profuse charity. The thought of God and the thought of the poor were the two main thoughts of her life. She was not talking more than truth when she said that what made her really happy was the consciousness that, however much she might be decried or blamed, she clung to truth. Admirable as may be this clinging to the truth in the sense in which George Sand meant it, those who are qualified to enjoy the happiness it affords are very limited in number. It means clinging to a full, unusual, decisive opinion, and such opinions are generally formed by seeing things from a single exclusive point of view. This point of view may be the right one, or it may not, while the happiness of adhering to it seems much the same in either case. Whatever merits, however, there are in honest enthusiasm, George Sand possessed them, and it is undeniable that much of the interest of her writings depends on her power of inspiring the conviction that, if she was an enthusiast, she was an honest one. At the same time she was neither in her life nor in her writings wanting in a streak of common sense. She was always ready to retire from society, to live a humble country life, to share the griefs and joys of the poor. She kept entirely out of the region of current politics. She knew that she knew nothing of history or science. All this is reflected in her works, which are for the most part distinguished by a sensible want of sense. Of the more intimate secrets of her genius her life tells nothing, as they were necessarily unknown even to herself. Neither her history nor her self-analysis could explain how she came to write *Mauprat* and *Consuelo*. It is enough for those who care to pursue the study to find that in her writings there were elements constantly present which were reflections of what she herself felt, or did, or suffered; and that it may be said for her, what cannot be said for all writers of genius, that on the whole she gained by the story of her life, or of as much as she could tell of it, being known.

A Washington telegram states that Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister there, and the American Postmaster-General have signed an agreement fixing largely increased territorial transit charges for Great Britain to pay for the conveyance of closed mails from Boston or New York to San Francisco. This agreement replaces the Treaty of 1868; it is terminable at a year's notice, and provides rates covering the cost of transportation. It makes the rate 6*f.* per kilogramme for letters and 2*f.* per kilogramme for printed matter and samples.

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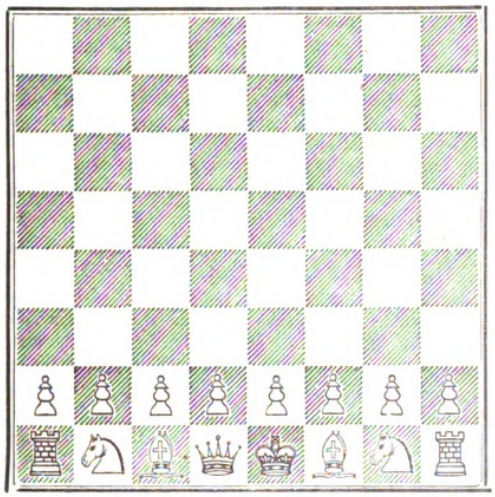
CHESS PROBLEMS AND GAMES.

As doubtlesss many of our readers interested in the game of Chess will find more time than usual during Christmas week for the pursuit of their favourite pastime, we present to them the following Problems and a Game by S. Lloyd, taken from the *American Chess Journal* for June, 1876.

BLACK.



WHITE.

1.—White to make sixteen moves and have all the sixty-four squares commanded.
2.—Place Black King on Queen's Rook's 5th and mate in five moves.
3.—Place him on some other square and mate in three moves.

Also, add the Black forces and seach as follows:
Black to move six times so that White can mate in one move.

ORIENTAL CHESS.

And great was the consternation of Yang-Hi, the Professor of Universal Knowledge, when ushered into the august presence of his Imperial Master, and informed that an audacious aspirant for fame had dared to challenge the Expounder of Wisdom and Reader of Mysteries to a trial of skill by Chess.

Yet no one would have suspected his entire ignorance of the game, from his benign smile and the complacent wave of his hand, as he informed his opponent that he always accorded him the first move.

After eight-and-forty hours had been spent in gazing upon the chequered field, he made a move the exact counterpart of his opponent.

On his next move he consumed an entire week, apparently engrossed in the deepest study, and again made a move similar to that played by his antagonist.

Thirty days passed by ere he made his third move, which had the same characteristic of his former moves of being the exact counterpart of the play of the other. But in this third move he was at once checkmated.

With a graceful motion of his jeweled hand, he stayed the tumultuous courtiers, and turning to his victorious opponent, addressed him as follows:

"Presumptuous and base born idiot, before conceit destroys thy understanding, hasten to learn that while thou didst shatter thy weak intellect upon a fruitless victory, given for thy destruction, I pondered not upon the game of the present, nor of the second, nor third—but my far reaching calculations were planning thy disgrace upon the fifth game, while thou satest, with the stupid patience of the ass, and gazed with the vacant glance of the owl, exulting in thy folly.

That my people may scoff at thee, and see the depth of my wisdom, I will proclaim the play of the future; and remember, that upon the truth of my predictions depends the safety of thy head upon thy shoulders."

"On the next game, to show the folly of thy play, I will again imitate thy moves, and on my eighth move I will be compelled to give thee mate. In the third game I shall mate thee by a discovered check on my fourth move. In the fourth game thou mayest scatter or capture my forces, and I will play as thou desirest, yet I will make but nine moves before thy all-abounding stupidity will so encompass my king and queen that they are stalemated. And on the fifth game, that thou mayest become a laughing stock, I shall so play that on my third move I commence a perpetual check, that allows of no termination, and a slave shall be ordered to play and buffet thy king for forty years."

And all the people queried, "How can such things be?"

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM BY W. H. T. LAST WEEK.

White.	Black.
1.—Q. to Q.'s 5.	1.—B. takes B.
2.—Q. to K.'s 6.	2.—K. takes Kt.
3.—Q. to Q. Kt.'s 3, mate.	or K. to K. B.'s 6.
or Q. to K. R.'s 3, mate.	

A.

	1.—moves B.
2.—B. takes B.	2.—K. takes Kt.
3.—Q. to Q. Kt.'s 3, mate.	

Correct answers received from C. B., E. J. R. and Delta, Yokohama; W. H. S. and W. B. M., Tôkiô.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 19, *Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, Christensen, 869, from Hakodate, Dec. 16, General, to M. B. Co.

Dec. 21, *Nevada*, American steamer, Williams, 2,145, from Shanghai and ports. Mails and General, to M. B Co

Dec 21, *Meiji Maru*, Japanese steamer, Peters, 1,010, from ar cruise down the Coast.

Dec. 22, *Paul Marie*, French barque Gaillard, 324, from Nagasaki, Coal, to Order.

Dec 23, *Tanais*, French steamer, Reynier, 1,735, from Hongkong, Dec. 16, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 17, *Tennessee*, American frigate, Captain Young, 4,000, fo Hongkong.

Dec. 18, *Hedwig*, Swedish barque, Oberg, 362, for Chefoo, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Dec. 19, *Menzaleh*, French steamer, Pasqualini, 1,503, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

Dec. 19, *Dragon* British steamer, Gravatt, 472, for Hakodate, Ballast, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Dec 21, *Meiji Maru*, Japanese steamer, Peters, 1,010, for Southern Coast, Stores, despatched by Lighth use Department.

Dec. 21, *Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, Furber, 1,870, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Dec. 21, *Ferris S. Thompson*, American barque, Potter, 531, for Kobe, General, despatched by L. Knuffler & Co.

Dec 22, *Peeress*, British barque, Miller, 780, for Kobe, General, despatched by L. Knuffler & Co.

Dec. 23, *Spirit of the Age* British barque, Johnson, 347, for Hongkong, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Dec. 23, *Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, Christensen, 869, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *Menzaleh* for Hongkong.—Mr, and Mrs. Von der Heyde and child. Mr and Mrs. A. Skene, Messrs. R. H. Crew, Hibernac, H. Faber, and F. Hoffmann.

Per Steam-ship *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—Mr. R. V. Boyle, C.S.I., and Mrs. Boyle, C. W. Goodwin, Esq. and son, Messrs. Kaza Hatani, Katayami, Kane, Takasugi, Nazaki, Bruegman, F de Azavedo, E. F. Wetmore, Williams, Horsfall, Farquharson, Asada, N kajima, Tojima, and Katayama.

Per Steam ship *Nevada*, from Shanghai and ports.—Prince Hosokawa of Higo, Mr and Mrs. Rymer Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Coignet, Captain Vroome, Captain Rimey, Messrs. Baughman, U.S.N. Brandt, Lemmer, Vale, Olson, Dannalovitch, Kirby, Kleinwort, Livingston, Cook, Joseph Huggan, Richardson, Gubbins, Tisley, Ascher, and 23 Japanese in the cabin, and 262 in the steerage. For America: 2 in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Tanais* from Hongkong.—Madame Jacquemot, Messrs. Schnell, Austin and Yeo.

CARGO.

Per Steamship *Menzaleh*, for Hongkong.

Silk for England	... 370 bales.
France	... 222 ,,
Total	... 592 bales.
Treasure for Hongkong	... $16,000

Per Steam-ship *Nevada*, from Shanghai and ports.

Treasure	... $100,000

REPORTS.

The *Tanais* reports strong N. E monsoon to Turnabout Island, thence pleasant weather.

"Berkeley, Sept 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

September 2, 1876. 26ins.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—We have again to report a dull market, the constant fluctuations in exchange making the situation still more difficult for importers. In general only a small business has been done at irregular prices, but at close there is a little more enquiry, though offers still continue very low.

Grey Shirtings:—					**White Shirtings—**		
7 lbs	38½ yds	39 in	per pce	$1 50 to $1 80	60 to 64 reed 40 yds	35 in	per pce 2 20 to 2.40
8 lbs.	38½ yds	44 in.	„	1 90 to 2 40	Turkey Reds 24 yds	30 in 2–3 lb.	per lb 0 72½ to 0 90
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs	38½ „	39 in.	„	1 60 to 2 40	Black Velvets		7.25 to 8 50
9 lbs	38½ „	44 in.	„	2 25 to 2 70	English Drills 15 lbs	40 yds, 30 in.	2 60 to 2 70
T Cloth 7 lbs.	24 „	32 in.	„	1 40 to 1 60	Tabachelaes	12 yds, 43 in.	2 00 to 2 25
„ 6 lbs.	24 „	32 in.	„	1 10 to 1 25			

Yarns.—

No 16 to 24	per picul.. $28 00 to 32 00	No 38 to 42	per picul.. $38.00 to 40.00
No. 28 to 32	per picul.. $30 00 to 36 00	Reverse Twist 16-24	„ .. $30.00

Woollens.—There is no change whatever to report since our last, and quotations must remain nominally the same.

Plain Orleans	40–42 yds	32 in	4 75 to 6.75	Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds. 30 in	0 25 to 0.30
Figured Orleans	29–30 yds	31 in	4 25 to 5 25	Muticolored „	30 yds. 30 in	0 30 to 0.36
Shimagoro	29 yds	30 in	4.80 to 5 25	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in	0 80 to 1.20
Italian Cloth	30 yds	32 in	0 24 to 0 53	Presidents	54 in. to 56 in	0 75 to 0.80
Camlet Coods	29–30 yds	32 in.	5 75 to 6 00	Picots	54 in. to 56 in	0.45 to 0.60
Camlets Asstd.	56–58 yds	31 in	16.50 to 17 50	Union	54 in. to 56 in	0 60 to 0.75
Lastings, Japan	22–30 yds	32 in.	12 00 to 13.00	Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs	per lb 0 42 to 0.48
Plain Mousseline de Laine	30 yds	30 in	0 17 to 0 19			

Sugar.—Quotations remain unchanged, but there is very little enquiry and we have no sales to report.

Sugar:—Taisho in bag	per picul	China No 4 Kookfah	per picul.. $6.00
„ in basket	„ .. $4 20	„ No. 5 Kong-fun	„ ..$5 40
Taiwan-fo in bag	„ .. $4 30	„ No 6 E pak	„ ..$4.50
do in basket	„ .. $4 10	Swatow Brown	„ ..$3.40
China No 1 Pingfah	„ .. $7 75	Dutto g	„ ...$3.80
„ No 2 Ching pak	„ ..$7 15	Japan Rice	$2 30 to $2 35
„ No 3 Ke pak	„ .. $6 50	Kerosene Oil	$3 90 to $4.00

Kerosene Oil.—Auction sales having ceased, the market is firmer at quotations.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—During the past week business has been much hampered by daily fluctuations in exchange, and also by the interruption of telegraphic communications, owing to which the favourable advices previously received remain unconfirmed. We have, however, scarcely any change to report in the prices quoted on the 15th instant.

Since the 11th instant settlements are 650 bales of Hanks, and 250 of Oshiu and other sorts, leaving a stock of about 2,500 bales. The shipments of the fortnight are 1,024 bales, which bring the total export since 1st July to 17,850 bales, against 9,341 last year for the corresponding period.

	At Exchange 4 4 on London	At Exchange 5/10 at 6 m. s. on Lyons		At Exchange 4 4 on London	At Exchange 5/10 at 6 m. s. on Lyons
Hanks.—Best No. 1 & 2	$840 to $860	31 11 to 32 8	88 to 90	Hamatsuki No 1 & 2	$580 to 620	22 6 to 23 11	62 to 66
„ Good No 2	$800 to 820	30 5 to 31 2	84 to 86	„ No 3 & 4	$520 to 550	20 4 to 21 5	56 to 59
„ Medium No 2½	$760 to 790	29 to 30 1	80 to 83	Kakeda—Best	$900 to 930	34 1 to 35 2	94 to 97
„ Cmon No 3	$680 to 750	26 1 to 28 8	72 to 79	„ Medium to Good	$800 to 860	31 7 to 32 8	87 to 90
„ Inferior No 4 & 5				Sodai	$550 to 600	21 5 to 23 3	59 to 64
Oshiu—Best	$760 to 780	29 to 29 9	80 to 82	Filature Silk	$960 to 1000	34 1 to 37,9	94 to 104
„ Medium to Good	$720 to 750	27 7 to 28 8	76 to 79				

Silkworms' Eggs.—The stock left after the departure of the last American mail was about 200,000 cards, and the Japanese Association, who have the control of it, have decided upon withdrawing it from the market, their object apparently being, by limiting the export, to improve the value of the shipments, which may be computed as follows:—

By Japanese merchants and bankers	210,000 cards.
By Yokohama firms	310,000 „
By Graineurs	565,000 „
Total	1,085,000 cards.

A few thousand cards have been bought here and in Tôkiô during the past fortnight at from 60 to 80 cents, to be shipped by the next American mail.

Tea.—The past has been an active week in our Tea market, settlements amounting to rather over 3,000 piculs. The demand for the lowest grades of leaf from *Low Common* to *Medium* kinds has been the principal feature of the business. Prices generally have ruled somewhat easier, some dealers being anxious to move stocks before the New Year.

The stock of leaf on offer being now reduced to 4,000 piculs, the market closes with a slight tendency to firmness at the following quotations.

Common	$10.00 to 12 00	Fine	Nominal.
Good Common	13 00 to 15 00	Finest	
Medium	16 00 to 18.00	Choice	
Good Medium	19.00 to 22 00		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—The past week has been one of daily, or almost hourly changes, apparently the most capricious considering that the business offering has been but small, although merchants have shown some inclination to operate in silk, but have been deterred from doing so by the uncertainty of the exchanges.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	4s 2¼d	On Shanghai—Bank sight	74
„ Bank Bills on demand	4s 1¾d	„ Private 10 days sight	75
„ Private 6 months' sight	4s. 2⅛d.	On New York—Bank Bills on demand	101
On Paris—Bank Sight	5.10	„ 30 days sight Private	103
„ Bank 6 months' sight	5.20	On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	101
„ Private 6 mos. sight	5.35	„ 30 days sight Private	103
On Hongkong—Bank sight	par.	Kinsatz	387
„ Private 10 days' sight	¼ dis.	Gold Yen	387

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MONDAY being CHRISTMAS DAY, there will be no issue of the "JAPAN MAIL DAILY ADVERTISER."

Yokohama, December 23, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE amount subscribed for the lighting of the Settlement having fallen considerably short of that required, it is proposed to make a trial of dispensing with the lamps for about seven nights in the month when moonlight may be calculated upon.

It is trusted this mode may be agreeable to the subscribers, and that the amounts they have promised still hold good.

For the Gas Committee,

A. WINSTANLEY.

Yokohama, December 23, 1876.

WILL BE PUBLISHED EARLY IN JANUARY.

PRICE 2 DOLLARS.

The Ladies' Directory,

FOR YOKOHAMA AND TOKIO.

INDEPENDENTLY of the general Directory which forms the indispensable requisite of the Merchant's office, the want has long been felt of one more exclusively devoted to social purposes, and containing such useful local information as the demands of daily life involve. The Ladies' Directory, now about to be published, claims to supply that want.

"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE.

Yokohama, December 21, 1876.

BROADWELL'S

BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the **IMPROVED-BREECH**, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,

d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to attend to the **Landing, Clearing, or Shipping of Cargo** at this Port, at Reasonable Rates.

CAPT. D. SCOTT,
Custom House.

Yokohama, August 3, 1872. tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.

BASS & CO.'S ALES.

PROCLAMATION OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

TRANSLATION.

"The British Authorities have complained that certain parties in this Country have been imitating the Trade Mark of Messrs. Bass & Co., a firm of Brewers in the English capital and selling Beer so labelled. The manufacture of Beer is not prohibited in this country, but it is wrong, according to Commercial law, to imitate Trade Marks.

"Henceforward, therefore, persons whose business is Brewing Beer must apply for LICENSES, and send in a specimen of Trade Mark not likely to be confused with others.

"The above to be universally notified.

"9th Month, 1871. (Signed)

"TOKEI FU."

In consequence of extensive forgeries of our Labels and Trade Mark having come to our knowledge, the attention of the public is called to the above PROCLAMATION.

We, therefore, CAUTION all persons against either selling or purchasing, as our manufacture, beer, whether in bottle or in cask, bearing such forged and fraudulent Labels, Capsules or Trade Mark.

BASS & Co.,
London, and Burton-on-Trent.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE.

CAMERON & SAUNDERS,

AGENTS TO BASS & CO.,

INTIMATE THAT ALL

Bass's Pale Ale sold by them in bottle has Messrs. Bass's Label, Cameron & Saunders' Green Caution Label and Capsule affixed to each bottle; and that all three bear Messrs. Bass & Co.'s Signature and Trade Mark (a Red Triangle)

AND ALSO THE WORDS.

"Cameron & Saunders, London."

March 4, 1876

1-f. 13 ins.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

Composed of the purist articles. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain. This old unfailing family remedy is daily recommended by the most eminent Physicians for the cure of

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are prepared by THOMAS KEATING, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and sold by all Chemists, in bottles.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—☞ The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark as herein shown. THOMAS KEATING, LONDON, EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

TRADE MARK.

September 30, 1876. 26ins.

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INSURANCE.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned Agents beg to announce that this Corporation having already reduced their PREMIA FOR YOKOHAMA last year, they continue to charge the following Rates:—

GODOWNS, FIRST-CLASS.....12 Months...1½ per Cent.
" " ..... 6 " ...1 "
" " ..... 3 " ... ¾ "
" " ..... 1 " ... ½ "
" " .....10 Days..... ⅓ "

They now Charge, viz:—

DWELLING HOUSES { FIRST-CLASS P. A .....2½ per Cent.
in the Settlement } SECOND-CLASS " .....3 "

DWELLING HOUSES { FIRST-CLASS P. A. .....1½ per Cent
on the Bluff..... } SECOND-CLASS " .....2 "

GUTSCHOW & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, December 16 1871.

Yangtze Insurance Association of Shanghai.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, TLS. 600,000

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS, to all parts of the world at Current Rates.

From this date a return of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD per cent. (33⅓ per cent.) will be allowed on the premia of all LOCAL RISKS accepted by this Association.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

WALSH, HALL & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, February 9, 1874. tf.

Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company.

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1821.

Total Invested Funds.....£3,000,000
Total Annual Income.....£ 400,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Yokohama are prepared to Issue Polices AGAINST FIRE, on the usual Terms

Concurrent Insurances require endorsement on the Policies of this Company only when specially called for by the Agents.

SMITH, BAKER & Co.

Yokohama, October 27, 1873.

INSURANCE.

La Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes. (Limited.)

Incorporated with le Lloyd Francais and la Compagnie Francaise d'Assurances Maritimes.

Aggregate Capital, Fcs. 17,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company, and are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world, at current rates.

No Policy Fees charged.

HECHT, LILIENTHAL & Co.

Yokohama, July 1st, 1871.

THE

MERCHANTS MARINE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the above Company, we are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS, at the current rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama 19th November, 1875.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association, it is provided that, after payment to the Shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent per annum, One-fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1782.

The Manchester Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED are authorized to issue Policies for large amounts, on Buildings and Content in the Foreign Settlement, or on the Bluff, at curren rates of premium.

KINGDON, SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents, No. 89, Yokohama.

Yokohama, June 3, 1874. tf.

Staffordshire Fire Insurance Company (Limited.)

THE UNDERSIGNED has appointed Mr. J. L. OEYTON sub-agent at Tokio for the above Company from this date.

E. L. B. McMAHON,
Agent.

Yokohama, June 20, 1876. 1w.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,
And at LIVERPOOL & MANCHESTER,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

Billiard Room Furniture Manufacturers,
Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

By Appointment to

H. M. THE QUEEN;

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL, CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDowell & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.
SHANGHAI—Messrs. Hall & Holtz.

Yokohama, August 12, 1876. 52ins.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

Established 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List, 60 pages; sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Prodnce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50 To 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD AND
66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies can be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins

CROSSE & BLACKWELL.

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

June 10, 1876. 12ins

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says:—"I ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, who "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment, which "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in "upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

May 17th, 1873.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.—No. 53.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1876. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 29th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

The weather on Christmas Day was enchanting—a cool air, bright sky, and a pleasant, genial sun. Every house was decorated with evergreens, made more gladsome by the jocund red berries which here do duty for holly, and a thousand varieties of tasteful ornamentation were resorted to in celebration of the day we all hold so dear. But chief among all the decorative efforts of the settlement were those bestowed on Christ Church, which deserve the warmest commendation, and the sincere thanks of the congregation to the ladies and gentlemen who had bestowed so much time, taste and ingenuity upon them. The walls of the church were embroidered with illuminated texts from the Scriptures, a reredos had been constructed for the occasion in harmony with the other accessories, and we doubt if, throughout the East, a more appropriate and enlivening series of decorations could be seen in any building devoted to ecclesiastical purposes. Nor did the musical portion of the service deserve less praise. The choir was full, the organ well played, and every portion of the service adapted to music, with the exception of the Nicene creed, was chanted. Extremely touching and prayerful were the responses to the Commandments, taken to one of the most beautiful motives from Mendelssohn's Elijah—the chorus which immediately precedes the final scene on Mount Carmel—and lending itself admirably to the words and their spirit.

In the church of the Holy Heart of Jesus, midnight mass was performed on Christmas eve with good effect and before a large congregation, many of whom were Japanese.

———

We have been favoured with a work entitled "An Outline History of Education in Japan," issued by the Educational Department and specially prepared for the Philadelphia Exhibition. It contains a great deal of useful historical information upon the subject of which it treats, and bears ample statistical testimony to the great exertions which have been made by the present Government in the cause of education. At the time the work was compiled, the statistics for 1875 were not available, but those for 1874 show that at least 50,000 schools exist, attended by 2,000,000 of pupils. The income of the elementary schools in 1874 was *yen* 3,795,123, of which 1,080,845 *yen* were derived from voluntary contributions. The expenditure for the same year was *yen* 3,195,278, showing an increase of about one-half over that of the previous year. The various new colleges are enumerated—Military, Naval, Engineering and Medical—*à propos* of the latter of which we would enquire whether it is assumed that anything like a satisfactory medical education can be given to students so long as the chairs of Chemistry and Physiology are vacant. Under the head of Miscellaneous Educational Agencies we find the following reference to the periodical press. After an expression of of the high esteem in which literary men are held in the Empire, it says:—

> The newspaper, in the present sense, is a new institution in Japan, dating back only about nine years. The design in its first establishment was, to provide a means of explaining and defending the progressive measures which the Government had adopted. Since that time newspapers have multiplied rapidly, so that now there are more than one hundred published in different parts of the country. In the capital alone there are at least a dozen, many of which have a large circulation, two at least reaching ten thousand daily. The best literary talent of the day is employed upon these newspapers, and subjects of public and international interest are discussed with a force and intelligence which will bear comparison with the best journalism of the times. There is a bureau for the regulation of the press, and occasionally unpleasant collisions have occurred, but in the main a large degree of liberty is allowed by the Government, and a hearty support is to elicited by the press.

We must take entire exception to this statement. In the first place, it is an idle piece of flattery to say that the journalism of Japan gives evidence of anything like the force and intelligence of the best journalism of the western nations. Some of it is of very respectable ability, considering the general condition of the mind of the nation. But to compare it with the best journalism of Europe or America is to compare moonlight to sunlight and water to wine. Were the Press-laws interpreted with a fair amount of liberality, we should have no quarrel with the latter part of the paragraph, but it has been quite otherwise. Upwards of seventy prosecutions have taken place during the present year, nor shall we deny that some of them presented fair cases against the inculpated writers. But it cannot justly be said that a large amount of liberty has been granted to the Press, for the contrary is undoubtedly true. What might be pleaded is that, under a liberal administration of the Press-laws, as much liberty is given as the present condition of affairs permits, but more than this is certainly not true. The public writers are practically without any liberty to criticise the action of the Government adversely, and can only do so by implication and inuendo, a condition of affairs fatal to the existence of true journalism. An admirable example of this fact will be found in our columns this very day. That a hearty support has been given to the Government by the Press on the measure for the capitalization of the incomes of the nobles, gentry and lower *samurai* is unquestionable, although many of the public writers belong to those classes. But this was because the mass of the people are naturally strongly in favour of a measure which partially relieves them of an enormous burden. In the Formosan and Corean affairs the Press also stood well by the Government, though we doubt whether it had much choice. In regard to an extension of the personal liberty of the subject—its true office in its early stage—the Press is dead against the Government, but is grievously hampered in every movement by the severity with which the Press-laws are administered. We could hardly expect that a work issued by the Government should take an apologetic tone on this question, but it strikes us forcibly that the writer of the paragraph above quoted must have felt himself as much in fetters on this subject as the Press itself.—The whole question of education of this country deserves the deepest consideration of its best minds, and it is on this account that we have so often called attention to it. We have good reason to believe that a great deal of it is of an extremely superficial character,

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,
And at LIVERPOOL & MANCHESTER,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

Billiard Room Furniture Manufacturers,
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BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. M. THE QUEEN;

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

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Established 1814.

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CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.
SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

Yokohama, August 12, 1876. 52ins.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

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PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Household Furniture,
Musical Instruments,
Ironmongery,
Fire-arms,
Agricultural Implements,
Cutlery,
Carriages,
Saddlery and Harness,
Boots and Shoes,
Wines and Spirits,
Ales and Beers,
Preserved Provisions,
Stationery,
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JAMS AND JELLIES,
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MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU
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June 10, 1876. 12ins.

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May 17th, 1873.

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THE

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A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

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Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

The weather on Christmas Day was enchanting—a cool air, bright sky, and a pleasant, genial sun. Every house was decorated with evergreens, made more gladsome by the jocund red berries which here do duty for holly, and a thousand varieties of tasteful ornamentation were resorted to in celebration of the day we all hold so dear. But chief among all the decorative efforts of the settlement were those bestowed on Christ Church, which deserve the warmest commendation, and the sincere thanks of the congregation to the ladies and gentlemen who had bestowed so much time, taste and ingenuity upon them. The walls of the church were embroidered with illuminated texts from the Scriptures, a reredos had been constructed for the occasion in harmony with the other accessories, and we doubt if, throughout the East, a more appropriate and enlivening series of decorations could be seen in any building devoted to ecclesiastical purposes. Nor did the musical portion of the service deserve less praise. The choir was full, the organ well played, and every portion of the service adapted to music, with the exception of the Nicene creed, was chanted. Extremely touching and prayerful were the responses to the Commandments, taken to one of the most beautiful motives from Mendelssohn's Elijah—the chorus which immediately precedes the final scene on Mount Carmel—and lending itself admirably to the words and their spirit.

In the church of the Holy Heart of Jesus, midnight mass was performed on Christmas eve with good effect and before a large congregation, many of whom were Japanese.

We have been favoured with a work entitled "An Outline History of Education in Japan," issued by the Educational Department and specially prepared for the Philadelphia Exhibition. It contains a great deal of useful historical information upon the subject of which it treats, and bears ample statistical testimony to the great exertions which have been made by the present Government in the cause of education. At the time the work was compiled, the statistics for 1875 were not available, but those for 1874 show that at least 50,000 schools exist, attended by 2,000,000 of pupils. The income of the elementary schools in 1874 was *yen* 3,794,123, of which 1,080,845 *yen* were derived from voluntary contributions. The expenditure for the same year was *yen* 3,195,278, showing an increase of about one-half over that of the previous year. The various new colleges are enumerated—Military, Naval, Engineering and Medical—*à propos* of the latter of which we would enquire whether it is assumed that anything like a satisfactory medical education can be given to students so long as the chairs of Chemistry and Physiology are vacant. Under the head of Miscellaneous Educational Agencies we find the following reference to the periodical press. After an expression of of the high esteem in which literary men are held in the Empire, it says:

> The newspaper, in the present sense, is a new institution in Japan, dating back only about nine years. Its mission in its first establishment was to provide a means of explaining and defending the progressive measures which the Government had adopted. Since that time newspapers have [illegible] and there are more than one hundred and fifty published in the country. In the capital alone there are at least eleven, many of which have a large circulation, two at least reaching ten thousand each. The best literary talent of the day is employed upon these newspapers, and subjects of public and international interest are discussed with a force and style scarcely which will bear comparison with the best journalism of the times. There is a bureau for the regulation of the press, and occasionally unpleasant restrictions have occurred, but in the main a large degree of liberty is allowed by the Government, and a hearty support is rendered by the press.

We must take entire exception to this statement. In the first place, it is an idle piece of flattery to say that the journalism of Japan gives evidence of anything like the force and intelligence of the best journalism of the western nations. Some of it is of very respectable ability, considering the general condition of the mind of the nation. But to compare it with the best journalism of Europe or America is to compare moonlight to sunlight and water to wine. Were the Press-laws interpreted with a fair amount of liberality, we should have no quarrel with the latter part of the paragraph, but it has been quite otherwise. Upwards of seventy prosecutions have taken place during the present year, nor shall we deny that some of them presented fair cases against the inculpated writers. But it cannot justly be said that a large amount of liberty has been granted to the Press, for the contrary is undoubtedly true. What might be pleaded is that, under a liberal administration of the Press-laws, as much liberty is given as the present condition of affairs permits, but more than this is certainly not true. The public writers are practically without any liberty to criticise the action of the Government adversely, and can only do so by implication and inuendo, a condition of affairs fatal to the existence of true journalism. An admirable example of this fact will be found in our columns this very day. That a hearty support has been given to the Government by the Press on the measure for the capitalization of the incomes of the nobles, gentry and lower *samurai* is unquestionable, although many of the public writers belong to those classes. But this was because the mass of the people are naturally strongly in favour of a measure which partially relieves them of an enormous burden. In the Formosan and Corean affairs the Press also stood well by the Government, though we doubt whether it had much choice. In regard to an extension of the personal liberty of the subject—its true office in its early stage—the Press is dead against the Government, but is grievously hampered in every movement by the severity with which the Press-laws are administered. We could hardly expect that a work issued by the Government should take an apologetic tone on this question, but it strikes us forcibly that the writer of the paragraph above quoted must have felt himself as much in fetters on this subject as the Press itself.—The whole question of education of this country deserves the deepest consideration of its best minds, and it is on this account that we have so often called attention to it. We have good reason to believe that a great deal of it is of an extremely superficial character,

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that many of the class books used are of most inferior quality and that works giving altogether distorted views upon questions on which it is important for all to hold sound opinions, are extremely common. We will give an instance. We have recently seen some maps of the world, published in America and said to be in use in several educational establishments here, in which the continent of America occupies the middle space, for obvious reasons, while Europe and Asia occupy respectively the left and right sides of the map. The effect of this on the mind of a child or student of any age is to give an altogether false impression in regard to the relations of the various great continents to each other and the world. The object of such maps is not to teach sound geography, still less sound political geography, but to bring America prominently before the mind of the student at the expense of all sound views of its real relation to the globe. Everything is here given up to an idea which is wholly false, and it is truly lamentable to think that truth should be so utterly sacrificed to a feeling the reverse of respectable. No one denies that America plays an important part in the world's affairs, but to place the three leading nations of Europe in a position in which their geographical and political importance are intentionally distorted or dwarfed for the purpose of showing what a big place America is, is a parody upon education in geography. All such works should be brought, as were the books of the exorcists to the feet of the apostles, and burned. We do not suppose for a moment that maps of this class are used in the public educational establishments in Yedo which are under American supervision, as we have too high an estimate of the character and attainments of the gentlemen engaged in them to believe this possible. But not the less do these works effect a certain amount of mischief in other quarters. We are not without some serious misgivings in regard to this whole question at this moment. The death of Mr. Hatakeyama leaves a blank which is probably irreparable, at least at present, and we trust that the Government will be satisfied with nothing short of placing the very best man in the country available for the purpose, in the office which Mr. Hatakeyama filled with so much credit to himself and so much advantage to Japan.

The industrious pen of Dr. Dennys has been at work over "The Folk-lore of China with its affinities with that of the Aryan and Semitic races," and he has produced a book abounding with entertaining and interesting matter on the subject. Beginning with the superstitions connected with birth, marriage and death, he passes on to portents or omens, auguries, etc., many of the ideas concerning which held by the Chinese are extremely curious. In his fifth chapter he treats of charms, spells, amulets and divination, in which he shows that a certain form of spirit-rapping is practised among the officials and literary classes of China. Mesmerism has also its devotees among the people of the Flowery Land, and chiromancy, or divination by palmistry, is much resorted to. Passing on to and through their superstitions, in doing which he pays a just tribute to Dr. Eitel's excellent little work on *Feng-shui*, he proceeds to show the beliefs of the Chinese regarding demonology and witchcraft. Like all people who have no positive knowledge deduced from experiment and verification, the Chinese believe in demoniacal possession and the power over the in-dwelling spirit inherent in those who style themselves exorcists, and it is curious to find, says Dr. Dennys, that in those parts of China to which missionary effort has penetrated, a popular belief exists in the power of Christian exorcism. Missionaries or their converts are applied to to "cast out the devil" which is supposed to possess the patients, though there is no reason to suppose that their foreign religious instructors encourage this delusion. We remember, however, once falling in with a clergyman of the English Church who firmly believed in such possession and his own miraculous power to deal with it. Chapter IX is devoted to elves, fairies and brownies—fit reading for this time of year—though they are associated with none of the exquisite poetry with which European genius has surrounded them. Serpents, dragons and fabulous monsters next come under review, and it is curious to find that our old friend the Sea-serpent turns up among them. Dr. Dennys proceeds to give some account of the superstitions held by the Chinese regarding the powers of nature. The Man in the Moon is reputed to hold in his hands the power of predestining the marriages of mortals—in which case he is responsible for some grim combinations. The Chinese also believe that the sun is the dwelling place of mysterious beings, and that a three-legged bird of supernatural attributes is its ruling demon. The stars and planets are also identified with the dwelling-places of heroic or supernatural beings, and the belief is common that the fortunes of men are influenced by the combinations of the heavenly bodies at the time of their birth. Louis the Eleventh, if born a Chinese Emperor, would have had no trouble in finding a congenial astronomer, though whether the latter would have had the wit to bind up his own life with his master's as cleverly as Martius Galeotti did, is another question. Legends of locality and household tales are then treated, and the volume, which well deserves reading, is brought to a close by a reference to the fables and proverbial lore of the Chinese.

The following extract from the *London & China Express* bears more or less directly upon the question treated in our leading columns.

According to the papers received by the last mail from Japan, the Government of that country had it in contemplation to issue a notification, the effect of which would be to prevent the cohabitation of foreigners and Japanese for commercial purposes. We cannot, however, but hope that upon more mature consideration this scheme will be abandoned; as whether it be regarded in its political, its legal, or its commercial aspect, it is equally open to condemnation. In its political bearing, the most obvious and also the most serious objection to it is to be found in the direct tendency which it would have to widen the breach which must of necessity exist to some extent between natives and foreigners, and which it is clearly the policy both of the Japanese and of foreign nations to diminish as far as it is possible. There is nothing which tends more effectually to break down artificial barriers between different nations than trade, and it is, in fact, in this way more than any other that commerce becomes one of the great civilising forces in the world. To place artificial restrictions in the way of free commercial intercourse, or to maintain privileges of nationality is, therefore, the surest possible way to retard real progress and advancement: and we cannot but hope that upon this ground, if upon no other, the Japanese Government, which has shown itself desirous to advance to a higher scale of civilisation, will decide finally to abandon the measure proposed. In its legal aspect, the matter would be open to considerable question. Although the right of the Japanese Government to rule their own subjects as they please is beyond dispute, even this broad principle is not without limit when it is applied to matters which have also become the subject of treaty with foreign nations. The treaty as it at present stands does not forbid the combination of Japanese and foreigners for purposes of trade; and if the Japanese Government saw fit to prohibit its subjects from so combining its action would no doubt be within the scope of its powers as regards its own nationals; but such action would be a clear invasion of the privileges for trade which it has also granted to foreign nations, and as such, would be open to serious objection on the part of their Representatives. It would clearly be very undesirable to needlessly raise a point which, from the nature of our relations with Japan, there is obvious conflict of laws. In a commercial point of view also the measure would undoubtedly be of a most retrogressive character. It is contrary to all principles of sound trade to prevent combinations for business purposes among those to whom partners seem desirable; and the peculiar positions in which foreigners and Japanese are respectively placed make them in many instances mutually dependent upon one another for carrying out many enterprises. No doubt it may urged that the measure, though contrary to our principles of commerce, is still in accordance with the protective system adopted in Japan and in a great many other countries, where Free Trade has not yet been accepted. But it may fairly be rejoined that, admitting this to be the case, no such reservation was made in the treaties, and its introduction into our trading relations at the present time by a side wind is, therefore, an invasion if not of the actual letter, at least of the clear spirit of those instruments.

It is perhaps hardly necessary to point out to how wide a class of transactions a prohibition of this kind would extend. It would, were it carried out to its fullest extent, include the question possibly whether a Japanese could hold shares in a foreign Company, as by so doing he becomes a partner with his fellow shareholders. This, no doubt, would be an extreme case; but we allude to it in order to show clearly the extent which would be found in carrying out any such measure as that which has been proposed. Indeed, this is probably the strongest objection which exists against it, as, however severe penalties might be made, it is certain that means would be devised for evading it, and that the only result would be that, whereas the inducement offered, partnerships would still continue to be formed between foreigners and Japanese; but they would be formed in a surreptitious manner, and in consequence be free from the serious objections which attach to all underhanded commercial arrangements.

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The art of this country has recently attracted increasing interest in Europe, where its special features and beauties have met with full and intelligent appreciation. Much as it may be wanting in certain respects, it has distinctive peculiarities and merits of its own which the world will not willingly let die, and it is no wonder that some jealousy should be shown regarding its threatened destruction in the wave of innovation on which Japan is now riding. Thus we have heard with great satisfaction of the arrival here of Mr. Dresser, who has long been attached to the Kensington Museum, and who comes to Japan on a double mission. First, he is the bearer of a present to H. M. the Mikado from the Museum, and therefore in effect from the British Government, of a collection of works of keramic art. This collection is, we have good reason to believe, one of rare and varied beauty, valued at many thousands of pounds, and we are sure it will be regarded by the illustrious personage for whose acceptance it is destined, as a welcome token of the warm interest taken in England in the progress of the country of which he is the present ruler. It will also permit the artists of this country to form very definite ideas of our own views of this special branch of art, and may present them with certain novelties of form or decoration which they may incorporate without injury into their own works. But we believe that Mr. Dresser has the further and very weighty object in view of impressing upon the decorative artists of Japan the high importance of preserving intact those distinctive and peculiar merits in Japanese art of which we have just spoken. That these are just now in danger is quite certain. The old days are passed when, at the little court of every daimio, some gifted artificer ranked as one of his welcome attendants, whose cunning hand wrought those beautiful and varied objects with which of late years we have become so familiar. The traditions which these men kept alive are gradually disappearing, the keen artistic conscience with which they worked is failing before the temptation of higher rewards to be gained by stooping to the baser exigencies of an export trade, and the spirit of the native Ghibertis and Cellinis may easily disappear before the glare of all this bewildering innovation. It is to these men that Mr. Dresser is anxious to appeal, and for this good purpose that he is here. By what means he proposes to advance his cause, we do not know. But we wish him every success, and believe that he possesses all the qualifications calculated to ensure it.

The distribution of the fund raised here by foreigners for the benefit of the sufferers by the Tokiō fire, seems to have been made on a principle which, as far as possible, has neutralized all the value of the money. If we are rightly informed, the fund amounted to about $2800, and it was equally divided among the 30,640 persons who were the actual sufferers by the calamity. Each person therefore received 9 *sen*, 6 *rin*, say the sum of 5d. Now, practically, this money might just as well have been thrown into the sea. To give a sum so ridiculously small to each person was, to all intents and purposes, useless. It would purchase a meal, or perhaps two, and that is all. Nor is this the way in which such benefactions should be administered. Contrast it, for instance, with the system pursued by those entrusted with other funds collected for the same purpose. In a report bearing the signature of the Revd. Mr. Piper, we see an altogether different plan pursued, and the results are very satisfactory. *Futons* (the substitute for our woollen blankets) and rice were distributed among the poorest and most distressed sufferers, and wherever the almoner appeared, some permanent or at all events substantial trace of his visit was left behind. It was obviously absurd to divide a sum of money among all the sufferers. The sum so apportioned could have been no appreciable benefit to thousands of them. But had the cases of the greatest poverty, exigency or distress alone been relieved, a fair sum would have been available for them, carrying with it something like durable benefit, and a lasting yet not humiliating sense of the sympathetic spirit in which it was bestowed.

A pony paper hunt will take place on New Year's Day, the meet being in the road opposite the old Legation buildings on the Bluff at 3 p.m. The course will extend from this spot to the Race Course, and has been specially selected with the object of allowing spectators a chance of viewing it at various stages, and particularly of seeing the finish, which will be near the Grand Stand.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Tuesday, 26th.

The paper hunt yesterday was won by Mr. Mollison on *Cossack*, though, but for a check at the very finish which destroyed the chance of the leaders, the result would have lain between Messrs. D'Effanger and Bennett. The course was especially selected with a view of affording the numerous spectators a chance of seeing the run, and in that respect was quite successful. Though offering no very great difficulties to the riders, somehow or another every one came to grief.

The agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Company informs us that the cable between Nagasaki and Vladivostock was repaired on the 24th instant. The *H. C. Orsted* left Shanghai for this purpose on the 19th, the day the cable was broken, reached that port on the 21st, and, after coaling, left on the same day. The broken cable was grappled at 9 a.m. on the 24th instant 373 miles from Nagasaki, the repairs effected and communication restored before nightfall. As the Singapore and Penang cable is also repaired, all lines are again in working order.

A telegram from Nagoya announces that the premises of the Mitsu Bishi Co. and the telegraph office at Yokkaichi have been burnt by the rioters, who were being opposed, with some hope of success, by the police of the district assisted by the *samurai*. Another message reports that the prisoners of Miyé *ken* had broken out of the *ken* prison and greatly added to the disturbance, but that troops from the Nagoya garrison had been sent against them and had succeeded in capturing some of their ringleaders, while the great body of them had made their way towards Gifu *ken*.

From the *Hōchōsha Shimbun*.

Our editor, Mr. Arai, was summoned to the *Saibansho* on the 22nd instant for criticising the sentence passed on Mr. Nakajima, of this journal, and Mr. Nagai, of the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, for a libel on Kido, and after a preliminary examination was remanded in charge of the ward authorities.

Wednesday, 27th.

We would call attention to the fact that the departure of the M. M. Co's steamer *Tibre*, with the next French Mails, is changed from Tuesday, the 2nd January, to Wednesday, the 3rd, at daylight, in consequence of the new year holidays.

We gather further particulars from the native papers of the outbreak in Miyé *ken*. The disturbance first began on the 17th instant by about 2,500 farmers from Kumodzu and the neighbourhood rising and arming themselves as best they could. They were joined by some priests and *samurai*, and by dint of threats pressed into their ranks many of the country people who were more peaceably disposed. They made the town of Tsu their headquarters, broke open the prisons and forced the prisoners to join them, and, thus re-inforced, made a raid on all police stations, telegraph offices, schools, hospitals, etc., showing a special aversion to all buildings which betokened foreign influence or origin, which they ruthlessly set fire to. On the 20th they numbered upwards of 15,000 and advanced on Kuwana, expecting the *samurai* of that place would join them. In this they were disappointed, as the latter made an attack on them killed several and captured five or six. On the 21st the rioters proceeded to Mayegasu in Aichi *ken* (Owari) where they were opposed by some of the troops of the Nagoya garrison, who shot down some and forced the main body to retire to Kamimori-mura, where, however, their ranks were swelled by adherents from that part of the coun-

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try. They proceeded forthwith to destroy all buildings of foreign style of construction as before. All the books and official documents in possession of the *kocho* were burnt, and the destruction seems to have been so wanton that their allies from the neighbourhood were disgusted, and not only deserted the ranks of the rioters, but attacked them and made some of their body prisoners. The troops and police arriving at this juncture the rioters were put to flight, and crossing the Kisogawa retreated towards the Gifu *ken*. Notwithstanding their numbers, it seems that they can make no stand against the troops or police with whom they come in contact. Owing to this outbreak postal communication is interrupted beyond Atsuba in the Aichi *ken*.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

Shimadzu Saburo is expected at the capital shortly for the purpose of paying a visit to His Majesty the Mikado.

From the same.

The principal temple at Uyeno which was destroyed during the late civil war is to be reconstructed.

From the same.

Some disturbance on account of the land-tax is reported in Nagano *ken*.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

Two officials of the Department of Agriculture, accompanied by Mr. Jones, will very soon proceed to America for the purpose of purchasing cattle, agricultural books, etc., and will visit China on their return.

From the same.

Yoshida Kiyonari, the Japanese Minister at Washington, and his secretary Yoshida Jiro will return to Japan about the 11th of January next.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

Permission was given by the Cabinet on Friday last to the Army Department to construct a fortress at Kannonsaki.

From the same.

As there are rumours of a disturbance in Shônai, the former *daimio* of that place has proceeded there from Tôkiô.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

We hear that some disturbance has arisen in Shidzuoka *ken* (Suruga).

From the same.

A silver mine has been discovered at Asamayama in the province of Settsu.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

His Majesty the Mikado will visit the Yokohama *Saibansho* on his way to Kiôto next January, and examine the mode of procedure in criminal and civil cases in that Court.

From the same.

His Majesty the Mikado will proceed in the *Taka-o Maru* next January to Osaka *en route* for Kiôto, and will be accompanied by the *Rinjô*, *Kasuga*, and *Seiki-Kan*.

Thursday, 28th.

General Saigo, Tanaka, and the other Japanese Commissioners at the Philadelphia Exhibition, returned in the *City of Tokio*.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

Ten rioters were captured in Gifu *ken* (Mino) on the 23rd instant, and there seems to be an end to the late disturbance.

A report has come from Osaka that the farmers at Gojo, in the province of Yamato, are showing signs of becoming unruly.

From the same.

About 600 farmers have assembled together in the Nagara district of the province of Kadzusa, complaining of the land-tax, and a disturbance is apprehended.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

A newspaper will be published by Messrs. Maruya & Co. every Monday, commencing from the begining of next year, and will be called the *Goshiu Kinji*.

From the same.

The running of the Mitsu Bishi Co.'s steamer to Yokkaichi has been resumed, as favourable news of the suppression of the riot there has been received.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

At 2 a.m. on the 26th instant a fire broke out at Nagasaki, by which 40 houses were destroyed.

From the same.

The Hiroshima *Kencho* was destroyed by fire on the 25th instant, at 8.30 p.m.

Friday, 29th.

The P. & O. steamer *Sunda* made the run up from Hongkong in 6 days 21 hours. She only left that port on the 21st instant at 4 p.m., as the *Geelong*, through having met with continuous heavy weather from Singapore to Hongkong, only arrived at the latter port at 4 p.m. on the 20th instant. The telegraphic news brought by the *Sunda* has been anticipated by the *City of Tokio*.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

The farmers in the neighbourhood of Nara are showing signs of discontent, which the Governor of Sakai *ken* is about to suppress with the aid of troops from the Osaka garrison, as some apprehension is felt lest these farmers should join the rioters of Miyé *ken*.

From the same.

On the 27th instant His Majesty the Mikado presented a decoration of the first class to the Russian Minister.

From the same.

Reports have reached Tôkiô to the effect that the farmers of Kôchi *ken* (Tosa and Awa) have commenced to raise a disturbance on account of the new land-tax.

From the same.

Mr. Sameshima, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, gave wedding parties on the 25th and 26th, at which the Foreign Ministers were present.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

It is rumoured that another insurrection is threatened in Kumamoto, but the truth of the rumour is doubtful.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

It was thought that the discontent in the Kagoshima *ken* had ceased, but we now hear that such is not the case. Many of the officials have resigned their posts, and there are others who wish to follow this example. It is reported, that on account of the unsatisfactory state of affairs in the *ken*, Saigo, Kirine, and others of influence, will visit the capital in January next.

From the same.

The general drill of the firemen of Tôkiô will be held at Nishimaru-shita, on the 4th of January.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

Mr. Otowa, the editor of the *Aichi Shimbun*, was sentenced to 10 days imprisonment and 15 *yen* fine on the 23rd instant, for a violation of the Libel-laws.

Saturday, 30th.

From to-day there will be no issue of native newspapers until the 4th proximo.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

A policeman was recently murdered in Kumamoto *ken*, and reports are said to have arrived from Saga that there are signs of disaffection there, so some trouble is apprehended in consequence.

From the same.

Some disturbance having arisen in the province of Tajima, a police force was despatched from Kobe to that place on the 24th instant.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

The new building for the *Naimusho*, which was completed some short time ago, cost 40,000 *yen*, and that for the Paper Money Department 120,000 *yen*.

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From the same.

On the 28th their Excellencies Sanjô, Iwakura, Ôkubo, Ôgi, Terashima, Yamagata, Itô, Kuroda, Kido, and others, were received and entertained at the Imperial palace by His Majesty the Mikado.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

The offices of the various Government Departments were closed on the 28th instant for the usual holidays.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

The Kanagawa *Kencho* has handed over to the *Gaimusho* all the documents concerning the investigations into the late conflict between the German sailors and Japanese policemen at Tukushima-chô.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Kobe, Osaka and Omiyadori Station.

Statement of the Passenger Traffic for the week ending 17th December, 1876.

Passengers ...24,511.	Amount..Yen	6,154·880
Luggage and Parcels.....	,,	323·840
Goods.....	,,	576·548
Total.....Yen		7,055·268
Corresponding period last year.....Yen		3,950·737

The *Charybdis* is towing the *Lapwing* from the place of her disaster. Both vessels may be expected here by the 20th instant, when the *Lapwing* will refit.—*Shanghai Courier*.

We hear that there are fresh rumours afloat in the North respecting the advanced guard of Tso's army. It is said that this detachment, which, as our readers know, consists of Manchus, under a Manchu general, has suffered some reverses—somewhere this side of the Hindoo Koosh; but as we cannot verify the spot from this rather vague description, by several degrees of latitude and many meridians of longitude, we must wait for fuller information. Something more tangible is sure to leak out before long. The last definite advices which reached us about the Manchu army were to the effect that it had succeeded in recapturing Urumtsi: and that was many weeks ago.—*Shanghai Courier*

A brief statement of the present position of the Margary memorial fund may be of interest to subscribers. Subscriptions deposited in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank amount to about $1,200, besides which there are about $340 in course of collection. Friends in England have been communicated with, both with reference to subscriptions and designs for a suitable memorial. At the Committee meeting on Saturday it was decided to wait until answers could be received before calling a meeting at which the Committee could report progress. The Committee have been favoured with several designs, some of great merit, and beg to express their thanks to those gentlemen who have spent so much time in elaborating them. The plans will be laid before a general meeting of subscribers in due course.—*Shanghai Courier*.

There has been a little excitement in the money market this afternoon, as sycee is getting daily scarcer and about a lakh of taels is being sent up the river to-night, leaving a balance of something under a million taels for the circulation of the place, of which seven lakhs are supposed to be in the coffers of foreign banks, while the rest are held by the natives. Considering that there is at present a stock of 22,000 bales of silk on the market, this amount is totally inadequate for carrying on business even on ordinary terms. Interest amongst the Chinese has gone up to 6 mace per diem or about 18 per cent per annum, and those who are well up in the money market predict dear money until after China New Year, and even then a fall is possible only if relief comes from England in the shape of her silver.—*Shanghai Courier* (Dec. 15th).

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

IT is impossible to congratulate the Government upon the condition in which the close of the year finds this country. A rising, which, if more successful at first, might have taken the form of a general rebellion, has only just been suppressed in the south-western provinces, and has been followed by very general and serious riots among the agricultural classes, due to the pressure of excessive taxation, or the mode in which the taxes are levied. The sympathies of all impartial observers will certainly have been with the Government in the various affairs in the south-west, which had their origin in ambitions, projects or views entirely antagonistic to the welfare of the country at large. An obstinate conservatism of the most narrow kind animated the *Jimpu* party, Mayebara's conduct was prompted by personal disappointment and envy, and those formed the majority of his adherents unquestionably acted on behalf of themselves or their class, forgetful of the wider interests which a true patriotism would have first consulted and endeavoured to promote. But, in the riots which have broken out among the farmers, the sympathies of most observers will be against the Government. As a body of men they are peaceable, industrious, of necessity frugal, and very easily kept in control. They are perhaps more heavily taxed than any similar body in the world, and they and their predecessors have borne their hard yoke for centuries with cheerful and exemplary patience. But they have become infuriated by the burden laid on them, and refuse any longer to carry it, at least as at present adjusted. A narrow calculation, based on the most severely enforced frugality, shows them that compliance with the demands of the Government will leave them before next harvest without food for themselves or their families, or even the seed necessary to ensure that harvest, and rather than face such a prospect they have risen against the authority of the state. The residences of the officials have been attacked and burned in several of the provincial districts, incendiary fires mark the localities and illustrate the intensity of the greatest discontent and disaffection, the whole country is disquieted and the loyalty of the people rudely shaken. All this involves expense, which is bad, and may involve bloodshed, which is worse. Troops and police have to be moved to the disaffected districts and can hardly avoid coming into serious collision with the rioters, whose thoughtless though natural anger may lead to the death of some, and impose burdens on all to repair the losses caused by their acts.

The disturbances seem to have had their origin in the change recently made in the mode of levying the taxes, which, formerly paid in kind, are now exacted in a fixed sum of money, irrespective of the abundance or scantiness of the harvest or the price of grain. The change is one which it was obviously desirable to make—desirable for the Government, which could then calculate to a nicety the income derivable from the land-tax; desirable, at least theoretically, for the farmer, who then knew exactly the extent of the demand made on him and could so adjust his resources as to meet it with the least distress to himself. But a change of this nature, however desirable in itself, may easily be made too early in the history of a nation, and thus inflict great hardship on the people and cause much embarrassment to the Government. For what happens in a country like this when the taxes are thus levied? Being due on a certain day, or within some given period, the farmers are forced to sell their grain in anticipation of the demands of the tax-gatherer, and this causes a forced and unnatural depression of the market by

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which they suffer greatly. The quantity of grain reserved for the payment of the tax does not suffice to provide the sum due to the Government, and the only means by which this can be raised is by drawing on the reserve absolutely requisite for the support of the farmer and his family before the next autumn. This acts badly in every way. The depression of the grain market causes loss to the farmer, and waste to the country. It is a well ascertained fact that the consumption of the first necessaries of life obeys the same law as that of articles less absolutely requisite, though, of course, within far more restricted limits. If silk or woollens become very dear, the consumption of them decreases proportionately, and if bread is very cheap, men eat more of it, and households are less careful of it, than when it is dear.

Two adjuncts are very necessary to enable a Government to collect its taxes in money instead of in kind, viz, roads and banking facilities, and in both these this country is lamentably and equally deficient. The farmer has no facilities for sending his produce beyond the town in his immediate vicinity to which all his neighbours are sending their own, and even if he could consign it to some more distant place, to wait there until the market had recovered from its enforced depression, he cannot raise enough money on it to enable him to carry through the operation. In well governed countries, where wealth has accumulated under even a moderately good system of taxation and a fairly active external trade, money is easily found which its possessors are more ready to employ on banking operations than in any other way. But this country possesses no accumulated wealth worth speaking of. Fertile and well cultivated as it is, the number of idle men quartered upon it for centuries has kept it in a hand-to-mouth condition in which no stores of husbanded wealth could be garnered. Although the system of IYEYASU gave Japan a greater measure of peace than it had ever previously enjoyed, and thus prevented the waste which constant internal warfare entails on a country, he planted the privileged classes so firmly on the shoulders of the people, and fastened them so tightly there by the haughtiness he taught them to cultivate, that they have impoverished the nation grievously; and it is for this reason that the measure which freed the country from their military domination, and the subsequent measure which has put a term to their idleness and spoliation—for this is what the maintenance of their order practically involved—have been hailed with satisfaction by all who desire the welfare of Japan and the extension of its foreign relations.

In default of these important adjuncts to a better system of taxation, there can be little doubt that the scheme at present employed is premature, or must in some way be modified to meet the views and difficulties of the farmers. Without attaching any particular value to the plan suggested a fortnight ago in these columns, we think that some such means might be resorted to in order to meet these difficulties. Nothing is so bad for a Government as to have disturbances arising among the people under the sense that its policy translates itself into inevitable hardship and starvation. Of the science of taxation they know nothing, and for it they care nothing; but the idea of approaching want, caused, as they imagine, by a new-fangled mode of taxing them, which means to them fresh oppression, converts them into wild beasts.

But these riots teach one further lesson, which must be got by heart if this country is to be prosperous, and to realize the hopes of its friends and the aspirations of the more advanced among its own people. The sum of its expenditure is too great for its powers. The back breaks under an excessive, if not intolerable, burden. Production is not extended because there is no annual increase of capital. Under false views of the effects of trade upon the economical condition of a country, the Japanese have regarded it with jealousy, rather than hailed it with satisfaction. Under the apprehension that if not controlled it would ruin them, they have sought to control it unduly, and in doing so have certainly retarded its progress. And under an equally misleading view of the results which would spring from the introduction of foreign skill and capital into the country, they have sought to keep at arms' length the very men who possess these, instead of utilizing them as guides and invaluable assistants. The effort at present sustained with difficulty, and amid such troubles as those of which we now write, cannot be sustained much longer. Expenditure must be decreased, and production must be increased. Without the first, no accumulating reserve of capital can be hoped for. Without the second, the country cannot augment its exchangeable commodities, and, in default of this, nothing but a rudimentary and stationary civilization is possible.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PRESS-LAWS.

("Chôya Shimbun," 22nd December.)

As our Government has stated that that it did not hold itself bound to answer questions regarding the laws which it enacts, we do not intend to ask it to dispel certain doubts which we now place before the public. We refer them to the public alone, and trust that an explanation may be given from that quarter, because we might lay ourselves open to punishment were we to ask in the former direction for any explanations regarding these laws.

The Government has been paying great attention to the improvement of education, the reform of the law, etc., in the hope that we may be placed upon an equal footing with foreign powers. Upon the wisdom of the laws and their administration it is not fitting that we should have any doubts, but as we have not the intellect of a sage, events do occur from time to time which are absolutely incomprehensible to us. We therefore lay our doubts before the public in the hope that they may be dispelled by our men of learning.

Yet our misgivings regarding this question are so numerous that it would be impossible to find room for them all in our columns. We shall therefore confine ourselves to questions affecting the Press, and adduce several instances which have aroused these misgivings.

The editors and writers for the newspapers who have been punished since the beginning of this year for infractions of the Press-laws amount to about seventy. We do not express any doubts regarding the justice of the punishments awarded to them, but as the numbers of cases is so great and the laws are so minute, our doubts may arise from the want of a thorough understanding of the cases.

Mr. Sawada, the editor of this journal, was punished with imprisonment for one year for having violated article XIII of the Press-laws by publishing the letter of a correspondent, Mr. Kusama, who was found guilty of an infraction of article XII of the Press-laws. How can this be right? Can a principal and an accomplice be justly deemed to have violated different articles of the law? If justice was done in either one of the cases, injustice must have been done in the other.

Messrs. Matoki and Yano were both found guilty of treason on the 4th instant for remarks made in Nos. 58 & 59 of the *Saiyu Shimbun*, and were sentenced respectively to a year and half a year of a imprisonment. Mr. Yano in his article said this:—"When the nation and dynasty is in danger," says a Chinese sage, "the Ruler must be removed and replaced by another. "Thus there can be no great wrong in changing the Government under similar circumstances." Mr. Motoki said:—"Should a bad Emperor or a corrupt Minister abuse his governing power, he should be destroyed." The wording of both these extracts had a direct reference to our rulers.

But Mr. Kato, of the same journal, was punished on the 20th January last with three years imprisonment for having violated

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Article XIII. of the Press laws by saying in one of his articles: "When nothing is left that the people can do, they must act as Patrick Henry did," etc. There is no great difference between the first and second cases. Why, then, should the latter, who made no direct reference to the rulers, be punished twice as heavily as the former? Again, the former were found guilty of treason, while the latter was only found convicted of an offence against the Press laws.

Mr. Okubo, the editor of this journal, was, on the 18th November last, found guilty of an offence against Article XIV. of the Press laws, and sentenced to three months imprisonment. When summoned to the court, he informed the judge that he desired to make a statement regarding the article on which he had been convicted. The judge told him that the court was no place in which to make explanations, and that if he, Okubo, was dissatisfied with the judgment, he could appeal to the *Daishin In*, and there make any explanation he chose. Thus Mr. Okubo had to go to punishment without making a word of explanation.

It seems now that as a law was enacted by the Government that confession was no longer necessary before a judgment is pronounced, the judges are of opinion that they need no longer hear the defence of an accused person in court.

Writing is now taken as proof in evidence, yet the judges can hardly be so settled as to divine the exact feeling under which articles are written, and the case of the editor of the *Nisshin Shimbun* is quite sufficient to prove that the justice of the *Daishin In* is not to be wholly depended upon.

Mr. Nakashima, of the *Hochi Shimbun*, was found guilty on the 7th instant of a violation of articles I and IV of the Law of Libel, and was sentenced to imprisonment for three months. Previously to being summoned into court, he had made a correction of the incriminated statement, but this was held to be unavailing, and punishment was awarded in spite of this fact.

This case is exceedingly hard, for the newspapers have to make so many statements daily that it is impossible for them to guarantee the trustworthiness of every one of them, and for this reason it is not unfrequent that we receive corrections of errors from the public departments or private persons. But if these corrections do not enable us to escape punishment, what is the use of publishing them? They may prevent others from being misled, but they do not protect us.

These are four out of the numerous matters which are obscure to us. This may be due to our ignorance, but the fact remains the same, and thus we trust that our doubts may be dispelled by our men of learning.

At the same time let it not be thought that we have written the above in order to screen those who have trespassed against the Government. We have done so in order that we may ourselves understand the laws more perfectly, and thus escape all charges of criminality.

Further Arguments for Representative Institutions.

("Chomi Shimbun," 24th December.)

What is the duty of the Government? It is to keep the people in a state of tranquillity in order that each man may work peacefully at his calling under the ample protection of the law. Men are naturally peaceful, and none think that taking to arms and opposing the authority of the Government is a good thing. If the acts of the Government are in accordance with the will of the people, we may of course expect internal peace. But when any of the people be it even only one man commences to show dissatisfaction at the doings of the Government, or commits any act of violence against it however reckless such act may be it is a warning to the Government that its officials should be more careful in the future treatment of the people. Now, at the present day, men have a high respect for the officials, and honour the laws under the conviction that it is a crime to violate them.

But, under certain circumstances, these quiet men break out at large. Arming themselves with rude weapons, not caring whether the crops in their fields are ruined, their families destitute of food or for the severe punishments that await themselves, they attack the Government offices, and even shed blood. They may of course have been incited to these acts by men who love turmoils, yet, at all events, there must be something wrong to lead them to such acts as these, which betoken so great a change in the very nature of man.

Should there be any official who would say that all these acts of violence arise from the stupidity of the people, who have not enough sense to obey the excellent laws issued by the Government, and then send out police or troops of the garrison to suppress them, these officials cannot be said to be discharging their duty in such a manner as is fitting.

On glancing at the present state of the country we must confess that it is grave, and that the greatest care must be taken. Only a month or two ago we had the Wakayama *ken* affair. When this was tranquillized the Ibaraki *ken* affair broke out, and before this was thoroughly settled we had this disturbance in Miye *ken*. Why should these troubles so frequently take place? Is it because the people are so ignorant, and because they are not yet fit to have the civilized laws of the western nations enforced upon them? Or have they been pressed by starvation to such deeds of violence, at the risk of their precious lives? Be it either one or the other, they are our brethren, and is it not a deplorable fact that so many of such acts of violence should have taken place in such a short space of time?

Only nine years have passed since the Restoration, but many sad events of this nature have arisen from the spirit of discontent. Such risings as those of Saga and Kumamoto are only among the *samurai* and they are here excepted. Since the establishment of the *ken* no less than ten of these risings among the farmers have taken place. Some difference must surely exist between the will of the Government and the wishes of the people or these events would not be so frequent.

Shortly after the Restoration, when the reformed laws were issued, dissatisfaction arose in various parts of the country. In July 1871, when the *Han* were abolished and the *ken* established, there were many farmers in the different parts of the country who opposed their lords' (*Daimio's*) going to reside in the capital, but they were suppressed without the aid of the Central Government.

The next disturbance was the one in Owake *ken* (Bungo). The farmers said that they were desirous of having their old lords back again, and the new officials of the Government sent away from their province. But this riot was suppressed by the *samurai* and the troops of the garrison, and finally ended in two of the farmers being beheaded, one hung, and twenty seven thousand sentenced to lighter punishments, some fined, and others sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labour.

The next was in Tsuruga *ken* (Yetchizen) when many of the rioters were afterwards punished. The next took place in Hojō *ken* (Mimasaka). This insurrection arose from a misunderstanding by the farmers of a notification issued by the Government and at the end of it fifteen farmers were sentenced to capital punishment, while others were more lightly dealt with. Then these insurrections were followed by those of Fukuoka *ken* (Chikuzen), Tottori *ken* (Inaba), Shimane *ken* (Idzumo), Mieto *ken* (Awa), Tamba in Kioto *Fu*, Bingo in Hiroshima *ken*, in the Iki Island in Nagasaki *ken*, and at Amakusa in the province of Higo. Thousands were involved in the smaller, while tens of thousands were involved in the larger ones some from the poll tax affair, others from drought, or being not pleased with the new mode of Government. Those of Fukuoka and the Mieto *ken* were the greatest. Of the former when the rising was suppressed four men were punished capitally, while sixty-four thousand were sentenced to punishments of lighter order of various degrees. Of the latter, five were beheaded or hung, and sixteen thousand others were sentenced to various punishments. It is a fact to be greatly deplored that men with parents, wives and children, should become so infuriated and commit acts for which they finally have their heads severed from their bodies.

The Poll tax affair arose from a misunderstanding on the part of the people and cannot very well be called a fault of the officials. But at the same time had the officials treated the people in such manner that they put their trust in them, such misunderstandings would in all probability not have led to such results. And this is the point to which the district officials must pay their greatest attention.

Three years have passed since the above recorded events occurred, and though we have since had some *samurai* causing disturbance, yet these arose from their selfish wills, for they were only consulting their own interests. Thus it is not for the *samurai* that we lament, it is for the farmers. The insurrection we have above mentioned must have arisen from some difference existing between the will of the Government and that of the people. And again we have this year had the Wakayama, Ibaraki and finally this Miye *ken* affair.

Our Government is undoubtedly wise and our people are no less obedient, why then do we not enjoy peace? There must, as we have repeatedly said, exist some difference between the will of the Government and that of the people. There surely

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is some way in which the will of each can be made known to the other. And it is not a very difficult thing to get at this means. Then why should we not commence the work immediately?

A DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE.

("*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*," 18*th Dec.*)

It is said by some that the *samurai* of the Kagoshima *ken* have been specially favoured by the issue of the Notification No. 152 on the 11th instant, but although it may prove to be an advantage to the Satsuma men, it will not benefit them alone.

When the family of Shimadzu had still in its possession the provinces of Satsuma, Osumi and Hiuga, its retainers owned several estates in addition to their hereditary pensions, and these estates, which had long lain waste, were converted into productive lands. But they had not been derived from the former lords of these retainers.

Those *samurai* who lived in the neighbourhood of these estates, cultivated them themselves, while those who lived away from them leased them to farmers of whose produce they received a certain portion as rent. The *samurai* held the title-deeds for these lands, which were bought and sold among themselves, the title deeds on these occasions recording the transfer. Thus these *samurai* had the privilege of other incomes besides those received from their lords.

When the domains of the *daimios* were converted into *han*, the *Hancho*, in the interests of the *samurai*, took possession of these lands, and gave in exchange for them annually the amount of rent formerly derived from them, the right to the income being still within the power of sale or purchase.

But as these incomes differed somewhat from the ordinary incomes of the *samurai*, the *Kenrei* of the Kagoshima *ken* came to the capital recently, and represented to the Government that they should be treated in a special manner. And it is thus that the *samurai* who enjoy these special incomes have been promised, in exchange for them, next year, the amount of ten years' purchase of them in Government bonds bearing ten per cent interest.

We do not understand that this act of the Government is any special mark of favour to the men of the Kagoshima *ken*, for the notification in question does not say that its exclusive bearing is upon the Kagoshima *shizoku*. On the contrary, it refers to "the incomes which were permitted to be bought and sold during the *Hancho*," and it is clear that this does not apply exclusively to those possessed by the *samurai* of the Kogoshima *ken*, but to all incomes bought and sold since the time of the formation of the *han*. But as the Satsuma men alone had the privilege of buying and selling these incomes, they enjoy a special advantage from the notification. It is, however, the privilege which makes the notification valuable to the Kagoshima men and which lies at the root of their advantages.

Why they should receive ten years' income from these lands, in bonds bearing ten per cent, is more then we can at present say.

But, apart from this, the measure is not one passed specially for the benefit of the Satsuma men, and it must not be inferred that they alone have been benefited by Notification No. 152.

Correspondence.

TOKIO FU *versus* J. M. BATCHELDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

SIR,—I have read with the care that a matter of so much interest demands, all the newspaper comments which have come under my observation, upon the subject which heads this communication, but have refrained from stating my views, until all who were intent on tearing to pieces the judgment of the Court should have exhausted themselves or their readers.

Criticising judicial proceedings is an art which, with much propriety and safety to the public, might be confined to those having some acquaintance with law and the rules of evidence and construction, but too often our newspaper critics are not possessed of these qualifications. Anything that tends to diminish or destroy the confidence of the public in the wisdom, careful discretion and integrity of our Courts must be considered a calamity, and therefore any writer undertaking to call in question an important judgment, should be very sure that a serious error has been committed and that he is perfectly able to point it out and correct it.

The opinion and judgment of the Court in the cause now under consideration has been published *in extenso*, and it is therefore needless to state the case at any length.

The Japanese Government by its representative the Tokio *Fu*, asked the U. S. Consul General to compel the defendant, a citizen of the United States, to pay into its hands a considerable sum of money, as rental of certain lands held by him in Yedo, according to the terms of certain leases produced in court.

The defendant claimed that the lands in question were rented to him subject to the provisions of certain conventions made between the Japanese Government and the Foreign Ministers in Japan.

The Court became satisfied from the evidence that the position of defendant was correct, and that it would be a gross violation of equity to enforce the plaintiff's claim, and the case was dismissed.

The criticisms upon the decision are in varied terms from grave to gay, but all appear to be based upon the statement boldly made by the *Herald* that the leases contain no reference whatever to the conventions or any of them, and therefore the provisions relied upon by the defendant are not entitled to the slightest consideration and the Court erred prodigiously in taking notice of them. And for this discovery, this clear exposition of the error committed by the Court, the *Herald* gets upon the very top of its own peculiar little hill and crows most lustily. According to this *dictum* nothing unless mentioned in the lease can be considered by the Court. If the Court be not referred to in the lease the Court itself has no jurisdiction; if the laws which are to govern the interpretation or enforcement of the lease are not set forth, there are no laws to be relied upon for the purpose; if it be not provided that the rent may be collected by an action in Court no such action will lie; if it is not mentioned in the lease that the Japanese Government shall make roads and drains, we must be content without them; if the provisions of a solemn convention which made the leases possible and upon which they are founded are not bodily incorporated in the leases, such provisions are void and of no effect. Did Bunsby ever announce more self-evident propositions, conclusions more full of wisdom, learning and logic, whose truth lay so unmistakably in the application?

And yet is it not the duty of a Court to take judicial notice of certain things whether mentioned in the papers before it or not? I have always understood that a Court was bound to consider the provisions of treaties or conventions bearing upon the case; of the existence of Governments; of the provisions of law.

Another announcement is made by this learned critic which he claims as a legal axiom, viz: "the defendant "was not a party to the conventions" and therefore he has "no voice in the interpretation." Shades of Blackstone and Kent! Was ever the mystery of law thus elucidated?

"The conventions," says the critic, "form a covenant "which is binding upon the defendant as a resident citizen "of a Treaty Power," but whenever the provisions of this covenant in the least favor him or confer upon him a right or privilege, he may not set such provisions up in his defence.

Well may the *Nippon Standard* say "that the *Herald* "does not in any wise elucidate the judgment or show any "cause for pronouncing for or against it."

The learned Edi or, however, of this last named journal, who I am informed is a lawyer, proceeds to demolish the judgment after his own fashion and with no little display of legal technology.

According to this writer, the Court has so jumbled up the terms "covenant" and "condition" that he (the reviewer) "cannot undertake to separate and distinguish "them."

"Condition," according to the Books, is "a clause in a "contract or agreement which has for its object to suspend, "to rescind or to modify the principal obligation, or in "case of a will to suspend, revoke or modify the devise "or bequest. *It is in fact in many cases an agreement, "and a sufficient foundation as an agreement in writing "for a bill in equity.*" And again: "In a less extended "acceptation, but in a true sense, a condition is a future "and uncertain event, on the existence or non-existence "of which is made to depend either the accomplishment,

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"the modification or the revision of an obligation or tes-
"tamentary disposition."

A "covenant" in its most general signification "means
"any kind of promise or contract whether it be
"made in writing or by parol." In its technical sense, however, it is "an agreement between two
"or more persons, entered into in writing and under
"seal whereby either party stipulates for the truth of
"certain facts or promises to perform or give something
"to the other or to abstain from the performance of cer-
"tain things."

The duty which the Japanese Government has undertaken to perform in reference to the foreign settlement in Yedo, it strikes me, may be described by the use of either or both of these terms.

By the decrees and customs of the Japanese Government, foreigners could not reside anywhere within the limits of the Empire. By certain Treaties and Conventions, however, entered into with foreign nations or their representatives, these laws and customs have been so far modified that citizens and subjects of these Treaty Powers may reside within certain limits marked and defined in these conventions. Outside of these boundaries the prohibition remains.

Says the critic, "A condition may be implied by law, as
"for instance, if at any time prior to these conventions it
"had been settled by treaty or arrangement that foreigners
"could only reside and hold places of business on the for-
"eign settlements, the matter to be laid out, &c., then the
"condition would be implied and it would not be necessary
"to insert an express one in the lease." He thinks here, it will be observed, from his learned brother of the *Herald*, who maintains that nothing—not even the existence of the Government itself may be noticed by the Court unless expressly set forth in the leases. But, continues the *Standard*: "Foreigners of all Treaty Powers, by the
"Convention of 1867, had the right to have houses for the
"purposes of trade without the boundaries of the foreign
"settlement, and that there is nothing therein contained
"whereby the Government would be restricted from an
"extension of such right suitable to its convenience."

Will it be believed, after reading this, that the very first words of the convention of 1867 are as follows: "Within
"the limits colored red in the annexed plan Foreigners
"&c., may have houses and reside for purposes of trade."
What is the meaning of the word "limits"? Is it not clearly understood to be the boundaries of the space thus marked upon the map? And what is the plain legal signification of the permission here given "may hire, &c.," if not that without the limits therein defined Foreigners may *not hire* houses and may not reside? And so in the convention of 1870: "The limits within which Foreigners
"may hire houses are shewn by the red line on the an-
"nexed plan." And again, "it is now agreed that the land
"within the blue line shewn in the annexed plan shall be
"leased by the Japanese Government to Foreigners." And what becomes of the right of the Japanese Government to extend these limits indefinitely at its pleasure in view of the following provision in the same convention: "When all the ground within the blue line shall have
"been occupied by Foreigners the settlement shall be ex-
"tended to the Canal marked D.D.D. on the annexed
"plan."

A Government in the exercise of its sovereign power may do very nearly as it likes to its own citizens or subjects within its own domain, but at the same time it must see to it, that all Treaties and Conventions are recognized as a portion of the supreme law of the land, and that all rights and privileges guaranteed to aliens by such Treaties and Conventions are secured to them.

A. B. hires a lot "within the limits" of the Foreign Concession of Yedo as marked out by a solemn convention between the Japanese Government and the Government of the country of which he is a citizen or subject, believing from the terms of that convention that his neighbors C. D. and E. F., if they come to reside in Yedo at all, *must also reside* "within such limits," and therefore they are to pay for the privilege as much as he does, and that by virtue of such residence his lots are to be of some value. But he soon perceives that these neighbors, and hundreds of others, are permitted to utterly ignore the provisions of the convention, and under the thin guise of Japanese employées, and in fact on their own account when not in the service of the Government or of Japanese subjects, are hiring places in more valuable portions of Yedo at merely nominal prices, while the only privilege he possesses is that of paying the rent, stipulated in his lease, for a barren waste.

Why the Japanese Government should be permitted thus with impunity to violate their obligations; why the enormous rental provided for in the convention of 1870 for lots in the Foreign settlement at Yedo, some three times greater than in other ports, should be exacted, while the other provisions of the convention are ignored, I have seen nothing whatever that can be dignified by the name of a reason.

Thus far I have spoken of the leases, as if the bald statement of the *Herald* was correct, that they made no mention of the conventions. But no one can glance at either of the leases without seeing that the statement is altogether erroneous. They are all uniform and contain three conditions, two of which in clear language refer to the convention of 1870. The first, providing for the extravagant rental of 37½ cents per *tsubo*, ends as follows: "As
"provided by article III of the arrangement concluded
"between the Japanese Government and the Foreign
"Representatives on the 4th day of May, 1870." And the 2nd condition providing for an additional tax for a police force, reads: "In the manner provided
"by Article VI of the aforesaid arrangement." It will not, I apprehend, be claimed by any of the apologists and advocates of the Japanese Government, that it (the Government) has the exceptional right of selecting from a convention or other instrument, such portions only as seem to bear in its favor, and rejecting the balance. The leases do, in set terms, as I have shown, refer to and rely upon certain provisions of the arrangement of 1870. If, therefore, it was necessary to the due consideration of said arrangement and every part of it, that it should be mentioned in the leases, the Court in the cause before it was not only justified, but compelled to examine and be governed by its provisions.

But now what are these leases of which so much is said; these dread and sacred writings under seal, so binding, so final, that like the Revelations they can neither be added to nor taken from in the slightest degree, without the anathemas of the learned critics of the press?

Will it be credited by the numerous readers who it is the boast of the *Herald* experienced a change of mind under its cogent reasonings, that these mysterious and all-powerful instruments are neither more nor less than roughly printed forms, with names and amounts filled in in ink and signed by a Japanese official of the Tōkiō *Fu*? The defendant has never signed them at all, neither is his seal anywhere observed upon the documents. What then becomes of all the display of legal learning about instruments under seal that cannot be assailed in the slightest particular? This declaration in writing by the Tōkiō *Fu* is all well enough so far as it goes, but it cannot impose upon the defendant any obligation not expressly provided for in the conventions referred to, and therefore said conventions are the only mutually binding contracts subsisting between the Japanese Government and the defendant.

That the Government did agree that all foreigners who should come to do business or reside at Yedo should reside "within the limits" defined by the "arrangements of
"1870," the Court justly found from the evidence, and that its duty in that regard towards the renters in Tsukidji had been violated, and I unhesitatingly say that a material departure by General van Buren from the judgment rendered by him would have been a grave miscarriage of justice. His opinion is clear, logical and equitable, and the only one a man learned in the law could have honestly given.

Before concluding it may not be amiss to advise the *Herald*, that however great its influence over the Press and people in Japan, as boasted in its issue of the 19th inst., it is not sufficient to reverse the judgment of a Court. Fortunately for all parties, the judgment in question is reviewable, if at all, before a more competent tribunal. Until thus reviewed and set aside it remains in full force and effect, and the self-sufficient extacy of the

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Herald may be liable to serious chills before that good time.

A gentleman in England, not long since, demonstrated by logic and illustration to his own complete satisfaction, that the world was flat—flat as a pancake, or the *Herald*, or any other thing that is "stale, flat and unprofitable," but yet the "big ball" continues to turn upon its axis despite the "words of learned length and thundering sound."

* * *

Yokohama, December 28, 1876.

THE RECENT FIRE AT TÔKIÔ.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Tôkiô, December 27th, 1876.

Dear Sir.—You will confer a favor upon many of your readers by publishing the following report of the manner in which relief has been distributed to many families and individuals plunged into the greatest distress by the late disastrous conflagration in Tôkiô. The committee, who make this report through their chairman, deserve the warmest thanks of the whole community, not only for the wisdom and efficiency of the plan which they devised and so successfully carried out in executing the difficult task which they were requested to perform, but also for the personal devotion of many days of their valuable time to this work of charity. It is proper to add, that from first to last the mayors of the devastated wards gave the committee every assistance in their power, more especially by giving information of the more needy cases not otherwise provided for; and that many of the donors to the fund were at the same time contributors to the funds distributed through the agency of the Tôkiô *Fu*, having been assured that relief would be conveyed only to the most necessitous.

ONE OF THE CONTRIBUTORS.

REPORT.

The dreadful and devastating fire in this city which broke out on the night of the 29th of last month, has called forth a good deal of practical sympathy and charity from foreigners both in Yokohama and Tokio. A subscription list was promptly opened in Yokohama at the *Japan Herald* office, and liberal sums were given to the sufferers through that channel. Much good also has been done in a private way. The Right Rev. Bishop Williams, the Rev. David Thompson and myself were requested to become a committee for the distribution of various sums sent to us, amounting in all to *yen* 465.24.

We have disposed of this sum in the following manner. The really needy families were visited and examined, when tickets were given to those who were deemed most deserving of aid. The receivers of these tickets were requested to come into the Tsukiji, where the charity was dispensed.

Altogether 233 families, numbering 870 persons, have been relieved. To 226 families, 847 persons, ten days rice was given. Besides the ten days rice, 184 of the 226 families received a *futon* each. To seven families was given a *futon* each and no rice. Only 81 families received money in addition to the rice or a *futon*; and in these cases we were guided by the presence of old age, sickness or widows in the families. Thus, only one ninth of the sum entrusted to us was given in the shape of money. It will at once be observed that, striking an average of the several gifts, each family has received the value of two *yen*. We also gave away several articles of clothing sent to us by the Rev. A. C. Shaw. Our thanks are due to three Japanese young man who rendered us much assistance in the performance of this work. In conclusion we can only say that it has been a pleasant duty to gladden the hearts of 870 persons with the money forwarded to us, and it will be additional pleasure if the plan we adopted meets with the approval of the several donors.

On behalf of the Committee,

JOHN PIPER.

December 22nd, 1876.

Law Report.

IN H. B. M.'s COURT AT KANAGAWA.

In Admiralty.

Before Hiram S. Wilkinson, Esq., Acting Law Secretary of the Supreme Court.

The British schooner *Rupak*, Edward Benjamin Gall, Master. Cause of wages at the suite of, William Braithwaite, Ramote Surata, Joe Hooker, Keresy, Bidalla, Bomba, Peta Delima, Kang Ay, Ugotee, Ramotee, and Manuel de S. Nicolus.

Friday, December 29th.

Mr Kirkwood appeared as proctor for the plaintiffs; no appearance was entered on behalf of the ship.

Mr Kirkwood briefly recapitulated the facts of the case. He stated that the British schooner *Rupak* had left Singapore in January, 1874, on a trading voyage to the South Pacific Islands and back to Singapore; that after many adventures the ship arrived at Yokohama in September last, and that the master, finding it useless to continue the voyage, determined to abandon it, which he did so far as the seamen were concerned, as and from the 30th of November last; that in consequence the seamen had commenced these proceedings against the ship for their wages, which amounted to some $8,000, as the master was unable to pay them the same; that the ship was duly arrested on the 1st December last; that since that date the necessary advertisements had been inserted in the papers, and the terms of procedure duly complied with; and that it was for His Honor now to decide the justice of the claim made, and that if his decision should be in favour of the plaintiffs, then that he should decree the sale of the ship.

William Braithwaite mate, sworn:—I entered into service on board the *Rupak* December 10th, 1874. My wages were to be $60 per month. During the voyage, on the 1st August, 1875, they were increased to $75. We were near the Admiralty Group. There was no British Consul or merchant in that vicinity. We arrived in Yokohama on the 13th September last. I have been told by the captain that the voyage has terminated. None of my wages from the time I entered the ship till the 3 th November have been paid. It is my desire to return to Singapore where I shipped. I have always done my duty, and never to my knowledge have I done anything to forfeit my wages.

Edward Benjamin Gall, master of the *Rupak*, sworn, stated:—I am part owner of the *Rupak*, and I was appointed by the other part owners as master of that vessel. I engaged William Braithwaite at Singapore, December 10th, 1874, as chief mate at $60 per month. It is true that his wages were raised to $75 per month on the 1st August, 1875. On the 23rd day of June at the island of Matadore, I engaged Ramote, Keresy, Ramotee, and Ugotee, for the remainder of the voyage at $10 per month. On the 10th April at the island of Saliababoo, I engaged Joe Hooker for the remainder of the voyage, at $7 per month. On the 17th May, 1876, at that island I engaged Bomba and Bidalla as able seamen at $4 per month. On the 28th June, 1876 at the island Darkelang I engaged Surata, Kang Ay, and Peta Delima to serve as seamen at $4 per month. On the 13th September at Yokohama I engaged Manuel de S. Nicolus to serve as seaman at the rate of $10 per month. All those seamen respectively entered my service on the day that I engaged them. Since the arrival of the *Rupak* in Yokohama I have notified them that I have given up all idea of prosecuting the voyage further, and that their wages would be paid only up to the 30th November. All the sailors mentioned in the petition have duly earned the wages they claim. The agreement with the South Sea Islanders when I engaged them was to return them to their chief. I know of one captain who is fitting out a vessel to go down to those islands and he has promised to take them down. With the exception of the mate they all talk Pidjin language. I understand enough to order them about. All the statements in the petition are correct. I have read through it carefully.

James Jones Skinner, sworn, stated:—I am part owner of the *Rupak* and super-cargo. I recollect commencing this voyage from Singapore, and the engagement of the mate.

Mr Skinner then fully corroborated the statements of the preceding witness. He also said that he was in the habit of conveying the Captain's orders to the men as he knew their language better.

Mr Kirkwood asked if it were necessary to call the Islanders. The Court said it was unnecessary.

Ed. Benjamin Gall, master, recalled:—A copy of the amended petition was served me on board the *Rupak*. I recollect the fact of the ship being arrested on the 1st December last. The warrant was read over to me. I have made no objection. The warrant was

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duly affixed in order to the mast of the ship and is still there. I have seen the notice of sale in the newspapers since the 18th instant, every day.

Mr Kirkwood said that his three claims were, first—for wages due; second—for 10 days' wages for each seaman by way of liquidated damages by virtue of Sec. 187, Merchants Shipping Act, 17 and 18 Vic., Cap. 104; third—for expenses of passage and support back to port from whence shipped; and fourth—costs of suit.

The Court ordered that the vessel be put up to sale by public auction on Monday, the 8th January, 1877, and sold to the highest bidder, subject to the approval of the Court. Bidding to be reported to the Court on Tuesday the 9th January, 1877, when the Court shall approve the sale or order another.

To refer to Registrar to settle amount of wages due to each seaman; said wages to be paid from proceeds to H. M.'s Consul. A sufficient sum, to be settled by the Registrar, to be paid H. M.'s Consul for conveyance of the seamen back to the place of their engagement.

The fees of Court and plaintiffs' taxed costs to be first paid out of proceeds of sale.

IN THE JUDICIAL COURT OF KANAGAWA.

Before Assistant Kasuga, Esq., Vice-President.

Tuesday, December 28th, 1876.

DAVID WELSH *vs.* SANRIKU-SHOKÔ.

Judgment in this case was delivered to-day as follows:—

JUDGMENT

(Official Translation.)

This is a claim for $1,020 for breach of contract, and according to the statements of the parties and witnesses, the particulars of the case are as follows:—

Plaintiff states that about the middle of December, 1875, one Yakumai Umpatchi came to plaintiff's place and told him that a company was going to be established in Tokiô, and of which a branch was going to be opened in Yokohama, that he asked plaintiff whether he was desirous to be employed in said company, to which plaintiff answered that he was at their service. That after several interviews then plaintiff received on the 23rd of December, 1875, and in presence of the head of the company, Mori Motoharu, and his partners, Kawamura Kei-ichiro, Ban Mitsu-ichiro and Yakumai Umpatchi, his contract for employment. That he, plaintiff, after this did duly all he could in order to buy for the company, and on credit from some foreign merchants of Yokohama, a certain quantity of sugar and cloth, now that he, plaintiff, has handed to the company samples of this sugar and cloth. But as for this transaction some immovables were to be given as security, and this not existing in Yokohama, said transactions could not be brought to an arrangement. That plaintiff consequently then tried to organise the situation of the branch office but that none of his propositions would come to something; that he then asked Umpatchi of the reason of all this, on which he was informed that Mori Motoharu was arrested at the Saibansho of Tokiô for some affair, and that they, therefore, could not occupy themselves with any proposition that would be made, that notwithstanding, this affair was going on in this way for some time, still defendants never paid for any salary, nor did they procure any house for plaintiff conformably to the contract.

Consequently plaintiff claims now for salary and house-rent, from defendants the sum of 1,020 dollars.

Defendant, Mori Motoharu, states that in the 11th month of 8th year of Meiji, he entered as partner in the company called "Sanriku-shokô" on the proposition of a certain Kawamura Kei-ichiro (whose present whereabouts is unknown), and late Shimada Taiske. That they proposed to open their business in the buildings of the "Yusheisha," a company situated in Tokiô Kakigara-chô; that however its capital not being sufficient they could not commence business yet, consequently Kawamura Kei-ichiro and Ban Mitsu-ichiro were sent to Yokohama in order to raise money; that Mitsu-ichiro then returned to Tokiô and told Mori Motoharu, that by advice of one Yakumai Umpatchi, a friend of Kei-ichiro, a certain quantity of merchandise could be bought on credit from some foreign merchant. Motoharu himself came to Yokohama then on the 17th of 12th month of 8th year of Meiji, and having been told that they were going to be assisted by Welsh, a British subject, friend of Yakumai Umpatchi, he saw said Welsh, who told him that he could help them to arrange that transaction as much as for about some 7,000 *yen* of merchandise, on the condition that payment of a certain part be made as advance on the value; Motoharu accordingly requested Welsh to take the affair in hand. However, he, Motoharu, having been told that immovables were to be given as security in that transaction, and same not existing in Yokohama, knew that the above affair would perhaps not come to a completion. That all the parties arranged then to establish a branch of their company in Yokohama. That during the meantime plaintiff requested Motoharu to be employed in their company, and that the latter told plaintiff, to this effect that if the above mentioned affair of 7,000 *yen* worth of goods would be completed, and after the branch office had been opened, that he would be employed, and that it was verbally understood also with plaintiff that upon the completion of the said affair, he, plaintiff, conformably to his own request, would get 2½ per cent as commission on the said 7,000 *yen*. That from that time defendants and others were endeavouring to find a house for their branch office, and that Welsh also was busy arranging this before-said transaction. That one day Motoharu being told that the proposed transaction seemed almost to be completed, came to Yokohama and asked from the plaintiff the name and residence of the owner of such merchandise, because if he did not know this no one would supply capital for it; but plaintiff said that if Motoharu would advance him 50 *yen* that he would then tell him the name and address, but otherwise he would not. That plaintiff did not say anything notwithstanding the eager requests that were made to him. That with these interviews several days were wasted, and that in the meantime defendant was arrested by the Police of Kanagawa Ken, respecting some other affair for which he was to be interrogated by the Tokiô Saibansho; a thing which happened on the 30th of 12th month 18th year Meiji and owing to this no further suit was naturally given to the said proposed transaction. Under these circumstance he, defendant, denies the existence of a contract for employment, as alleged by plaintiff. With regard to the document, now produced by plaintiff, he, defendant, declares that this was now in Court for the first time he saw it, and that on the 18th of 12th month, 8th year Meiji, when he, Motoharu, came to this port he authorized Kei-ichiro and Umpatchi if the transaction in question should come to an arrangement, to make up and effect the contract for the said affair, and in order that they should be able to make such a contract up he, Motoharu, sent the necessary paper to the effect to Umpatchi through Mitsu-ichiro, and that this paper was blank, bearing nothing but the stamp of the company, but no writing was on it. That he now looking at this document recognizes same to be the handwriting of Umpatchi, and he supposes it has been said Umpatchi thus who wrote it; that he, Motoharu, declares having not only never given his consent for such a document to be made, but he never authorized even Umpatchi to write such a contract for employment out, and that he never heard of such having been handed to Welsh; that he can thus not admit to be kept responsible for any claim plaintiff may lodge on the grounds of such a document.

Umpatchi states that in the 9th month of 8th year Meiji, Kawamura Kei-ichiro came to his place and asked him whether he knew any good means to obtain capital for the institution of a proposed company, to be called "Sanriku-shokô;" he, Umpatchi, asked Kei-ichiro then how he would think of getting Welsh, a friend of his (Umpatchi), to help them to arrange the purchase of some goods from foreigners on credit; that Kei-ichiro agreed to that idea. That on the 16th of 12th month, 8th year Meiji, Kei-ichiro, Mori Motoharu, and Ban Mitsu-ichiro held a meeting at Umpatchi's place where Welsh was present, and after due consultation Welsh was requested to give his assistance for the purchase of certain merchandise on credit. That a few days later Motoharu sent some blank paper bearing the above said company's stamp, to him, Umpatchi, through Mitsu-ichiro; that Kei-ichiro told Umpatchi then as the contract for the proposed transaction should be completed, as Welsh was then to be employed at their company, a draught of contract for his employment was to be drawn up in order same to be ready beforehand; that he, Umpatchi, accordingly made the contract in question up himself, showed it to Kei-ichiro who corrected it, and that he, Umpatchi, wrote it then on the said blank paper which had been handed to him by Mitsu-ichiro. That then he, Umpatchi, showed the same also to Welsh on the 23rd of the 12th month 8th year Meiji; that he, Umpatchi, told Welsh that if the proposed affair should be brought to a settlement he should be engaged on the same terms as contained in that contract; and that he, Welsh, was therefore to assist them diligently in order to complete the above transaction. That in the afternoon of same day Welsh came again to Umpatchi's place and said that in order to try to arrange said transaction on behalf of the company Sanriku-shokô he would have to show the contract he had seen to the owners of the merchandise, that he otherwise could not get anyone to trust in the affair, and that he, Welsh, for his own sake, wanted it also, as without he would lose the chance of obtaining the completion of that affair,

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and that whenever the same should be wanted by Umpatchi he, Welsh, would return it immediately. That pushed by this eager request of Welsh, Umpatchi found himself obliged to lend the document to Welsh, and on that day Umpatchi informed only Kawamura Kei-ichiro of having done so. That a few days afterwards Welsh, having declared that the transaction was almost completed, Motoharu, Kei-itchiro, Mitsu-itchiro, and Umpatchi all together went to Welsh's place, and asked for the name and residence of the owner of such merchandise: however, Welsh did not tell them, and it was Motoharu who was the most particularly anxious to know it. That in consequence of these arguments some days were wasted, and that in the meantime Motoharu was taken to the police, and that under these circumstances the transactions were entirely stopped. That he, Umpatchi, was not only under the impression that the so intended branch office of the company was even not established yet, and that though plaintiff was in possession of that document or engagement; this is of course of no value, and that he, Umpatchi, did even not remember himself of it till this day.

Ban Mitsuitchiro states that he seconds entirely the whole statement of Motoharu as regards that what happened or passed in Yokohama regarding the company, and that the blank paper in question bearing the company's stamp was handed over to Umpatchi by him by order of Motoharu, but that he, Ban, does not know whether and contract has been written on said paper, nor if anything of the kind has been given to Welsh.

Judgment is as follows:

1.—With regard to the claim of Welsh the only proof brought forward by him is a document bearing a stamp which says "Sanriku-shokô" and on this he grounds his claim of breach of contract and claims damages, but plaintiff advances no other satisfactory proof in support of this claim, nor does plaintiff produce any evidence as to the manner in which the document in question was delivered to him, and all the statements regarding this affair contradicting each other can thus not be taken as evidence. The Court consequently has to decide the case on following points.

1.—On the situation of the "Sanriku-shokô" company; 2nd, on the nature of the document in question; 3rd, whether said contract is in accordance with the regulations; 4th, whether same has ever been or is binding, and 5th, on the point on which the claim has been based.

2.—The "Sanriku-shoko" company is said by plaintiff as being his employer, however, the same firm not having obtained any governmental permission for doing business in accordance with the regulations, said company's existence cannot be acknowledged, nor can such company transact contracts with any other party.

3.—The contract for employment produced by plaintiff is merely a draft made up in Japanese and filled in a blank paper which bears a stamp meaning "Sanriku-shokô": this bears neither signature nor seal of the defendants, nor even the necessary signature of the plaintiff, and the accompanying English translation is different in the most important points from the Japanese, which can thus not be considered to be a correction; but even the Court considering for a moment same to be a correct one, still it does not bear said company's stamp nor signature of neither of the parties: said document has thus nothing that can make it to be considered by plaintiff as being a real and binding contract. Any contract made between parties in order to be binding must be signed by both parties in conformity with the general rules and customs. However, the above document having on it the stamp "Sanriku-shokô," which company had no power to effect such contracts yet, and the same being neither signed nor sealed by the parties, is considered and found to be document in contravention to the general rules.

4th.—In case of a Japanese employing a foreigner, each of the parties must make a copy of their contract in their own language first, and this after having been forwarded must receive the sanction of the department for foreign affairs, through the intermediary of the local authorities, otherwise such contract cannot become binding; and whereas the contract in question has never undergone any of these formalities, same can thus not be considered to be in conformity with regulations.

5th.—Defendants in order to raise a capital for their "Sanriku-shokô" company proposed and tried to buy some merchandise on credit in Yokohama, and tried also to open a branch office in the same port, but that the above proposition did not come to a completion. That it is clearly shown by defendant's and Umpatchi's statements that a verbal arrangement was made for Yakumai Umpatchi and plaintiff Welsh to become the managers of the branch office, in case the above said transaction should succeed.

Plaintiff states that he duly endeavoured to assist the company as much as he could in accordance with the contract. But as he declares that defendants were his employers how is it then that he refused to tell the name and address of the owner of the merchandise to them? That the Court, considering the affair well, finds that it is plainly shown that plaintiff was only acting as a broker in this affair, and was not yet to be considered as an employee of defendants, and that the contract in dispute has never yet been a true and binding one.

6.—Thus, whereas the existence of the Sanriku-shokô company has never been acknowledged yet, and consequently the contracts which such company may make being entirely in contravention with the general customs and regulations, same is found to be not actually binding, and notwithstanding it purports that plaintiff shall be employed, still, for the above reasons, same is considered to be null and of no value. It is consequently, therefore, decided that plaintiff has no right to claim anything from defendant.

This 28th day of 12 month, 9th year
Meiji (21st December 1876)
YOKOHAMA SAIBANSHO.

H. AHRENS & Co. *v.* YOGIYO CHOBEI AND YORODZYA SABURO.

In April last judgment was obtained by plaintiff's against defendants in a suit brought against them to force them to take delivery of a quantity of printed goods, and the Court allowed defendants till the 30th November to do so, at the same time ordering payment of ¾ per cent per month interest on the balance of the price of the goods. $750 bargain money had been paid at the time of the contract.

Plaintiffs now prayed for an execution of that judgment.

The principal party in the transaction has died since April and the goods have not been taken delivery of. Plaintiffs have, since November, been trying by friendly means to induce the purchasers to take delivery, and asked the Court to suspend judgment till January 10th, to allow them time to decide in the matter.

This arrangement was agreed to, and the Court adjourned till 10th proximo.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

(*The Times.*)

"The following is the narrative as given by the Rev. Mr. Hodgson, Chaplain of the Discovery. After referring to the ice incidents of the trip, already reported in despatches from Upernavik, he goes on to say:—

"'We next arrived at a settlement called Proven, where we took on board an Esquimaux dog driver, named Hans Christian, who had accompanied Dr. Kane, Dr. Hayes, and Captain Hall in their respective expeditions. In about a day afterwards we arrived at Upernavik, which is the most northerly Danish settlement of any importance, and from here we made our last communication by means of letters with home. We only remained here part of the day, and left in the evening. We then proceeded north through Baffin's Bay, and arrived at Cape York on the 25th July, where we saw a number of Highlander Esquimaux, who came in dog sledges over the floe to the sides of the ships. We got, as the ice, I should have mentioned, soon after leaving Cape York well, and met with occasional ice all along; but we were not seriously obstructed by it up to this. We waited here—at York—two or three hours; on leaving which one of our boats harpooned a whale, and we gave some skin and blubber to the Esquimaux, who devoured it most ravenously. We then proceeded northward, passed the Crimson Cliffs, and after a few days arrived at Port Foulke, the winter quarters of Dr. Kane, where we spent a day; and here one party of ours had a ramble on the John' glacier, during which they shot a bear, the only one during the whole time we were out. They also shot a lot of hares. The next morning we left Port Foulke, and crossed Smith's Sound. Being somewhat obstructed by the ice we succeeded in reaching Cape Isabella in two days. We had to steam, being unable to sail as there was no wind up there, and sometimes we had to wait until the ice opened out to give us a passage. We were detained here about three weeks by the ice, during which we found no Esquimaux remains on shore. We found no vestige of Dr. Hayes' travels, except at Port Foulke, where we found the remains of the expedition—a journal, a few books, and documents. The place where we found the Esquimaux remains is called Hagers Nest, and it is situated at the other side of Smith Sound. We remained about there for some time, and gradually worked up to the mouth of Hayes Sound, and reached Cape Frazer, where we were detained some few days by the ice. After that we crossed Kennedy Channel

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by the east side, and entered Peterman Fiord. We left there after a few hours and crossed the Channel again, arriving in the commodious Harbour on the 27th of August. This was made the winter quarters of the Discovery. The Alert left us after a couple of days, and proceeded further northward for 50 miles, where her further progress was obstructed by heavy ice, and she wintered there in the west side of the Channel, Robeson Channel, as it is there called. I should have mentioned that the Alert, which preceded the Discovery, was the first to enter the commodious harbour where the Discovery wintered, and here they saw 84 musk oxen, 11 of which they succeeded in shooting. After the Discovery got into the harbour the crew commenced unloading her of boats, spars, &c., in order that they might prepare for winter. About a week afterwards the frost set in, the sea became frozen all round the ship, and they were able to leave the ship in about a week and take to the ice. We managed to shoot a number of musk oxen during the autumn, 30 or 40, I think, and a few more in the present year. The harbour was surrounded by hills of perhaps 2,000 feet high, and we gave it the name of Discovery Harbour. Close to the ship's anchorage there was a place which enabled us to land with ease. When the harbour was frozen all round sledging commenced, and they made short sledging expeditions, though not much in this way was done during the autumn by our ship, but the harbour was surveyed by the men and officers going out in dog sledges. As soon as the ice was strong enough to bear it, we commenced building round the ship houses of ice for magnetic observations. We first of all built a smithy, with gable ends, which was finished on the 11th of November, 1875. Our blacksmith and stoker were dressed in sealskins, and they found the walls of the smithy remarkably convenient for cooling their tools, and in the course of time the walls became penetrated in holes right through. We built an ice theatre, which we opened on the anniversary of the Princess of Wales's birthday, and called it Alexandra. It took about ten days work of the whole ship's company to build it. It was 60ft. long and 27ft. broad, the roof being made of sails, and snow and water being used for cements. It contained a green room, a drawing room, and stage raised one foot above the body of the theatre.

"'Mr. Miller, one of our engineers, drew out the designs for all the buildings. The theatre was opened with the farce, *My Turn Next*, acted by some of the officers, and some songs were subsequently sung from time to time during the winter. Plays were acted in this theatre by the officers and men alternately. On the 5th of November we had a bonfire on the ice and burned "Guy," and we let off rockets and blue lights. We lost the sun in the middle of October, and there were splendid effects in the sky about that time. The hills assumed a gold and purple tint from the time the sun disappeared until its return. The men had an extra glass of grog served out to them, a walk of a mile in length was made upon the ice by scraping away the snow, and this walk for exercise was kept clear during the winter. We also constructed a skating rink near the ship, as the surface was very rough, and we accomplished this by clearing away a large circle of snow, and then pouring water over the cleared space, which soon became frozen into much better ice. We always kept a hole in the ice for the purpose of getting a supply of water, and the ice over this was broken every half hour. From time to time this aperture closed up, and then it had to be sawn up or else blasted with powder, which used to shake the whole ship. The dogs were allowed to winter out on the floe, but they did not appear to mind the cold in the least. The changes of temperature were very rapid and remarkable. I have known it to change 60 deg. in a few hours. The coldest weather we experienced was in March, when one night the glass showed 70½ deg. below zero, which is the coldest temperature yet reported by an expedition. During this time we wore very thick underclothing of box cloth, very thick blue cloth trousers or seal skins. The first intimation we had of Christmas was hearing Sergeant Makins, the boatswain's mate, and a few others going round the ship at 4 a.m. singing hymns and Christmas carols. In the forenoon the captain and officers visited the men on the lower deck, and, after admiring the Christmas decorations, distributed presents given by friends in England. The names of those for whom the presents were intended had been already affixed to them. After the distribution of the presents cheers were given for the donors, for the captain, and for absent comrades in the Alert. The officers spent a happy Christmas day also. They had brought some sheep with them, which got frozen in the rigging, and were thus preserved. The festivities wound up with the singing of 'The Roast Beef of Old England.'

"'The winter passed gradually away, and the men had to draw fresh ice from the berg about half a mile distant on sledges for the purpose of supplying fresh water. It was perfectly dark during winter, except when we got the moon. It was dark from November until February. The sun returned on the last day of February, but we could not see it until the 4th of March, owing to the fog and mist which prevailed. Near the end of March a sledge with two men arrived from the Alert, and the glass was then standing at a minus of 40, about 70 deg. below freezing point, and they had a journey of about six days in a dog sledge. They all started a week before in still colder weather, but were compelled to return in three or four days, because Petersen, the Danish interpreter, was severely frost bitten. They returned to the Alert, and brought him back just alive, as he died soon after. Directly after they reached the Discovery, preparations began to be made for sledging. Two officers and three men set out in a dog sledge across Robeson Channel to Hall's Rest, the winter quarters of the Polaris, to report any stores that might be found there. Five days after this another party, consisting of eight men and one officer, went on an exploration of Lady Franklin Sound. They were supported by another sledge party of 11 men in charge of an officer, who carried provisions, &c. There were therefore 44 of the men from the Discovery employed in explorations, 24 being up north and 20 being engaged in Lady Franklin Sound. The latter party were accompanied by Captain Stephenson and five men with a dog sledge, but the Captain returned in a week. The support party returned in a fortnight with their sledge broken and damaged from the difficulty which they experienced in getting over the rugged ice. One of the men, a marine, had been attacked with frost bite and he had to be dragged. The explorers in Lady Franklin Sound continued their journey until they established the fact that the sound was not what it was supposed to be a strait, but a sound or bord, about 60 miles deep. At the end of this sound they observed three or four glaciers falling down the hills, which were estimated to be about 3,000ft. high. They also saw a herd of musk oxen, which on the approach of the expedition bolted wildly up the steep sides of the hill, throwing down great masses of loose stones. Not one of these animals could be shot, though at the time fresh food would have been desirable owing to scurvy having manifested itself. It was observable that at certain seasons these oxen were quite tame, while at other times they showed a contrary disposition. The Lady Franklin Sound party returned after about three or four weeks. It was now May, and the weather was beginning to get very much warmer; the ice was rapidly melting and the glass on one occasion registered 120 degrees in the sun. A few days after the return of the Lady Franklin Sound sledge party they set out to cross to Hall's Rest at Polaris Bay, taking with them a quantity of provisions, for the purpose of supporting the North Greenland party on their way south. They also carried with them a lifeboat in case the ice should break up in the channel. This was afterwards found to be a necessary precaution, for the ice had broken up, and they could not have crossed to Polaris Bay but for the boat. Having laid out a depot a few miles to the north, and left two officers and two men behind with a dog sledge, they proceeded to explore Peterman Fiord. They could not, however, proceed more than 28 miles up, having been stopped by very heavy glaciers and ice with large crevices. Being thus impeded, the party retraced their steps, calling at the depôt near Polaris Bay. Here they found Lieutenant Rawson's party after their return from a North Greenland exploration, having lost one man by scurvy. The others were also suffering from scurvy, with the exception of Lieutenant Rawson and a Marine. The man had died after reaching the place, which was about June 3, 1876. One of the two officers who had explored Peterman Fiord was Surgeon Coppinger, and he on joining Lieutenant Rawson treated the men who were lying sick. Hans, the Esquimaux, was detailed to shoot seals for the purpose of food. Seals make excellent food, as they are succulent and nutritious, and the soup prepared from them is especially good. Besides this they had molasses and rum, with preserved meats, a portion of the American stores that had been left there by the Polaris. Under this treatment, and the attention of Dr. Coppinger, the patients soon improved. Becoming anxious for the fate of the second party, under Lieutenant Beaumont, who had gone out on a North Greenland exploration, Lieutenant Rawson, accompanied by Dr. Coppinger and the Esquimaux, set out with a dog sledge in search, and after two days' journeying they came upon them in a most exhausted condition. Four men were laid up in a sledge, being utterly crippled with scurvy, and the remaining three men were almost exhausted from having to pull the entire burden of the sledge. The food supply was also nearly run out, and all, including the First Lieutenant, were more or less affected by scurvy. It was resolved to remain on the spot, and with that view tents

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were erected and an encampment made on the ice, the sleeping requirements consisting of sleeping bags, with floor cloths stretched on the ice and a thick double sheet placed over them. The Esquimaux was sent to shoot seals, but he returned after a day without success. It was deemed expedient to convey two of the men who were the worst in the dog sledge to Hall's Rest, and this they succeeded in doing after a day's travelling. The day following, however, one of the men died. The other man was in a critical condition for a long time, but he ultimately recovered. The sledge then went back and fetched the other two men to Hall's Rest. An officer and two men, with a dog and a sledge, were despatched to proceed to the Discovery and report how matters stood. They crossed the ice with great difficulty, and several got immersed, the ice having broken up in several places. They reached the Discovery in three days, and the Captain immediately had a relief party fitted out with seven of the strongest men in the ship, and he himself accompanied the party, with medical comforts, &c. They started the following morning, carrying a boat and sledge in a four-wheeled car; and crossing the land about six miles to the point where it was necessary to take the sea, they finally reached their destination, and in the course of a few days returned with half of the sick men, leaving the others, whose condition rendered removal dangerous, to improve. In the beginning of August an officer arrived overland from the Alert, reporting the vessel was coming south and was then lying ten miles off, her further progress south having been obstructed by the ice. The officer stated that Captain Nares had resolved to return home, if possible, this year. Two days subsequently the Alert joined the Discovery. Lieutenant Beaumont had not now returned to the Discovery, and Captain Nares determined to take the Alert into the channel to look for him. He sent 20 or 30 men who were sick to the Discovery, and, borrowing some men from the latter, he proceeded. The Alert, however, was not able to proceed further than the entrance to the harbour, the progress being barred by the ice. Lieutenant Beaumont and party, however, soon after turned up. They had been drifting to the west and had great difficulty in fetching the ships. Both ships then prepared to return home. After being delayed a few days by the ice, the vessels got out of the harbour on Sunday, August 20. On their way south they were much obstructed for a few weeks—so much so, indeed, that they almost despaired of being able to work their way out until the following year. They had frequently to cut the ice, and even to blast it with gunpowder, in order to cut their way out, which they eventually did. On the 10th of September, when they arrived at Cape Isabella, they found the paper and casks left by the Pandora. They also received some letters, but the greater part of the letters, &c., had been left at Littleton Island, on the east side, and had been missed. The expedition got to Port Lively, in Disco, on the 25th of September, and the Governor then informed them of letters having been left at Littleton Island and of the departure of the Pandora five days previously. The Alert coaled with 30 tons, and after a short delay there both vessels again sailed on the 28th of September. They gave the Inspector of North Greenland a passage as far as Egeslesmirda, a small settlement of about 140 inhabitants. Here they remained a couple of days, during which the Discovery took in a supply of coal. Here the monotony of the voyage was broken; the men were allowed ashore, and there was a dance with the natives in the evening. They left this in a few days and proceeded southward, meeting icebergs on the way, and experiencing some bad weather. They picked up the Pandora in about a fortnight, and all parted company on the 10th of October. A week ago they encountered severe weather in the Atlantic, and had one of their boats stove in. In the Spring, while the vessel was in winter waters, some shooting parties were sent out from the Discovery; the lakes inland were visited, and large quantities of Brent geese were met; musk ox were shot on the hills, and hare were taken in abundance. In some of the lakes they found salmon and trout, and they obtained 50 specimens of plants. Vegetation was scanty, but on the slopes which were watered by the mountain snow from the heights red and green moss was to be found. Dwarf willows were seen, and saxifrage grass was scanty and dead looking.

"Lieutenant Beaumont, First Lieutenant of the Discovery, states that the travelling was during the Spring, no one could live during the Winter. The Aurora Borealis was not distinct in that latitude, the latitude being too high. Whenever they saw it it came from the south, and can be seen more distinctly in England. One of the great difficulties they experienced in travelling on land was in some places were hard and in others soft. The obstacles that prevented them pursuing their inquiries by land where the mountains, which rose to the height of 4,000 and 5,000 feet. The expedition that took in the northern coast of North America followed the coast line as much as possible. After they left latitude 81 deg. 7 min. they had to travel on the sea were the ice was at least 160ft. thick. They found ridges of ice, and the sleighing party had to hew their way through them with pickaxes. In one place they found ridges of seven miles, and they had to cut their way through. It was known before the starting of the expedition that with the difficulties before them the Pole could not be reached; but the sleighing party had intended to reach the place, went straight at their work, and were only stopped by the immense barrier of ice. The exploration party from the Discovery explored the north coast of Greenland, and a party from the Alert explored the northern part of Grant's Land. The configuration of the mountains was not more difficult than that of the Swiss mountains; but there was this insurmontable obstacle, that they were covered with snow from the base to the summit. They vary 4,000 to 5,000 feet high. The present expedition went 100 miles higher than Sir John Franklin's expedition. The whole of the ship's company passed in the expedition except a few who had to look after the ship. A short time before the close of their winter quarters they discovered a vein of coal nearly 25ft. thick. They did not, however, avail themselves of it during the winter. The snow covered the coal which would then have proved valuable. They saw no evidence of volcanic errruptions. Lieutenant Beaumont's party had been absent from the ship 131 days, and reached 82 deg. 20 min. N. lat., 52 deg. W. long. The country through which they passed was cut up into fiords, and land existed to the north-east, probably reaching 83 deg. Lieutenant Aldrich's party went as far as lat. 83 deg. 7 min., long. 30, but west of that traced it and as far as 84 deg. 56 min.

"'The Alert, after parting with the Discovery in lat. 81 deg. 44min., steamed due north, as it was determined that she should get as near the Pole as possible. The water was fairly open at the commencement, but the ice began to gather more thickly each day, and in the beginning of September the Alert entered a deep indentation on the coast, lat. 82deg. 27min., which was the highest latitude she could reach. An ocean of ice presented itself before them. This nook was called by them Floeberg Beach. Here during the remaining portion of the autumn and in early winter huge floes drifted along by the currents came together, and packed in the water outside the Alert, and formed for her a very effectual protection, though a remarkably gripping one. Here the vessel was bound up for seven months, and for nearly 50 of these the light was never seen. It was a terrible time for those on board. The cold was the most intense ever registered, and was as much as 104 deg. below freezing point life outside the ship could not be borne, especially if the slightest wind was blowing. During this time the deck was banked up with 16 inches of snow, in order to retain the heat, and around the sides of the ship it was piled to the depth of some feet every fortnight. The welcome light of the moon came to cheer the ice-bound voyagers, with some evidence that their breath still existed, and its light reflected by the mile of glittering ice and snow was of dazzling brilliancy. Inwards from the Alert were bare mountains, which, from their upwards, looked like cones of snow; and outwards the ocean ice-ridges rose in such long and interminable lines that the ship seemed for ever fixed in those dreadful solitudes. During this terrible period the men on board were never allowed to heart. Such a failing they never evinced, for men could be borne up with braver hearts against dangers than they. The admirable preparations which had been made on board enabled them to pass their time as agreeably as mortals could under the circumstances. They could engage in bouts at the noble art of self-defence. All possible games that could be played in close quarters were available for them. They also had a printing press, in which to print their journals, and theatricals once a week. Yesterday, when visitors were looking at the from the Arctic regions on the vessel's deck, the most reminiscences of the voyage they could discover were the ing gloves, and some reams of tin-foil paper, the only supply that was needed to make the breast plates for the who appeared in the exciting dramas which were board. Before the cold of the weather became so the officers and men were kept confined to the ship tions were made on foot over the ice in her neighbourhood large floe, 75ft. high, settled down a short distance and the men set themselves, while the weather the task of cutting a stairway to its summit, which succeeded in doing. The top of Look-out Floe, was generally the termination of those excursions, occasion they carried on a performance on it which

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of bergs flare as they never had done before. It was when, on the 6th of November, the crew of the Alert, with all due ceemony, burnt Guy Fawkes's effigy on its top. At the same moment, and without any preconcert, the crew of the Discovery were carrying out the same old practice on a smaller floe, in a degree of latitude to the south. Whenever the weather permitted of existence outside the ship, there was some skating to be had on the smooth floes, but the great excitement was shooting, and the principal quarry was the musk ox, an animal never before known to inhabit such latitudes. During the winter months about 28 of those animals were shot, and in the spring about ten more, and their skins have been brought home. The hoofs are small and nicely formed, and the hair which clothes the animal is long and of a dark brown colour. The ermine an animal never before known to live so far north—was also killed. The Greenland shore, off which the ships lay, was infested with owls, whose nests the sailors were very quick in discovering. When the spring set in they laid snares for the old ones, and they determined to carry home a large consignment of owlets; but when the young ones were all but fully grown, wolves descended on them in nearly every instance and ate them. This was very strange, as there were not more than a couple of wolves seen in the neighbourhood of the ship. The robbing of the nests that were left untouched was in itself a work of great danger, because the old owls descended on the men and darted at their eyes, and it required no ordinary wariness to keep them off. The owls were treated with the greatest care, and they lived until the Alert was caught in the fearful storm she encountered in her passage home, during which they died."

Our Cork Correspondent telegraphed on Monday:—

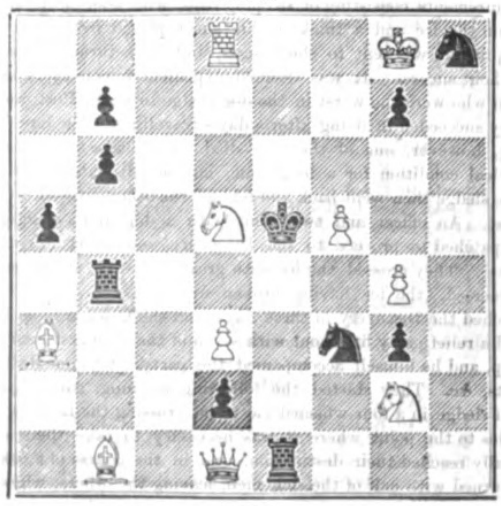
"At half past 1 o'clock to day (Monday) the Alert and Discovery left the harbour for Portsmouth. The former had taken in her supply of coal from the Hawlbowline Stores, and both ships were visited during the morning by large numbers from Queenstown, who traded with the sailors for all kinds of fruits and vegetables that were in season. Many ladies and gentlemen also went on board, and were led round the ships by the officers, who showed great anxiety to give them all such general information as could be conveyed in general conversation. Nothing on board the ships attracted more attention than the huge saws which had been used in cutting through the ice and the long crooks which were brought into requisition when the ascent of any precipitous floes had to be made. The appearance of such great weapons gave some idea of how desperate the work was which they failed to be of use in accomplishing. No one apart from those who went through the terrible hardships of the journey can appreciate what that labour was. When Commander Markham and Lieutenant Parr started on the 3rd of April from Cape Columbia, in Grant's Land, to reach the Pole, they had wall after wall of ice to cut through. The party of 15 men, who had then been a long time already from their ship, had two sledges and two boats and provisions for 40 days. The men had to drag the boats and sledges up the side of the floes until they could with safety go no higher, and then hew passages 18ft. and 20ft deep to enable them to pass through. When this was accomplished the boats and sledges had to be dragged over, and this was a work of great labour. They never had more than a clear space of a mile before the floe bergs piled one on the other (called hummocks) made a barrier again, which had to be cut through into the pack. The average work represented one mile of progression for 10 miles of travel, and this terrible wearing labour, repeated day after day for 20 days, wore out the men, who were already very ill from scurvy and exposure. Be it remembered that in this terrible march the men had to work ten hours a day, and to carry from point to point a great amount of baggage. Their work began at 6 each morning, and they rested for a while in the middle of the day. They carried their tents with them, and their sleeping arrangements appear to have been perfect. They were covered each night by the tents, and a waterproof sheet was laid on the snow, upon which their beds were then placed. The men, covered in heavy winter clothing, then rolled themselves up in their bags so tightly that the cold air was excluded."

TRAVELLERS, Miss ONARIES & others, may employ their leisure time *pleasantly & profitably*, by collecting *rare butterflies*. Forward (freight unpaid,) folded up separately in paper, in cigar boxes. Best prices remitted for perfect specimens. Collecting apparatus sent *free* to those who furnish reference to D. G. RUTHERFORD, (*Horniman's Museum.*) Forest Hill, LONDON. [ADVT.]

PROBLEM

By W. H. T., YOKOHAMA.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 4 moves.

SOLUTIONS OF LAST WEEK'S PROBLEMS.

1st.

White.
1.—P to K R's 4
2.—P to K R's 5
3.—P to K R's 6
4.—P to K R's 7
5.—P to K R's 8, queens.
6. Q to Q's 4
7. P to Q R's 4
8. P to Q R's 5
9.—P to Q R's 6
10. P to Q R's 7
11. P to Q R's 8, queens.
12. Q to K's 4
13. R to K R's 8
14. R to Q R's 7
15. Kt to B's 3
16. Kt to B's 3

2nd.

White.	Black.
1.—P to Q B's 4	1.—K to Kt's 5, best.
2. P to Q's 4	2.—K to R's 4, best.
3. Q to Kt's 3rd	3.—K to R's 3
4. Q to Kt's 8	4.—K to R's 4
5. Q to Kt's 5, mate.	

3rd.

Black King on K R's 5th.

White.	Black.
1.—P to Q's 4	1.—K to R's 4
2.—Q to Q's 3	2.—K moves
3.—Q to R's 3, mate	
	if 1.—K to Kt's 5
2.—P to K's 4, ch.	2.—K to R's 5
3.—P to Kt's 3, mate.	

4th.

Black moves as follows:
1.—P to Kt's 4
2.—P to B's 4
3.—P to B's 5
4.—P to B's 6
5.—P takes Kt P's
6.—P takes B and becomes a Kt.

1 White Queen can mate (in 1 move) at K R's 5th.

ORIENTAL CHESS.

1st game.

White.
1.—P to Q B's 4
2.—Q to Q R's 4
3.—Q to B's 6
} Black makes the same moves.
4.—Q takes B, mate.

2nd game.

1.—P to K's 4
2.—K to K's 2
3.—K to K's 3
4.—Q to B's 3
5.—Kt to K's 2
6.—P to Q Kt's 3
7.—B to R's 3
} Black makes the same moves.
1.—Kt to Q's 4, check, and P takes Kt, mate.

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3rd game.

White.	Black.
1.—P to K B's 3	1.—P to K's 4
2.—K to B's 2	2.—P to K R's 4
3.—K to Kt's 3	3.—P to R's 5, ch.
4.—K to Kt's 4	4 —P to Q's 4, mate.

4th game.

White.	Black.
1.—P to K's 3	1.—P to Q R's 4
2.—Q to R's 5	2.—R to R's 3
3.—Q takes Q R's P	3.—P to R's 4
4.—Q takes B's P	4.—Q R to K R's 3
5.—P to K R's 4	5—P to B's 3
6.—Q takes Q P, ch.	6.—K to B's 2
7.—Q takes Kt's P	7.—Q to Q's 6
8.—Q takes Kt	8.—Q to R's 2
9.—Q takes B	9.—K to Kt's 3
10.—Q to K's 6, stalemate.	

5th game.

White.	Black.
1.—P to K B's 4	1.—P to K's 4
2.—K to B's 2	2.—Q to B's 3
3.—K to Kt's 3	3.—Q takes P, ch, and

plays *ad infinitum* from Rook's 3 to Bishop's 5th.

The following position has been forwarded to us by Mr. H. A. Giles, Swatow.

Black.	*White.*
King on K Kt sq.	King on Q B's 2nd
Q R on Q sq.	Q on K B's 4th
K R on K's 5th	K R on King's sq.
Q on K's 7th	Q R on its sq.
Kt on Q B's 4th	Q R P on Q R's 2nd
Q B P on Q B's 2nd	Q Kt P on Q Kt's 2nd
Q Kt P on Q Kt's 2nd	Kt on Q's 2nd
K B P on K B's 2nd	
Doubled P on K B's 3rd	

Black to play and mate in five moves.

W.B.M.—We cannot withhold the solutions of last week's problems, as many of our chess-playing readers no doubt expect them in this issue, but would suggest that you should refrain from looking at them until you have attempted the problems yourself—admitting freely meanwhile the strength of the temptation to look at them.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 24, *Alaska*, American steamer, Howard, 4,011, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Dec. 26. *City of Tokio*, American steamer, Maury, 5,072, from San Francisco, Dec. 1 Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co

Dec. 28, *Nagoya Maru*, Japanese steamer, Connor, 2,917, from Shanghai and ports. Dec. 20, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Dec. 28, *Sunda*, British steamer, Reeves, 1,704, from Hongkong. Dec. 21, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

Dec. 29, *La Clocheterie*, French corvette, Captain Brennier, from China, viâ Nagasaki.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 27, *City of Tokio*, American steamer, Maury, 5,072, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Dec. 27, *Alaska*, American steamer, Howard, 4,011, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Dec. 27, *Bombay*, British steamer, Smith, 1,325, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Dec. 27, *Nevada*, American steamer, Williams 2,145, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Dec. 29, *Genkai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Burdiss, 1,917, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Dec. 29, *Sumida Maru*, Japanese steamer, Gorlach, 890, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *Alaska* from Hongkong:—Captain C. C. Williams and wife, Messrs. Ah Wong, J. Murphy and Robert Brown; and 6 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *City of Tokio* from San Francisco:—Prince Leichtenstein, Prince Monternerro, Profl. D. Murray and Mrs. Murray, Miss J. Veeder, Miss Aug. Veeder, Dr. Dressen, General Sigo, Messrs. Richd. Agnew, J. W. Smith, T. F. Burr, J. Kenzo, A. Tcheiga, S. Motoaki, F. Knoblauch, Sekisawa, Okekio, S. Masashu, S. Katsuwari, J. Taruetaki J. Hingston and J. M'Pherson. For Hongkong: Mrs. Henderson and child, Messrs. J. M. Forbes and J. J. Howard; and 5 Europeans, and 671 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Alaska* for San Francisco:—Mr. and Mrs. Van Hovenberg, Lieut. L. C. Logan, U.S.N., Messrs. D. W. ap Jones, S. Oku, John W. Jordan, G. L. Montgomery, C. B. Bernard, Chas. McFarland, Okadu, Hosegawa, Geo. White, Bernard Carey, Chas. Sline, Ed. Norton, Ths. Cook, S. W. Hartley, John Ashton, P. Brandt, M. S. Cooper, J. W. Milstead, J. H. Thomdike, 2 in the steerage.

Per steam-ship *Bombay* for Hongkong:—Mr. Escomb, Mr. Cruise; and 16 in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *City of Tokio* for Hongkong:—Mrs. Henderson, Messrs. J. M. Forbes, J. J. Howard; and 671 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—His Excellency Iwakura, Paymaster Burnside, U.S.N., Messrs. Geo. Spooner, D. R. M'Grath, John Roche, Gustav Oelke, Flord, H. Greey, and 19 Japanese in the cabin; and 2 Europeans, 2 Chinese and 166 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Sunda* from Hongkong:—Mr. Geo. Allen, and 1 native on deck.

Per Steam ship *Nevada* for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. St. George, Captain Marvin, Captain Burr, Messrs. W. H. Livingston, G. Hamilton, Howard, J. W. Forbes, Von Siebold, Van der Osten, Diack, Sharpe, Huggan, Bunghman, Gullifer, C. Joseph, Gorman, and 23 Japanese in the Cabin.

CARGO.

Per Steam ship *Bombay* for Hongkong.

Silk for England	255 bales.
France	49 "
Italy	5 "
Total	309 bales.

Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru*, from Shanghai and ports.

Treasure	$36,017.73

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination	*Name*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
Kobe	... Killarney ...	... Strachan & Thomas.	30th Dec.
Hongkong ...	... Tibre	... M. M. Co. ...	... 2nd Jan.
Shanghai ...	... Nagoya Maru	... M. B. Co. ...	... 4th Jan.
San Francisco	... Belgic	... O. & O. Co. ...	...10th Jan.
San Francisco	... City of Tokio	... P. M. S. S. Co.	...25rd Jan.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination
Chili Maru		
Courier	... ...	... Laid up.
Kanagawa Maru	... ...	... Laid up.
Killarney	... O'Niell	... Laid up.
Massiba	... ...	... Kobe.
Meiji Maru	... Peters	... Laid up.
Nagoya Maru	... Connor	...
Niigata Maru	... ...	...Shanghai.
Sea Gull	... Acfort	...Yokoska.
Sunda	... Reeves	...
Tibre	... De Gerard	...
Tamais	.. Reynier	...Hongkong.

SAILING SHIPS

Caroline	35 Müller	...
Charles L. Pearson	... 666 Swain	...
Devana	... 850 May	...
John Mackeun ...	... 198	...
Jupiter ...	... 36 Hoffman	...
Lottie	.. 25 Johnson	...
Paul Marie ...	... 324 Gaillard	...
Rupak	... 100 Gall	...
Tori	... 55 Williams	...

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOR.

German frigate	... Vineta ...	... Captain Count von Monts.
H. B. M. corvette	... Modeste	... Captain Buller.
French corvette	... La Clocheterie.	Captain Brennier.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

For China Ports, with goods for Japan.

From Liverpool.—"Patroclus" s.s; "Glaucus" s.s.; "Priam" s.s. "Menelaus" s.s.

From London.—"Teviot" s.s; "Glenlyon" s.s; "Glenfalloch" s.s; "Glenfinlas" s.s; "Flintshire" s.s.

For Japan Direct.

From London, for Yokohama.—"Fiery Cross."

From Shields "Atlantes."

From Cardiff "Vichua"; "Grenadier"; "Christine"; "Casper."

From New York "Chas C Leary"; A. W. Weston";

From Hamburg "Juliane."

From Liverpool "Punjaub."

LOADING.

At Liverpool for China and Japan Ports.—"Diomed" s.s; "Achilles."

At London, for China and Japan Ports.—"Flying Spur"; "Altona" s.s.; "Gordon Castle" s.s; "Castle" s.s; "Egeria" s.s.; "Benarty" s.s.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—In consequence of the usual holidays at the end of the year only a small business has been done, but the prices offered by natives are more regular, and in some instances even an advance may be quoted. This latter remark chiefly refers to *Yarns*, for which there is a moderate demand at prices about one dollar above the lowest quotations. *Shirtings* continue depressed, and for other articles no interest has been shown.

Grey Shirtings:—						White Shirtings:—			
7 lbs	38½ yds	29 in.	per pce	$1 50 to $1 80		60 to 64 reed 40 yds 35 in.	per pce		2.20 to 2 40
8 lbs.	38½ yds	44 in.	,,	1 90 to 2 40		Turkey Reds 24 yds 30 in. 2-3 lbs.	per lb.		0 72½ to 0 90
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs	38½ ,,	39 in.	,,	1 40 to 2 40		Black Velvets			7 25 to 8 50
9 lbs	38½ ,,	44 in.	,,	2 25 to 2 75		English Drabs 15 lbs. 40 yds, 30 in.			2 60 to 2 70
T. Cloth 7 lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1 40 to 1 60		Taffachelas 12 yds, 43 in.			2.00 to 2 25
,, 6¾ s	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1 10 to 1 25					

Yarns.—

No 16 to 24	per picul	$29 00 to 32 50	No. 38 to 42 ... per picul	$38.00 to 40.00
No 28 to 32	per picul	$30 00 to 36 00	Reverse Twist 16 24 ,,	$51.00

Woollens.—There is no marked improvement in the condition of this market to note, and scarcely any transactions to report, owing to the near approach of the New Year holidays.

Plain Orleans	40–42 yds 32 in.	4 75 to 6 75	Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds. 30 in.	0 25 to 0.30
Figured Orleans	29–30 yds 31 in.	4 25 to 5 25	Multi-colored ,,	30 yds. 30 in.	0.30 to 0.36
Shimagoro	30 yds 30 in.	4.00 to 5 25	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.	0.80 to 1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds 32 in.	0 24 to 0.33	Presidents	54 in. to 56 in.	0.75 to 0.80
Camlet Cords	29–30 yds 32 in.	5 75 to 6 00	Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.	0 45 to 0.60
Camlets Asstd.	56–58 yds 31 in.	16 50 to 17 50	Union	54 in. to 56 in.	0 60 to 0.75
Lastings, Japan	22 30 yds 32 in.	12 00 to 13.00	Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs.	per lb	0.42 to 0.48
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds 30 in.	0 17 to 0.19				

Sugar.—Owing to the holidays we have no transactions to report, and prices remain as previously quoted.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul	$4 40	China No. 4 Kook-fah	per picul	$6 00
,, in basket	,,	$4 20	,, No. 5 Kong-fun	,,	$5 40
Taiwanfoo in bag	,,	$4 30	,, No. 6 Ek-pak	,,	$4.50
do in basket	,,	$4.10	Swatow Brown	,,	$3.40
China No. 1 Ping-fah	,,	$7 75	Daitong	,,	$3.80
,, No. 2 Ching-pak	,,	$7 15	Japan Rice		$2.30 to $2.35
,, No. 3 Ke-pak	,,	$6 50	Kerosene Oil		$4 50

Kerosene Oil remains without any alteration for the same reason.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Transactions as usual during the last week of the year have been limited, and we are unable to report any change in prices. Since the 22nd instant arrivals are 210 bales and deliveries about 300 piculs, one half of which consists of Oshius. In most cases the goods have yet to be inspected, and settlements are postponed till the reopening of the Banks.

	30th Dec. 1876.	30th Dec. 1875.
Filature Nos	$900 to $1,000	$450 to $600
Hanks—Best No. 1 and 2	$840 to $860	$430 to $450
,, Good No. 2	$800 to $820	$410 to $420
,, Medium No. 2½	$760 to $790	$390 to $405
,, Common No. 3 (,, Inferior No. 4 and 5)	$680 to $750	$350 to $380
Oshu—Best	$760 to $780	$500 to $520
,, Medium to Good	$720 to $750	$480 to $490
Hamatshi—No. 1 & 2	$580 to $620	$430 to $450
,, No. 3 & 4	$520 to $550	$400 to $420
Kakeda—First	$900 to $930	$550 to $570
,, Medium to Good	$830 to $860	$500 to $540
Exchange at 6 months' sight	4 2½ 5 35	4/1½ 5.22
Total shipments since 1st July	18,159 bales	9,510 bales
Stock	2,200 ,,	1,200 ,,

Tea.—Rather more business has been done during the past week than might have been expected, settlements amounting to 1,600 piculs, principally composed of the lower grades. Prices remain as last quoted, the native holders showing some amount of confidence and supplies being extremely limited. Stocks in Yokohama are much reduced, and it seems now pretty certain that we have received the bulk of this season crop, and that further arrivals will be small and unimportant.

Common	$10 00 to 12 00	Fine	Nominal.
Good Common	13.00 to 15 00	Finest	
Medium	16 00 to 18 00	Choice	
Good Medium	19.00 to 22.00		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—The Banks closed for the usual holidays on Thursday, so that we only give below the rates which were quoted on Wednesday last.

Rates close as follows:—

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 2¼d.
,, Bank Bills on demand	4s 1¼d.
,, Private 6 months' sight	4s. 2⅛d.
ON PARIS—Bank Sight	5.15½
,, Bank 6 months' sight	5.22½
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.35
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	par.
,, Private 10 days' sight	1 % dis.
ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	74
,, Private 10 days sight	75
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	99
,, 30 days sight Private	102
ON San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	99½
,, 30 days sight Private	102
Kinsatz	387
Gold Yen	387

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

ON MONDAY and TUESDAY, (the 1st and 2nd January, 1877) there will be no issue of the "JAPAN MAIL DAILY ADVERTISER."

Yokohama, December 29, 1876.

WILL BE PUBLISHED EARLY IN JANUARY.

PRICE 2 DOLLARS.

The Ladies' Directory,

FOR YOKOHAMA AND TOKIO.

INDEPENDENTLY of the general Directory which forms the indispensable requisite of the Merchant's office, the want has long been felt of one more exclusively devoted to social purposes, and containing such useful local information as the demands of daily life involve. The Ladies' Directory, now about to be published, claims to supply that want.

"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE.

Yokohama, December 21, 1876.

LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Yedo Agency.

F. C. HAYES,
Sub-Agent,
8, Owari cho, Nichome.

Yokohama, December 1, 1876. 2ms.

"SCHWEIZ"

Marine Insurance Company in Zurich.

THE UNDERSIGNED have been appointed Agents at Yokohama for the above Company and are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at current rates.

VALMALE, SCHOENE & MILSOM.

Yokohama, December 6, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to attend to the **Landing, Clearing, or Shipping of Cargo** at this Port, at Reasonable Rates.

CAPT. D. SCOTT,
Custom House.

Yokohama August 3, 1872 tf.

CONSUMPTION,

INDIGESTION AND WASTING DISEASES.

The most approved REMEDIES are

PANCREATIC EMULSION & PANCREATINE.

The Original and Genuine prepared only by

SAVORY & MOORE,

143, New Bond-street, London.

Sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

June 10, 1876. 1f. 26ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROADWELL'S BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America. Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,

d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.

March 4, 1876 52 ins.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

Composed of the purist articles. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate may take them with perfect confidence. Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain. This old unfailing family remedy is daily recommended by the most eminent Physicians for the cure of

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are prepared by THOS. KEATING, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and sold by all Chemists in bottles.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially suitable for children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—☞ The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark as herein shown. THOMAS KEATING, LONDON, EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

TRADE MARK

September 30, 1876.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

NORTON'S PILLS

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are a good medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking them. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,"

To the Proprietors of

NORTONS' CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

August 26, 1876.

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INSURANCE.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned Agents beg to announce that this Corporation having already reduced their PREMIA FOR YOKOHAMA last year, they continue to charge the following Rates:—

GODOWNS, FIRST-CLASS.....12 Months...1½ per Cent.
" " ..... 6 " ...1 "
" " ..... 3 " ... ¾ "
" " ..... 1 " ... ¼ "
" " .....10 Days..... 1/12 "

They now Charge, viz:—

DWELLING HOUSES in the Settlement { FIRST-CLASS P. A. ...2½ per Cent. SECOND CLASS " .....3 "

DWELLING HOUSES on the Bluff..... { FIRST CLASS P. A. .....1½ per Cent SECOND CLASS " .....2 "

GUTSCHOW & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, December 16 1871.

Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company.

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1821.

Total Invested Funds.....£3,000,000
Total Annual Income..... £ 400,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Yokohama are prepared to Issue Polices AGAINST FIRE, on the usual Terms.

Concurrent Insurances require endorsement on the Policies of this Company only when specially called for by the Agents.

SMITH, BAKER & Co.

Yokohama, October 27, 1873.

La Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes. (Limited.)

Incorporated with le Lloyd Francais and la Compagnie Francaise d'Assurances Maritimes.

Aggregate Capital, Fcs. 17,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company, and are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world, at current rates.

No Policy Fees charged.

HECHT, LILIENTHAL & Co.

Yokohama, July 1st, 1871.

INSURANCE.

THE

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

One of the Four Offices of the "Highest Class":—vide, the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864 (Times 8th March, 1864).

CHIEF OFFICES.—Exchange Street, St. Anne's Square, Manchester with branch offices at 14, King William Street, E.C., London; Liverpool; Glasgow; Birmingham; Bristol; Leeds And Newcastle.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, by ample Power of Attorney, been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, November 20, 1875.

Yangtze Insurance Association of Shanghai.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, TLS. 600,000

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS, to all parts of the world at Current Rates.

From this date a return of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD per cent. (33⅓ per cent.) will be allowed on the premia of all LOCAL RISKS accepted by this Association.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

WALSH, HALL & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, February 9, 1874. tf.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710

THE Managers of the Sun Fire Office have constituted and appointed the Undersigned as their Attorneys, to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE, on BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, and other property in this settlement and on SHIPS in harbour, to the extent of $20,000 on first class risks, and to adjust Claims which may accrue on the same.

WILKIN & ROBISON.

Yokohama October 10, 1871.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,
And at LIVERPOOL & MANCHESTER,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

**Billiard Room Furniture Manufacturers,
Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,**

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. M. THE QUEEN;

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL, CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDOWELL & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.
SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

Yokohama, August 12, 1876. 52ins.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

Established 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List, 60 pages; sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD AND 66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

June 10, 1876. 12ms.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us. until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World

May 17th, 1873. tf.

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